AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR AUGUST, AS XXXX / 2006 CE

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Unto Christopher Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heralds to whom this missive comes, Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF OCTOBER.

The October Lions Blood meeting will be held at 1:00 at From East: Take your best route to I-90 West. Get off at the Division exit (#281, I think). Go through the first traffic light (Third Ave.). Turn left at the next light (Second Ave.) Turn left at the third light (Stevens). You will go through three stop lights and turn right onto the first street after the third light (Seventh Ave).

From West: Take your best route to I-90 East. Get off at the Maple Street Exit (#280). Turn right at the third light (Stevens). Go through one light and turn right at the first street (Seventh).

My apartment is on the corner of Seventh and Howard. My apartment number is 510.

	Date	Location
August	August 22 (Pennsic – so this will be during the week)	My place
Sept	September 17	My place
Oct	October 15	My place
Nov	November 19	Argent Scroll (directions forthcoming)

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Lions Blood

This month is going to be a little light. I'm heading off to Pennsic soon and have a lot to do between now and then. Pennsic is a lot of work, but just as much (if not more) fun. I highly recommend that anyone who can go do go. If you can

go, spend a little time in Herald's Point – it's a consultation table specifically for Pennsic. At any point in time, there will be between 10 and 30 heralds from the Knowne Worlde working there.

Richenda Lions Blood

LAUREL ACTIONS

The following items have been registered by Laurel

- **Alexander Selyngier.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and sable, two tygers and a dragon all rampant argent.

  Please advise the submitter that the charges should be drawn larger and the per chevron line higher.

- **Antoine Le Gallic**. Name.

- **Danescombe, Shire of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A yale's head erased contourny gules.

- **Drosten Sutherland.** Name and device. Gules, a fishhook reversed Or within a bordure per pale sable and argent.

  Blazoned on the LoI as *banded sable*, the banding is actually argent. This is an unblazonable artistic detail, similar to languing on a beast. In this case, the band is a narrow stripe near the top of the fishhook.

- **Fionnghuala inghean Lochlainn**. Name.

- **Gwyneth Gower**. Name.

  The submitter requested an authentic 12th-14th C name. However, we have found no examples of the given name, *Gwyneth*, before the late 16th C. As submitted, the name is certainly registerable, but it is not authentic for her desired time period. If the submitter is interested in a similar name authentic for the 13th C, we suggest *Gwerith de Guher* or *Gwen de Guher*. Both *Gwerith* and *Gwen* are 13th C spellings found in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh

Names", while *de Guher* is dated to 1130 in Carmarthen (Wales) in Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Gower.

- **Ieuan Gower.** Name and device. Sable, an ostrich feather transfixing an escroll fesswise between in bend sinister two mullets Or.

  This device contains the first registration using the blazon term "escroll", although similar motifs have been registered before. Brooke-Little, *An Heraldic Alphabet*, defines "escroll" as "A ribbon or scroll usually bearing a motto". James Parker, *A Glossary of Terms Used In Heraldry*, p. 238, defines it as "A long strip of parchment .... Escroll occur rarely as charges". Inter alia, he cites the arms of Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural son of Edward the Black Prince: *Or, on a bend sable, three ostrich feathers argent, the quills transfixed through as many escrolls gold.*

  We will use "escroll" only for a small scroll or strip transfixed by or perhaps connected to a much larger charge, rather like a maintained charge. Such a motif does not fall afoul of the long-standing ribbon precedent, for the same reasons cited for Bronwen Selwyn, June 2005 LoAR, Ansteorran returns:

  > A ribbon is not registerable as a stand-alone charge; that is, as a primary, secondary, or tertiary charge. However, in this case [on a fox's tail] the ribbon is equivalent to a hawk's jesses: a blazonable detail or ornamentation, rather than a charge in its own right. As such, the ribbon is registerable, though submitters should be aware that the exact depiction of such ribbons will be considered an artistic detail.

- **Inga hraustlig**. Name.

  Submitted as *Inga Hraustlig*, by precedent, Old Norse bynames must be registered in all lowercase. We have changed the name to *Inga hraustlig* in order to register it.

