

Betha of Bedford. Name change from Elisabeth of Bedford and device change. Ermine vêtu azure, a brown horse couchant proper blazed and stockinged argent gorged of a pearled coronet and chained argent.

Her previous name, *Elisabeth of Bedford*, is released.

The device submission adds a pearled coronet and chain to her previous device. The submitter is a court baroness and entitled to use a coronet.

The details of the tincture of the stockings and blaze of the horse would not generally be blazoned but were present in the submitter's previous blazon. Blazons can be changed by Laurel at any time, so the Grandfather Clause does not apply to blazons as it does to registration of armorial elements. However, it seems appropriate to maintain the same blazon if that blazon is not misleading.

The coronet and chain were blazoned as *sable* on the Letter of Intent but they are *argent*. This sort of difficulty derives from using colored pencils on the forms. On inspection under strong light, the coronet and chain are metallic silver and the tail and mane of the horse are black, but on a cursory inspection in dim light they both look like "dark grey pencil", hence (presumably) the confusion leading to the misblazon. Because the addition or tincture change of a collar and chain on an entire animal is not worth difference, it is not necessary to pend this device for further conflict research due to the misblazon. However, if this degree of confusion were present in the tincture of a more significant charge, the armory may have been returned for inability to determine the tinctures in the armory.

Her previous device, *Ermine vetú azure, a brown horse couchant proper blazed and stockinged argent*, is released. Note that the previous spelling *vetú* was incorrect. The correct spelling is *vêtu*.

Betha of Bedford. Badge change. Ermine vêtu azure, a brown horse couchant contourny proper blazed and stockinged argent gorged of a pearled coronet and chained argent.

The submitter's previous badge, *Ermine vetú azure, a brown horse couchant contourny proper, blazed and stockinged argent*, is released. The comments about the art and blazon style stated above under her device change also pertain to this badge change.

Briag ap Ithail ap Maelgwn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Ceinwen Bleddyn. Device. Per pall vert argent and sable, a decrescent Or and two wolves sejant respectant ululant sable and argent.

Ennoguent filia Bronmael. Name and device. Per fess urdy Or and vert, two sprigs of wormwood and a cat couchant counterchanged.

Failenn de Céarsaigh. Device. Counterermine, a nude winged woman statant affronty wings displayed argent crined azure within a bordure argent.

Finn Ó Connail. Name.

Gawin Hawkseye. Name and device. Vert, on a chevron inverted argent three hawk's bells sable and in chief a hawk argent.

Geneviève Ravencrest. Name change from Gwyneth de Grey.

Her previous name, *Gwyneth de Grey*, is retained as an alternate name.

Gilchrist MacNaughton. Name and device. Per bend vert and argent, a tower counterchanged.

A possible conflict was called against *Gilchrist MacNaughton*, who lived in the mid 13th C and who figures prominently in the history of the *MacNaughton* clan. Since he does not have his own entry in a general encyclopedia, he is not significant enough in overall history to be protected.

Goimir Goraysky. Name and device. Per fess indented azure and Or, a goat passant argent and a yew tree proper.

Submitted as *Goimir Gora*, the submitter requested authenticity for Polish and allowed any changes. The LoI noted that "[t]he submitter requests that [the byname] be changed as necessary to create the meaning 'of the mountains.'" Nebuly found the Polish byname with this meaning:

As submitted, the name means *Goimir*, son of *Gora* (a diminutive of *Georgii*, according to Wickenden) or might be a double given name (Slavic plus Christian name). I don't find *Goimir* or anything similar in Polish, though I do find *Gojmir* in modern Serbo-Croat (Bosanac).

The Polish word for mountain is actually *góra*, not *gora*. The correct period form of a Polish byname meaning "of the mountains" is apparently *Goraysky* (SSNO, s.n. *Gorajski*, dated 1462). The *-y-* forms the plural, and the *-ski* ending forms the locative by turning it into a genitive form. I don't find a Russian equivalent for the byname in Wickenden.

We have changed the byname to the period form found by Nebuly to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. As we were unable to find a Polish form of *Goimir*, we were unable to make this name completely authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

Griffith Ryder. Name.

Gwenhwyvar verch Llewelyn Vethike. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and argent, two hawks rising wings addorsed counterchanged and a chief potency erminois.

Submitted as *Gwenhwyvar verch Llewelyn y meddyg*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Welsh. The phrase *y meddyg* was submitted as meaning 'the doctor' based on examples in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html>). Used in this context, it describes her father. This complete byname means 'daughter of *Llewelyn* the doctor'. In Welsh occupational bynames, *y* 'the' is typically omitted. Cases where it is included in the name are rare. Additionally, as *meddyg* is being used as an element in a woman's byname, it should be lenited (though lenition is sometimes omitted in Anglicized records in the 16th C). Tangwystyl's article "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/>) lists *Vethike* as a lenited Welsh form of this byname. We have changed *y meddyg* to *Vethike* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Julian de Ver. Name and device. Argent, a turtle purpure between three wheels azure.

Juliana Richenda Trevain. Badge. (Fieldless) A seahorse gules goutty d'eau.

Kunetil Bogenschütz. Name and device. Per fess Or and azure, a lozenge counterchanged.

Submitted as *Kunetil der Bogenschütze*, *Bogenschütze* was documented as a word meaning 'archer' from a modern English-German/German-English dictionary. Evidence that a word exists in modern German is not documentation for use of that word as a period byname. Brechenmacher (p. 172 s.n. Bogenschütz) dates *Dietz Bogenschütz* to 1435 and *Jakob Bogenschütz* to 1499. We have changed the byname to the documented form *Bogenschütz*, in order to register this name. Lacking evidence that *der* would have been used with *Bogenschütz*, we have omitted it from this name.

Malcolm Duncan MacEoghainn. Badge. Purpure, a triple-towered castle argent and on a chief embattled ermine a lion dormant guardant sable.

Maria Piekneplótno. Badge. (Fieldless) On a wool-pack palewise azure a phoenix argent.

Mathias ap Morgan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Matilda Kayne. Name.

Roach ingen Néill. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Roach inghean Niéll*, this name was submitted as *Roach inghean Niall* and changed at Kingdom to put the byname in the genitive case as required by Gaelic grammar. A typo occurred in the LoI in that the proper genitive of *Niall* is *Néill*, not *Niéll*. We have made this correction.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish. *Roach* is listed as an Old Irish (c. 700 to c. 900) form of a feminine given name in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "Early Irish Feminine Names from the Index to O'Brien's Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/obrien/>). The byname *inghean Néill* is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. The Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this byname would be *ingen Néill*. We have changed this name to a consistently Old Irish Gaelic form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Sáerlaith an Einigh. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed any changes. This name combines the Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form *Sáerlaith* with *an Einigh*, which is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. By precedent, combining Middle Irish Gaelic and Early Modern Irish Gaelic carries a weirdness.

There was some question whether this name had an additional weirdness for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years, since *Sáerlaith* was dated only to 969 and *an Einigh* was dated to 1473.

Not only did languages change over time, the pool of names that were in use changed over time as well. Therefore, when one element in a name is only dated early and another is only dated late, it is unlikely that these two elements would have been appeared in the same name. The greater the temporal disparity, the less likely these name elements would have appeared together. RfS III.1 states in part that "Each name as a whole should be compatible with the culture of a single time and place." Currently, there is no weirdness for elements that are dated within 300 years of one another, but there is a weirdness for elements dated between 300 and 1000 years apart. Elements that are dated more than 1000 years apart are not registerable, due to the significant temporal disparity.

In this case, the earliest example found as yet of *an Einigh* as a descriptive byname appears in the "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 3, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005C/>), entry M1338.1, which lists "Ruaidhri an Einigh Mag Uidhir" (the underlined *e* represents a "long-e" character in Gaelic). This brings the temporal disparity between these two elements down to 369 years. However, the word *enigh* meaning 'hospitality' was used to describe people earlier. An example is found in the "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 2, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005B/>), entry M1162.18, which reads in part "Maol Sechlainn, mac Tighernáin Uí Ruairc, ríogh-dhamhna Bréifne, caindel gaiscidh, & enigh Leithe Chuinn". The translation given for this text at the same website is "Maelseachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn". As this entry shows *enigh* to be a term used to describe people within 300 years of the date for *Sáerlaith*, this name does not have a second weirdness for temporal disparity.

Lacking evidence that a form of *Sáerlaith* was still in use when *an Einigh* became used as a descriptive byname, we were unable to make this name authentic.

Simon de Okewode. Name change from holding name Glenn of Sterlynge Vayle and device change. Or, a pointed arch sable between three oak leaves vert.

His previous device, *Per fess Or and argent, a pointed arch sable, masoned of the field, between three oak leaves vert*, is released.

Tangwystyl verch Gwyn. Name.

Tignernach Mag Samhradháin. Device change. Quarterly gules and sable, four natural tigers rampant argent marked sable.

The submitter's previous device, *Per pale argent and Or, an oak tree eradicated azure*, is released.

Tomasia of Æthelmearc. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess azure and Or, a lozenge counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Tomasia da Collina Ventoso*.

Úlfr hinn svarti Júzki. Name and device. Per chevron sable and azure, on a pall argent a wolf's head erased sable.

Submitted as *Úlfr hinn Svarti Júzki*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th to 12th C "Danish Norse". We have lowercased the byname *hinn svarti* to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.) We have added the accents to this name to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Vladisla Nikulich. Device. Gyronny argent and azure, a rustre sable.

Yzabeau d'Evreux. Name.

AN TIR

Conchobar Clarsair. Name change from Conor O Dree and device. Per fess enarched sable and vert, two flames and a harp Or.

Submitted as *Conchobhar Clairseoir*, the submitter requested an authentic name that means 'Conor the Harper' in 12th C Irish and allowed minor changes. *Conchobhar* is an Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. The Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Conchobar*. We have changed the name to this form to match the submitter's desired time period.

Clairseoir was documented as a modern Gaelic word meaning 'harper' from Dineen's *English-Irish Dictionary* (p. 90). Black (p. 153 s.n. Clarsair) gives the Gaelic form as *Clàrsair* and dates *Klerscharch*, a Scots (a language closely related to English) form of this name, to 1434. So we have a Scots form of *Clàrsair* dated to 1434 as a byname, but we have no evidence that this name was used as a byname in Irish Gaelic in the 12th C.

Donnchadh Ó Corráin & Mavis Cournane, ed., "The Annals of Ulster" (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100001/>), entry U634.1, lists *Ailill Cruidire, senathair Síil Dluthaigh* (translation: "Ailill the Harper, ancestor of Síil Dlúthaigh"). The "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 3, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005C/>), entry M1369.13, describes two men as "da saor macaomh cruitealadnach Conmaicne" (translation: "two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne"). The word *cruitealadnach* has the same root as *Cruidire*, shown as a byname in the entry from "The Annals of Ulster". From these entries, it is reasonable to assume that a harper would have been called *Cruidire* in 12th C Irish Gaelic.

The change from the submitted *Clairseoir* to *Cruidire* was felt to be a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Clàrsair*, the earlier Scottish Gaelic form of the submitted *Clairseoir*, to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

His previous name, *Conor O Dree*, is released.

Dómarr Ingvaldarson. Name and device. Or, a Thor's hammer and a chief sable.

Submitted as *Domarr Ingv{o,}ldarson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Norse and allowed minor changes. Geirr Bassi (p. 9) lists the given name as *Dómarr*. We have made this change to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. The byname *Ingv{o,}ldarson* is not quite correct. The patronymic based on the masculine name *Ingv{o,}ldr* is *Ingvaldarson* rather than *Ingv{o,}ldarson*. We have made this correction.

Glymm Mere, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four pheons conjoined at the points azure.

Heinrich Brummelbar. Name and device. Argent, on a bend between two crosses potent sable a bear rampant palewise Or.

Submitted as *Heinrich Brummbar*, the submitter requested authenticity for Deutsch (German) - Swabia 1300-1450 and allowed minor changes. The College was unable to find evidence that the form *Brummbar* is a period form. However, Bahlow (p. 66 s.n. *Brummer*) and Brechenmacher (p. 231 s.n. *Brummelbär*) both date the longer form *Brummelbar* to 1366. We have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend narrower.

Kataryna Tkach. Name and device. Argent, a pithon and on a chief azure a fret argent.

