

Letter of Decision, December, 2011

Dame Hróðný Rognvaldsdóttir, Golden Dolphin Herald of Atlantia, sends humble greetings to her fellow heralds. Please find here the items intended for submission to Laurel for registration.

Commenters on this letter were the AH-commentary group (email list), Metron Ariston Herald, Lady Sabine Berard, Green Anchor Herald and his NE Calontir commenting group, Manatee/Black Raven Herald, Sackbut Herald, Sea Stag Pursuivant, Takeda Sanjuichiro Akimasa-san, Ii Saburou Katsumori-Sensei and Green Shark Pursuivant. Extraordinary assistance in wading through and making sense of the various comments and their points came from The Honourable Lady Marie de Blois, Master Tanczos Istvan, Master Evan da Collaureo, Baroness Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Master Herveus d'Ormonde, and Mistress Oriana of Xylina, without whom this letter may never have been written until the new year.

Acceptances

Amellia ingen Thorcaill - New Name
Submitter desires a feminine name.

The original submission, Amelia ingenThorquill, has been modified as per the information below.

Amellia: *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, p19
“It was not much used in England until the Hanoverian period... An early example is in Fielding’s novel *Amelia* (1751). In the Curia Regis rolls for 1205 there occurs the name *Amilia*, *Amellia* which may be an early use of *Amelia*.”

ingen structure: *A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Names*, Shannon L. Krossa <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/simplescotsgaelicnames12.html>

Thorquill: *Surnames of Scotland*, Black, p 775

Black’s entry for “Torquill” mentions several spellings of the name, but not this one. In women’s patronyms, the father’s name needs to be in the genitive case and lenited. What this means is that the submitted form does not appear at all in the article in Black. While Black does give Gaelic forms and even a genitive form for most of these there is no evidence for that spelling in period since his Gaelic is usually modern. However, one can look at O’Brien’s “Index of Names in Irish Annals” and find a standardized middle Irish genitive form of Torcaill or Turcaill of the masculine name associated with the annalistic years 1093, 1124, 1127-1134, 1133, 1145, 1146, 1148, 1160, 1170, 1171 at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Torcaill.shtml>. So you could form an entirely middle Irish feminine patronym, leniting the father’s name as required for names before 1200. There would be a step from period practice automatically for mixing the English with the Gaelic/Irish.

Armegaerdj Sigurdsdottir –
New Device

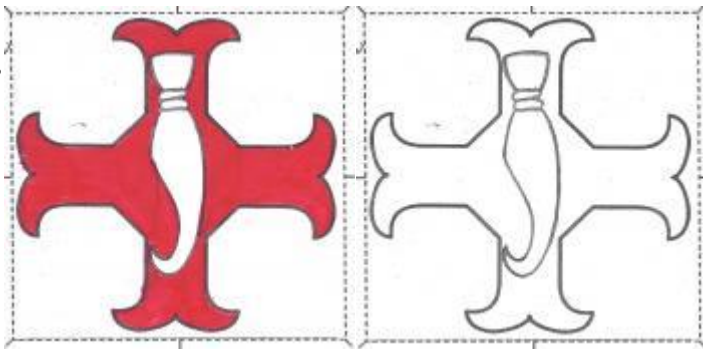
The name has been pended as of the
October, 2011 LoI.

*Per bend sinister Or and azure, a
kraken inverted counterchanged
within a bordure sable*



Attilium, Canton of - New Badge
Name registered in December of 1982,
via Atlantia.

*(Fieldless) a cross moline gules,
charged with a yak tail argent*



The Canton appeals to the Grandfather clause, citing their (released) badge:
The following device associated with this name was registered in February of 1984 (via
Atlantia) and changed/released in September of 2002 (via Atlantia): *Gules, a laurel wreath
and in chief four yak tails palewise argent.*

Cailin Ruffo - New Name & New
Device

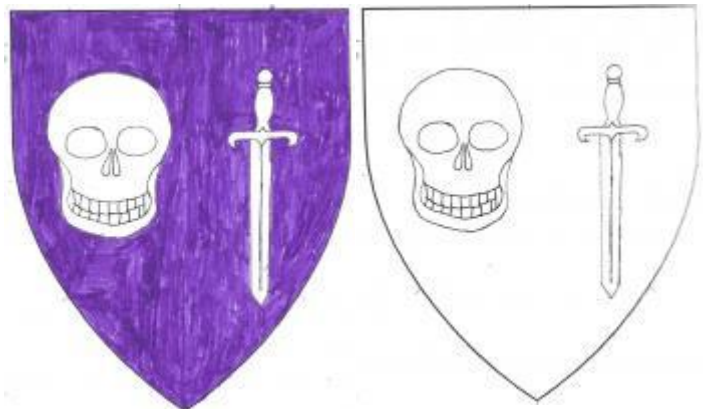
*Purpure, in fess, a skull and sword
inverted palewise argent*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Cailin: *Scottish Gaelic Given Names:
For Men: Names of Scottish Gaels
from Scottish Gaelic Sources,*
Sharon Krossa

<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/cailin.shtml>

"The 1467 manuscript, a collection of genealogies of Scottish Gaelic families written in
Ireland by a Scottish Gael and dated 1467 A.D., gives the following spellings for forms of
Cailin (1467 MS): ... "cailin" "cailin" •a man in the 1st generation of the genealogy of Clann
Cailin (and so theoretically should be nominative case)... Note, however, that the first person
listed in a genealogy was not necessary alive at the time the genealogy was written in 1467 --



in some cases he may have been dead for many generations. Note also that the 1467 MS tends towards archaic spellings."

(The article continues, and documents the name in use 1401-1500 and in 1501- 1600).

1529.11 ([Connacht](#))

Mac **Cailin** .i. **Cailin** mac Gilla Espuic, enrogha a nOirir Ghaoidhelaib uile ar engram & ar oinec, mortuus est.

