

Grüß Gott!

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

Herein please find the results of the deliberations of the Commenting Heraldry of Calontir during the month of May 2011.

ACCEPTANCES

Amlesmore, Shire of - New Request for Name Reconsideration Change

Amleth Moor, Shire of

Old Item: *Amlesmore, Shire of*, to be released.

No changes.

Amleth: *Gesta Danorum, Saxo Grammaticus* ca. 1204, translated from the *editio princeps* by Oliver Elton as Amleth, Prince of Denmark, Copenhagen, 1954. Copy #59 of 1500 printed is in the holding of the University of Missouri's Ellis Library and was used as source material.

Moor: *Oxford English Dictionary of Place Names*, 4th Ed, ed. Ekwall, E. states *Moor* in and of itself is a term to denote a waste upland or fen. It is further evidenced as a deutorotheme in other placenames such as *Exmoor* (*Exemoor*) and *Dartmoor*. (All examples undated.)

The name *Amlesmore* was registered via Calontir in the Laurel LoAR dated DEC 2004 stating:

"Submitted as *Amleth Moor*, the name combined Danish and English in a single name phrase in violation of RfS 3.1.a Linguistic Consistency. In addition, while there is evidence of the use of Old Norse names and words in English placenames, no documentation was submitted and none found for the use of medieval Danish in English placenames. There is a similar sounding element found in English placenames: Mills, *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* s.n. Ambleston has *Amleston* in 1230. *Amlesmore* is a similar sounding name to the one submitted. Although the form said that the submitter would not accept changes, we received a letter, via Gold Falcon, signed by the branch senechal and herald allowing changes and stating a preference for the name *Amlesmore*. We have made this change in order to register the name."

Commentary presented the following findings:

The original source [*Gesta Danorum, Saxo Grammaticus*] is available here:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-bYZAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR3#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Pages 108, 110, 114, 115, 125, 128, 129, 398, 399, etc.

The original text was Latin, written around 1200, by a Dane named Saxo. Page cxxvii discusses the translator's treatment of names (see image #1 in Commentary Addendum below).

So *Amleth* is the Anglicized translation of *Amlethus*, which was the 12th cent. Latin form of a Danish name.

From <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet> (legend) other forms of the name include: *Ambløthe* from the Chronicon Lethrense (c. 1170?), *Amlóði* in the Skaldskaparmál section of the Prose Edda (Icelandic, c. 1220), *Amlet* on a c. 700 runic inscription from Denmark, possibly also *Amhlaide* from the Annals of the Four Masters (Irish), *Amhlaoibh* as a speculated Gaelic form of Olaf that then gave rise to *Amleth* or *Amblett*.

See also <http://phoenixandturtle.net/excerptmill/Gollancz.htm>

Amleth is an Anglicization of the Danish *Amlet* according to this article (per the Google translation anyway). <http://www.hum.au.dk/engelsk/pages/kronik/>

One scholar believes that *Amleth* is a Scandinavian corruption of the Gaelic name *Admlithi* (the *d* is silent), from the Gaelic word for grind/mill, as a nautical term for a maelstrom, a topic of obvious interest to North Sea mariners. [The term maelstrom is, itself, is a Dutch term related to mills and grinding.] www.physorg.com/pdf218449688.pdf

This seems to be the full text of the original article:

<http://res.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/03/02/res.hgr008.full>

The *Danish* language, as such, barely existed in 1200. At this time, Old Norse had diverged into two dialects, Old West Norse and Old East Norse, but Old East Norse was just starting to separate into Old Danish and Old Swedish, a process that continued until the 14th century.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Swedish

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Norse states that Old Norse was the language spoken in Scandinavia until the 1300s. Thus those who would complain that we have evidence of combining Old Norse with Old English, but not Danish with Old English may be looking for something that doesn't exist - i.e. a language called *Danish* in the early medieval period.

So Amleth should be considered an Old Norse name or Old East Norse name, not a *Danish* name; making the concern about combining Danish with English moot and making the voluminous evidence of place names combining Old Norse and Old English elements (links below and in original submission) highly relevant.

Place name etymologies usually seem to make no distinction between Scandinavian-derived English place names in lands settled by Danes versus lands settled by Norwegians, simply calling them all *Old Norse*.

