Grüß Gott!

Unto Gold Falcon and the august members of the Calontir College of Heralds, does Gotfrid von Schwaben, Saker Herolt send greetings!

Herein please find the results of the deliberations of the Commenting Heralds of Calontir during the month of February 2011.

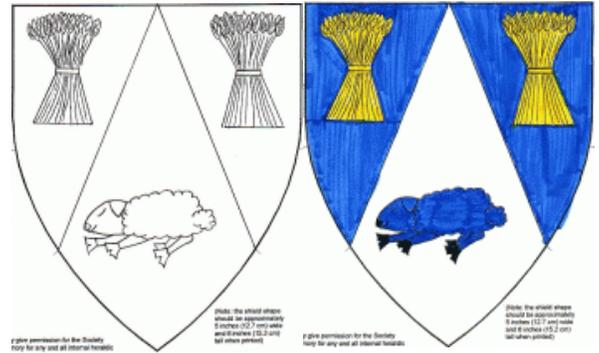# *ACCEPTANCES*

Agnes von Heidelberg - New Name & New Device

Per chevron throughout azure and argent, two garbs Or and a lamb dormant azure

Agnes: German given name listed in German Names from 1495 by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html

von Heidelberg: Brechenmacher, s.n. Heidelberg(er), dates <Wecelo de Heidelberc> to 1216 and <Thomas Heidelberger> to 1553. Locative surname denoting city of origin.

Heidelberg is a German university town on the Neckar River, first referred to as Heidelberg in 1196 in a document in Schönen Monastery, according to http://www.cvb-heidelberg.de/e553/e885/index_eng.html. It is stated to be first mentioned in 12th C. as a "bulwark of the Reformation in the 16th century" in The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, Copyright 2008, Columbia University Press. The Encyclopedia Britannica On-Line's entry for Heidelberg (http://www.britannica.com/) confirms that this placename is "first mentioned in 1196"; the article also says that the university "was chartered by Pope Urban VI in 1386"

A map is on line at http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/ttp/mercator/accessible/pages65and66.html#content which is dated from 1570, shows the city with the spelling Heydelberg. The i/y interchangeability is about the same in German of that time as in English.

Antoinette of Forgotten Sea - New Name From Holding Name

Antoinette Taillerresse

Antoinette: Withycombe, p. 27, s.n. Antoinette, Antonia states: "These are respectively the French (diminutive) and Italian F. forms of Anthony (q.v.)".

Academy of St. Gabriel online article Late Period French Feminine Names by Aryanhwy merch Catmael lists the spelling *Antoinette* and notes 36 instances of the name dated to: 1456, 1461, 1462, 1471 (2), 1483, 1494, 1500, 1502, 1503 (2), 1506, 1507, 1509, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1539, 1541 (2), 1544, 1549 (2), 1550, 1551, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1560, 1561 (3), 1565 (2), 1566, 1569 (2), 1574, 1586, 1588, 1594, 1601, 1604, 1607, 1609, and 1610
http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html

Taillerresse: listed in the Laurel website article Occupational By-Names in the 1292 Tax Role of Paris by Colm Dubh withing the Table of Surnames in the column labeled *Feminine* with the meaning *tailor*.
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/parisbynames.html

This is a change of Holding Name *Antoinette of Forgotten Sea*. Submitter's original submission *Antoinette Martel* was returned on the May 2010 LoAR with the comment, "This name conflicts with Anthionette de Martel, registered on the March 2010 LoAR." [via the Middle]. This submission is a complete change of byname.

Augustine Wormwood - New Name & New Device

Per fess gules and per pale sable and Or, in chief a comet bendwise inverted Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language most important.

Augustine: Given name listed in Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names by Talan Gwynek
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html

Wormwood: Constructed surname composed of the relatively rare element *wyrm*, meaning *snake* or *dragon*, and the more common element *wudu*, meaning *wood*. Ekwall, p. 535, sn. *Wormwood Scrubbs* gives the following dated spellings: *Wermeholte* 1200 and *Wrmeholdt* 1290. Apparently sometime between the 13th C. and the 20th C., the original second element of *Wormwood* [*-holte, -holdt*] meaning wood, was transliterated to *-wood*. Other names listed in Ekwall using the element *wyrm* are found:

pg. 535, sn. *Wormhill*: *Wurmhill* 1185, *Wurmehill* 1227
ibid., sn. *Worminghall*: *Wurmehal* 1163, *Wirmehale* 1229;
ibid., sn. *Wormington*: *Wermetun* DB, *Wirmiton* 1200, *Wurminton* 1236
ibid., sn. *Wormley*: *Wurmeleá* c. 1060, *Wermelai* DB
ibid., sn. *Wormsley*: *Wermeslai* DB, *Wurmesleys* 1242.