1529.11

Mac Cailin, Cailin son of Gilla Espuic, the favourite in all Argyle for his valour and bounty, died."

Ruffo: *Surnames of Scotland*, Black, p 703, Heading: Ruffus "Donald Ruffo had a remission in 1427 (Rose, p 126)"

There is one SFPP for mixing Gaelic Cailin with Scots Ruffo, which is allowable.

As for the device, prior precedent says (January 2010 LoAR):

Soshka Gregor'evich Vilanov. Badge. (Fieldless) A skull argent wearing a pearled coronet Or.

.....

The badge is not in conflict with the badge of Valentine Christian Warner, *Purpure, a skull argent wearing a fool's cap per pale ermine and Or*. There is a CD for the fieldless design. The hat in Valentine's badge was ruled to be half of the charge in the return of Fabio Ventura's submission; therefore, there is a second CD for changing half the tincture of the primary charge.

So, because Valentine's hat is half the charge, we believe this submission is clear of Valentine's. For purposes of this device, we count it as 1 CD for changing half the type of the charge group and 1 CD for changing the arrangement of the charge group (in pale vs in fess). (Valentine's badge shown below.)



Colete le Sauvage - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Colete: *An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris*, Colm Dubh <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html> , "Colete [une] fille"

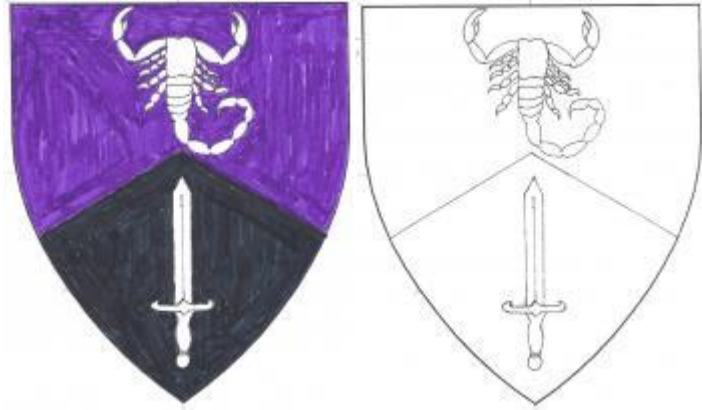
le Sauvage: *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Savage, show several instances of the byname derived from the Old French sauvage to support the use of the article: William le Saluage dated to 1194, Robert le Sauuage from 1198 and Ralph le Savage from 1268..

Darius of Brockore Abbey - New Name & New Device

Per chevron purpure and sable, in pale a scorpion and sword argent

Darius: In the Vulgate Bible, Daniel 5:30. See

<http://www.latinvulgate.com/verse.aspx?t=0&b=32&c=5>.



Darius is the Latinized form not only the name of several ancient Persian kings, but also the name of an early saint and martyr whose feast day is December 19 (www.saintpatrickdc.org/ss/1219.htm#dari). While we were unable to find a clear instance of the Latinized Darius as a byname in period, the saint's name would be usable as an unmarked patronymic in the eastern Empire and the Persian form Daryush appears to be used as a surname at least in modern times, e.g., the poetess Elizabeth Daryush (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Daryush)”.

Brockore Abbey, Canton of: branch name registered in August 2008 via Atlantia

Elianor Huxley - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. No major changes.
Sound (English 12th - 14th century) most important.

Elianor: *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, p 97

Header: Eleanor "Elianora FA 1303, 1346" Withycombe also says, “From the 12th to the 15th C the name usually appears as *Alienor, Eleanor, Elianor.*”

Huxley: *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p 246

Header: Huxley "William Huxley 1530 FFess From Huxley (Ches.)"

Mari Sol de Cordoba – new name

No major changes sound most important: “Maree Sol”

Mari: *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century*, Juliana de Luna

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/WomensGivenAlpha.html> , citing 11 occurrences

Sol: *Jewish Women's Names in 13th to 15th century Navarre*, Julie Kahen
<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/navarra.html>

Sol 'sun': Sol 1173, 1284, 1285, 1309, 1319, 1328, 1342, 1353, 1365

de Cordoba: *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century*, Juliana de Luna
<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html>

... de Corcoles

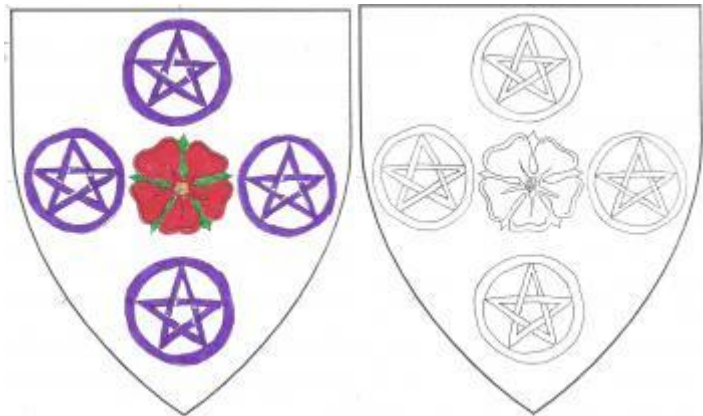
de Cordoba (also de Codova)

de Coria...

I owe an apology for this submission. It actually was on last month's Letter of Decision but the name was accidentally included when the device had to be returned.

Morishima Aishiko - New Name &
New Device

*Argent, *in cross* a rose proper between four mullets of five points voided and interlaced each mullet within and conjoined to an annulet purpure.*



Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound most important.

Spelling (Japanese forest island) most important.

The construction has been changed from the submitted "Aishiko Morishima" to conform to Japanese naming style.

Aishiko: submitter's legal middle name (copy of license attached to paperwork)

Morishima: client requests help from the College for this constructed byname.