The name *Amleth Ronebek* was registered without comment in July 2006 via Atenveldt. According to the relevant Atenveldt *Letter of Presentation*, quote:

"Amleth is found s.n. Amlothi in Danmarks Gamle Personnavne I. Fornavne, by Gunnar Knudsen, Marius Kristensen and Rikard Hornby (Copenhagen, Dansk Historisk Håndbogsforlag, 1979-80). *Amlothi* appears to be a masculine (given?) name; I have no idea what gender *Amleth* is."

<http://atensubmissions.nexiliscom.com/2-2006LoP-2.shtml>

I do not have a copy of Danmarks Gamle Personnavne, nor was I able to find any excerpts on Google books or anywhere else on-line to confirm/clarity the above.

One might be concerned about that fact that the spelling *moor* is not Old English or even Middle English (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED28603>).

<http://www.archive.org/stream/oed6barch#page/644/mode/2up> - #1 Moore, 1602. #2 moores, 1591. #3 Moor, 1610.

In fact, the Old English form was *mor* (see below). But since place names, unlike personal names, survive and change over time, it is very likely that a place originally known under the Danelaw as *Amleth Mor* would become *Amleth Moor* (or *Amlethmoor*) in Early Modern English.

From the Domesday Book On-line (modern form/Domesday form): Baccamoore/Bachemore, Hawkmoore/Hauocmore, Ringmore/Reimore, Gransmoore/Grentesmor(a)/Grenzmore, Carlesmoore/Carlesmor(e).

Apparently *mor* (marsh, moor) and *mere* (pond) were frequently confused in Old English, so that a name such as **Blackmoor** apparently means *dark pond*. (This is not surprising since marshes turn into ponds and vice versa depending on the water level.)

Sedgemoor supposedly does not mean *sedgemoor*, but *marsh of a man called Sicga* from the Old Norse name *Sicga* and Old English *mor* (moor). The name was recorded as *Secgamere* in 1165.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedgemoor>

However, there is evidence that *Secga/Sicga* is actually Anglo-Saxon, so Sedgemoor isn't a clear parallel example of an O.N. personal name plus *moor*, but the evolution of the word *moor* is still demonstrated (see image #2 in Commentary Addendum below).

Grasmoor supposedly takes its name from the Old Norse element *grise*, meaning wild boar.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grasmoor>

Lingmoor Fell is a large hill [from the Old Norse *fjal*, mountain] in the English Lake District. The fell's name originates from the Old Norse word *lyng* meaning "heather covered". The actual summit of the fell is named as Brown How on Ordnance Survey maps. ["How" derives from the Old Norse *haug-r*, hill]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingmoor_Fell

As another example of an Old Norse-Old English place name evolving over time, we see **Ullswater** (Cumbria) combining Old Norse *Ulf* with Old English *wæter*. <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/engplnam.html>

<http://www.viking.no/e/france/Indscpe-place-names.htm> (Norse-English, Norse-French place names)

Evidence of Danish interaction with England and Scandinavian-English place names:

From Medieval Scandinavia: an encyclopedia (<http://books.google.com/books>)

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/notesandqueries/query/0,-63744,00.html> - states that many English placenames have Danish origins.

See also *Placenames in the Danelaw* - <http://www.viking.no/e/england/danelaw/epl-danelaw.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toponymy_in_the_United_Kingdom - indicates that Old Norse is the root of Danish and Norwegian and was spoken in the lands they settled in the northern British Isles. But the dialect Old East Norse that became Danish was more common in eastern England revealing itself in place names ending in *-by* and *-thorpe*.

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/gunnvor/LincolnshirePlacenames/Lincolnshire3.htm> - Morebi and Mortun = "moor" + "Old Norse", both 1086

From <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/engplnam.html> History of English Placenames:

The influx of Danes and Norwegians, beginning in the mid-ninth century was the next major influence on English place names. Both groups spoke dialects of Old Norse. They primarily affected the names of northern England, where the Danes settled in the eastern parts and the Norwegians mostly in the west...

SAKER NOTE:

This submission was sent as a Name Change, but for documentation I find a fairly well worded treatise requesting reconsideration for the original name submitted (Amleth Moor) in the original paperwork.

