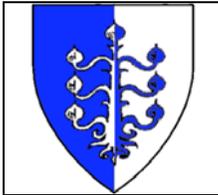# AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR FEBRUARY AS XLI / 2007 CE

Lady Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald
524 W. 7th Avenue, #510
Spokane, WA 99204
509-455-5137 or richenda@cet.com

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 APRIL.

The March Lions Blood meeting will be held on March 18th at 1:00 at my house. Directions:

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.

The April Lions Blood meeting will be held on April 15th at the Heralds and Scribes Symposium in Druim Doineann, Manresa Castle, Port Townsend, WA. All heralds are welcome to attend, but please send me commentary by April 10 even if they are attending the meeting.

The May Lions Blood meeting will be held on May 20th at 1:00 at my house.

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Lions Blood

Heraldic and Scribal Symposium is to be held on April 14th and 15th at Manresa Castle in Druim Doineann (Port Townsend, WA). From Esclarmonde Argent Scroll:

I am thrilled to announce that the Kingdom Heraldic and Scribal Symposium classes are now online (Thank you, Wenyeva Blue Anchor!):

http://www.antirheralds.org/symposium/symposium.html

Click on "class list" to get the complete schedule and class descriptions. Class registration is officially OPEN. Preregistration for classes in highly recommended, because some classes do fill. Just send your class request to Snail_Or@msn.com<mailto:Snail_Or@msn.com>. Payment will be at the door.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

Below are the results of the December and January Lions Blood meetings.

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

- **Amia Turner**. New Name. (see Returns for device)

- **An Tir, Kingdom of**. New Heraldic Title, Black Falcon

  The OED s.v. <black>, a. (http://www.oed.com/ , subscription required) has forms of the word as early as the ninth century. The modern spelling doesn't appear to have been the most popular in our period, but I find it occasionally, as in "Take black sugur" c. 1420.

- **An Tir, Kingdom of**. New Heraldic Title, Black Talbot

  The OED s.v. <black>, a. (http://www.oed.com/ , subscription required) has forms of the word as early as the ninth century. The modern spelling doesn't appear to have been the most popular in our period, but I find it occasionally, as in "Take black sugur" c. 1420.

- **An Tir, Kingdom of**, New Heraldic Title, Demi-Lion

- **Ceara inghean uí Mhadadháin**. New Name

Originally submitted as Ceara inghean uí Madadháin, the name was changed to kingdom to Ceara inghean uí Mhadadháin to lenite the byname. Sharon Krossa wrote a very good article explaining lenition and when it is used in "Lenition in Gaelic Naming Step by Step" (http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lenitionstepbystep.shtml).

- **Cormacc ua Néill**. New Name

Originally submitted at Cormacc Ua Néill, the name was changed in kingdom to Cormacc ua Néill to correct the capitalization.

- **Coryn of the Wode**. New Name

Coryn is can be found in The Petty Custom Account book of London, 1480-1 (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.asp?pubid=159). Coryn Gisbright paid customs 7 pounds, 13 shilling, 4 pence for several items.

Reaney and Wilson s.n. Wood has <of the Wode> 1285, <at the Wode> 1293, and <dilwod> 1327.

Originally submitted as Coryn of the Woods, the name was changed in kingdom to Coryn of the Wode to a documentable form of the byname.

- **Elewys Cuylter of Finchingfield**. New Name. (see Returns for device)

- **Ernst Weissbaum**. Name, New

Siren was able to put together support for Weissbaum as an inn sign name. As she says:

> "Weissbaum "white tree" is a modern German surname. It has two possible origins. First, it would be an inn sign name. Bahlow (s.n. Baum) dates <zum grünen Baume> to 1387 and (s.n. Nußbaum) <zum Nußbaum> to 1278 and <Nußpaumer> to 1497. Alternately, it can be seen as a name derived from a specific tree. <Weissbaum> is, in addition to being a compound that means "white tree," the name for the whitebeam, a European tree used in the production of furniture in the Middle Ages (http://www.medievalwoodworking.com/articles/wood.htm, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitebeam). Thus, this name could be formed from the name of a specific tree, on the pattern of <Haselnuß> 'hazelnut' 1356 (Bahlow s.n. Nußbaum), <Birbome> 'pear tree' 1344 (s.n. Bierbaum>, <zur Eiche> 'oak' 1298 (s.n. Eich; and he mentions a citation of <Eichbaum> in Brechenmacher), <zu dem birke> 'birch' 1334 (s.n. Birck), <von der Weydena> or <de Wyden> 'willow'

1350, and <under der lynden> 1383 and <von der Linde> 1440 'linden tree.'"

- **Gérard le Bon d'Orléans**. New Device. *Per fess Or and purpure, a cross bottony and a dolphin naiant counterchanged*

- **Juliana de Luna**. New Badge. (Fieldless) *A crescent pendant sable*

- **Juliana de Luna**. New Badge. (Fieldless) *A melusine sustaining in her dexter hand a crescent argent*

- **Katrin Odinsdottir**. New Name

Katrin can also be found as a form of <Kateryne> in Aryanhwy's article "Swedish Feminine Given Names from SMP" at http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/smp/ in the list of names for 1200-1299 (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/smp/katerine.html):

> Katrin 1357 (Gamal), 1397 (Hakon), 1403 (Barnam), 1456 (Bryniolf), 1467 (Birgher)

Óðin/Óðinn can also be found in in "Nordiskt runnamnslexikon" (The Dictionary of Norse Runic Names), by Lena Peterson at http://www.sofi.se/images/runor/pdf/lexikon.pdf with the following entry:
> *Óðin-Dísa* kvn.
> Kvn. → *Dísa* med binamnsprefix: gudanamnet (fvn.) *Óðinn*.
> Ack. **Oþintisu** Vs24
> Litt.: Peterson 1981a s. 149, Otterbjörk 1983b s. 117.

- **Lion's Gate, Barony of**. Resubmitted Order Name to Laurel, Order of the Lions Pinion.

The original submission, Order of the Lion's Mark, was returned because the order naming pattern *[creature]'s [X]* is only documented for [X] being an attribute ordinarily associated with the creature. The submitter initially documented pinion to mean "cog wheel" as a heraldic charge. However, cog wheel was not a definition associated with pinion until 1659. Therefore, the documentation did not support the pattern *[creature]'s [X]*.

Ordinarily this would be returned. However, the definition of pinion meaning "shoulder-blade of a quadruped" can be dated to 1545. As lions are quadrupeds, a pinion is a body part (or attribute) of a lion that follows the pattern *[creature]'s [X]* just as Lion's Paw follows the pattern.

- **Madrone, Barony of**. New Badge. (Fieldless) *An hourglass argent framed azure*

This device contains a possible conflict with Gareth de Grey December 1991, (Fieldless) An hourglass argent, framed of wood proper, and with Gareth de Grey, January 1998, Sable, an hour glass argent.. If the frame of the hourglass is half the charge, then the conflict is cleared with the change of tincture of half the charge counting for difference. If the frame is not half the charge, then there is no CD for the change of tincture.

There is a previous precedent under Mistress Jaelle of Armida that states:

> [an hourglass purpure framed Or vs. an hourglass Or] ... the inside of an hourglass is at least half the charge. [Carlos Juan Ramiro, 12/99, A-Atlantia].

This precedent suggests that the frame may be half the charge sometimes, but not in others.

- **Marie-Helene von Bremen**. New Name and Device. *Argent, a brown hare proper sejant between three ermine spots sable*

  Proper is not the heraldic term for brown. Proper is the heraldic term for an animal or object in its natural coloration.