Submitted as *Kataryna Tkachecha*, *Tkachecha* was documented as the feminine form of a word meaning 'weaver' from a section of *Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian Dictionary* compiled by W. Niniows'kyi. This supports *tkachecha* as a modern Ukrainian word. It does not support *tkachecha* as a period Ukrainian byname. Rouge Scarpe found evidence for a modern Ukrainian surname that originally meant 'weaver':

[T]he byname itself is improbable, especially since there IS a Ukrainian byname that means weaver (Tkach) and it does not have to agree with the gender of the bearer. It therefore seems unlikely that *tkachikha* was ever found in period as an occupational byname. I think that the client needs to show that it was actually used. Kataryna Tkach

would be a lovely period Ukrainian name, I would think (but I have no dated documentation for Tkach either).

Given that the modern Ukrainian surname *Tkach* originally meant 'weaver', that name is much more likely to have been used as a period byname than *Tkachecha*, which has not even been shown to be a modern surname. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the byname to *Tkach* in order to register this name.

Lira of Ascalon. Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a double-bitted axe gules and an arrow argent.

Máirghr  ad inghean Fhaol  in. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per pale azure and argent, a wolf rampant charged on the shoulder with a compass star counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *M  irghr  ad ingen Fhaol  in*, this name was submitted as *M  irghr  ad Muireann ingen Fhaolain*. The second given name was dropped at Kingdom because double given names are not registerable in Gaelic.

The phrase *ingen Fhaolain* violates RfS III.1.a (which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase) because it combines the particle *ingen*, which is an Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form, with *Fhaolain*, which is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. We have changed the particle *ingen* to the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form *inghean* to resolve this issue.

Accents need to be used or omitted consistently in a Gaelic name. Therefore, we have added the accent to the byname.

Marcos de Foronda. Name.

Marie-Elisabeth de Bretagne. Name and device. Argent, a cross between four fleurs-de-lys purple.

Marie-Elisabeth de Bretagne. Badge. Per pale argent and purple, a cross fleury counterchanged.

Merouda Tremayne. Name and device. Vert, a stag rampant between three acorns Or.

Myles of Connacht. Device. Sable, an owl affronty perched on and maintaining a branch fesswise and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys sable.

Sebastian zem Sterne. Name change from holding name Sebastian of Dragon's Mist.

Submitted as *Sebastian_Sterne*, this submission is an appeal of the return of the name *Sebastian Sterne* in December 1999 for conflict with a registered name. The name cited in the return was mistakenly listed as *Sebastian Sturm  *. However, the name registered in September 1992 was *Sebastian Sturm  *, not *Sebastian Sturm  *. The LoI asserts that the German bynames *Sterne* and *Sturm* (rather than the mistakenly cited *Sturme*) are sufficiently different in both appearance and sound that the two bynames should be clear of each other.

The problem with the byname *Sterne* is that a person cannot tell if it is German or English simply by looking at the spelling *Sterne*. The pronunciation of *Sterne* depends mainly on whether *Sterne* is viewed as German or English. A German example of *Sterne* is found in Bahlow (p. 542 s.n. Stern) which dates *Walther zem Sterne* to 1255. The name *Sterne* also appears in English. A few examples of the spelling *Sterne* in English:

Reaney & Wilson (p. 427 s.n. Stern) list *Henry, William Steme* dated to 1279, 1289.

Bardsley (p. 716 s.n. Stern) dates *Henry Sterne* and *William Sterne or Steryn* to 1273, *Henry Sterne* to 1460 and *John Sterne* to 1587.

F. K. & S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602* (p. lxii), date the surname *Sterne* to 1601.

To someone who is reading the name *Sebastian Sterne*, this name may be either German or English. And it is the English version whose pronunciation is too close to the registered *Sebastian Sturm  *.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the byname to the documented *zem Sterne*, which makes the byname specifically German and clears the cited *Sebastian Sturm  * in both appearance and sound.

Seth Starr. Device. Per fess argent and gules, in fess a rose sable between two scimitars inverted addorsed Or and in chief a goutte gules.

Tir R  igh, Principality of. Branch name and device. Azure, on a saltire between four mullets of eight points argent a laurel wreath azure.

This item was submitted under the branch name of An Tir. While the principality may be administratively under An Tir, the principality's name is registered as its own entity. We have made this correction.

Submitted as *Tir Rioga, Crown Principality of*, just as the College does not track the status *Incipient*, the College also does not track *Crown* status. Therefore we have dropped the element *Crown* from this submission.

The elements contained in the name *Tir Rioga*, intended to mean 'Royal Land', were documented from a modern English-Irish/Irish-English dictionary. No evidence was presented and none was found that *rioga* would have been used in a Gaelic placename in period. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable.

The submitters indicated that if *Tir Rioga* was not registerable, their preferred alternate was *Tir R  igh*, meaning 'King's Land'. A number of period locations exist that included the element *R  igh*, including *Inis na R  igh* 'Island of the Kings', *Ath na R  igh* 'Ford of the Kings', *Druim R  igh* 'King's Ridge', and *Loch R  igh* 'King's Lake'. Given these examples, *Tir R  igh* is registerable.

There was a question raised regarding whether *Tir R  igh* should be considered a translation for the branch designator *Crown Principality*. Currently, there are very few translations for branch designators that have been registered and none of these are for groups larger than a shire. Given this historical lack of use of translations for large branch designators (to the point that no lists are available for translations of branch designators), we are unwilling to disallow registration of an otherwise acceptable name at this time.

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Cross Flury Herald.

Submitted as *Cross Flury Herald*, the LoI noted that the preferred spelling was *Flury*, but that *Fleury* was acceptable, and requested that the spelling *Flory* be avoided. Porfinn Hrólfsson found support for *Flury* as a variant of the English form *Flory*:

The OED does note the alternate spelling of Flury, but it does not date the reference. Some dated spellings are Flourré from 1420, Flory from 1483, Flurri from 1486 and Florie from 1572.

Given the range of these spellings, the submitted *Flury* is reasonable as a period English form of the documented English *Flory/Flurri*.

Arkell vom Cophus. Name and device. Quarterly argent and vert, two crosses potent in bend sable.

Submitted as *Arkell von Cophus*, examples of this byname in period either have no preposition or forms including the definite article *dem* 'the'. The reason is that a *kaufhaus* is a generic noun referring to a place where goods are bought and sold. Proper nouns such as the names of towns can take the preposition *von* when used to form locative bynames. As *kaufhaus* is not a proper noun but a generic locative reference, *von dem* 'of the' (or the contraction *vom*) is appropriate. The submitter specifically allowed the change from *von* to *vom*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Some commenters suggested that it was unnecessary to explicitly blazon the sable crosses *in bend* on this quarterly argent and vert field. Because the black crosses could be disposed in many different arrangements on the field, including *in pale* and *in fess*, it is necessary to blazon their arrangement explicitly. Had the field been *quarterly argent and sable*, then the crosses would indeed be placed *in bend* by default, since the black crosses could not overlap the black portions of the field.

Arkell vom Cophus. Household name Haus vom Cophus and badge. (Fieldless) A cross potent per pale vert and sable.

Submitted as *Haus von Cophus*, we have changed the preposition from *von* to *vom*, as the submitter specifically allows. A discussion of *von* versus *vom* in the byname *von Cophus* is given in the name registration for *Arkell vom Cophus* above. As an inherited surname may include the preposition *vom*, this house name is registerable using the construction *Haus* + inherited surname.

Avina de Saint-Vaast. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a horse rampant ermine.

Submitted as *Avin' de Saint-Vaast*, *Avin'* is a scribal abbreviation, which we do not register. We have expanded the name to the full form *Avina* in order to register this name.

Baldmuotus Sigihard. Device. Per saltire Or and vert, a saltire purpure between in pale a smith's hammer fesswise and a two-horned anvil sable.**Bronwen Fraser.** Name and device. Vert, a wolf rampant contourny and in base a fraise and on a chief embattled argent two fraises purpure.

Bronwen was upheld as SCA compatible in the Cover Letter for the December 1995 LoAR. Since F. K. & S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602* (p. xlv), date *Frasier* to 1602, this name may be viewed as a mix of an SCA compatible Welsh given name and an English surname. Therefore, this name has a weirdness for use of an SCA compatible element. Since mixing Welsh and English in a single name carries no weirdness, this name does not have a second weirdness and is registerable.

The fraises were originally blazoned as seeded of a tincture. When fraises (or similar charges, such as roses and cinquefoils) are blazoned as *seeded*, they are depicted with a roundel in the center of the flower representing the seeding. This emblazon does not show the standard heraldic seeding. Instead, it shows thin-line details of long round-ended stamens that are disposed radially on the fraise's petals. These artistic details are acceptable but should not be blazoned.

Christiane zer Buche. Name (see RETURNS for device).**Dónal Ó Dochartaigh.** Badge. Gules, a demi-dragon Or issuant from base and charged on the shoulder with a mullet sable.**Dónal Ó Dochartaigh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A demi-dragon sable charged on the shoulder with a mullet Or.**Edric de Aldebury.** Name.**Elayne MacDuncan.** Name and device. Vert, a cross clechy and on a chief argent two billets sable.**Fiametta della Rovere.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Fiametta Della Rovere*, the submission form listed the name completely in capital letters. We have changed the byname to *della Rovere* to match standard period practice and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for Italian.

Geneviève de Lironcourt. Name and device. Sable, semy of lozenges argent.

Nice device!

Godise Davidesdohtor. Name and device. Argent, a skull sable within a bordure sable mullet argent.**Hlothere Wilde.** Name.

Submitted as *Lothar Wildehaer*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th C Saxon and allowed any changes. Sommelier found an Anglo-Saxon form of the given name:

Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* cross-references Loth--- with Hloth---. Hlothere is dated to 1050 (p. 299) with the note "local Lothers" and Hlothere Hlotharius is dated 537-685.

The submitted byname *Wildehaer* seems to combine the elements *wilde* 'wild' and *haer* 'hair'. No documentation was provided and none was found that a byname meaning 'wild hair' is reasonable in Old English. The LoI noted that Kingdom had intended to change the byname to *Wildehara* (a typo caused the change to not be made to the header on the LoI). *Wildehara* combines the elements meaning 'wild' and 'hare'. Siren found examples of similarly constructed bynames in Middle English:

I would note that, while <Wildhare> is a very plausible English byname (given dated forms <Wildecate> 1176, <Wildebef> 1327, <Wildehog> 1246, and <Wyldraven> 1300, all R&W s.n. Wildblood), I'm not at all convinced that the structure is documentable to Anglo-Saxon times.

However, while these examples support a byname such as *Wildehare* in Middle English, these examples do not demonstrate a similar naming pattern in Old English. Lacking such evidence, *Wildehara* is not registerable as a byname in Old English. Gösta Tengvik, *Old English Bynames* (p. 358 s.n. Wilde), dates *Wilde* to 1066 and *Wild* to the Domesday Book. Since the submitter requested authenticity for 9th C Saxon and allowed any changes, we have changed this name to *Hlothere Wilde* in order to make this name authentic for Anglo-Saxon England and to partially comply with the submitter's request for authenticity. Since we were not able to document these name elements specifically to the 9th C due to the scarcity of surviving Old English records, we were unable to confirm that this name is completely authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

Jean Paul D'Etcheverry. Name.

The submitter is the husband of *Mylisant D'Etcheverry*, whose name is registered in this LoAR, and so may register *D'Etcheverry* via the Grandfather Clause.

Jovianus Skleros. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Jovian Skleros*, no documentation was presented for *Jovian*, only for *Iovinus*, which is listed as a masculine given name in Bardas Xiphias's article "Common Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the 6th and 7th Centuries" (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/early_byz_names.html). Metron Ariston found documentation for *Jovianus*:

Flavius Claudius Jovianus was a fourth century Roman emperor. The name was fairly clearly a cognomen. However, [it] was used as a given name by neo-Latinists in the Renaissance period as Giovanni Pontano, who died in 1503, used as the Latin form of his name Jovianus Pontanus.

As *Jovianus* is closer to the submitted *Jovian* than *Iovinus*, we have changed the given name to *Jovianus* in order to register this name.

Louis le Blaireau. Name and device. Argent, a badger passant guardant between three billets vert.

Lughaidh Mac Sheóinín. Name and device. Vert, a wolf rampant and a chief raguly Or.

Máirghr ad inghean Bhr idein. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Mairghr ad inghean Bhr idein*, the submission form included the accents in the given name. We have returned the given name to this form. The LoI cited *M'Bhr idein* as a Gaelic form given in Black (s.n. MacBridan). However, the Gaelic form listed at this location is *M'Bhr idein*, not *M'Bhr idein*. We have made this correction.

