AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR JULY
AS XLII / 2007 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, Gwenlian Catharne, Interim Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

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

The July Lions Blood meeting will be held on June 10th at 1:00 at David's house (1703 Crosby Ct SW, Olympia, WA).

Directions: Take your favorite route to I-5. Travel I-5 to exit 104 (Hwy 101) in Olympia, Washington. Take exit 104, and get into the rightmost lane as quickly as possible. Take the first exit off of Highway 101, which is Cooper Point, Auto Mall, Evergreen Parkway, and Crosby Blvd. At the top of the exit ramp, get into the center lane turning left over the freeway. Turn left. Staying in this lane, go through three lights. You are now on Crosby Blvd. Stay on this road until you reach Crosby Court. Turn right into Crosby Ct, and turn left into the first driveway (1703 Crosby Ct SW)

The August Lions Blood meeting will be held on August 19th at 1:00pm at David's house.

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From the Interim Lions Blood

Greetings unto the An Tir College of Heralds from Gwenlian Lions Blood!

Many thanks to all of those who sent in commentary last month. Commenting is the backbone of the registration process, and all comments are welcome and considered...if this is a process you would like to be involved in, please contact me. I'm always happy to help new commenters get started.

This month, thanks to the hard work of Wenyeva Blue Anchor and Hugo Bugg, An Tir's version of OSCAR has moved into the final testing phase. I hope to be able to announce open registration for this incredibly useful tool in the next letter.

The College has acquired a new whiz-bang scanner, and the project to electronically archive the Lions Blood files has begun. We are coordinating efforts with the same project happening at the Laurel level, to insure that all file formats are compatible. The paper files will still be maintained; this scanning project is a sort of an insurance policy. It is always a good idea to have a backup in case of disaster.

As I mentioned last month, I am filling the Lions Blood office on a purely temporary basis. Applications for this office are being accepted until August 15, 2007, and that it would be nice to begin transition of this office with a new Lions Blood at September Crown. To facilitate this, I will be maintaining an open line of communication with everyone who has expressed an interest. If you are interested, and you have not heard from me, please write immediately. Expressing interest does not lock you in to applying for the office. I want every person who is considering this job to know exactly what it entails before they jump in, and there really isn't an appropriate public forum for the in-depth discussion required. The names of interested parties will not be released until their application for the office is received.

Please remember that there are new forms for submissions available on the website. Any submissions that are received on the old forms will be administratively returned at the Kingdom level, as the Laurel office will no longer accept them.

I hope everyone is having a great tourney season!

Gwenlian Lions Blood

LAUREL ACTIONS

The following is an excerpt from the cover letter of the March 2007 LoAR:

From Laurel: Call for Applications

Laurel Principal Sovereign of Arms

The Laurel Principal Sovereign of Arms (Laurel) is the principal heraldic officer of the Society and the head of the College of Arms. Laurel is responsible for fostering the study and practice of heraldry, supervising the processing of submissions, and overseeing the heraldic activities of the Known World.

Laurel is an unpaid position, currently requiring approximately 20 hours a week. The position requires considerable tact and patience, armory and onomastic knowledge, supervisory ability, the ability to work within tight deadlines and coordinate closely with Wreath, Pelican and other staff to produce a Laurel letter of Acceptance and Return monthly, some computer literacy and word processing skills, e-mail and telephone access, and time and ability to travel.

Resumes must be made in hard copy to Laurel Resume, SCA Inc., Box 360789, Milpitas CA 95036. Resumes must be received by December 1, 2007. The present Laurel's warrant expires in April 2008.

Wreath Sovereign of Arms

The Wreath Sovereign of Arms is an educational deputy of the Laurel Principal Sovereign of Arms, responsible for the consideration of and decisions concerning armory submitted for registration by the College of Arms.

Wreath is an unpaid position, currently requiring approximately 25 hours a week. Some knowledge of period heraldry is useful; knowledge of SCA heraldry is essential. The position requires considerable tact and patience, research and reasoning ability, a clear understanding of the Rules for Submission and past Laurel rulings, the ability to write clearly and succinctly, the ability to work within tight deadlines and coordinate closely with Pelican, Laurel and other staff to produce a Laurel letter of Acceptance and Return monthly, some computer literacy and word processing skills, e-mail and telephone access, and time and ability to travel. Given the current structure of the office, a high-speed internet connection is useful but it is not required.

Resumes must be made in hard copy to Laurel Resume, SCA Inc., Box 360789, Milpitas CA 95036. Resumes must be received by December 1, 2007. The present Wreath's warrant expires in June 2008.

Pelican Sovereign of Arms

The Pelican Sovereign of Arms is an educational deputy of the Laurel Principal Sovereign of Arms, responsible for the consideration of and decisions concerning names submitted for registration by the College of Arms.

Pelican is an unpaid position, currently requiring approximately 25 hours a week. The position requires considerable tact and patience, onomastic knowledge, research and reasoning ability, a clear understanding of the Rules for Submission and past Laurel rulings, the ability to write clearly and succinctly, the ability to work within tight deadlines and coordinate closely with Wreath, Laurel and other staff to produce a Laurel letter of Acceptance and Return monthly, some computer literacy and word processing skills, e-mail and telephone access, and time and ability to travel. Access to a good research library is desirable but not required.

Resumes must be made in hard copy to Laurel Resume, SCA Inc., Box 360789, Milpitas CA 95036. Resumes must be received by December 1, 2007. The present Pelican's warrant expires with the present Laurel's in April 2008.

From Pelican: Changes to Alternative Titles for Turkish

In January and February 2007, Ursula Georges, Loyall Herald, submitted Letters of Intent to change the Turkish alternative titles for Queen, Prince, and Princess.

In light of the arguments presented in these letters, the following titles are no longer approved alternative Turkish titles:

- *Kralice* (Queen) - Loyall argues "This appears to be a feminine counterpart of the modern Turkish word *kral*. I have not found any evidence that *kralice* was used to refer to Turkish women in our period.

- *Prens* (Prince) - "This appears to be a modern borrowing of the English word *prince* into Turkish. I have found no evidence that this word was used in Turkish in our period.

- *Emir* (Prince) - "I have found neither evidence that <emir> was used as a title in direct combination with a given name in Ottoman Turkey, nor that *emir* was used to refer to the sons of sultans."

- *Prenses* (Princess) - "This appears to be a modern borrowing of the English word *princess* into Turkish. I have found no evidence that this word was used in Turkish in our period.

These are the list of new approved titles for Turkish for Queen, Prince, and Princess:

- *[given name]* + *Sultan* (Queen) - Loyall argues, "the mothers and favored concubines of the Ottoman Sultan used the title *Sultan* following their given names...The valide sultan (queen mother) was the most powerful woman in the sultan's harem. The title of the woman whose child was or would be sultan is the best equivalent to English *Queen*."

- *Sultan* + *[given name]* (Prince) - "The children of Ottoman sultans were addressed by the title *Sultan*. Princes, such as Sultan Mehmed, the son of Suleiman the Magnificent, bore the title before their given name."

- *Shahzade* (Prince or Princess) - Loyall provides examples of this title used as a title by both sons and daughters of sultans in the 15th and 16th C. In this case, both the regular English transliteration *Shahzade* and the more scholarly transliteration that relies on special SCA conventions to render special characters, *{S,}ehzâde* were discussed. We have chosen to accept only a single transliteration of each name -- the one that uses standard Roman characters.

- *[given name]* + *Sultan* (Princess) - "The children of Ottoman sultans were addressed by the title *Sultan*. Princesses, such as Mihrimah Sultan, the daughter of Suleiman the Magnificent, bore the title after their given name."