- **Marie-Helene von Bremen**. New Badge. *Per pale azure and argent, a brown hare's head couped proper*

  Proper is not the heraldic term for brown. Proper is the heraldic term for an animal or object in its natural coloration.

- **Mary Ostler**. New Name

  Reaney and Wilson s.n. <Ostler> have various forms of this byname. The earliest is <Hostiler> in 1190; the submitted spelling <Thomas Ostler> appears in 1562.

- **Michael of Braghan**. Resubmitted Device to Laurel. *Azure, a bend beviled argent*

- **Michelino di Gino Martini**. New Name and Device. *Per pale wavy purpure and Or, two chalices in bend counterchanged*

- **Nyfain of Brigantia**. New Name and Device. *Sable, semy of decrescents argent, a torch Or enflamed gules and in chief a coronet Or*

  Lewis and Short's Latin dictionary s.v. <Brigantium> says that <Brigantium> or <Brigantia> can refer either to a town in Rhoetia now called Bregenz, or to the town of Briançon in France, and that various classical Latin travelogues mention these towns(http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-

bin/ptext?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0059%3Aentr y%3D%235694).

- **Summits, Principality of the**. New Heraldic Title, Bleu Grael Herald

  Submitted as Bleu Grael, the name was changed to add the designator required.

These items are being returned for further work

- **Amia Turner**. New Device

  This device is being returned for conflict against the following items:

  This device is in conflict with Aldric Greystone, November 1984, Azure, a cross of annulets braced throughout Or. There is only one CD for the difference in number; Aldric's device has nine annulets versus Amia's four. There is no CD for arrangement as four annulets in lozenge looks no different than four annulets in cross.

  This device is also in conflict with David Mullens, January 1997, Azure, five annulets three and two Or. There is no CD for the difference between four and five, per RfS X.4.f Number Changes. There is no CD for arrangement as four can not be arranged three and two, per Master François la Flamme:

  > [*Or, five birds volant two one and two sable*] This device conflicts with ... *Or, six ravens close sable*. ... There is no CD for arrangement, since six charges cannot be two one and two, and five charges cannot be arranged three two and one. [**Robert of Gresewode**, 09/01, R-Caid]

- **Brénnain Mac Gilla Pátraic**. New Name and Device. *Per saltire sable and azure, a saltire between three fleur-de-lis argent*

  This name is being returned for conflict with Brénainn mac Gilla Pátraic, registered December 2003. The submitter indicated that he would be willing to use the given name Bréndain or change the byname to Mac Giolla to clear the conflict. However, neither of these changes clears the conflict. The change from Brennainn to Brendain does not make a significant enough change to clear the conflict. The "d" in Brendain is an unvoiced and unstressed change. The change from Mac Gilla to Mac Giolla does not alter the pronunciation.

The device is being returned for lack of name to forward the device with. Some commenters called a potential conflict with Scotland, Azure, a saltire argent. There is one CD for the change of the field from azure to per saltire sable and azure. There is a second CD for the addition of the fleurs-de-lys.

When commenting, please read the full summary of the submission as discrepancies between the submitted blazon and the full-color version is included after the summary of the name. Blazons are not corrected on the internal letter so everyone can review the blazon and make suggestions for correcting it.

- **Caitrin Goatsbane**. New Name and Device. *Per fess embattled gules and sable masoned argent, a demi-goat proper enhanced maintaining a drinking horn Or*

Caitrin is not found in Withycombe as a derivative name of Katherine. However, documented forms of this name are:

> St. Gabriel Report 2195 lists Caitrina as a 15th century Gaelic form (source: "1467 MS", a Gaelic genealogical manuscript, which is shelf-marked 72.1.1 in the Scottish National Library).

> O'Corrain and Maguire date Caitlin to 13th century Irish.

> O'Corrain and Maguire date Caitiline to 13th century Irish.

> Withycombe dates Catlin to Middle English.