Smith, A. H., English Place-Name Elements, vol. 2, pg 280, sv. *wudu*, lists several place inames in which *wudu* is combined with an animal name:

> *"(v) Animal-names, as Harewoode He, YW (hara), Oxenwood W, Oxwood Hrt (oxa)."*

Ekwall does likewise:

pg. 219, sn. *Harewood*, ["hare wood"]: *Harewuda* 1138, 1188; *Harewod* 1252; *Hareuuode* DB; and *Harewod*
ibid., pg. 92, sn. *Cawood* ["jackdaw wood"]: *Kawode* c. 1225, c. 1250; *Cawuda* c. 972, c. 1030; and *Cawude* 1184.
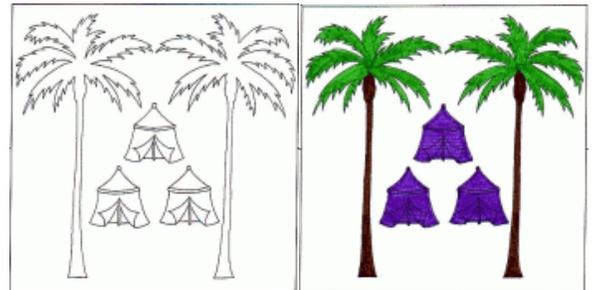
Biétriz la cristaliere - New Name Change (See RETURNS for Device Change)
Biétriz: French given name documented to 1292 via An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html

la cristaliere: Occupational surname documented to 1292 via Occupational Bynames in the 1292 Tax Roll of Paris
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/parisbynames.html

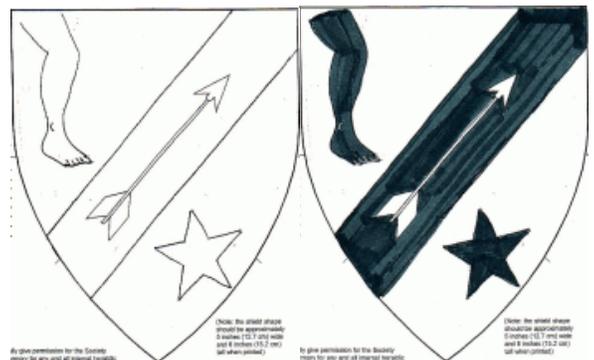**Deidra of Bonwicke - New Badge**

Argent, between two palm trees in fess proper three pavilions, one and two, purpure

Gilmyn Blackleg - New Device

Argent, on a bend sinister between a leg couped and a mullet sable an arrow argent inverted

We acknowledge the mullet is not exactly palewise as can be currently viewed. After consultation with the client, we agreed it was to be palewise rather than any other orientation. We do not think it is off enough to require redraw.
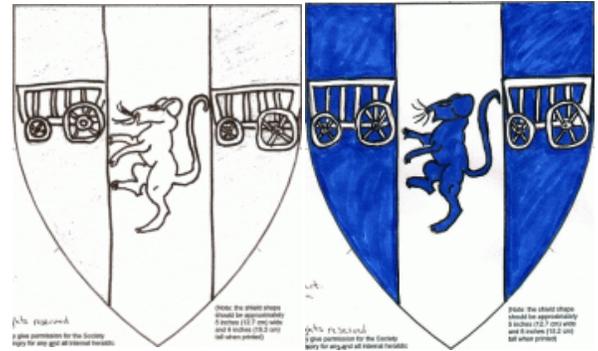
Gunnora Aldyne - New Name & New Device

Azure, on a pale between two carts argent, a mouse rampant azure

Gunnora - Withycombe, pg 142, s.n. Gunnora cites: *Gunora* 1196-1220, *Gonnora* 1285, and *Gunnora* 1302

Aldyne - R&W, s.n. Alden, pg 5, cites *Reginald Aldyne* 1275

Original blazon by submitter was *Azure a pale argent, a mouse azure rampant accosted by two carts argent*
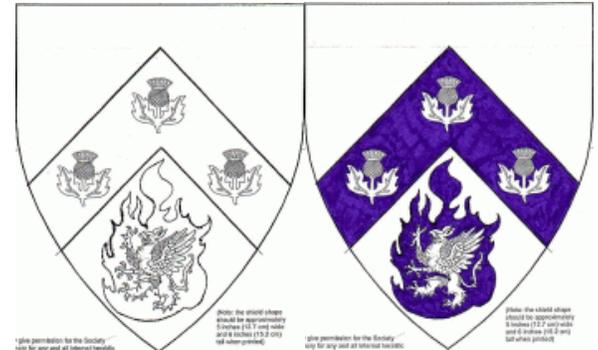

Isobail Kilgour - New Name & New Device

Argent, on a chevron purpure three thistles argent in base on a flame purpure a griffen segreant argent

Isobail: Acadamy of St. Gabriel report #1412 states "Isobail was used only in Scotland" ibid #1812 states Isobail (2) is a Gaelic form of Isabel from Scotland , but it doesn't appear in Ireland." Ibid., #1714 states "Isobail is a fine choice for the last couple centuries of out period. It is a Gaelic adaptation of the Norman name Isobel, so it couldn't have been used in Scotland before the Norman settlement of the 12th century." The name is further supported in reports #1094, 1194, 1311, 1438, 1517, 1675.