Three more changes were submitted on these letters - the addition of *Hatun* and *Khatun* for *Princess* and the change of *Bey* from *Baron* to *Prince*. While Loyall demonstrates that the title *Hatun* or *Khatun* was used by concubines and children of various sultans, her article "16th C Turkish Names" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/ottoman/) states, "Several people in this list were identified by titles such as Hatun, 'lady' or 'Mrs.'." While there is a long and honorable tradition in the SCA of restricting titles used by large ranges of social groups to a particular rank, in this case, there is no pressing reason to do so. There are already adequate period alternative Turkish titles for the rank of Princess. The fact that the available information suggest this title was used by women of a variety social class, from members of the royal harem to freed slaves, is a strong argument against restricting its use to a particular rank. Therefore, we decline to add *Hatun* or *Khatun* to the list of alternative Turkish titles for Princess.

This leaves the matter of whether *Bey* should be released as an alternative title for Baron. Loyall presents this information about the title:

> In the earlier Ottoman empire, <bey> was used by the sons of sultans. A royal order sent to the Ottoman prince Selim in 1491 addressed him as <Sultan Selim{s,}ah Bey>. Leslie Peirce examined the Ottoman imperial gift register for 1503-23 and found that the sons of Bayezid II had both <bey> and <sultan> as titles, but that by the end of the register <bey> was used only for "lesser male members of the dynasty, such as sons of princesses". (Peirce, p. 293) By the end of our period, <bey> was used by members of the elite who were not connected with the Ottoman ruling dynasty: the Encyclopedia of Islam says that it was used by "tribal leaders, high civil and military functionaries, and the sons of the great, particularly pashas.

Given this, it does not seem unreasonable to let this title remain on the alternative titles list. While the title was used across a range of ranks, those who used it appear to have been either of royal rank, or recognized as tribal leaders or governors; they are men of rank and

station. The duties and station of Baron in the SCA, especially a territorial baron, is a fairly good fit for a tribal leader or a member of the elite not connected by blood or marriage to the ruling dynasty. Therefore, we are not inclined to drop *Bey* from its place in the alternative titles list.

From Wreath: Invected and Engrailed

A couple of recent submissions have caused us to revisit the College's definitions of field divisions *invected* and *engrailed* - particularly *Per pale invected/engrailed*. There has been a great deal of confusion regarding these lines, due to their inherent asymmetry.

The *engrailed* line is one of the earliest complex lines, dating from the 13th Century at least. The term was used interchangeably with *indented*, but was frequently drawn as it's commonly known today: a series of semi-circles carved into the edge of the ordinary to form little cups ("grails"). *Invected* (or *invecked*), on the other hand, is a relative latecomer: our earliest citation of it is from Tudor times, in the Book of St. Albans. It's the opposite of *engrailed*: a series of semi-circles forming lobes out from the ordinary, rather than notches into it.

Both *invected* and *engrailed* were originally applied to charges, not field divisions. While there are frequent period examples of divisions with symmetric complex lines (e.g., *indented*, *wavy* or *embattled*), there were few that were *engrailed* or *invected*. This may well have been because, being asymmetric, it was difficult to apply them to a field as opposed to a charge.

Fox-Davies' Complete Guide to Heraldry, p. 73, cites a single example, and gives the rule by which modern heralds define *invected/engrailed* divisions:

> The only instance I can call to mind where it is so employed is the case of Baird of Ury, the arms of this family being: Per pale engrailed gules and or, a boar passant counterchanged. In this instance the points are turned towards the sinister side of the shield, which would seem to be correct, as, there being no ordinary, they must be outwards from the most important position affected, which in this case undoubtedly is the dexter side of the shield. In the same way 'per fess engrailed' would be presumably depicted with the points outward from the chief line of the shield, that is, they would point downwards; and I should imagine that in 'per bend engrailed' the points of the semicircles would again be placed inclined towards the dexter base of the shield, but I may be wrong in these two latter cases, for they are only supposition.

The Society has, of course, evolved its own rule. Probably because, in most heraldry texts, the complex lines are shown as though they were the top edge of a fess, the Society defined *Per fess engrailed* with the points to chief, rather than to base as described by Fox-Davies; and the other divisions were treated likewise, ***with the exception of Per pale***. In that case, the College chose to follow the known mundane example.

This mix of Society and mundane convention has caused considerable confusion over the years. Reviewing past registrations, it turns out that the same complex Per pale line was registered variously as *Per pale invected* and *Per pale engrailed*, even though they all had their points to sinister. If we cannot remember the default for the line, it becomes almost meaningless to try to blazon it... or register it.

Period heraldic tracts are mostly silent on this point, but Bossewell's Workes of Armorie, 1572, does give some insight. Fo. 29 shows an example of *Per fesse envecked*, so blazoned - and the points of the line are to base, following the Society default and not the modern default. Similarly, on fo. 27 we see an example of *Quarterly engrayled*, which is treated like a combination of *Per fess engrailed* and *Per pale engrailed*. The points are to chief and to sinister.

It would therefore seem that, in period, heralds defined the *engrailed/invected* in the same manner as we do in the Society ? with the same confusion. Given the difficulties in remembering exceptions to the rule, we intend to bring our perennial problem child *Per pale* into line with the other field divisions. We therefore confirm and expand our current definition: A field division *engrailed* has the points to the "honorable" part of the shield: *Per fess, per chevron, per bend* and *per bend sinister engrailed* have the points to chief, while *Per pale engrailed* now has the points to dexter. A field division *invected* has the points to the less honorable part of the shield: *Per fess, per chevron, per bend* and *per bend sinister invected* have the points to base, and *Per pale invected* has the points to sinister. This will require only a handful of blazon corrections, all of *Per pale* fields.

And what of *Quarterly*, *per saltire*, and *per pall engrailed/invected*? I was afraid you'd ask... These could either be drawn as in Bossewell, as combinations of the above lines (e.g., *Per fess and per pale* for *Quarterly*), or else the line could "revolve" around the center of the shield (e.g. a *Quarterly invected* line would have points to sinister at top, points to chief on the dexter limb, points to dexter on the base limb, and points to base on the sinister limb). As long as the emblazon is unambiguous, we'll accept either form.

The following items have been registered by Laurel

FEBRUARY

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Ordre du Lion et de la Lance.

Arthur Greene of Deerhurst. Badge. Per saltire sable and vert, a stag's head erased contourny Or.

Fáelán hua Meic Laisre. Name.

> Submitted as *Fáelán h-ua Meic Laisre*, the submitter asked for an authentic name for 7-8th C Irish. The hyphen in the patronymic marker is a modern editorial convention, but, otherwise this name is fine for his desired time period. We have changed the name to *Fáelán hua Meic Laisre* to fulfill his authenticity request.

Johann Matheusson. Name and device. Per pale and per chevron Or and vert, on a chevron sable between three martlets contourny, one and two, and two axes crossed in saltire counterchanged a mullet Or.

Kristin of Three Trees. Name and device. Or, in fess three fir trees couped vert within a bordure azure.

> This name mixes Old Norse and English; this is a step from period practice. The submitter asked for an authentic Old Norse name but documented the byname as an English inn-sign name. We have no evidence for inns or names based on inn signs in Old Norse, nor do we have an example of a byname meaning "three trees" in that language. Therefore, we are unable to make this name authentic as requested.

Morgan ap Hugh. Device. Per chevron argent and gules, two dragonflies purpure and a stag trippant contourny Or.

This device had been pended on the July 2006 LoAR.

MARCH

Ælfwine of Eoferwic. Name and device. Per chevron argent and gules, two griffins passant respectant and a chalice counterchanged.

> The submitter requested an authentic 10th C name. This is a fine Old English name for that period.

Amy verch Rychard and Timo Schuzzilwenst. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A swan rousant Or.

Nice badge.

Anna of Glymm Mere. Name.

Denis de Loyer. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess three pavilions conjoined at their bases argent.

Elína Kársdóttir. Device. Or, a robin proper and on a chief gules three apples slipped and leaved Or.