- **Kassandra of Dragon's Laire.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, a pair of lace bobbins in saltire proper and a closed book palewise argent.

  Lace bobbins are wooden and thus are brown when blazoned *proper*.

- **Lucian de Brus**. Name.

- **Magnus í Þórsh{o,}vn.** Name and device. Gules, a crab inverted within a bordure argent.

  Submitted as *Magnus inn T{o-}rshavn*, the submitter requested a name authentic to 950 Faeroes Islands. At that time, the language spoken in the Faeroes was Old Norse.

While we do not have an example from 950 for the placename written in modern Faeroese as *T{o-}rshavn*, we do have an example from around 1200 from *Færeyinga saga*. That form is *Þórsh{o,}vn* (the {o,} represents an o-ogonek character). In addition, the grammar of the byname is incorrect. The forms *inn T{o-}rshavn* and *inn Þórsh{o,}vn* mean "the Torshavn", not "from Torshavn"; *í Þórsh{o,}vn* would have the appropriate meaning. We have changed the name to *Magnus í Þórsh{o,}vn* to correct the grammar and partially fulfill the submitter's authenticity request.

The submitter requested minor changes only. However, correspondence with the submitter revealed that the changes made here were acceptable.

As ruled in the February 2006 LoAR (q.v. Decimus Aurelius Gracchus), a crab inverted is registerable but a step from period practice.

- **Maude la Savante.** Reblazon of device. Per pale gules and sable, a winged sphinx sejant erect guardant argent and in chief a pinecone, stem to base Or.

  Registered in October 1982 with the blazon *Per pale gules and sable, a winged sphinx sejant guardant erect argent and in chief a pinecone Or*, this has been reblazoned to explicitly state the orientation of the pinecones. The SCA has been inconsistent over the years in whether *stems to chief* or *stems to base* is the default orientation of a pinecone; there is no default orientation. The orientation of a pinecone must be blazoned. We have also clarified the posture of the sphinx.

- **Nicole La Bergère**. Name.

- **Piera Sartore.** Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, a fox's mask argent and on a chief Or a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent sable.

- **Rasmus Ravnssen.** Name and device. Gyronny gules and Or, a raven contourny reguardant and an orle sable.

- **Robert Conyers.** Name change from Hobbe de Conyers. His old name, *Hobbe de Conyers*, is retained as an alternate name.

- **Solveig Tryggvadottir.** Badge change. (Fieldless) A single-sided comb fesswise Or.

  The default comb in mundane and SCA heraldry has rows of teeth on opposites sides (a double comb). For artistic reasons we are blazoning this as a single-sided comb, though there is no difference between the two types of combs.

Her badge registered in October 2000, *Per pale sable and Or, in cross four birds migrant beaks conjoined counterchanged*, is released.

- **Úna Fhionn inghean Mhic Fhionnghaile**. Name.

- **Vikarr Vikingsson.** Name.

The following items have been returned for further work

None!!!!

The following items have been corrected

May 1998

- **Richard Sparhawke.** Name correction from Richard Sparhawk. Or, a horse rampant a bordure embattled sable.

  Listed on the LoAR as a device for *Richard Sparhawk*, his name was registered as *Richard Sparhawke* on the 10/1992 LoAR.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

Below are the results of the July 2006 Lions Blood meeting.

These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided in November

- **Adrianna the Fierce** – Badge, Release. (Fieldless) *In saltire a stag's attire and a unicorn's horn sable*

- **A'isha al-Zahra** –Name & Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Per fess sable and gules, an elephant's head cabossed argent armed between three fleurs-de-lis Or*

- **Anne Mary Quinn** – Device, Resubmission to Laurel. *Per bend sinister azure and gules, a swan argent naiant contourny and a sun Or*

  Her previous device was returned for conflict with Johann Kiefer Hayden, *Per bend sinister gules and azure, two owls contourny Or*. While there is a CD between a swan and an owl, there is not the substantial difference between the two

birds needed for X.2 to hold. Therefore, there is but a single CD for a change of type of the primary charges. This redesign adds a second CD for the change of tinctures of the field and a third for the change of tincture of one of the primary charges.