Kilgour: Black, Surnames of Scotland, s.n. *Kilgour*, pg 397; Scots surname seen in *Sir Thomas Kilgour* 1528 and *John Kilgour of Aberdeen* 1540.
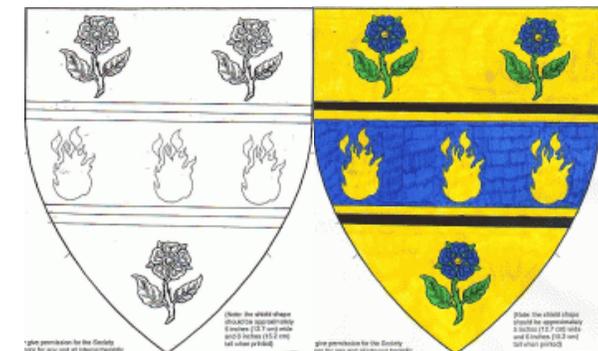
Jacquette DeBrackeleire - New Name & New Device

Or, on a fess azure cotised sable between three roses azure barbed, seeded, slipped and leafed proper three flames Or

Jacquette: Feminine given name listed on Laurel website in Given Names from Brittany, 1384 through 1600 by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn. This spelling is dated to 1516 and 1539. http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/latebreton.html

DeBrackeleire: Submitter's modern surname, verified via documentation valid State DL.
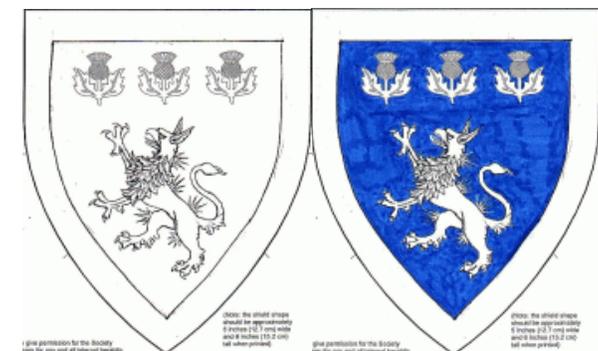

Jonathan Kilgour - New Name & New Device

Azure, a keythong rampant and in chief three thistles in fess, all within a bordure argent

Jonathan: Given name listed in Academy of Saint Gabriel article Masculine Given Names in Chesham, 1538-1600/1 by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, which dates the spelling to 1599 http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/Chesham/masculine.shtml

Kilgour: Black, Surnames of Scotland, s.n. *Kilgour*, pg 397; Scots surname seen in Sir Thomas Kilgour 1528 and John Kilgour of Aberdeen 1540.

Lucia da Brescia - New Name & New Device

Quarterly Or and gules, a ladybug marked counterchanged

Lucia: Italian feminine name from Florence in the 14th and 15th centuries listed in the Laurel webpage article, Italian Renaissance Women's Names by Rhian Lyth.
[http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/Italian.html]

Lucia is also shown as occurring fourteen times in the source material of the Academy of Saint Gabriel name article Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427 by Arval Benicoeur. [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto]

It is also listed in Arval and Talan's article, Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14given.html#table]
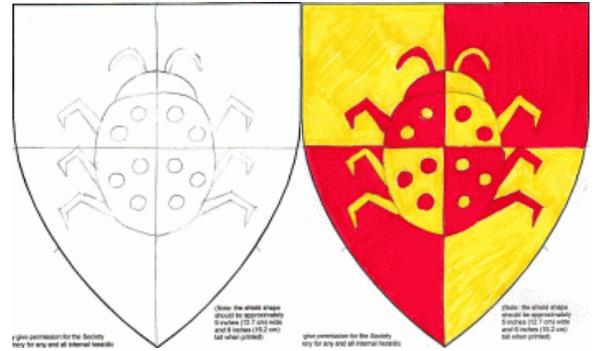
da Brescia: Submitter is the real life daughter of Julia da Brescia, whose name was registered Sept 2007 via Calontir. The data for `da Brescia' is taken from her mother's OSCAR listing which notes that Brescia is cited in the Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 2402 which states:

> "We found <Brexiano> in 14th and early 15th century Latin records from the Venetian colony of Crete [4]; it is a fine choice. It is undoubtedly a variant of <Bresciano> "man from Brescia". Brescia is a city in Lombardy, in northwestern Italy."

The info for footnote [4] is: McKee, Sally, Wills from Late Medieval Venetian Crete 1312-1420, 3 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 1998, ISBN 0884022455).
[http://www.s-gabriel.org/2402]

Originally blazoned as *Quarterly Or and gules, a ladybug (beetle) tergiant counter-quartered gules and Or, with two and three counter-roundel Or and gules*; blazon was corrected at kingdom.