Elric Strangulf. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf salient Or.

Nice badge.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Ana Moonstar's device, *Azure, a wolf rampant reguardant Or, maintaining in its teeth a mullet of eight points argent, standing upon a moon in her plentitude per pale argent and sable*.

Gemma Northwode. Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 12th-15th C England. This is already an authentic 13th C English name.

Hjamlr inn danski. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 9th C Danish name. However, the earliest we have been able to date the given name is the 12th C; in Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden*, s.n. Hialmr, the form *Hialmr* is dated to 1187. In addition, we do not have an example of this name from Denmark. Given this, we are unable to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Rowen O'Ceallachain of Muscraidhe. Reblazon of device. Vert, a torch argent enflamed at the tip proper between two natural panther's gambs palewise erased Or.

Registered in April 1986 with the blazon *Vert, a torch argent enflamed at the tip proper between two panther's gambs palewise erased Or*, the gambs lack the spots of an heraldic panther. We would normally blazon these as *lion's gambs*, but as Rowen has a badge with a natural panther and the original paperwork blazoned these as *panther's gambs* we have chosen to reblazon them as *natural panther's gambs*. There is no heraldic difference between the gambs of natural panthers and lions. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Siobhan de la Roche. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic Irish/French name. While names of mixed etymology do exist, the tendency to spell a name according to the orthographical system of its origin is modern. In period, we would expect such a name to appear in a Gaelic spelling when recorded in a Gaelic document and in a French spelling when recorded in a French document. The *Annals of the Four Masters* record Early Modern Irish forms of *de la Roche* as *Róitsi* (1262 entry), and *Róidsi* (1260 entry). *Siobhan Róitsi* would be an authentic Early Modern Irish form of this name. Conversely, a French document would likely record the Gaelic *Siobhan* as *Jehanne*; *Jehanne* is found in Colm Dubh, "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html). We asked the submitter whether she preferred one of these options or whether she preferred the name as submitted; she indicated that she preferred the name as submitted. As submitted, this name is registerable but not authentic. The name mixes Gaelic and French; this is one step from period practice.

Wolf Lang. Name.

The following items have been returned for further work

FEBRUARY

Arion the Wanderer. Device (see PENDS for badge). Azure, a triskelion of dolphins argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Caitilin inghean Eoin, *Azure, in pall three natural dolphins embowed tails to center within a bordure argent.* There is a single CD for removing the bordure. This also conflicts with the badge for Order of the Triskele of Trimaris, *Azure, a triskele argent.* There is a significant difference, or CD, between a triskele and a triskelion of dolphins but not a substantial (X.2) difference.

This device does not conflict with the badge for the Order of the Dolphin of Caid, *Azure, a dolphin embowed uriant to sinister argent.* There is a CD for changing the number of dolphins. As none of Arion's dolphins are uriant, there is also a CD for posture.

The combination of the name Arion with a dolphin is not presumptuous. A single reference to a god or saint has not been considered presumptuous since August 1992. We see no reason why a single allusion to a legendary hero should be treated any differently than a single allusion to a god or saint.

Brian MacDonald. Name.

Aural conflict with *Bran mac Domnhail*, registered March 1989.

Karin Ollesdotter av Augvaldsnes. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a whistling arrow inverted vert sustained by a seahorse gules.

This badge is returned for lack of documentation of the whistling arrow. This would be the defining instance of a whistling arrow; we've been given no evidence that they're period at all, let alone known to period Europeans. Without such evidence, the charge can't be registered.

MARCH

Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson. Device. Sable, three furisons one and two argent.

While the depicted furisons (fire-steels) are period artifacts, they do not resemble the heraldic furison nor are they recognizable as furisons. Therefore this must be returned for lack of identifiability.

Mairghread Murdoch. Device. Argent, a sheaf of arrows inverted sable flighted gules, overall a thistle proper.

This device is returned for redesign; the thistle violates RfS VIII.3 as it is not identifiable. We do not believe that this arrangement of charges can be emblazoned so that all of the charges maintain their identifiability.

The following items have been corrected by Laurel

FEBRUARY

Lora Lin of Dinas Bran. Blazon correction. Argent, on a laurel tree eradicated proper a recorder bendwise sinister argent, a bordure sable.

The LoAR misspelled *sinister* as *sinster*.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided in March 2007 and August 2007 respectively.

NOVEMBER

- **Ælfwine of Eoferwic**. Name & Device, New. Per chevron argent and gules, two griffons passant counter passant and a chalice counterchanged

  Eoferwic is also found in Ekwall's *Dictionary of English Placenames* (s.n. York). Ekwall states that the British name Eburacon was changed to Eoferwic. By 962, the name was changed to Iorvik, then to Iork, and finally to York.

- **Amy verch Rychard**. Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom. (Fieldless) A swan roussant Or

- **Anna of Glymm Mere**. Name (see returns for Device).

  Anna can be found in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html) (s.n. Anne) as a variant of Anne that occurred 15 times in his dataset. Withycombe (s.n. Ann) dates Anna to 988 and 1031.

  Glymm Mere is a barony in An Tir; its name was registered in August 1993.

- **Denis de Loyer**. Badge, New. (Fieldless) In fess three pavilions conjoined at the base argent

- **Elina Kársdóttir**. Device, New. Or, a robin proper close, and on a chief gules three apples Or

  Several commenters expressed concern about the coloring of this robin. Internet research has confirmed that this is the natural coloring of a New World robin.

- **Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson**. Device, New. Sable, three fire-steels one and two argent

  The submitter should draw the fire steels larger and more centered.

- **Elric Strangwulf**. Device, New. (Fieldless) A wolf salient Or.

- **Gemma Northwode**. Name, New

  Submitted as Gemma Northwood, the name was changed to Gemma Northwode to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

  Gemma is a header spelling in Withycombe's "Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names" 3rd ed. Gemma is imported from Italy and can be found on the Assize Roll in 1218.

  Northwood is a header spelling in Reaney and Wilson's "Dictionary of English Surnames," Special Edition. Dated spellings include de Norwude (1176), de Nordwuda (1190), and Northwud (1205). Mills, Dictionary of London Placenames, s.n. Northwood, provides dated spellings: Northwode (1405), and Norwoode (1565). Ekwall, s.n. Northwood, provides the following dated spellings: Northwode to 1287-90,. 1316, and 1438).

- **Hjalmr inn Danski** . Name, New (see returns for device)

  Originally submitted as Hjlmr inn Danski, the name was changed in kingdom to Hjalmr inn Danski to matched documented forms.

- **Mairghead Murdoch**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Argent, a sheaf of arrows inverted sable fletched gules, overall a thistle proper

  Several commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the sheaf of arrows and the overall thistle. This has been forwarded to Laurel for a ruling on its identifiability.

- **Siobhan de la Roche**. Name, Resubmission to Kingdom (see returns for device).

  Submitted as Siobhan Delaroche, the name was changed in kingdom to Siobhan de la Roche as no documentation was provided or could be found of the byname as a single word. The submitter does not want her name Anglicized; therefore her name can not be made authentic. Names *are not* returned if the authenticity request can not be granted.

- **Wolf Lang**. Name, New (see returns for device).

  Both Wolf and Lang are documented from an article from Gerry and Julie's Landsknecht Site entitled "Renaissance German Names" by Julie Adams (http://la.znet.com/~savaskan/germans/names.html). Both given name and surname appear in the lists. Bahlow, s.n. Wolf, dates this spelling as a given name from 1546.

  Brechenmacher, s.n. Lang, –e dates Lange from 1135, but doesn't have any dates for the e-less spelling.

APRIL

- **Æðelred Willelmes sunu.** Name & Device, New. *Per pale argent and vert between 2 mullets of 8 points, 4 minor, 4 greater with the base elongated, a hand couped, all counterchanged.*

  The device is reblazoned, "Per pale argent and vert, a hand between in chief two compass stars elongated to base counterchanged."

