

This class would not have been as complete or coherent without help from these individuals, whose writings on conflict-checking I consulted in writing my class

Rouland Carre's online articles are accessible from the SCA Heraldry Education page

I have Gwenllian's permission to provide her handout for this class, since she could not be here today



# Agenda



- Resources
- Basic Blazon
- Intro to Difference
- X.1 and X.2: Primary Charges
- Precedents
- Procedure
- Practical Exercise

College of Heralds of Atlantia, SCA Inc. DEVICE SUBMISSION FORM

Society Name: .....

Legal name: ..... This name is (pick one)

Address: .....  already registered /  submitted with this device

E-Mail address: .....  previously submitted from Kingdom of: .....

Phone Number: ..... Date of Birth: ..... If using any restricted charges, please give Kingdom and date of eligibility for that charge.

Consulting Herald: ..... Herald's E-Mail Phone: .....

# Arms previously submitted: .....

\* Kingdom previous arms submitted from: ..... Date: .....

† Attach a file with an submission (automatically process permission for the Society's Center. Check-instructions for use on personal memory for any and all internal review and archival purposes.)

Action Type (pick one)

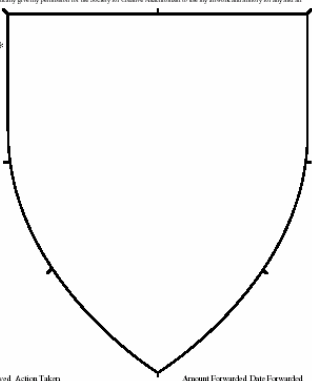
New  Reexamination \*

Change of registration:  Kingdom  Laurel

Release out device  Appeal (attach instructions)

Change to charge  Other (specify) .....

† Proposed blazon (if possible, blazon if you don't know how to blazon)



Final Blazon as submitted on Lol: .....

	Amount Received	Date Received	Action Taken	Amount Forwarded	Date Forwarded
Local					
Atlantia					
Laurel					

Atlantia Device Form (modified) v1.2 3/21/2000 JK1

I will present some basic resources, basic blazon, talk about the rules for difference and precedents which govern the conflict-checking process, and then I will present a procedure and lead a discussion as we work through a practical exercise.



## Resources



- Rules of Submission:  
<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/rfs.html>
- Glossary:  
<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/coagloss.html>
- Printed Resources: <https://secure.sca.org/cgi-bin/stockclerk/ftpw.html>
- Online **Master Index** :  
<http://oanda.sca.org/ordinary/index.html>
- Precedents:  
<http://sca.org/heraldry/laurel/precedents.html>

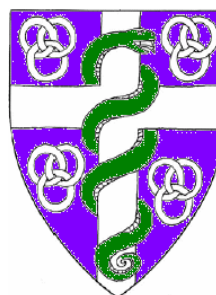
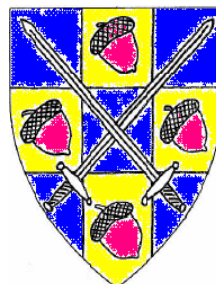
The online Master Index is the preferred tool for conflict checking, the easiest to use when learning, and the one discussed in this class.



# Basic Blazon



- Format: field, (comma) charges
- Types of charges:
  - Primary: ordinary or central charge (group)
  - Secondary(ies): not primary but on the field
  - Tertiary(ies): on other charges
  - Overall: on other charges AND the field
- Conflicts usually found with field, primary, and secondary charges



Blazons always begin with a description of the field, followed by a comma. This could include tinctures, field divisions, or strewn/semy charges on the field, all of which are considered part of the field.

The next portion of the armory described in the blazon is the primary charge or charge group. This could be an ordinary – fess, pale, bend, chevron, cross, etc. – or the largest and most central charge or group of charges is the primary. Note that a charge group can be made up of different types of charges.

Depending on how you blazon Declan's device (top), the primary charge is either the group of swords or the cross (ordinary) pierced. As registered, it is the swords. If it were the cross, the swords would be an overall charge.

In the bottom submission (no name because, as of this writing, it's not yet passed), the primary is the cross (ordinary).

After the primary group come any secondaries, charges that lie on the field surrounding the primary. Peripheral ordinaries such as chiefs, bordures, bases, or flaunches are always considered secondaries. Strewn charges on the field are sometimes considered secondaries (unless they are the only charges on the field in which case they are primaries). Keep in mind that a piece of armory can only have one primary charge group but can have several secondary groups.