Owen le Bere ap Rhys - New Name & New Device

Gules, a bird-winged wyvern erect Or orbed langued and armed argent, charged on the shoulder with a goutte de sang within a bordure ermine

Owen: Given name documented via Academy of Saint Gabriel report #2171
http://www.s-gabriel.org/2171

le Bere: Epitaph documented via Academy of Saint Gabriel report #2016
http://www.s-gabriel.org/2016

Submitter posits the moniker could have been used by Norman-French individuals interacting in Scottland when referring to the individual
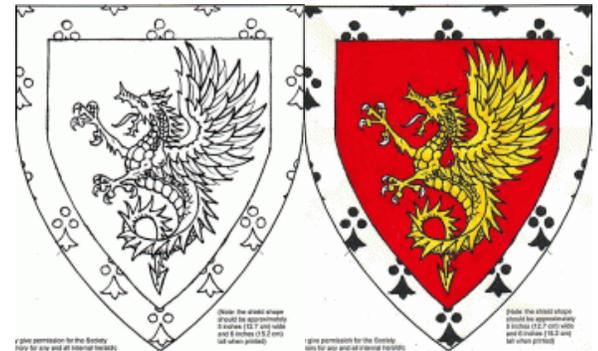
ap Rhys: Patronymic surname using the Given name Rhys documented in The First Thousand Years of British Names by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/british1000/british1000.html

Commentary noted with *Owen* and *ap Rhys* both being Welsh as well as the *ap Rhys* being a relationship element and *le Bere* being an English nickname element, we expected the name to be formed more as *Owen ap Rhys le Bere*, meaning the person named *Owen ap Rhys* in Welsh might have been called *le Bere* (the Bear) by the English who interact with him or known as *Owen le Bere* in Norman contexts. But the name would seem to have been unlikely to have been called by the whole string at one time. Additional information yields Reaney & Wilson's entry for **Bear** says the name is popular in the Southwest, but that it means *grove* or *swine pasture*, often used as *de la Bere*, cited from 1263, or *atte Beare* cited from 1330. The meaning *bear* is also found, although that is of Old English origin. The French cognate is also cited as *le Urs*, from 1219.

HOWEVER in the article on the Laurel webpage, Late Sixteenth Century Welsh Names by Talan Gwynek, it is noted that 3 element names were noted in the GBP arrangement [**G**iven name + Welsh **B**yname + Welsh **P**atronymic] as well as the GPB arrangement [**G**iven name + Welsh **P**atronymic + Welsh **B**yname].
[http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/talanWelsh16.htm]

There seems to have been a historical figure named *Owen ap Rhys*, but there exists insufficient information to judge whether he's important enough to protect. The same name has been registered already (1/94 via Atlantia), but the added epithet keeps it clear. **No conflicts were noted with either manner in which elements are arranged.**

Originally blazoned *Gules, a bird-winged wyvern segreant Or orbed langued and armed argent, charged on the shoulder with a goutte de sang within a bordure ermine*, commentary noted, "As the term `segreant' means *rampant and winged* and there are not lower legs for the wyvern to ramp with, this might be better blazoned as *a bird-winged wyvern erect*". As a result, blazon was changed at Kingdom.

Owen le Bere ap Rhys - New Alternate Name

Owen Camber ap Rhys

Owen: Given name documented via Academy of Saint Gabriel report #2171 [http://www.s-gabriel.org/2171]

Camber: Documented in The Second Booke of the Conquest of Ireland (1587) Vol. 3, pg. 36, as an English period synonym for *Welsh* or *Welshman* [fig. 1] [http://www.english.ox.ac.uk/hilinshed/texts.php?text=1587_0437]

ap Rhys: Patronymic surname using the Given name Rhys documented in The First Thousand Years of British Names by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn [http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/british1000/british1000.html]

As noted with the client's primary name submission, there seems to have been a historical figure named *Owen ap Rhys*, but there exists insufficient information to judge whether he's important enough to protect. The same name has been registered already (1/94 via Atlantia), but the added epithet keeps it clear.

All commenters immediately were reminded of the Deryni Series by Katherine Kurtz: *Camber of Culdi, Saint Camber, Camber the Heretic*, etc. upon reading the name *Camber*. But the character's name was **Camber MacRorie** and we believe there should be no hindrance to the registration of this name because of this.

Figure 1

Reaney & Wilson's entry for *Camber, et. al.* has a variety of forms dated from 1201 to 1590, but all are said to mean *comb maker*.

The webpage reference given for *Camber* is a dead link at this time; however a copy of the website page reference has been included above. (**fig. 1)**. Googling for the title of the book yields the information that it was written by Giraldus Cambrensis, clearly a Latinized name. Consulting the W*******a entry for him, one finds the interesting information that he was born Gerald de Barri. He was known by the English name of Gerald of Wales and the Welsh name of Gerallt Gymro.
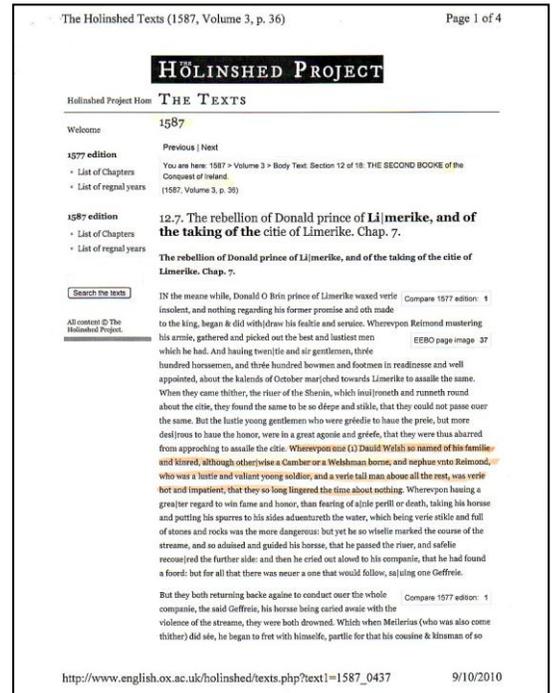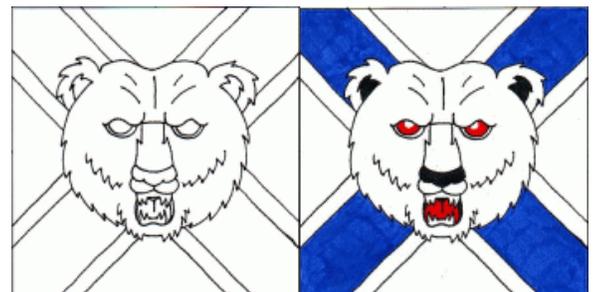

