

4 May, 2009

Unto the populace of Atlantia, greetings from Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Golden Dolphin Herald!

Herein you will find the results of the deliberations of the College of Heralds of Atlantia during the month of April, 2009.

ACCEPTANCES

The following submissions have been accepted and included on a Letter of Intent to the College of Arms from Atlantia dated 27 April, 2009:

Afshin Darius. Badge. Per pale sable and gules, in fess an increscent and a decrescent conjoined argent.

Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane. Acceptance of the transfer of the heraldic title Metron Ariston Herald. This was pended from February, 2009, because of revised paperwork requirements in the new *Administrative Handbook*.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Transfer of the heraldic title Metron Ariston Herald to Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane. This was pended from February, 2009, because of revised paperwork requirements in the new *Administrative Handbook*.

Christoph Krieger. Name.

Cormacc na Moichéirghe ua Néill. Name and device. Azure, two wings conjoined in lure and on a chief argent three lozenges azure. The name and device were pended by Golden Dolphin in March, 2009, to confirm with the submitter whether he wished the descriptive byname to apply to him as in the originally submitted Cormacc ua Néill na Moichéirghe or to himself. He has now indicated that he wishes the form shown above.

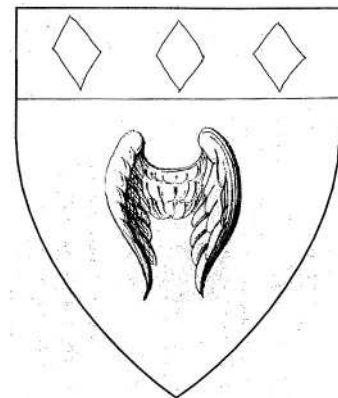
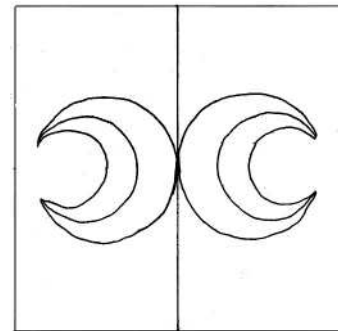
Eva Brangweyn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Evelyn del Trees. Name.

Faye del Trees. Name. Although requesting authenticity, the submitter appealed to the Legal Name Allowance by providing a photocopy of her passport showing that her legal middle name is *Faye*.

Oliva Isabelle. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Reis Brangweyn. Name (see PENDS for device).

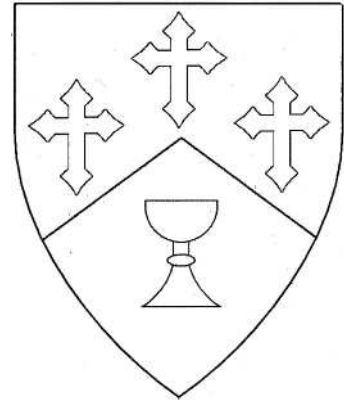
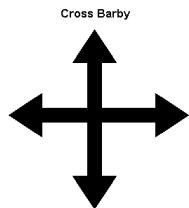
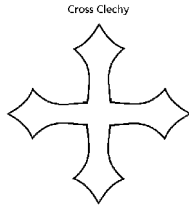


Sorcha Crowe. Name.

RETURNS

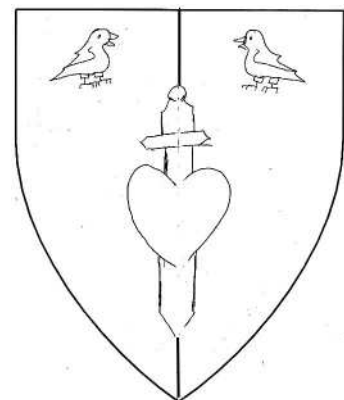
The following items have been returned for further work:

Amos the Pious. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, three Latin crosses clechy one and two and a chalice Or. While the forms and hence the Internal Letter of Intent blazoned the crosses as barby, the ends of the arms actually more greatly resemble the usual Society depiction of crosses clechy (see the image to the left above) rather than the crosses barby. The difference is striking and is important here because the ends of the arms of the cross clechy much more closely resemble the ends of the arms of a cross bottony. That being the case, we really must consider this in conflict with Antonio Francesco Bernini (“Per chevron dovetailed gules and sable, three crosses bottony, one and two, and a lion rampant guardant Or.”). By precedent there is no difference granted between a cross and its Latin variant and also by precedent, since the primary group contains four charges rather than three, there is no difference for changing the type of the bottommost charge. We note that, were the crosses actually crosses barby, the visual difference would be greater and the conflict *might* be cleared. (As there is no clear precedent on the difference granted between crosses barby and crosses bottony, this is not certain, however.) If resubmitted, it would be advisable for the line of division to be drawn at a more acute angle.

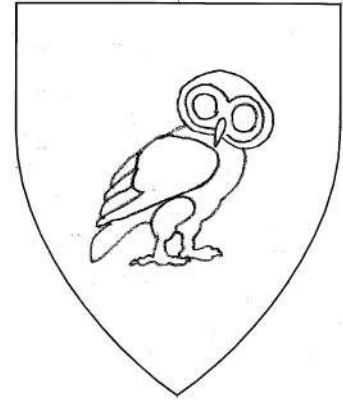


Caillech inghean Alaxandair. Name. Unfortunately, as with the previous submission no real documentation was provided in support of the use of *Caillech* by itself as a given name. The individuals cited in the documentation as using the name did not actually use the name *Caillech*, but rather they used spelling variants of the documented period Irish feminine names *Cailleach Dhé*, *Caillech Domnaill* or *Caillech Fhinnéin*. Unless and until the submitter or someone else can provide clear documentation for period use of the name *Caillech* by itself by a human being that meets the current documentation requirements of the College of Arms, the name will not be registerable.

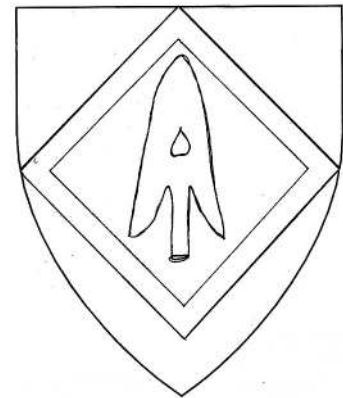
Eva Brangweyn. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a sword inverted proper, hilt wrapped in brown leather, surmounted by a heart gules, in chief two crows respectant counterchanged. This device must be returned since the blade and pommel of the sword are argent and lie partially on the argent portion of the field. While the field is neutral, longstanding precedent forbids placing charges on a field or another charge that shares the same tincture in such a manner that the identifiability of the charge is compromised which is definitely the case here.



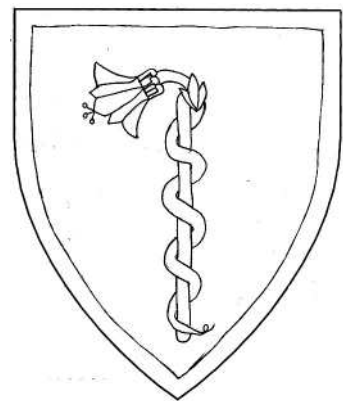
Glaukos the Athenian. Change of device. Purpure, an owl contourny Or. Unfortunately, this has to be returned for conflict with John Aquila of Eaglesdown, (“Purpure, an eagle close to sinister Or.”) as there is technically only one difference for changing the type of bird. Since both owls and eagles are found close in period armory, precedent indicates that this change of type can contribute. However, to clear the conflict, the two birds would have to be considered “substantially” different in type and precedent indicates that such difference is not allowed between two variants of raptors, which by precedent are both considered to be “regular-shaped” birds.



Godai Katsunaga. Device. Sable, a pheon inverted within a mascle argent. It was the consensus of the commenters that the charge inside the mascle was neither a pheon nor a broadarrow nor really an identifiable spear head. Failing the requirement that all charges be identifiable by their appearance without recourse to the blazon, we must return this submission.



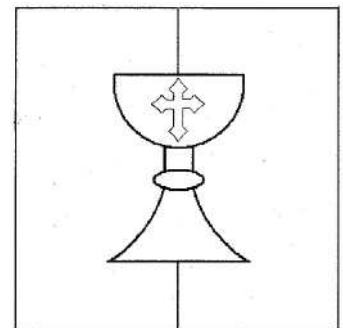
Oliva Isabelle. Device. Argent, a columbine azure, slipped vert, its slip entwined around a staff within a bordure purpure. The design prevented the required identifiability of all the charges from their appearance alone. First of all, while the columbine flower itself strongly resembles that in the *Pictorial Dictionary*, the extended slip diminished the overall identifiability of the plant. Taken together with the manner in which the slip obscures the staff to the point of unidentifiability, this crosses the threshold of acceptable design.



PENDS

The following items have been pended for the stated reasons:

Amos the Pious. Badge. Per pale gules and sable, on a chalice Or a Latin cross barby gules. While the forms and hence the Internal Letter of Intent blazoned the cross as barby, the ends of the arms actually more greatly resemble the usual Society depiction of crosses clechy rather than crosses barby. We have pended this to determine from the submitter whether he really wishes the crosses as drawn or desires crosses barby. If he wishes to use a cross barby, we will have to redraw the emblazon.

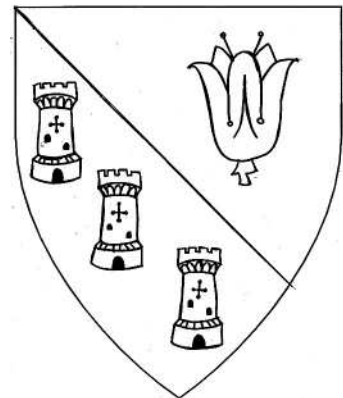


Bellavene Scollard. Name. Since the submitter allows only minor changes to the name and wishes to retain the spelling of the byname to match the submitted name of her husband, we have pended this to determine whether she wishes to change the byname to match any changes made to her husband's name (William Scollard below) or would desire a documented Italian byname (*Scolari*) which matches the language and period of her submitted given name.

Gyzel von Schwarzwald. Name. Since the submitter requested authenticity, we have pended this name to check with her whether she wishes the cumulative changes required to make the name authentic for period German: modification of the given name to *Gyβel* to match the documentation, addition of the article before the locative either separately or coalesced to *vom* and a documented period spelling of the place name.

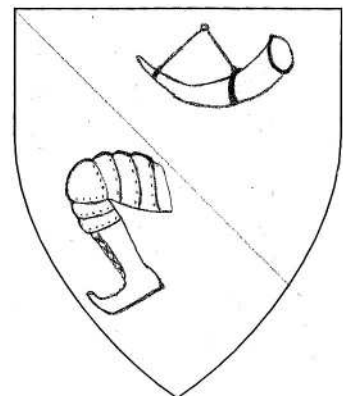
Karen Vitskertr inn irski. Name. Old Norse grammar demands at the very least a modification to *Karen vitskert in irska* to feminize the two bynames. As the submitter allowed only minor changes to the name and these cumulative changes may exceed the submitter's tolerance for change, we have pended this to consult with her as to her desires.

Liley Redbourgh. Name and device. Per bend vert and argent, a lily argent and three towers gules. The spelling *Liley* is an undated header form in Reaney and Wilson (*Dictionary of English Surnames*) with the "documented" forms being given as *Lylie* and *Lilion* with the former marked with a question mark and the latter marked as a metronymic which may not reflect a given name spelling. Given recent precedents returning or modifying undated header forms from Reaney and Wilson, this documentation does not meet the current standards of the College of Arms. The byname was stated to have been derived from the elements *read* and *burh*, but we could find no dated examples to support this particular spelling of the second element. Since the submitter requested authenticity, we have pended the name to consult with the submitter on whether she wishes to use the legal name allowance to support a variant of the given name or use a better documented spelling of the given name and possibly use a variant spelling of the surname. Since the name had to be pended, the device had to be as well.

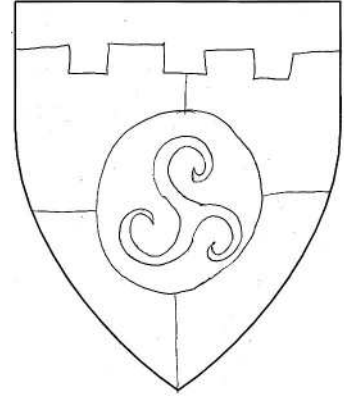


Madog ap Maredudd. Name. Both Madog and Maredudd were shown as normalized forms rather than documentary forms. Since the submitter allowed only minor changes and requested authenticity for the language and culture of "13th Century Welsh", we have pended the name to ask if he wished to use the documented thirteenth century form Madoc ap Meredith.

Randvér askmaðr. Device. Per bend azure and vert, a drinking horn and a leg embowed in armor argent. Commentary noted that the horn depicted here more closely resembles a hunting horn. Questions were also raised as to whether the boot was period in style and whether the lower leg and foot should not also be armored. We have pended this to ask the submitter whether he wishes this horn or a more typical drinking horn and whether he would be amenable to using a more standard depiction of a leg in armor.



Reis Brangweyn. Device. Quarterly vert and sable, on a plate a triskelion arrondy sable, a chief embattled argent. This has been pended for redrawing to make the chief a bit wider, the triskelion arrondy more standard and, most importantly, to remove the appearance of sable fimbriation of the plate on the vert quarters of the field.



William Scollard. Name. The submitted spelling of the byname appeared only as an undated header form and, given recent precedents returning or modifying undated header forms from Reaney and Wilson, this documentation does not meet the current standards of the College of Arms. In the same location as the header form, there are dated citations for *Adam del Scoler* from 1332 and *Henry Scoular* from 1525. However, Reaney and Wilson note the etymology of that surname as being “dwelling by the shieling with a hut” rather than the submitter’s desired meaning of “scholar”. We have pended this for consultation with the submitter, who allowed only minor changes to the name, whether he wishes to use an English form like William Scoular which is similar in appearance and sound to the submitted name but has a different meaning or whether he wishes to use a different byname (e.g., the Italian *Scolari* which would go with his wife’s name) which might be even closer in sound and meaning to the submitted form.

Your servant,

Alisoun