Declan's secondary charges are acorns, no matter how you blazon his device. Likewise, the other submission's linked annulets are secondary.

The blazon will also describe any tertiary charges, charges that lie entirely on other charges. Both primary and secondary charge groups can have tertiaries.

The snake could be considered a tertiary charge.

Finally, the blazon will describe any overall charges, charges that lie on top of other charges but overlap them so that they also touch the field.

If Declan's device were blazoned as a gold cross on blue, rather than checky, the swords would be overall.

Charges can also be maintained or sustained (held by other charges). Maintained charges are small and do not count for difference. Sustained charges are of roughly equal visual weight as the charge that is holding them and thus count as a second charge in a charge group of primaries or secondaries.

The snake is too big to be a maintained charge. It could be a sustained charge, in which case it is co-primary.

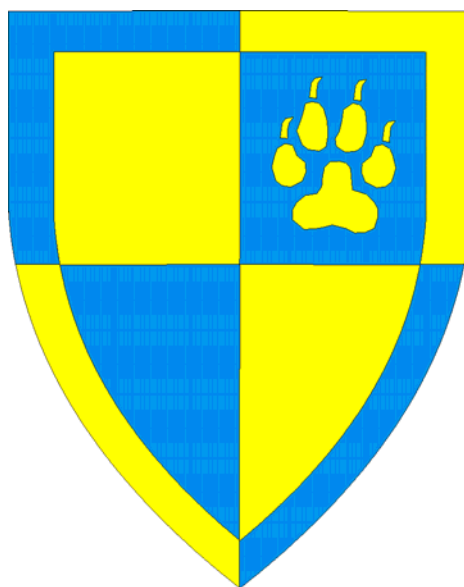
In conflict checking, the field and the primary charge group are the most important parts of the armory to check, followed by the secondaries and overall. Tertiary charges should be checked last though, in practice, this is rarely needed.



## Primary Charge Discussion



- Can anyone blazon this?
- What is the primary charge?
- Why is it not in the center?



Quarterly Or and azure, in sinister canton a paw print and a bordure counterchanged. The client wanted this shade of blue, I can't comment on whether it would pass in that shade because he changed his mind and it was never submitted.

The primary charge is the paw print.

It is NOT in the center of the field because its tincture "forces" it out of the center. It could be placed in the center, but would then be difficult to identify because half of it would be invisible.



## Introduction to Difference



- Cadency: the difference between relatives
- SCA Rule I.3: Someone may not claim to be another, either directly by using a ... [piece of] armory that is identical to another's, or by unmistakably claiming close relationship to an individual who is in fact unrelated.
- Specific Rules are in Section X of the RofS.

The SCA rules for conflict are based on period practices of cadency, the ways that medieval people changed their family arms to distinguish close relatives from one another. Only the head of the household could inherit the unchanged family arms. Such changes, called cadency steps, are the basis for the SCA system of clear differences (CDs).

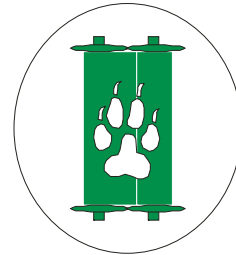
There are two important exceptions to this rule of two CDs that make conflict checking much easier: X.1 and X.2, which will be discussed next.



## X.1 and X.2: Primary Charges



- Rule X.1: Armory does not conflict with any protected armory that adds or removes the primary charge group
- Rule X.2: Simple armory does not conflict with other simple armory if the **type** of every primary charge is substantially changed.
- If the armory is field-primary (no primary charges), each substantial change to the field is one CD
- Do these two badges conflict?



Primary charge has been previously discussed.

X.1 is pretty easy to understand: if the primary charge from one is NOT the primary charge on the other, it's clear.

What is a substantial difference for this rule? **It only refers to type**, not posture, orientation, tincture, etc. A substantial difference is one which is more than what would have been considered a cadency step in period. In practice, the vast majority of differences are substantial. These are all substantially different from one another:  
lion/horse/wolf/fess/chevron/mullet/billet/fleur-de-lis/eagle/tree/rose/thistle

Here are combinations which are significantly but not substantially different:  
lion/tyger, horse/unicorn/pegasus, mullet/estoile/comet, chevron/chevron embattled/chevron engrailed

If two items of armory meet these rules, they do not conflict, and CDs need not be counted.