Owen le Bere ap Rhys - New Badge

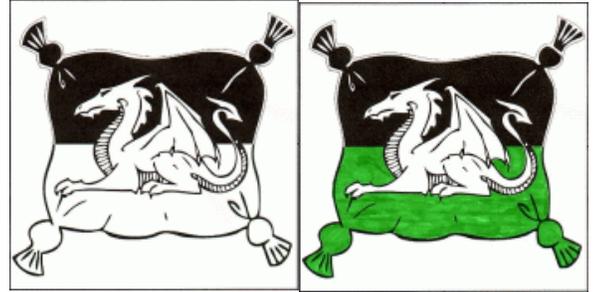*[Fieldless] A saltire azure fimbriated argent overall a bear's head cabossed argent orbed and langued gules*

Commentary noted on a fieldless badge, the saltire needs to be couped. We questioned whether the drawing as is could be blazoned as couped, or would it not in fact need to be blazoned as *couped in point*. We forward this to Laurel for their input and clarification.
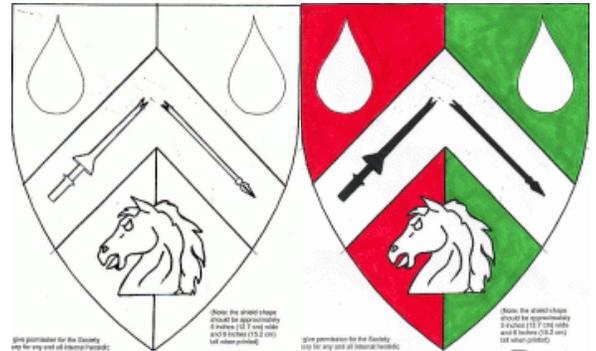
Randal Logan of Knightsbridge - New Badge

[Fieldless] On a cushion per fess sable and vert, a dragon couchant argent

Rannveig Katrin Bjarnardottir - New Device

Per pale gules and vert, on a chevron between two gouttes and a horse's head couped argent, a lance fracted per chevron, point to sinister, sable

Robert of Shrewsbury - New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

Robert: Withycombe, pg. 254, header entry. Masculine given name with spelling dated to 1071-5 and 1086.

Saint Gabriel report #2257 [Richard]. Masculine given name with spelling dated to 1166 *Robert Wulf*, 1221 *Robert le Lu*, and 1279 *Robert le Love* [http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2257.txt]

of Shrewsbury: Johnston, Place Names of England and Wales, pg. p443 [see image #1], s.n. Shrewsbury. Locative surname denoting place of residence. Commentary also found the locative surname in R&W, p407, s.n. Shrewsbury, header spelling, where it lists *John Shrouesbury 1280. Mills has nothing later than the Domesday Book, where it's spelled Sciropesberie.*

Sakai Ishi - New Name

Sakai: MCMJ, ed. 1, pg. 324. Historical surname dated to 1568 (Namboku era) meaning "Sake well".

Ishi: ibid., pg. 375. Historical feminine name dated to 1572 (Muromachi era) meaning "Rock".

Sancha Lestrange - New Name Change

Sancha: Reaney, P. H. (1967) The Origin of English Surnames, p134, shows:

The Spanish and Provençal *Sancha* or *Sanchia*, feminine of *Sancho*, from Lat *sanctus* 'holy', first appears in England on the marriage of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to Sanchia daughter of the Count of Provence." The marriage of Richard, Earl of Cornwall occurred in November 1243.

See also: http://www.burkespeerage.com/articles/roking04.aspx

Also feminine given name listed in Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames* by Talan Gwynek http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Sanchia

Lestrange: Surname dated to 1485 listed in English Names from pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions by Julian Goodwyn http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/lastnameIP.html#L
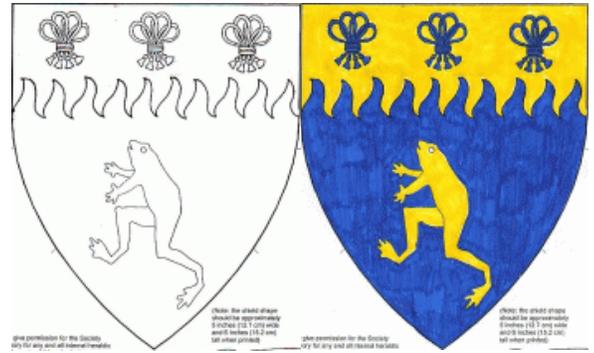
Also, Reaney & Wilson has an entry for "Strange" which cites John Lestrange from 1192.