- **Angelline d'Avallon**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Or, a wolf rampant purpure, on a chief wavy gules a rapier proper.*

While several submitters found this chief to be a little shallow, it is sufficient to the purpose and within the guidelines, and therefore will be forwarded to Laurel.

- **Ceara inghean uí Madadháin**. Device, New. *Per pale azure and argent, two hares combatant counterchanged argent and sable, a chief per pale argent and azure charged with three cinquefoils counterchanged argent and sable.*

  The device is reblazoned, "Per pale azure and argent, two hares salient respectant counterchanged argent and sable, and on a chief per pale argent and azure three cinquefoils counterchanged sable and argent."

  Originally blazoned as combatant, which is in effect rampant respectant, these hares have both feet on the ground, and are therefore salient.

- **Elspeth Dubh inghean Dubhghaill.** Name, Resubmission to Kingdom.

- **Serena Alvarez**. Name & Device, New. *Per pale Gules and Azure, a crossbow palewise Or, in chief 3 frogs tergiant or collared sable.*

  The device is reblazoned, "Per pale gules and azure, a crossbow and in chief three frogs Or."

  The crossbow and the frogs are in their default orientation and do not need to be explicitly blazoned, and the collars on the frogs are an artistic variation that is non-discernable from any distance. The crossbow should be enlarged to better fill the space provided, but commenters did not feel that it is a problem severe enough to warrant return of the device.

- **False Isle, Shire of**. Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A mermaid arms upraised maintaining in her dexter hand an axe within and conjoined to an annulet engrailed on the outer edge argent."*

- **Kaeso Petronius Gallus.** Name, New.

- **Magdelena Suarez.** Name & Device, New *Per pale indented purpure and Or, 6 suns in their Splendor 2 2 and 2 counterchanged.*

  This device is reblazoned, "Per pale indented purpure and Or, six suns in splendor two, two, and two counterchanged."

- **Magdelena Suarez**. Badge, New. *(fieldless) A sun in splendor per pale purpure and Or.*

  This badge is reblazoned, "(Fieldless) A sun in splendor per pale purpure and Or."

- **Regina O'Duncan**. Name, New.

These items are being returned for further work

NOVEMBER

- **Anna of Glymm Mere**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Azure, a bend sinister argent between a sun and a cat sejant (sinister) Or*

  This device is being returned for conflict with the following:

  > Orien Wenderson, July 1983, Azure, a bend sinister argent between a dolphin embowed bendwise sinister and a mace bendwise sinister Or. There is 1 CD for the change of type of the secondary charges.
  >
  > Francesca Serena Talenti. June 2005. Azure, a bend sinister argent between a martlet and a lyre Or. There is 1 CD for the change of type of the secondary charges.

  On resubmission, the submitter should draw the bend thicker. The bend as drawn is unacceptably thin. Single diminutive ordinaries are not permitted in SCA armory.

- **Annaka Poznanska**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom & Laurel. *Quarterly argent and azure, a sinister wing and a beehive Or within a bordure embattled quarterly azure and argent*

  This device is being returned for marshalling. Per Master François la Flamme (1st tenure):

  > [*Per pale argent and sable, a human footprint sable and two roundels in pale argent within a bordure vert*] The device raised questions about marshalling. RfS XI.3 states: "Armory that appears to marshall independent arms is considered presumptuous." Without the bordure, this would be returned for the appearance of impalement, which is the display of two coats, side by side, to show marital affiliation or tenure in an office.
  >
  > Armory can avoid the appearance of marshalling by adding "charges overall that were not used for marshalling in period heraldry" (RfS XI.3.a). In late period, a bordure may be added to some kinds of marshalled coats of arms as a mark of cadency: an individual who bore quartered arms as his personal arms might have a child who bore the quartered arms within a bordure. The child's arms would still be marshalled. Thus, adding a bordure will not remove the appearance of marshalling from quartered arms.
> However, impaled arms show marriage or tenure in an office. In period, a second generation would not generally inherit the impaled arms in that form. The component arms of two married people might be inherited in a quartered form by a child, but would not be inherited in an impaled form.
>
> Bordures in impaled arms traditionally cut off at the line of division. If one impaled the hypothetical arms *Argent, a cross fleury within a bordure gules* and *Gules, a lion within a bordure argent*, the resultant impaled armory would appear to be *Per pale argent and gules, a cross fleury and a lion within a bordure counterchanged*. As a result, armory using a per pale line of division, a bordure, and different types of charges on each side of the line of division will look like marshalled arms if the bordure changes tincture at the line of division. It may also look like marshalled armory if the bordure is a solid tincture but has good contrast with both halves of the field. The hypothetical

arms *Argent, a sword within a bordure sable* and *Or, an eagle within a bordure sable* would combine when impaled to armory which would appear to be *Per pale argent and Or, a sword and an eagle within a bordure sable*. Thus, the only case in which a bordure may remove the appearance of impalement from armory which would otherwise appear to be impaled is if the bordure is a solid tincture and if it has poor contrast with one half of the field. That is the case with this device. [**Pegge Leg the Merchant**, 03/02, A-An Tir]

- **Eogan mac Muirinn**. Device, New. *Argent, a Maltese cross within an orle azure, overall two arrows in saltire sable fletched azure*

  This is being returned for lack of identifiability of the charges on this device. The arrows and orle are draw far too thinly. In addition, the arms of the Maltese cross should be drawn a little more broadly.

- **Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson**. Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A fire-steel sable*

  This is being returned for conflict with Odriana vander Brugghe, March 2004, (Fieldless) A furison sable. There are no CDs between furisons and fire steels. A furison is a type of fire steel. There is very little difference in shape between a furison and a kangsala (as this was originally blazoned); a furison has squarish corners while a kangsala has more rounded corners.

- **Hjalmr inn Danski** . Device, New. *Azure, a fess enhanced sable fimbriated and in base a brock's paw print argent*

  This device is being returned for lack of payment. A name and device is two submitted items, requiring two payments, even when submitted together.

  On resubmission, the submitter should be aware that the paw print was unidentifiable.

- **Owain ap Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Llewelyn**. Name, Resubmission to Laurel.

  This name is being returned for presumption on the already registered Madoc ap Llewellyn, July 2001. As constructed, Owain's name makes the claim of being Madoc ap Llewellyn's grandson. This will require a letter of permission to presume.

- **Siobhan de la Roche**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Per pale sable and azure, a winged domestic cat statant argent, in base a fleur-de-lis Or

  This device is being returned for the inability to identify the primary charge. While the charge is clearly an animal, none of the attendees at the meeting was able to identify it. The feet and legs of the animal are not cat-like in any way. The head of the animal is much more dog-like (the number one identification) than cat-like.

- **Wolf Lang**. Device, New. *Argent, a portcullis gules, on a chief azure in pale two keys fesswise addorsed interlaced at the heads the upper Or and the lower argent*

  This device is being returned for a redraw. The line of the chief is too low. As drawn, this is neither a chief nor a per fess line of division.

APRIL

- **Ramón Marco de Sevilla**. Device, New. *Per bend purpure and vert, a lute between in chief two tankards Or.*

  While no conflicts for the device were found, there were issues of style and identifiability that need to be addressed. Commenters were hard pressed to adequately blazon the orientation of the mugs, as they are neither on the fess line nor in chief. They need to move either up or down. Additionally, the lute is missing the peg box at the neck, which is one of the identifying characteristics of this instrument.

  The device is returned for redraw.