No documentation was provided for Goatsbane as a surname. The elements Goat- and -bane were documented, but no evidence supporting the combination was provided. No evidence could be found supporting X-bane as a pattern. Similar-sounding forms of the name are:

> Reaney and Wilson date Gaytebane to 1301 as meaning goat bone.

> Jönsjö dates Gaytbayn to 1324 as meaning goat-legged.

This device is being returned because there is no name to forward to Laurel. In addition, it is being returned because there is a low-contrast complex line of division (Per fess embattled gules and sable masoned argent) that has a charge crossing the line of division. This problem can be solved by placing the goat all on either side of the line of division, or by making the goat issuant from the line of division. Finally, the submitter should be aware that, upon resubmission, the embattlements of the line of division

should be fewer and larger. In general 3-5 embattlements is the norm.

- **Caitrin Goatsbane**. New Badge. *Gules, a pine cone and a tankard and on a bend argent a phoenix rising proper from a tower sable*

This device is being returned because there is no name to forward to Laurel. In addition, the following style problems should be corrected:

> The "phoenix" is not a phoenix; it is a bird fimbriated (outlined) of a flame. Only simple geometric charges may be fimbriated and fimbriated of a flame is not permitted at all. A properly-drawn phoenix is a demi-eagle (all but the legs and tail) issuing from a flame.

> This armory is too complex. A rule of thumb when designing armory is that charges + tinctures should not exceed 8. This badge has 5 charges (bend, tankard, pinecone, tower, bird; six if the flame fimbriation as a charge) and 4 tinctures (red, white, yellow, black) for a complexity count of nine.

- **Dirk Wagonmender**. New Name and Device. *Argent, a cogwheel damaged in dexter chief azure, a chief chequey argent and sable*

The name is being returned because no evidence could be found of the combination wagon+mender. All wagon-based names found in English period sources began with wain- and wayn-, derived from the Old English word wœgn (wagon).

Some options the submitter may wish to consider are:
> Wanwrecthe 1237 means "wagon wright," "wagon builder," "wagon-smith" (Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Wainwright)

> the Waynwrith, 1285 means "wagon wright," "wagon builder," "wagon-smith" (Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Wainwright)

> le Waynwright 1332 means "wagon wright," "wagon builder," "wagon-smith" (Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Wainwright)

> Waynman 1297 means "wagon-man" or "wagoner" (Reaney and Wilson s.n. Wainman)

> Weneman 1327 means "wagon-man" or "wagoner" (Reaney and Wilson s.n. Wainman)

> Stellwagen 1268, means "set wagon" (Brechenmacher)

The device is being returned because there is no name to forward to Laurel. In addition, it has some style issues that should be corrected on resubmission. The cog wheel as pictured can not be described in such a way as to allow an artist to reproduce the picture. A more effective representation of a damaged cogwheel would involve more of a quadrant (upper right, lower right, upper left, or lower left) in the damaged area.

Several commenters had concerns about the checky chief sharing a tincture with the field. Per Mistress Jaelle of Armida:

> The question was raised in commentary about the bend sharing one of the tinctures of the checky field. Some period similar arms are those of Bekering, *Checky argent and azure a bend argent* (Dictionary of British Armorials), Robert Chamberlain: *Paly of six argent and gules on a chief of the last three escutcheons of the first* (Anglo-Norman Armory II), von Studnitz: *Argent a bend lozengy argent and gules* (Siebmacher f.57), von Traupitz: *Checky sable and argent on a chief sable two mullets of six points argent* (Siebmacher f.151), and von Caldis: *Bendy sable and Or a chief Or charged with a demi-lion naissant sable* (Gelre f.33v.) This shows a general use of multiply divided fields with stripe ordinaries throughout Europe and over the whole SCA heraldic period (Anglo-Norman being early, Siebmacher being late, Gelre being in the middle.) (Luciana Maria Novella Di Carlo, 6/98 p. 7)

Therefore, there is no problem with this chief.