Marmeduk MacKay. Name and device. Vert, on a pile inverted throughout engrailed between two wolf's paw prints argent a dog's head coup e sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and deeper engravings on the pile inverted.

Michael Fray. Name.

Submitted as *Michael of the Fray*, the College found support for *Fray* as a patronymic byname, which would not include *of the*. Lacking evidence that *of the Fray* is a plausible period construction, it is not registerable. We have registered this name as *Michael Fray*, as the submitter allows.

M ichel mac Donnchaid. Device. Vert, on a fess argent two billets sable, a base rayonny argent.

Mylisant D'Etcheverry. Name.

A letter attached to the submission form noted that the submitter wished her given name to be *Mignon* if documentation could be found for that name. As this information was not communicated to the College in the LoI, the College was unable to provide thorough commentary on the element *Mignon*. It was found that Aryanhwy merch Catmael and Talan Gwynek's article "Names Found in Commercial Documents in Bordeaux, 1470-1520" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/bordeaux.htm>) lists *Mignon* as part of a byname in the name *Yvon le Mignon*. However, evidence of *Mignon* as part of a byname does not support use of *Mignon* as a given name. Therefore, we have left the name as the submitted *Mylisant*.

D'Etcheverry was documented as the submitter's maiden name, which she has retained as part of her legal name. The

photocopy of her driver's license shows the form *DETCHEVERRY* in the printed area while the signature shown on the driver's license shows *D'Etcheverry*. Given that the form *D'Etcheverry* is included as part of her driver's license, it is registerable.

Nigel Mac Suibhne. Name and device. Or, a fess sable overall a fret coupé vert.

Rurik the Red. Name and device. Argent, in pale three greyhounds courant within a bordure gules.

Seamus O Dubhda. Name and device. Gules, two dragon heads coupé Or and an open book argent.

Submitted as *Seamus O'Dubhda*, *O'Dubhda* mixes the Anglicized Irish *O'* with the Gaelic *Dubhda* and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name element. We have changed this element to the fully Gaelic form *Ó Dubhda* in order to register this name. Since accents must be used or omitted consistently within a Gaelic name, and no accent was included on the submitted form of the given name, we have left the accents out of this name. A fully Gaelic form that includes accents would be *Seamus Ó Dubhda*.

Servita Zola. Name and device. Argent, a dragon passant between five crosses four and one purple.

Siobhan Graym. Name.

Timothy of Glastinbury. Badge. Azure, a billet argent.

It has been requested that the long-standing SCA tradition of assuming that a submitter automatically grants himself permission to conflict should finally be enshrined, in writing, in these hallowed LoARs. Therefore, let it be explicitly known that a submitter is assumed to give himself permission to conflict with all names and armory registered to him individually or jointly. Thus, this badge is not held to conflict with the submitter's registered device, *Azure billet argent*.

Vilhjálmr hausakljúfr. Device. Per pale gules and Or, a death's head counterchanged.

Wilhelm Artzt. Name and device. Azure, on a pale between two eagles argent an eagle azure.

Submitted as *Wilhelm Arzt*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th to 17th C and did not note a language or culture (presumably it is German). *Johann Siebmachers Wappenbuch von 1605*, p. 64 (plate 44) and p. 71 (plate 51), both list *DIE ARTZT*. Therefore, we have changed the spelling of this byname to *Artzt* for the submitter's requested time period.

ARTEMISIA

Ealusaíd inghean Lughaidh. Device. Argent, a rermouse sable and on a chief azure three scorpions argent.

Francesca da Bari. Device. Per chevron barry azure and argent, and argent, in base a swallow volant sable.

Ivan Dalenirich. Name.

Máirghréd inghean Aonghusa. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Máiread ingen Aonguis*, this name was submitted as *Máiread ingen uí Aonguis*. The submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 16th C Irish and allowed any changes. Kingdom changed *ingen ui* to *ingen* because the submitter indicated that she wanted the patronymic corrected to mean *daughter of*. Kingdom dropped the accents "to match the indicated Romanization of Irish Ogham ([Woulfe], pp xlii-xliii)".

Oghamic Irish was used previous to c. 700. Forms of Irish Gaelic used after that time include accents on some letters. It is not unusual for period documents to omit those accents. For this reason, we register names that use or omit the accents consistently. Therefore, we have returned the accents to the submitted name.

Máiread is a Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form of this name, and so is not registerable. The Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form is *Máirghréd*.

The particle *ingen* is an Old Irish Gaelic and a Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form. The Early Modern Irish Gaelic form is *inghean*.

Regarding an authentic form of the byname, the most common genitive form found in the "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 3-6 (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005C/>, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D/>, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005E/>, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005F/>), is *Aonghusa*.

We have made these changes to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Stephen Other. Name.

Timothy Brother. Name and device. Azure, a tau cross Or.

Submitted as *Brother Timothy*, this name was changed at Kingdom to *Timothy Brother* with the submitter's permission because it was believed that:

The original name violates RfS VI.1, which reads, "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous." *Brother*, in this case, clearly referred to the religious title or form of address given to monks.

The problem with this name is not a presumption issue since *Brother Thomas* is no more presumptuous than a name such as

Thomas the Monk would be. In the case of this name, the element *Brother* in *Brother Timothy* is a form of address, not a name element. We do not register forms of address regardless of whether they would be presumptuous, such as *Lord* or *Mistress*, or whether they would not be presumptuous, such as *Brother* or *Goodwife*. The submitter is welcome to use *Brother*, as in *Brother Timothy*, as his preferred form of address, but this use of *Brother* is not registerable. Therefore, we have registered this name in the altered form forwarded by Kingdom.

This armory does not violate the long-standing strictures against registering a single abstract symbol. A tau cross is a standard heraldic charge in its own right.

The device does not conflict with the flag of Sweden (important non-SCA flag), *Azure, a cross Or*. The two pieces of armory are clear of conflict by RfS X.2 due to the substantial change to the type of the cross. Precedent indicates that "... there is a substantial difference between a patriarchal cross and a plain cross throughout" (LoAR of February 2000). In this precedent, adding a second crossbar to a standard four-armed cross was considered substantial difference. This case seems analogous, as the tau cross omits the visually important chiefmost arm of a cross. While period crosses showed some variety in the way that the bottommost arm was drawn (fitchy or not, for example), this license did not extend to the other three arms of the cross. It was never standard in period to remove any arm of a cross, not even the basemost. Therefore it seems reasonable to consider a tau cross to be substantially different from a default plain cross throughout.

Uilliam of Bronzehelm. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a three-armed candelabra lit Or.

This does not conflict with Alienor Kramer van den Haag, *Per pale purple and vert, a nine-armed menorah Or; the central holder enflamed argent*. There is a CD between a three-armed candelabra and a nine-armed candelabra.

This does not conflict with a badge of Eiríkr inn kengr, (*Fieldless*) *A trident Or*. Both three-armed candelabra and tridents are period heraldic charges. A candelabra much like this one, where the outside arms form a U-shaped arc with the center arm palewise, is found in the arms of von Krage on fol. 151 of Siebmacher. Tridentes are found in the same book. A similarly-outlined trident is found in the arms of von der Gabel on fol. 149. A more angularly-outlined trident is found in the arms of von Ebnet on fol. 114. Because the charges appear to be distinct in period, and have some visual difference between them, there is a CD between them.

Submitted under the name *Uilliam Stephens*.

ATENVELDT

Aleta Ara of Helsingard, the Cruel. Badge reblazon. Gules, a raven close proper perched atop and supported by a death's head argent.

The previous blazon, *Gules, a raven close proper perched upon a death's head argent. [Corvus Corax]*, did not clearly indicate that the death's head was a co-primary charge, and used the ambiguous blazon term *upon*. We have also removed the unnecessary species designation for the raven.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge. Per fess indented azure and argent, in chief four mullets of four points elongated palewise Or.

Conallán hua Mordha. Name and device. Per chevron argent and vert, two roses azure barbed and seeded and a claymore inverted proper grasped at the hilt by a gauntlet fesswise reversed argent.

Submitted as *Conlan O'Morda*, the submitter requested authenticity, but specified no language or culture and allowed any changes.

Conlan was submitted as a given name based on the Anglicized Irish byname form *O Conlan* listed in Woulfe (p. 475 s.n. Ó Conalláin), who dates the Anglicized Irish forms *O Connellane* and *O Conlan* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Not all Ó and Mac surnames in Gaelic derive from a given name, so this type of derivation can be problematic. In this case, the byname Ó *Connalláin* derives from the masculine given name *Conallán*, which was a diminutive of *Conall* that was used in the 9th to 10th C. An example of *Conallán* used as a given name is found in Donnchadh Ó Corráin & Mavis Cournane, ed., "The Annals of Ulster" (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100001/>), entry U882.4, which lists *Conallan m. Maele Duin*. Lacking any evidence that *Conallán* survived as a given name into the period when Anglicized Irish was used, *Conlan* is not plausible as an Anglicized Irish given name. We have changed the given name in this submission to the Gaelic form *Conallán* in order to register this name.

The submitted byname *O'Morda* is a combination of the Anglicized Irish *O'* and the Gaelic *Morda* and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. As the submitter requested authenticity, we have changed this byname to the fully Gaelic form *hua Mordha* based on "The Annals of Ulster", entry U1026.6, which lists *Aimhirgin H. Mordha, ri Loigsi* (*H.* is a scribal abbreviation for *hua*, which later became *Ua* and finally *Ó*).

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line so that the bottom of the line extends lower on the field.

Cosimo Orsini. Device. Argent, on a bend vert between two brown bears rampant the basemost contourny proper three fleurs-de-lys Or.

Eden Blacksmith. Name and device. Or semy of apples gules slipped and leaved vert, a single-horned anvil sable.

Gaston Trévoux. Badge. Per fess vert and sable, two owl's heads cabossed argent.

Nathaniel Grendel the Red. Name and device. Argent, an hourglass between in fess two pheons points outward gules.

The only documentation provided for the byname *the Red* was "The byname is a descriptive epithet." This is woefully inadequate and is cause for return. By Laurel precedent, the College is not required to look up documentation that is not adequately summarized on the LoI. In this case, members of the College went out of their way to dig up this information. For the benefit of both the submitter and the members of the College who took on this extra work, we are registering this name as an exception to the requirement that all submitted documentation be properly and adequately summarized on the

LoI. Kingdom submissions heralds should be aware that inadequate summarization of supporting documentation has been and will continue to be a reason for return.

The College of Arms generally felt that the hourglass would be more recognizable with vertical posts on the sides of the frame. This hourglass is drawn with the standard top and bottom plate, but without any vertical side posts holding the top and bottom plates together. However, hourglasses without side posts were noted to be a "standard Society depiction" of an hourglass, so this depiction is acceptable: "...with the hourglass drawn in one of its standard Society depictions (i.e., without the posts)" (LoAR 26 November 1989). We encourage the submitter to draw future renditions of the hourglass with the posts to enhance the identifiability of the charge.

Renee Claymore. Name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, two martlets and a claymore inverted counterchanged.

Submitted as *Renée Claymore*, *Renée* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. The photocopy provided of her driver's license shows *Renée* to be her legal middle name. (Her signature included as part of the license only includes *R.* as her middle initial.) We have changed this name to the form *Renee* shown in the submitted documentation (her driver's license) in order to register this name.

If the submitter provides alternate documentation showing *Renée* as her legal name, we will happily register that form.

The only documentation provided for *Claymore* in the LoI was:

Claymore comes from Deaton Claymore, the head of the household with whom the lady is affiliated; His Grace has provided a letter of permission to use that element of his registered name.

Unless the submitter is an immediate family member (and that's legal family member, not SCA household family) the Grandfather Clause is inapplicable. As no documentation has been provided for such a relationship, there was no usable documentation provided for *Claymore*.

Sommelier provided documentation for *Claymore* as a constructed placename:

I was unable to find any evidence that Claymore is a valid surname and treating it as a constructed locative is iffy. Ekwall gives *môr* (p 330) as OE, 'moor, waste upland; fen' and states "The usual meaning is 'fen'. 'Waste upland' is seen in Dartexmore and the like". Moorsholm (p. 330) is glossed as '(At) the moorhouses.' Moor is here 'waste upland'. Clay- is a common element (see p. 110) meaning *clayey*, e.g. Claybrooke (clayey brook), Claycoton (Coton in the clayey district), Claydon (clayey hill), Claygate (possible gate leading to the clayey district), Clayton (tûn on clayey soil), Clee (from clay, clayey soil). Thus Claymoor or Claymore could be a "clayey waste" and serve as an unmarked locative. The previously cited Moorsholm is found as Morehusum in the Domesday Book, indicating that the *more* spelling is period.