- **Regina O'Duncan**. Name & Device, New. *Argent masoned sable, a violet plant of two buds and a blossom, purpure slipped and leaved vert.*

  This device has a style problem, and also a conflict. The violet plant of two buds and a blossom is not identifiable as a plant, but rather resembles a sheaf of greenery. The violet blossom is difficult to identify as such due to the large, round center; violets have five unevenly sized petals conjoined almost directly together around a small, projecting center. Additionally, this charge runs afoul of the sword and dagger rule by having two types of the same charge in a group:

  > *By combining rosebuds and roses the submission violates our "sword and dagger" rule, by using two variants of the same charge on the same piece of armory. Armory is used for identification. Using two variants of the same charge in the same piece of armory is visually confusing. [The submission was returned for this and another reason, with the statement that either was sufficient cause for return.] (Uilleam Nial McAndrew, 4/98 p. 19)*

  This device was found to conflict with the following registration:

  > Galina de Keri - March of 1978: Sable, a violet [viola odorata] slipped, leaved, and eradicated, within a wreath of flames of many colors, proper.

  While this is a complex form of fimbriation, no matter how complex it is, fimbriation is still fimbriation, and not worth difference.

The following submissions received for the June Internal Letter are being returned for administrative reasons.

This is a new section of the Lions Blood decision letter. Rather than wait until the Lions Blood meeting or the Laurel meeting to return items that do not meet the administrative requirements, they will be returned in the letter they should have appeared in.

There are no administrative returns this month.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the July Lions Blood Meeting.

1. Aine Paixdecoeur – Aquaterra – Device, Change
Or, a humpback whale naiant to sinister base sable between two bendlets wavy all between two roses vert seeded Or.

The submitter's name was registered in March of 2004. She wishes her current registered device of *Or, a natural whale naiant to sinister base sable between two bendlets wavy all between two roses vert seeded Or* to be released upon registration of this new device.

Included with this submission are multiple pages from Wings in the Sea: The Humpback Whale by Lois King Winn and Howard E. Winn (The Board of Governors, University of Rhode Island: University Press of New England, 1985) documenting that the humpback whale was known to mariners in Mesopotamian Greece. A Spanish explorer named G. Oviedo wrote of the humpback whale in relation to a 1529 voyage off the coast of Spanish America in which he describes the animals he saw. Olas Magnus, a naturalist, wrote of the humpback in 1555. Théodat Sagard described the feeding habits of humpbacks in 1632. Henry Hudson describes his encounter with a herd of whales in 1610. A collision of a ship with a whale is described by Martin Frobisher in 1578. Another is reported by Samuel de Champlain in 1613.

The bibliography of this book includes the following relevant works:

Acousta, J. *The Natural and Moral History of the Indies.* Reprinted from trans. Of Edwarnd Grimston (revised by Clements R. Markham), London: Hakluyt Society, 1604.

Hakluyt, R. *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation.* London, 1599.

Morrison, S.E. *The European Discovery of America. The Southern Voyages A.D. 500-1600.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1971.

Oviedo, G. de. *Historia General y Natural de las Indias.* 4 vols., Madrid: Royal Academy of History, 1851-1855.

Winship, G. P. *Sailors' Narratives of Voyages Along the New England Coast 1524-1624*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1905.

The submitter includes a note: "Baleine a bosse was the French name which meant whale with a hump. This term would be okay too."

2. Áine Steele for **Elizabeth Turner de Carlisle – Coeur du Val – Alternate Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about the sound of her name, desires a feminine name authentic for 14th-16th century England, and will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Turner> is a header spelling in Reaney & Wilson, revised edition.

<Elizabeth> is a header spelling from Withycombe, third edition.

<Carlisle> is a header spelling in Reaney & Wilson, revised edition. Karlisle spelling dates to 1310 and C and K were often interchanged.

3. An Tir, Kingdom of – An Tir – Badge, Transfer
Azure, a compass star voided argent.

The submitter's name was registered in December 1981.

The text of the letter is as follows:

"I, Derrick Olson, known in the SCA as Sven, King An Tir, and Rachael Olson, known in the SCA as Signy, Queen An Tir, with the concurrence of Our Seneschale, Kim Stump, known in the SCA as Nadezdha Volynskaiia, and Our Herald, Lee Damon, known in the SCA as Christopher Thomas, do transfer to the Principality of Tir Rígh the following armory, "Azure, a compass star voided argent." I understand that this transfer cannot be withdrawn once made."

The letter is signed by Sven Gunnarson, Signy Oxendahl, Nadezhda Volynskaiia and Christopher Thomas and dated May 19, 2007.

This badge was originally registered to Astriel of Smael Nest in October 1981 and transferred to the Kingdom of An Tir in May of 1999.

4. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of Fortitude – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified) and does not care for the name to be changed to be authentic.

"Fits the meta-pattern of Orders named for virtues. OED spelling dated at 1520. This is one of the Cardinal Virtues of the Roman Catholic Church."

The OED entry for fortitude reads: "2. Moral strength of courage. Now only in passive sense: Unyielding courage in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.)"

Included with this submission is a photocopy of the webpage version of the "Catechism of the Catholic Church, Second Edition" which can be found at http://www.scborromeo.org/ccc/p3s1c1a7.htm. Detailed on this site are the cardinal virtues, of which fortitude is one.

No signatures accompany this submission.

5. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Gilded Feather – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (not specified) and expresses no interest in having the name be changed to be authentic.

The submitter says the following about this submission: "The Order of the Gilded Feather is to be our service award for children. We are hoping to make it similar to our Order of the Gilded Griffin as this is our service award for adults. The Gilded Griffin was already passed by Laurel and so we hope that Gilded can be grandfathered to us.

The OED s.v. feather dates the modern spelling to 1581 in the phrase "A Byrd of the same feather".

The Middle English Dictionary (http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=66019735&egdisplay=open&egs=66033958&egs=66031000):

gīlden (adj.) Also **gulden**, **guilden** (error) **3ulden** & **gelden**. Pl. (early) **gildenene**.

gīlden (v.) Forms: p. **gilt(e** & **gildede**; ppl. **i)gilt**, **gilte**, **gilti, i)gult**, **i)gelt**, **glit** & **i)gild**, **gilde**, **gildie**, **i)gelt** & **gilded**, **igilled**.

(a) To overlay (sth.) with gold, cover with gilding, gild; (b) to conceal (sth. bad) under a fair exterior to appearance; (c) to

decorate (sth.) with gold; inlay (sth.) with hold, embroider or brocade with gold thread; make (letters) with gold leaf or gold pigment; adorn (sth. With figures) in gold; ~ **heles**, heels with gold or gilt spurs; (d) *fig*. to adorn or embellish (sth.); enrich (a language).

(b) *Alch*. To imbue (wine or alcohol) with the properties of gold by dipping heated gold in it.

Though there was no example given with this exact spelling used as an adjective, it is given in their list of used forms for past tense.

Gilden is grandfathered to Avacal through the Order of the Gilded Griffin. We would accept Gilden Feather as a major change if needed but would prefer to have the two awards match."

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following entry for <Feather>:

"A feather is one of the growths covering a bird's wings and body; it consists of a quill or central shaft with a flat leaf-like surface growing from it. It is also termed a "plume", …." (Photocopies included).

No signatures accompany this submission.

6. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Golden Flame – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified), and expresses no interest in authenticity.

Fits heraldic charges meta-pattern. OED dates 'golden' at 1552. OED s.v. golden, a. has the spelling "golden", meaning "of the colour of gold".

OED dates 'flame' at 1563. The OED s.v. flame, n. shows that forms of the word appear in the fourteenth century; one example of the modern spelling is dated to 1563.

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following entry for <Flame>:

"A flame is the area of combustion which gives off heat and light in a fire. It is also, more fully, termed "flames of fire"…." (Photocopies included.)

No signatures accompany this submission.

7. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Heart and Gryphon – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified) and expresses no interest in having to name changed to be authentic.

Fits the meta-pattern for heraldic charges.

'Heart' as spelled dated from 1463.

'Gryphon' as spelled from 1500s onward.

The submitter includes the following note regarding the spelling of <gryphon>: "If not acceptable, we could like "Griffin"."

The OED s.v. <heart>, n. dates the meaning "A figure or representation of the human heart; esp. a conventionalized symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an object, as a jewel or ornament, in the shape of a heart" to 1463: "The seid broche herte of gold to be hange, naylyd, and festnyd vpon the shryne". We find the modern spelling <heart> used for a stylized figure in 1529 (referring to a playing card).

"The OED s.v. <griffin>, 1 says that <gryphon> is found from the 1500s onward, but I don't find an example of that spelling in the quotations.

One could argue that <gryphon> is reasonable from the variants given. Here's the raw data from before 1650."

The various spellings and their dates are as follows: 'griffon', c. 1386; 'grifphon, griffon, grefoun', c. 1400; 'griffouns', c. 1435; 'gryffons', 1481; 'griphin', 1567; 'griffon', 1601; 'gryphin', 1620; 'gryffoune', ?a1400; 'greffons'. 1439; 'gryffoun', 1460; 'griffens', 1552; 'griffin', 1640.

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following entry for <Griffin>: "A griffin, or gryphon, is a classical monster, with the head, wings and forefeet of an eagle, the hindquarters of a lion, and mammalian ears; period emblazons sometimes show it bearded as well…."

No signatures accompany this submission.

8. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Red Gryphon of Avacal – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (not specified) and expresses no interest in having the name be changed to be authentic.

Fits the meta-pattern for heraldic charges.

"If "Gryphon" spelling is unavailable, we would prefer "Griffin" over other substitutes.

"The OED s.v. <griffin>, 1 says that <gryphon> is found from the 1500s onward, but I don't find an example of that spelling in the quotations.

One could argue that <gryphon> is reasonable from the variants given. Here's the raw data from before 1650."

The various spellings and their dates are as follows: 'griffon', c. 1386; 'grifphon, griffon, grefoun', c. 1400; 'griffouns', c. 1435; 'gryffons', 1481; 'griphin', 1567; 'griffon', 1601; 'gryphin', 1620; 'gryffoune', ?a1400; 'greffons'. 1439; 'gryffoun', 1460; 'griffens', 1552; 'griffin', 1640.

The OED s.v. red, a. and n.

a1000 Riddles xxvii. 15 (Gr.) Se reada telg. C1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 Alse {th}e sunne scine{edh} {th}urh {th}e glesne eh{th}url… {Ygh}if {th}et gles is red ho schine{edh} red.

c1205 LAY. 15940 {Th}e oder is milcwhit..{th}ee o{edh}er r?d alse blod.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons out of {th}is stones come, {Th}e on was red, {th}e o{th}er wyt.

1377 LANGL. P. 'Pl. B. II. 12 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre And there-on red [v.r. rede] rubyes as red as any glede.

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following entry for <Griffin>: "A griffin, or gryphon, is a classical monster, with the head, wings and forefeet of an eagle, the hindquarters of a lion, and mammalian ears; period emblazons sometimes show it bearded as well…."

No signatures accompany this submission.

9. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Red Oak – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified) and expresses no interest in having the name be changed to be authentic.

Fits heraldic charges meta-pattern.

The OED dates 'Red' being used as early as 700 AD in other forms, exact spelling in 1175.

The OED s.v. red, a. and n.

a1000 Riddles xxvii. 15 (Gr.) Se reada telg. C1175 Lamb. Hom.

83 Alse {th}e sunne scine{edh} {th}urh {th}e glesne eh{th}url… {Ygh}if {th}et gles is red ho schine{edh} red.

c1205 LAY. 15940 {Th}e oder is milcwhit..{th}ee o{edh}er r?d alse blod.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons out of {th}is stones come, {Th}e on was red, {th}e o{th}er wyt.

1377 LANGL. P. 'Pl. B. II. 12 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre And there-on red [v.r. rede] rubyes as red as any glede.

The OED s.v. oak, a. and n. has forms of the word dated to "early Old English". I was told by the herald who checked the OED for me that the spelling "oak" was used from the 15th century forward. The "oak" spelling has been found acceptable to Laurel in the past: The Order of the Oak (Barony of the Steppes Jan 1981).

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following for <Oak> under the entry for <Tree>: "…Many types of tree are found in heraldry. The oldest and most common tree is the oak [746], found in the canting arms of Okestead, 1275…"

No signatures accompany this submission.

10. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Silver Lute – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified) and expresses no interest in having the name be changed to be authentic.

Fits heraldic charges meta-pattern.

The OED s.v. silver, n. a. has forms of the word as early as the ninth century, and this specific spelling in (for example) 1591.

The OED s.v. lute, v.1. has this exact spelling as early as c. 1386.

"A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry As Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism, 2nd edition" by Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme and Akagawa Yoshio has the following entry for <Lute>: "A lute is a stringed musical instrument, popular through out Europe from the 13th Century onward…"

No signatures accompany this submission.

11. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the Valkyrie – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes; cares most about the spelling of the name, which is desired to be "as close to modern as possible" and expresses no interest in having the name changed to be authentic.

Fits the meta-pattern for Orders named after non-Christian gods, one step from period practice of the pattern for "Saint's name".

Orders named after non-Christian gods are considered to follow the "saint's name" meta-pattern and are one step from period practice.

The first forms of Valkyrie in English, referring to Scandinavian mythology, are from the eighteenth century. (The OED s.v. Valkyrie does give the Old Norse word: valkyrja, plural valkyrjur.) However, there was a related Old English word.

Under Walkyrie, the OED says: 1. OE. Mythol. The designation of a class of goddesses or female demons supposed to haver in or ride through the air over battle-fields and decide who should be slain: corresponding to the Scandinavian VALKYRIE.

The OE. word (apart from the transferred sense 2) is found only as the rendering of L Bellona, the goddess of war, or of names of the Furies and Gorgons of classical mythology. Possibly the conception may have been less definite in Old English heathendom than in the Scandinavian belief of later times, according to which these 'war-maidens' were twelve in number.

Sense (2) is "witch" or "sorceress". Under this sense, there's the spelling "walkyries" from the 1300s. The standardized Old English singular is w{ae}lcyrie (the {ae} stands for an a-e ligature).

No signatures accompany this submission.

12. Avacal, Principality of for **Order of the White Claw – Avacal – Order Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (none specified) and expresses no interest in having the name be changed to be authentic.

Fits the meta-pattern of heraldic charges.

There are ten items under the "Claw" category in the Ordinary and Armorial. The most recently registered is: Rowena of Avalon (October 2000): Argent, a feather inverted between a claw reversed, and a claw sable. This suggests that a claw is a reasonable heraldic charge for SCA purposes.

The OED (http://www.oed.com, subscription required) s.v. white, a. has forms of the colour word as early as c. 950, and dates the precise spelling "white" to before 1300: "Two aungels..Cled in white clothez."

The OED s.v. claw, n. has forms of the word dated to before 700, and has the precise spelling "claw" dat3ed to c. 1440.

No signatures accompany this submission.

13. Calandra de Silva – False Isle – Name & Device, New

Sable, a bend between two bees Or.

The submitter will not accept major changes to her name, cares most about sound and spelling, desires a feminine name and expresses no interest in having his name changed to be authentic. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

From the 9/99 Middle LoI (http://www.midrealm.org/heraldry/escutcheon/99/09/9909.html): **Calandra Aldobrandi.** New Name.

Calandro (a masculine name) is found in Lyth and Mittleman, "Italian Personal Names" (108). Calandra is a hypothetical feminine form and follows a pattern (e.g., Alessandro-Alessandra, Ananstasio-Ananstasia, Antonio-Antonia, etc.). Aldobrandi is dated to 1427 in "Italian Names of Florance [sic]" (1). The client cares most about meaning and sound and would like an authentic 14th century Italian name.

<de Silva> is from "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html).

The submitter includes the following note regarding <de Silva>: "Although an Italian name would be preferred, we could not find an Italian version of this. The mix of Italian and Spanish is an accepted weirdness."

Photocopies of the articles are included.

14. Calandra de Silva – False Isle – Badge, New

Fieldless, a goutte barry of six Or and Sable.

The submitter's name may be found above.

15. Elisabeth de Rossignol – Blanket Permission to Conflict, New

The submitter's name was registered in August of 1983.

The text of the letter is as follows:

I, Lisa Mohr, known in the SCA as Elisabeth de Rossignol, waive the full protection of my registered name "Elisabeth de Rossignol". I grant permission to any future submitter to register a name that is **not identical to** my registered name. I understand that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, but that conflicting items registered while it is in force will remain registered.

The letter is signed by Lisa Mohr and dated 12/13/06.

16. Geoffrey Mylar – False Isle – Name & Device, New

Purpure, a Pale Or and an Otter rampant argent Overall

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

The Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, 3rd Edition, by E.G. Withycombe, has <Geoffrey> as a header spelling and of the name says, "Geoffrey was common in England from the 12th to 15th C., giving rise to many surnames…"

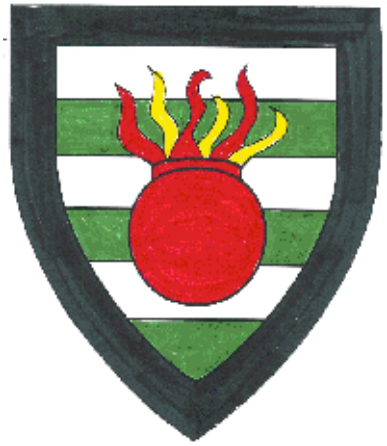
The Surnames of Scotland, by George F. Black, sub Jaffrayy show that the spelling <Geoffrey> was used as a surname in 1474 and that the surname stems from the given name Geoffroi, from the French.

The Surnames of Scotland, by George F. Black, sub Millar, dates the spelling Mylar to 1513.

17. Hugo Bugg – Wyewood – Name & Device, New

Barry argent and vert, a grenade gules enflamed proper within a bordure sable.

The submitter will accept any changes. He cares most about the spelling of his name: "I like that it is 4 letters + 4 letters." He desires a male name and expresses no interest in having his name be changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.



Withycombe, E.G.; *The Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names*, s.n. Hugh. "Introduced to England by the Normans… The Latin form was Hugo." Hugo is cited in 1082, 1086, and 1199-1220.

Reaney, P.H and R.M. Wilson. *A Dictionary of English Surnames.* s.n. Bugg. Citations include Walter Bugge, 1169, and Osbert le Bugge 1327. All cited spellings in Reaney (and also in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. Bugge) include the –e. However, we are providing two additional sources to cite the <Bugg> spelling.

The Yorkshire Subsidy Rolls for 1379, in Rotherham parish, Strafforth wapentake (http://www.genuki.org.uk:8080/big/eng/YKS/Misc/SubsidyRolls/WRY/Rotherham.html, printed copy attached) lists <Johannes Bugg>. Also, the *Records of the Borough of Nottingham* (printed copy attached) list Radulfo (Ralph) Bugg several times around the year 1240.

18. Iuliana De La Sara – Dragon's Mist – Device, New

Per fess embattled sable and vert, in pale a wolf passant and an acorn slipped and leaved argent.

The submitter's name was submitted on the June 2007 Internal Letter. Her device of the same blazon was returned on the same letter for administrative reasons.

19. 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 of 2005.

Her previous submission of the same blazon was returned in February of 2007 for lack of documentation of the whistling arrow.

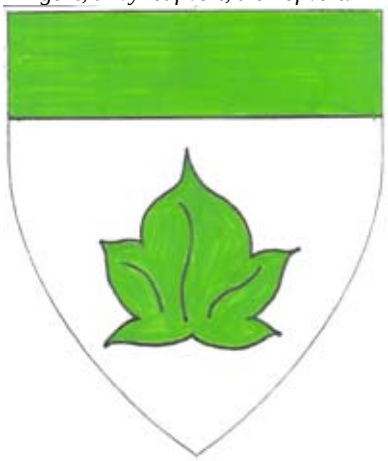
Included with this submission are photocopies of pages from the Museum of Anthropology's database (http://anthromuseum.missouri.edu/databases.shtml) documenting the existence and time period of the whistling arrow. The page for the whistling arrow itself can be found at http://database.coas.missouri.edu:16080/fmi/iwp/cgi?-next=. [URL does not function for me; the Chinese Archery Equipment section of the Greyson Archery Collection (http://anthromuseum.missouri.edu/grayson/chinaarchery/chinaarchery.shtml) housed on this website has images of whistling arrows, though the images do not match that provided by the submitter nor does the catalogue number match. – Lí Ban]

The description of the whistling arrow provided by the submitter is as follows: "Origin: Central Asia, Mongolia. Period: ca. 13th century. 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 is 3.7 cm; head width is 2.9 cm; diameter of bulb is 1.5 cm. Provenance: Given to CEG by Wayne Alex, who received it from archaeologist G. Menes, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia."

This submission is on the old form.

20. Magy of Aberdeen – Rhuddglyn – Name & Device, New

Argent, a ivy leaf vert, a chief vert.



The submitter will accept any changes, desires a feminine name authentic for 15th century Scottish and will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Magy> is found on page 681 in Black's article of surnames dated to 1400. Information used can be found at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/scottishfem/scottishfemlate.html. [Article is "A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records, Part Three: Post-1400 Names" by Talan Gwynek. – Lí Ban]

No documentation was provided for <of Aberdeen>.

No photocopies of the Saint Gabriel article were included with this submission.

21. Marianella de Ravenna – Krakafjord – Name & Device, New

White sparrow in flight on a purple background with a yellow flame.

The submitter will accept any changes; cares most about the language/culture of her name, which she states to be Venice, 1290 and desires a feminine name authentic for Venice, circa 1290-1350. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

The submitter provides excerpts from two books in support of <Marianella>: The Renaissance Notion of Woman by Ian Maclean (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1980, reprinted 1987) discusses Marianism; Medieval Women in their Communities by Diane Watt (University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1997) discusses "…Marien, daughter of William le Caucheteur, written on November 1282…" Neither excerpt mentions <Marianella>.

No documentation was provided for <de Ravenna>.

Photocopies of the excerpts from the books are provided with this submission.

The submitter includes the following note regarding her device: "This is a lampworkers' flame for making glass beads not a cooking flame."

22. Muirgheal inghean Alasdair – Madrone/Saint Bunstable – Device, Change

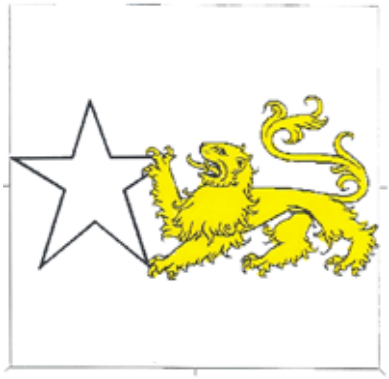
Sable, in chief three mullets argent and a lion passant Or.

The submitter's name was registered in June of 2006.

The submitter wishes her current device of *Sable, in bend a compass star argent and a cat sejant Or* to be retained as a badge upon the registration of this submission.

23. Muirgheal inghean Alasdair – Madrone/Saint Bunstable – Badge, New

(Fieldless) A lion passant Or sustaining a mullet argent.



The submitter's name was registered in June of 2006.

24. Saraid ni Pharlain – Rhuddglyn – Device, New

Sable, a besom bendwise argent, in sinister chief a increscent argent

The submitter's name was registered in August of 1991.

