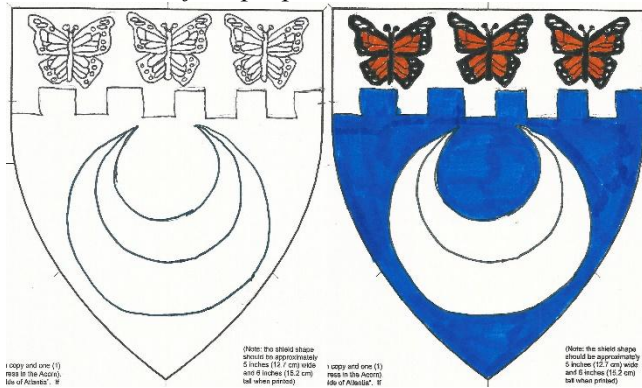


# Atlantian Letter of Decision, March 2016

Unto the College of Atlantian Heraldry, does Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald, send Greetings. Here all the items intended for our March 2016 Laurel Letter of Intent.

Many thanks to those commenters who provided assistance this month: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane (Metron Ariston), Alys Mackyntoich (Ogress), Bjorn Skovgaard, Catguistl of Tintagol (Herring), Cecily Goshawke, Ealasaid MacDonald (Finsterwald), Etienne Le Mons (Sea Dragon), ffride wlfssdotter, Genevieve d'Estelle, Gunnvor silfraharr (Orle), Maridonna Benvenuti, Mark Lothian, Niccolina the Wanderer (Hippocampus), Odierna Lion (Condor), Ragnar Leifsson (Red Shark), Sabine Berard, Shannon inghaen Bhriain uí Dhuilleáin, and Tankred Bras-de-Fer (Sea Tyger). Your Commentary is always greatly appreciated.

**Alessandra della Luna -New Device Change:** *“Azure, a crescent and on a chief embattled argent three monarch butterflies proper”*



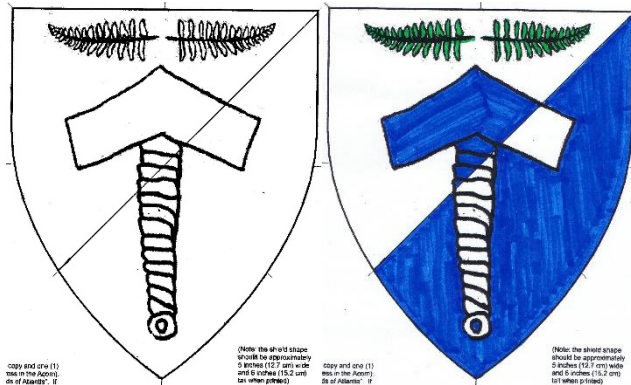
Old Item: Azure, a crescent and on a chief embattled argent three suns vert, to be released.

Contrast note, the outer edge of a monarch butterfly is sable; thus there is sufficient contrast between the orange and black butterfly and the Or field. (Andelcrag, Barony of, November 2005)

The use of a monarch butterfly is considered one step from period practice.

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald

**Birna Isleifsdottir -New Device Change:** *“Per bend sinister argent and azure, a Thor's hammer inverted counterchanged and in chief two fern fronds fesswise addorsed vert”*



Old Item: Gules, on a chevron cotised argent between three Bengal tigers passant Or, marked sable, three roses sable, seeded Or, to be retained as a badge.

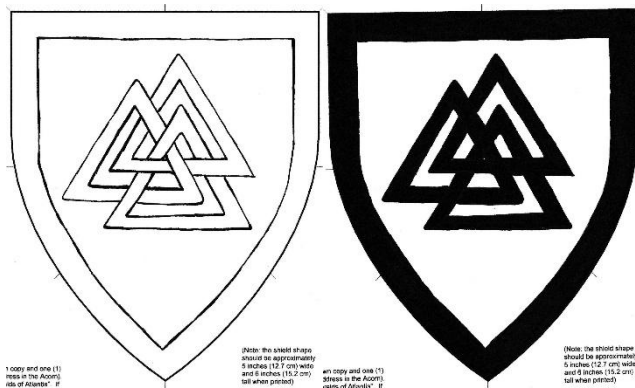
Device Submissions History:

December 2010 Atlantian Return "Per bend sinister argent and azure, a Thor's hammer inverted counterchanged"

"This conflicts with the badge of Tryn of Iron Bog ("Per bend sinister argent and azure, a Thor's hammer counterchanged.").

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Biörn í Miðgarði -New Name Change & New Device Change:** "Argent, a valknut within a bordure sable"



Old Item: Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa, to be released.

Old Item: Vert, a pheon inverted argent between three crosses bottony within a bordure Or, to be released.

**Biörn:** is found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman) <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>. According to the article, Biörn has 42 occurrences.

**í Miðgarði:** along with the more famous Miðgarðr, Rygh's "Norske Gaardnavne" has three late-period examples of it as a farm name:

[http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/navnegransking/rygh\\_ng/rygh\\_visetekst.pr1?s=n&Vise=Vise&KRYSS116575%4026491=on&KRYSS110570%4025136=on&KRYSS110546%4025130=on](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/navnegransking/rygh_ng/rygh_visetekst.pr1?s=n&Vise=Vise&KRYSS116575%4026491=on&KRYSS110570%4025136=on&KRYSS110546%4025130=on)

vol. 5, p. 256, no. 37 sn. Megarden.

<Midgaardhen> NRJ  
<Midgaardt> 1593. 1600

vol. 6, p. 257, no. 43 sn. Megaarden.  
<Midgardhen> NRJ

vol. 7, p. 55, no. 22 sn. Midgaarden.  
<Medgordt> NRJ  
<Midgaard> 1585.  
<Medgaarden> 1593.

NRJ is "Norske regnskaber og jordebøger fra det 16de aarhundrede" dealing with documents ca. 1520-1570.

The reconstructed Old Norse form of the farm name, would be Miðgarðr, hence a locative byname could be í Miðgarði.

So, an Old East Norse name might be <Biørn í Miðgarði>.

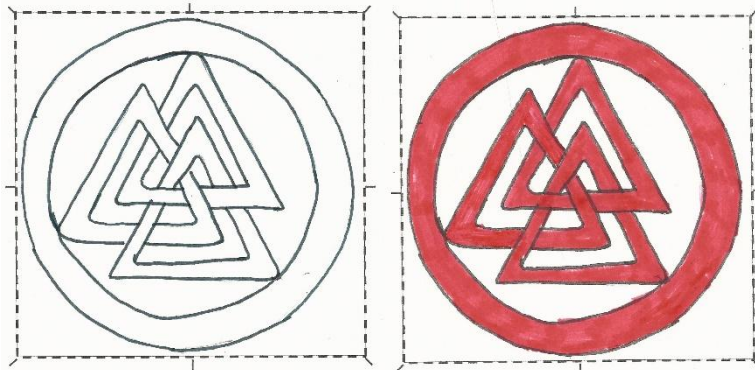
(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Bjorn Skovgaard but sufficient documentation was not provided with the name submission. During in kingdom commentary, ffride provided documentation for name. The submitter has approved all changes.)

(Golden Dolphin Note: Submitter redrew device during in kingdom commentary to improve the identifiability of the Valknut.)

There is a step from period practice for use of a Valknut.

Consulting Herald: Biørn í Miðgarði

**Bjorn Skovgaard -New Household Name:** “*Skógagarðsvikingelag*” **& New Badge** “(Fieldless) A valknut within and conjoined to an annulet gules”



**Miðgarði:** along with the more famous Miðgarðr, Rygh's "Norske Gaardnavne" has three late-period examples of it as a farm name:

[http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/navnegransking/rygh\\_ng/rygh\\_visetekst.prl?s=n&Vise=Vise&KRYSS116575%4026491=on&KRYSS110570%4025136=on&KRYSS110546%4025130=on](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/navnegransking/rygh_ng/rygh_visetekst.prl?s=n&Vise=Vise&KRYSS116575%4026491=on&KRYSS110570%4025136=on&KRYSS110546%4025130=on)

vol. 5, p. 256, no. 37 sn. Megaarden.

<Midgaardhen> NRJ  
<Midgaardt> 1593. 1600

vol. 6, p. 257, no. 43 sn. Megaarden.  
<Midgardhen> NRJ

vol. 7, p. 55, no. 22 sn. Midgaarden.  
<Medgordt> NRJ  
<Midgaard> 1585.  
<Medgaarden> 1593.

NRJ is "Norske regnskaber og jordebøger fra det 16de aarhundrede" dealing with documents ca. 1520-1570.

**Vikingelag:** "The Vikings (p. 53) defines the term Vikingelag as "brotherhoods of mercenaries". On the same page, it specifically mentions a particular group whose name includes this term:

Jomsvikingelag or Jomsvikings, who were probably established in the fortified camp and harbour of Jomsburg. ... The Jomsvikings were the subject of their own saga, which was written down in Iceland in about 1200. They are also mentioned in other sagas: that of King Olaf Tryggvasson states that hiring them was a question of prestige (although they seem to have been on the losing side in a number of important battles). The brotherhood was fading away by about 1010, and the remnant was destroyed by King Magnus of Norway in 1043.

Based on this example, vikingelag (as in Jomsvikingelag) is an acceptable designator for an SCA household based on the model of the Jomsvikings. The Lingua Anglica equivalent for this designator would be the suffix -vikings, as in the example Jomsvikings. The submitted documentation implies that Jomsvikingelag is a reference to the location Jomsburg. Geirr Bassi (p. 20) lists the descriptive byname Bjarneyja- meaning 'Bear Island-', which documents this location in Old Norse, and so dates it to period. A household name referring to this island, based on the Jomsvikings example, would be Bjarnavikingelag in Old Norse. Lingua Anglica equivalents for placenames are based on their English rendering, not on a literal translation of the meaning of the placename.... Therefore, a Lingua Anglica form of Bjarnavikingelag would be Bjarnavikings, not Bearvikings or Bear Clan."

Construction: Name + Designator

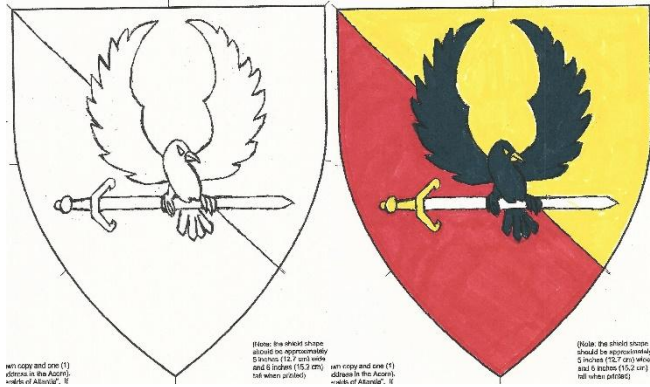
(Golden Dolphin Note: Household name submitted as House of Clan Skovgaard and name was changed by Kingdom because documentation was not provided for the submitted household name. ffride helped documented the household name for the LoI. The submitter has approved all changes.)

(Golden Dolphin Note: Badge was redrawn to improve the conjoining of the valknut with the annulet. Submitter has approved all changes and the original emblazon is attached.)

Use of a Valknut is a step from period practice.

Consulting Herald: Biörn í Miðgarði

**Bryinna of Aelfstanbury -New Device Change:** *"Per bend, or and gules overall a raven displayed regardant sable maintaining a sword"*



Old Item: Or, a pall between a raven statant close sable and two torches gules, to be released.  
 There is a Step from Period Practice for use of a bird other than an Eagle displayed.

(Golden Dolphin Note: There is potential conflict with Wilhelm von Messer "Gules, an eagle displayed sable, fimbriated argent, beaked and membered, grasping in the dexter talon a warhammer Or, and in sinister talon a sword, point in base, proper". We believe there is a DC for changes to field and a DC having one maintained charge as opposed to two maintained charges. The emblazon of Wilhelm's device is attached for comparison.)

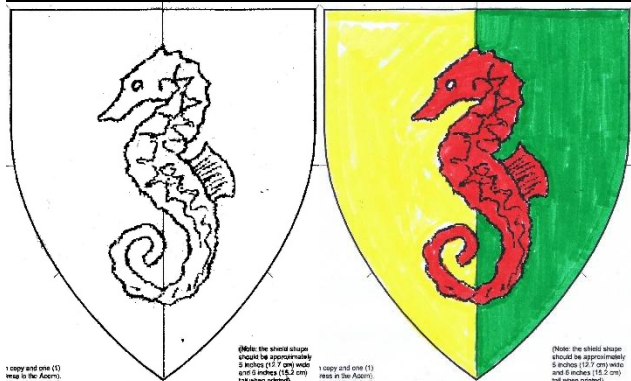
Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Brynna of Aelfstanbury -New Heraldic Will**

I, [\_\_\_\_], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Brynna of Aelfstanbury, upon my death wish to release all the names and/or armory registered to me in the SCA.

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Dunacan mac Carthaigh -New Name & New Device: "Per pale Or and vert, a natural seahorse gules"**



**Dúnacán** - O'Brien's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" shows Dúnacán as the standardized Old Irish form of the name of two men who appear as Dunacan associated with the annalistic year 884 at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Dunacan.shtml>.

**mac:** is the standard masculine patronymic particle for Old Irish, Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish. "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names" by Sharon L. Krossa <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/>

**Mac Cathaigh:** is found in the Annals of Four Masters as follows:

M1124.4: Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, tigherna Desmhumhan ordan Mumhan, d'ég iar b-pennainn i g-Caisiul. (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100005B/index.html>)

M1124.4: Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/T100005B/text023.html>)

(Golden Dolphin Note: The device may or may not be in conflict with the following badge Østgarðr, Crown Province of, the following badge associated with this name was registered in June of 1975 (via the East): (Fieldless) A natural sea-horse proper. Proper for a sea-horse is not defined and the society archivist does not have a color emblazon of this badge. We are forwarding this potential conflict to Wreath for a decision.)

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

### **Gawain de Barri -New Name (See Returns for Device)**

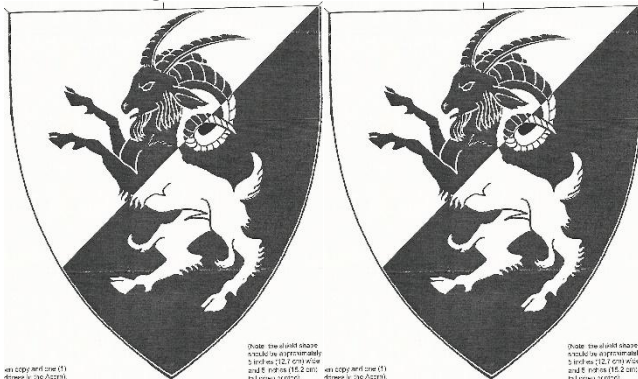
**Gawain:** is found in Family Search Historical Records. Gawain Allason, male, christened on 27 Jan 1622 in Bridekirk, Cumberland, England, Batch #P00194-1 <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWJX-PZD>

**de Barri:** Names from 14th C Perigueux: Raw Data, by Sara L. Uckelman (Aryanhwy merch Catmael) gives Esteve de Barri, 1339-1340; Helias de Barri, 1339-1340; Lambert de Barri, 1339-1340 <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/raw/perirawdata.html>

SENA, Appendix C, allows a regional mix between English and French if they are within 300 years of each other.

Consulting Herald: Catguistl of Tintagol, Silver Shark Pursuivant

**Gideon ap Stephen -New Name & New Device:** *"Per bend sinister argent and sable, a musimon counterchanged"*



**Gideon:** Withycombe, 3rd Edition, pg. 133, heading "Gideon". FamilySearch Historical Records: Gideon Gist, male 1588 Camelford, Cornwall, England. M02308-1.

**ap:** Jones indicates that ap is Welsh name element meaning "son of" in both "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh13.html> and "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh16.html>.

**Stephen:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

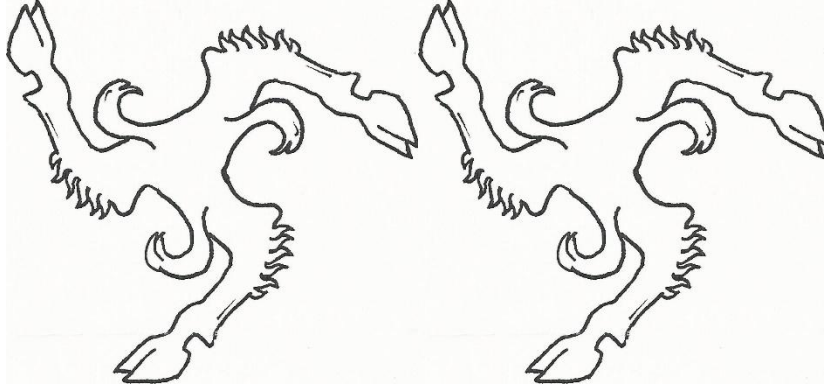


Stephen Awsteade, male, christened on 08 Dec 1581 in Lincoln, England Batch #C02709-3  
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NFMK-42G> : accessed 15 March 2016  
Stephen Maurice; Male; Christening; 10 Jan 1650; KERRY, MONTGOMERY, WALES; Batch: C04949-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5FH-X32>)

Alys, Ogress states that English and Welsh are part of the same Language Group under Appendix C. So we can use English evidence of the \*given name\* <Stephen> to support <ap Stephen>.

Consulting herald: Marryn, Goshawk Herald

**Gideon ap Stephen -New Badge:** “(Fieldless) A triskellion of goat legs argent”



Consulting herald: Marryn, Goshawk Herald

**Gregor of Hawthorne -New Name**

**Gregor:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

Gregor Sayle married on 1 October, 1592, at Fishlake in Yorkshire (Batch #: M106503)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NF6W-K4K> : accessed 17 March 2016

Gregor Pyman married on 20 January, 1593, at Rugeley in Staffordshire (Batch #: M010215)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N64M-C5V> : accessed 17 March 2016

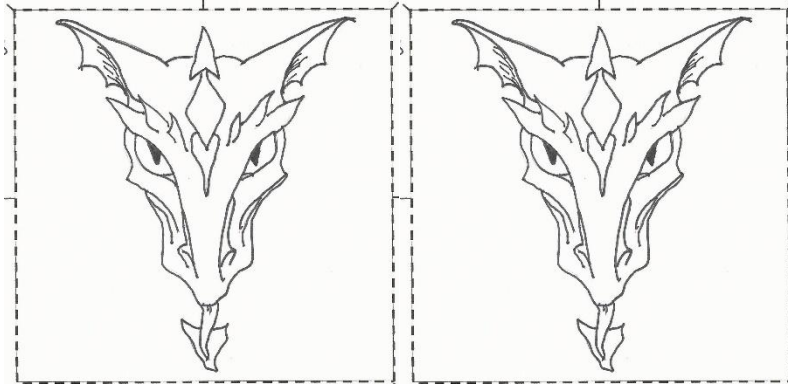
Gregor Dorrant, male, christened on 18 October, 1579, at North Walsham in Norfolk (Batch #: C046621)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWXK-5LV> : accessed 17 March 2016

**Hawthorne:** is found in "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames" by Bardsley. s.n. Hawthorn has unmarked Hawthorne dated to 1597. Hawthorn is a placename in Watts "Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names" s.n. Hawthorn, shows the spelling Hawthorn dated to 1315, for a village located in the county of Durham.

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Magnus Chernimirov -New Badge:** “(Fieldless) A dragon's head cabossed argent”



Magnus has Permission to conflict.

I, [\_\_\_\_\_] known in the SCA as Muirenn ingen Marcáin, give [\_\_\_\_\_] known in the SCA as Magnus Chernimirov, permission for his armory "(Fieldless) A dragon's head cabossed argent" to look similar to, but not identical to, my armory, "Per pale sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent". I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once Magnus' armory is registered.

February 5, 2016

Badge Submission History:

Atlantian Jan, 2016 Return of "(Fieldless) A dragon's head cabossed argent"

This device must be returned for conflict with Muirenn ingen Marcáin, "Per pale sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent. There is only 1 dc for changes to the field. We need 2 dcs versus any registered armory to register new armory. Upon resubmission, please use a little less internal detailing, the internal detail make the dragon's head hard to identify.

**Mark Lothian -New Request for Name Reconsideration:** "*Mark Lothain ap Lyonesse*"

**Mark:** is found "Records of the Parliament of Scotland to 1707"

Mark Ker is found in a record dated to 1526 <http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1526/11/36>

Mark Kar is found in a record dated to 1581 <http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1581/10/111>

**Lothian:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

Janet Lothian, female, christened on 02 Dec 1632 in Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland Batch #C11693-2

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTTH-ZBC> : accessed 12 June 2015

Agnes Lothian, female, christened on 23 Nov 1617 in Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland Batch #

C11668-2 <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XYQY-MM3> : accessed 12 June 2015

**Lyonesse:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

Dorothee Lyonesse, female, christened on 17 October, 1563, at Thirsk in Yorkshire (Batch #: P014961)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NGFL-9XC> : accessed 15 March 2016

Frances Lyonesse, female, christened on 27 June, 1563, at Hurworth-on-Tees near Durham (Batch #:

P000861) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWF1-18B> : accessed 15 March 2016

Jaine Lyonesse, female, christened on 5 June, 1625, at Marske in Cleveland in Yorkshire (Batch #:

P007931) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J38B-T2Y> : accessed 15 March 2016

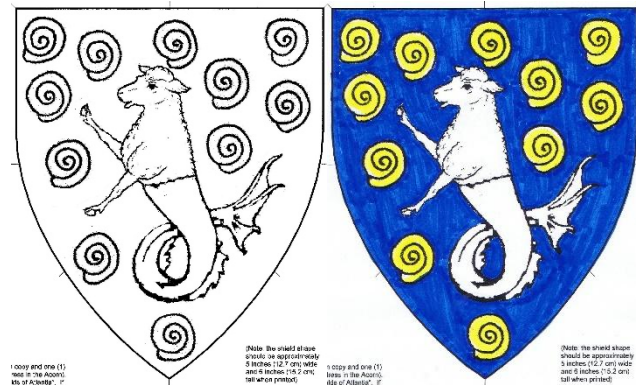
As per October 2015 LoAR: Lyonesse is an early 17th century English surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so can be used as a given name. "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn



(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh16.html>) notes that English names were crowding out less common traditional Welsh names at this time, and the Welsh and English styles of naming were mixed freely. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that ap Lyonesse (using the Welsh ap with an English surname as given name) would be plausible under such a context, but do not consider it a likely construction. Nevertheless, the form Mark Lothian ap Lyonesse would be registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald

**Mercia Marchand -New Name & New Device:** “*Azure, semy of snail shells Or, a sea-sheep argent*”



**Mercia:** is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Mercia Stonstreat, female, christened on 28 June, 1584, at Burwash in Sussex (Batch #: C148001)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2M8-92Y> : accessed 15 March 2016

Mercia Cacherell, female, christened on 21 November, 1547, at Birchington in Kent (Batch #: P016491)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5KL-WPM> : accessed 15 March 2016

Mercia Wylson, female, christened on 11 April, 1565, at Stevenage in Hertfordshire (Batch #: C048902)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NBXD-YBQ> : accessed 15 March 2016

**Marchand:** is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Rychard Marchand, male, married on 14 February, 1574, at Yarmouth in Norfolk (Batch #: M153051)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXBY-P6G> : accessed 15 March 2016

John Marchand, male, married on 18 July, 1546, at Rossington in Yorkshire (Batch #: M061242)

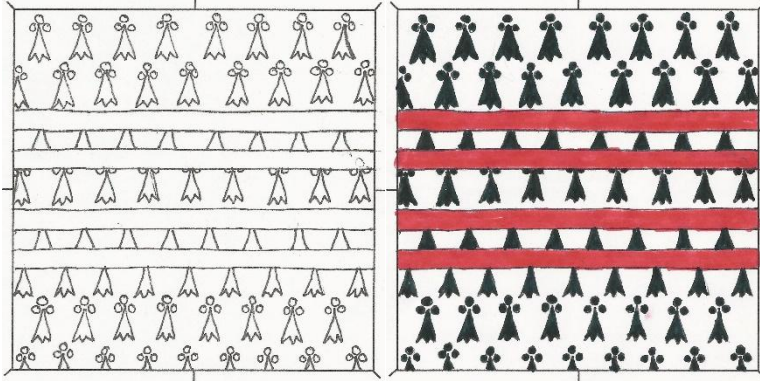
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NF65-29T> : accessed 15 March 2016

Thomas Marchand, male, married on 28 October, 1573, at Chelmarsh in Shropshire (Batch #: M017391)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVFN-Z9H> : accessed 15 March 2016

Consulting herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Seraphina Delfino -New Badge:** “*Ermine, two bars gemel gules*”



“Parker’s Heraldry, A Dictionary of Heraldic Terms” by James Parker  
[http://karlwilcox.com/parker/?page\\_id=802](http://karlwilcox.com/parker/?page_id=802)

Bar-gemel, or gemelle; bars-gemels are bars voided, or closets placed in couples (they derive their name from the Latin gemellus, double, or fr. jumelles), and with the old writers the word gemelle was used for bar-gemel. But two bars-gemels are not always distinguishable from four bars, nor three bars-gemels from six barrulets, nor four bars-gemels from eight. For the odd number the term barrulet must be used. Palliot fancifully describes bars generally as immolés, and the expression ‘bar and a-half’ is found in one roll of arms.

Tremon de MENYLL, –d’azur a trois gemelles, et ung cheif d’or—Roll, temp. HEN. III.

Roand le Connestable de RICHEMUND, de goules a ung cheif d’or, a deus gemeus de l’un en l’autre d’or—Ibid.

Sire Wauter de HONTERCOMBE, de ermyne, a ij barres gymeles de goules—Roll, temp. EDW. II.

Azure, a bar and a-half argent, in the sinister quarter a garb or—SCHEFFELD (Glovers ordinary).

And sometimes it appears that each bar of a bar-gemel was counted as a gemelle.

Argent, three bars-gemels sable—ERCALL.

Sr Thom’s de RICHMOND port de gules le cheif d’or ov quatre gemeus d’or—Harl. MS. 6589.

Argent, three bars-gemels gules—BARRY, Earl of Barrymore, Ireland.

Gules, three bars-gemels and a canton ermine—BARDWELL.

Additional documentation for Multiple bars gemel, provided with assistance from the Sisterhood of Saint Walburga, from period manuscripts. [http://manuscripts.kb.nl/zoom/BYVANCKB:mimi\\_128e20:047r](http://manuscripts.kb.nl/zoom/BYVANCKB:mimi_128e20:047r)

The modern version of the Falkirk Rolls of Arms <http://www.briantimms.fr/Rolls/falkirk/falkirk.html> (British Museum, MS Harl 6589, f9-9b. An occasional roll, made soon after the battle of Falkirk, 1298, containing 115 blazoned coats.). The Falkirk Rolls of Arms has example of multiple bars gemel.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Precedent states that Period armory does admit the possibility of two small diminutives of an ordinary that are close together (rather than filling the shield): a bar gemel (bar "twinned"). The bar gemel is heraldically distinct from two bars: the bar gemel consists of two very thin bars drawn close together, while two bars will fill the space allotted to them. A bar gemel is, in effect, a voided bar. A good period example of this practice can be seen in the Herald's Roll circa 1280 on p. 8 of Bedingfield and Gwynn-Jones' Heraldry: a coat using two bars is found in the center coat of the bottom row, whereas armory using two bars gemel is found on the dexter coat of the top row, and on the sinister coat of the middle row. No evidence has been presented, and none has been found for a "triplet" version of a bar gemel. <http://heraldry.sca.org/precedents/francois/wreath.html>.

Generally, three or more bars is considered barry, if this is the case, this badge may be in conflict with the following items. Hungary, Ancient: Barry argent and gules, and Alys Dietsch, January of 2015 (via Lochac): Barry ermine and vert. If Bars Gemel are considered two voided bars, this badge would be clear of these two potential conflicts because the two bars would primary charges and the two conflicts are field primary armory.)

### **Thomas Merrystone -New Name Change:**

**Thomas:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

Thomas Merry married on 10 October, 1587, at Bosbury in Herefordshire (Batch #: M017241)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2RL-V5V> : accessed 17 March 2016

Thomas Merry, male, christened on 10 April, 1582, at Leckhampstead in Buckinghamshire (Batch #:

P008011) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JMRS-QXF> : accessed 17 March 2016

Thomas Merry, male, christened on 12 November, 1587, at Tatenhill in Staffordshire (Batch #: P009841)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5LH-CJR> : accessed 17 March 2016

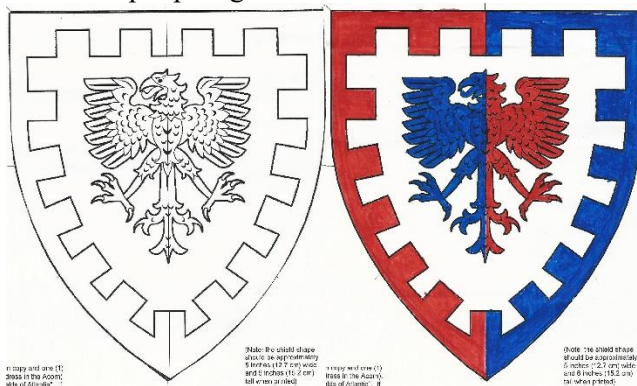
**Merry:** is a surname dated to 1625 in Bardsley s.n. Merry; <Merrye> is dated to 1379 in the same entry. The pattern of creating a placename by combining a family name or existing placename with a generic toponym (a type of place, like a meadow or forest) is found in "Compound Placenames in English" by Juliana de Luna (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>)<Stepelestone> dated to 1219 is found in Juliana's article as an example of this pattern.

**Stone:** is a generic toponym. <Stepelestone> as noted above uses <-stone> as a toponym. The place name <Le Stones> is found in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. stōn (n.) dated to 1403. <Walter atte Stone> was charged with trespass in 'Close Rolls, Richard II: August 1387', in Calendar of Close Rolls, Richard II: Volume 3, 1385-1389, ed. H C Maxwell Lyte (London, 1921), pp. 434-435 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/ric2/vol3/pp434-435>).

(Golden Dolphin Note: Submitted as Thomas Merry Stone and changed by Kingdom. Alys, Ogress found documentation for the name compound placename Merrystone and the submitter prefers the compound placename. Submitter approved all changes via email.)

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Ulrich von Thorn -New Name & New Device:** "Argent, an eagle per pale azure and gules, a bordure embattled per pale gules and azure"



**Ulrich:** is found in "Late Period German Names" by Talan Gwyneck (Brian M. Scott) <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/germmasc.html>. Ulrich is a Germanic name from 1351-1400

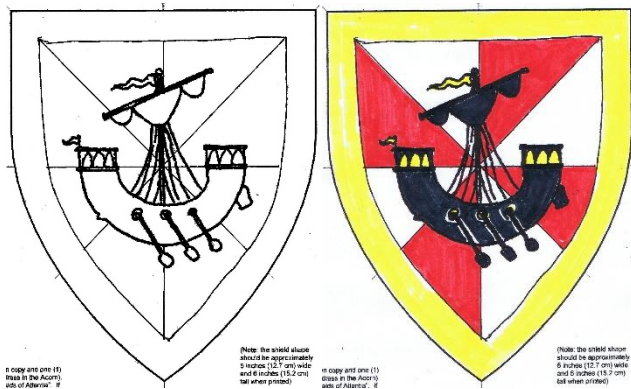
**Thorn:** is the German name of Toruń eg. Prvssiae descriptio 1579 has  
<Thorn>(http://aleph.unibas.ch/F/?local\_base=DSV01&func=find-b&find\_code=SYS&con\_lng=GER&request=864095 and http://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh\_6102\_1\_A.jpg&col=ryh)

According to SENA appendix A German locatives are formed using von + place name. <br>

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name Submitted as Ulrich von Toruń, the name was changed by Kingdom because a Polish Town name cannot be combined with a German locative marker. The submitter has approved all changes via email.)

Consulting herald: Isolda de Crosthwaite, Pursuivant

**Una Redfox -New Name Change & Resub Device:** *“Gyronny argent and gules, a lymphad sable within a bordure Or”*



Old Item: Una Freysteinsdottir, to be released.

**Una:** is found in Family Search Historical Records

Una Grindall, female, christened on 29 January, 1588, at Saint Bees in Cumberland (Batch #: C036862)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J33C-QVZ> : accessed 17 March 2016

Una Bigryge, female, christened on 30 January, 1588, at Saint Bees in Cumberland (Batch #: C036862)

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JM86-K9D> : accessed 17 March 2016

**Redfox:** is found s.v. rēd (adj.)

(<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/medidx?type=medhb&q1=redfox&rgn1=quote&operator1=And&q2=&rgn2=q%20quote&operator2=And&q3=&rgn3=quote&qsort=alpha&size=First+100>).

Alexander Redfox, 1316

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Una Red Fox, the name was changed by Kingdom because documentation was found for Redfox. Metron Ariston stated that the submitter would prefer the single byname.)

Device Submission History

May 2013 Atlantia Return of *“Azure, a mermaid hauriant proper cringed gules maintaining a heart gules”*

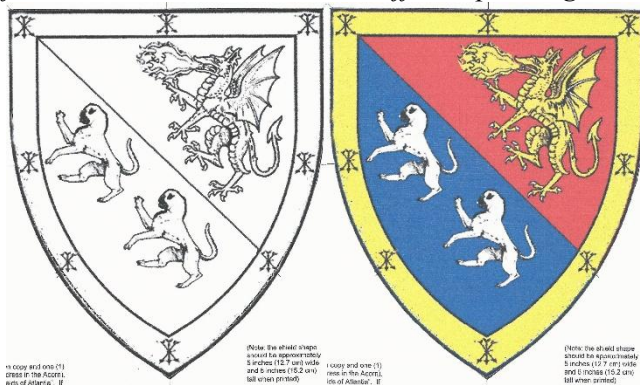


This was returned for featuring color-on-color in both the mermaid and the maintained heart. A proper mermaid has Or hair which makes the charge a neutral (half color and half metal). Having the hair gules changes the proportions of color versus metal. As well, in this depiction the hair looks as if it is in movement in the water which, together with the posture of her tail, really gives a sense of movement and representationalism that is at odds with the generally static nature of period heraldic style.

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

## RETURNS

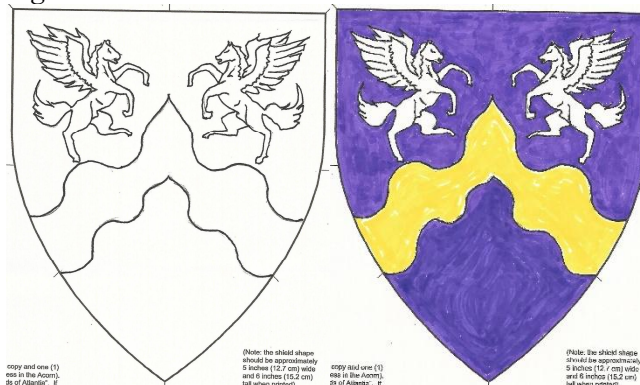
**Dietrich Saphir zum Drache -New Device Change:** *“Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames Or, and in bend two mastiffs rampant argent, all within a bordure Or semy sheaf of arrows sable”*



The device has to be returned for rework because the design is too complex. According to SENA A3E2, armory designs must have a complexity count of 8 or less, in order to be registered without an individually attest pattern documenting the complexity. Complexity count is determined by adding number of tinctures + number of charges, this design has a complexity of 10, 5 charges (Dragon, flames, dogs, bordure, and arrows) + 5 tinctures (Gules, Or, agent, azure, and sable). Also this device has to be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states “Elements must be drawn identifiable”, the arrows are drawn very small and hard to identify.

Consulting herald: Dietrich Saphir zum Drache, Cornet

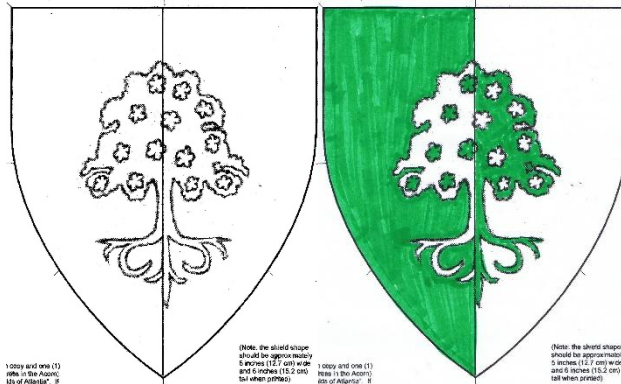
**Gawain de Barri - New Device:** *“Purpure, a chevron wavy Or, and in chief two pegasi combattant argent”*



This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The chevron needs to be drawn with more regular width and the waves need better defined and more regular.

Consulting Herald: Catguistl of Tintagol, Silver Shark Pursuivant

**Gregor of Hawthorne - New Device:** *“Per pale vert and argent, a hawthorn tree eradicated counterchanged”*

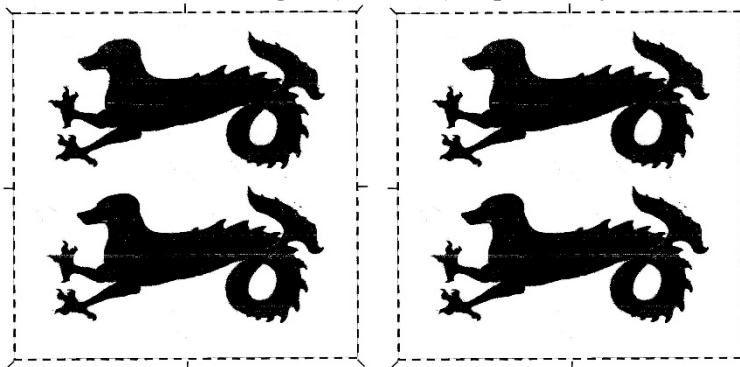


This device is returned for conflict with the device of Aleyn More: Per pale vert and argent, a weeping willow counterchanged. There are no differences between the proposed device and the registered device. As of Aug 2011 LoAR, There is no difference granted between a weeping willow and a regular tree.

“We are hereby overturning the June 2005 precedent, and declaring that willows are willows: while there may be a blazonable distinction between a weeping willow and a white willow, there is no CD between the two, nor is there a CD between a willow of any sort and an oak or generic tree. Both are registerable” (Katerina Ine Curry, Aug 2011)

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult

**Una Redfox - New Badge:** *“(Fieldless) In pale two fish-tailed demi-dogs naiant sable”*



The badge must be returned for rework, because in a fieldless design, all elements must touch each other. As per SENA A.3.A. 2. Fieldless Designs: We categorize these as badges; devices must have a field. All the charges in these designs must touch one another to create a single self-contained design. Upon resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the charges with some internal details to help make the charges more recognizable.

Consulting Herald: Nottingham Coill Birthday Consult