Within the submission packet, there are references to documentation, however, there are **NO** photocopies of that documentation other than the title pages and publication pages of two books and the following addendum:

"NOTE: Citations from the second source have not been photographically reproduced due to the restrictions placed upon treatment of the original source. The research contains a reference to this source's whereabouts and the number of the folio used. This is the *Gesta Danorum* and is a well known and established historical work. It is hoped that the existence of this work will be accepted without facsimile due to the minor, well know proposition for which it is offered. It is also believed by the researcher that the existence of the name, albeit possibly mythical, "amleth" is not disputed by the College of Arms, and that the issue revolves around its particular usage only."

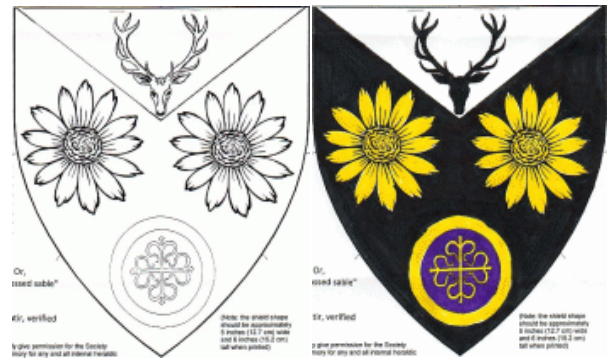
This unique submission puts us in the dilemma of hesitation on how to proceed. We are uncertain how to consolidate and reconcile all of the information provided to us by the group and our commenters. We therefore present all of the data that has been garnered and ask the indulgence of the College of Arms for the lack of a concise summary and further request assistance for this reconsideration.

Angus of Blackmoor - New Augmentation of Arms

Sable, in fess two sunflowers Or, on a chief triangular argent a stag's head cabossed sable, and for augmentation in base on a golpe a cross of Calatrava within a bordure Or

Original device *Sable, in fess two sunflowers Or, on a chief triangular argent a stag's head cabossed sable* was registered APR 1992 via Calontir.

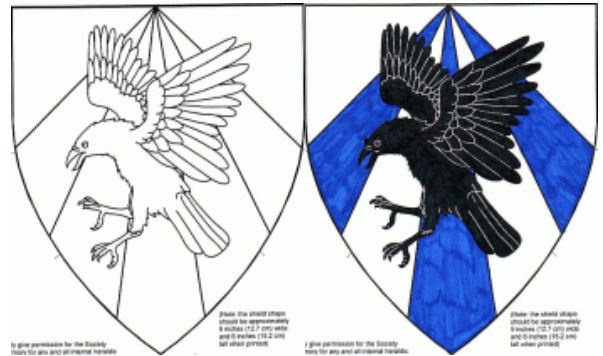
Augmentation was awarded 17 FEB 06 via Calontir.



Aritê gunê Akasa - New Name & New Device

Argent, three piles inverted in point azure and overall a raven striking wings elevated and addorsed sable

Aritê: Female given name recorded at Panticapaeum from 365. Documented on pg. 71, entry #58, Die Personennamen griechischer Städte der Nördlichen Schwarzmeerküste by Zgusta, L. The book is on Saint Gabriel's in Greek Names with Scytho-Sarmation Roots by Ursula Georges.



[<http://www.doomchicken.net/~ursula/sca/onomastics/iranianroots.html>]

gunê: patronymic meaning *wife of.* *ibid.*, pg. 112, entry #137. Explanation of the use of *gunê* is also evidenced in the second intro paragraph of Greek Names with Scytho-Sarmation Roots by Ursula Georges. (See above for URL)

Akasa: Male given name recorded at Bospori ori Asiatica from 435. *ibid.*, pp. 63-64, entry #46.

Submitter states if the use of *Akka* [also from Panticapaeum dated to 205 and 312] is more acceptable, they are willing to accept that change. The possessive form of a name ending in *-as* is *-a*.

Conflict checking found *Argent, three piles inverted palewise azure, overall an arrow fesswise sable*, [10/1995C Barony of Dreiburgen, badge]. It was noted the overall charge is different, but precedence states there is no difference given for three piles in point and three piles palewise [Francois la Flamme 4/2002 Azer Cane return Aethelmarc]. The two are artistically interchangeable according to Brault's Early Blazon and Humphery-Smith's Anglo-Norman Armory II.

A second CD would have to come from position. Position of animals have been compared for difference in the past. Inanimate is another issue. Striking bird versus fesswise inanimate. We could find nothing helpful in the precedents to answer this question. We therefore send it to Laurel to consideration.

Also checked were the terms *clough*, *beckit*, *rising* and *rousant* which would not grant a CD.

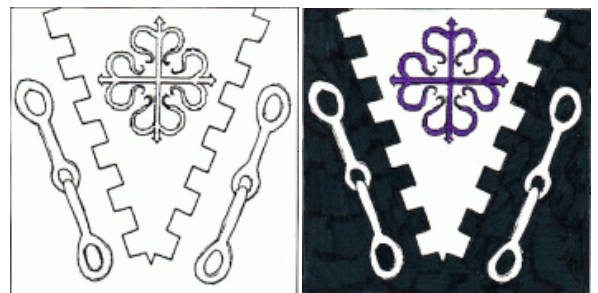
Originally blazoned *Argent, three piles inverted in point azure and overall a raven striking sable, wings elevated and addorsed*, the blazon was corrected at Kingdom.

Additionally, commentary questioned since the piles go all the way to the edge of the device, shouldn't the piles be blazoned as *throughout*? A common consensus could not be reached, so the term was not included.

Calontir, Kingdom of - Resub Badge

Sable, on a pile embattled between two broken snaffle-bits argent a cross of Calatrava purple

Originally submitted on the Calontir 21 JAN 2011 Lol [<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=15955>], this badge was returned for redraw by Laurel on LoAR dated APR 2011, which stated:



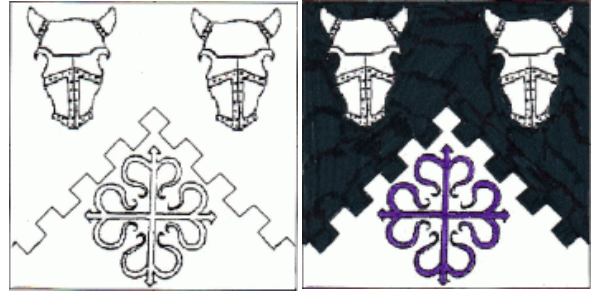
This badge is returned for violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The charge blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a Cross of Calatrava is not. Several people questioned the depiction, and many at the Wreath meeting thought that it was a 'flower chased'. While the kingdom may have been using this depiction of this cross for many years, an actual cross of Calatrava does not have the arms intersecting anywhere except at the center: the arms come straight out, split, each piece heads back towards the center, but the arms do not touch anywhere after the split. A reasonable rendition can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cross_Calatrava.svg

Badge has been redrawn and is being resubmitted.

Calontir, Kingdom of - Resub Badge

Per chevron embattled sable and argent, two chamfrons argent and a cross of Calatrava purpure

Originally submitted on the Calontir 21 JAN 2011 Lol [<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=15956>], this badge was returned for redraw by Laurel on LoAR dated APR 2011, which stated:



This badge is returned for violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The charge blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a Cross of Calatrava is not. Several people questioned the depiction, and many at the Wreath meeting thought that it was a 'flower chased'. While the kingdom may have been using this depiction of this cross for many years, an actual cross of Calatrava does not have the arms intersecting anywhere except at the center: the arms come straight out, split, each piece heads back towards the center, but the arms do not touch anywhere after the split. A reasonable rendition can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cross_Calatrava.svg

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chamfrons larger, to better fill the available space.

Badge has been redrawn and is being resubmitted.

Calontir, Kingdom of - New Transfer of Heraldic Title

Purple Cat Herald

Original signed copy of transfer letter on file, which states:

Letter from TRM and Gold Falcon

We, [TRM Legal name], known in the SCA as Anton Rhaghelan and Isabeau de Beauxyeau, King and Queen of Calontir, and [Gold Falcon's Legal name], known in the SCA as Einarr Grimsson, Gold Falcon Principal Herald, do transfer to [Recipient's Legal name], known in the SCA as Jadwiga Marina Majewska, the following heraldic title name **Purple Cat Herald**. We understand that this transfer cannot be withdrawn once made.

[Legal signature TRM]

[Legal signature Gold Falcon Principle Herald]

Dated: 17 JUN 2011

Calontir, Kingdom of - New Transfer of Heraldic Title

Shrike Herald

Original signed copy of transfer letter on file, which states:

Letter from TRM and Gold Falcon

We, [TRM Legal name], known in the SCA as Anton Rhaghelan and Isabeau de Beauxyeau, King and Queen of Calontir, and [Gold Falcon's Legal name], known in the SCA as Einarr Grimsson, Gold Falcon Principal Herald, do transfer to [Recipient's Legal name], known in the SCA as Madoc Arundel, the following heraldic title name **Shrike Herald**. We understand that this transfer cannot be withdrawn once made.

[Legal signature TRM]

[Legal signature Gold Falcon Principle Herald]

Dated: 17 JUN 2011

The recipient of this heraldic title had in the meanwhile moved to Æthelmearc. The Letter of Acceptance can be found on that Kingdom's Lol dated 19 Aug 11. <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=17792>

Calontir, Kingdom of - New Heraldic Title

White Tyger Herald

The use of *White* in a heraldic title is grandfathered to Calontir through the registration of **White Hawk Herald** in FEB 2002.

The proposed title conforms to a format described in the article Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance by Julia Smith. This document lists [**Charge Name**] **Herald** as being the third most popular heraldic title format in the period and cultures covered by the article.

<http://medievalstcorland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>

LoPtC with *Blanch Tyger Herald* is attached with this submission.

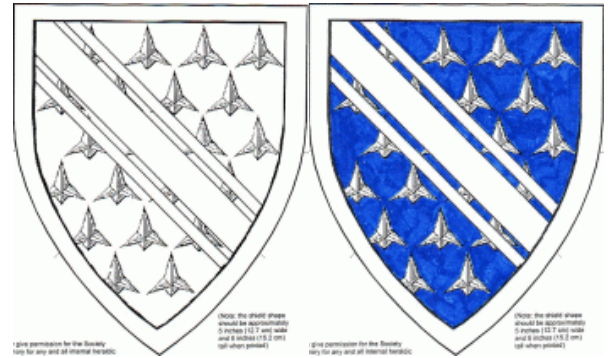
Cataldo Querini - Resub Device

Azure, semy of caltrops, a bend cotised within a bordure argent

This device was on the DEC 2010 Calontir Lol <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=14869> and was returned via the MAR 2011 Laurel LoAR stating:

This device is returned for a redraw. Both the cotises and the bordure were missed by commenters until they read the blazon. They should be drawn thicker on resubmission.

The device has subsequently been redrawn rectifying these issues.



Eva Ragalan - New Name

Eva: Withycombe, pg. 112, s.n. *Eva, Eve* dates *Eva* as follows: Cur 1199-1219, HR 1275, FA 1303, 1346

Ragalan: R&W, pg. 370, s.n. *Raglan, Ragland* dates this spelling to 1406 [Nicholas Ragalan - lpmGI]

Jadwiga Marina Majewska - New Acceptance of Transfer of Heraldic Title

Purple Cat Herald

Original signed copy of acceptance letter on file, which states:

I, [Recipient's Legal name], known in the SCA as Jadwiga Marina Majewska, do accept the transfer from [TRM Legal name], known in the SCA as Anton Rhaghelan and Isabeau de Beauxyeau, King and Queen of Calontir, and [Gold Falcon's Legal name], known in the SCA as Einarr Grimsson, Gold Falcon Principal Herald, the heraldic title **Purple Cat Herald**. I understand that this transfer cannot be withdrawn once made.

[Recipient's Legal signature]

Dated: 17 JUN 2011

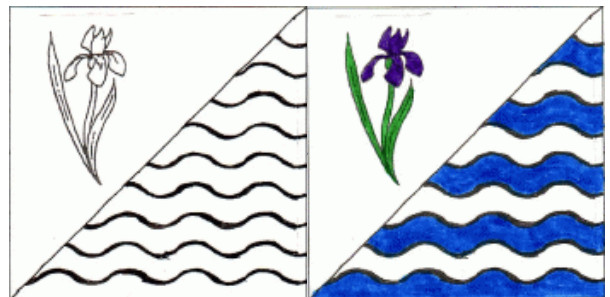
Katheryne Winterbourne - Resub Badge

Per bend sinister argent and Barry wavy argent and azure, an Iris purpure slipped and leaved vert

Submitter originally desired (*Fieldless*) *A Maltese cross within and conjoined to a Catherine wheel azure* listed as item #14 in the Calontir Lol dated 29 AUG 09.

<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=10839>

Laurel returned the device in the DEC 09 LoAR for conflict citing:



This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Iustinos Tekton, (*Fieldless*) *A cog wheel azure*. There's a CD for fieldlessness, but precedent grants no difference between a cog wheel and a Catherine's wheel. The fact that this wheel is spoked of a Maltese cross is blazonable but is not a significant difference, since we do not grant difference between wheels.

This is a complete redraw/redesign of the originally submitted device.

Conflict checking commentary noted the badge appears to be clear, if just so:

- Celestria de Laudre (Jul 00, Meridies), (*Fieldless*) *An iris purpure*
[1 x CD for changing the field. 1 x CD for addition of *slipped and leaved vert.*]
- Richard Ironstead (October of 1976), *Argent, an iris azure, bearded Or, slipped and leaved vert*
[1 x CD for changing the field. One CD for changing the color of half of the primary charge from azure to purple.]

Malachi Mac Kenzie O Corrigan - Resub Device Change

Or, a panther rampant contourny sable incensed gules and charged on the shoulder with a compass star Or, dexter tierce embattled azure

Old Item: *Azure, on a cross embattled and nowy Or a straight-armed Celtic cross throughout sable all within a bordure embattled Or, to be released.*

Submitter originally desired *Or, a panther rampant contourny sable incensed gules, dexter tierce embattled azure* listed as item #15 in the Calontir Lol dated 29 AUG 09.

[<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=10841>]

Laurel returned the device in the DEC 09 LoAR for conflict citing:

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Rosalia la Gatta, *Or, a cat rampant to sinister queue forchy the tails sable ending in roses proper within an orle azure.* There is a single CD for the change from an orle to a tierce embattled, but no difference is granted for the incensing or for the number of tails. The roses at the end of the tails are maintained charges and also do not count for difference.

We believe the addition of the tertiary charge provides the second CD required to clear this conflict.



Midgaard's Krossanes, Shire of - New Branch Name & New Device

Per pale azure and vert, an oak leaf within a laurel wreath argent

Sound most important.

Midgaard: Constructed place name using the prototheme mid- to denote middle or center and the deutertheme -garde. Listed in The Vikings by Brøndsted, Johannes, pg. 72, there are several common deuterthemes listed for village names. Those listed are -tofte, -garde, -lond, and -torp. [see enclosure #1]

Krossanes: *ibid.*, pg.113. Placename cited via "...They buried him on the promontory, as he asked, erecting crosses at his head and feet; and called the place *Krossanes* ('Crossness')." [see enclosure #2]

Originally submitted as *Midgaard's Crossing*, this item was returned at Kingdom in ILoAR dated 2 DEC 10 stating:

Internal commentary sought outside channels to determine if anyone had any information on the name elements. Following is an email on the subject that was received from Mistress Gunnvör silfrahárr (aka The Viking Answer Lady):

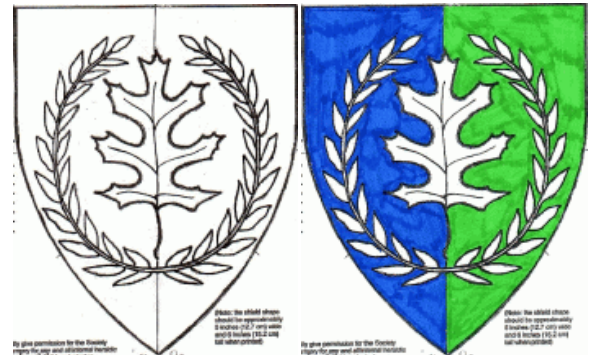
The Cleasby-Vigfusson dictionary s.v. *Miðgarðr* shows the word as an Icelandic place name, as well as its more expansive sense of "the realm of mankind" (<http://www.northvegr.org/vigfusson/426.php>).

This doesn't support adding "crossing", however.

Between the dictionary entry and the Oluf Rygh examples in Norway, I think there's plenty of support for a placename of *Miðgarðr*.

Another good name source is Talan's article on the placenames of Landnámabók (http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html).

Looking at the name elements in Talan's examples, two that convey the general meaning are:



-vað 'a ford, a wading-place across a stream'

-far 'a way, a passage; a crossing, a ferry'

The problem is that place-names with these elements are either things like "broad ford"/"narrow ford" or "{name of river} crossing".

The idea of crossing Miðgarðr makes no real sense. Yggdrasil is the "crossing" point of Miðgarðr, being the omphalos that holds the nine worlds together.

I would suggest to the client that they review the place-names in Talan's article, and in Nordiskt runnamnslexikon (links at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/scandinavian.shtml>) and even Oluf Rygh, select one that we can document as an actual existing place-name.

Sadly, although we can document Miðgarðr as a valid Icelandic or Norwegian place name, the problem arises when we not only add an English element, but also compound it with a place name format for which documented support cannot be found at this time.

Laurel precedence states Norse - English (Middle English) and Norse - English are registerable as a SFPP [Eirikr the Eager, 09/06 and Oddr ölfúss the Tanner, 01/02, respectively]. Whereas Norse - English (Elizabethan English) and Norwegian - English (Old English) are not registerable [Wolfgang Kolbrands son, 11/2008 and Mari the Far-Travelled, 05/05, respectively].

Either issue by itself would probably not be a hindrance to registration by Laurel. The combination of both constitutes what Laurel considers to be two SFPP, and as such grounds for return.

The group has opted to remove one of the SFPP by keeping both elements within the Norse Language and wish to register this name as currently submitted.

Nest ffynnon - New Device

Argent, on a mullet of six points coupéd azure a daffodil blossom affronty Or and a bordure rayoné vert

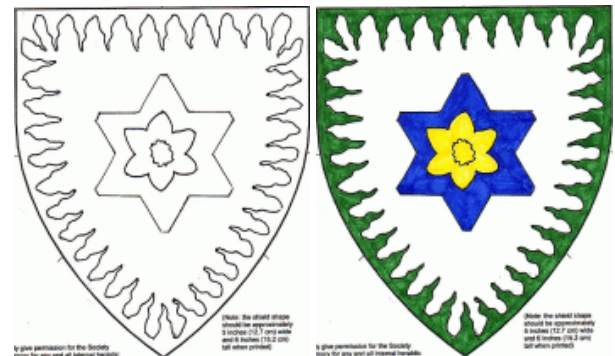
Originally blazoned as *Argent; a mullet of six points, coupéd, azure; charged with a daffodil blossom, Or; with a bordure rayoné, vert* blazon has been corrected at Kingdom.

Submitter originally desired *Vert semy of goldenrod blossoms Or, a mullet of six points coupéd argent charged with a mullet of six points azure*. The device was returned at Kingdom via correspondence dated 6 MAR 10 stating:

This device was returned for poorly drawn/unidentifiable goldenrod blossoms. From the commentary we note: "Given the tiny size of individual goldenrod flowers, I doubt many people would recognize these, nor would most heralds probably draw these from the blazon. Semy charges are normally drawn all alike and the same size, rather than as naturalistically as these are."

There is also the issue of a probably[sic] conflict. "Consider Lind Rachael Fesse of the Falconshield, reg. 7/91 via the East, "vert, on a mullet of six points argent a falcon displayed, wings inverted, azure." There's one CD for the semy charges, but only a change of type of the tertiary charge. I don't believe that there's anything for a mullet vs. a mullet, tips coupéd."

We believe these issues have been rectified.

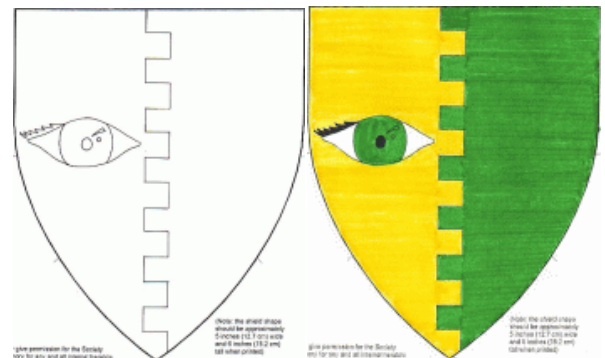


Óttar Surtson - New Name & New Device

Per pale embattled Or and vert, in dexter a human eye argent irised vert

Submitter desires a masculine name.
 Sound most important.
 Language (Norse) most important.
 Culture ('early period') most important.

Óttarr: Geirr Bassi, pg. 14, 6 instances



Also documented via the *Viking Answer Lady* website, which states "Found in Old Danish and Old Swedish as Ottar, occurs in OW.Norse as Óttarr. Of disputed derivation.... GBP 14, s.n. Óttarr, FJ, pg 348, s.n. -arr; NR s.nn. Óttarr, -arr"

[<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#o>]

Surtrson: Geirr Bassi, pg. 15, 7 instances; patronymic derived from male name *Surtr*

Also documented via the *Viking Answer Lady* website, which states "Related to OW.Norse *svartr*, 'black'. Surtr appears in the legendary materials as the name of the world-destroying fire-giant of Ragnarök. Appears as human personal name in *Landnámabók* in ch. 38 for Surtr Bollason, chs. 46 and 85 for Surtr Þórstensson, and ch. 87 for Surtr inn hvíta Steinsson. GBP pg. 15 s.n. *Surtr*, CV p 605, 607 s.v. *Surtr, svartr*."

[<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#s>]

The submitting herald noted:

We found *Argent, a human eye lidded chased vert* 6/1972, Cassandra of Beth'lem. Chased is defined as outlining. This is such an early registration, we are uncertain if it would be a conflict. If it is determined to be a problem, the client would like the sclera (white) changed to red/gules, if that is acceptable.

Regarding the possible conflict, commentary could only offer that given the age of the other submission we can only recommend that this be sent along to Laurel for adjudication, as this will likely require files to be pulled and a visual test used to determine the potential conflict.

Additionally, we believe in this instance having an argent eye on an Or field does not run afoul of metal on metal due to the combined 50 - 50 tinctures of argent and vert rendering the item tincture neutral.

Padruig MacNaghten - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister gules and argent, a falcon striking to sinister counterchanged maintaining in its talons a bow and hammer azure a bordure counterchanged argent and gules

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound most important.

Padruig: Woulfe, pg. 40

MacNaghten: *ibid.*, pg 82

Commentary noted R&W, pg 292, lists *MACNAUGHTON*, *MACNAGHTEN*, and *MACNACHTYAN* with no dates supporting this spelling. Black, pg 547, lists *MacNachtan*. The closest spelling was *MacNaughton*. The closest dated examples are *Sir Duncan Mc Nachtan* [1438] and *Donald McNachtan* [1480].

Originally blazoned as *Per bend sinister gules and argent a bordure countercharged a falcon striking countercharged maintaining in its talons a bow and hammer azure*, this was corrected at Kingdom.



Thadeus Grim - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound (given name Thadeus) most important.

Thadeus: Male German given name listed in German Names from Kosice, 1300 - 1500 by Guntram von Wolkenstein and Anya Mstyslavyaya at Saint Gabriel website.

[<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/guntram/kosice.htm>]

Grim: German surname listed in German Names from Nünberg, 1497: Surnames by Aryanhwych merch Catmael at Saint Gabriel website.

[<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnamesurna-m.html>]

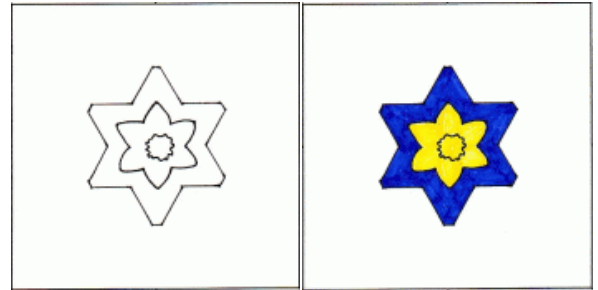
RETURNS

Nest ffynnon - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in May of 2010, via Calontir.

(Fieldless) On a mullet of six points couped azure a daffodil blossom affronty Or

Originally blazoned as *(Fieldless) a mullet of six points, couped, azure; charged with a daffodil blossom, or blazon was corrected at Kingdom.*



Sadly, this badge must be returned for conflict with Astra Christiana Benedict, [6/82, Caid]: *(Tinctureless) On a mullet a cross crosslet*

There is a CD for field, but none for type change only of tertiary. Since Astra's badge is tinctureless we get nothing for tincture. There is no difference between mullets of five points and mullets of six points:

"... there is no difference between mullets of five points and mullets of six points. There is a wealth of period evidence showing that mullets may be drawn either with five or six points as artist's license, with Continental armorists showing a preference for six-pointed mullets and British artists showing a preference for five-pointed mullets. The general SCA practices for difference of mullets of various numbers of points have been unchanged for some years but were summarized in the February 2002 LoAR: "The rules for change of type of mullets follow the rules for change of number of charges. Mullets of n points will get a CD from mullets of m points if RfS X.4.f gives a CD for changing the number of charges from n to m." RfS X.4.f does not give difference between groups of five charges and six charges, and therefore our general SCA practice for determining difference between these types of mullets conveniently matches the period practice. [Brian macSeyfang, 06/2002, R-Atenveldt