Given this information, *Claymore* is registerable as a byname referring to a location.

By Laurel precedent, the College is not required to look up documentation that is not adequately summarized on the LoI. In this case, Sommelier and Clarion (and other members of the College) went out of their way to dig up supporting documentation for this element. It is this information, and only this information, that allows us to register this name at this time. Kingdom submissions heralds should be aware that inadequate summarization of supporting documentation has been and will continue to be a reason for return.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line with a steeper angle and somewhat lower on the field, so that the field division balances the two halves of the field. Please also advise the submitter to draw the martlets larger.

Some commenters inquired about the depiction of the martlet in this emblazon. The College should note that martlets across Europe are drawn in varying depictions. The standard English depiction is based on a swallow, with its slim body and long forked tail. However, the depictions on the continent and even in Scotland more resemble a European blackbird (with a thrush-like shape) or a lark. Neither of these birds have long forked tails, and both types of bird have stouter bodies than the swallow. In all cases, a martlet is drawn without visible feet, although the way that this 'footlessness' is depicted also varies from period emblazon to period emblazon. Martlets may be drawn with forked 'leg stubs', coupéd 'leg stubs', and probably other leg variations. The important thing in drawing a martlet is that the legs should not end in clawed bird's feet.

Shaun of the Forrest. Device. Argent semy of pine trees proper, two bendlets azure.

ATLANTIA

Constanza de Talavera. Name change from Tatiana Miroslavovna (see RETURNS for device).

Her previous name, *Tatiana Miroslavovna*, is released.

Elspet Byndelase. Name.

Elspeith Macalpin. Device. Vert, a hare sejant erect and a sinister tierce Or.

Eógan Mac Ailpín. Device. Vert, a hare sejant erect contourny and a dexter tierce argent.

Finn de Kirkpatrick. Name and device. Quarterly counterermine and vert, in bend sinister four swords inverted argent.

Submitted as *Finn_Kirkpatrick*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th to 12th C Irish. As submitted, this name combined a Gaelic given name with a Scottish placename in Scots (a language closely related to English). In period, a name would have been written all in Gaelic or all in Scots depending upon the language of the document in question. We have changed the byname to the form *de Kirkpatrick* dated to 1194-1211 in Black (p. 407 s.n. Kirkpatrick) for authenticity for the submitter's requested time period. Lacking examples of *Kirkpatrick* used in Ireland in period, we were unable to make this name completely authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

Melchior of Saint Georges. Badge. Per saltire argent and sable, a bordure embattled azure.

The badge was submitted under the name *Melchior der Grauwulf*, which was returned in June 2002. The badge is being registered under the holding name created at that time for the registration of the device.

Miguel Estevan de Cabra. Device. Azure, two goats combattant between three mullets argent.

Nice standard European armory, with a good cant on the surname.

The submitter may be interested to know that in Iberian armory, mullets of six and eight points are found almost exclusively.

Otel Altunat. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C. Kipchak and allowed minor changes. The LoI stated that:

Both elements of the name are documented from the "Codex Cumanicus" (ISBN 975-428-033-0), which is a "12th to 13th Century multi-lingual composition of several related books spanning several years and authors". Modern scholars tend to define it into two parts, an "Interpreter's Book" and a "Missionary's Book", the former of which is a multi-lingual glossary and the latter mostly translations of contemporary Christian texts. Large portions, if not the entire document [...] is available at <http://www.eurasia-news.com/erc/002cam.htm>.

Nebuly provided information regarding this source:

The client has not documented a Kipchak name, but a Cumanian name. Records of nomadic Turkic tribes in Eastern Europe are often confused about the names of groups, but as far as I can tell from the sources I have (mostly written originally in Hungarian or in English by Hungarians) the Kipchak were a group that settled in the Caucasus and whose descendent peoples (Kumyk, Balkar, & Karachai) live in Dagestan today (Dalby, p337). A related people, the Cumanians, fled the Mongol invasion and settled in Hungary under the protection of the Magyar king Béla IV in the late 13th century (Horváth, p39ff). All of the names cited in the LoI are Cumanian leaders from this time period. The *Codex Cumanicus* is also a document written in Cumanian, not Kipchak. This works in the submitter's favor, since the Cumanians settled in Europe, and there are records from Hungary of individuals with the byname *Kun* (Cumanian). These records date from the 15th and 16th centuries, after the assimilation of the Cumanians into western culture, so the given names of these individuals are unhelpfully Christian.

We just don't know that much about early Cumanian names, so I think the submitter should be given the benefit of the doubt.

This information provides evidence of sufficient contact between cultures of Western Europe and Cumanian to allow registration of a Cumanian name. As we have no evidence of these elements in Kipchak, we do not know if the submitted name is authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

Robert of Windmaster's Hill. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a stag's head cabossed and on a chief argent three Celtic crosses sable.

Submitted under the name *Robert Maccuswell*.

Roesia de Blakehall. Name and device. Vert, a saltire parted and fretted argent between a rose and three hearts Or all within an orle argent.

Submitted as *Roesia of Blackhall*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 13th C England. Reaney & Wilson (p. 47 s.n. Blackhall) dates *Robert de Blakehall* to 1221. We have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Some commenters asked whether it was necessary to blazon the saltire as "within and conjoined to" the orle. "It is standard SCA practice for an ordinary within an orle or double tressure to stop at the inside of the surrounding charge" (LoAR August 2001). See that LoAR for further details of period practices for orles combined with ordinaries.

Roesia de Blakehall. Badge. Vert, a saltire parted and fretted within an orle argent.

DRACHENWALD

Anna von den Quellen. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Björn of Drei Eichen. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, a gorges vert overall a Thor's hammer gules.

Submitted under the name *Björn Thorvaldson*.

Elsa Snakenborgh. Name.

Eyba Øndirsdatter Skram. Name.

Gabrielle de Nouyers. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gabrielle de Noyers*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 14th C France. *Gabrielle* came into use in France in late period. A 16th C example of this name can be found in Perouas, L.; B. Barrière, B.; J. Boutier, J.-C. Peyronnet; and J. Tricard, *Léonard, Marie, Jean et les Autres: Les Prénoms en Limousin depuis un Millénaire*. Dauzat & Rostaing (p. 498 s.n. Nocarío) date *Nouyers* to 1236. We have changed the byname to use this form to partially meet her request for authenticity. Lacking evidence that *Gabrielle* was used in France in the 13th or 14th C, we were unable to make

this name authentic for her desired time period.

Guido vom Driesch. Name and device. Quarterly gules and Or, a rose counterchanged.

Julienne la tamuse. Name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, a fret and in base a bar coupé argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Julienne la Tamuse*, both the submission form and the submitted documentation showed the byname as *la tamuse*. We have made this correction.

Kirsten Øndirdatter Skram. Name and device. Or, a rabbit's head cabossed sable jessant-de-lys gules.

Luneta Scharnweber. Name and device. Per bend vert and sable, on a roundel Or a dragon statant to sinister sable.

Magnus den fromme. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Martin the Mercenary. Name.

Odd Biörnsson. Name and device. Vert, a bend sable fimbriated and in chief a ship under sail argent.

Oriane d'Avallon. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sunburst argent a pearled coronet azure.

The submitter is a court baroness and entitled to use a coronet.

Sigrídh Bryniulfsdóttir. Name and device. Per fess argent and Or, an elephant passant between three seablatter azure.

Toke Tønstoft. Name.

Submitted as *Toke Tunetoft*, the byname was changed to a form based on documented period examples in order to register this name.

William of Llanwarne. Name and device. Paly argent and azure, on a bend gules three pheons inverted Or.

Nice device!

KRAKEN

Spain. Flag (important non-SCA armory). Argent, a saltire raguly gules.

This armory was a prominent Spanish flag from the 16th C through 1843. The flag was used variously as an ensign, a jack, and a national flag. The College felt that this was prominent enough to protect, and as a national flag, it is in one of the standard classes of armory which the SCA protects.

This flag originated as a Burgundian badge of two ragged staves in saltire gules, found in the late Middle Ages. This badge, a symbol of Philip I, Duke of Burgundy, became a Spanish symbol when Philip's son, Charles I, became King of Spain. When the badge of two ragged staves in saltire was placed throughout on a white background, it became this flag.

LAUREL

Visconti, Duke of Milan. Device rebazon (important non-SCA arms). Argent, a serpent glissant palewise azure (sometimes vert) (sometimes crowned Or) vorant an infant (sometimes a demi-man) gules.

The College felt that there was sufficient evidence showing that the Visconti predominantly used an azure serpent in period that this form should be protected. Because the previous blazon, *Argent, a serpent glissant palewise vert (sometimes crowned Or) vorant an infant (sometimes a demi-man) gules*, already had alternate phrasing in parentheses, we have continued this practice with the new blazon.

The College was somewhat divided as to whether the version using the vert serpent should be retained. Less evidence has been provided for the Visconti's use of a vert serpent, but there is some such evidence. There is one banner, of Massimiliano Sforza in the beginning of the 16th C, which is found as an illustration both in Neubecker's *Heraldry, Sources Symbols and Meanings* (p. 130), and in Lorenzo Caratti di Valfrei's *Araldica*. The banner depicts the serpent as vert. There is azure elsewhere on the banner, so the vert is not a faded blue pigment but a genuinely different color. An article by François Velde on Italian heraldry, titled "Heraldry in Pre-Unification Italy" (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/national/italy2.htm#lombardia>), blazons the Visconti arms as *Argent, a serpent vert (crowned) swallowing a child gules*. Because of the examples using a vert serpent, and because there was likely some compelling evidence for initially protecting the version with the vert serpent, it is probably prudent to continue to protect the vert version as well as the azure version.

MERIDIEN

Caspar Krieger. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Cecilia di Silvestri. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Edward de Molay. Badge. Or, a brown otter's head erased close proper.

Kazetani Kiyotora. Device. Argent, a cherry blossom transfixd by an arrow all within an orle azure.

Leon Jeronimo Suarez. Name and device. Or, a pair of compasses sable and in base a phoenix gules.

Lucia filia Fausti. Device. Azure, on a fess argent between three pots Or, three bunches of grapes purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Marion Glen, Shire of. Branch name and device. Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a bend sinister embattled counter-embattled between a bee and a laurel wreath Or.

Maudeleyn Godeliva Taillour. Name and device. Azure, a saltire argent ermined gules between four pairs of scissors Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for English and allowed minor changes. All of the submitted elements of this name were documented to 13th C England. However, double given names were a late-period development in English and so are not authentic for 13th C English. Since unmarked matronymics were used in England, the submitted name may be considered as a given name + unmarked matronymic byname + occupational byname, which is authentic for the 13th C.

MIDDLE

Ashby Turley. Device. Purpure semy-de-lys, in fess two sea-dogs rampant Or.

Ashby Turley. Badge. Purpure, in fess two sea-dogs rampant and in base a fleur-de-lys Or.

Berach mac Arailt Oicc. Name and device. Barry azure and argent, three gouttes d'Or one and two.

Brice Colquhoun. Household name Fellowship of the Oaken Blade.

Dragano da Monte. Name.

Good name!

Edyth Miller. Name.

Good name!

Eiríkr Ívarrson h{o,}ggvandi. Device. Per fess dovetailed gules and sable, an axe fesswise and a bull's head cabossed Or.

Flame, Barony of the. Badge. Sable estencely Or, a flamberge gules hilted and the blade enflamed Or.

The design of a sword with a blade which is (effectively) of flame is grandfathered to the branch.

Julianna de Pardieu. Device. Purpure semy-de-lys, a unicorn rampant argent.

Margyt Withycombe. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Morgan of Anglesey. Device change. Per chevron purpure and vert, three bees within a bordure Or.

The submitter's previous device, *Quarterly purpure and vert, a sea-horse and a bordure wavy argent*, is released.

Mwynwen Ysginidd. Badge. (Fieldless) A strawberry argent.

Negan Arslan. Name.

Sibán ingen Chártaig. Device. Azure, an escarbuncle Or and a bordure Or semy of shamrocks vert.

Simonis Adriane. Device. Azure, on a pale Or between two swords inverted argent, a cat rampant sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pale narrower. The College had some questions about the identifiability of the wildcat on the pale, but the full sized emblazon is drawn quite identifiably.