Do the two badges shown here conflict? No, because the primary charges (scroll and leaf) are substantially different types, even though the field, tinctures, and tertiary charges (paw prints) are exactly the same.



## X.3, 4, & 5 Rules of Difference



- Rule X.3: Two pieces of official Society armory that share required charges may consider their Difference of Primary Charges as if the required charges were not there.
- Rule X.4: Two pieces of armory will not be considered to conflict if two clear visual differences exist between them.
- Rule X.5: If the tinctures, shapes, or arrangement of the charges in a submission create an overwhelming visual resemblance to a piece of protected armory, the submission may be held to conflict even if sufficient theoretical difference can be counted between them.

Rule X.3 addresses the fact that group arms include a laurel wreath – group arms are checked against other group arms as if the wreath wasn't there.

Rule X.4 requires that, usually, submitted armory be at least two CDs away from registered armory. The idea is that, if your arms are two CDs from anyone else's, you are not claiming to be them, or their close relative.

There are many ways to achieve CDs; this is but a summary. Some changes of type, number, and arrangement grant a CD, some do not, depending on whether the change is visually distinguishable.

Rule X.5 says that, if two arms aren't similar by blazon but look similar enough, they still conflict. These are very hard to catch by basic conflict-checking methods, but if you look at the picture you will usually see an alternate blazon you can check.

Thus, *Or, a fess vert* is not different from *Vert, a chief and a base Or* even though one could theoretically count sufficient difference between them from these blazons.

Unusual cases may occur where contrast is weak and unusual arrangements of charges are employed, and in such circumstances the cumulative similarities between two pieces of armory may outweigh any specific differences. As an example, the cumulative effect of the similarities between *Vert, ermined Or, on a mullet argent a lion rampant azure within a bordure embattled ermine* and *Vert, ermined Or, on an estoile argent a lion rampant azure within a bordure embattled erminois* creates a strong possibility of confusion.



## Precedents



- Sometimes the rules are not enough
  - Written rule may fail to clearly apply
  - Submission falls into the “gray area” of the rules
- In those cases, the Laurel King/Queen at Arms (SCA-level herald) makes a decision
- These decisions become precedents
- Too many to memorize
  - Check them if you are not sure how a rule applies
  - Start with the most recent precedents first

Sometimes, submissions arise that don't clearly fit into the rules

A good example of a precedent is which animal postures confer a CD and which don't, based on visual similarity



## Procedure



- Limit your search by searching for similarities
- By X.1, look at armory w/ same primary charge
- To check X.2, look at the primary charges
  - Are both designs simple: no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges
  - Are the primaries substantially different types?
- If the primaries aren't different, then check the field and secondaries
- [Online Master Index](#) is the best tool

Putting these rules into practice

X.1: if the potential conflict has an added (or removed) primary charge group then you need go no further: it is clear.

X.2: Seeing the 3 parts of X.2 will come with practice.

If these two rules don't clear the conflict, check the field, secondary charges, etc

If you find 2 CDs, find. If not, mark that item out as a conflict. You can't change the submission to avoid conflict if you don't have a record of what the conflict was.

The master index allows you to look up all registered items that contain a specific charge or field. For consult tables, you may have to rely on a printed Ordinary. If you have Internet access, the online master index is far superior, for reasons that will be explained as we go through the exercise.



## Practical Exercise



- Client wants: Per bend sinister Or and sable, a fleur-de-lis and a dragon passant coward counterchanged.
- For brevity, the following slides will use “fleur” to mean “fleur-de-lis”



This practical exercise is from a conflict check I did for a household member from another kingdom in July 2005.



## Practical Exercise



- What is the field?
- What are the primary charges?
- What other charges are there?
- Is this simple heraldry?
  - Two charge types on field
  - No overall charges



The field is “per pale Or and sable”, the primary charges are a fleur and a dragon, and there are no secondaries or tertiaries.

Though this submission is simple heraldry, this practical exercise will illustrate the full conflict check process. By cataloguing the field, primary charges, and secondary charges, you can theorize what searches through the Master Index are likely to find conflicts.


Not all potential conflicts are shown in the results, to keep the text size readable.



## Practical Exercise



- Checking both primary charges: dragon and fleur
- Start with dragons, so click “D”

Address  <http://www.wgz.org/heraldry/OandA/ordinary/>

### Online SCA Ordinary - Master Index

Select the first letter of the category you wish to view:

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

#### Related web pages:

- [About SCA Heraldry](#)
- [Search Forms for the SCA Armorial](#)

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*config.web version 1041102*

The master index is the preferred tool for conflict-checking. With this tool, you can look up all registered instances containing a particular charge. For a conflict-check, you check the primary charges of your submission and read through the resulting lists looking for conflict.

There are several ways to process the lists generated by this tool, but they all involve searching for similarities. Simply put, we search the protected (already-registered) listings for each charge and other element, looking for conflicts. If you find no conflicts after doing this, you have proven difference with a high degree of certainty, because the sum of your searches should have located all protected registrations that bore any similarity to the item being checked.



## Practical Exercise



- Dragon leads to Monster – Dragon
- Note that dragons are common enough to be individually listed by tincture
- Choose Dragon – 1 – Or for gold dragons

- Dragon - see [Monster - Dragon](#)
- Dragon - Sea - see [Monster - Sea - Dragon](#)
- [Dragon scale](#)
- Dragonfly - see [Arthropod - Dragonfly](#)
- Dragon's head - see [Head - Monster - Dragon](#)
- Dragon's jambe - see [Leg - Monster](#)
- Dragonship - see [Ship](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Argent](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Azure](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Fur](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Gules](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Multicolor](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Or](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Purple](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Sable](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 1 - Vert](#)
- [Monster - Dragon - 2 or more](#)

Drill down through the master index to find the charge you want. Items are categorized in such a way that charges which are not significantly different (i.e. no CDs) are listed together. For example, the dragon listings will include wyverns. Take note of any cross-references you see, as they are a clue to alternate names or visually similar charges that you will need to know about later.

The more common a charge is, the more variations gain separate listings in the Master Index. This keeps the search results to manageable size, but may require you to check multiple listings since all dragons conflict with each other. On the other hand, a black dragon is unlikely to conflict with a gold one since they require different fields (usually), so in this case you might check argent dragons as a safety measure.



## Practical Exercise



- Within dragon-Or (222 items), look for Fleur-de-lis (and Fleur-de-lys):
- [Canth of Thescorre](#)
  - Either the name or the following device associated it (or both) were registered [in February of 1975 \(via the East\)](#): [Argent, on a bend sable cotised gules between two fleurs-de-lis sable, a dragon passant Or.](#)
- [Etienne de Valance](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in November of 1981 \(via Cad\)](#): [Gules, a cross crosslet fitchy argent surmounted in base by a wyvern statant Or, backed vert, and in dexter chief a fleur-de-lys Or.](#)
- [Gwendolen ferch Cadwaladr ap Rhys](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in June of 2001 \(via Atlantia\)](#): [Per chevron Or and purple, two fleurs-de-lys and a dragon passant gorged of a pearled coronet within a bordure embattled counterchanged.](#)
- [Ile du Dragon Dormant, Shire de l'](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in April of 1985 \(via the East\)](#): [Purple, a chevron argent between in chief a laurel wreath between two fleurs-de-lys in fess and in base a dragon dormant, wings elevated and addorsed, Or.](#)
- [Lothair von Drachenstein](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in September of 1990 \(via the East\)](#): [Vert, a dragon passant coward and on a chief embattled Or three Latin crosses fleury sable.](#)

Not all the results are shown, just enough to conduct the P.E.

First, take note that the listing is cross-referenced. You can click an item; for example the name to see all submissions under that name, the date and kingdom to get that kingdom's LOAR for that month, and the heraldic terminology for a definition of the term. If you run across an unfamiliar term, the definition is right there for you. The link will not open in a new window, but you can use the back button to return to your listing.

I like to search the charge listing, i.e. a search-within-a-search. In this case, rather than read through all 222 items containing gold dragons, I looked for Fleurs using an electronic search (CTRL-F) of the listing, copied the ones that contained the search term to a different document, then read through the list in that separate document. This does two things: it breaks down a long list into a shorter, more focused one, and it creates a record of your conflict-check that you can use to double-check your work or show to other heralds to double-check your work.

Note: if you are doing this using a hardcopy O&A, for example at a consult table where the Internet is not accessible, you cannot do the search-within-a-search, and will have to manually scan through the entire listing.

Anything that appears in this search-within-a-search list will have a gold dragon and a fleur (same charges as the submission's primary charges) and thus might be too similar for X.1 and X.2 to apply. Thus you can count CDs for most items in this particular list.



## Practical Exercise



- Also within dragon-Or, look for Per Bend Sinister:
- [Marcus of Shasta](#)
  - Either the name or the following device associated it (or both) were registered [in November of 1977](#): [Per bend sinister Or and sable](#), a [bend sinister counterchanged](#) between an African leopard [passant sinister sable](#), gorged of a spiked collar and chain [argent](#), and a bird-winged Chinese dragon [passant Or](#), crined [gules](#).
- [Kilian van der Meer](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in March of 2003 \(via An Tir\)](#): [Per bend sinister gules and azure](#), a dragon [sejant](#) and an anchor [Or](#).
- [Tristram Skene](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in January of 1993 \(via Atenveldt\)](#): [Per bend sinister gules and sable](#), a [bend sinister argent](#) between a sheaf of skenes [inverted](#) and a dragon [rampant Or](#).
- [William Thespos Dragonsclaw](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in August of 1979](#): [Per bend sinister gules and sable](#), a dragon [segreant to sinister Or](#).
- [Shane O'Brollaghan](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in July of 1996 \(via Calontir\)](#): [Per bend sinister purpure and vert](#), a seven-headed hydra [statant contourny](#) within a double [tressure Or](#).
- [Shane O Brollaghan](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in January of 1996 \(via Calontir\)](#): [Per bend sinister purpure and vert](#), a seven-headed wingless hydra [statant contourny](#) within a double [tressure Or](#).

But that's not enough. There may be something that is visually similar to a fleur but has a different name, which you didn't search on. There may be a gold dragon on the exact same field that is lacking the fleur, a black fleur on the exact same field lacking the dragon, a white dragon and black fleur on the same field, etc.

Therefore you have more searching to do. Still within Dragon-Or, look for similar fields, i.e. "Per Bend Sinister." Since the results are listed in alphabetical order by blazon, this isn't really a search, just scroll to the appropriate section of the listing. Again, you are looking for two things to be similar, in this step the gold dragon and the field. If you don't find any such similarities, you are closer to being conflict-free.

That is all the searching needed in Dragon – 1 – Or. Theoretically, you could now search Dragon – 1- Argent, or Dragon – 2 – Or, to find similarities. But don't get distracted. We are looking for similarities and the quickest route is by searching for exact matches to each element in turn, not off-by-one searches which involve much more work for marginal gain.



# Practical Exercise



- Similarly, follow “F” to get Fleur-de-Lis - 1

300 items matched description="FDL:1".

- [George Emerson True](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in May of 1994 \(via the East\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A beehive **Or charged** with a fleur-de-lys **sable**.
- [Phineas Magolricke](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in November of 2003 \(via Atenveldt\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A **cross formy swallowtailed per pale gules** and **Or charged** with a fleur-de-lys **counterchanged**.
- [Giuliana Firdolfi](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in February of 1997 \(via Ansteorra\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A dolphin **haurient Or charged** with a fleur-de-lys **gules**.
- [France](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in December of 1994 \(via Laurel\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A fleur-de-lis **Or**.  
Important non-SCA royal badge
- [Richenda de Jardin](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in May of 2002 \(via AEthelmarc\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A fleur-de-lis **per fess azure** and **argent**.
- [Michal Almond de Champagne](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in January of 2004 \(via the East\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A fleur-de-lis **per pale argent** and **sable**.
- [Isabeau du Lis Noir](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in December of 1996 \(via An Tir\)](#):  
**(Fieldless)** A fleur-de-lis **per pale sable** and **Or**.

We checked one primary charge, now we check the other. The resulting list is 300 items, too many to read through from start to finish. Happily, we don't have to do that.



## Practical Exercise



- Within Fleur-de-Lis-1 (300 items), look for dragons
- [François Gaston d'Avignon](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in March of 1997 \(via Meridies\)](#): [Quarterly azure and Or](#), two dragons combatant and a fleur-de-lys [counterchanged](#).
- [Francois of Three Hills](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in January of 1980 \(via the West\)](#): [Argent](#), a [bend sinister sable voided](#), overall [on a wyvern couchant](#), wings [addorsed](#), [vert](#) a tower [gules](#), [fimbriated argent](#), [in base](#) a fleur-de-lis [sable](#).
- [Etienne des Nuages](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in November of 1990 \(via the East\)](#): [Argent](#), two [wyverns](#) combatant and a fleur-de-lis within a [bordure engrailed azure](#).
- [Etienne de Valance](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in November of 1981 \(via Caïd\)](#): [Gules](#), a [cross](#) crosslet fitchy [argent](#) surmounted [in base](#) by a [wyvern](#) statant [Or](#), backed [vert](#), and in [dexter chief](#) a fleur-de-lys [Or](#).

As before, you don't need to read through 300 items. We do a search-within-a-search to find dragons, wyverns, and similar creatures, and read through the listing that these searches locate.



## Practical Exercise



- Within Fleur-de-Lis-1 (300 items), look also for “per bend sinister”
- [Santin Westmerland of Ravenstonedale](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in April of 2002 \(via Caid\)](#): **[Per bend sinister Or](#) and [azure](#), a fleur-de-lis and a bee [counterchanged](#).**
- [Beatrice Carmela Mercante](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in November of 2002 \(via the Outlands\)](#): **[Per bend sinister Or](#) and [gules](#), a fleur-de-lys and a bee [counterchanged](#).**
- [Jackline Blanc des Cygnes Bleus](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in June of 1991 \(via Atenveldt\)](#): **[Per bend sinister argent](#) and [azure](#), a swan [naiant](#) to [sinister](#) and a fleur-de-lis [counterchanged](#).**
- [Everett of Seven Jays](#)
  - The following badge associated with this name was registered [in September of 1985 \(via the West\)](#): **[Per bend sinister argent](#) and [purpure](#), a fleur-de-lys within an [orle](#) [counterchanged](#).**
- [Torbjörn Davidsson Stålklinga](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in July of 1996 \(via Drachenwald\)](#): **[Per bend sinister azure](#) and [argent](#), a fleur-de-lis [Or](#) and a [rose gules](#).**
- [Augustin von Schaffhausen](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in February of 1998 \(via the Outlands\)](#): **[Per bend sinister azure](#) and [argent](#), a fleur-de-lys and a tower [counterchanged](#).**

Also, within the Fleur results we look for exact matches to the field. Since the results are listed in alphabetical order by blazon, this isn't really a search, just scroll to the appropriate section of the listing.



# Practical Exercise



- Are we done? Just to be sure, check Per Bend Sinister Or and Sable (32 items) for dragons and fleurs:
- [Marcus of Shasta](#)
  - Either the name or the following device associated it (or both) were registered [in November of 1977](#):  
[Per bend sinister Or](#) and [sable](#), a [bend sinister counterchanged](#) between an African leopard [passant sinister sable](#), gorged of a spiked collar and chain [argent](#), and a bird-winged Chinese dragon [passant Or](#), crined [gules](#).
- [Rolfe Dürer](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in December of 1988 \(via Trimaris\)](#):  
[Per bend sinister Or](#) and [sable](#), a dragon [displayed](#) and a keg [fesswise counterchanged](#).
- [Xenophon Vaughn](#)
  - The following device associated with this name was registered [in May of 1991 \(via Atlantia\)](#):  
[Per bend sinister Or](#) and [sable](#), a [bend sinister checky argent](#) and [sable](#), in [dexter chief](#) a [wvvern](#), wings [displayed azure](#).

Having checked the primary charges, we also check the field then search for the charges. For arms subject to X.1 and X.2, it is not necessary, but the extra practice won't hurt.

Checking against the exact field, we get 32 items. We can search-within-a-search for dragons and fleurs and get a very short list.



## Practical Exercise



- Are we done yet?
- We checked:
  - Gold dragons for fleurs and the field
  - Fleurs for dragons and the field
  - The field for fleurs and dragons
- Anything we did NOT check will have 2 or more CDs\*

**\* Beware of charges w/ visual similarity and alternate names!**

By cataloging the field and charges, then cross-checking these items two at a time, we eliminate the possibility of missing a potential conflict. In other words, anything that was exactly the same, or off by only one element, would have been detected by this search method at least once.

This method is not infallible. First, it is subject to human error, in that it boils a list of hundreds of registered items to only dozens, and you still have to read through those searching for conflicts. Second, it is subject to search error, in that you have to know about any visually similar charges, or charges with alternate names, and include them in your searches.



## Conclusion



- Get to know [the rules](#)
- Practice, practice, practice
  - Ask others to check your work on the [kingdom e-list](#)
    - Include items you found that are 2 CDs different
    - Also include anything questionable
  - Join the commenting heralds of Atlantia; contact the [Golden Dolphin Herald](#) to sign up

Donations for handouts cheerfully accepted!