- **Elewys Cuylter of Finchingfield**. New Device. *Per bend sinister vert and lozengy vert and argent, in chief an open pair of scissors argent*

This device is being returned for conflict with Julienne de Vigne, December 1985 , Gules, a pair of scissors fesswise, blades open to sinister, argent. There is one CD for change of field from gules to per bend sinister and lozengy vert and argent, per RfS X.4.a:

> **Field Difference** - Significantly changing the tinctures, direction of partition lines, style of partition lines, or number of pieces in a partition of the field is one clear difference.

There is not a second CD granted for the position of the scissors because the submitter's scissors must be in chief because of the tinctures of the field. This is called a "forced move" and can not count as a CD.

Upon resubmission, the submitter may want to redraw her line of division. A bend or bend sinister should begin in the upper corner of the field and end at the lower tick mark about 3/4 of the way down the escutcheon. The lines of the lozengy should be parallel to the line of division.

When submitting armory, please use Crayola or RoseArt brand markers. Other brands of markers, any crayon, or any color pencil shift color during the time a submission is in process and can cause armory to be returned. In addition, color pencils often do no produce a properly saturated color to be found acceptable. Crayon, on the other hand, has been known to melt through submissions on hot days and ruin not only that submitter's submission but also the submissions of others.

- **Heather Phelan**. New Name.

This name is being returned for lack of a completed name packet. All submissions must include three copies of each form, three copies of supporting documentation, and a payment (unless a resubmission).

- **John de Canon**. New Badge. (Fieldless) *Two shepherd's crooks crossed sable*

This badge is being returned as "thin-line" heraldry. The charges appear to be only one or two pen-nibs thick. Shepherd's crooks are sturdy branches of wood and their thickness would be evident even in armory.

- **Maccus Hundwinesumu**. Resubmitted Device to Kingdom. *Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points argent and on a chief indented argent three mullets of four points azure*

This device is being returned for a redraw. The line of division should issue from the upper sinister corner of the field, not the upper sinister corner of the escutcheon. Since the chief is not part of the field, the line of division is in the wrong place.

Several commenters mentioned that the use of four-pointed mullets is a step from period practice and that the two uses of the mullet on the device in two different charge groups is two steps from period practice. Multiple uses of the same step from period practice in a design do not accumulate. Therefore, there is only one step from period practice in this armory.

- **Thierry de Boudry**. New Device. *Per bend gules and Or, a pegasus passant and a sun counterchanged*

This device is being returned for lack of a name. Writing a name in the Society Name section of a device form does not submit a name. Name submissions must be submitted on a name submission form with documentation. All submissions must have three copies of each form and three copies of all documentation.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

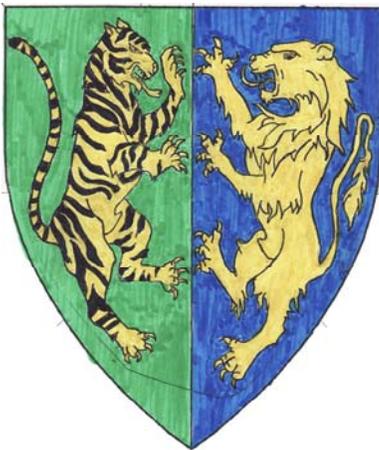To be ruled on at the April Lions Blood Meeting.

1. Áine ingen Ui Néill– Tymberhavene –Device, New
Azure two seahorses between three shamrocks or

The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel in October 2006.

2. Alisdair Conner Drake – Rivers Bend – Name & Device, New

(Fieldless) A decrescent vert

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

Alisdiar is a masculine personal name found in Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 2nd ed by E.G. Withycombe on pg. 12-13 under the header Alexander. The year is 1214-1285.

Conner is a masculine personal name found in Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 2nd ed, by E.G Withycombe on pg. 68 under the header Connor.