Sibylla Garmonsway - New Name & New Device

Azure, a frog rampant and on a chief rayonny Or three knots of four loops and tassels azure

Sibylla: Withycombe (3rd ed.), s.n. *Sibyl*. Femine given name with spelling *Sibilla* dated to 1196-12, 1316, and 1379. An *i* to *y* shift seems plausible for this name.

Bahlow's Unsere Vornamen im Wandel der Jahrhunderte, s.n. *Sibylle*, notes it was seen as a given name in the Middle Ages c. 1200.

Academy of Saint Gabriel report #2771 [Sibylla] indicates *Sibylla* appears as a given name in Germany in the late middle ages. [http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2771.txt]

It is further noted *Sibylla of Jerusalem* c.1160-1190 was a Queen of Jerusalem.

While previous registration is no guarantee of future registration, it is noted that the name has been previously registered:

> *Sibylla of Glyndmere*; [AUG 09, Ealdormere]
> *Sibylla of Amasya*; [MAY 09, Middle]
> *Sibylla von Grunewald*; [AUG 06, East]
> *Sibylla de Bade*; [MAY 05, An Tir]
> *Sybylla Gunlögsdotter*; [AUG 94, Drachenwald]
> *Sibylla Penrose of Netherhay*; [OCT 92, An Tir]
> *Sibylla Greystone of Stotesbury*; [MAR 90, Caid]
> *Sibylla Timida de Cantabria*; [MAR 84, Caid]

Garmonsway: R&W, pg. 184, header entry. Surname dated to 1446 *William Garmonsway*.

The combination of German and English name elements is registerable as a SFPP [Lillian von Wolfsberg, 11/01].

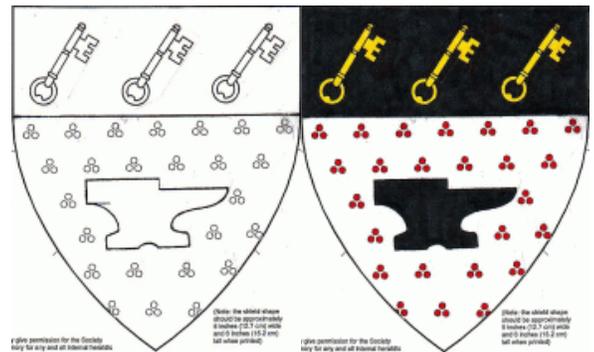### Thjodrikr inn harði - New Name & New Device

Argent estencely gules, an anvil and on a chief sable three keys bendwise sinister, wards to sinister chief, Or

Thjodrikr: Plausible variant spelling of the Norse given name *Þjóðrekr*. The spelling *Þjóðrekr* (Thjodrekr) is noted on the website of Mistress Gunnvör silfrahárr (aka The Viking Answer Lady). The website states, concerning the name *Þjóðrekr*:

> "This name is equivalent to German Dietrich, and a related post-Viking Age Old Norse name, Þiðrekr was adopted from the German form of the name in Þiðreks saga af Bern, ca. 1250 AD, which tells the story of Dietrich of Bern, the legendary version of Theodoric the Great (493-526 AD), the Ostrogothic ruler of Italy. Þjóðrekr is found in Guðrúnarkviða in forna, one of the poems of the Poetic Edda, as the name of King Theodoric."

It gives further notes:

> "GB p. 16 s.n. Þjóðrekr; FJ pp. 347, 350 s.n. Þjóð-, ríkr; CV pp. 499, 739 s.v. ríkr, þjóð; NR s.nn. RíkR, -ríkR; R.G. Finch. "Þiðreks saga af Bern", in: Medieval Scandinavia: An Encyclopedia. Eds. Phillip Pulsiano et al. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities 934. New York: Garland. 1993. pp. 662-663" [http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml]

The reason the submitter believes the *i* spelling of the name (Thjodrikr vice Thjodrekr) is plausible, is based on other information located on Mistress Gunvör's site; s.n. Aðalríkr, which states:

> "Aðalríkr; For the first element Að- see above. The second element -ríkr also exists as the weakened form -rekr and derives from the OW.Norse adjective ríkr, which in turn is from Germanic *rikiaR "mighty, distinguished, righ". When occurring as the second element in a compound name, ríkR also is understood as partly derived from the noun *rí(a)z "ruler, sovereign" an early Germanic loan-word from

Celtic rix (compare with Gothic reiks and Latin rex, "king").; GB p. 7 s.n. Aðalrikr; FJ pp. 342, 350 s.n. Að-, ríkr; CV p. 499 s.v. ríkr; NR s.nn. RíkR, -ríR"

If the *-ríkr* element can retain the *i* rather than convert to *e* when added to the *Aðal-* element, it seems plausible the *-rikr* spelling could remain with the *Thjod* element. Just as *Aðal-* + *ríkr* creates the name *Aðalríkr*, so too *Þjóð- (Thjod-)* + *-ríkr* could create *Þjóðríkr (Thjodrikr)*.

The *Thjod* element is noted in the listings for *Þjóðarr, Þjóðgeirr, Þjóðmarr* and *Þjóðólfr* which states: The first element *Þjóð-* is identical with Old Icelandic *þjóð*, "a people, a nation". [http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml]

The submitter would accept the Thjodrekr (Þjóðrekr) spelling if needed for registration, but would prefer the Thjodrikr (Þjóðríkr) spelling.

inn harði: Geirr Bassi, pg. 22. Nickname meaning "hard, stern, severe".

Úlfrún Blackwolf - New Name Change

Úlfrún: Feminine given name listed in Viking Names found in *Landnámabók* by Aryanhwy merch Catmael http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html

Also: Feminine given name listed under women's names on the *Viking Answer Lady* website http://www.vikinanswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#u

Blackwolf: Unmarked locative byname constructed based on the article *English Sign Names* by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada.
http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/
The article lists an undated inn by the name of *Wolfe* and several dated to period signs that are created in the [Colour + Animal] fashion.

Grayhorse, 2 Hen. VII
Grayhound, 1522
Whyte Harte
Whytehors [Whitehorse], 1285
Whitlambe, 1379

to name a few.

Additionally, Colm Dubh's article in KWHS AS 33 has multiple listings for [Colour + Animal] inn signs, including: *Blewbore* 1601, *Alexander Grayhorse* 1485, *Whitharte* c.1600, *le Whighthorse* 1518, and *Alicia Whitlambe* 1379.

The combination of Norse (Old Norse) and English name elements is registerable as a SFPP [Oddr ölfúss the Tanner, 01/02].

RETURNS

Biétriz la cristaliere - Device Change

Or honeycombed sable, the letter "B" azure within a bordure gules

Original blazon *honeycombed or, within a bordure gules a monogram "B" azure* corrected at Kingdom.

Per the Sept. 2001 LoAR, s.n. Taliesin Brynderw [via Calontir which registered the last use of this], the field treatment defined as *Honeycombed* is no longer registerable. The ruling stated:
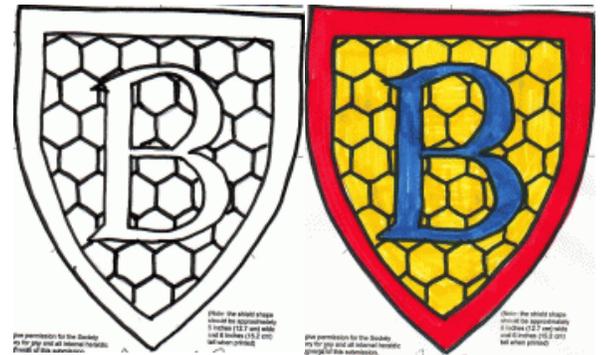
"Honeycombed was defined as a weirdness in the LoAR of June 1999. It is not a period field treatment, nor has it become entrenched in SCA usage.

Remember that there are very few period field treatments. Usually, when we invent a new armorial motif for use in our heraldry, it is because the new motif is compatible with existing period heraldry. For example, we would allow the registration of a period weapon as a charge, because of the large variety of weapons found in period heraldry. We do not have a similar period pattern of a wide range of field treatments based on various tessellations.

Hence, after the LoAR of April 2002, honeycombed will no longer be registerable in the SCA. [Taliesin Brynderw, 09/2001, A-Calontir]"

This ruling was upheld in the MAY 2002 LoAR:

[honeycombed] According to the September 2001 LoAR, "We do not have a similar period pattern of a wide range of field treatments based on various tessellations. Hence, after the LoAR of April 2002, honeycombed will no longer be registerable in the SCA." Therefore, this motif is no longer registerable. [Gauvain Eisenbein, 05/2002, R-Outlands]
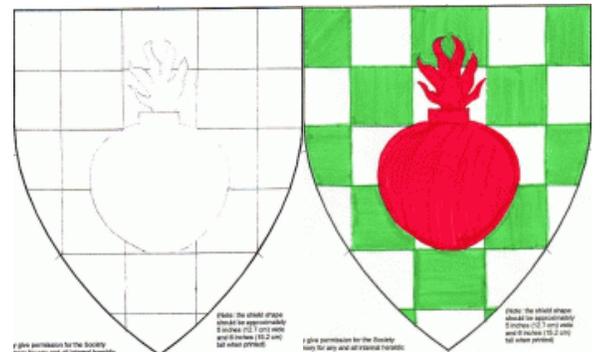
Nathaniel Lennox - New Device

Checky vert and argent, a grenade gules

Sadly this device must be returned for conflict with Ian of Loch Naver [SEP 92, West] *Argent chapé sable, a fireball gules enflamed proper*. There's one CD for the field, but by precedent no CD between a fireball and a grenade, and no CD for changing the color of less than half of the charge:

"[a fireball Or vs. a grenade Or, enflamed proper] There is no difference for changing less than half the tincture of the primary charge from mostly Or to entirely Or. There is no difference between a grenade and a fireball. [Jehanne le feu du Christ, 06/2002, R-Atenveldt]"
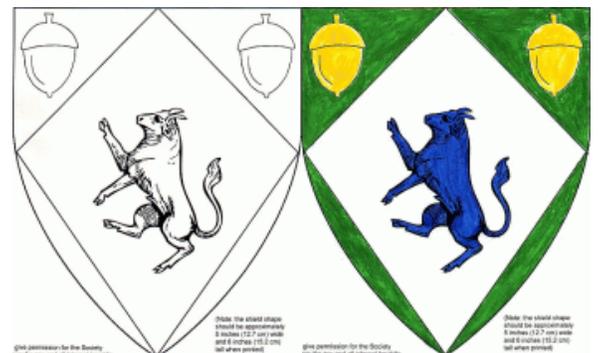
Robert of Shrewsbury - New Device

Vert, on a vetu argent a bull rampant azure, in chief two acorns Or

Vêtu is considered a field division and not a charge. Thus we believe a better blazon to be: *Argent vêtu vert, a bull rampant azure, in chief two acorns Or.* However, this unfortunately has to be returned because of precedent that does not allow the outside quadrants of vêtu to have charges. Per the March 1998 LoAR, *It cannot be as it was blazoned, as we do not charge vêtu, chapé or chaussé.* [http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1998/03/lar.html]

This was upheld on the May 2000 LoAR, *The chaussé line of division, along with chapé and vetu, are different from other lines of divisions in that the outer portions never*

contained charges in period. Thus we can also not allow charges that overlap the outer portions.
[http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2000/05/00-05lar.html]

However, if we reblazon this device as *Vert, on a lozenge throughout argent between two acorns in chief Or, a bull rampant azure*, and ensure the lozenge is redrawn with its opposite sides parallel, instead of this not quite kite shape, we alleviate the issue of charging the "clothed" portions of the vêtu entirely. Yet, this does not resolve all the issues yet. Commentary further found a troublesome series of precedents on lozenges ployé which will affect this submission if they really extend to plain lozenges:

Precedent #1

The device was blazoned on the LoI using a lozenge ployé throughout rather than the originally submitted vêtu ployé. We have been asked whether one can reblazon using a lozenge ployé throughout to avoid stylistic problems with placing charges (in this submission, the estencely) on the "vested" portions of a field (in this submission, the portions of the field outside the "lozenge"). There is explicit precedent stating that placing charges around a lozenge ployé throughout (also known as a lozenge concave throughout) is not allowable style:

Vêtu fields should not have charges in the "vested" portions of the field --- and although this was blazoned on the LOI as a lozenge concave throughout, the latter two adjectives almost mandate this be considered a vêtu field. (LoAR December 1992, pg. 15)

Precedent #2

Some commenters noted we allow fields per chevron throughout to be charged with three charges two and one. Such fields could conceivably be blazoned as chapé with charges on the "vested" portions of the field. Yet we do not return these arms for using charged chapé. This is because a "per chevron" design with three charges on it is relatively common in period, and "per chevron throughout" is a period artistic variant of "per chevron". Chapé with any charges on it is extremely rare. The most likely interpretation of such a design is per chevron, and thus that design is acceptable. The design in this submission is one for which the most likely interpretation is of a vêtu field, rather than some design using a variant lozenge, and absent documentation to the contrary, will be considered to be a vêtu ployé field.

We have had a few previous registrations of charged lozenges ployé throughout between charges, but they were registered without explanatory stylistic comment. One cannot draw any firm conclusions about heraldic policy from registrations without comment. [Brigitte MacFarlane Red, 02/2002, R-Æthelmearc]

and finally, Precedent #3

There is no difference between a lozenge and a lozenge ployé, nor is there difference between a lozenge and a lozenge throughout. [Isabel Margarita de Sotomayor y Pérez de Gerena, 11/2002, R-Trimaris]

Similar type of designs have been described in the past as lozenges throughout and napkins. We checked all of these.

Sadly, the main consideration comes to precedents that have ruled that vêtu fields can not have charges in the vested portions of the field [12/1992]. This has resulted in other rulings that charges around a lozenge throughout are not allowable style, since there is no difference given for vêtu and a lozenge or a lozenge throughout [2/1991].

However, if the client is willing to consider another option which predominantly leaves this design in the same motif, we believe the following armoury would be clear of conflict:

Per chevron throughout vert and argent, two acorns Or and a bull rampant azure.

This will ultimately require a redraw of the submission, but removes all of the current stylistic issues.

PENDING FURTHER WORK

Katheryne Winterbourne - New Badge

Per bend sinister argent and barry wavy argent and azure, an Iris pupure slipped vert

The flower on the emblazon has a silhouette that matches that for a lily [Picture Dictionary #470] and not an iris [#414]. The iris representation is more naturalistic. If this emblazon is what the client wants, then lily will produce this.

Client desires <u>iris</u>; contact made with local herald; will re-draw.