Mori - Forest, shima island. There is a Shima peninsula

Mori - (Solveig's Pamphlet "under woods") - under "works of nature" meaning "uncertain" dated to 1600 p 148

Shima is also a surname - under "works of nature", unknown meaning. Dated 1568 p 148

Japan, its history, arts and literature, Volume 8 By Frank Brinkley shows a potter named Morishima c 1600AD on page 342 (no exact date is given, but he is the father of a master potter who lived c 1647AD). It can be found at <http://books.google.com/books?id=LORKAQAIAAJ&pg=PA342&dq=morishima+history&hl=en#v=onepage&q=morishima&f=false>

The device was reblazoned to reflect the co-primaries, and in view of a comment that Wreath is currently working out a precedence for this stylist type, this will be sent up to Laurel for ruling, even though, as Metron Ariston Herald points out, "...as for the device it will have to be returned for using the voided and interlaced mullets in a peripheral portion of the device. This is a precedent that has been applied fairly consistently of late. For example, in March,

2011, the device of Earnwulf Ælfgaressune (“Sable, on a pale between a mullet voided and interlaced and a pair of scissors argent a feather azure.”) was returned with the comment “This device is returned for using a charge voided which is not in the center of the design. This is a violation of section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that “Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design.” I should also note that the blazon implies that you have a primary rose with four secondary mullet-annulet conjunctions but the emblazon shows a group of five primary round things in cross. This is important because it means that, as shown in the emblazon, this must also be returned for using “slot machine heraldry” following the precedent set in the cover letter for March, 2009, and reaffirmed in returning the device of Nest verch Rodri ap Madyn (“Per bend sinister azure and vert, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent and an open book Or.”) where it was noted that “In this submission, the mullet, annulet, and book are considered to form a single primary charge group on the field. Therefore, this device is returned for violating section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that “three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group.””

Robin Archer Dragun - New Name

No major changes.

Sound (all name elements) most important.

Robin: *Dictionary of Christian Names*, Withycombe, p 254 under the header "Robert" (Robin Cur 1200, 1205, 1210, Cl 1276)

Archer: *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p 13 under the header "Archer, Larcher, L'Archer" (Afr "archer"), “Hugh le Archer dated to 1199”

Dragun: *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p 141 under the header "Dragon" (Walter Dragun 1166)

Theodred aet Ravenesdale - New Device & New Name

Argent, a ferret rampant azure, in chief two mullets sable

Theodred: "Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England" at <http://www.pase.ac.uk/index.html> shows 16 incidents of the name;

Theodred 1: Man known to Bishop

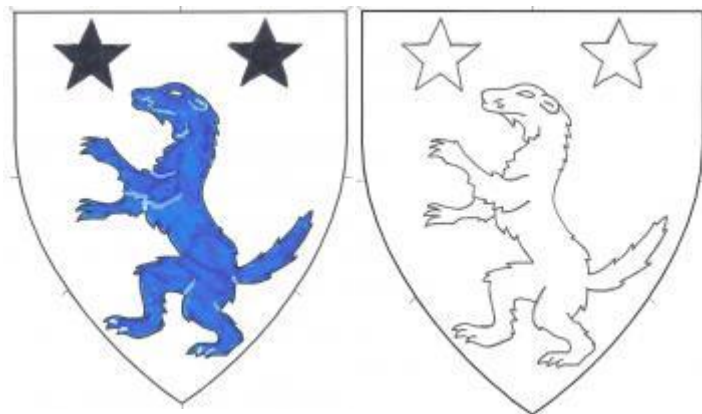
Theodred 3

Theodred 2: (e viii) Man who took Willibald 4 to the monastery of Bishops Waltham, when he was five years old

Theodred 3: (e ix) Bishop of London, 909x926-951x953; and of Elmham

Theodred 4: (1 x) Bishop of Elmham, fl. 974-995

Theodred 5: (1 xi) Brother of Evesham, fl. 1077



- Theodred 6: (l xi) Brother of Bath, fl. 1077
- Theodred 7: (m xi) Moneyer associated with the Buckingham mint for Edward 15 (1056-1059)
- Theodred 8: (m xi) Moneyer associated with the Hastings mint for Edward 15 (1059-1066)
- Theodred 9: (m xi) Moneyer associated with the Hastings mint for Harold 3 (1066-1066)
- Theodred 10: (m xi) Moneyer associated with the Hertford mint for Edward 15 (1048-1050)
- Theodred 11: (l x) Moneyer associated with the Lincoln mint for Æthelred 32 (991-997)
- Theodred 12: (e xi-l x) Moneyer associated with the London mint for Æthelred 32 (1003-991)
- Theodred 13: (e xi) Moneyer associated with the London mint for Cnut 3 (1023-1029)
- Theodred 14: (m xi) Moneyer associated with the London mint for Edward 15 (1042-1046)
- Theodred 15: (m x) Moneyer associated with an unspecified mint for Eadred 16 (946-955)
- Theodred 16: (m x) Moneyer associated with an unspecified mint for Edmund 14 (939-946)

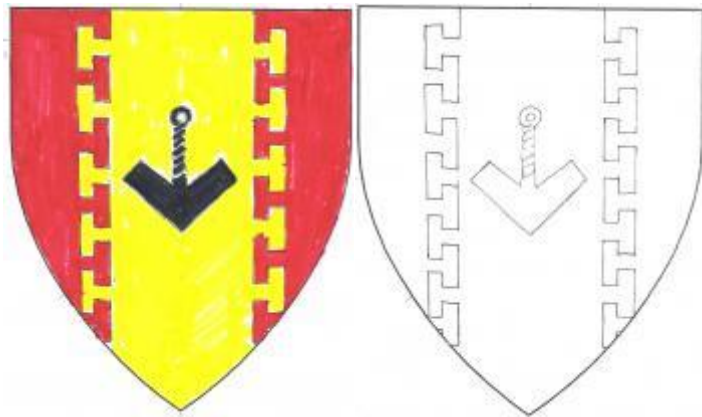
aet Ravenesdale: name found in the O&A under Coenred aet Ravenesdale, registered in January 2005. Client is the son of Coenred.

“The preposition is the standard preposition in Old English for at and takes the dative as noted in Hall’s Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (s.v. æt). The locative Rauenesdal appears in Ekwall (Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names, s.n. Ravensdale) dated to Domesday Book and this would be the correct Old English dative form with the preposition.”

Þorviðr Brjansson - New Device

Name submitted via Atlantia, August 31, 2011.

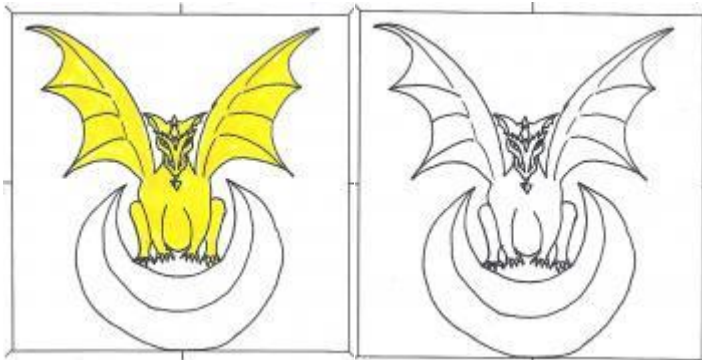
Gules, on a pale potenty Or, a Thor's hammer sable



Returns

Allessandra della Luna - New Badge
Name registered in may, 2009, via Trimaris.

(Fieldless) In pale a dragon sejant affronty wings displayed Or issuant from a crescent argent



This is being returned for conflict with the August 31, 2011 submission via Atlantia of:

Christian Darmody - New Badge, (*Fieldless*) *A cross crosslet fitchy Or and a crescent argent in pale conjoined.*

Attilium, Canton of - New Name Change

Old Item: *Attilium, Canton of*, to be released. No changes.

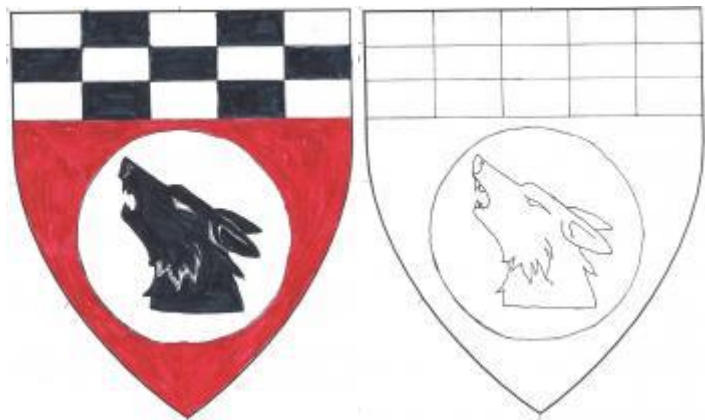
“Name change is being submitted to make the official name spelling match the tax I.D. spelling and bank accounts. A letter of populace support is provided.”

No action needs to be taken as the form “Attilium” – with one “l” - is what is what has been registered in the O&A since December of 1982. Therefore, there is nothing to release.

Bersi Berserkr inn svartulfr - New Name & New Device

Gules, a couped wolf's head uluant to dexter overall a roundel argent and a chief checky sable and argent.

Submitter desires a masculine name. Meaning most important.



Bersi: Geir Bassi, p 8

Berserkr: descriptive, Geirr Bassi p 20

in svartulfr - construct byname, inn svarti - "Black" Geirr Bassi p 28
ulfr - "wolf"

Bersi is fine as a masculine given name. It appears on page 8 of *The Old Norse Name* where it is shown as having 6 occurrences in the *Landnámabók*. The byname berserkr also appears in the cited location in *The Old Norse Name*, but by longstanding Laurel precedent such descriptive bynames must be entirely in lower case –“Bersi berserkr”. For the last elements of the name, there is a Laurel precedence which disallows a [color] + [name] for bynames, the last paragraph reads:

“Lacking solid evidence of a clear pattern of descriptive bynames of the form [color] + [animal] in Old Norse, there is no support for the submitted Hvithestr as a plausible descriptive byname in Old Norse.” (This precedent was set in the return of Kristin Hvithestr in December, 2003.) If you drop the second byname entirely and make the first letter of the byname lower case, you would have Bersi berserkr which appears to have no obvious conflicts.

Since the name must be returned, so too must the device. That being the case, it would be helpful to redraw the checky in the chief so it is in squares rather than rectangles.

Brigid Gyllfinnan - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. Client requests authenticity for 14th century Irish.
 Language most important. Culture (Irish) most important.

Brigid (var): *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, p 54, under the HEADER: Bridget "...Old Irish *Brigit*, later *Brigid* (modern Irish Brighid pronounced brī'íd)."

Gyllfinnan (variations of Giola-fionnain): *Names and Naming Practises in the Red Book of Ormand (Ireland 14th Century)*, Heather Rose

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

The name is found there as a masculine given name. Since Irish doesn't use unmarked patronyms, this will have to be "inghean Gyllfinnan" (subject to the usual case change and lenition).

From Metron Ariston: Unfortunately, this name does not meet her request for authenticity for fourteenth century Irish. If you go back and read the article from Withycombe used for documentation of the given name, you will find that this spelling of the Irish saint's name is not dated to the fourteenth century or even dated at all. (The term "later" is vague and could be out of period.) Unfortunately, O'Brien's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Brigit.shtml> indicates that the only person to appear in the Annals with this name is the sixth century saint. Jones' article cited for the byname (and again you need to cite at least the main URL for that which is <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond.html>) does not show any clear-cut form of Brigid, though she does suggest that the documented Bridok might be "possibly a diminutive of Brighid, along the lines of Brighiduc (unattested). No other language context available."

Based on some playing with IGI, I can document the given name in the spelling Brigid but only in an English context and only one of those is from before 1600: *Brigid Reed married at Harrow on the Hill on 16 November, 1560* (Batch M013291).

It would be solid for an English context as there are quite a few instances from the grey area, including *Brigid Norwood christened at Milton by Gravesend in Kent on 28 February, 1601* (Batch C135021), *Brigid Smith married at Westmeston in Sussex on 9 May, 1613* (Batch M042881), etc. But that is from sixteenth and seventeenth century England and not fourteenth century Ireland.

Moreover, Jones' article does not appear to show the spelling Gyllfinnan or anything close to that. Under the normalized Irish Giolla-Fionnain which is the only name element from which this could be derived, Jones notes only "O Gillinan 1; compare Woulfe p.374 (Mac Giolla Fhionnain) or possibly from an unattested double diminutive "Gílínán"? See Woulfe p.540f." And that O Gillinan is not Irish but rather anglicized Irish so even if you changed the name to Brigid O Gillinan, it would not meet the authenticity request for fourteenth century Irish. And, if you turn to O'Brien's "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe", you find that the later documented anglicized forms do not at all resemble the submitted byname (and none appear to be unmarked!): M'Gillinnion, M'Elinnan, M'Elynan, M'Linnen and M'Gullyneane. And, if you want to make the patronym actually early modern Irish, which the request for authenticity would require, the changes are even bigger: inghean Giolla Finnéin.

Cassandra di Falcieri - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. No changes.
 Language most important. Culture most important.
 Spelling (Cassandra Falcieri) most important.

Cassandra: *Names from Sixteenth Century Venice*, Juliana de Luna (Julie Smith)

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html>

Falcieri: *The Universal Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, Joseph Thomas, p 889 (copy of page included with submission)

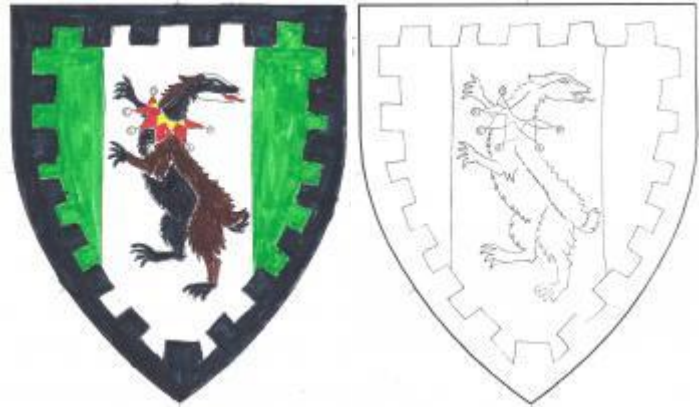
"Falcieri (Biagio) a skillful painter of the Venetian School, born at San Ambrogio in 1628. Among his masterpieces is "The Council of Trent". Died in 1703."

Unfortunately, the name cannot be registered as constructed. While the documentation supports the perfectly acceptable "Cassandra Falcieri", lack of permission for major or minor changes forces us to return this submission so it can be, if the submitter wishes, altered to drop the 'di' in the middle.

Elizabet Walkere - New Device

The name was registered in April of 2010, via Atlantia.

Vert, on a pale argent, a badger regardant proper, collared motley gules and Or and a border embattled sable



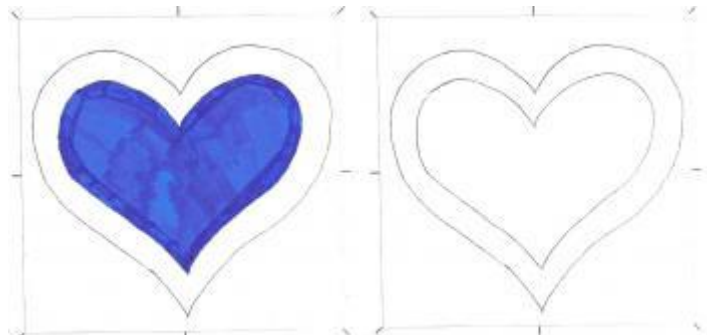
This is being returned as the sable border violates the Rule of Tincture. There being no proper tincture for badgers at this time, it is suggested that the submitter specify the colours of the beastie in their blazon. The original device submission ("Argent, a badger rampant regardant sable, marked Or, garbed in motley lozengy gules and Or.") was returned by Laurel in May, 2010, with the following comments, "This device is returned because the creature was not recognizable to most commenters as a badger, violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." This redrawing of the shape, in the opinion of the majority of the commenters, solves that. However, the badger risks being returned for having the argent markings against the argent pale, even though the striped markings are the salient identifying feature of the badger. To ease that difficulty, it is suggested that the artwork found for a regardant badger on the device labelled "Hufflepuff" at http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Badgers_in_heraldry might be useful since it assumes the same position as this one. Just don't tell anyone I suggested a Harry Potter reference.

Longley provided documentation for clothed creatures in period armory: Pastoureau, *Heraldry: An Introduction to a Noble Tradition*, shows a 16th century Bavarian tombstone on page 62 which has the arms of the Wolflin family, depicting a wolf wearing a doublet. Similarly, the arms of Trainer, 1605 (Siebmacher 212) show a wolf (fox? dog?) wearing a short doublet or robe. In that case, though, the beast's full head, tail and lower legs (as well as the "wrists" of the forefeet) were fully uncovered."

Elsbeth McLur - New Name & New Badge

(Fieldless) A heart argent voided azure

Submitter desires a feminine name. Sound most important.



Elsbeth: *A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records*, Part I: Introduction, Talan Gwynek (Brian Scott) under the heading:
Elizabeth 1467 [TOD, 773]; 1571 [SCAPA, 711] ...Elsbet 1512 [DRUMBRECK, 222]; 1570 [RANKEN, 683]

McLur: *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p 291
John McLur 1526 Black

Conflict with Elspeth MacClure, registered August 1979 via the West Kingdom (recorded in the Heraldicon <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1979/Heraldicon/acceptances.htm>), forces return of both name and badge.

The badge would have been returned on its own, however, as the Laurel precedent forbidding voiding charges on fieldless badges is still in place. From Master Baldwin's precedents:

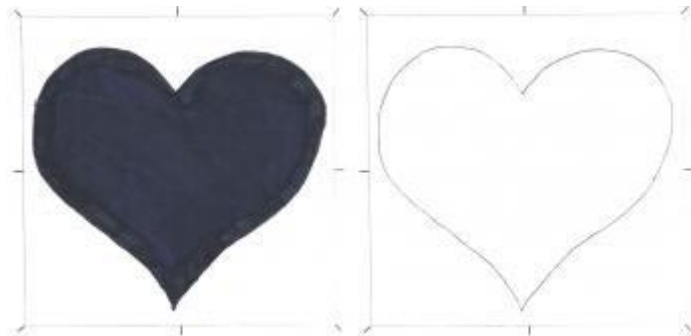
"If a charge can be considered a medium for heraldic display, it may not bear a tertiary in a fieldless badge: such a design is interpretable as a display of arms, with the tertiary as a primary. For instance, we don't permit (*fieldless*) *On a lozenge argent a fleur-de-lys gules*: since the lozenge is a medium for heraldic display, this looks like a display of *Argent, a fleur-de-lys gules*. Such arms-badge confusion is reason enough for return, even if the display in question doesn't conflict. In this case, the triangle inverted must be considered such a medium, comparable to the escutcheon, lozenge, or roundel. It may be considered either an early-style shield (Neubecker's *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meanings*, p.76), or a lance-pennon [returned for this reason and also because the armory obtained by considering the badge displayed on a triangular shield was in conflict]. (*Barony of Dragonsspine*, March, 1993, pg. 25)"

And from Master Da'ud's precedents:

"As this could as easily (and not incorrectly) be blazoned *{Fieldless} A heart sable fimbriated Or*, this still conflicts with ... *Argent a heart sable* In addition, as a heart is demonstrably a standard shape for the display of armory in period, this also conflicts with ... *Gules a bordure Or*, ... *Sable a bordure argent*, and ... *Sable a bordure Or, a label gules*. In each case there is only one CD for the change to the field, to the tincture of the bordure, or for removing the label, respectively. [1/94, p.15]"

Mad Davy de Iarsey - New Badge
Name registered in June, 2007, via Atlantia.

(Fieldless) A heart sable



This must be returned for a conflict with:

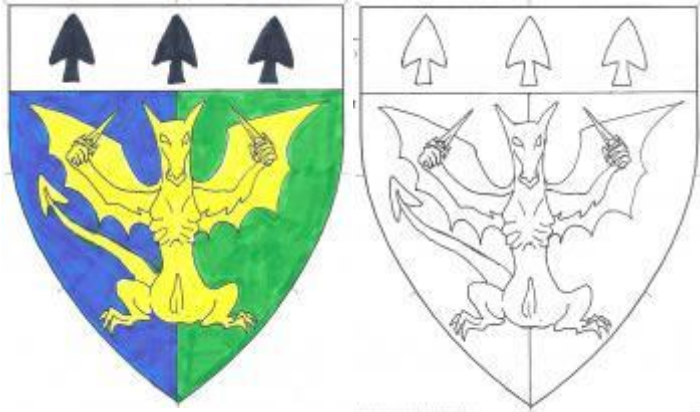
Cinzia del Lupo; *Argent, a heart fractured palewise sable*, January 1999 via Meridies

Note <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/elsbeth/armory.html>, "[a seeblatt sable vs. a heart fractured palewise sable] By current precedent there is not a CD between a heart and a seeblatt, nor is there a CD for fracting a charge. [Porkatla Bjarnardóttir, 09/00, R-Artemisia]"

As well as a conflict with: Rustique de Suard; registered in April of 1997 (via the Middle):
Gyronny purple and argent, a heart sable. with 1 CD for the change in field.

Robin Archer Dragun - New Device

Per pale azure and vert, a dragon sejant erect affronty wings displayed maintaining in each hand a sword Or, on a chief argent three arrowheads sable



There was concern about the maintained swords/daggers not being in contrast with the wings of the dragon, but since this has a complexity count of nine; five tinctures (azure, vert, Or, argent and sable) and four types of charge (dragon, swords, chief, arrowheads), it must be returned in any case.

Siobhan Morgunn - New Name

Siobhan: *Index of Names in Irish Annals*, Mari Elspeth nic Bryan Kathleen M. O'Brien) <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Siban.shtml> , which documents 22 incidents of the use of the name, spanning from 1310-1600.

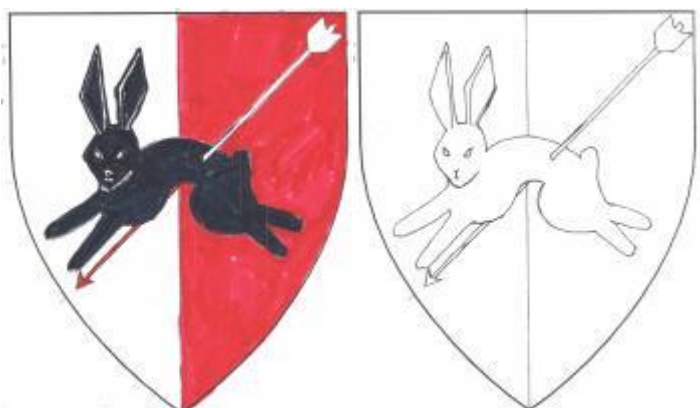
Morgunn: *Surnames of Scotland*, Black, p611 under the Header: MORGAN - "Pictish form is Morgunn"

The standard form of the early modern Irish name has a marking over the last vowel: Siobhán. And, as it appears in O'Brien's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" it is associated with annalistic years of 1310, 1370, 1371, 1383, 1411, 1427, 1428, 1464, 1467, 1489, 1490, 1507, 1511, 1525, 1529, 1535, 1542, 1544, 1553, 1565, 1576, 1583, 1587, 1598 and 1600. Thus, the earliest date associated with it is 1310, which is well over the three century limit from the latest evidence for Pictish culture (the ninth century being the latest date of that culture) so that there is a step from period practice for diachronic incompatibility. Morgunn, as spelled, was a given name rather than a surname. Documentation is needed to support the use of it in this configuration. There may also be a second step from period practice for the admixture of early modern Irish and Pictish as well, just as there is a step from period practice for the admixture of early modern Irish and old or middle Irish.

Pends

Jana de Foresta - New Device

Name registered August, 2011, via Atantia.



Per pale argent and gules, a coney courant guardant sable, transfixed by an arrow bendwise sinister counterchanged

Pended for re-draw as there is concern that the arrow would be considered a maintained charge rather than a sustained one or considered neither clearly maintained nor clearly sustained. Making the shaft wider and the arrowhead slightly larger will alleviate that problem.

Raven's Cove, barony of – Kingdom Resub Order Name & New Badge

Order of the Crossed Dirks

(Fieldless) Two dirks in saltire argent, in chief a raven volant to chief sable.



Raven's Cove, Stronghold of (April 1990 via Atlantia).

Name previously submitted: Order of the Dirk, via Atlantia, returned in Kingdom 21Sep2011

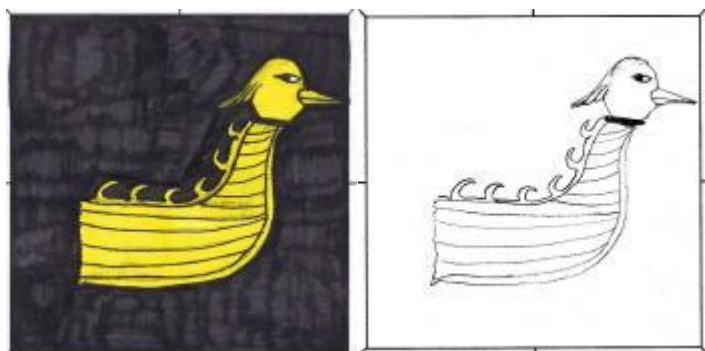
From Metron Herald: The submission history is incorrect and incomplete. It was sent out from Atlantia in April, 2011, and returned by Laurel in July, 2011, with the following comments: "This name is returned for conflict with the registered name The Dark Horde. Horde and Order are both designators, so we are left to compare dark and dirk. Precedent says that changing 25% of the letters is sufficient difference in appearance. However, these two names are not different enough in sound, as only the vowel sound is different. The element dirk is originally Scots, first attested in English in 1602. Period Scots and grey period English spellings do not use the modern spelling; instead they use durk and other spellings. These do not change the problem of sound between the names. The spelling dirk would be allowed as it is the modern blazon term we use for the item (see the Cover Letter, From Pelican: SCA Blazonry Terms in Order Names and Heraldic Titles, for more details)." This would allow the use of dirk in the order name, but they have not provided any evidence for the use of "crossed" as a modifier in this manner in period order names. The only two order names using "crossed" are the Order of the Crossed Needles registered in February, 1987, and the Order of the Crossed Swords registered in September, 1986, both of which are something like two decades before our current standards for order names.

Name pended for supporting documentation, the badge pended for redraw.

Raven's Cove, Barony of - New Badge

Sable, a raven-headed prow reversed to sinister Or.

This submission is to be associated with *Award of the Drakkar Prow*



Raven's Cove, Stronghold of registered April 1990 via Atlantia.

Award of the Drakkar Prow registered July 2011 via Atlantia.

Pended for redraw, and to clear conflict with Sigmund the Wingfooted

(Fieldless) A drakkar's figurehead couped to sinister Or, maintaining a "dag" rune gules.
and (if this is not considered 'reversed to sinister', for conflict with;

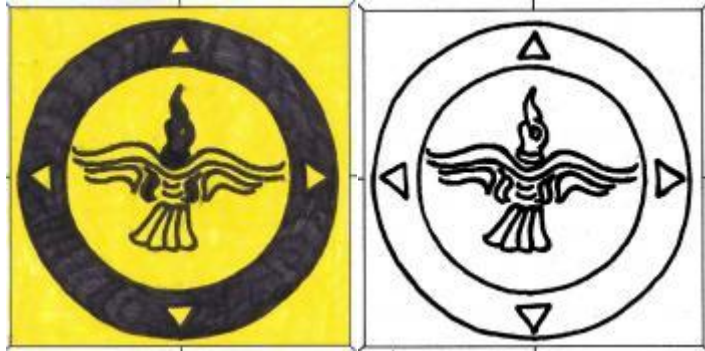
Celesta Vianello, *(Fieldless) A gondola prow Or.*
and with Bjorn inn gauzki, *Sable, in bend a compass star and a drakkar prow Or.*

Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

Or, a raven volant within a compass sable

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of (April 1990 via Atlantia).

Order of Pelorus, registered July 2011 via Atlantia



RfS VII.a. Identification Requirement - Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance.

Any charge, line of partition, or field treatment used in Society armory must be identifiable, in and of itself, without labels or excessive explanation. Elements not used in period armory may be defined and accepted for Society use if they are readily distinguishable from elements that are already in use. The compass star, defined in the Society as a mullet of four greater and four lesser points, is immediately identifiable without confusion with other mullets or estoiles once its definition is known.

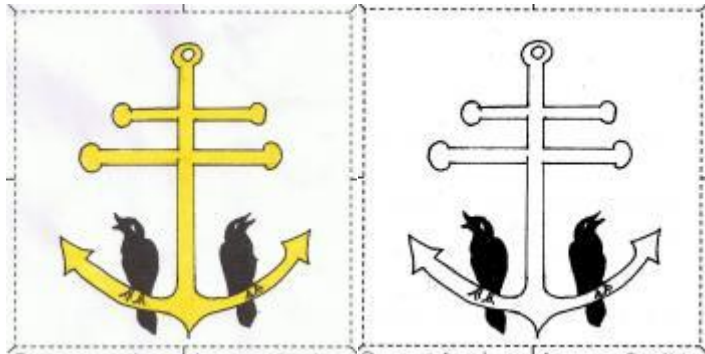
In this case, the compass star is not identifiable. Also consider the Holy Roman Empire, reg. 12/94 via Laurel: "Or, an eagle displayed sable (sometimes crowned, sometimes also nimbed Or)". Important non-SCA arms. We see only one CD for the compass.

Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

(Fieldless) A St. Clements anchor Or maintaining on the flukes two ravens addorsed close sable.

This submission is to be associated with *Award of St. Clements Cross*

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of registered April 1990 via Atlantia.



Award of Saint Clements Cross, registered July 2011 via Atlantia.

This is being pended for reworking due to conflict with: Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, State of: *Azure, an anchor Or.* (Important non-SCA arms)

Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

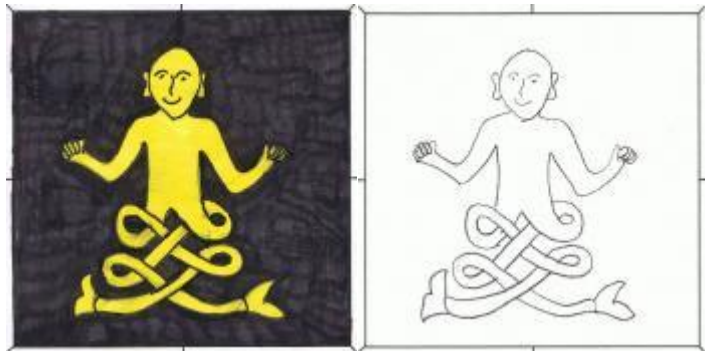
Sable, a sea-monkey Or.

This submission is to be associated with *Award of the Sea Monkey*

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of registered April 1990 via Atlantia.

Award of the Sea Monkey registered July 2011 via Atlantia.

Pended for redraw.



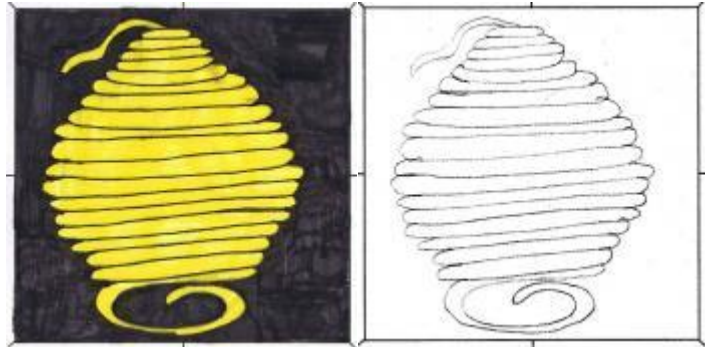
Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

Sable, a coil of rope Or.

This submission is to be associated with *Award of the Winkle*, registered July 2011 via Atlantia.

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of registered April 1990 via Atlantia.

Pended for redraw.



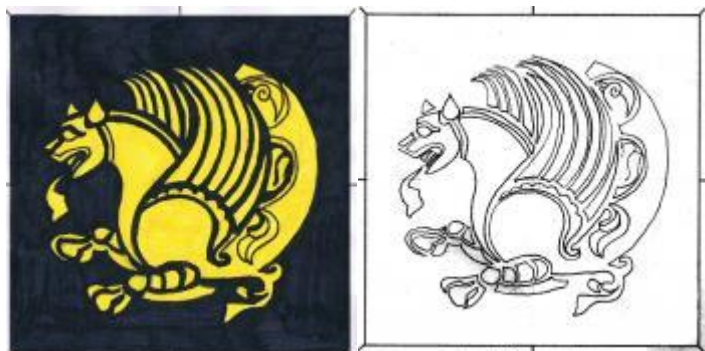
Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

Sable, a senmurv Or.

This submission is to be associated with *Order of the Senmurv*, registered July 2011, via Atlantia.

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of registered April 1990 via Atlantia.

Pended for redraw, and to clear conflict with Bahram the Resplendent, reg. 2/83 via An Tir: "Sable, a senmurv within an annulet of roundels Or."

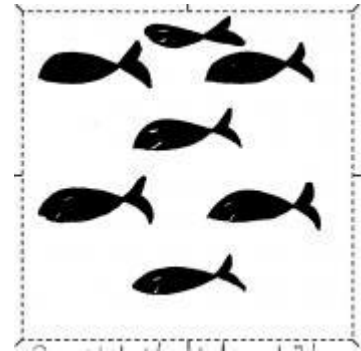


Raven's Cove, barony of - New Badge

(Fieldless) Seven minnows sable, three and one and three.

This submission is to be associated with *Award of the Black Minnow*, registered July, 2011 via Atlantia

Raven's Cove, Stronghold of (April 1990 via Atlantia).



Pended for redraw.

I remain, in service,
Hrothny