Drake is a surname found in Oxford Dictionary of English Suranames by P.H. Reaney & R.M. Wilson, 3rd ed under the header Drake, Drakes on pg. 141. The year is 1185 – Robert, David Drake.
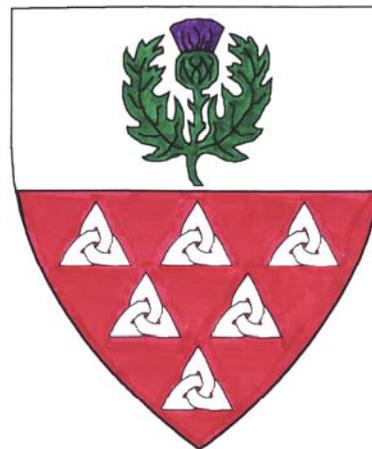
3. Brynjólfr oxafotr – Wyewood –Device, New
Per Saltire Salbe and Azure, in pale two Ox' Heads Caboshed Argent.

The submitter's name was registered in October of 2001.

4. Catlin the Wanderer – Rath An Oir – Name & Device, New

No proposed blazon was provided.

The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a feminine name, cares most about sound and wishes her name to be authentic for 11th-13th century English/Scottish time period. She will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary.

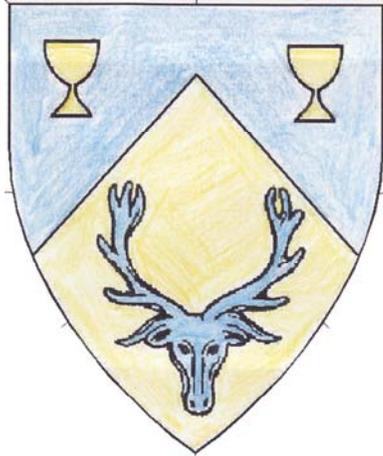Catlin is found in 1198 as a form of Katharine from the article "Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames* at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Katharine by Talan Gwynek. It is dated to 1198.

"The Wanderer" has been declared SCA-compatible since 1995. Relevant precedents can be found at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/precedents/CompiledName Precedents/Compatible.html. The table contains 2 instances from the 1st tenure of François la Flamme, 1 from Elsbeth Anne Roth and 2 from Da'ud ibn Auda's 2nd tenure, 2nd year. The names referenced are Joel the Wanderer, Mihrimah the Traveler and Morag the Wanderer and Johan Gregor the Wanderer. The 1996 item from the tenure of Da'ud ibn Auda does not list a referring name.

The top portion of the field is argent, the bottom portion of the field is gules, the thistle is vert flowered purpure and the triquetras are argent.

5. Christian of Ghent – Tir Righ – Name & Device, New

Per chevron Azure and Or two goblets and a stag head affronty counter changed.

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a male name, cares most about the sound of the name and expresses interest in having his name be authentic for 11th-12th Century Flemish time period and language and/or culture. He will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary.

Christian is the submitter's legal name given name and is mentioned in the following website as a 13th-14th century name: http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/bruges/given-list.html.

Ghent is a city in modern day Belgium that dates to well before the 11th century. The submitter did a "Google" search and found the following websites that gave a short history of the city and dates. http://www.trabel.com/gent-history.htm and http://www4.gent.be/gent/english/history/gesch03.htm. The first website states " From the 11th until the 12th century Gent rose to become an important trade-center, especially because of the production of cloth based on the import of English wool…." The second website states "Ghent achieved its prosperity and the unstoppable growth that came with it through the production and trade of its famous woolen cloth. From 1100 to 1400, a good 60% of households earned a living from the industry."

Photocopies of the websites about Ghent are included. No photocopies of the Academy article were included.

The device was colored with pencil crayons.

6. Cormacc Ua Néill – Tymberhavene –Device, New

Sable a ram's head cabossed and in chief two shamrocks argent

The submitter's name appeared on the November 2006 Internal Letter and was forwarded to Laurel in January 2007.

7. Emma Kindheart – Lions Gate – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes to her name, desires a feminine name, does not have a preference if her name must be changed and expresses no interest in authenticity. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Emma is from http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng13/eng13f.html.

Kindheart is discussed in correspondence with Ursula Witcher as "doesn't seem impossible as a 13th-century English byname, but I haven't been able to find an example." She advises the submitter to look at the French names referenced in an Academy of Saint Gabriel report #1303 at http://www.s-gabriel.org/1303 as it contains "…French names meaning 'tender-hearted'. It mentions a couple of names used in England: <Bonquer> in 1229, 1257, 1298, and <Bonquor> 1264. These are both based on the Old French phrase for 'good heart'.)…"

The Saint Gabriel report lists "Godhierte (1221, "good heart")" as one of the choices the querant could possibly choose as a possibility for "…a descriptive byname describing personal characteristics…". The letter includes the following in its references:

Fenwick, Carolyn C., ed., The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381. Part 1, Bedfordshire-Leicestershire (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998), p. 284.

Chibnall, Marjorie. Select Documents of the English Lands of the Abbey of Bec. Camden Third Series LXXIII. London: Royal Historical Scoiety, 1951. The data presented here is extracted from the custumals, the various versions of which can be dated between ca. 1230 and ca. 1247.

Harris, Karen (Karen Larsdatter). Bynames Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland, England. http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/Rutland

Stacy, N.E., ed. Surveys of the Estates of Glasonbury Abbey, c. 1135-1201. The British Academy: Records of Social and Economic History, New Series 33. (Oxford University

Press, 2001.)

Reaney, P.H., & R.M. Wilson, <u>A Dictionary of English Surnames</u> (London: Routledge, 1991; Oxford University Press, 1995). S.nn. <Mill>, <Goodhand>, <Goodness>, <Wisdom>, Wise>, Sage>.

8. Freygerdr inn spaki – Borealis – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Per chevron sable and purpure, a needle fesswise argent and a unicorn passant contourny Or.

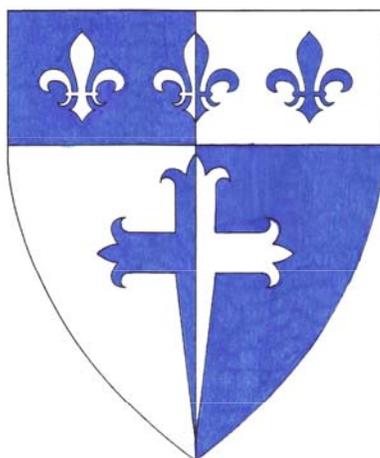The submitter's name was registered as Freygerðr in spaka in November of 2005.

Her previous submission was returned by Laurel in November 2005 "…for a redraw of the field. Blazoned on the LoI as *Per chevron sable and purpure a needle fesswise point to dexter argent and a unicorn passant contourny Or*, the line of division is so low that, instead of a field division, the emblazon has a *point pointed* and thus violates RfS VIII.2 (Armorial Contrast) for having a color charge on a color field. On resubmission the unicorn should be drawn properly, with a lion's tail and tufts behind the hooves.

This submission addresses the previous reason for return.

9. Geoffrey de Rennes – Lions Gate – Device, New

Per pale argent and azure a cross fichy fleury on a chief per pale azure and argent three fleurs-de-lis counter changed

The submitter's name was registered in March 1986.

10. Judith of St. Bunstable – Mountain Edge – Name, for Judith Greanwood   Change of Holding Name

The submitter's first 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's next resubmission of *Judith Greanwood* was returned at Kingdom in November 2006 because the submitter had not cleared the conflict with Judith von Gruenwald nor was any permission to conflict included with the documentation. Both Greanwood and Greanwode use the same pronunciation; therefore there is no substantial change between the current submitted name and the returned name.

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.

Greanwood 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" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engsurlondon1582a-m.html). 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>.