- **Arthur Buchanan** – Device, New. *Per fess vert and sable, an eagle between three roses argent*

- **Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson** – Name, New

- **Gemma Meen** – Device, Resubmission to Laurel. *Purpure, on a tower argent a dog rampant purpure and in chief a coronet Or*

  The submitter's previous device submission, *Purpure, on a tower argent a "dog" rampant purpure and in chief a coronet Or* was returned in October of 2004 for a redraw. "The tertiary appears to be a lion, not a dog. Charges in a submission must be identifiable, per RfS VIII.3. We would have changed the blazon, except that it is obvious that the submitter prefers to have a dog. If she resubmits with the dog identifiable as such, as in her current device, it should be acceptable."

  The An Tir College of Heralds was divided as to whether this depiction adequately addressed Laurel's concerns. It was decided to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

  The submitter was made a viscountess of Avacal on February 28, 2004.

- **James the Tormentor** – Resubmission to Kingdom. *Or, two pales sable, overall a cross patonce in chief a baronial coronet gules orbed argent*

  His previous submission, *Or, two pallets sable, overall a cross clechy and overall in chief a coronet gules pearled argent*, was returned in May of 2005 for the following reason: "This device must be returned for non-period style. The difference in size between the cross and the coronet makes it impossible to see them as a single charge group, and we have seen no evidence that the use of multiple overall charge groups is in keeping with period practice." [May 2005 LoAR]

  The An Tir College of Heralds was divided as to whether this depiction adequately addressed Laurel's concerns. It was decided to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

  The submitter was made a court baron on January 12, 2002.

- **James Wolfden** – New Name

James is the submitter's legal given name. James can also be found in Withycombe s.n. James. Withycombe dates <James> to c. 1240, and <Iames> to 14th C.

Wolfden is documented from "Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum" under the headers Wolf- pg 504, and –den pg 163. This construction of Wolfden seemed possibly problematic as it is documented as only a given name. The easy fix would be to make it a marked patronymic Wolfdensunu.

Then we looked in Smith. Smith, *English Placename Elements*, s.n. Denu, contains examples of –denu (valley) combined with animal names: Croyden (cr{a-}we; crow), Shipden (sc{e-}ap, sheep). Ekwall s.n. Croyden dates the name Crauuedene to the Domesday Book and Craudene to the time of Richard I; Reaney and Wilson s.n. Croyden date Stephen de Croyden to 1275 and John Croiden to 1381. Ekwall s.n. Shipden dates Scepedane to the Domesday Book and Schipden to 1252. Ekwall s.n. Wolborough dates Ulveberie to the Domesday Book and Woluebergh to 1242. Ekwall s.n. Wolvey dates Wulfeie to 1195 and Wulfeia to 1221. In each of these cases, the protheme is wulf-, the animal's name.

Given these examples, Wulfden or Ulfden does not seem implausible.

- **John de Canon** – Name & Device, New. *Quarterly Or and argent, a castle azure between three grenades gules*

  The submitter should be aware that his escutcheon was on the barest edge of acceptability. When drawing artwork, submitters should not modify the size or shape of the escutcheon at all – this can be (and per Laurel, WILL be) cause for return.

- **Ladislaus Dozsa** – New Name and Device. *Barry argent and azure, a horse rampant contourny sable*

  The spelling convention "zs" did not appear in Hungary until the end of the 17th century. The period spelling of Dozsa was Dosa.

  These arms clear of conflict with Richard Ironsteed, January 1973, *Quarterly azure and argent, a horse rampant sable.* There is one CD for the change of the field and a second CD for the change of orientation of the horse.

  The armory was originally blazoned with a base. However, between base sharing a tincture of the barry field and being the size one would expect of the bottom trait of a barry field, this has been reblazoned as simply a barry field.

  Due to an administrative error, this was not included on the July letter of intent. It will be included on the August letter.

- **Matvei Levchenich** – Name, New

- **Mór Bran** – Name & Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Per bend sinister silver and vert a crow proper and a hautbois bendwise argent*

  This name combines Scots and Scottish Gaelic.

  No documentation was provided for the origin of the hautbois. However, members of the An Tir College of Heralds were able to find some evidence that the instrument did exist before the end of period.

- **Shahid al-Hasan** – Name & Device, New. *Argent, a chevron azure between three crescents purpure all within a bordure engrailed sable*

  While it is more likely that we would find "ibn al-Hasad" or "al-Hasani" – each of which means the son/descendent of someone named "al-Hasan" -- "al-Hasan" literally means the handsome. As such it should also be acceptable as an authentic epithetical byname.

- **Wyvernfeld, Incipient Shire of** – Name & Badge, New. *Chequy vert and argent, a wyvern's (bat's) wing gules*

  Ursula Loyalle has provided the following argument for the hypothetical construction of the name:

  Though <wyvern> is an English word, this form is post-period: the OED s.v. <wyvern> (http://www.oed.com) dates the word to 1601. The older spelling was <wyver>, which was used in the fourteenth century, though the OED s.v. <wyver> doesn't have a specifically heraldic use until 1599. The word has the same root as modern <viper>, but wyvers seem to have been lumped into the category of dragons, serpents, and other snakey monsters. The Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs to 1516 lists a town of Wyverstone which was granted a charter in 1231 (http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/suff.html#Wyv). I don't know whether the <wyver-> in Wyverstone is etymologically identical to English <wyver>, but <wyver-> does appear to be a reasonable element in an English place name.

  The element <-feld> can be English, though the submitter has documented it as German. Reaney and Wilson s.n. <Field> have several bynames incorporating <feld> or <felde> dated as early as 1185; they derive the byname from the Old English word <feld>.

  <Wyverfeld> is possible as a constructed English placename. I don't think it's very likely that the linguistic change which produced <wyvern> from <wyver> would

insert an 'n' in the middle of a compound like <Wyverfeld>, so <Wyvernfeld> seems less probable.

Because blazoning this would be a cant off the group's name, we left the blazon intact.

These items are being returned for further work

- **Althaia Lazura** – Name & Device, New. *Azure, a common kingfisher rising wings elevated and addorsed argent within a torse argent and purpure*

Althaia is a literary name from the classical Greek period. E.G. Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names*, s.n. Alethea dates Alatheia Talbot to 1606. Therefore, there is not a temporal incompatibility between the names. Unfortunately, the submitter did not permit major changes and changing the language from Greek to English is a major change.

The submitter provided two divergent sets of documentation for the byname Lazura. The first is as a patryomic formed from the Polish given name Lazur. No support was provided, nor any found, for forming a Polish patronymic byname. Support for forming a Croatian byname was provided, but the methods may not be the same. Documentation of the formation of Polish patronymics should be included on the resubmission. Finally, the question of the registerability of the combination of English and Croatian or Greek and Croatian remains open.

The second set of documentation was as an Arabic descriptive byname meaning blue. The submitter should be aware that Lazura is not the normal Arabic word for blue. Lazura is only used in heraldic contexts. To use this word as a descriptive epithet, the submitter will need to provide evidence that the word was used more commonly in Arabic.

Because the submitter's name was returned, the device must be returned as well.

- **Astridh Skialdbriotr** – Name, New

The forms provided by the submitter were incomplete. While they contained the processing criteria text, they lacked the checkboxes the submitter should mark t6o indicate the processing criteria to use. As a result, the forms were not the approved forms provided by Laurel.

In addition, none of the required copies of the documentation were provided. Parts of the cited web sites were copied and pasted onto the form. On-line resources should be printed and contain the URL of the site in the header.

- **James Wolfden** – New Device. *Vert a wolf salient to sinister maintaining in its dexter forepaw three arrows Or*

This device is in conflict with Connor MacTavish, November 1992, *Lozengy azure and argent, a wolf rampant contourny queue-fourchy Or*. There is 1 CD for the change of the field, per RfS X.4.a. Field Difference. There is no CD for the addition of the second tail (queue-forchy) per Master Bruce Draconarius: [A *sea-griffin* vs. a *sea-griffin queue forchy*] There's [not a CD] for the ...number of tails. (Laura de Botelsford, June, 1992, pg. 4). Nor is there a CD for the maintained sheaf of arrows.

- **Peredur Balfau Iachaol** – Name & Device, New. *Argent, on a lozenge fesswise gules, a bear statant argent and on a chief gules 3 crosses paty argent.*

Perdur is a legendary/literary name. While the Complete Anachronist #66, *Welsh Miscellany*, was the best source we had for Welsh names at the time, even the author admits its scholarship is out of date. Therefore, this source should be used with some caution.

Balfau seems to be a Welsh word meaning palms. The submitter provided no support for whether this word occurred in names.

No substantive documentation could be found for Iachaol. All web searches for the name indicated it is associated with healing in some way. However, none of the web sites visited provide a reason to believe the name was used in the Middle Ages. As the submitter would not allow major changes, we could not drop this element.

As the submitter's name was returned, the device must be returned as well. However, there is a style issue that would have required its return even had the name been forwarded to Laurel:

> Joscelin d'Outremer. Device. Per pale gules and argent, a lozenge counterchanged. This submission was originally blazoned on the LoI as a lozenge fesswise. As previously noted "Because lozenges could be drawn with various proportions in period, including a square set on its corner (which can be neither fesswise nor palewise), it does not make sense to distinguish different proportions of lozenge in blazon. [Cecily of Whitehaven, 02/02, A-Æthelmearc]". This is not a lozenge throughout because it touches only two sides. We were unable to derive a blazon that would reproduce this emblazon." [LoAR 09/2005]

When the submission was received, the gules of the device was rapidly approaching sanguine, a tincture not used in period heraldry. This type of color shift can be a cause for return. Submitters should be warned that most color printers do not use color-fast ink and should not be used on submissions. Crayola and RoseArt both produce markers that hold their color for the length of the submission process and beyond.

- **Seagirt, Barony of** – Badge, New. *Bendy wavy argent and azure, an orca naiant embowed counterembowed proper*

  This is being returned for lack of contrast between the argent sections of the orca and the argent of the field. This has long been cause for return. The lack of contrast between the orca and the field is not grandfathered to the submitter; a close examination of their device (*Per fess argent and azure, an orca naiant enbowed counterembowed proper in chief a laurel wreath argent*) reveals that the argent of the orca is entirely on the azure of the field.

- Wyvernfeld, Incipient Shire of – Name & Device, New. *Argent, a wyvern passant contouorny gules in base a laurel wreath sable all within on a bordure vert two stalks of grain Or crossed in base*

  The "stalks of wheat" on the bordure are not stalks of wheat. Nearly all the commenters initially thought the charges were a laurel wreath (this type of depiction of the wreath was long ago disallowed). The actual laurel wreath below the wyvern is the size of tertiary, not a secondary.

  For charges to fall afoul of "sword and dagger" the charges in question must be a primary charge and secondary charges of striking visual similarity.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the October Lions Blood Meeting.

1. An Tir, Kingdom of for Ordre du Lion et de la Lance – Order Name, Resubmission to Laurel

The branch name was registered in December 1981.
The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning which is stated to be "Order of the Lion and the Lance", and expresses no interest in authenticity.
<Ordre du Lion et de la Lance> is a constructed French order name meaning "Order of the Lion and the Lance". Meradudd Cethin's "Project Ordensnamen" (http://www.s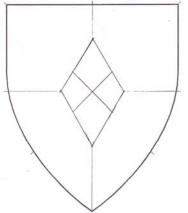ca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/) lists several orders named after pairs of heraldic charges, including <Reel and the Lioness> 1386, <Ship and Crescent> 1262, <Ship and the Shell> 1268, and <Tower and Sword> 1495.

<Ordre>, <Lion>, and <Lance> are all modern French words. The Oxford English Dictionary (http://www.oed.com) s.v. <order>, n. gives <ordre> as the Old French, Anglo-Norman, and Middle French for English <order>. OED s.v. <lion>, n. gives <liun> as the Anglo-French word corresponding to French <lion>. OED s.v. <lance>, n.l derives the English word <lance> from French <lance>; the first English instances of <lance> are dated to c. 1290.
The form is signed by Amalric, Rex and Caia, Regina.

2. Antoine Le Gallic – Dragon's Laire – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom
Quarter gules and sable amcules per saltaire azure and or

The submitter's name was registered in April 2006.
His previous device submission of *Per bend sinister azure and Or, a compass star between four compass stars Or and a compass star between four compass stars azure* was returned in December of 2005 for viol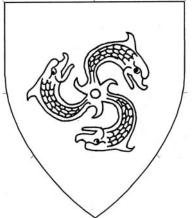ating the precedent against using the same charge in a primary and a secondary charge group (aka Sword and Dagger rule). Per Dame Elspeth Anne Roth:
[an octofoil within eight octofoils in annulo] Size is not the only thing that determines a primary charge. We were unable to devise a way to describe arrangement of the charges in a way that did not imply that they were a primary charge surrounded by a secondary group. Such arrangements cannot use the same type of charge. The problem could be solved by arranging them in a diamond (1,2,3,2, and 1) or in a square (3,3, and 3). [**Yin Mei Li**, 09/00 <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2000/09/00-09lar.html>, R-Artemisia]
In addition, this device violates RfS VIII.3 <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/rfs.html#8.3> Armorial Identifiability. Some of the charges resemble mullets and others appear to be compass stars. As a note to the submitter, a compass star is an out-of-period variant of a mullet, so surrounding a compass star with mullets (or vice versa) does not fix the violation of precedent against using the same charge in both a primary and secondary charge group.
This submission is a complete redesign.

3. Arion the Wanderer – Dragon's Laire – Device,
                              Resubmission to Kingdom
Azure, a triskelion of dolphins argent.

The submitter's name was submitted to Laurel in March 2006.

The submitter's previous device submission of *Azure, a triskeles tipped of three spiral arms within an annulet Or* was returned in March 2006 for multiple reasons:

This device violates RfS VIII.3 Armorial Identifiability <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/rfs.html#8.3>.

The charge in the center of the device is not a triskeles tipped of three spiral arms. Triskeles have a distinct silhouette with three curved or angled arms projecting from a central hub. The outline of this charge does not match that of a triskeles; this is more triangular in shape.

The "triskele" of this charge appears to be voided (ignoring for the moment the lines at the hub of the charge).

Triskeles are not simple geometric charges that may be voided. This also makes the triskele harder to recognize, especially with the internal detail of the hub and arms lined in Or.

In addition, not all artistic motifs are registerable. Per Dame Elsbeth:

The only registrations of a *xonecuilli* were to John the Idiota in 1978 and again by him in 1982. It is listed in the Pictorial Dictionary as an Aztec artistic motif. We no longer register artistic motifs even from European sources without evidence that they are compatible with heraldry. Therefore we declare that the *xonecuilli* is no longer registerable barring evidence that it is compatible with medieval heraldic style. [**Anita de Challis**,02/00 <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2000/02/00-02lar.html>, R-Atenveldt]
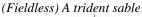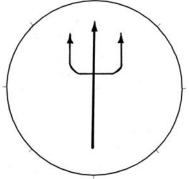
While the submitter provided documentation of the motif in period artwork, no documentation of its compatibility with period heraldry was presented.

Finally, the Or of the submission was nearly brown. This was most likely caused by the use of a color printer or color copier. These inks are not colorfast and can shift very quickly. Crayola Classic and Roseart markers are strongly recommended for heraldic submissions.

This resubmission addresses these issues.

4. Arion the Wanderer – Dragon's Laire – Badge,
                              Resubmission to Kingdom
(Fieldless) A trident sable

The submitter's name was submitted to Laurel in March 2006.

His previous badge submission of *Argent, a trident sable*, was returned for "conflict with Yaropolk the Survivor, December 1990, *Argent a trident sable within a hexagon of six wooden staves proper.* There is 1 CD for the removal of the secondary charges.

This badge is clear of Marinus, Barony of, December 1980, *Per pale vert and azure, on a pile enarched throughout argent a trident sable. Per chevron enarched inverted throughout argent and per pale vert and azure* is not a valid reblazon of the Barony of Marinus' arms. Piles issue from the top of the shield, not from the sides as a per chevron field division will. In addition, whether a pile is throughout or not is more artistic variant. Per Dame Elsbeth Anne Roth:

[... *on a pile inverted cotised*] After consideration we also decided that because a pile should be drawn as throughout, or nearly so, the cotises count as two charges. [**Helmut Kruger**, 09/99 <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/1999/09/lar.html>, R-Atlantia]
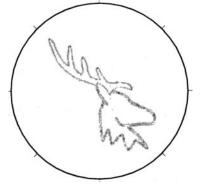
This device is clear of Bhairavi of Thescorre, March 1999, *Argent, a trident sable and a bordure vert semy of lotuses affronty argent.* There is 1 CD for the addition of the bordure and a second CD for the addition of the tertiary charge group on the bordure.

On resubmission, the submitter should draw the trident properly. Tridents should have barbs on the end of each fork. As drawn here, this charge is more properly termed a Greek symbol psi. Solitary symbols on badges or devices is not permitted."

This resubmission addresses these issues.

5. Arthur Greene of Deerhurst – Wastekeep – Badge,
 Resubmission to Kingdom
Per saltier Sable and Vert, a stag head erased sinister Or.

The submitter's name was registered in April 2001.

His previous submission of *Vert, a stags head erased contourny Or* was returned for conflict in July 2005. While his letter of permission to conflict from the Canton of Buckston-on-Eno

cleared the conflict with their badge blazoned as *Vert, a stag's head couped and sinister facing Or and a ford proper*, another conflict was located. This conflict is with the armory of Forgal Kerstetter, *Vert, two moose's heads, eradicated and respectant, horns locked, Or*. In this case there is only one CD for the change of number of primary charges (the deletion of the dexter facing moose head).

This resubmission addresses this conflict.

6. Brian MacDonald – Eisenmarche – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound of his name and will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary. He expresses no interest in authenticity.

"Scottish Gaelic Given Names (last updated Jan 4, 2002)" cites "Bhrian" from the Islay Charter dated May 6, 1408 with the nominative form being Brian (http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/brian.shtml).

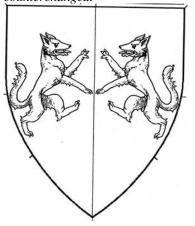"SCA Conflict Clearing for Highland Names (last updated mar 1, 2006" cites "Clan MacDonald (known in Gaelic as Clann Domhnaill) (http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/simplescotgaelicnames12.shtml) AND "Scottish Gaelic Given Names (last updated Mar 4, 2003)" cites "The Book of Deer mentions Mal Petir mac Dinmaill" (This is an early 12th C Gaelic text) and further cites "Donald I, King of Scots, 858-862", among other Kings of Scotland during our period (http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/domhnall.shtml).

Whereas all the relevant information was included with this submission (including copyright info), it was compiled into a single page from the various websites. No copies of the actual articles were included.

7. Fáelán h-ua Mac Laisre – Cáe Mór – Name & Device, New

Per pale azure and argent, two wolves combattant counterchanged.

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a male name, cares most about the language/culture of his name, which he states to be Irish, 7th-8th century, desires his name to be authentic for the same language/culture and will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary for registration.

"Fáelán" and "Mac Laisre" are both found in O'Corrain and Maguire's Irish Names, Lilliput Press, 1990.

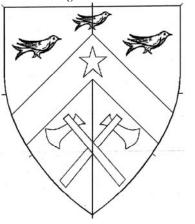Construction is from "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names", by Sharon Kross from the Academy of St. Gabriel's Medieval Names Archive at http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbynames/. The construction is of the simple patronymic byname style.

Copies of the webpage are included.

The argent areas in the color emblazon are colored a dark grey.

8. Johann Matheusson – Glymm Mere – Device, New

Per pale and per chevron Or and vert, on a chevron sable between three martlets and two axes crossed in saltire counterchanged a mullet Or.

The submitter will accept any changes, has no preference if his name must be changed, desires a male name, does not request authenticity, and will accept a holding name.

Johann is found in Bahlow's *Dictionary of German Names* (edited by Gentry), s.n. Johann. Bahlow indicates that the name is derived from Johannsen. It can also be found in Geirr Bassi's *Old Norse Names*, p.12.

Matheusson is a patronymic formed from Matheus. Matheus can be found in Geirr Bassi *Old Norse Names*, p.13. Directions for forming patronymics in Old Norse can be found on page 17 of the same source. In addition, a similarly formed name can be found in Bahlow's *Dictionary of German Names* (edited by Gentry), s.n. Mathaus.

9. Judith Greenwood – Saint Bunstable – Name, Resubmission to Laurel

[Note: The submitter has armory registered under the holding name Judith of Saint Bunstable (February 2006 LoAR). – Lí Ban Boar]
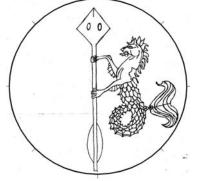
The submitter's previous submission of *Judith Greanwod* was returned in July 2005 for conflict with *Judith von Gruenwald*, registered April 1987. The preposition *von* does not count for difference, and the locatives are nearly identical in sound and appearance.

The submitter will accept any changes necessary for registration, desires a female name, cares most about the language/culture of her name and is interested in having her name be authentic for England in the time period of the 1580s. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Greenwood is documented from Sara L. Uckelman's (Aryanhwy merch Catmael's) "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London: Surnames of English men and women". The spelling in the article is <Grenewood>. No variant spellings of that name are given, however there is a <Greanebancke>, a <Greene> and a <Greenwood>.

10. Karin Ollesdotter av Augualdsnes – Aquaterra – Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom

Fieldless, a seahorse Gules, sustaining a whistling arrow vert

The submitter's name was registered in January 2005.

Her previous badge submission, *Or, a seahorse Gules maintaining two whistling arrows vert*, was returned for conflict with Aodhán Doilfín, (Fieldless) *A seahorse gules*. for Grudlann Cois Cuain. There is only 1 CD for the addition of the field as per RfS X.4.a.iii.<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/rfs.html#10.4> There is no difference for the addition of the arrows as they are maintained charges.

This badge is clear of: Anna de Chaalis, *Or, a seahorse contourny gules between flaunches pean*. There is 1 CD for the change of orientation of the seahorse. There is a second CD for the removal of the flaunches. Again the maintained arrows don't count for difference.

Denis de Courcey of the Kells, *Or, a sea-horse erect to sinister vert*. There is 1 CD for the change of orientation of the seahorse. There is a second CD for the change of tincture of the seahorse.

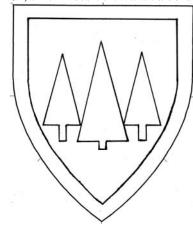Documentation for the whistling arrow as a period artifact is included in the form of a page from the Museum of Anthropology (http://anthromuseum.missouri.edu/databases.shtml) – University of Missouri-Columbia's Grayson Archery Collection which contains a "whistling arrowhead of cast iron. Broadhead with beveled edges. Hollow at base of point with bulbous enlargement and four small holes. Tanged. Someone has recently sharpened the edges of the blade. Total length is 8'6 cm; head length if 3.7 cm; head width is 2.9 cm; diameter of bulb is 1.5 cm." It is dated to ca. 13th century from Central Asia, Mongolia. The MAC No. is 1998-0176 (http://database.coas.missouri.edu:16080/fmi/iwp/egi?-next=).

This resubmission addresses the above conflict.

11. Krstin of Three Trees – Dragon's Laire – Name & Device, New

Or, 3 Fir Trees Vert within a bordure Azure

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a female name, cares most about language/culture and is interested in having her name be authentic for the Norse language/culture. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

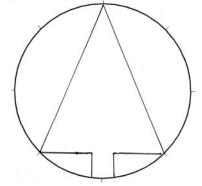Krstin is documented from Geirr Bassi Haraldsson's *The Old Norse Name* under the header Kristín. The text says "Christian name, a Norse form of Latin Christina. Found in Old Danish as Kristina, in Old Swedish as Kristian, Kirstin, etc., and in OW. Norse as Kristín. Occurs in the runic nominative form *kr(e)stin*. A short from for Kristín is Kitta."

No documentation was provided for the byname.

12. Krstin of Three Trees – Dragon's Laire – Badge, New

(Fieldless) A Fir Tree Vert

The submitter's name may be found elsewhere in this letter.

Written by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeirn