

Unto the members of the Atlantian College of Heraldry and our gracious commenting benefactors from other kingdoms; greetings from Bran Trefonnen, Triton Principal Herald.

While so many SCA folk pack up their vehicles and begin the trek to *Pennsic*, our thoughts at home turn as ever to heraldry!

My sincerest gratitude to each of this month's commenters. Commenting on the July Letter are Gisela Nereid, Lady Elena Modarova vnuka, Alisoun Metron Ariston, Gawain Green Anchor, Donal Conch, János Ibis, and Marie Palimpsest, Lady Amye Elizabeth Barrington, Jarvis Riley, and Cian Gordion Knot. I commend the AHCommentary e-group for encouraging new commenters from within the Atlantian College of Heraldry. They've created an environment of education and encouragement that has greatly served Atlantia and its submitters. Thank you.

I'd also like to thank the many heralds whose consultations resulted in this month's submissions: Vittorio Mezzadri, Evan da Collaureo, Dolce dei Bracchi, Jarvis Riley, Rhiannon Morgaine, Ealasaid MacDonald, Morderyn Tremayne, Tyra Jonsdottir, Alexandria Wright, Catguistl of Tintagol, Ysabell ingen Daibhidh, and everyone who helped out at the Crown Tourney Consult Table. Your one-on-one work with Atlantia's submitters is greatly appreciated.

Herewith are the results of the deliberations of the Atlantian College of Heraldry & Scribes during the month of July 2011 and submitted for consideration to the College of Arms of the Society:

ACCEPTANCES

1: **Armegardj Sigurdsdottir** - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture most important.

Armegardj - A version of Ermengard dated to 1383 from
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/swedish/smp/ermengard.html>

Sigurdsdottir - Found in "Vanhat nimityyppimme (Finnish Names)" by Rouva Gertrud at
<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/FinnishNamesArticle.htm>

Also, St. Gabriel Report #1799 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1799>) states: "The name <Sigurðr> was extremely popular in Norway and Iceland right through the Middle Ages in a variety of forms; the modern <Sigurd> appeared by about 1300. The <ð> stands for the Norse letter "edh". [2] The genitive form was originally <Sigurðar>, making the patronymic <Sigurðar son>. However, we have found <Sigurds> in 1346, so the patronymic byname <Sigurdsson> would be appropriate after then." Source: Lind, E.H., *_Norsk-Islá:ndska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fra*n Medeltiden_* (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931)

The patronymic surname <Sigurdsdottir> is constructed in accordance with practices outlined in Geirr-Bassi "Old Norse Name" regarding construction of patronymics.

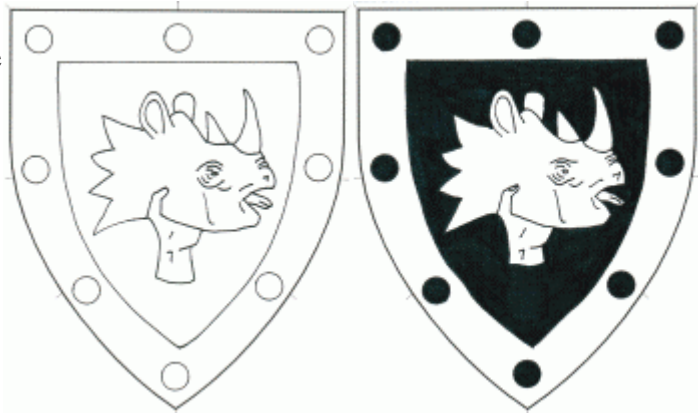
The statement for the byname based on the Finnish name article is not quite accurate as the form *Sigurdsdottir* does not appear in that article, only the masculine given name *Sigurd* in the name of *Sigurd Whenapha* dated to 1379. The examples in that article never use the western Scandinavian form *-dottir* but note that patronymics can be formed either entirely from Finnish forms or at times using Swedish names and patronymic elements with the example of *Maijsa Lucija dotter* given which clearly shows the Swedish form *-dotter*. As documented, the name appears by precedent to be a step from period practice because of the admixture of the Swedish given name with the byname which uses forms that appear to be primarily Old Norse given the patronymic suffix used in the byname. (Per Friedemann's article "Swedish Feminine Given Names from *SMP*" cited for the given name, a fully Swedish patronymic form would use either *dotter* or *dotther*.) I strongly suspect that, given the statements in the Finnish name argument, you could remove the step from period practice by changing the byname to *Sigurds dotter* (one letter and not much sound change) either separately as in the examples or coalesced by dropping the space.

Consulting herald: Vittorio Mezzadri

2: Basilio Branquo - New Device Change

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 2005, via Atlantia.

Sable, a rhinoceros' head erased close contourny maintained by a sinister hand argent, a bordure argent semy of roundels sable.



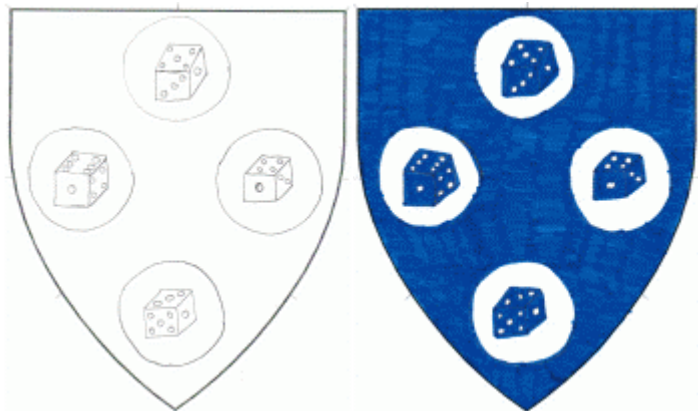
Old Item: *Or, a bull couchant gules gorged of a garland of flowers argent.*, to be released.

Consulting herald: Evan da Collaureo

3: Eoin mac Giric - New Name & New Device

Azure, four plates in cross each charged with a die azure marked argent.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.



Eoin - Kathleen M. O'Brien (Mari Elspeth nic Bryan), Index of Names in Irish Annals: Eoin <<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Eoin.shtml>>, cites Eoin to the 13th - 16th centuries.

mac - Name formation - Sharon L Krossa, "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names, 3rd ed.," <<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/>> sub Simple Patronymic Byname says that:

The standard way to form a name using a simple patronymic byname for men is: <single given name> mac <father's given name (in genitive case & sometimes lenited)> which means <given name> son <of father's given name>. For example, Donnchadh who is the son of Fearchar mac Domhnaill would be: Donnchadh mac Fearchair which means "Donnchadh son of Fearchar" (or, fully Anglicized, Duncan son of Farquhar).

Giric - Kross, Sharon L. "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" (Draft in Progress Edition). ©2000-2007 by Sharon L. Krossa. All rights reserved.

<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/index.shtml>

For Male Names of Scottish Gaels from Scottish Gaelic Sources Early Medieval *Giric* (801-900), (901-1000), (1101-1200).

Kross, Sharon L. A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names. Last updated 2 May 2007.

<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/simplescotgaelicnames12.shtml>

Information is taken from The Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer by Kenneth Jackson

Given Names Men Noted as rare by Jackson, or else as a name not found elsewhere:

Nominative - *Giric*

Genitive – *Giric*

Also, <*Giric*> - Academy of St Gabriel Report #2376 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2376>) states "The Gaelic <*Giric*>, pronounced GEER-ick with a hard G, was the name of a Scottish ruler and was in use, though rare, in the 12th century [1, 2].

O'Brien in the place cited shows the given name *Eoin* as a standardized early modern Irish form associated with the annalistic years 1246, 1287, 1316, 1334, 1343, 1346, 1349, 1350, 1353, 1362, 1365, 1366, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1376, 1380, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1398, 1419, 1422, 1440, 1444, 1446, 1461, 1464, 1465, 1468, 1470, 1473, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1524, 1528, 1529, 1532, 1534, 1539, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1559, 1564, 1567, 1570, 1573, 1576, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1582, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1588 and 1600. As for *Giric*, Krossa in the article "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names" specifically notes that the notes in the Book of Deer are written in middle Gaelic/middle Irish. Current precedent would impose a step from period practice for the admixture of the early modern Irish form with the earlier form. The name Eoin mac *Giric* should be registerable albeit with a step from period practice for the admixture of earlier and later Gaelic forms.

Consulting herald: Crown Tourney Consult Table

4: Gawain MacDonald - New Alternate Name

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in August of 2008, via Atlantia.

Samuel dose Drögenkamp

Samuel - Samuel is a masculine given name, found in Dictionary of German Names, Bahlow, p. 477; it is also dated to 1402 in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia: Men's Names," by Talan Gwynek at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/bahlowMasc.html>

Bahlow, Gentry trans.

Samuel - ibid s.n. Samuel "In the Middle Ages a Christian f.n.: Samuel Scherwin 1177

dose - ibid s.n. Dose freq. in Hbg, Nordelbingen where Dose is attested as a f.n. Dose Godengorp 1368

Drögenkamp - ibid s.n. Dröge LGer freq. in Hbg 'dry' notes undated cf. Drögenkam [dry field] and dated Droghespot 1332

Checking the more accurate German edition of Bahlow one finds *Dose* as a given name dated to 1368 and 1371 and as a byname around 1350 (*Eler Dose*). The spelling *Drögenkamp* is undated in Bahlow and the earlier dated examples have the first element with spellings closer to *Droghe*. Perhaps someone who has a copy of Brechenmacher could check there for the desired spelling in a dated example. Samuel Dose Drögenkamp is fine (note that names are all capitalized in German, so Dose should be).

Consulting herald: Dolce dei Bracchi

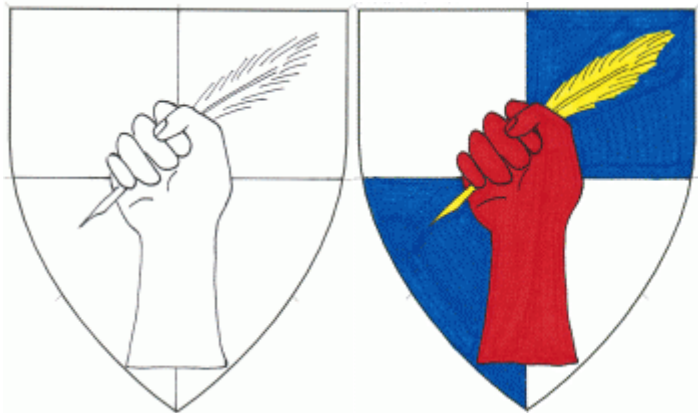
See **RETURNS** for badges.

5: Ian Magnus - New Name & New Device

Quarterly argent and azure, a fist palewise gules grasping a quill pen bendwise sinister Or.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound most important.

Ian - Withycombe 3rd ed. p. 178 s.n. John
"Gaelic Ian for John"



Magnus - R&W DES, s.n. "Magnus": "Hugh Magnus C1114 Burton (St.)"

Note that the name *Ian* used to be considered Society-compatible and therefore would not be registerable after May, 2009. However, in the cover letter to the May, 2008, Laurel letter it was noted: "*Ian*: We have still found no evidence that this name was used in Scotland, but it appears in our period in Dutch as a variant of *Jan* and in Russian as a form of John. *Ian* is hence registerable as a Dutch or Russian given name. Note that in both of these cases, the name would be pronounced roughly \YAHN\." This means that the documentation from Withycombe is probably best left aside in favor of a citation of the Laurel cover letter. Since the byname is documented in an English context, albeit as a medieval Latin form, the given name should be allowable as a Dutch given name as name elements from Dutch and from English contexts are registerable together with a step from period practice.

Compare device to *Fuyuzuru Tadashi*: The following device associated with this name was registered in February of 1997 (via the Middle): Argent, a gauntleted fist gules sustaining a key fesswise, wards to dexter sable. There is the field division and difference in the tertiaries.

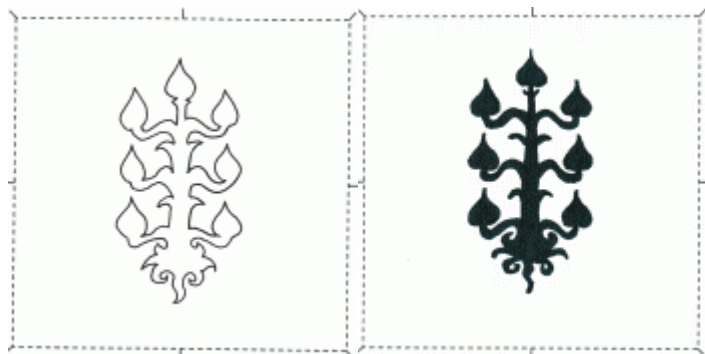
Consulting herald: Evan da Collaureo

6: Jarvis Riley - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of April 30, 2011 as submitted.

(Fieldless) A crequier sable.

It has been noted that as Wreath, Dame Gwenllian ruled "the crequier is simply a stylization of a wild cherry tree (see Woodward, p. 318, along with Plate XXIX fig. 4 and p. 344 fig. 72 for a discussion). While it is a particular stylization, it falls within the expected range of depiction for trees in general. There is no reason to treat it differently from other trees, so it is not significantly different from a generic tree." [Guilheumes de Garrigis, October 2005, R-An Tir] Therefore, this device is returned for conflict with the device of Orlando dei Medici, Or, a crequier vert. There is a CD for adding the lions but no difference is granted for the tincture or type of tree. This conflict holds whether the submitted device is considered a single group of primary charges or a primary charge between two secondary charges. [LoAR 09/2009, Trimaris-R]



However, I am sending this up in the hopes of getting a better, or more up-to-date ruling on this. After all, a crequier is so stylized that it bears no more resemblance to a tree than it does to a menorah, candelabra, or jirondil, even though they are all *somewhat* tree-like. Given that we have a new Wreath and a new Laurel, I would ask that this prior ruling be revisited and that a 'crequier' be considered a unique charge due its very specific stylization. It should not be conflict checked against trees of any variety.

Consulting herald: Jarvis Riley

7: Lairetta Cwenhild - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound most important.

Lairetta - Withycombe, 3rd ed. dates 'Lairetta' to 1203-15 (p.191).

Cwenhild - R&W shows 'Cwēnhild' dated to the 11th c. under the 'Quenell' entry on p. 367.

Cwenhild in the place cited in Reaney and Wilson is given not as a cited exemplar but as the supposed Old English etymological source of the byname. The *Domesday Book* citation gives the form *Cvenild* and the later forms of the byname in Reaney and Wilson that would be closer chronologically to *Lairetta*, whether as feminine given name or byname, seem to begin with a "Q". (It should also be noted that Withycombe *s.n.* *Gunilda* shows the spelling *Gunilda* as the feminine given name from the same documents and time frame as used to document *Lairetta*.) If dealt with as an Old English byname, it would have to be considered an unmarked metronymic. Laurel has in the not too distant past cited the use of unmarked patronymics in fairly late Old English and this allowance would probably extend to metronymics, though they are a lot rarer. Alternatively, using one of the chronologically compatible documented bynames from Reaney and Wilson like *Quenell'* or *Quenild* would work well and avoid a potential step from period practice for mixing and Old English orthography with a name from a later English context.

Consulting herald: Rhiannon Morgaine

8: Lucrezia Marcovaldi - New Name & New Device

Or, ermined gules, a scorpion sable.

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture (Italian) most important.

Lucrezia - De Felice, *Nomi*, p. 241, *s.n.* Lucrezia, lists this as a feminine given name. "Italian Renaissance Women's Names" by Rhian Lyth of Blackmoor Vale (found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian.html>), lists <Lucrezia>.

Lucrezia is found as a feminine name in Juliana de Luna's "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html>). It's also discussed in Academy of St. Gabriel report 2675 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2675>), which lists Lucrezia Cssa Landriani 1463 and Lucrezia Crivelli 1497, citing a genealogic website on the "Sforza Family" (<http://genealogy.euweb.cz/italy/sforza.html>).



Marcovaldi - The name appears in the Gabrielite article "A Listing of Family names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" © 2008 Julia Smith.

Compare device to Alessandra Lorenza Simonetti registered through An Tir in October, 2009 ("(Fieldless) A scorpion sable.")? I see two differences, the Or field and the ermine charges strewn throughout (if they were goute de sangs, they'd count, why are ermine spots different?). A seme of secondary charges should clear it from Alessandra, IMO.

Consulting herald: Ealasaid MacDonald

9: Muirenn ingen Marcán - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No holding name.
Sound (Muirenn (moor-en) most important.

Muirenn as listed five times between the years 601 and 1050 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Feminine Given Names 701-1050," s.n. Muirenn, found at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Muirenn.shtml>

ingen shown as the appropriate form of "daughter of" for the period before 1200 in the Spelling and Punctuation section of Sharon L. Krossa's, "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names," available at <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname>

Marcán - Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Marcán" [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Marcan.shtml>] gives the submitted spelling as the normalized Old Irish Gaelic (c700-c900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) nominative form and counts four individuals of the name in the years 647, 653, 990, 1003, 1009, 1010 and 1021. OCM, p. 134, s.n. Marcán, mentions Marcán mac Cennétig (died 1010), brother of Brian Boru.

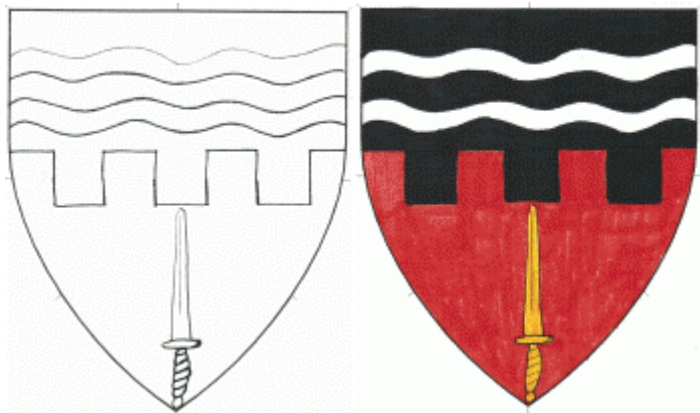
Consulting herald: Morderyn Tremayne

See **RETURNS** for device.

10: Oliver of Bath - New Name & New Device

Per fess embattled sable and gules, in chief two bars wavy argent and in base a sword Or.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No holding name.
No major changes.



Sound (Oliver) most important.

Oliver - Withycombe, page 232- 233, under header Oliver. Moderately common in the Middle Ages, continuing so until the 16th and 17th centuries.

Also listed under "Male Given Names" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/men.html> with the citation: "1 Oliver - 1516 bk"

Also Reaney and Wilson (p. 329) under header Oliver, the Latinized <Oliverus> from the Domesday Book and a patronymic <Jordan Oliver>.

of Bath - simple locative a la the Wife of Bath (14th c.)

Consulting herald: Morderyn Tremayne

11: Rohesia Anven of Thessalonike -
New Name & New Device

Paly Or and sable, a double-headed eagle and a bordure gules.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

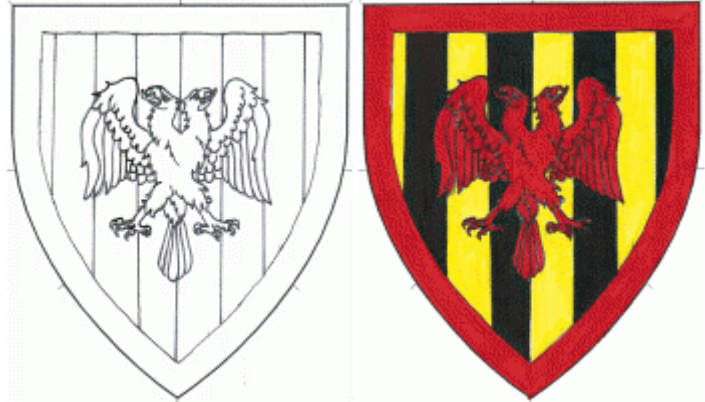
Rohesia - Found in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek under 'Index of Names Attested Before 1250: N to S' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/index_early5.html

Anven - From "Feminine names from Devon, 1238" by Sara L. Uckelman at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/devonfem1238.html>

of Thessalonike - Anglicized spelling of Θεσσαλονίκη from The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium, p. 2071-3. Includes variant spellings from 5th c. to 15th c., incl. Thessalonike and mentions 'Eustathios of Thessalonike.'

The submitter acknowledges one "weirdness" for pairing British and Byzantine elements. Although it probably will not affect the "weirdness", it may be worth noting that during the period the names are cited, Thessalonica was held by crusaders, not by the Byzantines, as the Kingdom of Thessalonica. The form *Thessalonike* is not really an anglicized form (that would be *Thessalonica*) but is a transliteration of the original Greek form, identifiable from the "ke" ending. I suspect the spelling submitted is registerable, but using the entirely anglicized form "of Thessalonica"

I believe the device to be clear of *Malis der Totschläger*: The following device associated with this name was registered in September of 2005 (via Atenveldt): Per pale Or and sable, a double-



headed eagle gules and a bordure counterchanged. There is the difference in the tincture of the bordure and the field treatment.

Also, compare to Ian of the Red Hawk registered through the Middle Kingdom in February, 1992 (“Gyronny azure and argent, a hawk displayed head facing sinister wings inverted within a bordure gules.”).

Consulting herald: Tyra Jonsdottir

12: Stella da Lodi - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.

Stella - is a feminine given name found in "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice," by Juliana de Luna at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html> . It is also cited as a feminine given name in Juliana de Luna's "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado," at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/>

da - locative; the explanation for the use of the locative appears in the Gabrielite article "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice," by Juliana de Luna at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html>

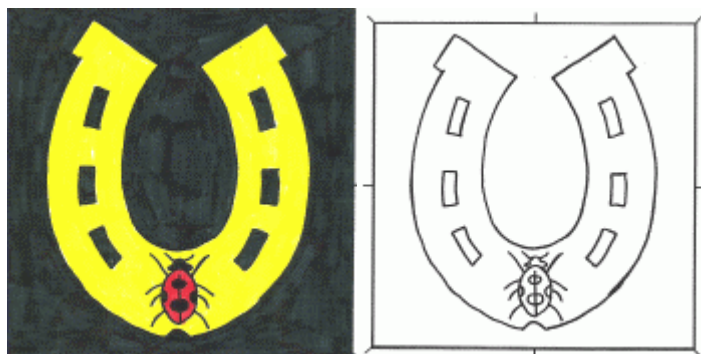
Lodi - northern Italian city name, located in the Lombardi region, appears in the Gabrielite article "Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554" by Maridonna Benvenuti under 'Northern Italy' at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/north.html>

Consulting herald: Ealasaid MacDonald

13: Świczka Kaim - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in January of 1996, via Atlantia.

Sable, a horseshoe inverted Or charged with a ladybug proper.



Consulting herald: Alexandria Wright

14: Pryðwulf of Eoforwic - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language (7-8th c. Anglo-Saxon) most important.

Pryðwulf - The client would like the name Thrythwulf, spelled Þryðwulf. The name has been documented as the name of an abbot in 731 in the "PASE Prosopography of Anglo Saxon England: Database" at <http://eagle.cch.kcl.ac.uk:8080/pase/persons/index.html>. He would like to use the Old English spelling: the thorn for the initial TH, and the eth for the second TH. Ewen (p.371) shows Thryth spelled with ðryð. Other sources indicate the thorn and the eth were interchangeable. Thrythwulf is also documented in the article Anglo-Saxon Names by Aelfwyn aet Gyrum at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/aelfwyn/bede.html>

of Eoforwic - Eoforwic is the Anglo-Saxon name for York during the period 895-1150 (Watts p. 711). Ekwall (p. 545) also documents Eoforwic as an Old English spelling of the Roman Eboracum and the the Welsh Efwr.

Between Watts and Ekwall, you can document the name of York in Old English as *Eoforwic* but that is a nominative form and after the Old English preposition *of* you need a case ending in Old English which would force this to *of Eoforwice* if you document the byname as Old English. However, happily there is a way around this as the registered name of the Society group in Toronto, Ontario, whose name was originally registered through the Middle Kingdom in or before October, 1979, and updated to its current status through Ealdormere in August, 2008. As a result, the submitted form "of Eorforwic" can be registered without modification under the allowance for the use of a registered Society territorial name used in a byname with *of*.

Consulting herald: Catguistl of Tintagol

15: Yitzchak of Marinus - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in July of 2010, via Atlantia.

Vert, a lizard Or between two shofars argent.

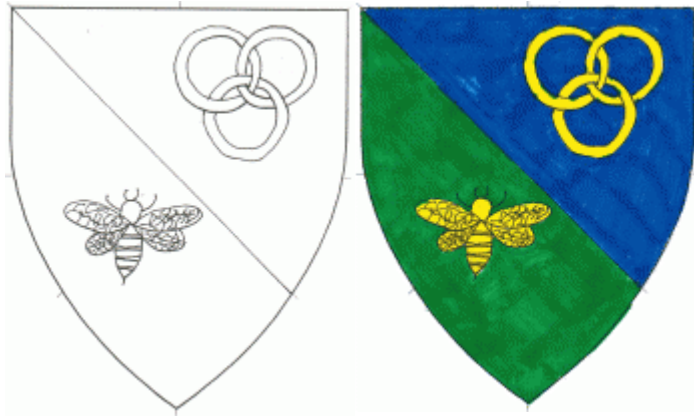


Consulting herald: Rhiannon Morgaine

16: Ysabell ingen Daibhidh - New Name & New Device

Per bend azure and vert, three annulets interlaced and a bee Or.

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Meaning (Ysabell daughter of David) most important.



Ysabell found in "A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records, Part One: Introduction" by Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott) at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/scottishfem.html> under the heading "Isabel" in the "List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records: Pre-1400 Names." Entry shows "Ysabell c.1240 [CASTLE, 141]."

ingen found in "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names" ©1997 by Sharon L. Krossa at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/simplescotgaelicnames12.htm> showing under the "Name & Byname Structures" section...

"All examples of name & byname structures are actual name & byname combinations taken from the Gaelic notes in the Book of Deer under *Women*..."

Only two women are mentioned in the Gaelic notes in the Book of Deer, one of them twice. In two out of the three instances, they are identified by a single given name followed by a single patronymic byname. In the third instance, the woman (who had been mentioned previously) is identified only by her patronymic byname. There are no examples of anyone with two given names (i.e., with a "middle" name). This is not surprising -- double given names are almost unheard of in Europe until the very late middle ages/renaissance, and even then only in certain naming cultures. In Scotland, if there were any instances at all, they remain vanishingly rare until after 1600.

Each woman's name & byname -- indicating who her father is -- is set up as follows:
<given name in nominative case> ingen <father's given name in genitive case & lenited>
I.e. Éua ingen Garnait
Ete ingen Gille-Míchél

"Ingen" means "daughter", and was pronounced in Middle Gaelic as, roughly, EEN-yen.

"Lenited" means that certain grammatical changes are made to the first letter, changing its pronunciation. In some cases, these changes are shown in the spelling. In particular, "c" always becomes "ch", "t" always becomes "th", "f" always becomes either "f." (where "f." represents "f" with a dot, called a "punctum delens", written above it) or "fh", and "s" always becomes either "s." or "sh", "b" sometimes becomes "bh", "d" sometimes becomes "dh", "g" sometimes becomes "gh", "m" sometimes becomes "mh", and "p" sometimes becomes "ph". The changes to "l", "n", and "r" are never shown in the spelling."

Daibhidh: Academy of St. Gabriel report 2877 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2877>) <Daibhi/dh> is one of the standard Gaelic adaptations of the name <David>, which we find in 1164, 1263, 1269, 1346, 1419, and 1582. [1] Source: [1] Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Given Names" (WWW: Academy of S. Gabriel, 2001-2002). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine>

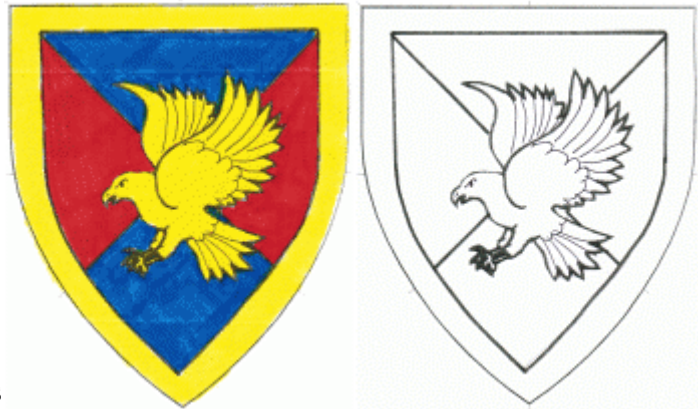
Consulting herald: Ysabell ingen Daibhidh

RETURNS

1: Edmund Hawkesworth - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in August of 2008, via Atlantia.

Per saltire azure and gules, a hawk striking and a bordure Or.



Conflicts with Gwalchmai Dinas Emrys as registered through the East in October, 1991 (“Per saltire azure and gules, a hawk striking contourny and a bordure Or.”). There is but a single difference for the change in orientation of the hawk.

Likewise, it conflicts with the badge registered to the Kingdom of Calontir in July, 1988, and familiar to many who have seen the fighters of Calontir in their fighting tabards (“Purpure, a falcon striking within a bordure Or.”). There is but a single difference for the change in field tincture.

2: Gawain MacDonald - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of April 28, 2008 as submitted.

Per bend sable and gules, a bat bendwise sinister and in sinister canton an increscent argent.



Badge withdrawn by submitter, as the emblazon form provided was *not* what the submitter desired. Submitter will provide new forms with corrected bat and crescent positions.

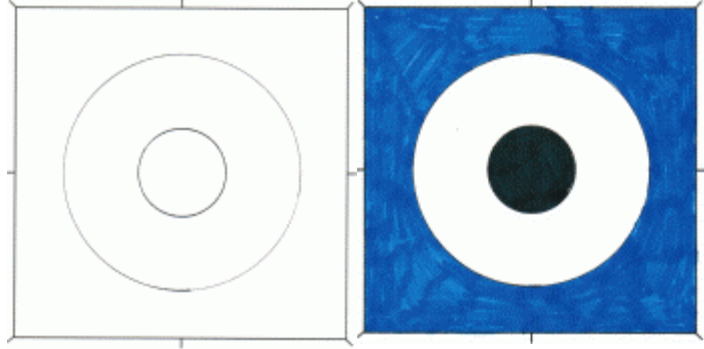
Consulting herald: Dolce dei Bracchi

3: Gawain MacDonald - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in August of 2008, via Atlantia.

Azure, on a plate an ogress.

Conflicts with Rhithyn yr Gwlad yr Hav as registered in August, 1978 (“Azure, a plate charged with a cauldron and a domestic cat in its curiosity sable.”) There is only one difference for the cumulative changes to the charges on the plate.



Consulting herald: Dolce dei Bracchi

4: Muirenn ingen Marcán - New Device

Quarterly sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent.

Device conflicts with *Bart de Fresia*: The following device associated with this name was registered in May of 1983 (via the West): Quarterly sable and azure, a dragon's head couped affronty within a bordure embattled argent.



Consulting herald: Morderyn Tremayne

Thank you again for all of your help. If you have any questions about these submission, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I remain,

Bran Tresonnen 