Threewalls, Canton of. Device. Per fess vert and sable, a fess breasted between a chalice and a laurel wreath Or.

Vivienne de la Chartreuse. Device change. Purpure, a unicorn rampant argent and a chief lozengy vert and argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Azure, a unicorn rampant argent and a chief lozengy purpure and argent*, is released.

OUTLANDS

Alasdair na Fésóicce. Device. Per saltire gules and sable, a bend sinister ermine.

Arslan Batujin. Name.

Beatrice Carmela Mercante. Badge. Per bend sinister Or and gules, a fleur-de-lys and a bee counterchanged.

Béla Kós. Device. Per bend argent and sable, a hawk stooping and a skull counterchanged.

Caerthe, Barony of. Badge. Or, a dragon passant gules and a chief embattled sable.

Cathyn Fitzgerald. Device change. Per bend rayonny gules and sable.

His previous device, *Lozengy couped in fess gules and argent, on a pale Or a sword inverted azure*, is retained as a badge.

Catrin von Berlin. Name and device. Gules, three bat-winged cats sejant affronty wings displayed and a chief Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1550-1590s Germany. The College was unable to find examples of forms of *Katherine* in German in the 16th C. This is likely mainly due to lack of accessibility of records for that time period. Earlier forms were found in Brechenmacher (s.n. Kathr(e)iner), which dates *Katharina Kathrinerin* to 1420, and in Talan Gwynek's article "Medieval German Given Names From Silesia" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/>), s.n. Katherine, which dates *Katherin* to 1337 and *Katheryn* to 1383. Red Hawk also found that "Socin, pg. 91, shows several variations of <Katherina> [1245, 1256, 1283, 1288, 1290; <Katrina> 1286; <Katerina> 1287, 1290, 1291, 1294, 1300; <Chaterina> 1299; <Katerine> 1276, 1278, 1296, 1297; and <Keterina> 1294". Given these examples, *Katrin* is plausible as a period German diminutive of *Katherine*. As variation between an initial *C* and *K* was documented for German given names in period, *Catrin* is also plausible.

Since we were unable to find evidence that *Catrin* was definitely used in German in period, we were unable to confirm that this name is authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Ceara McCain. Name.

Chinua Al-Naran. Device. Per bend wavy gules and Or, a sun counterchanged.

Corwin Roberts. Name and device. Sable, a pall inverted between two dragons combattant and a phoenix issuant from base Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for English. *Corwin* is SCA compatible as a given name. In period, it is an English surname. Lacking evidence that it was used in period as a given name, we were unable to make this authentic as requested by the submitter.

Daniel Larke del Glen. Name change from holding name Daniel of the Outlands.

Fergus MacLennan. Device. Quarterly embattled vert and Or, in bend two wolves salient argent and in bend sinister two Celtic crosses vert.

Fergus McCain. Name.

George Woulfryth. Name.

Georgius de Canterburie. Name.

Submitted as *Georgius of Canterbury*, the submitter requested authenticity for English. *Georgius* is a Latinized form of the name *George*. In period records, a name that is culturally English would typically be recorded completely in Latin or completely in Middle English depending upon the language of the record in which the name is recorded. Mills s.n. Canterbury dates the form *Canterburie* to 1086. A fully Latinized form of this name would be *Georgius de Canterburie*. A fully Middle English form of this name would be *George of Canterburie*. As the Latinized form is the closer of these to the submitted form, we have changed this name to a fully Latinized form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Isabella Francesca Niccola di Giovanni. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th C Italian and allowed minor changes. While registerable, the use of three given names in Italian is not typical in period. To date, only one example has been found. The registration of *Arianna Rosa Christina Veneziano* (registered February 1996) was supported by documentation that *Catherine de' Medici* was christened *Caterina Maria Romola*. This single example of three given names in Italian makes three given names registerable, though a weirdness.

This name was submitted as three given names and a patronymic byname. As this name only has a total of four elements, it is not affected by the bar against five element names in Italian (ruled unregistrable in September 1992 with the return of *Marco Giovanni Drago Bianco Vento*).

Jehannette de Courcelles. Name.

Katrein Adler. Device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, in bend three cinquefoils counterchanged.

Kolfinna knýtir. Name.

Submitted as *Kolfinna Knýtir*, we have changed the byname to lowercase to match the documentation and to comply with the requirement that most descriptive bynames in Old Norse be written in lowercase (see the October 2002 Cover Letter for more details).

Niall MacTaggart. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a cross crosslet fitchy and a scorpion argent.

Patrick Olyveyr. Device. Or, a chevron ployé vert between two pairs of swords in saltire gules and a compass star azure.

Petru cel Rau. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, in saltire a rose slipped and leaved Or and a dagger inverted proper.

Rhiannon ferch Iorwerth. Badge reblazon (for Tylwyth y Gigfran Dywyll). (Fieldless) A raven sable perched atop and supported by an equal-armed Celtic cross purple.

Her previous blazon, (*Fieldless*) *A raven sable perched upon an equal-armed Celtic cross purple*, did not clearly indicate that the Celtic cross was co-primary, and used the ambiguous blazon term *upon*.

Robert fitz Ralph. Name.

Scholast Michel. Name and device. Vert, a dragon Or and a bordure Or semy of closed books palewise vert garnished Or.

Tat'iana Travina. Name and device. Azure, a hippopotamus statant within a bordure argent.

This does not conflict with Diarmuid mac Nessa, *Azure, a boar statant and a bordure rayonny argent*. There is a CD between a correctly drawn hippopotamus and a correctly drawn boar. While this hippo is drawn with some resemblance to a pig, the resemblance is not so strong as to remove the CD on the grounds of poor art. Diarmuid's boar is a properly drawn heraldic lean and mean boar that cannot be visually confused with this hippo. There is a second CD for removing the complex line from the bordure.

Thomas de Carisbourg. Device. Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated argent overall a Latin cross fleury Or.

Póra Hrónaarsdóttir. Name and device. Per fess azure and argent, a sunburst inverted and a dragon displayed counterchanged.

Wilham of Caer Galen. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in base a heart gules and on a chief sable a pair of armored arms embowed respectant each maintaining a dagger Or.

Some commenters felt that this device might be presumptuous in combination with the submitter's originally-submitted Douglas surname. A single well-known branch of the Douglas family is protected in the SCA as important non-SCA arms under three blazons, representing the armory of that branch of the family at different times. The first blazon, *Argent, on a chief azure three mullets argent*, was that branch's earliest coat. They later added the heart, resulting in the protected arms *Argent, a heart gules and on a chief azure three mullets argent*. They then received an augmentation, resulting in the protected arms *Argent, a heart gules and on a chief azure three mullets argent, for augmentation, the heart crowned proper*. However, there were a wide variety of Douglas arms in period, and only one branch of the family has its arms protected as important non-SCA arms. One large branch of the family uses a gules chief and various differences deriving from those arms. In both the blue- and red-chief branches of the Douglas family, one finds various kinds of differences, including changing the number of the mullets, indenting the chief, and changing the field tincture. There is therefore no reason to believe that this armory, with a sable chief, and a different type and tincture of tertiary charge, is in the least presumptuous when combined with the Douglas surname. The device alludes to the Douglasses, but does not presume on them.

Please advise the submitter that if he wants to keep his original blazon, which did not explicitly place the heart in base, he should resubmit the device with the heart drawn larger and centered on the field.

Submitted under the name *Wilham of Douglas*.

Yazida bint Zarif. Name and device. Ermine, two goats clymant addorsed within a bordure sable.

Zulaikha bint Zuhair. Name.

TRIMARIS

Aliyyah bint al-Azhar. Name and device. Or, on a bend sable between two fleurs-de-lys gules three crescents palewise Or.

Æthelwynn Rædwulfesdohter. Device. Argent, a wolf rampant gules and on a chief wavy sable three estoiles argent.

Diamanda Beauchamp of Meryfield. Name and device. Gules semy-de-lys, a dragon segreant and a point pointed Or.

Submitted as *Diamanda de Beauchamp of Meryfield*, submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed minor changes. As submitted, this name contained two locative bynames that both included prepositions. The most recent precedent regarding such a construction is:

Submitted as *Stephen de Montfort of Huntington*, no evidence was found that a name consisting of two locative bynames, both containing the prepositions *de* or *of*, is plausible in English. In cases of English names with what seems to be two locative bynames, the first is almost certainly an inherited surname and the second is a true locative. We have, therefore, dropped *de* in order to follow this pattern and register the name.

Similarly, we have dropped *de* in this submission in order to register this name.

All the elements of this name were documented as English. Lacking evidence that they were used in Ireland, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

Domhnall Ó Coileáin. Device. Per pale azure and sable, a mace within a bordure Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider.

Earnwulf Ælfgaressune. Name.

There was some question regarding whether this byname needed to be *Ælfbares sunu* to match the submitted documentation, which dated the form *Ælfbares sunu* to 1049-58 in Gösta Tengvik, *Old English Bynames* (p. 149 s.n. *Ælfbares sunu*). Tengvik dates *Æðelfand Æðelmæres sune* to c. 1006 (p. 150 s.n. *Æðelmæres sune*) and *Lefstan Coccusune* to 1087-98 (p. 153 s.n. *Coccusune*). Given these examples, the submitted *Ælfbaresune* is a valid variant of the documented *Ælfbares sunu*.

Lethann Fhind. Name.

Submitted as *Lethann Find*, the descriptive byname omitted lenition, which occurs in feminine bynames in Gaelic. We have made this correction.

Madallaine Isabeau de Cat. Device. Sable, on a chevron gules fimbriated between three lion's faces a fleur-de-lys argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with François Baptiste Lerénard, *Sable, on a chevron gules fimbriated between three fox's masks a fleur-de-lys argent*.

Máire Ruadh. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Muirgius mac Con Mara hui Ségdai. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Richard MacKenzie. Device. Azure, a sagittary passant and in chief three compass stars argent.

Sa'ad ibn Muhammad. Name (see RETURNS for device).

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK

ÆTHELMEARC

Briag ap Ithail ap Maelgwn. Device. Argent, a wolf's head erased contourny gules and on a chief azure three arrows palewise argent.
The device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Mathias ap Morgan. Device. Vert, a fern frond argent.

The default SCA fern frond has a long triangular shape with fine horizontal cuts. The stem of the frond is at the center of the base of the triangle. The charge therefore is very similar in outline to that of a standard heraldic fir or pine tree. Because a fern frond has not been demonstrated to be a period charge, its type difference from other charges is determined, per RfS X.4.e, on solely visual grounds. There is too strong a resemblance between a heraldic fir tree and a fern frond to allow difference on solely visual grounds. Therefore, this conflicts with Marina MacChruiter, *Vert, a fir tree eradicated ermine*. There is only one difference, for changing the tincture of the charge.

Note that there are many shapes of fern fronds found in nature. If a decidedly different shape of fern frond from the default is desired by a submitter, the type of fern must be blazoned explicitly. The acceptability of such alternate sorts of fern will be determined in the standard manner for any new charge.

Morien ap Rhys of Cardiff. Badge. (Fieldless) A triskele within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

The triskele in this armory is drawn unacceptably. It has corners in the middle of each arm, as if each arm of the triskele ended in a scythe blade and handle, with a sharp angle where the "blade" joined the "handle". A triskele should be drawn with smoothly curved arms.

Please advise the submitter that the 'negative space' between the arms of the unusually-drawn triskele and the annulet is reminiscent of the comma-shaped design elements found in Japanese mon known as *tomoe*. Tomoe are not considered compatible with European heraldry and are not considered acceptable for use in the SCA (for more details, see the LoAR of November 1992, p. 15, Atlantia returns, Takeo Niro).

Tomasia da Collina Ventoso. Name.

Collina Ventoso was submitted as a hypothetical placename meaning 'Windy Hill'. The elements were documented from a modern Italian-English/English-Italian dictionary that supports *collina* and *ventoso* as words in modern Italian. It does not support these words as elements in period placenames. Kraken provided commentary on the construction of this placename:

The term *collina* "range of hills" doesn't seem to be used in Italian placenames. I did a lot of research on this when doing my own byname (originally *Collinaureo*), and the terms used are *Coll(e)*- "hill" and *Mont(e)*- "mountain." *Ventoso* is also a bit verbose, though we do have places such as Montefiascone and Montepulciano. For "hill of wind" I recommend *Collevento* (placenames like this seem to just stick the two nouns together).

Maridonna Benvenuti found evidence of a place named *Poggio al Vento*, 'Hill of Wind' in period. It is included in the byname of *Iacopo di messer Gregorio da Poggio al Vento* (http://www.geocities.com/emilioweb/p_crfm07.htm) who died in 1301.

Given this information, this name would be registerable as *Tomasia da Collevento* or *Tomasia da Poggia al Vento*. However, we were unable to change the submitted name to one of these forms in order to register this name: changing the name to either of these forms is dramatic enough that it is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Her device has been registered under the name *Tomasia of Æthelmearc*.

AN TIR

Máirghr ad inghean Fhaol in. Badge. (Fieldless) A compass star per pale azure and argent.

Conflict with Eric Blaxton, *Quarterly argent, scaly sable, and azure, a mullet of four points counterchanged azure and argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field but there is no type difference between a compass star and a mullet of four points: "As neither a compass star nor a mullet of four points are period charges, and they differ only by the addition of the lesser points, there is not a CD between a mullet of four points and a compass star" (LoAR January 2001).

ANSTEORRA

Christiane zer Buche. Device. Per pale azure and vert, a tree blasted and coup ed argent.

Conflict with a badge of the Middle Kingdom for the Order of the Silver Oak, *Purple, an oak tree blasted eradicated argent, fructed Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no difference for adding fructing. There is no difference for the tincture change implicit in adding fructing of a different tincture, as this affects much less than half the charge's tincture. There is also no difference between a coup ed tree and an eradicated tree.

Domhnall Dubh   Ruairc. Device. Azure, a bend sinister between an eagle rising wings addorsed and a dragonfly Or.

Conflict with Blair Dubois, *Azure, a bend sinister between a cat sejant guardant and a dove close Or*. There is one CD for changing the type of the secondary charges. There is no additional difference for changing charge posture. There is not a meaningful posture comparison either between birds and cats (per the charges in chief) or between birds and insects (per the charges in base). We do allow meaningful posture difference between groups of unlike charges if both groups can be said, for example, to have a meaningful addorsed posture versus a respectant posture, but that is not possible in this armorial

comparison.

Jovianus Skleros. Device. Azure, a chi-rho throughout within a bordure Or.

The defining example of an SCA heraldic chi-rho is in the device of Basilius Phocas, *Gules, a chi-rho argent within an orle of bezants*. It shows the proportions we would expect of a chi-rho in normal iconography; the chi (x-shaped part) is wider than, but not as tall as, the rho (p-shaped part). In this emblazon the chi-rho is not, in fact, throughout (as originally blazoned) since the top of the rho does not touch the top of the field. Thus, the chi is taller than the rho. In addition, the rho is extremely elongated, making it difficult to identify as a rho or any other heraldic charge. The chi appears to be a saltire and has lost its identifiability as part of a chi-rho symbol. On the whole the combination of chi and rho has lost its identifiability, and must therefore be returned by RfS VIII.3.

Katerina von Halberstadt. Badge. (Fieldless) A swan contourny argent.

Conflict with a badge of Beyatah Robakovna, *Per bend Or and sable, a goose counter-statant, wings elevated, head lowered, argent*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference between the postures of the birds, which only differ in how high the head is held. There is no difference between a goose and a swan.

ARTEMISIA

Khalisa bint Muthanna. Name.

Khalisa was documented as an undated Arabic feminine name meaning "pure, true, real" from Salahuddin Ahmed, *A Dictionary of Muslim Names*. Metron Ariston found evidence of *Khalisa* as a place name in period:

I'd really like to see some evidence for the use of the given name as a given name in period since it was definitely used as a locative name in our period, being effectively a capital of Muslim Sicily at one point: "In 325/937, Khalid bin Ishaq, the governor of Sicily laid foundation of a new city, called Khalisa, near Palermo. Its structure and design almost resembled the city of Mahdiya. The chiefs of Sicily and other officials mostly lived in Khalisa, where most of the administration was controlled." (ismaili.net/histoire/history05/history525.html). This locative usage appears fairly common in the Muslim world even today since al-Khalisa appears not only in lists of Palestinian villages destroyed in 1948 (www.badil.org/Statistics/1948/pal48_safad.htm), but also as a village in the Baghdad Province of Iraq (www.iraqwaterproject.com/facilities/WaterPlantChoices.htm).

Many Arabic given names came into use in the modern era. Since *Khalisa* has been shown to be a place name in period, there is no reason to assume that its use as a given name was not derived from the placename in modern times. Therefore, the evidence that *Khalisa* is a modern name is insufficient to suggest that it is plausible as a feminine given name in period. Barring such evidence, *Khalisa* is not registerable.

Uilliam Stephens. Name.

This name conflicts with *William (Samuel) Stevenson*, "Canadian-born millionaire industrialist whose role as Britain's intelligence chief in the Western Hemisphere in World War II was chronicled in *A Man Called Intrepid* (1979)", who has his own entry in the online Encyclopedia Britannica. There is insufficient difference in both sound and appearance between *William* and *Uilliam*. *Stephens* and *Stevenson* conflict just as the example of *Richards* versus *Richardson* does in RfS V.1.a.ii.(a).

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Uilliam of Bronzehelm*.

ATENVELDT

Sundragon, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) A rainbow gules, argent, azure, Or and purple clouded azure surmounted by an acorn proper.

The acorn lies almost entirely on the underlying rainbow. Overall charges on fieldless badges should have a very small area of overlap with the underlying charge. This needs to be returned for redesign. It seems unlikely, given the shapes of acorns and rainbows, that the problem could be solved with a simple redrawing.

The acorn was originally blazoned as a *sprouted*. The small green leaves are issuant from the cap of the acorn. They are too insignificant to blazon, and in addition, acorns sprout from the other end of the nut. We have therefore omitted the term from the blazon. Please advise the submitters to omit the sprout issuing from the acorn cap in future submissions.

Sundragon, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) A rainbow gules, argent, azure, Or and purple, clouded azure surmounted by a heart gules.

The heart lies almost entirely on the underlying rainbow. Overall charges on fieldless badges should have a very small area of overlap with the underlying charge. This needs to be returned for redesign. It seems unlikely, given the shapes of heart and rainbows, that the problem could be solved with a simple redrawing.

ATLANTIA

Alissende ferch Llywelyn. Name.

This name conflicts with *Alysaundra ferch Llewelyn* (registered in October 1985). The change in pronunciation between *Alissende* and *Alysaundra* is insufficient.

Constanza de Talavera. Device change. Gyronny of six arrondy sable and Or, a sallet reversed within a mascle fleury at the points argent.

The helmet depicted here is not a sallet or any other standard period type of helmet. A sallet has a rounded top that then

flares outwards towards the base of the neck, almost like a brimmed hat with the brim pulled down to cover the bottom of the face and the neck. In contrast, the helm depicted here has a noticeable chin portion, and is then inset for a long sloping "neck covering" portion. Neither of these features are part of a sallet helm. The helmet shown here has some indistinct sort of crest or other structural element at the top of the helmet, which is not standard for a sallet. Without documentation for this sort of helm, it may not be registered.

The submitter marked this submission as a new device, but she has a registered device, *Per saltire gules and Or, in pale two lozenges ployé argent*. The registered device continues to be registered to her since this submission was not registered. Please instruct her, on resubmission, to indicate whether she wishes to maintain her current device as a badge if the new device passes, or whether she wishes to release her current device.

Nimenefeld, Canton of. Device. Gules, a garb within a laurel wreath and on a chief Or a demi-sun issuant from the line of division gules.

The demi-sun, where it issues from the line of division of the chief, extends over half way across the line. Since the demi-sun is the same tincture as the field, this obscures the identifiability both of the demi-sun and of the chief. This must therefore be returned under RfS VIII.3. This is an extension of a previous precedent which did not allow this design with the demi-sun throughout on the chief:

A demi-sun throughout on a chief must have good contrast with the charge upon which it lies (the chief). It will automatically by definition have poor contrast with the field which it adjoins (assuming that the field is not neutral). This will be permissible so long as the demi-sun is not of the same tincture as the field." (CL November 30 1990 p.1)

Please advise the submitters, on resubmission, to draw the laurel wreath so that it is round and has only a small gap, or no gap at all, between the tips of the branches.

Robert Maccuswell. Name.

This name conflicts with *Robert Maxwell*, controversial publisher of the Pergamon Press who died in 1991, who has his own entry in the *Columbia Encyclopedia* (<http://www.bartleby.com/65/ma/MaxwellR.html>), in *Encarta 2000*, and in the online *Encyclopedia Britannica*. *Maccuswell* is an earlier form of *Maxwell*.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Robert of Windmaster's Hill*.

Sudentür, Canton of. Name and device. Argent, a wooden double door proper within and conjoined to an arch sable and on a chief wavy azure a laurel wreath argent.

This is a resubmission of a previously returned branch name (*Sudentür, Canton of*, returned in September 1999). *Sudentür* was submitted as meaning "Southern Gate/Door" in German. However, all of the documentation provided was solely in German. Previous precedent requires that translations for non-English documentation be included with the documentation:

The first element of the "name" the submitter cites appears to be *volni*, "free, independent", not a given name. This situation helps to dramatize one of the major reasons we require that all documentation in another language be translated into English. [12a/93, p.20]

Metron Ariston provided information about a resubmission of this name that was returned at Kingdom in 2000:

When they submitted the same name in 2000 under Alanna, Golden Dolphin, she asked me to check out the German documentation from Bahlow and other sources provided with the submission as she (Alanna) was not fluent in German. I did a literal translation of the material and an analysis that demonstrated that the documentation did NOT say what they said it did and in fact proved that the name was not plausible based on the parallels they provided. A full copy of the translation should be in their Golden Dolphin file. A copy of that translation [...] was also sent to the submitters with the return. (I sent the letter of return so I know this did in fact take place.)

The documentation provided for the current submission is solely in German. Since the required translation was not provided, the College is unable to evaluate whether or not the submitted documentation supports the submitted name. Lacking a translation of the submitted documentation, we are returning this name.

The return of the branch name requires the return of the device. Holding names may not be formed for branches.

DRACHENWALD

Anna von den Quellen. Device. Vert, three fountains.

Conflict with Yseulte Trevelyn, *Gules, three fountains* (registered in February 2002). There is only one CD for changing the field.

Björn Thorvaldson. Name.

This name conflicts with *Bjorn Torvaldsson* (registered in October 1999).

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Björn of Drei Eichen*.

Gabrielle de Nouyers. Device. Per fess embattled azure and argent, in base three quill pens inverted in pile inverted gules.

The emblazon blurs the distinction between a chief and a per fess line of division. If this is a design using quill pens as primary charges and a peripheral chief, the line marking the bottom of the chief needs to be higher, and in particular, the bottom points of the embattled line should not extend as far down as the fess point of the shield. If this is a per fess division, the embattled line should extend equally over and under the fess line of the shield.

As this cannot be accurately blazoned, it must be returned per RfS VII.7.

Magnus den fromme. Device. Argent, an anchor inverted and a base sable.

The submitter withdrew the device.

KRAKEN

Thailand. Flag (important non-SCA armory). Argent, a fess azure, a chief and a base gules.

The flag of Thailand is already protected under the blazon *Azure, a chief per fess gules and argent, a base per fess argent and gules*. It is already categorized in the Armorial and Ordinary both as using a multicolored chief and base, and as a Barry field.

Based on the depiction in Smith's *Flags through the Ages and Across the World*, an authoritative flag book, it appears that the current blazon best represents the proportions of the stripes on the Thai flag. Rather than adding additional blazons to the Armorial and Ordinary, we suggest that Morsulus ensure that the Armorial and Ordinary includes this blazon under fesses azure.

LAUREL

None.

MERIDIEN

Brand Björnsson. Device. Quarterly argent and gules, a raven sable.

Conflict with Serlo of Litchfield, *Gyronny gules and Or, a vulture close sable*. There is a CD for changing the tincture of the field. The pertinent question is whether we should give a CD for type difference between a vulture and a crow. Both birds are found in period armory, although the vulture is found much less frequently than the raven. One example is in Siebmacher, in the arms of Geyer von Osterberg on fol. 34 (canting on German for vulture, *geier*). The vulture in those arms is depicted so that it is identical to an eagle rising wings displayed sable.

It does not seem surprising that European vultures would be depicted similarly to other raptors. When one looks at European vultures in bird guides, many of them have a closer resemblance to hawks and eagles than do the commonly found North American vultures (such as the turkey vulture): for example, some European vultures have feathered heads. The term *vulture* may also apply, in some cultures, to any bird of prey, not just a carrion eater. A vulture close (said to be heraldic) is found on a coin of Vladislav (Vlaieu) of Wallachia in 1364-1377 as noted in an article at <http://www.geocities.com/romaniancoins/coattar.html>. The article states that in Romanian, *vultur* refers to any large bird of prey and the bird depicted on the coin is certainly not distinct from an eagle.

The similar depictions of hawks and ravens in the close posture has been noted at some length in the Cover Letter of January 2002. The vulture seems to fall into the same category, as the period representations of vultures in heraldry (or heraldic coins) noted are apparently indistinguishable from eagles and hawks. The Cover Letter of January 2000 stated, "In the future I will be more likely to grant difference between different types of birds when they are (a) different in period, (b) in a period posture, (c) drawn correctly, and (d) there is *some* visual difference." Until such time as it can be demonstrated that there is "*some* visual difference" between a vulture and a raven when used in heraldry, no difference will be given between these charges.

He has a letter of permission to conflict with Vlad Ravna Starkraven, *Quarterly argent and gules, a raven lying on its back, head to sinister, legs erect, sable, pierced of an arrow counterchanged*.

This does not conflict with a badge of Aleta Ara of Helsgard, the Cruel, reblazoned in the Atenveldt section of this LoAR as *Gules, a raven close proper perched atop and supported by a death's head argent*. The death's head is a co-primary charge, so there is one CD for changing the field and a second CD for deleting the death's head. It also does not conflict with a badge of Rhiannon ferch Iorwerth (badge for Tylwyth y Gigfran Dywyll), reblazoned in the Outlands section of this LoAR as *(Fieldless) A raven sable perched atop and supported by an equal-armed Celtic cross purpure*. The Celtic cross is a co-primary charge, so there is one CD for fieldlessness and a second CD for deleting the Celtic cross.

Caspar Krieger. Device. Vert, on a pile Or in pale three sinister gauntlets sable.

This pile is not drawn acceptably. To quote from precedent: "This is not a pile, because it issues from the top corners of the shield. Nor is it *chaussé*, because it does not extend all the way to base. Nor is it a chief triangular, because it is much too deep. Nor is it a *per chevron* inverted field division, because it does not issue from the sides of the field. As a result, this must be returned" (LoAR October 2001).

Unfortunately, the problems with the armory may not be solved solely by a redrawing, due to conflict with Ian MacHenrik, *Vert, on a pile Or an arrow sable flighted vert*. There is only one CD for the cumulative changes to the charge group on the pile.

Cecilia di Silvestri. Device. Erminois, flanches purpure each charged with an increscent Or.

Conflict with Karen de Wyvern, *Erminois, a pair of flanches purpure*. There is only one CD for adding the increscents.

Please advise the submitter, on resubmission, to draw the flanches so that they issue from the top corners of the shield rather than from the chief or sides of the shield.

Magy McTerlach. Device. Vert, a dragon's head erased contourny and a bordure argent.

Conflict with Ceara McMillan (registered in March 2002), *Per bend azure and gules, a dragon's head coupé contourné and a bordure argent*. There is a CD for changing the field, but no difference between a coupé and an erased head.

Tir Briste, Shire of. Device change. Per saltire argent and vert, a laurel wreath and on a chief sable three mullets of eight points argent.

The shire's petition does not show support for this device. The petition does not contain a blazon, or any indication of tincture. The small line drawing emblazon does not show any charges on the chief. In addition, the laurel wreath is depicted on the petition as two curved lines making the bottom part of a semicircle with an 'x' at the bottom. This could only be viewed as a stylized laurel wreath with great charity. Because the petition needs to be reissued, when it is reissued, the depiction of the laurel wreath on the petition should match the wreath on the device.

This was marked as a new device submission, although the shire already has a registered device, *Per pale sable and vert, on a plate within a laurel wreath argent a tree proper*. This previous device continues to be registered. Please advise the submitters, next time they submit, to clearly indicate that this is a change of device, and to indicate whether they want to preserve the previous armory (as "ancient arms" under Administrative Handbook II.D.2) or to release it.

MIDDLE

Grietje Crynes. Device. Argent, a waterlily pad gules between two bendlets sinister azure.

Had this been registered, it would have been the defining instance of a water lily pad. In general, we require that a new charge have documentation presented for it, per the LoAR of June 2000: "We also need to see documentation for the loves-lies-bleeding as a period plant because it is the first registration of the charge." Without documentation for this charge as a heraldic charge, or a charge compatible with period heraldry, it must be returned. Note that this water lily pad is drawn as an oval shape with a somewhat ployé notch starting at the center of the leaf and widening out to the dexter side of the leaf. This charge is not obviously identifiable as a natural water lily pad.

Margyt Withycombe. Device. Purpure, in bend a mullet and a horse's head coupé argent.

Conflict with Rafael Diego de Burgos, *Purpure, a mullet dismembered argent*. There is one CD for adding the co-primary horse's head. There is no difference for the small artistic change between a mullet dismembered and a mullet. Note that precedent does not give difference between a compass star and a riven star, showing a case where similar (although not identical) breaks in a star are not worth difference: "...nor is there a CD between a compass star and a riven star" (LoAR April 2001).

The armory was originally blazoned on the Letter of Intent with the horse's head as the sole primary charge and the mullet as a secondary charge, but the equal size of the charges does not admit that interpretation. However, if the submitter were to redraw this submission with the horse's head as a centered, sole primary charge, and with the mullet as a clearly subsidiary secondary charge, this particular conflict would no longer apply.

Marie Boleyn. Device. Purpure, a maiden arms upraised Or and on a chief argent a dachshund statant sable.

The maiden as drawn here does not appear to be depicted in a period fashion. Originally blazoned by the submitter as a *dancer maiden*, the maiden is drawn wearing a halter top and harem pants. A standard maiden, *vested* by default, would be in the long gown of a Western culture female, which would cover her arms and her legs. An Arabic culture female might have worn trousers like these, but her arms and legs would also be covered. This maiden has bare arms and midriff. The College was not comfortable in considering this to be an acceptable depiction of either a standard maiden vested or a Saracen maiden vested. Without evidence that this sort of clothing would be appropriate for a period maiden in heraldry, the submission must be returned.

Ammalynne Starchild Haraldsdottir's "May I Use a Collie In My Arms" (KWHS, Meridies, AS XVII, pp. 45-55) indicates that the dachshund is probably a period breed of dog. The dachshund is literally a badger-hound, bred to hunt badgers. The New Zealand Kennel Club (<http://www.nzkc.org.nz/breeds/dacsh.htm>) states that "Earliest records now available of dogs hunting badgers include several woodcuts in a book first published in 1560. These dogs had long bodies, short legs, medium length heads, pendant ears, short necks and sickle tails." This description matches the emblazon here. It seems reasonable to register dachshunds as period charges. If nothing else, the term for the breed is generic ("badger-hound") and closely resembles a period sort of dog used for hunting badgers.

OUTLANDS

Adella de Tourlville. Device. Argent, on a nesselblatt gules a single-headed chess knight argent.

Conflict with Marten Jeros Bröker, *Argent, on a nesselblatt vert a cat dormant guardant argent*. There is one CD for the tincture of the nesselblatt, but because a nesselblatt is too complex to void, there is no difference by RfS X.4.j.ii for changing the type only of tertiary charge.

Éile Keldeleth. Name.

Éile was documented as a secondary header form listed in Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 84 s.n. *Éile*). However, no documentation was presented and none could be found that the name *Éile* was used outside of legend. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable.

Ileana Welgy. Device. Azure, a cubit arm proper maintaining a crescent argent issuant from a comital coronet Or jewelled gules, all issuant from a trimount vert and all between two crescents argent.

This armory is overly complex. It has four types of charge (hand, coronet, trimount and crescent) and six tinctures (vert,

azure, Or, gules, argent and skin proper). This exceeds the rule of thumb for complexity in RfS VIII.1.a, which says that the sum of the number of types and tinctures of charges in a single piece of armory should not exceed eight. In some cases, a submission may closely adhere to period armorial style even while exceeding this rule of thumb but no evidence was presented that this submission is such a design. Hence, this must be returned for redesign and simplification.

The submitter is a countess and entitled to use the comital coronet.

This submission uses a vert trimount on an azure field, which violates RfS VIII.2 on armorial contrast. The submission was sent to Laurel under RfS VIII.6.a, the "Documented Exceptions" subclause concerning "General Exceptions". See this month's submission for Kathws Rusa, also in the Outlands, for more discussion concerning the precedent and requirements for such a documented exception to be acceptable. The summary paragraph of the pertinent ruling from the cover letter of the first December 1993 LoAR is as follows:

In other words, any future submission requesting an exception to any of the Rules for Submission must be documented (1) by multiple period examples, (2) from a number of heraldic jurisdictions, (3) in the exact form of the proposed armory, (4) of comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory, (5) which apply only to that submission. We do not believe these restrictions to be too onerous, and hope that, if anything, they will stimulate our submitters to do some research on their own.

As documentation for this submission, we have been provided with an article "Materials in support of the case for the trimount", assembled by Erasimierz Waspanieski as documentation for the December 1993 submission.

The provided documentation supports some, but not all, of the design elements present in this submission. On resubmission, if the submitter wishes to continue to pursue the documented exception, the submitter should be careful to preserve the elements which are compatible with the poor-contrast trimount, and should not introduce elements which are not compatible with the poor-contrast trimount.

The general design of a vert trimount on an azure field is acceptable as long as the rest of the armory is "of comparable simplicity and style" as "multiple period examples" of armory using a vert trimount on an azure field.

The general concept of an arm issuant from the trimount is compatible with the presented designs. The majority of the designs have some charge or charges issuant from the trimount, and some examples explicitly use an arm as a charge. While we do not have many examples of items issuing from crowns in the examples provided in the documentation, more examples were adduced by the College of Arms, and it appears to be a relatively standard practice.

Some of the provided examples show arms holding an item in conjunction with a crown issuant from the trimount, although the examples so presented have a notably different design. The arm is fesswise and embowed, so that its elbow issues from the crown. In this submission, the base of the cubit arm issues from the crown. The design in the period examples helps the identifiability of the crown, as at least half the crown rests against the (high-contrast) field. In the current design there is significant overlap between the crown and the (low-contrast) arm. The College was uncertain whether this design of a cubit arm, holding an object, issuant from a crown, which was itself issuant from a trimount, with contrast difficulties between the crown and the arm as well as between the trimount and the field, was compatible with period style. Documentation for this particular design should be provided if it continues to be used in a resubmission.

The College also had some concerns about the fact that the charge grasped by the arm appeared to be in the same charge group as the surrounding charges, as the grasped charge shares type, tincture and size with the surrounding charges. No documentation was provided for this design, so we also request that documentation for this particular design should be provided if it continues to be used in a resubmission.

Kathws Rusa. Device. Azure, two arrows inverted in saltire argent between three bezants one and two and a trimount vert

This submission uses a vert trimount on an azure field, which violates RfS VIII.2 on armorial contrast. The submission is sent up under RfS VIII.6.a, the "Documented Exceptions" subclause concerning "General Exceptions".

The particular case of a vert trimount on an azure field was considered in the first December 1993 LoAR (there were two December meetings that year). The device, *Azure, a demi-wolf contoumy argent, issuant from a trimount proper, vorant a vol Or*, was accepted. The Cover Letter to that LoAR stated:

I believe the standards proposed by Master Bruce in his thoughts on this submission are the ones to be applied to submissions requesting an exception to any of our Rules in the future.

The documentation must consist of multiple examples, not two or three but at least a dozen, and not limited to a single heraldic regime, but be from across Europe. The examples must be of the exact form used in the submission: if the submitter wants a green trimount on blue, that's what must be documented -- and that documentation cannot then be used as an argument for, say, a green fess on blue. The examples must be of comparable simplicity and style as the submission. And finally, even if the evidence is accepted, it only applies to the item at hand.

In other words, any future submission requesting an exception to any of the Rules for Submission must be documented (1) by multiple period examples, (2) from a number of heraldic jurisdictions, (3) in the exact form of the proposed armory, (4) of comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory, (5) which apply only to that submission. We do not believe these restrictions to be too onerous, and hope that, if anything, they will stimulate our submitters to do some research on their own.

As documentation for this submission, we have been provided with an article "Materials in support of the case for the trimount", assembled by Erasimierz Waspanieski as documentation for the December 1993 submission.

The documentation presented adduces 47 possible examples of poor contrast mounts or trimounts in period armory across Europe. The poor contrast was either on the entire coat or on a separable quarter or half of a marshalled coat. (There were 48 examples in the article, but one was not on a poor contrast field: the field was *per pale argent and azure*.)

The provided documentation does a good job of documenting the specific practice of a green trimount on an azure field, so

that the exception is indeed "in the exact form of the proposed armory". The particular color combination of green mount or trimount on blue is found in almost half of the examples. Most of those examples explicitly used trimounts.

However, the documentation does not demonstrate that this armory is or "of comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory." In the 47 examples in the article, 42 of the examples showed at least one of the charges on the armory issuing from or resting atop the poor-contrast trimount. This is a very strong stylistic trend. This trend may be due to the fact that such a design helps lessen the visual problems of a poor-contrast peripheral charge. Having one or more other charges resting atop or issuant from the poor-contrast peripheral charge helps attract attention to the fact that the peripheral charge is present on the armory. The trend may also be due to the fact that the documentation was originally assembled to support a submission where the primary charge issued from a trimount. Unfortunately, the Laurel office does not have the resources to research whether the provided documentation is representative of all poor-contrast trimounts, or if the documentation is skewed towards supporting the original submission. While the Laurel office does as much research as it can, the burden of providing demonstrating supporting materials is primarily on the submitter.

Of the five examples in the documentation in which the charges on the armory were all disconnected from the poor-contrast trimount, four were not "of comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory." Two examples included a fess, and this submission does not use an ordinary. Two examples used only a single primary charge with the trimount, and this submission has a primary charge group and a surrounding secondary charge group with the trimount. There is explicit precedent stating that designs using ordinaries may not be used as support for a documented exception which does not use an ordinary, and that designs using a single primary charge may not be used as support for a documented exception which uses a primary charge surrounded by secondary charges:

[*Gules, a bear passant sable between three mullets of six points Or*] The submitter asked that this be registered under RfS VIII.6, Documented Exceptions. She included numerous examples of sable charges on gules from different areas of Europe. While there was enough evidence given to support *Gules, a bear passant sable ...* the only examples the submitter presented of a low contrast charge between high contrast secondaries the central charge was an ordinary. As ordinaries have a different level of complexity from an animate charge, we cannot consider their examples as sufficient. None of the examples present showed the case *Gules, <an animate charge> sable between <charges> Or (or argent)*. The Documented Exceptions rule is by nature very conservative; one needs multiple examples of very similar patterns to allow extrapolations. Therefore, we must return the device. (LoAR of March 2000)

This left only one example which is arguably of "comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory", which was the family of Bentivoglia (in Venice), *Azure, an arrow between two others in chevron all inverted argent, between in chief a delf gules, and a trimount proper*. This single example is not sufficient to support the documented exception.

Roderick Conall MacLeod. Badge. (Fieldless) A caravel in full sail proper sails argent.

Conflict with a badge of the Barony of Storvik, (*Fieldless*) *A drakkar under sail proper, bearing a sail argent charged with three pallets gules*. The sail is equivalent to a sail paly argent and gules. As a result, there is one CD for fieldlessness, but no difference for changing what is, at most, only one-fourth of the tincture of the ship (one half the tincture of the sail.) There is also no difference between a caravel and a drakkar per the LoAR of April 2000, which stated specifically in the case of a caravel versus a drakkar, "By long standing precedent, there is not a CD between two types of ship."

Wilham of Douglas. Name.

This name conflicts with a number of men listed in general encyclopedias. Kraken named a number of these in his commentary:

[T]he name conflicts with William of Douglas (d.1200), family founder, cited in the LoI; Sir William of Douglas (d.1298) who fought with William Wallace; William, 6th Earl of Douglas (c.1423-1440) and William, 8th Earl of Douglas (c.1425-1452), both murdered at the order of James II; William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus and 1st Marquis of Douglas (1589-1660) who fought for the Royalists in the Scottish end of the English Civil War; and US Supreme Court justice William O. Douglas (1898-1980). All these have their own listings in [a general] encyclopedia (Funk & Wagnalls 1975 edition).

Regardless of whether *William* and *Wilham*, which are both English, are forms of the same name or not, they are insufficiently different in sound and appearance.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Wilham of Caer Galen*.

TRIMARIS

Adelheid Gustava Lienwater. Name and device. Argent, a schnecke and on a chief wavy purpure three edelweisses argent seeded Or.

This submission was with drawn by Kingdom.

Ainfean inghean Risleag. Name and device. Per fess fleury counter-fleury vert and azure, a garb and a three-towered castle Or.

This submission was with drawn by Kingdom.

Alienora de Buchan. Device. Argent, a bend between two butterflies sable.

Conflict with Mordred Blackstone of Norwich, *Argent, a bend between a tower and a python displayed sable*. There is only one CD, for changing the type of the secondary charge group.

Chabi Merkit Name.

This submission was with drawn by Kingdom.

Críostóir O'Seán. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Cynuisse ó Cianáin of Bardsea. Device change. Argent, a griffin segreant to sinister "brown" with a bordure rayonny gules.

This item was submitted under *Cynuisse ó Cianáin of Bardsea's* alternate persona name, *Francis Alys Crawford of Lorne*.

The griffin was blazoned *sable* but was depicted brown, which is not acceptable for griffins:

[returning a *brown bull of Saint Luke*] While we register brown beasts proper if the animal is found naturally brown, such as a brown rabbit, or a brown hound, this is not a beast, but rather a monster, because of the wings and halo. Since monsters do not have proper coloration, they cannot be brown. (LoAR May 1998)

To clarify that precedent: monsters may have a proper coloration, as long as it is a heraldically defined proper coloration. An example of such a heraldically defined proper coloration would be the proper tincture of a mermaid, defined in the SCA Glossary of Terms as "Caucasian human with green tail and yellow hair." However, a monster without a heraldically defined proper coloration may not be "brown proper", even if the animals which donated the component parts for the monster may be brown when in nature.

This submission also has administrative problems. It was submitted as a new device for the alternate persona, on a device form. A submitter may only have one device, and Cynuisse already has a registered device, *Argent, a griffin passant to sinister vert within a bordure rayonny sable*. A submitter may designate secondary armory for the use of an alternate persona, but the secondary armory should be submitted on a badge form and should be designated as a badge instead of a device. Please advise the submitter, on resubmission, to submit appropriately on a badge or device form. If submitting on a device form, the form should indicate that the submission is a device change and should also indicate whether the previous device should be retained as a badge or released.

Please note that if the griffin is redrawn as a sable charge, the armory will conflict with Aric McBride, *Argent, a griffon rampant to sinister sable and a bordure embattled gules* (registered in October 2002). There would only be one CD for changing the complex line of division on the bordure.

Please also advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger repeats of rayonny on the bordure.

Donal mac Brandughn. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Genviève Lacroix. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Isabel Margarita de Sotomayor y Pérez de Gerena. Device. Argent vêtu ployé quarterly sable and gules, a cat passant guardant sable.

Conflict with William the Silent, *Or, a natural panther passant guardant sable*. There is only one CD for changing the tincture of the field. There is no type difference between a cat and a natural panther.

This also conflicts with Amber Lang, *Vert, on a lozenge argent, a cat sejant guardant sable*. When comparing armory using a vêtu field with armory using a lozenge, the comparison must be made in two ways: as if both pieces of armory used a vêtu field, and as if both pieces of armory used a lozenge. If we consider Isabel's armory as the equivalent blazon *Quarterly sable and gules, on a lozenge ployé throughout argent a cat passant guardant sable*, there is one CD from Amber's armory for changing the field, but no difference by RfS X.4.j for changing only the posture of the tertiary charge. There is no difference between a lozenge and a lozenge ployé, nor is there difference between a lozenge and a lozenge throughout.

Máire Ruadh. Device. Quarterly purpure and vert, on a heart Or a heart gules.

Conflict with Elspeth of Harilow, *(Fieldless) On a heart Or, another gules*. There is only one CD for fieldlessness.

This also conflicts with Malinda Angelanne Elkhaven, *Per fess embattled azure and argent, a heart gules*. Note that this device could equally well be blazoned *Quarterly purpure and vert, a heart gules fimbriated Or*. Per the June 2002 LoAR, "...the three following very dissimilar-sounding blazons... should be considered heraldically equivalent: A lozenge Or charged with a lozenge gules, A lozenge Or voided gules, and A lozenge gules fimbriated Or... all these interpretations should be considered when checking for conflict..." As a result there is one CD for changing the field, but no difference for adding the Or outline around the gules heart, as it is equivalent to adding fimbriation.

Mairi ceile Johnston. Name and device. Per bend azure and Or, a lizard tergiant bendwise, head to sinister and a speaking crow counterchanged.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Mícheál Mac Eóin. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Muirgius mac Con Mara hui Ségdai. Device. Azure, two natural seahorses addorsed tails entwined and a chevron abased argent.

The chevron abased here is too far to base to be acceptable without documentation for such a design in period. Overly enhanced ordinaries have been a reason for return for many years as non-period style: "These bendlets are enhanced so much to chief that the style becomes unacceptably modern" (LoAR January 1992). Overly abased ordinaries suffer from the same problem.

In the particular case of this chevron, this design could also be interpreted as a voided point pointed. Points pointed may not

be voided per RfS VIII.3, which states that "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design."

On redesign, the submitter should be careful to avoid conflict with Conrad d'Anjou, *Azure, a chevron and in chief two sheaves of arrows argent*, and Alyna of Snow Camp, *Azure, two seahorses addorsed, tails nowed, and in chief a decrescent argent*.

Natalia Bramante. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Sa'ad ibn Muhammad. Device. Lozenge Or and gules, on a fess sable a chalice between a pair of drinking horns Or.

The tincture of the tertiary charges was not given in the Letter of Intent. However, the following conflict was noted as a possibility by Bright Leaf, and it is indeed a conflict: Michael of Lochmere, *Vair, on a fess sable three seeblatter Or*. There is one CD for changing the field, but since the tertiary charges are not all of the same type, this is not simple armory under RfS X.4.j.ii, and thus there is not a second CD for changing the type only of tertiary charges.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An armillary sphere azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

This does not conflict with the badge of Doniphan non Sequitur, *Barry argent and sable, a moon in her plenitude azure*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is a second CD between a moon and an armillary sphere. An armillary sphere is not a solid roundel, like a moon or an astrolabe, but is a largely openwork sphere. As noted in the LoAR of June 1995, "[an] armillary sphere... amounts to another round thing with openwork tracery."

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An astrolabe azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A banner azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A celestial sphere azure.

Conflict with Doniphan non Sequitur, *Barry argent and sable, a moon in her plenitude azure*. The celestial sphere as drawn in this submission is a solid blue roundel with internal details, set on a small stand. The small stand is not a mandatory part of the celestial sphere charge, as can be see in the flag of Brazil, *Vert, on a lozenge Or a celestial sphere azure marked argent*, which is drawn without the stand. There is no type difference between two solid roundels with different sorts of internal details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A pair of compasses azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A delf azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An equatorium azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A hulk azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A lymphad, sails unfurled, azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An oar palewise azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An open book azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) An open scroll azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A quadrant azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A rudder azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-panther incensed azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A sail unfurled azure.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A terrestrial sphere azure.

Conflict with Doniphan non Sequitur, *Barry argent and sable, a moon in her plenitude azure*. There is a CD for changing the field, but no difference between a moon in her plenitude and a terrestrial sphere. The same logic by which there is no CD between an astrolabe and a roundel applies between a terrestrial sphere and a roundel. "[The] astrolabe... conflicts with...[a roundel, with] nothing for the internal diapering of the primary (similar to the conflict between a moon in her plenitude and a plate.)" (LoAR June 1992 p.15).

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) Three anchors conjoined in pall flukes outwards azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) Two oars in saltire azure.

This submission is returned because of the abuse of the kingdom's privilege of unlimited badge registration. See the cover letter for more details.

Ysabel de Bayeux. Name and device. Argent, a fleur-de-lys and on a chief dancetty azure, three mullets argent.

This submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE MAY 2003 LAUREL MEETING

ATENVELDT

Zhigmun' Broghammer. Device. Erminois, a Caucasian frauenadler displayed proper crined and feathered sable all within a bordure azure.

The bordure was omitted from the original blazon, so this must be pended for further research. A letter of correction was issued in October 2002, but this was too late to allow timely primary commentary on this July 2002 submission.