C.A.M.(e).L.
Crux Australis Monthly Letter for JULY 1996

Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale
Crux Australis Herald
John Sawyer
1/13 Stockdale Ave
Clayton North
Victoria 3168

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Cover Letter

This month I wish to take the time to specially thank Ædward Stædefæste for all his work. Due to changes at his work he has had to resign as Ordonnance, my publications deputy. Thank you very much and good luck in the future. As of now all subsciptions should come to me.

As ever your servant,

Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale
Crux Australis Herald

Important Addresses

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Hund Herald: Thorfinn. External commentary franchise & heraldic publications.(Price List at end) [Steven Roylance] 1592 Malvern Rd, Glen Iris 3146. Ph(03)9885-6348.

Canon Pursuivant: Haos Windchaser. Precedence & Gentry List. Danny Bartel, PO Box 1623 Kersbrook SA 5231. PH(08) 389 3404 **Baryl Pursuivant:** Gareth Graystone. Drop dead deputy.

Anthony McCombes 381 Highbury Rd Burwood VIC 3125

C.A.M.(e).L. is avaliable from Crux Australis at $25.00 per year. Make cheques and money orders out to "S.C.A. Inc. College of Heralds."

The West Kingdom Minutes are available from Vesper at 877 San Lucas Ave, Mountain View, CA 94043, U.S.A. for US$15.00 per year. Make Checks(sic.) payable to "S.C.A. College of Heralds."

Laurel's Letter of Acceptance and return are available from the SCA College of Arms, P.O. Box 742825, Dallas, TX 753742825, USA for US$25.00 per year. Make checks(sic.) payable to "SCA College of Arms"

Please note everything of relevance to Lochac will be published in CAMeL.

Those nice people who came and helped!

Well "Crux on Tour" was a roaring success with 21 adults, Haos & Bryony's children [1] and one cat present that I have records for. My apologises to any one (Big or small) that I have missed out of this list or whose name or titles I stuff up. This was all done from memory.

Present were Viscount Haos Windchaser, (Cannon Pursuivant), Viscountess Bryony of the Bees, (Cornet I think Pardon me if I am wrong.), Baron Tovye Woollmongere (Pursuivant), Baroness Aislinn de Valance (Pursuivant), Baron Sven the Stormdriven (Cornet), Baroness Ingibjorg Ambadóttir (Cornet), Lord Drogo von Königsberg, (PE at Large), Lord Gui de Bragelonne, (Acting PE for St Ursula), Lady Ysmay de la More, (Cornet), Lady Marared coed Radnor, (Cornet) Lady Leonie de Gray, (Cornet) Lord Lukas von Adlershof, (Cornet), my wife Lady Marguerite Russell of Paisley, (Cornet), Ciran Bran (Acting P.E. for Armandy), Haluien æt Eoforesley,(Cornet), Tualthla níScathach,(Cornet), Aoibhaell da Dannan (Cornet), Baroness Arian of Shadowvale, (Cornet), and Lord Armand de Rochforte (Acting Fret Rouge Pursuivant), Lady Katerina de Brescia (Cornet), and Tishca (Cat Extraodinary.) who graciously provided their house, and of course myself Lord Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale (Crux Australis Herald).

Future meetings will generally be held on the second Sunday of the month at my place starting about 2pm. Please call ahead as it is somewhat variable and occasionally the meetings go "on tour".

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[1] I think there was some others but I can't remeber

Submissions

1. SCA Name: Armandy, Canton of
Mundane Name: Northern Adelaide
Group:
This Submission : New Group Name
DECISION: PASS TO VESPER
Money Received : $0

Submission Details:
Language: French
This name is intended to be formed along the same lines as Normandy, Lombardy, Gascony. Which are presumably formed from the names Normand [1] p453, Lombard ibid p395, and Gascon ibid p280 respectively. Armand is found under Herman in [8] p 151 dated to 1348. [4] does not back up the submittors documentation as a variant of Normanby, meaning Farmstead of the North men.

This does not seem like an unreasonably name and I can not see why it would not be registered.

Consulting Herald: Armand de Rochforte.

2. SCA Name: Cathleen de Barre
Mundane Name: Karen Angel
Group: Aneala
This Submission : Device Resubmission to Vesper.
DECISION: PASS TO VESPER
Money Received : $0
Blazon : *Gules three crosses crosslet fitchy or.*

Submission Details:
Unfortunately I believe this submission conflicts with Gules three patriachal crosses in chevron or. John of Blackhawk SCA Device April 1996. There being one CVD for the change of position of the crosses. There might be a difference for change of type of cross and as this submitter decided to send her resubmission straight to vesper, instead of me, I am going to let Vesper call the conflict and let them write the letter of return!

Consulting Herald: Muirghein níGhrainne.

3. SCA Name: Elizabeth Anthony
Mundane Name: Monique Nuesch
Group: Stormhold
This Submission : New name and Device.
DECISION: PASS TO VESPER
Money Received : $30
Blazon : *Or a fluer-de-lys gules on a chief azure three mullets argent.*

Submission Details:
Language: English
Elizabeth - [8] p 99-100 dated 1205.
Anthony/Antony - [7] p 12 dated to 1306.

There being a dearth of "Elizabeth"s in the Society the name is quite clear. The device is also seems clear.

Consulting Herald: Drogo von Königsberg.

4. SCA Name: Geoffry the Quiet
Mundane Name: Geoffry Brent
Group: Politarchopolis
This Submission : New name
DECISION: PASS NAME See Returns for Device
Money Received : $30

Submission Details:
Language: English
Geoffry - [8] p128 states it's common in England from the twelth to fifteenth Century.
The Quiet can be documented in this spelling to 1560.

Consulting Herald: Wolfgang von Auerbach.

5. SCA Name: Gwydion de Naturlœge
Mundane Name: Paul Verstappen
Group: Innilgard
This Submission : Name Resubmission to Prinicpality
DECISION: PASS NAME See Returns for the Device
Money Received : $0

Submission Details:
Language: Welsh and Danish.
I know very little about danish names so I will pass it on to those who know better.

Consulting Herald: None. (Armand was listed but denies all knowledge!)

6. SCA Name: Innes Wemyss of Fife
Mundane Name: Jerrery Green
Group: Stormhold
This Submission : New Name Change.
DECISION: PASS TO VESPER
Money Received : $15

Submission Details:
Language: Scots
This gentles current name is registered as Ine na Coille Ghlaise. Innes is supposed to be a phonetic rendering of Aonghuis. Which is drawn from the surnames McKinnes and McInnes in [2] p517 and [6] p140. This is not supported by examples of use as a first name, but I will send it to Vesper in the hope that someone can help.
   Wemyss is a surname from [2] p808 and Fife in found in *ibid.* p262.

Consulting Herald: None Listed. Although I suspect Pedair had a hand in it!

7. SCA Name: Milbough Aldway.
Mundane Name: Wendy Martin
Group: Rowany
This Submission : New name and device
DECISION: PASS NAME AND RETURN DEVICE
Money Received : $30

Submission Details:
Language: English.
This name was submitted as Milbourgh Aldaway but the surname was change to retain the meaning but provide a documentable spelling.
   The first name is documented from *Choose your baby's name* Rosalind Fergussun p166. Whilst this book might be a good place to find an infant a name it is not worth anything as documentation. [8] states however tha Milbourgh is a Middle English form of Mildred. The collective comment was *"Gosh!"* as most people dismissed it out of hand. I guess we can all learn something from this.

Aldway means Old-way. Ald in Compact OED meaning Old. No form of the submitted "Alda" could be found, hence the change. Way is used in it meaning of path.

Consulting Herald: Alarice Beatrice von Thal

8. SCA Name: Þórný Rauðtík Leosdóttir.
Mundane Name: Yvonne van Vliet
Group: Stormhold
This Submission : New Name
DECISION: PASS TO VESPER
Money Received : $15

Submission Details:
Language: Norse
This name means Þórný Red Bitch Leo's Daughter, and the submitter seems quite happy with the repercussions of this name. I guess its a case of HYSAP (hold your stomach and pass it!).

Þórný is found of p 16 of [5]. Rauðmeaing red, is in the same source on p 26 and tík meaning bitch in on p29.

Leosdóttir is the female patronimic of Leo found on p17 *ibid.*

Consulting Herald: Adriene Fildying de Faux

Returns

SCA Name: Aneala, Barony of, *The order of the Golden Swans of Aneala.*
Mundane Name:
Group:
This Submission : Resubmission of Order Name
DECISION: RETURN
Money Received : $0

Submission Details:
Language: English
I am afraid that this name is in conflict with the *Order of the Golden Calon Swan.* Calontir, Kingdom of (SCA 08/89). The term Calon is either a discriptive element, or a locative, either way there is a conflict. In the first case it is conflict because the noun (in this case swan) has been modified by two adjectives and the change of one of these is insufficient to clear conflict and locatives of the owner group's name is not considered a discriptive element. In the latter there is a change of locative of the owner group hence the names are identical.

I am left with no opertunity but to return the Order Name.

Consulting Herald: Muirghein ni Ghrainne

SCA Name: Beatrice di Cielo
Mundane Name: Jo Hill
Group: Innilgard
This Submission : New Name.
DECISION: RETURN
Money Received : $15

Submission Details:
Language: Italian
This name means either "Beatrice of Heaven" or "Beatrice of the Heavens". Even though the submitter wants a name reflecting her occupation as an astrologer for the her barony, it seems somewhat presumptious.

Beatrice Ciélo would be fine as Ciélo can be found in [3] p100 as a variant of Céli and at a worst case Beatrice could be documented from Withycomb p44. As the Italian form of Beatrix.

SCA Name: Geoffry the Quiet
Mundane Name: Geoffry Brent
Group: Politarchopolis
This Submission : New Name and Device
DECISION: RETURN DEVICE, See Acceptances for Name.
Money Received : $30
Blazon : *Purpure, on a saltire argent two rose stems in saltire vert, in base an owl displayed argent.*
Submission Details:
Language: English
The device is not good style as rose stems are not really a charge, but they could be blazoned as straight thorn vines. The owl is also unrecognisable and would be much better close.

In any case it conflicts with *Purpure on a salitre argent fours sprigs of hyssop stems to centre proper in chief a cross crosslet fluery argent.* Phillipa Rookhaven, SCA Device July 1984. With only one CVD for the change of position and type of secondary charge.

Consulting Herald: Wolfgang von Auerbach.

SCA Name: Gwydion de Naturlœge
Mundane Name: Paul Verstappen
Group: Innilgard
This Submission : Name and Device Resubmission to Prinicpality
DECISION: RETURN DEVICE See Acceptannces for the Name
Money Received : $0
Blazon : *Per chevron rayony argent and vert a scroll gules.*
Submission Details:
Language: Welsh and Danish.
However the device needs redrawing, the rayonee need to be bigger and the scroll needs to be drawn properly. At present most of the commentary team (and boy where there a lot of them) said it looks like a rolling pin.

Consulting Herald: None. (Armand was listed but denies all knowledge!)

SCA Name: Milbough Aldway.
Mundane Name: Wendy Martin
Group: Rowany
This Submission : New name and device
DECISION: RETURN DEVICE, See Acceptances for Name
Money Received : $30
Blazon : *Argent a cat sejant to sinister sable within a bourdure fusely argent and sable.*
Submission Details:
Language: English.
The device has been returned for redrawing as the field division on the bourdure is neither Fussily, bendy pally, bendy barry or chequey. It is more "steep" bendy "shallow" bendy, or fussly in bend which of course don't really exist.
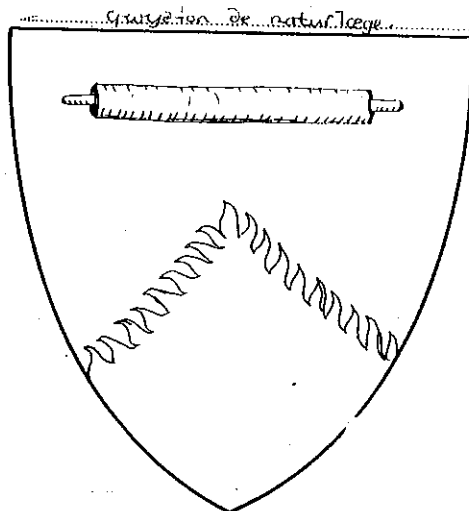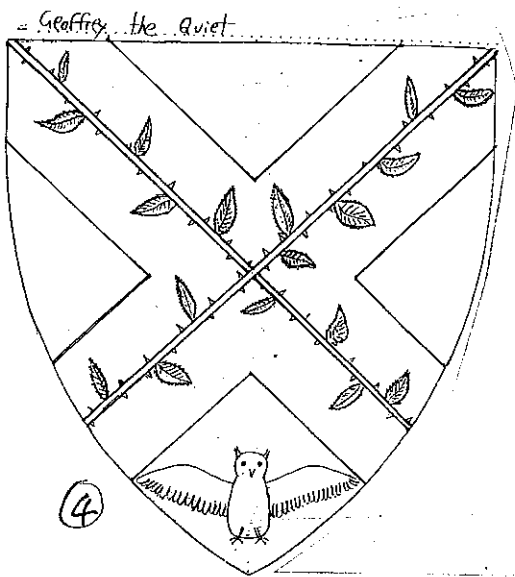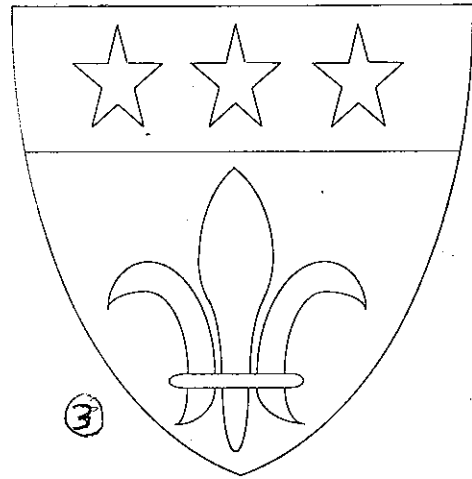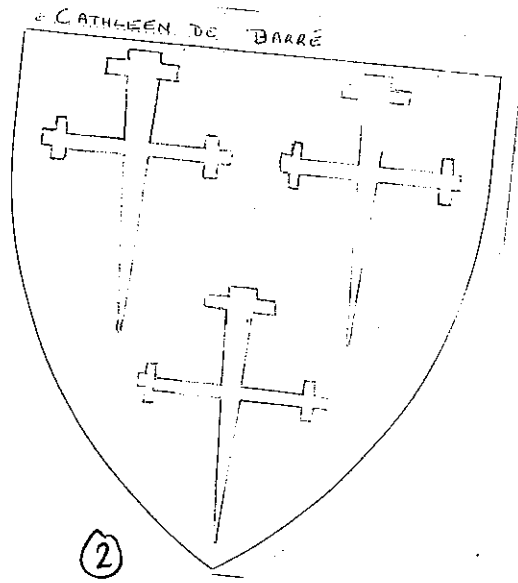
If the bourdure is redrawn correctly (see Fox Davies for examples) it seem clear of conflict.

Consulting Herald: Alarice Beatrice von Thal

6

References

[1] Dauzat A. *Noms, et Prénoms*. Larousse, Paris, 1989.

[2] GF Black. *The Surnames Names of Scotland*. Birlinn Ltd., Edinburgh, 1993.

[3] De Felice E. *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani*. Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Milan, 1978.

[4] Ekwall E. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Englich Place Names*. Oxford Clarendon Press, OX-FORD, fourth edition, 1991.

[5] Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. *The old norse name*. Studia Marklandica, Olney, Maryland.

[6] Edward MacLysaght. *The Surnames of Ireland*. Irish Academic Press, Dublin, third edition, 1978.

[7] P.H. Reaney and R.M. Wilson. *A Dictionary of English Surnames*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, third edition, 1995.

[8] E.G. Withycombe. *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*. O.U.P., Oxford, third edition, 1977.

Mini-Emblazons

CATHLEEN DE BARRÉ

② ③

Geoffrey the Quiet

④

Gwydion de natur Ceege

Milborough Aldwey

8

☺ ACCEPTANCES ☺

Dafydd Llantrisant [Stormhold]   New Name

Dafydd is the standard modern Welsh form of *David*. Morgan & Morgan (p. 81-81) has a *Dafydd Davies ap Gwilym ap Dafydd*, apparently from Bartrum. Llantrisant is a Welsh place name meaning "church of three saints." Richards' *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units* lists four different ones, scattered throughout Wales.

Peter du Gant Noir [Aneala]   New change of device/ Name registered 6/88

Per pale gules and Or, on a gauntlet aversant sable, a cross formy per pale Or and gules, all within an orle of chain argent.

The submitter was knighted 11/4/90. His current device, *Per pale gules and Or, on a glove aversant sable, a cross formy per pale Or and gules*, registered 6/88 will be released if this passes.

Rachel the Untamed [Agaricus]   New Name/ Device

Gules, a chevron and on a chief Or, a lion couchant gules.

Morlet (v. II p. 97) has *Rachel* dated to the 10-11th century. There is also evidence of general use of Biblical names throughout our period. The byname would be much better as *Wild*, but Reaney's citations (p. 258) of *Unwin, Unred*(1208-13), *Unnredy*(1334), and *Unskole* (c. 1200) do lend some support to the submitted form. The OED has *untamed* dated to 1340.

Rainulf Falconet [Innilgard]   New Name/ Device

Per fess indented argent and azure, a dance fleury counterchanged and in base a fleur-de-lys argent.

The submitter provided photocopies from *The Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe*, giving *Rainulf* as the Count of Aversa in 1030. Dauzat (p. 248 under Faucon) has *Falconet* as a byname or given name.

Submitted as *Rainulf de Falconet*, we could not verify the submittor's claim that *Falconet* was a place name rather than a byname.

☺ RETURNS ☺

Axel van Ribbeck [Stormhold]   New Name/ Device

Gules, on a pale engrailed argent between two lions' heads erased respectant Or, a maltese cross sable.

Bahlow (p. 27 under Absalon) has *Axel* as a Swedish form, dated c. 1200. Bahlow (p.417) has Ribbeck. We have found no evidence for combining the Dutch *van* with foreign place names such as Ribbeck, and our rules specifically disallow combining two languages in a single phrase. *Axel von Ribbeck* would be fine, but the submitter allows no changes, so this must be returned.

The device is being returned since we have no name. The lion's heads would be more identifiable if they had better-drawn ears, and possibly a tongue.

Cathleen de Barre [Aneala]   New Device/ Name registered 1/96

Per pall inverted purpure, vert, and sable, three crosses crosslet fitchy Or.

This is being returned, as per pall of three colors is not allowed. Her alternate does not eliminate the problem.

☺ ACCEPTANCES ☺

Alaric of Bangor [Riverhaven]   New name/ See Returns for device
Morlet (v.I p.28) notes the appearance of *Alaricus* in France in the 9-12th centuries. Selton (v.II p.18) notes the use of *Alric(i)* (gen.) in 1127, and Von Feilitzen (p.180) gives similar examples of Latinizations of *Alric* in the Domesday Book. Both sources give these as a variant of *Ælfric*. ·

Bangor is both a town in northern Wales and a generic term often applied to a religious community. Originally it means "a wattled enclosure". Richards lists at least four different modern (and almost certainly medieval — since the term is archaic) places with this name. The GPC gives the submitted spelling as early as the 12th century.

Aneala, Barony of   Badge resubmission to Laurel/Name registered 6/89
A demi-sun inverted argent.

A previous submission of a general use badge, *Per fess argent and azure, a double-headed demi-swan displayed sable, conjoined with a demi-sun inverted argent* was returned by Laurel 1/93 for unidentifiability. According to Crux Australias, this is intended as a badge for the *Order of the Demi-Sun of Aneala*, registered 2/89.

Avelina de Athia [Saint Monica]   New name/New device
Purpure, a three-armed candlestick Or, containing candles Argent enflamed proper, a chief paly Argent and Sable.

Withycombe (p. 113 under *Evelina*) has this spelling of *Avelina* dated from the 12th through 15th centuries. Reaney (p. 129 under *Death*) has *de Athia* dated 1208. The byname was submitted as *De 'Ath*, but we could not find period support for this form, although it is one of the header spellings in Reaney. The submitted form was given by the submitter as an alternate.

Bruinneach nic Thighearnain [Innilgard]   New name/New device
Per bend sinister Gules and Sable, a latin cross flory Argent.

Bruinneach is found in OC&M (p38) as the late period form of *Bruinnech*. (ibid p. 170) has *Tighearnán*. The surname was submitted as *nic Tighearnan*. We have corrected the grammer per Harpy's suggestions.

Claire Marie Alderton [Aneala]   New name/New device
Or, a Donnelly knot Gules, on a chief Vert three quills Or.

Claire is a French form of English *Clare*, which, according to Withycombe (p 57 under *Clara*), can be found from the 13th century on. *Marie* is a French version of *Mary*. *Alderton* can be found in Reaney (p5), which dates this spelling to 1525. *Clare Mary Alderton* would be an excellent late period English name. The submitted form seems much less likely, but should be acceptable.

The West Kingdom College of Heralds is not aware of any precedent forbidding the registration of the *Donnelly knot*. We request that Laurel take this opportunity to establish such a precedent. There seems to be only one previous registration of the charge, to Liosliath of Donnelly in April '75. We see no reason to register another.

Elizabeth of Malta [Ynys Fawr]   New name (appeal of Principality return)/ New device
Gules, a joscelyn wreathed Sable and Argent belled Or, on a chief Or three Maltese crosses Sable.

Withycombe (p. 99) has this spelling of *Elizabeth* dated from 1205. *Malta* is an island in the Mediterranean Sea which was under Norman rule throughout the 12th century.

Crux Australis feels (quite strongly) that this name is presumptuous: "As Malta was in fact a Crown Colony of England until 1962 and a State of the commonwealth until 1964, Queen Elizabeth II of England was also Queen of Malta, this is presumption. She would have been in fact Elizabeth of Malta when on Official Business there in much the same way she is Elizabeth of Australia when she is here."

Queen Elizabeth II is undoubtedly protected, but I very much doubt that her name appears as *Elizabeth of Malta* in any of the name references in Appendix E of the Administrative Handbook.

The most recent published precedent I find on this subject is: "[One commenter] refers to a 'long-standing ban on names of the form (ruler's name) of (place ruled). It is our understanding, however, that this ban is effective only down to the level of territorial duchies...' As far as we can determine, no such ban exists. While names implying rule over a sovereign entity are not permitted, importance is not edetermined sheerly by the rank of the individual in question." (LoAR 26 Nov 89, p. 30).

The rule governing this would appear to be RfS VI.3 Names Claiming Specific Relationships: "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person ... will generally not be registered." This leaves us with the question of whether this name unmistakably implies identity with Queen Elizabeth II.

The consensus of the meeting was that Crux's ruling stretched the definition of pretense beyond the intent of the rules. We do, however, feel this issue should be addressed by the full College of Arms.

Nerissa de Saye [Saint Florian-de-la-rivière] · New name/See Returns for device

Nerissa is from Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* which was written in 1596. Foster's *Dictionary of Heraldry* (p. 176) has a *Sir William de Saye* cited from the E. III Roll. *Saye* is also a modern form of the surname (Reaney p. 394 under *Say*).

DeFelice (Nomi) (p.275f) lists a number of Italian given names based on the root "Ner-" (derived from the Roman cognomen "Nero") including: *Nera, Nerone*. The ending "-issa" is also one that dates back to classical Roman times as a diminutive found in cognomina. E.g. in Solin (p.437) we find: *Germanissa, Vetranissa, Piscinissa, Scribonissa*. If the Shakespearean use of *Nerissa* is insufficient documentation, the name may still be plausible as a constructed name that is compatible with medieval Italian practice.

Sagar de Montdragon [Aneala] New name/See returns for device

Sagar(us) is dated to the DB in 1086 (Withycombe p261 under *Saer*). The submitter requested the French for "of Dragon Mountain." Dauzat-NdL (p.467) notes the Latinized "de Montedraconis" in 1137 and gives the modern forms "Mondragon" and "Montdragon" (for two different localities with that origin).

Tegan Meanbh [River Haven] change of device (resubmission to Laurel)
Per fess wavy sable and gules papellony argent, in chief three increscents argent.

The same device was returned 2/96 for conflict with Signý Jólinnardóttir, *Per fess wavy sable and barry wavy argent and azure, in chief three increscents argent.* The aforesaid Signý has provided Tegan with a letter of permission to conflict.

If this submission is registered, her current device, *Per bend sable and gules, a flame argent voided gules and an increscent argent,* should be released.

⊗ RETURNS ⊗

Alaric of Bangor [Riverhaven] New device Returned
Per bend sinister Vert and Sable, a griffin sejant erect maintainaing by the blade a sword palewise Or.

The device is in conflict with Degary Golafre of Pembroke (SCA) Quarterly Sable and Gules, a griffin segreant coward bearing in her dexter talon a celtic cross and in her sinister talon a sword inverted Or (Nov. 95). No alternates were given.

Aneaia, Barony of Badge resubmission to Kingdom returned
A two-headed swan displayed legless, heads respectant Or.

A similar design was returned 11/87 for conflict. This design was returned 6/92 for having no evidence of support.

Conflict with David of Westerville (SCA) Per pale sable and argent, a crane displayed legless Or (Aug. 79).

Nerissa de Saye [Saint Florian-de-la-rivière] New name/New device Returned
Per pale Gules and Purpure, a unicorn passant regardant Argent armed and crined Or.

The device is in conflict with Selena of Dragon's Bay (SCA) *Vert a dapple grey unicorn statant* (Aug. 74). No alternates were presented.

Sagar de Montdragon [Aneala] New name/New device Returned
Azure a crux ansata, a bordure Or.

The device is in conflict with (indeed, identical to) Ellis of Caer Anterth (SCA) *Azure a crux ansata within a bordure Or* (Feb. 87). *Crux ansata* is another name for an *ankh*.

ACCEPTED

Angharad ferch Morgan. Name.

Anne of Huntingdon Loxley. Name and device. Argent, a chevron ployé vert between two roses gules slipped and leaved vert and a sunburst gules.

> The name was submitted on the LoI as *Anne of Huntingdon*; it had been changed by Crux Australis from the registered form for want of documentation for the construction. As Ensign points out, there are many period English place-names of this type, i.e., a place-name followed (and modified) by another. Sometimes the second place-name is just that, as in *Kirkby Laythorpe* (*Kirkeby Leylthorp* 1316), which apparently combined earlier communities of Kirkby and Laythorpe; in other cases, like that of *Farleigh Hungerford* (*Farlegh Hungerford* 1404), an apparent second place-name is actual the surname of an early owner. On either basis *Huntingdon Loxley* is a possible 13th century place-name, so we have restored the submitter's first choice.

Armand de Rochefort. Name and device. Sable, three acorns inverted within a bordure embattled Or.

Catherine de Arc. Device. Gules, on a bend sinister cotised Or a winged unicorn courant contourny sable, in canton a pheon inverted Or.

Declan de Burgo. Name and device. Per fess enarched azure and vert, a stag trippant Or.
> Should he ever wish to use the Irish equivalent, it appears to be *Declán de Búrc(a)*.
> > Versus Lysander Keisalovitch, *Gules, an ibex statant Or, its sinister foreleg raised and entangled in the slide of a sackbut bendwise sinister, bell to base, argent*, there is a CD for the field and another for change to the type of primary charge. It was the consensus of those at the Laurel meeting comparing the two emblazons that there was a CD between a stag and an ibex, though X.2., Sufficient Difference, did not apply between the two.

Eleanor of Caithness. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a thistle counterchanged.
> *Caithness* may be a relatively modern spelling; *Cathenes* is the closest attested period form.
> > Please suggest to her that a less modern stylization of the thistle would be preferable.

Eleonor von Lübeck. Device. Lozengy argent and vert, a chief vert.
> Nice armory!

Felicity of Rowany. Holding name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, a Bowen knot crosswise within a bordure argent.
> Submitted with the name Riona of Caerleon.

Katerina da Brescia. Name and device. Purpure, three chevronels braced argent.
> Versus , there are CDs for the number of chevronels and a second for their orientation on the field.

Margie of Stormhold. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, three annulets interlaced one and two argent.
> Versus Richeldis de Haute Saone: *Vert, an inverted triangle of rope interlaced with three annulets argent*, there is a CD for the addition of the very prominent rope and another for change to the relative positions of the annulets (one and two versus two and one).
> > Submitted with the name Margie of Glen More.

Marion atte Broken Towre. Name and device. Gules, a fox sejant the dexter forepaw resting on a heart argent, on a chief ermine three hawk's lures gules.
> The locative was submitted as *of the Broken Tower*, a form that seems to owe more to fantasy than to history. The syntax is atypical for a topographical byname, no evidence is adduced to support idiomatic use of *broken* in this sense, and *tower* is a 16th century spelling in a byname of a type that is rare after c.1400. We agree with Black Dove that this is least implausible if interpreted as a sign (or inn) name, though such bynames are rare in English usage. We have therefore adjusted the preposition to match the documented examples of such bynames and used a spelling contemporary with this type of name.
> > A previous submission with the byname *Foxpaws* was apparently returned in kingdom, and her form lists a variant of this as an acceptable alternative to the submitted byname. *Foxpaws* itself probably isn't registerable, but the idea is sound. In case she is still interested in this meaning, she should be told that the hypothetical *Pedegopil* would be a reasonable English version of French *piéd de goupil* 'fox-paw'; see Reaney & Wilson s.nn. *Pedcock, Pedlar, Pedlow,* and *Gupill.*

Miriam bat Shimeon. Name and device. Gules, on a fess between three candles argent flammant proper the Hebrew word "chai" azure.

Muirghein ní Ghrainne. Badge. [Fieldless] On a tower azure a hawk displayed argent.

Nicholas Bawcock of Petersfield. Name change from Owen Lloyd Hywel.
.Even at the end of our period the place-name was more likely to be spelled *Petersfe(i)ld*.

Piers of Malmesbury. Name.
The name is excellent.

Raulf of Esenden. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, a hide argent and a chief ermine.

Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Náysáburí. Device change. Per fess vert and bendy Or and purpure, in chief a crescent Or.
Versus Manfried von Falkenmond, *Quarterly gules and vert, perched atop a crescent Or a falcon, hooded and jessed, argent*, there are CDs for the change to the field and for the removal of the significant falcon.
His currently registered device, *Per chevron inverted purpure and vert, three chevronels braced Or, in chief a sword fesswise proper*, is released.
(Laurel says, Nice Mamluk-style heraldry!)

Ursula of Kyleakin. Name and device. Quarterly argent and purpure, a cross moline counterchanged.
Although we have no period citations for the place-name, it seems to be based on an event that occurred in 1263 and is therefore probably period.
Versus Elizabeth de Valence, *Quarterly argent and purpure, an ankh counterchanged*, it was the consensus of the commenters, those attending the Laurel meeting, and Laurel that there is X.2. (Sufficient Difference) difference between these two crosses; the ends of the three lower arms have been changed significantly, and the looped chiefmost arm create an outline so different from a cross moline that it was felt that if X.2. difference can apply to crosses at all (and we believe it does), it should apply to these two.

William Bekwith. Name and device. Argent, in cross five crosses crosslet sable.
This is another fine name. Along with some very nice armory!

Yves le Chat Blanc. Name only (see RETURNS for device).
This is an excellent mediæval French name.

RETURNS ↓

Edmund the Lame. Device change. Sable, an armored leg argent.
This was an appeal of a kingdom return for conflict with Douglas Longshanks, *Sable, a pentaskelion of armored legs argent*. The submitter appeals on three grounds: that Douglas' primary charge is a pentaskelion and therefore, the devices should qualify for complete difference of primary charge; alternatively, there should be CDs for number and arrangement of the legs since only one leg is in the same position; and finally, that the two charges are visually completely different.
The first argument is a case of allowing the language of blazon to confuse the issue. Douglas Longshanks' device could as accurately be blazoned *Sable, five armoured legs conjoined at the hips argent*. The charges we have to compare are armored legs, not an armored leg compared to a pentaskelion. The visual reality of the submitted device compared to Douglas' is that four legs have been removed.
The second argument runs directly counter to explicit precedent. Baron Bruce as Laurel probably said it best:
[Considering *Azure, in annulo three cats couchant, each biting the tail of the next argent*]
"This conflicts with [*Azure, a lion dormant argent*]. There's a single CD, for adding the other two cats; we grant no difference between lions and cats, or between couchant and dormant.
"This submission was an appeal of a return by the Midrealm College of Heralds, for the above conflict. The submitter argues that there should be a CD for posture as well as number, since the two added cats are not in their "default" posture --- by which is meant, we assume, not in the same posture as the original cat. I agree with Lord Dragon's analysis: the client evidently feels that the change from the [conflicting] device to her submission is a two-step process (first we add two cats, then we change their posture). This is not the case. It's a single-step process: we've added two charges. They could have been two cats couchant [the whole in annulo] argent, or two cats rampant addorsed argent, or two bezants, or a widget ermine and a wadget checky Or and gules. The amount of difference gained remains the same: a single CD, for the added charges.

"This policy has been in place since at least Master Wilhelm's tenure; it was enunciated by Master Baldwin, in his LoARs of 25 Aug 85, p.14, and 15 Sept 85, p.3; Mistress Alisoun and Master Da'ud both followed it. It is logically consistent with Laurel interpretations of the Rules to date." (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, LoAR July 1993, pp. 15-16).

The third argument runs counter to the Rules. RfS X.5. states that "If the tinctures, shapes, or arrangement of the charges in a submission create an overwhelming visual resemblance to a piece of protected armory, the submission may be held to conflict even if sufficient theoretical difference can be counted between them." This "visual conflict" clause of the Rules runs only one way; we may find that two devices look to similar, but not that they look too dissimilar in spite of technical conflict. To do otherwise is to introduce a very high level of subjectivity to the decision process, something the College has worked very hard to get away from.

Consequently, this must be returned for conflict with Douglas Longshanks, *Sable, a pentaskelion of armored legs argent*. There is only one CD, the change in the number of legs.

To return to the second argument for a moment, if only to try to reiterate what Baron Bruce has stated, a number of commenters wrote in favor of granting two CDs between the two devices, one for number and another for arrangement. Let's look at some other hypothetical examples, though. *Gules, a lion Or* versus *Gules, two lions combattant Or*. Do we grant two CDs, one for adding a lion and another for reversing its orientation? How about *Argent, a chevron azure* vs. *Argent, a chevron and a chevron inverted azure*? One CD for adding the second chevron and another for then inverting it? Are there two CDs between *Or, a pale gules* and *Or, a pale and overall a bend gules*? One for adding a second "pale", and another for changing its orientation to bendwise? Between *Sable, a sword proper* and *Sable, two swords in cross proper*? One for adding a second sword, and another for changing its orientation? In each of these hypothetical cases, it could be argued that there is a CD for number of charges and another for changing the orientation of half of the group. Yet for these examples, the real difference is only of the addition of a charge.

Similarly, *Sable, a pale Or* versus *Sable, a pale Or and another argent*? Have we added a charge (one CD), or have we added a charge and changed the tincture of half of the group (two CDs)? Or *Azure, a plate* versus *Azure, a plate within a bordure embattled Or*? Have we added a bordure (one CD) or added a bordure and changed its line of division to complex (two CDs)? The same arguments for and against the submission here versus Douglas Longshanks apply to all of these examples equally. They all rest on the same philosophical foundations and the same underlying principles of heraldry. And if we are going to be consistent, we must treat them all the same. If we are not going to grant two Clear Differences for the addition of a bordure with a complex line of division, or for the addition of an identical charge in a different tincture, we should not grant two Clear Differences for addition of one or more charges in a different posture or orientation.

Margie of Glen More. Name.
We have an unusually large body of evidence for period pet forms of *Margaret* and *Margery*, including those now written *Meg*, *Maggie*, *Madge*, *Peg*, and *Peggy*; none retains the *r*. To judge by the pattern of these diminutives, *Margie* would arise from a simpler *Marge*; unfortunately, *Marge* itself does not fit the pattern of the attested forms and seems likely to be a more recent invention. (She might consider the attested 16th century form *Margyt*; alternatively, it appears from her form that she may be entitled to *Margie* under the Legal Name Allowance.)
The accompanying device was registered under the holding name Margie of Stormhold.

Riona of Caerleon. Name.
The only available documentation for *Riona* is Peadar Morgan's statement in *Ainmean Chloinne: Scottish Gaelic Names for Children* that it is an occasional diminutive of Scots Gaelic *Catriona*. Morgan gives no indication that it is a period diminutive, and it is completely unlike any of the corresponding documented period English diminutives, e.g., *Kit*. Lacking evidence either for a pattern of similar period Gaelic diminutives or for a period English form of which it could be a Gaelic spelling, we are unwilling to assume that it is a legitimate period form. Since we do not believe that the change from *Riona* to *Catriona* is a minor change, we must return the name.

The submitter notes prior registrations of *Riona*; unfortunately, these seem to have been based on a misunderstanding. At least in the two most recent cases, the 1/94 and 12/94 registrations of *Riona Gillian McAllister* and *Riona Cullenagh* respectively, *Riona* was supposed to be an Anglicization of *Rignach* (later *Ríoghnach*). However, this justification doesn't work: evidence from other names indicates that the name would probably have been rendered phonetically in English as *Rinagh*. (In fact it was apparently usually Anglicized non-phonetically as *Regina*.) Even if the final consonant were for some reason dropped, the name would still come out *Rina*: Irish *ío* and English *io* represent different sounds, and the latter would not have been used as a phonetic representation of the former.
The accompanying device was registered under the holding name Felicity of Rowany.

Yves le Chat Blanc. Device. Per pale sable and ermine, in canton a domestic cat's face argent, a bordure counterchanged argent and sable.

> It was the overwhelming consensus at the Laurel meeting that this falls afoul of RfS XI.3., which states that "Armory that appears to marshall independent arms is considered presumptuous." The rule goes on to note that such marshalled fields "may be used with identical charges over the entire field, or with complex lines of partition or charges overall that were not used for marshalling in period heraldry." The use of a counterchanged bordure here is not used in the usual way of an overall charge (indeed, bordures were, and are, used in a number of countries for cadencing), and serves in no way to lessen the appearance of marshalling. Indeed, the fact that the bordure is not counterchanged of the field only serves to accent the appearance of the dimidiation of two independent coats, *Sable, in chief two cat's faces, a bordure argent* and *Ermine, a bordure sable*.

Laurel Acceptances and Returns July 1996

Acceptances

Alisaundre de la Camargue. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable azure and Or, two pegasi segreant Or and a crescent per pale sable and azure.

Katerina Faulhaber. Name.

Pedair MacPharlain na Cluaine Bige. Name.

> Submitted as Pedair MacPhàrlain na Cluaine Bige, we have dropped the modern accent.