The submitter has included a letter of permission to conflict from Judith von Gruenwald.

11. Rohesia Morleigh – Aquaterra – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Per fess purpur and vert, a celtic cross and in chief a mullet of seven points or

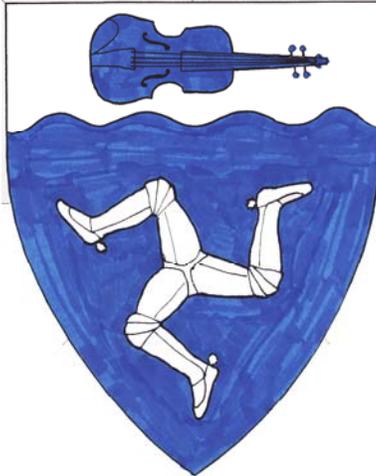The submitter's name was registered in January of 2004.

Her original submission of *Per fess wavy purpure and vert, a Celtic cross and in chief a mullet of seven points Or* was returned in August 2006 for placing a charge across a low-contrast complex (wavy) line of division. Laurel has ruled that thin objects that do not obscure the line of division may lie across a low-contrast complex line of division. However, a Celtic cross is not a thin object. In addition, the placement of the cross places the maximum amount of the charge on the line of division.

12. Thormot Mac Otter of Rushen – False Isle – Name & Device, New

Azure, a triskelion of armored legs and on a chief wavy argent a violin fesswise head to sinister azure.

The submitter will accept any changes necessary for

necessary for registration, desires a masculine name, cares most about the language/culture of his name and is interested in having his name be authentic for 16th c. Manx time period and language/culture. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

All components of the submitter's name come from 'The Manorial Roll of the Isle of Man' (http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/fulltext/manroll).

Thormot is listed in the section 'Christian Names of Men'. MacOtter is listed in the section 'List of Surnames'.

Rushen is listed in the section 'List of Shedyngs, AD 1511-1515' and in the 'List of Parishes' it mentions the 'Parish of Holy Trinity in Rushen'.

Photocopies of the referenced webpages were included with the submission.

13. Titus Antonius Thurinus – Rath An Oir – Name & Device, New

Or, two swords inverted in saltire, and on a chief triangular sable, a Gorgon's head Or.

The submitter will not accept major changes to his name, desires a masculine name, cares most about the language and/or culture of the name, which he states to be 1st century B.C. Roman. He expresses no interest in having his name be changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary.

Titus and Antonius are documented from the following websites: http://novaroma.org/nr/Choosing_a_Roman_name and http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/roman/names.html. The first site details the formation of Roman names and shows <Titus> in the section of Abbreviations: "T. always means Titus…". It is listed as a praenomen. <Antonius> is found in the list of nomina from the same website. The sca.org site lists Titus as a praenomen and Antonius as a nomen dated to 430 and 31 BCE.

Thurinus and Antonius are documented from http://larp.com/legioxx/nomina.html. <Titus> is listed here as a praenomen. <Antonius> is listed as a nomen, and <Thurinus> is listed as a cognomen.

Titus, Antonius and Thurinus are documented from http://www.antonineimperium.org/roman_names.htm; <Thurinus> as a cognomen in Gaius Octavius Thurinus. <Antonius> as a nomen in Marcus Antonius "…better known as Marc Antony." <Titus> is listed as one "…of the most common praenomina (first names) that were used by the Romans."

Thurinus is documented from http://www.dl.ket.org/latin2/mores/education/nomina.htm. <Titus> is found in the list of praenomina. <Thurinus> is found in the 4th note which states: "An adopted man or boy his 'gens' name to an honorific, trailing the name of the family into which he was adopted. The best example of this is found with the emperor Augustus. Prior to his adoption by Gaius Julius Caesar, his name was Gaius Octavius Thurinus…."

Photocopies of the non-sca.org webpages were included with the submission.

Prepared by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeirn.