

Atlantian Letter of Decision, October 2016

Unto the College of Atlantian Heraldry, does Lady Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald of Atlantia, send Greetings. Here all the items intended for our October 2016 Laurel Letter of Intent.

Many thanks to those commenters who provided assistance this month: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane (Metron Ariston), Alys Mackyntoich (Ogress), Aria Gemina Mala, Beatrice Shirwod (Opal), Cecily Goshawke, Coblaith Muimnech, Etienne Le Mons (Sea Dragon), ffride wlfssdotter, Fine ingen Tomaltaig, Hákon Erfikvæðiskáld, Konstantia Kaloethina (Gold Falcon Emerita), Niccolina the Wanderer (Hippocampus), Odierna Lion (Condor), Sabine Berard, Saito Takauji (Gold Falcon), and Shannon inghaen Bhriain uí Dhuilleáin, Your Commentary is always greatly appreciated.

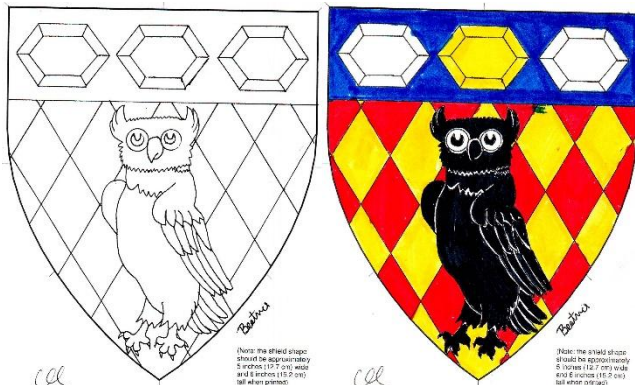
ACCEPTANCES

Aldreda of Lochmere -New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

Aldreda: is found in Talan Gwynek "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" s.n. Audrey [<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Audrey>]. This spelling is dated to 1066.

Lochmere: is a barony in the kingdom of Atlantia. The name "Lochmere, Barony of" was registered in May of 1989 (via Atlantia).

Andreas zum Schwarzwald -New Name & New Device "Lozengy gules and Or, an owl sable and on a chief azure, a hexagonal gemstone Or between two hexagonal gemstones argent"



Andreas: is dated eleven times between 1368 and 1562 in Talan Gwynek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/bahlow_v.htm).

zum Schwarzwald: From the February 2012 LoAR: "The byname zum Schwarzwald is dated to 1378 in Karl Schmidt's <i>Die Hausnamen und Hauszeichen im mittelalterlichen Freiburg</i>. The spelling Schwartzwald is found in a 1570 map made by Abraham Ortelius. A byname using vom is also feasible; therefore, this byname can be registered as submitted. [Dedrich Schweickhardt vom Schwartzwald, Æthelmearc]"

Ania Stal -New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

Ania: is found in Family Search Historical Records.

Ania Deck, female, married on 12 Apr 1637 in Baden, Germany. Batch #M94253-2
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ND77-FV9> : 26 December 2014

Stal: is found in Family Search Historical Records>.

Jacob Stal, male, died on 09 Mar 1597 in Württemberg, Germany. Batch #B39174-4
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J4MW-7MJ> : 28 November 2014

Arnoddr í Qngulseyju -New Name

Arnoddr: is found in “The Old Norse Name” by Geirr Bassi. Arnoddr is a given name found on p. 7
Í: preposition “from”

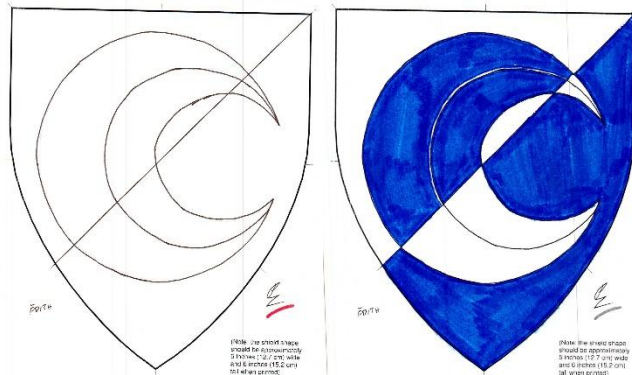
Qngulsey: locative descriptor from the Icelandic Sagas “The Story of Burnt Njal - Chapter 88 Icelandic”
Translation http://sagadb.org/brennu-njals_saga.en#81 . The story states Njal's sons and Kari travelled south to Anglesea and all the Southern isles. Anglesea is the normalized spelling of Qngulsey.

Qngulsey becomes Qngulseyju because the preposition takes the dative case.

Construction from Geirr Bassi Given Name + Descriptor

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Arnoddr í Qngulsey, name was changed by kingdom because ffride commented that the surname needed to be in dative case to match the preposition. The submitter has approved the change via email.)

Brighid Dragon Songe -New Name & New Device “Per bend sinister argent and azure, a decrescent counterchanged”



Brighid: is being interpolated from Family Search Historical Records:

Brigit married 1633, Wiltshire, England. Batch no. B01582-5

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J8T6-R87>)

Now, Brigit isn't Brighid, but there is a pattern of t vs. d in English names:

Brigid Pye, married 1639, Hereford, England. Batch no. M14634-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N268-RHC>)

Brigit Barkwith, died 1593, Lincolnshire, England. Batch no. B05335-3

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JHB8-DTY>)

Margrid Bowbrige, married 1601, Lincoln, England. Batch no. M03425-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKZV-QQY>)

Margrit Beves, married 1606, Cambride, England. Batch no. M13852-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NJKR-B96>)

Milderet Groves, christened 1576, Gloucester, England. Batch no. C02568-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JW4D-HQM>)

Mildered West, married 1613, Sussex, England. Batch no. M14847-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVFW-LP8>)

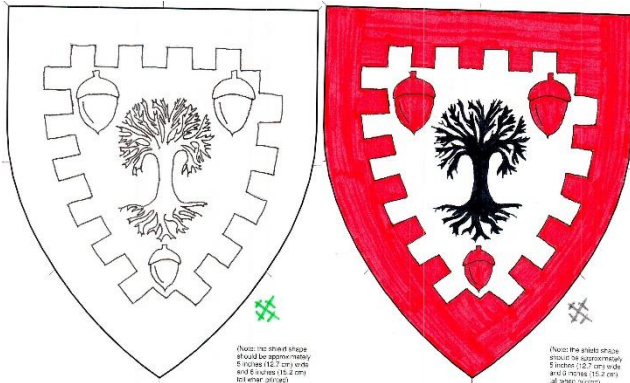
So, Bright -> Brigid should be OK and would keep the entire name happily English, and in the late 16th/early 17th centuries.

Dragon: is found in Family Search Historical Records
John Dragon, christened 1578, Wiltshire, England. Batch no. C15348-1
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NBGN-DLX>)

Songe: is found in Family Search Historical Records.
Mathew Songe, buried 1645, Middlesex, England. Batch no. B02838-3
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JCJH-TYP>)

SENA Appendix A allows for Double Surnames in English.

Caius Balthazar Silvano -New Name & New Device “Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable between three acorns, a bordure embattled gules”



Caius: English given names found in the Family Search Historical Records:

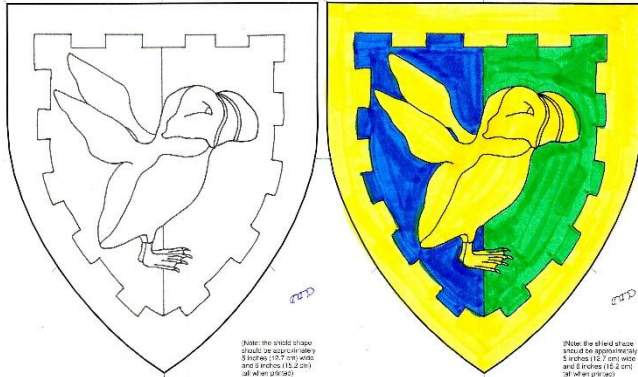
Caius Stokker; Christening Date 09 Apr 1620; Batch C05167-1
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J7SG-XLJ>)

Balthazar: English given names found in the Family Search Historical Records
Balthazar Faber; Burial Date 01 Sep 1593; Batch B00047-6
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JC9X-9M2>)

Silvano: his grandfather is registered as Olaus Simone Silvano, [October of 1985 (via the East)]
(permission to conflict and statement of legal relationship attached: Witnessed by Alana O'Keefe and Rhiannon Morgaine)

Appendix A Late Period Pattern (Given + Given + Byname)

Caterina di Paulo -New Device “Per pale azure and vert, a puffin rising to sinister within a bordure embattled Or”



April 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per pale Azure and Vert a puffin rising to sinister Or"

This device was returned for conflict with two devices. First conflict is Margarita Ivanovna Novgorodetsa, December of 2014 (via the Middle): Sable, a Russian firebird rising to sinister Or. There is only 1 DC for changes to the field. There isn't a second DC for type of bird because the Russian Firebird is not a period charge. Second conflict is George Silver Tongue, device registered in March of 1978: Vert, a gamecock springing to sinister, wings addorsed, Or. There is only 1 DC for changes to the field. There is no DC for type of bird because DCs are only granted for type of bird when the bird is in period posture, the only period posture for a gamecock is close.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Comments expressed concern that the embattlements may not be deep enough, but believe an artist's note to make them deeper may be enough.)

Cecily Tremayne -New Device "Per pale embattled lozengy purpure and argent and sable, in pale a crescent and an oak leaf argent"



Device Submission History:

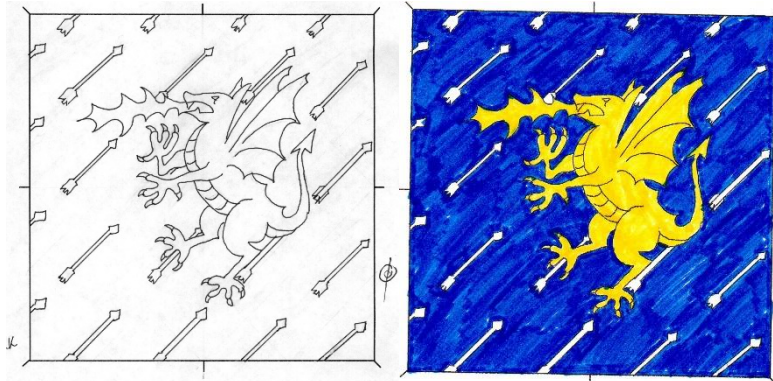
June 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per pale embattled lozengy purpure and argent and sable, in pale two crescents argent"

Unfortunately, this device was returned for conflict with following items, Diomedes Sebastianusc, badge registered in May of 2004 (via the East): Per chevron throughout vert and sable, in pale two crescents argent and Atsur Heikan, device registered in December of 2014 (via the Middle): Per bend sable and azure, two crescents argent. There is DC for changes to the field but there isn't a DC for position of the crescents because the crescents are forced on the sable portion of the device. Forced moves do not grant a DC.

April 2015 Atlantian Return of "Per pale embattled lozengy argent and purple and sable, a crescent argent"

The Device was returned for conflict with Wulfstan Thorhallsson, reg. 1/04 via the East: "Per saltire sable and gules, a crescent argent". There is one distinct change for changes to the field but no difference granted for forced move of the crescent. For a device to be registered, it must have 2 distinct changes from any other registered armory. The device is also being returned because the line of division is difficult to identify on the purpure lozenges. In order to register low contrast complex lines of division, the line of division must remain identifiable. It is suggested that the submitter use argent lozenges behind the per pale line of division.

Dietrich Saphir zum Drache -New Household Name "Haus zum Drache" & **New Badge** "Azure semy of arrows inverted bendwise sinister argent, a dragon breathing fire Or"



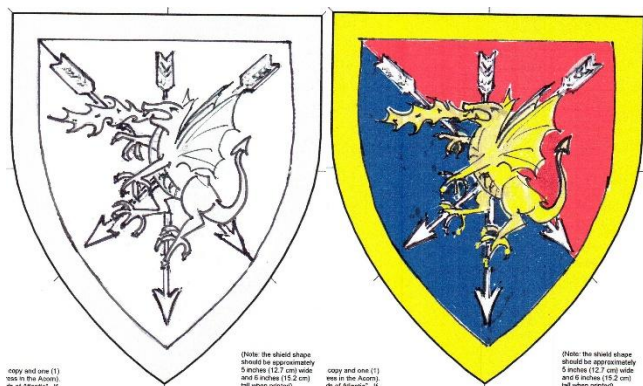
Haus: The spelling Haus 'house' is quoted on the Dec. 2009 LoAR (Sebastian of Grey Niche and Beatrix von Behr, A-Gleann Abhann) as dating to 1444 in Die Hausnamen und Hauszeichen im mittelalterlichen Freiburg by Karl Schmidt (1930; p. 32).

zum Drache: is found in Bahlow (op. cit., s.n. Draa(c)k) cites J. van deme Drachin from 1363 and C. Drache from 1357, deriving the byname from a house name. Since Bahlow also appears to show forms for a similar byname derived from a hausmark using a heraldic monster in the name of Cunrad zum Grifen which he dates to 1297 (op. cit., s.n. Greif(f)), the variant using zum (for zu dem) seemed reasonable.

zum: <zum> (or similar contractions) used in bynames based on housenames in German include <Burchart zem Rosin> 1295, <Wernher zum Rosen> 1311 in Brechenmacher s.n. Rose, <Jacobus dictus zum Hirze> 1304, <N. dictus zem Hirtze> 1300 in Brechenmacher s.n. Hirsch. Citing Bahlow s.n. Adler, Academy of S. Gabriel Report #2228 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2228>) says:

The surname <Adler> was originally a house name; a person living at an inn or a pub known as <Wirtshaus zum adler> "The Eagle Inn," for example, might have been known as <ze dem adeler> or <der adeler>. We find this use of the surname in Germany in 1300, 1309, 1316, and 1372. [4]

Dietrich Saphir zum Drache -New Device Change "Per bend gules and azure, a sheaf of arrows argent surmounted by a dragon breathing fire, a bordure Or"



copy and one (1)
as in the above
in all details" if

(Note: the shield shape
should be approximately
2 inches (5.2 cm) wide
and 6 inches (15.2 cm)
tall when printed)

copy and one (1)
as in the above
in all details" if

(Note: the shield shape
should be approximately
2 inches (5.2 cm) wide
and 6 inches (15.2 cm)
tall when printed)

Old Item: Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames Or and in bend two dogs rampant argent, to be released.

Device Submission History:

May 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames Or, and in bend two mastiffs rampant Or, all within a bordure per bend azure and gules and in base two arrows in saltire Or"

Unfortunately, this device was returned again for rework. The bordure is considered color on color, as the bordure is a charge and charges must have good contrast with the field. The bordure could be changed to Or and it would solve the color on color problem. Also this device has to be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn identifiable", the arrows are drawn very small and hard to identify. It was suggested in commentary, that the animals could hold "butch" arrows.

October 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames or, and in bend two mastiffs rampant argent, all within a bordure Or semy sheaf of arrows sable"

The device has to be returned for rework because the design is too complex. According to SENA A3E2, armory designs must have a complexity count of 8 or less, in order to be registered without an individually attest pattern documenting the complexity. This design has a complexity count of 10, 5 charges (dragon, flames, dogs, bordure, and arrows) + 5 tinctures (gules, Or, argent, azure, and sable). Also this device has to be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn identifiable", the arrows are drawn very small and hard to identify.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Commenters were split on if the dragon is barely overall, we are sending this up to Laurel for greater commentary on this potential issue.)

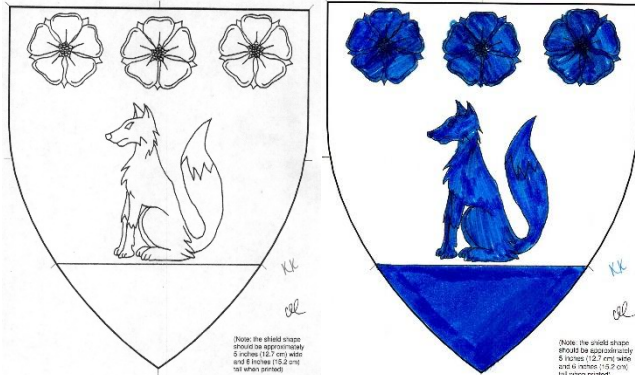
Epy Pengelly -New Name

Epy: is found under the header spelling \emptyset pi in "The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book" Feilitzen which cites Epy homo Brictric Bk 151 b. NPN 37. Epi is also found in PASE Domesday database agrees, noting the two mentions of the name were spelled <Epi> and <Epy>:

<http://domesday.pase.ac.uk/Domesday?op=5&personkey=51651>. The date for Epi is 1066.

Pengelly: found under header spelling Pengelley etc in Reaney and Wilson which cites John (de) Pengelly 1297 From Pengelly (Cornwall)

Geoffery de Cottesmore -New Name & New Device "Argent, a fox sejant, in chief three roses and a base azure.



Geoffery: is found in Family Search Historical Records

Geoffery Pynington, male, christened on 23 Oct 1584 in Lancashire, England Batch # P00547-1

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWD3-XL4> : 30 December 2014

Geoffery Geoffe, male, christened on 03 Aug 1588 in Bedford, England, Batch #C06202-2

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N5BZ-W38> : 6 December 2014

de Cottesmore: is found in “Bynames Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland, England (locative names)” by Karen Larsdatter (Karen Harris)

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Rutland/locatives.htm> Cottesmore is listed as the modern spelling of the toponymic.

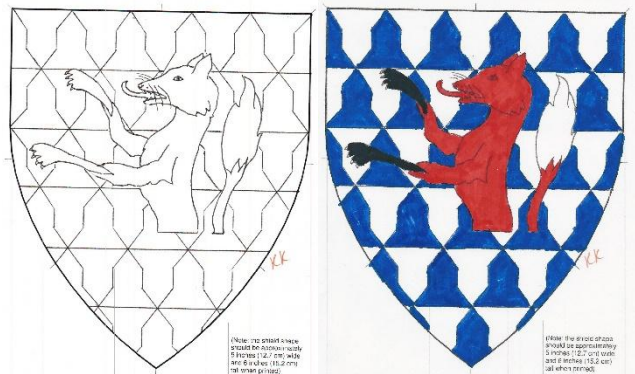
Gothrekr galmann -New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

Goðrekr: is found in “The Old Norse Name” by Geirr Bassi. Goðrekr is a Masculine Given Name on p. 10 s.n. Goðrekr. Gothrekr is a transliteration of Goðrekr.

Galmann: descriptive byname Galmann, found noted as meaning "mad-man" on the Viking Answer Lady indexed from Fellows-Jensen, Gillian. _Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire_ Copenhagen. Akademisk Forlag. 1968. pp. 89 s.n. Galmann

<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml> Construction from Geirr Bassi p. 18-19 given + descriptive byname Submitter prefers removal of the accent marks. Prefers descriptive. Will accept as patronymic if required for registration.

Gwenllian verch Richard ap James -New Name & New Device “Vair, a demi-fox proper”



Gwenllian: found as a Women's Given Name in A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts) by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn Header [Gwenllian] <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html#tang1>

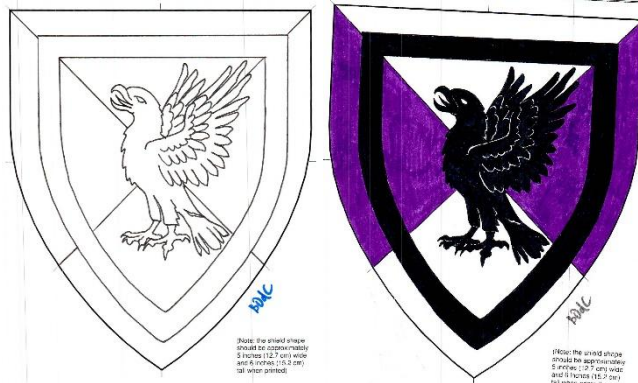
Richard: found as a Man's Given Name in A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts) by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn Header [Richard] <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html#tang1>

James: found as a Man's Given Name in A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts) by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn Header [James] <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html#tang1>

Construction as described in the same article as (Female given + verch + Father's Given + ap + Paternal Grandfather's Given)

(Golden Dolphin Note: According to the PicDic ""A demi-beast is erect by default, even when this is not the default posture of the full beast. The severed part is coupé by default; if the demi-beast is erased, the fact must be blazoned. The coupé is roughly fesswise, and frequently includes a snippet of the tail as well." <http://mistolme.com/dictionary/demi-beast/>)

Hákon Erfikvæðiskáld -New Appeal of Kingdom Return of Name & New Device "Per saltire argent and purpure, a hawk rising within an orle sable"



Name Submission History:

July 2016 Atlantian Return of Hákon Erfikvæðiskáld

The name was returned for rework because the documentation provided does not adequately document a three part byname. SENA appendix A states that a two part byname does not require additional documentation for the pattern. Three part bynames are not list in SENA appendix A and therefor require additional documentation for the pattern.

Hákon: is found in Geirr Bassi Haraldsson's The Old Norse Name, page 11. Hákon is masculine given name

Erfikvæðiskáld: is a constructed byname. The word erfi-kvæði<, n. a funeral poem, is in Cleasby Vigfusson p. 133. Terms with a similar meaning, erfi-drápa and erfi-flokkr are also found on that page. Kingdom commenters seem to have missed this fact - it's not a constructed word but a straightforward Norse word (though a compound one).

Various compounds with skald are found in the Landnamabok: Kolbrúnarskáld; "skald with black eyebrows," vandræðiskáld "difficult skald," jarlsskáld "earl's skald." These are at best an exceedingly varied group of descriptions. While these are descriptives of a different sort, we feel that a skald famous

for a particular kind of song might be known by such a name. To reinforce that, jarla-skáld is said by Cleasby Vigfusson to be "a nickname of the poet Arnor for his poems on the earls of Orkney.

ffride added the following documentation during in-kingdom commentary.
Erfidrapa are associated with skalds who had their own bynames.

Joseph Harris. 2006. "Erfikvæði -- myth, ritual, elegy". Old Norse religion in long-term perspectives: Origins, changes and interactions. An international conference in Lund, Sweden, June 3-7, 2004. (Lund: Nordic Academic Press); 267-271.

(https://www.academia.edu/11491329/Erfikv%C3%A6%C3%B0i_myth_ritual_elegy) has:

Pormóðr kolbrúnarskald, writing Þorgeirsdrápa

Arnórr jarlaskald, writing Haraldsdrápa

Hallfreðr vandræðaskald, writing Erfidrápa Óláfs Tryggvasonar

Arnórr jarlaskald, writing Þorfinnsdrápa

Þorkell hamarskald, writing Magnúsdrápa

But they were poets first, and writing elegies second.

What we need to do is look at the types of bynames skalds were given -- were any of them named after a particular style of poetry?

Tilnavne i den islandske oldlitteratur by Finnur Jónsson (online here, include the full stop at the end of the url:

http://heimskringla.no/wiki/Tilnavne,_der_st%C3%A5r_i_forbindelse_med_%C3%A5ndelige_egenskaber,_kundskaber,_tro_og_lign.) has, along with skalds associated with individuals, places, or physical characteristics:

<dáðaskáld> `Dáds-skjalden', fordi han havde digtet om dáðir

[<dáðaskáld> 'Deeds-skald', because he had written of dáðir/deeds/achievements.]

<loftunga> `Lovtunge', sikkert fordi han i sine digte om fyrster roste disse i stærke ord.

[<loftunga> 'Law-tongue', probably because he in his poems about his lords, he praised them with strong words.]

<óðarkeptr>... men må vist være et tn. `Sangkæft', fordi han har digtet mange kvad (?).

[<óðarkeptr>... the name must have been a descriptive name, 'song-mouth'. because the majority of his poems were ballads(?)]

Assuming that is enough to form a pattern (I'm not sure it is), then I wonder if the more plausible byname might be, if he wrote about death a lot, he would be <Dauðaskáld>? (Old Norse sing dauði -> gen. sing. dauða, as there doesn't seem to be a genitive plural form.)

Device Submission History:

July 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per saltire argent and purpure, a hawk rising within a double tressure sable"

The device was also returned because the name is being returned. Upon resubmission, it is suggested the submitter have less of the identifying features of the hawk on the purple part of the field. Purpure and black have the worst contrast and it makes it hard to identify the hawk.

Jeremy Dragon Songe -New Name & New Device “Per pall vert, purpure, and Or, on a mullet of seven points argent, an increscent sable”



Jeremy: is found Family Search Historical Records:

Jeremy Abbott, male, christened on 04 Feb 1578 in St Mary's, Huntingdon, Huntingdon, England. Batch #C16883-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NK2Q-7BK> : 30 December 2014

Dragon: is found Family Search Historical Records:

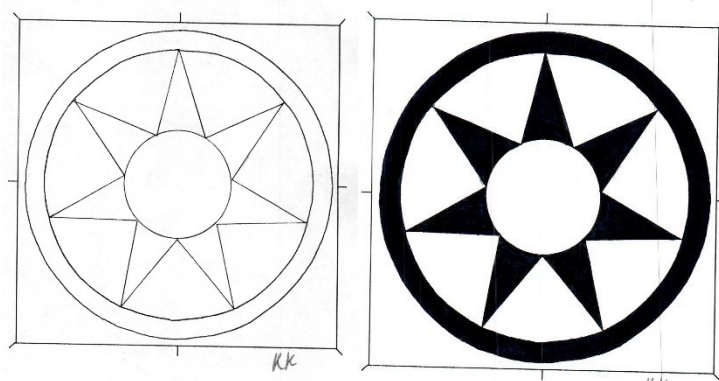
John Dragon, male, christened 1578, Wiltshire, England. Batch no. C15348-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NBGN-DLX>)

Stone: is found Family Search Historical Records:

Mathew Songe, male, buried 1645, Middlesex, England. Batch no. B02838-3 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JCJH-TYP>)

SENA appendix A allows for double surnames.

Jeremy Dragon Songe -New Badge “(Fieldless) On a mullet of seven points within and conjoined to an annulet sable, a plate”



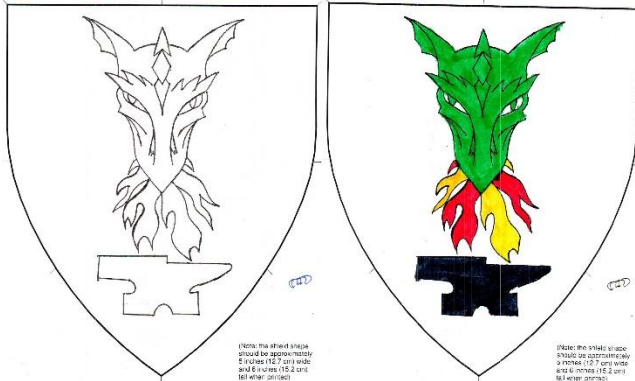
Kaðlín völsk Frakkadóttir -New Name

Kaðlín: is female given name found at p. 12 of "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson.

völskr: is an adjective meaning "foreign, esp. French" found in Cleasby & Vigfusson at p. 676. völsk is the nominative feminine singular of the strong adjective form of völskr. The byname is a strong adjective and therefore must be modified to match the gender of the given name. (The form völskr in the submitted name is masculine.)

Frakki: is a male given name found in Cleasby & Vigfusson s.v. FRAKKA at p. 169; the patronymic would be Frakkadóttir according to the rules set out in Geirr Bassi for forming patronymics.

Michael Gallagher -Resub Device “Argent, a dragon's head cabossed vert breathing flames proper and in base an anvil reversed sable”



Device Submission History:

February 2016 Laurel Return of "Argent, a dragon's head cabossed vert breathing flames proper and in base atop an anvil reversed sable a billet fesswise gules"

This device is returned for multiple issues.

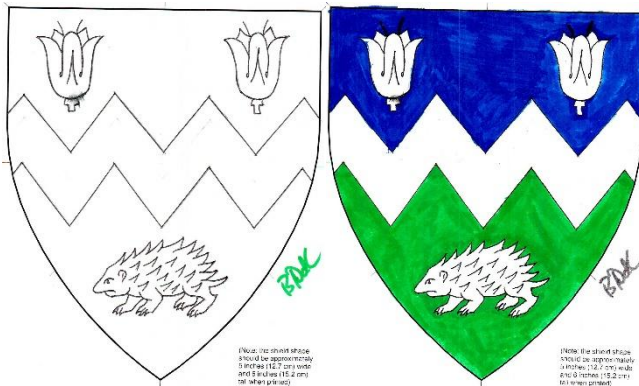
This device is returned for violating SENA A3E2, which states complexity of a design is "measured by adding the number of types of charges to the number of tinctures. Items with a complexity count of eight or less receive no penalty for complexity from this rule." Here we have four charges (dragon, anvil, billet, flames) and five tinctures (argent, vert, Or, gules, sable), for a total complexity count of nine.

Additionally, this device must also be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although it is perceptible that there is "something gules" on the anvil, the billet is too small to be actually identifiable as such.

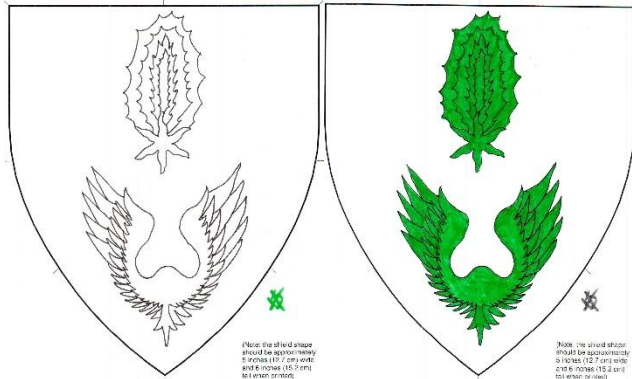
The submitter has removed the billet, which solves both issues in the return.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Michael Gallagher was registered in February of 2016.)

Mirabella Walmesley of Grimsby -New Device “Per fess azure and vert, a dance between two lilys and a hedgehog argent”



Obbi inn Bleiki -New Device “Argent, a falling star and a vol vert”



(Golden Dolphin Note: The PicDic states that a comet with its head to base is sometimes blazoned a “shooting star” or “falling star”. Kingdom is reblazoning this as falling star instead of a comet to avoid potential Unity of Orientation issues.)

Raffaello Falconis -New Name & New Device “Per bend sinister indented azure and argent, a falcon rising wings displayed belled and jessed counterchanged”

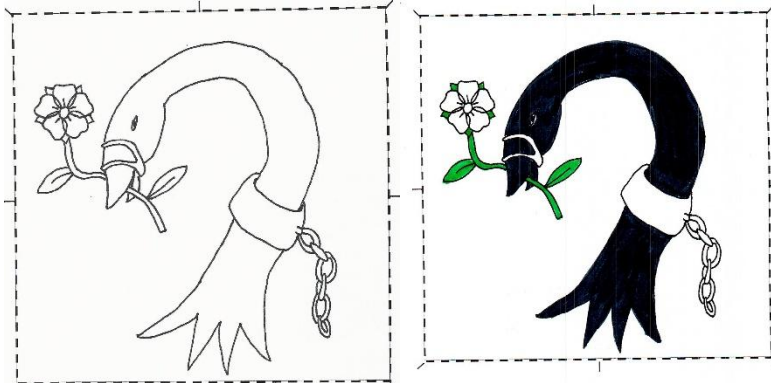


Raffaello: is a masculine name in the 1427 Florentine tax census, according to "Italian Names from Florence, 1427" by Ferrante LaVolpe (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/>), and there are 381 examples in the "Online Tratte of Office Holders, 1282-1532" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/name1.html>).

Falconis: is found 9 times in "Masculine Names from Thirteenth Century Pisa: Bynames in Alphabetical Order" by Julia Smith (Juliana de Luna) heraldry.sca.org/names/pisa/pisa-bynames-alpha.html. Falconis is the Latinized genitive form of the given name Falcone which appears with nine instances in the given names section of the same article by Smith. Therefore it is a Latinized patronymic and directly parallel to a number of genitive patronyms seen elsewhere in the byname listing in the article cited.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Commenters expressed concern that the wings might not be blazonable position and the wings may be in the trian aspect.)

Sciath ingen meic Con-Resub Badge “(Fieldless) A swan's head erased sable collared and chained maintaining in its beak a rose argent slipped and leaved vert”



Device Submission History:

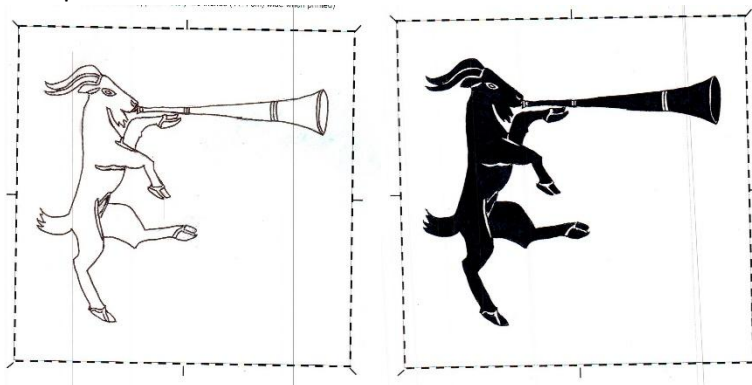
February 2016 Laurel Return of "(Fieldless) A swan's head erased sable collared and chained maintaining in its beak a rose argent slipped vert"

This badge was returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:

Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the primary charge as a swan's head coupé.

Seamus the Tinker -New Badge "(Fieldless) A goat rampant contourny sustaining and playing a straight trumpet reversed sable"

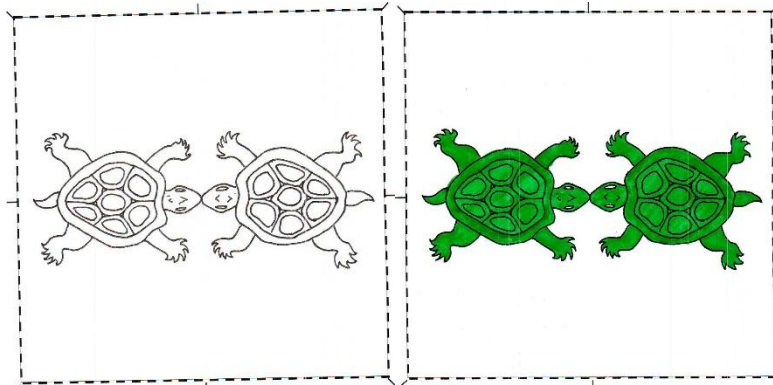


Seán Sreamach -New Name Change (SEE Returns for Badge)

Old Item: Seán Sreamach mac Tomáis, to be released.

All elements are grandfathered to the submitter (he's just removing the patronymic byname).

Seán Sreamach -Resub Badge "(Fieldless) Two tortoises fesswise conjoined at the heads vert"

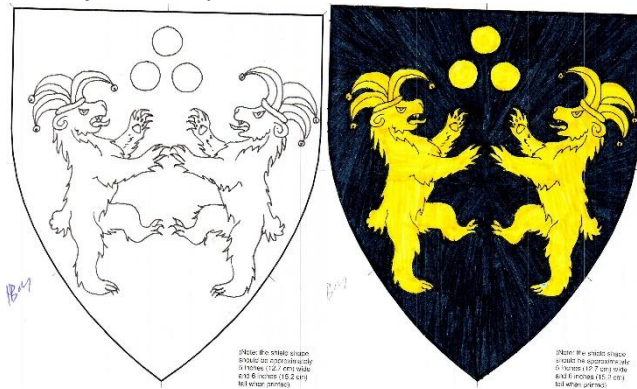


Badge Submission History:

January 2016 Laurel Return of "(Fieldless) In pale a tortoise inverted and a tortoise conjoined at the mouth vert"

This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation". The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

Spurius Aurelius Apicius Ursus -New Name & New Device "Sable, two bears combatant each wearing a belled jester's cap, in chief three roundels one and two Or"



Spurius: Listed as praenomen in Ursula Georges, "A Simple Guide to Classical Roman Names."

(<http://yarntheory.net/ursulageorges/names/roman.html#praenomen>)

Spurius is indeed a Latin praenomen and one with a long history in the Republic, though it was not as common as some other praenomina. At the beginning of the Republic it appears in the name of Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus who was famed not only as the first suffect consul at Rome but also as the father of Lucretia whose rape at the hands of Tarquinius Superbus legendarily led to the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of the Republic in 509 B.C. For the first two centuries of the Republic it was very common, somewhat less so in the following period and disappears from the consular lists at the end of the second century B.C.

Aurelius: This is listed as nomen in Ursula Georges, "A Simple Guide to Classical Roman Names."

(<http://yarntheory.net/ursulageorges/names/roman.html#nomen>)

Apicius: Marcus Gavius Apicius, flourished 1st century CE

(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Marcus-Gavius-Apicius>)

The cognomen Apicius is rather rare. It does not even appear in Kajanto's The Latin Cognomina although apparent derivative forms like Apicianus (page 140), Apicinus (page 161) and Apiciola (page 166) do appear in that volume. However, there is solid evidence for Marcus Gavius Apicius as a gourmet and

appreciator of fine delicacies in the first century A.D. as he is mentioned several times in the Natural History of Pliny the Elder which was written between 77 A.D. and Pliny's death during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. (It should be noted that the collection of recipes usually associated with the name of Apicius actually dates to a period well after his death, perhaps linked to him because of his reputation as a gourmet who was exceedingly finicky about the ingredients in the dishes he was served.)

Ursus: Listed as cognomen in Dean, "A Study of the Cognomina of Soldiers in the Roman Legions," 301. Amanianus Ursus, dated to 204.

The cognomen Ursus does not seem to appear in the consular lists until towards the end of the first century A.D. with Lucius Julius Ursus suffect consul for 84 A.D. with the last appearance of the cognomen in those lists being of one Flavius Ursus consul in 338 A.D. The evidence from Kajanto supports the conclusion of this in use largely in the imperial period since he notes (The Latin Cognomina, page 329, four senators with 139 men and 77 women as well as much smaller numbers of male and female slaves and freedmen in the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.

Name Pattern: praenomen + nomen + cognomen + cognomen

(Golden Dolphin Note: Submitter would prefer the name Spurius Aurelianus Apicius Ursus if documentation can be found for Aurelianus)

Þórfinnr Járnþúkr -New Name & New Device "Per chevron inverted argent and vert, a wolf's head erased sable and in base three bearded axes two and one argent"



Þórfinnr: male given name, found in Geirr Bassi, p. 16 (Þórfinnr)

Járnþúkr: is found as a descriptive byname meaning "iron-body" or "iron-trunk/torso" in Geirr Bassi, p. 24 Construction is Given+ descriptive per Appendix A.

April 2012 Cover letter allows for Norse descriptive bynames to be registered with capitalized letters.

<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2012/04/12-04cl.html>

(Golden Dolphin Note: Submitted as Þórfinnr Járnþúkr, the name was changed by kingdom because the documentation did not support the accent mark over the o in Þórfinnr. Changed because submitter allows minor changes and we believe this a minor change.)

(Golden Dolphin note: Commenters expressed concern that the charges needed to be drawn a little larger to be identifiable. An artist note to make them larger may be sufficient.)

Tristram von Drachenstein -New Name Change

Old Item: Tristram von Schleswig, to be retained as an alternate name.

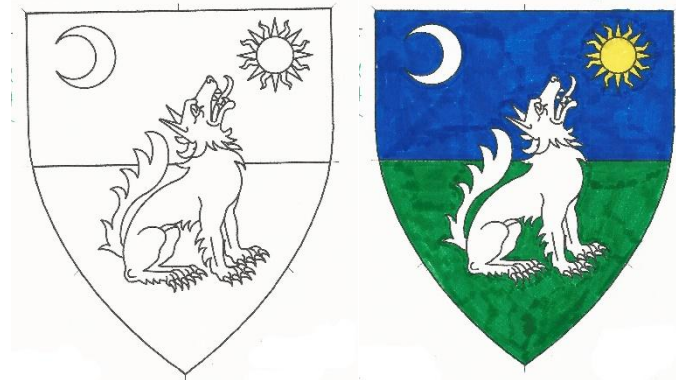
Tristram: is found in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek http://heraldry.sca.org/names/bahlow_v.htm Tristram is a masculine given name with 2 instances dated to 1409 and 1418

von: The particle "von" is used in locative bynames that refer to specific place-names, for example "von Köln" meaning "of Cologne" [2/2004 LoAR, R-Atlantia]

Drachenstein: Drachenstein is a place-name formed of the elements Drachen, from draa(c)k or drache (MHG) or drach (Upper Germany), meaning "dragon", *ibid*, pg 85 header Draa(c)k and -stein meaning a "stone." These types of names, with the element Drachen- in them and various endings, are evidenced in the Academy of Saint Gabriel report # 2924. <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2924.txt> Drackenstein appears in Brechenmacher P. 336

"Under s.n. Drack, Track, Brechenmacher says "Das Mhd. hat sowohl dracke wie drache.": "Middle High German has both "dracke" and "drache". Considering that he has <Joh. Drache, Zwölfer zu Oberkirch> dated to 1356, <Joh. Trache, Bauer zu Ödsbach> dated to 1360 (both s.n. Drache), and <Jordanes Track, Vikar zu Offenburg> dated to 1421 (s.n. Drack, Track), I think it's very possible that a place that appears as <Drackenstein> and <Tra(c)kenstein> might also have been written as <Drachenstein>. Especially since we have <Drachenfels> as well (s.n. Drachenfels, <Alheit Drachenfels zu Mainz> dated to 1376)

Una Gylðir -New Device "Per fess azure and vert, a wolf sejant ululant to sinister and in chief an increscent argent and a sun Or"



Device Submission History:

June 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per fess azure and vert, a wolf sejant ululant to sinister argent and in chief an increscent and a sun Or"

The device is being returned for rework because the moon and sun are drawn large enough that they could be confused as primary charges.

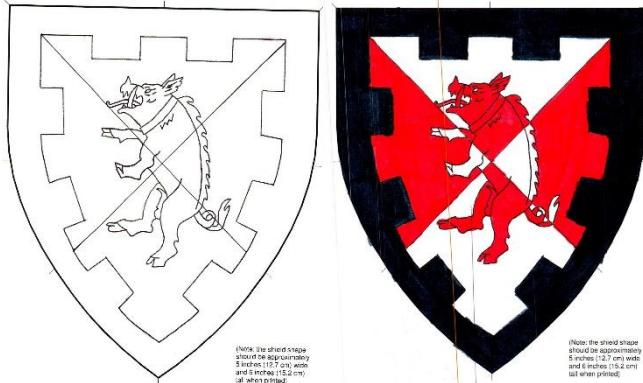
According to SENA A.3.D.1 Clarity of Charge Groups: Charges in an armorial design must be clearly organized into charge groups. Depictions of charges that blur the distinction between charge groups will not be allowed. Depictions of charges that are ambiguous as to what sort of charge group they belong to will not be allowed. Documented armorial depictions will only be allowed if a method for describing them in blazon can be devised.

(Golden Dolphin Note: The Name Una Gylðir is on the Atlantian Lol dated 4-28-2016)

(Golden Dolphin Note: The device was redrawn during in-kingdom commentary by the submitter's herald, to make the sun and moon smaller, so there was no question that the sun and the moon are secondary charges. The submitter has approved the changes to the device. The original submission is attached.)

There is a step from period practice for use of wolf ululant.

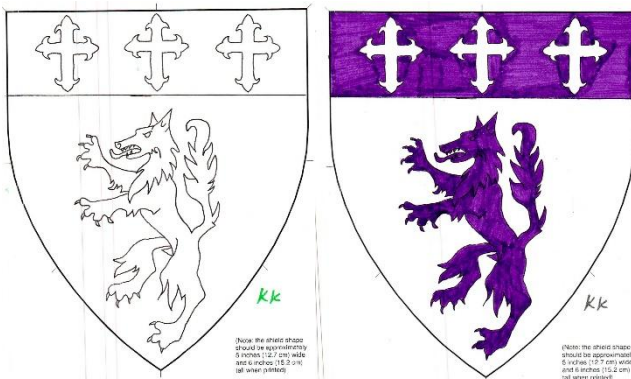
Víga-Vilhjálmr galti -New Name & New Device “Per saltire argent and gules, a boar rampant counterchanged within a bordure embattled sable”



Vilhjálmr: is a masculine given name found on p. 16 in Geirr Bassi

Víga- and galti: are bynames found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi. Víga- found on page 29 means "Battle" and galti found on page 21 means "boar"
 Víga can be used a prepended byname.

William Thomas -New Name Change & New Device Change “Argent, a wolf rampant and on a chief purple three Latin crosses flory argent”



Old Item: Guillaume Tomas le Lou, to be retained as an alternate name.

Old Item: Argent, a wolf rampant and on a chief purple three crosses flory argent, to be released.

William Thomas is found in Family Search Historical Record

William Thomas, married in Wiltshire, England, in 1574. Batch no. M15334-2

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKQ2-V6G>)

William Thomas, male, christened in 1591 in Gloucester, England, Batch #C17286-

1<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NN33-RWY> : 6 December 2014

William Thomas, male, christened on 19 Nov 1585 in London, England, Batch #C00633-1

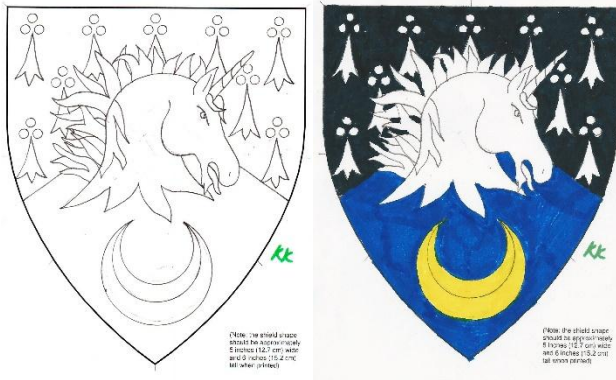
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NL2D-X2C> : 6 December 2014

(Golden Dolphin Note: The name was originally returned in Jan 2005 for conflict with Conflict with William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, who established the absolute temperature scale that bears the name Kelvin. The bynames Thomas and Thomson are both English patronymics meaning "son of Thomas."

However, under the SENA we do not consider the meaning of name elements, only their appearance and sound. Though Thomas and Thomson are still patronymic forms that are equivalent, the differences in the final syllables of the patronym by often repeated precedent should carry the two names clear.)

RETURNS

Aine Meave d'Alton -New Device “Per chevron counter-ermine and azure, a unicorn's head contourny erased argent and in base a crescent Or”



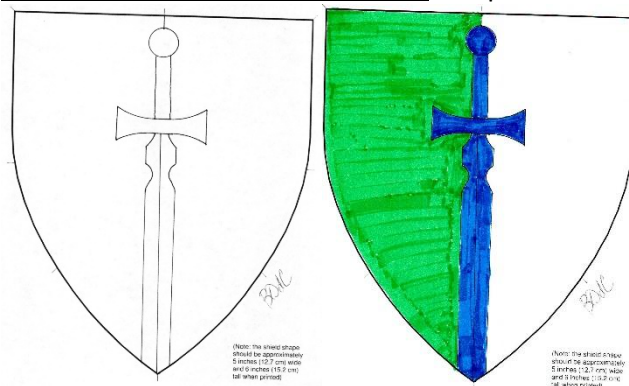
The device is being returned for redraw for a couple of reasons. The first reason being the size of the crescent. The crescent is almost visually equivalent in size to the unicorn head, which it means it blurs the line between a co-primary and a secondary charge. The crescent needs to be draw a little bit smaller so that is obvious that is a secondary charge. The second reason is a minor artistic detail, the unicorn’s horn is hard to identify being drawn on an ermine spot. The horn is major defining characteristic of a unicorn head, upon resubmission please draw the unicorn horn on the black part of the field and not on an ermine spot.

Device Submission History

March 2015 Atlantian Return of "Per chevron counter-ermine and azure, a unicorn's head erased contourny argent and in base a crescent Or"

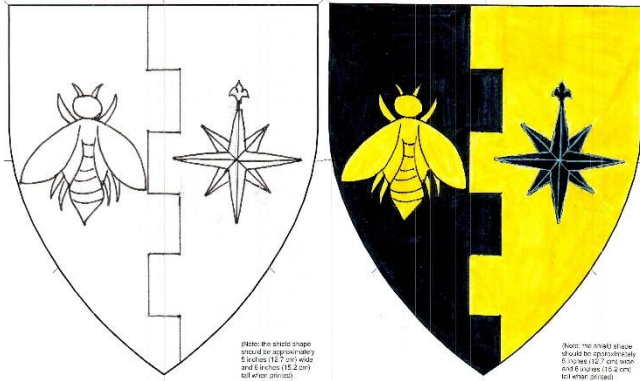
This device was returned because the per chevron line division does not divide the areas of the device equally. As per the May 2011 Cover Letter "Per chevron lines of division, chevrons as a primary charge, and their inversions should have their mid-line placed roughly on the notional mid-line of the space available to them." Please advise the submitter, the placement of the unicorn's head does diminish the identifiability of the per chevron line.

Aldreda of Lochmere - New Device “Per pale vert and argent, a sword inverted issuant from base azure”



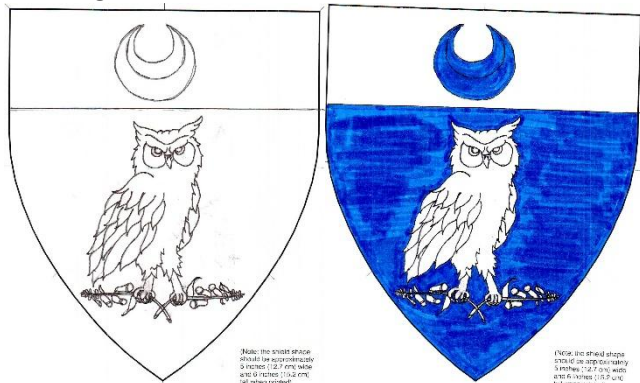
This device is being returned for conflict with Laurence of the Crystal Sword "Per chevron ployee argent and sable, a crystal sword azure, hilted Or, pommeled of a ruby proper." There is one DC for changes to the field but no changes are granted for the sword being issuant from base or changing the tinctures of the hilt and pommel.

Ania Stal - New Device "Per pale embattled sable and Or, a bee and a compass star counterchanged"



The device is being returned for redraw because of the depiction of the compass star. Adding the fleur-de-lys at the top means this is no longer a compass star, however it cannot be emblazoned as a compass rose (<http://misholme.com/dictionary/compass-rose/>) because a compass rose requires an annulets around the outside of the compass star. This is being returned for redraw so the submitter can decide if she wants a compass rose or a compass star.

Ciosa di Tommaso -New Device "Azure, an owl courtourny maintaining foxgloves in saltire, and on a chief argent, a crescent azure"



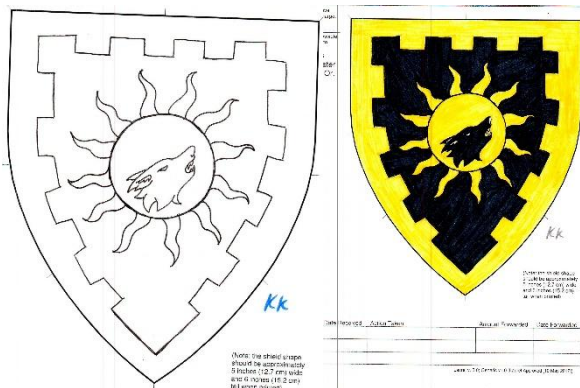
The device is being returned for redrawn because the commenters has difficulty identifying the foxglove flowers. Precedent from August 2015, states that all maintained charges must be identifiable. If the owl was drawn a little bit smaller, it would get the foxgloves room to grown and help with identifiability.

Gothrekr galmann - New Device "Sable, on roundel gules fimbriated two "Gebo" runes in pale conjoined throughout Or."



This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had difficulty identifying the runes as Gebo runes. Gebo runes should be extended vertically instead of horizontally. Upon resubmission, please add lines between the runes and the fimbriation, so there is a defined difference between the rune and the fimbriation.

Magnus Ulfson -New Device "Sable, on a sun Or a wolf's head erased ululant to sinister sable a bordure embattled Or"

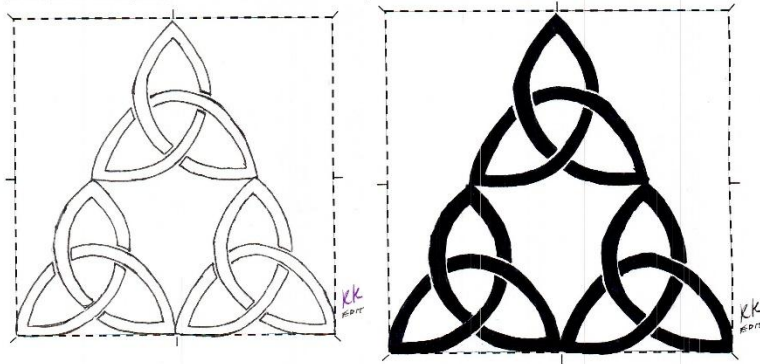


This device/badge is returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:

Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the secondary charges as X's heads coupéd/afronty.

Seán Sreamach -Resub Badge "(Fieldless) Three triquetrae conjoined one and two sable"



This device is returned for violating our long-standing ban on Celtic knotwork, for not being heraldic. While we do allow triquetras in armory, in this combination they look more like knotwork and less like discrete charges. January 2014, Þórunn farkona's device, Per fess gules and azure, three triquetrae conjoined one and two Or and a flame proper, a bordure argent was returned for violating the Celtic knotwork ban and Þórunn's device has the Celtic knotwork drawn the same as the above badge.

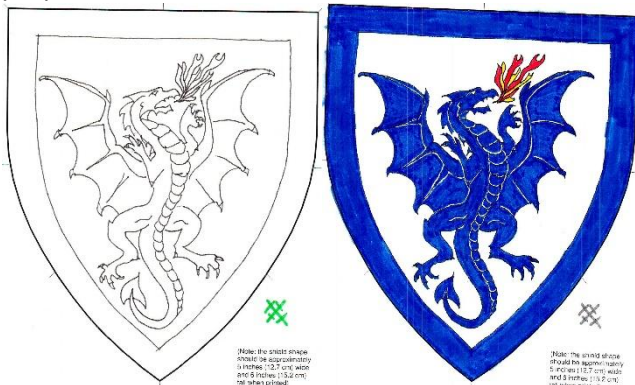
Badge Submission History:

January 2016 Laurel Return of "(Fieldless) In pale a triquetra inverted and a triquetra conjoined sable."
 This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation". The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

Conjoined triquetra were banned in 1/2014 for violating the ban on Celtic knotwork.

PENDS

Robin Archer Dragun -New Device "Argent, a dragon displayed head to sinister azure breathing flames proper, a bordure azure"



This device is being pended because payment has not been received by Ibis or Golden Dolphin prior to publication of the external letter. Payment must be received by Ibis or Golden Dolphin prior to the publication of the November external letter or the submissions will be administratively returned for non-payment of fees.