25. Tir Rígh, Principality of – Tir Rígh – Badge, Acceptance of Transfer

Azure, a compass star voided argent.

This is the letter of acceptance for the badge transfer from the Kingdom of An Tir submitted on last month's Internal Letter and again on this month's. The letter reads as follows:

"We, Richard Keffeler, known in the SCA as Ulfgar Thorvaldsson, Prince of Tir Rígh, and Anita Connolly, known in the SC as Renee de Josselin, Princess of Tir Rígh, with the concurrence of our Herald, Don Sowell, known in the SCA as Quentin Silver Yale, do accept the transfer to the Principality of Tir Rígh the following armory, "Azure, a compass star voided argent." We understand that this transfer cannot be withdrawn once made."

The letter is signed by Ulfgarr Thorvaldsson, Renee de Josselin and Quentin Martel, Silver Yale Herald and dated May 25, 2007.

26. Tobias le Blunt – Wyewood – Name & Device, New

Per pale argent and sable two piles each charged with a roundel counterchange

The submitter will not accept either major or minor changes, cares most about the sound of his name, desires a male name and expresses no interest in having his name changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

The submitter presents the following as documentation for his name:

"A Dictionary of English Surnames – Revised Edition (3rd) by Reaney & Wilson

Tobias – page 449 (First Name) S.N. Toby: Tobias prior, c 1142-50, Place Names of Essex

le Blunt – page 50 (Last Name) S.N. Blunt: John le Blunt, c 1194, Stafford Shire Chartulary."

27. Tomas deCourcy – Lionsdale/Lions Gate – Name & Device, New

Azure a eagle rising wings displayed and inverted argent

The submitter will not accept either major or minor changes, doesn't express a preference if his name must be changed, desires a male name and expresses no interest in having his name changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Tomas> is documented from the following:

http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/men.html [The name of the article is "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn – Lí Ban].

http://www.ashmolean.org/ash/departments/antiquities/brass/counties/Sussex.html: Parish: Hastings – St. Clements: Tomas Wekes 1563 Monumental Brass Sussex 3/32 [The name of the article is "Monumental Brass Rubbings for England, Sussex" from the Ashmolean Museum of Art & Archaeololgy's Department of Antiquities – Lí Ban].

And finally, three registrations from the O&A: Tomas Moreno de la Cruz (Outlands, May 2006), Tomas Egilsson (West, May 2005), and Tomas of Wirth (East, September, 1986).

<de Courcy> is documented from Kinney, Arthur F. "Titled Elizabethans". Archon Books Hamdem, Connecticut 1973: "Gerald deCourcy, 12th lord Courcy of Kinsale or Lord Kinsale, only son and Heir, Died without male posterity in 1599" (page 42).

<de Courcy is also documented from the following:

http://www.genealogyweb.com/norman.html#3: Hastings 1066,

Richard de Courci [The above URL does not function. – Lí Ban].

http://www.ccg.org/_domain/abrahams-legacy.org/william-conqueror.html: Richard de Courci [The name of the article is "William the Conquerer and the Battle of Hastings"; it is a timeline site. – Lí Ban].

http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Pointe/1034/gedcom/d0006/g0000063.html#15840: John DECOURCY, Earl of Ulster DEATH: 1219 [This is a family tree site. – Lí Ban].

http://www.burnsmoley.com/pages/area/normans.php: "In early February 1177 John de Courcy, a knight from Somerset who had come over with Henry II in 1171" [The above URL does not function. – Lí Ban].

And finally, from three previous registrations in the O&A: Caitlin de Courcy (East, May 1992), Lance de Courcy (Ansteorra, April 1994), and Merewyn de Courcy of Tavistock (An Tir 1984).

Photocopies of the excerpt from the book are included with this submission.

The image on the device form is computer generated and horribly pixilated.

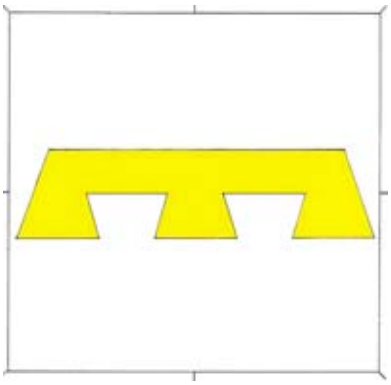
28. Tristram O'Shee – Glymm Mere – Badge, New

Argent, a sea-dragon erect gules and on a chief wavy sable three fleur d'lis argent

The submitter's name was registered in August of 2006.

29. Valentino da Siena – Adiamtum – Badge, New

Fieldless, a label Or.



The submitter's name was registered in March 2003.

30. Vanya Betzina – Glyn Dyfn – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Sable, between two crosses clechy three crosses cletchy palewise upon a bend sinister gules fimbriated Or

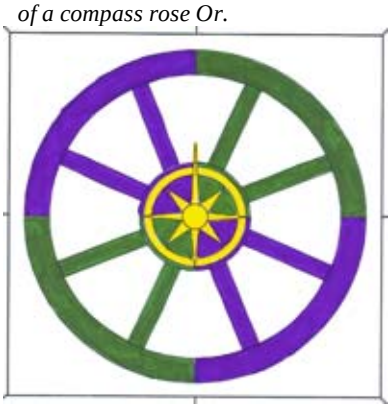
The submitter's name was registered in August of 2005.

The submitter's previous submission of *Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated Or charged with three crosses barbed voided palewise Argent between two of same* was returned in March 2007 for the use of voiding on the secondary and tertiary charges.

This submission addresses the previous problem.

31. Vanya Betzina for **House Peregrinus – Glyn Dwfn – Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom**

(Fieldless) A cartwheel quarterly purpure and vert charged on the hub of a compass rose Or.



The submitter's name was registered in August of 2005.

His previous submission of the same blazon was returned in March 2007 for the following reasons:

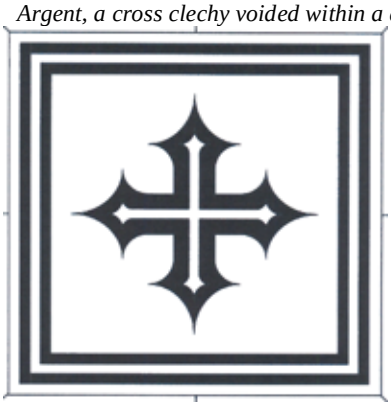
The charge on the hub is not a compass rose. Acompass rose has the four cardinal points marked with long arms and the four intercardinal points (NE, SE, SW, NW) marked with shorter arms. The north point is always set off, usually with the use of a fleur-de-lys as an arrowhead.

In addition, this depiction of the compass rose is difficult to identify on the cartwheel. In large part, this difficulty is caused by all the long arms of the cartwheel hiding the much smaller arms of the compass rose.

This submission addresses the previous concerns.

32. Vanya Betzina – Glyn Dwfn – Badge, New

Argent, a cross clechy voided within a double tressure sable.



The submitter's name was registered in August of 2005.

33. William De Mowbray – Rhuddglyn – Name & Device, New

Argent, a wyvern erect vert, langed gules, within an orle of ivy leaves vert.

The submitter will not accept either major or minor changes, expresses no preference should his name need to be changed, desires a male name and wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for 10th century English. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<William> is documented from The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, page 293.

<De Mowbray> is documented from The Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, page 316.

No photocopies of the pages from either source were provided with this submission.

34. Ziyadatallah al-Ifriqi ibn 'Abd Allah – Lionsdale – Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, expresses no preference should his name need to be changed, desires a male name and expresses no interest in having his name be changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

"Andalusian Names: Arabs in Spain" by Juliana de Luna, http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/andalusia.html has Ziyadatallah and Abdu'llah as given names, al-Ifriqi as a descriptive byname. 'Abd Allah is an alternate transliteration of Abdu'llah.

Prepared by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeirn.