

ACCEPTANCES

ÆTHELMEARC

Aidan of Stelton Wald. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per saltire sable and gules, a wolf rampant argent charged on the shoulder with a Celtic cross sable.

Submitted under the name *Aidan Gunn*.

Bainard Grey. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, two lions doubly-queued argent.

Cionaodh Gunn. Name and device. Per chevron sable and Or, in base a phoenix gules.

Deirdre ingean Dhomhnaill. Device reblazon. Per pale sable and Or, a trillium inverted gules barbed vert.

Her previous blazon, *Per pale sable and Or, a trillium gules barbed vert*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Elsbeth Turnbull. Badge. (Fieldless) A winged talbot sejant Or.

Eufrata Colyne. Name.

Genevieve de Cauldfont. Name.

Ian Campbell of Glen Mor. Badge. (Fieldless) A wyvern's head erased contourny gules.

Lothar Hügelman. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C German. Lacking evidence that *Lothar* was used after the 11th C, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

Màiri ni Raghallaigh. Badge change. (Fieldless) An escarbuncle per pale argent and azure.

One of her previous badges, *Argent semy of bees azure*, is released in order to comply with the four-item armory registration limit in Administrative Handbook I.B.

Quintin Wynn. Name and device. Vert, on a chevron between three wolf's heads erased argent the phrase "Non Sibi Sed Todo" sable all within a bordure embattled Or.

The submitter stated that the words on the chevron mean "Not for the one, but for the whole." Metron Ariston believes that the translation given is slightly inaccurate, and that a more accurate translation would be, "Not for himself, but for everything." The submitter may be interested in her suggestion for a good Medieval Latin phrase with the intended meaning:

Non pro uno sed pro omnibus ("not on behalf of one but on behalf of all"). This would parallel the famous motto of D[u]lmas' musketeers which is frequently Latinized "Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno."

Some commenters noted that no documentation had been presented for words on a chevron. Phrases on bordures, including Latin phrases, are rare but not unknown in Spanish and Italian heraldry. Phrases in Arabic are not at all uncommon in Islamic heraldry, particularly on fesses. As a result, putting a Latin phrase on a chevron seems to be at most one step from period practice, and is certainly consistent with SCA armorial practices.

Rouland of Willowbrooke. Name and device. Quarterly gules and Or, a cross fleury counterchanged.

Nice device! This does not conflict with Iago Benitez, *Quarterly gules and Or, a cross bottony within a bordure counterchanged*. There is one CD for removing the bordure and another CD for changing the type of the cross: "There is still a CD between a cross flory and a cross bottony" (LoAR August 1999).

Tarquin Turnbull. Badge. (Fieldless) A bull's head erased gules.

Nice badge!

Valentine Rafael de Périgueux. Device. Or, a unicorn rampant contourny sable within a bordure embattled gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure somewhat narrower and the unicorn somewhat larger.

Victoire d'Ardres. Name.

AN TIR

Brigit ingen Meic Thíre Ruaidh. Name and device. Argent, a wolf passant regardant contourny gules and a chief enarched sable.

Submitted as *Brighid ingen Mac Tíre Ruadh*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th to 12th C Irish and allowed minor changes.

Brighid is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. The corresponding Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Brigit*. We have changed the name to this form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. While we have no evidence of any form of *Brighid* used as a given name in Gaelic except by saints, the name is registerable as a saint's name, though it is not authentic. (See the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR for more details regarding the registerability of saints' names.)

The submitter stated that she wished the meaning 'Brighid, daughter of Red Wolf'. *Mac Tíre* is a Gaelic masculine given name. It originally meant 'son of the land', a euphemism for a wolf. Used as a given name, in the submitter's time period, it did not mean 'wolf' any more than the modern given name *Heather* means a type of vegetation, or the modern given name *Ashley* means 'ash-tree wood or clearing'. In fact, the submitted name means 'Brighid, daughter of *Mac Tíre* the Red'. In this position, *Ruadh* is her father's descriptive byname and would normally indicate that he had red hair.

The submitted byname is not formed correctly, because it does not have her father's name (*Mac Tíre Ruadh*) in the genitive case as required by Gaelic grammar. The correct form of this byname for the submitter's desired time period is *Meic Thíre Ruaidh*. We have made this change in order to register her name.

Darbie of Ironmaid. Alternate name Symmonne Deccarrete de Villette (see RETURNS for badge).

Earc Mac Fithil. Device reblazon. Sable, a trillium inverted Or between four salmon naiant in annulo argent.

The previous blazon, *Sable, a trillium Or between four salmon naiant in annulo argent*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Einarr Leifsson. Name and device. Gules, a bend bretessed between a hunting horn and a Danish axe argent.

Eliantor Talbot of Wynchestre. Device. Vert, two talbot's heads erased argent and on a point pointed embattled argent an open book vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw the point pointed slightly lower on the field.

Eliantor Talbot of Wynchestre. Badge. (Fieldless) A closed book spine to dexter vert.

Gordon Redthorn. Badge. (Fieldless) A maunch sable.

Isabel Dancere. Device reblazon. Vert, three trilliums argent and a chief Or.

The previous blazon, *Vert, three trilliums inverted argent and a chief Or*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Nikolai Toranovich. Name and device. Sable, a saltire bretessed argent.

This does not conflict with a badge of Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, *Sable, a saltire formy argent*. Contrary to some opinions espoused in the commentary, coupling an ordinary is only a significant change (worth a CD) rather than a substantial change (clear by RfS X.2). We would only give a CD between a saltire bretessed and a saltire bretessed and coupé. However, just as it seems appropriate to give X.2 (substantial) difference between the very different period charges of a cross formy (which is coupé by default and has splayed ends) and a cross bretessed (which is throughout by default and treated with an embattled line), it is also appropriate to give X.2 difference between similarly treated saltires.

Roland Ducat. Name and device. Azure, a griffin statant contourny and in base a crescent Or.

Rose Scarlett Slade. Device. Argent, a sea-coney maintaining in both paws a trident sable, in chief three roses proper.

Roxanne Delaroche. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 16th to 17th C. *Roxanne* is registerable under the guidelines for registerability of literary names (see the Cover Letter for the February 1999 LoAR for details):

While we do not find this a very likely name, since the stories of Alexander the Great were so popular during the middle ages (Alexander was one of the Nine Worthies), and since there is documented evidence of taking names from Arthuriana, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt. (Roxanne O'Malley, 10/96 p. 7)

Lacking evidence that *Roxanne* was used as a given name by regular people in period, we were unable to make this name authentic.

ANSTEORRA

Angus Ramsay. Device. Checky sable and argent, a ram's head couped azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the ram's horns more pronouncedly. In period armory, rams are usually drawn with very prominent horns that lie partially on the field, rather than having the horns lie entirely on the rest of the ram's head.

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Award name Award of the Rising Star of Ansteorra.

This submission is an appeal of the return of *Award of the Rising Star* in September 2001, which stated:

This name is being returned for lack of documentation of the construction of the order name. No documentation was provided, and the College found none, that an abstract descriptive such as *Rising* was used to modify a noun such as *Star* in period order names. Barring such documentation, this name must be returned.

Ansteorra has pointed out that *Circle of the Ascending Star* was registered to the Kingdom of Ansteorra in April 1981 and that the construction used in *Award of the Rising Star of Ansteorra* is, therefore, grandfathered to them.

This submission raised considerable discussion regarding how the Grandfather Clause applies to order names. This issue is most often raised in regards to adjectives used in order names. Some recent examples include:

[Order of the Argent Slipper] Meridies already has several order names of the type *Argent X*, so this particular use is grandfathered to the Kingdom. [Meridies, Kingdom of, 08/00, A-Meridies]

[Order of the Dragon's Bowle] The construction *Dragon's X* has not been documented to period. However, the order names *Order of the Dragon's Jewel* (registered August 1987) and *Order of the Dragon's Pride* (registered May 1988) are registered to Drachenwald. Therefore, the construction *Order of the Dragon's X* is grandfathered to them so long as whatever *X* is falls within the rather wide span between *Jewel* and *Pride*. A bowl (especially if it were gold or silver) is an object which could conceivably fall into the same category as a jewel, as being part of a dragon's horde. Therefore, this order name is registerable. [Drachenwald, Kingdom of, 02/02, A-Drachenwald]

While use of an adjective, such as *Argent* or *Dragon's*, that does not change from order name to order name is the most common application of the Grandfather Clause in order names, we have also grandfathered specific construction types. Some examples include:

[Order of the Marble Chalice] No documentation was presented and none was found that *Order of the Marble Chalice* follows a pattern used for period order names. However, Gleann Abhann has registered *Order of the Onyx Chalice* (registered in September 1998) and *Order of the Garnet Chalice* (registered in September 1998). Since both marble and onyx are types of stone, *Order of the Marble Chalice* follows the same construction pattern as *Order of the Onyx Chalice* and so is registerable via the Grandfather Clause. [Gleann Abhann, Principality of, 12/2002, A-Meridies]

[Order of the Opal] No evidence was presented and none was found of period order names based on gemstones. As Atlantia has registered the *Order of the Pearl*, this construction is grandfathered to them. [Atlantia, Kingdom of, 12/2001, A-Atlantia]

In the first example, the construction *Order of the [type of stone] Chalice* is grandfathered to Gleann Abhann. In the second example, *Order of the [type of gemstone]* is grandfathered to Atlantia. *Award of the Rising Star of Ansteorra* parallels *Circle of the Ascending Star* in a manner similar to these examples. Given these previous registrations of grandfathering order name constructions within a narrow construction type, this order name is registerable to Ansteorra.

Note: Ansteorra has a letter of permission to conflict from the owner of the household name *House Rising Star*. The addition of a group reference, such as *of Ansteorra*, is normally transparent for conflict purposes. However, previous precedent (including *The Order of the White Scarf of Caid* (Caid, Kingdom of; Acceptances, Caid; April 1997) and *Order of the Golden Swan of Aneala* (Aneala, Barony of; Acceptances, Lochac; July 1999) has ruled that a group reference is enough difference to clear the conflict when used in conjunction with a letter of permission to conflict.

Evelun Lambert. Device. Sable, four billets one and three the chiefmost fesswise Or.

Jacqueline von Kern. Name.

Líadan Bregh. Device. Per chevron azure and sable, a plate issuant from the line of division and a bordure argent.

Leofwine of Summersætum. Name and device. Azure, a wagon wheel and a chief embattled argent.

Submitted as *Leofwine av Summersætum*, the submitter requested authenticity for 1056 Anglo-Saxon England and allowed minor changes. As submitted, this byname combines the modern Swedish *av* with the Old English *Sumersætum* and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name element. We have changed the particle from the Swedish *av* to the Old English *of* to resolve this problem. Old English grammar requires that, in personal names having the form *[given name] of [placename]*, the placename be in the dative case. The documented *Sumersætum* (found in Ekwall, p. 430 s.n. Somerset) is

a nominative form. The dative form of this placename is *Sumersætum*. We have made this correction in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for the Waterbearers Guild of Loch Soilleir. Argent, a goutte azure within a sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail vert.

Waterbearers Guild of [branch name] is a generic identifier.

Because of the fishtail flukes at the end of the serpent's tail, and because their device already uses the blazon term *sea-serpent*, we have registered the charge as a *sea-serpent* rather than a *serpent* as submitted. Note that period serpents may be smooth-skinned, like a snake, or may show dorsal spines or ridges, as with this creature.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial Archery Champion. Vert, two arrows inverted in saltire within a sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail argent.

Baronial Archery Champion is a generic identifier.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial Equestrian Champion. Vert, a horseshoe within a sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail argent.

Baronial Equestrian Champion is a generic identifier.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial Chivalric/Rapier Champion. Vert, two swords in saltire within a sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail argent.

Baronial Chivalric/Rapier Champion is a generic identifier.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Serpent's Toils of Loch Solleir. (Fieldless) A sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail vert.

Loch Solleir, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial Arts and Sciences Champion. Vert, a needle and a brush in saltire within a sea-serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail argent.

Baronial Arts and Sciences Champion is a generic identifier.

Lowrie Leulyn. Device reblazon. Azure, a Hungerford knot Or between three trilliums inverted argent.

The previous blazon, *Azure, a Hungerford knot Or between three trilliums argent*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Malcolm Maclein. Name change from Galen Saint Amand.

Submitted as *Malcolm MacLean*, the submitter requested authenticity for late 16th C Scot and allowed any changes. Clarion found forms of this byname dated to the submitter's desired time period:

Black, s.n. Maclean has the following in the 16th century:

Mackcline, MackCleiden, Mackelein, Macclen, Makclen (all 1588), Macklayne, Maklayne, Makelyne (1536), M'Clane (1514), Maclein (1586), Maclane (1545), Makclayne (1573), Makclane, M'Clan, M'Klane (1591).

Of these, the form *Maclein* is closest in appearance to the submitted *MacLean*. We have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

His previous name, *Galen Saint Amand*, is released.

Mathias der Starke. Name.

Medb ingen Domnaill uí Somhairle. Badge. (Fieldless) On a pitcher argent a millrind azure.

Shajar al-Yaasmeen. Badge. Per bend sinister argent and purpure, a comet bendwise sinister between two crescents counterchanged.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Ensign. Or, a gryphon's head erased sable.

Nice ensign!

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for the Artemisian Archery Guild. Or, on a pile sable a pheon inverted Or.

Artemisian Archery Guild is a generic identifier.

The LoI noted that, if possible, the guild preferred this badge to be associated with "their leader, the Artemisian Archer General." This is not possible because badges may not be registered for kingdom officers if a badge for that position is registered at the corporate level. As archery falls into a subarea of the marshallate, a badge is already designated for use by the Artemisian Archer General. We have registered this badge using the generic identifier *Artemisian Archery Guild*, which is the group's preferred alternate designation for this badge.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for the Artemisian Archery Guild. Or, on a pile sable two arrows inverted in saltire Or.

Artemisian Archery Guild is a generic identifier.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Golden Crown Herald.

Edmund de Port. Badge. Azure estencely argent, a cross flory Or.

Lecelina O'Brien of Mountshannon. Badge. (Fieldless) A two-headed chimerical monster composed of the head and body of a unicorn and the head, wings, and tail of a dragon rampant contourny purpure.

Magdalena Dragonetti. Device. Quarterly azure and argent, in bend sinister two standing seraphs sable.

ATENVELDT

Adam Carlos Diaz de Castile. Device. Pean, an tyger rampant within a bordure embattled Or charged with six crosses of Santiago gules.

The crosses were originally blazoned as crosses *espada*. They are standard crosses of Santiago in the full-sized emblazon and we have so blazoned them.

Aleyn Randwulf. Device. Per pale azure and gules, a pair of eyes Or.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Fretty Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Liber Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Palmer Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Rook Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Scalene Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

Bertrand de Lacy. Device. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a Lacy knot and an orle all counterchanged.

Catelin Munro of Ailsa. Badge. Per saltire sable and argent, a Catherine wheel and a bordure gules.

Cuilén Gordon of Tir Ysgithr. Name.

Jerrine of Tir Ysgithr. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend Or and argent, a gillyflower purpure slipped and leaved vert and a human footprint sable.

Submitted under the name *Bláithín inghean Bhradaigh*.

Jerrine of Tir Ysgithr. Badge. Argent semy of hawks bells purpure, a frog vert.

Katheryn Schlegel. Name change from Katheryn Slegel and device. Purpure, a branch Or between flaunches argent.

Submitted as *Katheryn von Schlegel*, this submission was an appeal of changes made to this name when it was registered in the November 2001 LoAR as *Katheryn Slegel*.

The submitter provided documentation supporting *Schlegel* as her legal surname. With this documentation, she may use the Legal Name Allowance to register *Schlegel* in a surname position in her SCA name. However, the Legal Name Allowance only supports registration of the name element in the exact form in which it appears in the submitter's legal name. Therefore, the Legal Name Allowance allows her to register *Schlegel* as a byname, but it does not allow her to register *von Schlegel* because *von Schlegel* is not part of her legal name.

To register *von Schlegel*, documentation would need to be provided that *von Schlegel* was used as a byname in period or that *Schlegel* was the name of a town in period. Documentation was provided for two individuals whose surnames were *von Schlegel*. However, these people were born in 1697 and 1772 and so do not support *von Schlegel* as a surname before 1600 or even 1650. Documentation was also provided for modern locations in Germany named *Schlegel*. No evidence was found that these locations date to period. Bahlow (p. 493 s.n. *Schlegel*) indicates that this byname means 'hammer'. Given this

information, it seems unlikely that a period location was named *Schlegel*. Lacking evidence of a period place with this name, the byname *von Schlegel* is not registerable.

We have dropped the particle *von* and registered her byname in the form *Schlegel*, as permitted under the Legal Name Allowance, in order to register this name.

Her previous name, *Katheryn Slegel*, is released.

The branch was originally blazoned as a *mulberry* branch. However, the College uniformly felt that this was not recognizable as a mulberry branch due to the shape of the leaves and the fact that the fructing, while present, was too small to be seen at any distance. We have thus reblazoned it as a *branch*.

We advise the submitter that the standard branch in heraldry has one main stem rather than the naturalistic forked structure found in this emblazon.

Margu rite de Toulouse. Device change. Argent, on a bend sinister vert an ivy vine throughout argent in dexter chief a butterfly sable.

This submission was pended from the July LoAR for a missing tincture.

The submitter's previous device, *Per chevron engrailed argent and azure, a castle sable and four fish naiant contourny Or*, is released.

Marta as-tu Mika-Mysliwy. Augmentation. Per chevron vert and Or, in base a satyr dancing and piping proper and as an augmentation on a canton azure a sun in glory within a bordure Or.

Molon Munokhoi Tsagaan. Device. Or, four roundels two and two within a bordure gules.

Stefania Krakowska. Device. Vert, a spider and a bordure argent.

ATLANTIA

Alejandro Mateo Ramirez. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Gules, a dragon sejant erect affronty wings displayed argent maintaining on its chest a heart gules, a bordure rayonny argent.

Alianor atte Red Swanne. Badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) A swan rousant contourny gules maintaining in its beak a closing nail Or.

The nail was originally blazoned as a *glazier's* nail. The standard SCA term, which matches the term used in the blazon of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers, is *closing* nail.

Alixandre l' lan. Name and device. Or, two bendlets sinister sable overall a moose passant contourny gules.

Submitted as *Alixandre L'elan*, Metron Ariston found that the correct form of this word in French is * lan* 'elk'. We have changed the byname to follow standard French construction.

Amalia K nne. Device. Per pale indented vert and argent, an arrow bendwise between in bend sinister two sea-tyger's heads erased respectant counterchanged.

The sea-tyger's heads are drawn as tyger's heads with a fish fin down the back of the neck. These are very similar to dragon's heads, but it seems reasonable to maintain the distinction in blazon.

Aniushka Sekerina. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, two domestic cats combattant counterchanged sable and argent and on a chief vert a domestic cat couchant Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Anitsa Sekerina*, this name was submitted as *Anishka Sekerina* and changed at Kingdom to use a dated period form. The location cited in the submitted documentation, Wickenden (3rd ed., s.n. Anna), dates *Aniushka* to 1498, rather than the submitted *Anishka*. As *Aniuska* is closer than *Anitsa* to the submitted *Anishka*, we have changed the name to this form when registering the name.

Annabella of Lochwinnoch. Badge. Purple, three hearts Or.

Anne Ramsay. Name.

Aoife inghean Roibe rd ui Ruadh in. Badge. Azure, five hawk's lures in cross Or.

Bell Phoebe de Givet. Name change from holding name Laura de Givet.

Her previous submission, *Belphoebe de Givet*, was returned in February 2002 with the explanation:

Belphoebe is a name unique to Spenser's *The Faerie Queen*. This character, the Fairie Queen, was an allegory for Elizabeth I. *Belphoebe* is unregistrable for two reasons. First, as it is allegorical, rather than being the name of a regular human character, it is not registerable as a name from period literature. Additionally, since *Belphoebe* was the name of the Faerie Queen,

this name violates RfS VI.2, "Names containing elements that allude to powers that the submitter does not possess are considered presumptuous Such claims include ... given names that were never used by humans."

The current submission documents *Bell* and *Phoebe* as English given names, with *Bell* being a diminutive of *Isabel*.

There was also some concern that the combination of two given names that sounds identical to the returned *Belphoebe* did not clear the previous issue with *Belphoebe*. A parallel issue with the name *Lora Leigh* has previously been ruled on:

It was our feeling that the registration of *Lora Leigh* <surname> (from which this name is sufficiently different by the Rules) established a precedent in not calling conflict with the classical *Lorelei*, more so since there were no allusions to *Lorelei* in the armory. (LoAR 12/90 p.4).

Bell Phoebe is similar to *Belphoebe* in the same way that *Lora Leigh* is similar to *Lorelei*. Therefore, given the *Lora Leigh* precedent cited above, *Bell Phoebe* is registerable in this name.

Bele Phoebe de Givet. Alternate name Barberella de Normandie.

Note: *Barberella* is dated to c. 1210 in Reaney & Wilson (p. 26 s.n. Barbarel).

Bran Trefonin. Badge. (Fieldless) Three birds close conjoined in annulo sable.

These birds are conjoined in annulo. The only conjoining is where the beak of each bird touches the tail of the bird in front of it. This emblazon thus meets the objections stated in the previous return. The outline of the group is somewhat more triangular than round, because the birds have straight backs, but this is an acceptable group of birds conjoined *in annulo*.

Bronwen of Hindscroft. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale argent and purpure, two phoenixes counterchanged sable and argent each rising from flames proper.

Submitted under the name *Bronwen inghean an Druaidh*.

Cedric of Thanet. Device reblazon. Argent, a pall inverted between three trillium flowers inverted gules, leaved vert.

His previous blazon, *Argent, a pall inverted between three trillium flowers gules, leaved vert*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Connor Sinclair. Device. Sable, on a fess gules fimbriated between three fleurs-de-lys a lion passant guardant argent.

Devorguilla of Darragh. Device. Azure, a dove displayed and on a bordure argent three acorns proper.

Edmund atte Yeo. Badge. (Fieldless) An octopus vert.

Eleanor of Ravendale. Name and device. Argent, a raven regardant contourny maintaining a needle and thimble sable within a bordure azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C England and allowed any changes. Talan Gwynek's article "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html>) lists the form *Eleanor*. Speed's *The Counties of Britain* (p. 119, map of Lincolnshire, map dated 1610) lists *Ravendale* in Havesto Wapon.. By the 16th C, inherited surnames had replaced literal bynames. However, Irvine Gray and J. E. Gethyn-Jones, ed., *The Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock, 1538-1790* (p. 41), date *John of Avocull* to June 13, 1580, showing a single example of a locative byname without an inherited surname in the submitter's desired time period. Given this example, we have left this byname in the submitted form *of Ravendale* as this form is authentic, if extremely rare, for the submitter's desired time and culture. More typical forms would be *Eleanor Ravendale*, if *Ravendale* is viewed as an inherited surname, or *Eleanor [inherited surname] of Ravendale*, showing *Ravendale* as *Eleanor's* place of origin and the inherited surname as a surname inherited from her father or her husband's surname if she is married.

Erin of Rencester. Holding name and device. Purpure, a chevron rompu between two mullets and a dumbeg argent.

Submitted under the name *Keelin Mirymuth*, that name was returned in October 2002.

Giles Chinaud. Name and device. Azure, on a chevron Or between three axes argent three hurts.

He has a letter of permission to conflict from Thibault Chinaud, elsewhere in the Atlantia section of this LoAR.

Grace Whytteng. Device reblazon. Or, a pall vert between three trillium flowers inverted purpure.

Her previous blazon, *Or, a pall vert between three trillium flowers purpure*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Guendolen of Cumbria. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gisela von Auerbach. Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, two lyres argent and a dragon's head couped vert.

Ichijou Jirou Toshiyasu. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Isolde Corby. Badge. (Fieldless) Three birds close conjoined in annulo azure.

These birds are conjoined in annulo. The only conjoining is where the beak of each bird touches the tail of the bird in front of it. This emblazon thus meets the objections stated in the previous return. The outline of the group is somewhat more triangular than round, because the birds have straight backs, but this is an acceptable group of birds conjoined *in annulo*.

Jeannette Delacroix. Badge. Azure, a dragonfly bendwise sinister argent.

John Whipp Dysney. Name.

Kathleen Rose. Device. Sable, a sun in splendor Or between in fess two scimitars addorsed proper.

Kinoshita Yasuke. Device. Or, an oak tree fructed proper between in base two arrows in chevron inverted sable.

Lore Bubeck. Device. Argent, a cat sejant erect sable sustaining a crozier hook to sinister purpure all within an orle of cat's pawprints in orle sable.

Luveday von Regensburg. Name and device. Per bend sinister embowed to base argent and vert, a sprig of three oak leaves counterchanged fructed to chief proper.

Submitted as *Liuedai von Regensburg*, this name combined *Liuedai*, which is a Latinized form of an Old English name, with the German byname *von Regensburg*. Lacking evidence that Anglo-Saxon England had significant contact with Germany, a name combining Old English and German is not registerable. We have changed the given name to the Middle English form *Luveday* (dated to 1205 in Reaney & Wilson, p. 285 s.n. Loveday), in order to register this name.

Magy Freyser. Name (see RETURNS for device).

There was some question whether this name conflicts with the registered name *Margerie Freyser* (registered October 2001). *Magy* is a diminutive of *Margaret*. *Margerie* is a form of *Margery* which originally derived from *Margaret*. In the registration of the name *Elizabeth de Valence* (registered December 1995), the ruling stated that this name was clear of the registered *Isabeau de Valence* (registered March 1994):

Under RFS V.1.i (Given Names) the given names *Elizabeth* and *Isabeau* do not conflict: they differ significantly in sound and appearance, and neither is a diminutive of the other. (It is true that *Isabel/Isabeau* began as a form of *Elizabeth*, but the two were differentiated quite early, just as *Margery* was from *Margaret*.) [*Elizabeth de Valence*, LoAR 12/95, A-Outlands]

Given the comparison of *Margery* and *Margaret* in this ruling, *Margery* and *Margaret* do not conflict. Therefore, *Magy*, which is a diminutive of *Margaret*, not *Margerie*, does not conflict with *Margerie*.

Marc d'Aubigny. Device. Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys Or three lozenges gules.

Margery Webbestre. Name and device. Per chevron Or and gules, two drop spindles and a rabbit courant counterchanged.

Marmaduc de Thystelesworthe. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and sable, three crosses potent two and one argent.

Submitted as *Marmaduc de Thystelesworthe*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C England. We have changed the byname to *Thystelesworthe* to match the submitted documentation and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

This does not conflict with Angus Scrymgeoure, *Per pale azure and sable, three crosses crosslet argent*. There is a CD for changing the field and another CD for the type difference between a cross potent and a cross crosslet. Both types of cross are found throughout the heraldic period and appear to be considered distinct charges.

The three crosses are blazoned explicitly as *two and one* because, on a per bend sinister field, three charges default to having two in the dexter chief portion of the field and one in the sinister base portion.

Melissent d'Artois. Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, a unicorn statant argent and on a chief Or three anchors azure.

Submitted as *Melisende d'Artois*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C French. Colm Dubh's article "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) includes examples of forms of this given name in the entries *Melissent la Fauconnière*, *Milesent la lavendière*, and *Milessent la cerenceresse de lin*. As

Melissent is the closest of these forms to the submitted *Melisende*, we have changed the given name to *Melissent* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Nicholas de Wauerley. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Nicholas of Waverly Abbey*, this name was originally submitted as *Brother Nicholas of Waverly Abbey*. The element *Brother* was dropped at Kingdom. The submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 13th C and allowed any changes. Registerability of *Brother* as a form of address was addressed recently:

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. [Timothy Brother, LoAR 11/2002, A-Artemisia]

Similarly, this submitter is welcome to use *Brother* as his preferred form of address.

Siren found information regarding the submitter's request for authenticity:

The question is, for his authenticity request, was the word <Abbey> used as part of placenames, or would he have just been <Nicholas de Wauerlay> (that spelling dated to 1196 in Ekwall s.n. Waverly) or <Nicholas del Abbay> (that spelling dated to 1283 in R&W s.n. Abbey).

As the College was unable to find examples of a person's byname that referred to an abbey name and included both the name of the abbey and the word *Abbey*, we have changed his name to *Nicholas de Wauerley* to meet his request for authenticity.

Noah Jay. Name.

Ragnailt Morgane. Name.

Submitted as *Ragnailt Morgane*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 15th C Irish and allowed minor changes. *Ragnailt* is the Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name. We have changed it to the Early Modern Irish (c1200-c1600) form *Raghnailt* in order to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. *Morgane* was documented as a Scots surname derived from Welsh. Lacking evidence that it was used in 14th to 15th C Irish Gaelic, we were unable to make this name fully authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture.

Ragnhildr Sveinsdóttir. Name.

Reinhart Reinhold. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Reyne Telarius. Device. Per chevron purple and vert, two sheaves of arrows and a griffin segreant argent.

Robert of Sacred Stone. Badge. (Fieldless) Three birds close conjoined in annulo Or.

These birds are conjoined in annulo. The only conjoining is where the beak of each bird touches the tail of the bird in front of it. This emblazon thus meets the objections stated in the previous return. The outline of the group is somewhat more triangular than round, because the birds have straight backs, but this is an acceptable group of birds conjoined *in annulo*.

Roswitha of Suanesfeld. Alternate name Gytha Einarsdóttir.

Her previous alternate name, *Teodora Orsini*, is released.

Subetai Nasan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The question was raised whether the name *Subetai* is unique to the 13th C Mongol general. Orle provided evidence of other people with this name:

Boyle(Rasid-al-Din) page 27 gives Subedei as brother of Hulegu. Page 33 refers to the general as Subedai Bahadur. Cleaves page 262 refers to Subegei Bo'ol (a slave) son of Ogda Bo'ol; Sube'etei of the Uriangqad; and Sube'edei Ba'adur.

Given these examples, *Subetai* is not unique and may be registered.

Talento Rana. Name.

Tassach mac Tairdelbaig. Name and device. Per pale vert and Or, a pall counterchanged.

Submitted as *Tassach mac Tearlaich*, *Tassach* is the name of a saint and so is registerable under the guidelines for registerability of saint's names (see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR for details).

Significant changes in spelling occurred in Gaelic between Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) and Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present). *Tearlach* is the Modern Gaelic form of this masculine given name (Black s.n. Tearlach). The corresponding byname form shown by Black (s.n. MacTarlich) is

MacThearlaich. The Early Modern Gaelic form of the given name is *Toirdhealbhach*. The corresponding byname forms would be *mac Toirdhealbhaigh* and *Mac Toirdhealbhaigh*. The Middle Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Tairdelbach* (byname form: *mac Tairdelbaig*). Given this information, this name is registerable as *Tassach mac Toirdhealbhaigh* or as *Tassach mac Tairdelbaig*. As the earlier form is more visually similar to the submitted form, we have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

Thibault Chinaud. Name and device. Azure, on a chevron Or between three axes argent three hurts and overall in chief a label dovetailed Or.

He has a letter of permission to conflict from Giles Chinaud, elsewhere in the Atlantia section of this LoAR.

Thomas Jay. Name and device. Sable, a triangle inverted gules fimbriated Or charged with a roundel, in chief a sword fesswise reversed argent.

Turvon Kuznetsov. Device. Gyronny azure and argent, on a chief gules three Maltese crosses argent.

Uilliam of Nemenfeld. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly azure and vert, a cross between four hearts Or.

Submitted under the name Uilliam FitzHenry.

Viðarr Grímsson. Name and device. Per pale vert and gules, a stag springing Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Vi{dt}arr Grímsson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th to 11th C Norse. The Da'ud notation for the edh character, ð, is {dh}, not {dt}. We have added the accent to the *i* in the byname to follow the submitted documentation and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Nice device!

Wen Velyn verch Gwyn. Name and device. Or, a bend wavy vert between two mullets of four points azure.

William le Younger. Name and device. Argent, a bend vert between two crosses patonce gules.

There was some question whether this name conflicts with *William Yonge*, an 18th C English politician, who has his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica (1911 ed., s.n. SIR WILLIAM YONGE). RfS V.1.a.ii states that "Two bynames are significantly different if they look and sound significantly different. In general the addition or deletion of prepositions and articles is not significant. Additional restrictions apply to certain types of bynames as specified below." The additional restrictions defined are for bynames of relationship (RfS V.1.a.ii.(a)) and locative bynames (RfS V.1.a.ii.(b)). The bynames *le Younger* and *Yonge* are descriptive bynames. Therefore, only the requirement that the two bynames "look and sound significantly different" comes into play. Therefore, the question is whether *Younger* and *Yonge* look and sound significantly different. A similar level of difference exists between the given names *Conor* and *Conn*, which were ruled clear of each other:

It is a close call, but the extra syllable is just enough to bring this name clear of Conn MacNeill, registered 8/88. [Conor MacNeil, LoAR 01/96, A-Atenveldt]

Based on this ruling, the bynames *le Younger* and *Yonge* have just enough difference in look and sound to be clear.

Ysabiau d'Augilhac. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Ysabiau d'Augignac*, the submitter requested authenticity for "1300 France" and allowed any changes. Dauzat & Rostaing (s.n. Augignac) dates the form *Auguilhacum* to 1365. From this Latin form, Siren provided the corresponding non-Latinized byname form, "So, it looks like a c. 1300 vernacular form of the byname would be <d'Augilhac>." We have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

CAID

Ævarr inn viðf{o,}rli. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Ævarr inn viðf{o,}rli*, the submitter requested authenticity for Viking culture. As both the form and the documentation included an accent on the first *i* in the byname, we have included that accent in the name.

Albrecht von Kallenberg. Name.

Álmath na Blárnan. Name.

Submitted as *Álmhath Blárnach*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 16th C (or so) Irish woman married to a Scottish man and allowed minor changes. No documentation was presented and none was

found that *Álmhath* was a plausible period form of the documented *Álmath*. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable. We have changed the given name to the documented form *Álmath* in order to register this name.

Blárnach was submitted as a byname referring to the town of Blarney in Ireland. In Gaelic, adjectival forms of placenames are used as descriptive bynames when the place referred to is a large area, such as a region/county (*Conallach* 'Tirconnell[-ish]'), province (*Connachtach* 'Connacht[-ish]'), or country (*Saxanach* 'English'). When referring to a smaller area, such as a town, village, or barony, the name of the place (in the genitive case) is used as a descriptive byname. Room (s.n. Blarney) gives the Gaelic form of this name as *An Bhlarna* 'the small field'. For some reason, Room seems to have left the accent off the 'a' (*Blárna*) in this entry, though he includes it in other placenames on the same page that are formed from the same root. Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn provided examples from Hogan's *Onomasticon Goedelicum* showing *na Blárnan* as the feminine genitive form of this phrase. As the feminine genitive form is the form that this placename would take in a woman's descriptive byname, *Álmath na Blárnan* is the grammatically correct form of this name in Gaelic. We have changed the byname to *na Blárnan* in order to register this name. Lacking evidence that *Álmath* continued to be used as late as the 16th C, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Andrew Baird. Name and device. Per fess vert and azure, a bee proper and a tree eradicated argent.

Angel la Fiera. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Spanish. Evidence was found of *fiera*, meaning 'wild, as an animal' or 'wild animal', as a word used in Spanish in the 15th & 16th C. Given the descriptive bynames that have been found so far in Spanish, a byname meaning 'wild' is reasonable. However, as we were unable to find an example of *la fiera* used as a descriptive byname in period, we were unable to confirm that it is authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Anya von Regensburg. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Anna von Regensburg*, this name was submitted as *Anya Von Regensberg* and changed at Kingdom to match documented forms. Sommelier found information regarding the submitter's originally submitted given name:

The March 2000 LoAR noted "Listed on the Letter of Intent as *Anna Mstislavlyaya*, the forms listed *Annya Mstislavlyaya* and the submitter originally requested *Anya*. As *Anya* is a reasonable spelling variant of *Annya*, we are registering the originally requested form." *Annya* appears in "Yorkshire Given Names from 1379" by Talan Gwynek (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/yorkshire.html>).

Given this information, *Anya* is registerable as an English feminine given name. As the submitter allows any changes, we have returned the given name to the submitted form *Anya*.

Bjarki bíldr. Name.

Submitted as *Bjarki Bíldr*, we have put the byname into lowercase in order to match the submitted documentation and to register this name.

Branwen March. Name.

Brigit Mór ingen huí Fhlaithbertaig. Name and device. Argent, an escarbuncle sable in sinister chief and a gore purple.

Submitted as *Brighid Mhor inghean uí Fhlaithbertaig*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Ireland and allowed any changes. As submitted, this name mixes Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) and Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 to c. 1700). In particular, the byname *inghean uí Fhlaithbertaig* combines the Early Modern Irish *inghean uí* with the Middle Irish *Fhlaithbertaig*, and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. The fully Middle Irish form of this name would be *Brigit Mór ingen huí Fhlaithbertaig*. We have changed the name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Cadhla nic Iain mac Pharlain. Alternate name Magott of Skye.

Cáelfind ingen hui Ruaircc. Device. Argent, a dragon contourny azure, a chief checky argent and azure, a base dovetailed azure.

Cecil of Wastelands. Name.

Constancia Lisette. Name.

Submitted as *Constance Lisette*, the submitter requested authenticity for "early France". *Constance* was cited from Withycombe. While Withycombe says that this name came into England from France, she does not say that *Constance* is the French form of this name. Morlet (vol. II, p. 36 s.n. Constancia) dates *Constancia* to various dates in the 10th and 11th C, and *Constantia* to various dates in the 11th and 12th

C. We have changed the given name to *Constancia* to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Documentation was presented for *Lisette* as a feminine given name in French in 1528. The College found evidence of unmarked matronymic bynames (bynames that indicate a mother's name) in French. Therefore, *Lisette* can be interpreted as a matronymic byname in this name. Lacking evidence that *Lisette* was used in early France, we were unable to make this name completely authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Derek of Ildhafn. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in pale a thistle proper issuant from a tower sable and a base engrailed azure.

We have used the blazon phrase *in pale* to indicate that the thistle and tower are co-primary charges. The blazon *A thistle proper issuant from a tower sable* implies that the thistle would be a maintained charge.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger engrailings.

Submitted under the name *Jardine Mac Enlea*.

Emma Wolvyne. Name.

Emma Wolvyne. Alternate name Emma Wulfwinesdohtor.

Listed on the LoI as *Emma Wulfwinedoghter*, this name was submitted as *Emma Wulfwinesdoghter* and changed at Kingdom to follow examples of bynames found in Reaney & Wilson. The submitter requested authenticity for 7th to 11th C Anglo-Saxon and allowed any changes. *Emma Wulfwinedoghter* is a Middle English form of this name. The Old English form of this name is *Emma Wulfwinesdohtor*. We have made this change to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Emrys Tudur. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, two dragons combattant and a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Emrys ap Tudur*, this name was submitted as *Emrys Tudur* and changed at Kingdom (with the submitter's consent) to make the byname a patronymic rather than an inherited surname. As noted in the October 2002 LoAR (Rhonwen verch Tudur, Middle acceptances):

Evidence has been found that Welsh forms of *Tudor* (specifically *Tuder* and *Tedder*) were not limited to the royal family. [...] Given these examples, the Welsh forms *Tuder* and *Tedder* fall into the same category as *Stewart* (used as an example in RfS VI.1). Since use of these forms "does not link one unmistakably to the royal house" (RfS VI.1), they are registerable.

The LoI noted that Reaney & Wilson (p. 456 s.n. Tudor) dates *Tudur ap Llywelyn* to 1391, which gives support for the submitted spelling as a Welsh form. 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>) shows examples of Welsh patronymic bynames that omit the particle (in this case, *ap*). Given this information, we have returned this name to the submitted form.

Some commenters mentioned a possible issue of presumption due the combination of the name and the device. According to their research, there is a story of Merlin seeing a vision of a battle between red and white dragons in a pool, symbolizing the struggle between the Saxons and the Britons. Merlin was also known as Ambrose or Emrys. The LoAR of August 1992 stated:

For those names that are well documented as period human names, that also happen to be the names of gods, one armorial allusion to the god will no longer be considered excessive.

This precedent has been extended to mythological figures other than deities. Since Emrys is a period given name, one allusion is not presumptuous, and may be accepted.

Francesca MacBeth. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th C Scots and allowed no changes. *Francesca* is her legal given name. Lacking evidence that *Francesca* was used in Scotland in period, we were unable to suggest forms of this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Gareth Marcellus of Camalodunum. Device change. Sable, a sword surmounted by a horse's head couped all within a bordure argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Gules, in pale a lion's head cabossed environed of a pair of wings displayed and a lion's head, cabossed and inverted, environed of a pair of wings, displayed and inverted, all Or*, is retained as a badge.

Gerhard Helmbrecht von Offenbach. Badge. (Fieldless) A compass star quarterly argent and azure.

James Weir. Name.

Good name!

Jamie Mac Fionnlaigh. Device. Sable, in pale a lizard and an anchor Or winged argent.

Josserant de Troyes. Name and device. Argent, a knight armed cap-à-pie maintaining a mace and a shield mounted on a boar passant sable all within a bordure vert.

Submitted as *Josserand de Troyes*, there was some question whether *Josserand* was used as a given name in period. Clarion found that Arval Benicoeur's "article 'French Names from two 13th Century Chronicles' lists two examples of *Josserand*". This article lists modern forms. Arval provided the following information regarding the name *Josserand*: "<Josserant> appears [for] two individuals in Jean de Joinville, *Histoire de Saint Louis*, M. Natalis de Wailly, ed. (Paris, 1874), chapter 275". We have changed *Josserand* to the form documented as a given name in period in order to register this name.

Kean de Lacy. Badge. (Fieldless) A fox couchant to sinister argent.

Kylan Magnusson. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Kýlan Magnússon*, this name was submitted as *Kylan Magnusson*. Old Norse names are registerable with accents used consistently or omitted consistently. Therefore, we have returned this name to the submitted form, which did not include any accents.

Lochlan Wick of Brindlemyre. Device. Argent, a bend sinister azure between two mermaids in their vanity Or tailed and crined azure.

Lucius Alexandrinus. Name.

Submitted as *Lucius of Alexandria*, the submitter requested authenticity for 600 A.D. and allowed any changes. We have changed the byname *of Alexandria* to the Latin form that would appear in a man's name in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Máirgréig ingen Dubgaill. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Máirgréig ingen Dubghaill*, this name was submitted as *Máirgréig ingen Dubgall* and changed at Kingdom to add the second accent to the given name to match documented forms and to correct the grammar in the byname. However, the modified form of the byname is in violation of RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase, because it combines *ingen*, which is a Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form, with *Dubghaill*, which is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. A fully Middle Irish form of this byname is *ingen Dubgaill*, which is only one character different from the originally submitted form. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name. A fully Early Modern Irish form of this name would be *Máirghréd inghean Dubghaill*.

Marcel Longueville. Alternate name Marcellus Drachenklaue.

Margaret MacIain of Lochwood. Badge. (Fieldless) A daisy azure seeded Or.

Mary Catherine of Mull. Name change from Mary of Mull.

Her previous name, *Mary of Mull*, is released.

Mathias de Maldegem. Name and device. Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, a chevron checky argent and sable between in bend two fleurs-de-lys Or and in bend sinister two single-headed chess knights sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Matthias de Maldegem*, this name was submitted as *Mathias de Maldegem* and changed at Kingdom (with the submitter's agreement) to match documented English examples of this name. The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C France. Aryanhwy merch Catmael noted that "<Mathias Nouel> is found in [her article] 'Names Found in Commercial Documents from Bordeaux, 1470-1520' (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/bordeaux.htm>)". Additionally, Marie-Therese Morlet, *Etude d'anthroponymie picarde, les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siecles* (p. 20) lists an instance of *Mathias* in the time period of 1300 to 1399. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Mathias*, as noted by Aryanhwy, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

This emblazon is drawn with a chevron of a slightly greater than a 90 degree angle. As a result, this field as drawn is indistinguishable from quarterly because the chevron overlies the parts of the line of division that would allow one to distinguish this field from a quarterly field. However, we have preserved the original *per pale and per chevron* blazon, because if the chevron were drawn with a steeper angle and the field were blazoned as quarterly, one could see the center of the quarterly field under the bottom of the chevron, and that would not match this design.

Nikolai Demonev. Name and device. Per pale purple and argent, two arum lilies counterchanged slips crossed in saltire vert.

Submitted as *Nikolai Demonov*, *Demonov* was submitted as a patronymic byname formed from the given name *Demon*, which is dated to 1330 in Wickenden (3rd ed., p. 64 s.n. *Demon*). Nebuly noted an issue with the byname:

The patronym is formed from the name *Demon'* - note the soft mark (written as an apostrophe) at the end of the name (Wickenden, p237). If I understand Wickenden's summary of Russian grammar correctly, this means that the final consonant in the name is soft, and would take an *-ev* in the genitive to make Nikolai Demon'ev.

Rouge Scape (Paul Wickenden of Thanet) confirmed that "Demon' would create a patronymic like Demonev or Demon'ev". Therefore, in order to register this name, we have changed this byname to *Demonev*, as that is the closer of the two correct byname forms to the submitted *Demonov*.

Robert Wright. Name.

There was some question whether this submission conflicted with *Robert Alderson Wright*, Lord of Durley (1869-1964), a notable English judge. As he does not have his own entry in a general encyclopedia, he is not important enough to protect.

Su of the Silver Horn. Device change. Chevronelly sable and argent, on a chief vert a drinking horn argent.

Her previous device, *Sable, in fess a drinking horn bendwise and a flower of four heart-shaped petals saltirewise argent, barbed vert, seeded sable, within a bordure argent surmounted by another vert*, is retained as a badge.

Tatiana de Foix. Name and badge. (Fieldless) On a mountain coupé purpure a compass star Or.

Trystan ap Rhain. Name.

Tuillelaith ní Thanaidheáin. Device reblazon. Argent, a chevron fracted vert and in base a trillium inverted purpure barbed vert.

The previous blazon, *Argent, a chevron fracted vert and in base a trillium purpure barbed vert*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Typhainne d'Alixandre. Device. Per saltire gules and Or, in pale two compass stars and in fess two quill pens counterchanged.

Valeria Tertia Alexandrina. Name.

Submitted as *Valeria Tertia of Alexandria*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 1st C A.D. and allowed any changes. We have changed the byname *of Alexandria* to the Latin form that would appear in a woman's name in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

CALONTIR

Alexander Johann Stiliz. Name and device. Vert, an owl contourny and on a chief embattled Or a standing balance azure.

Alianora of Forgotten Sea. Holding name and device. Per pale argent and vert, an angel within a bordure charged with butterflies counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Alianora de Grey*, that name was returned in the August 2002 LoAR.

Arihiro of Coeur d'Ennuï. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale vert and purpure, three dragonflies in pale Or.

Submitted under the name *Hashimoto Arihiro*.

Arthur Augustin. Name and device. Argent, a fir tree proper and on a chief triangular sable an increscent Or.

Avraham of Forgotten Sea. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess argent and vert, a mullet of six points counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Avraham ben David*.

Bjorn Thorsson. Name and device. Per pall argent azure and vert, a double-horned anvil vert and two bears combattant argent.

Bren of Lonely Tower. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron purpure and sable, three moons in their plentitude within a bordure argent.

Submitted under the name *Seona ferch Angharad*.

Calontir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Lupine Herald.

Calontir, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Volk Herald to Modar Neznanich.

Cassandra of Standing Stones. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess dovetailed azure and argent, three mullets argent and a wolf's head erased sable.

The device does not conflict with a badge of the Kingdom of Caid, *Per fess embattled azure and argent, two mullets of four points and a comet fesswise, head to sinister, counterchanged*. There is one CD for changing the number of the charges in the group. There is a second CD for changing the type and tincture of the primary charge(s) on one side of the line of division, even though that portion of the primary group is only one quarter of the group, per the following precedent from the November 1995 LoAR:

There is ... a CD for the change to the field and another for changing the type and tincture of the primary charge group on one side of the line of division, even though numerically this is not "one half" of the primary charge group. For a fuller discussion of this precedent granting a CD for two changes to charges on one side of a line of division even when less than half the charge group is affected, see the December 21, 1991 Cover Letter (with the November 1991 LoAR).

This situation arises very rarely aside from the well-known situation concerning the bottommost of a group of three charges two and one, which has its own different set of controlling precedents. The cited precedent appears to have remained in force; the registration history shows that this precedent has neither been overruled nor passively ignored.

Submitted under the name *Cassandra of Wolf's Rock*.

Celestria of Celtenhomme. Name and device. Per fess purpure and azure, a fess wavy and in chief a Passion cross between a decrescent and an increscent argent.

Submitted as *Celestria de Celtanhomme*, the submitter requested authenticity for "English/Norman" and allowed minor changes. *Celtenhomme* is the dative case of the Old English name for Cheltenham. No documentation was presented and none was found that *Celtanhomme* is a plausible variant of the documented *Celtenhomme*. Lacking evidence that the form *Celtanhomme* is plausible in period, it is not registerable.

As an Old English placename in the dative case, *Celtenhomme* is not grammatically compatible with *de*, which is Latin and which does not take a dative case. We have changed this byname to the fully Old English form *of Celtenhomme* in order to register this name. In Old English bynames, *of* is followed by the dative case of a placename, so *of Celtenhomme* is grammatically correct.

The submitter requested authenticity for "English/Norman". Ekwall (p. 99 s.n. Cheltenham) dates *Chilteham* to 1156. *Celestria de Chilteham* would be an authentic form of this name for her desired time and culture. However, changing the language of the byname from Old English to Middle English is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Celestria of Celtenhomme. Badge. Purpure, a cross crescenty argent.

A cross crescenty has each arm ending in a crescent with its horns pointing outwards. "While a cross crescenty is not, to the best of our knowledge, a period cross, it follows the pattern of period crosses, and is, therefore, registerable" (LoAR November 1998)

Cellach inghean ui Dhubhthaigh. Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, a fret and a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Cellach inghean ui Dubhthaigh*, the byname was not lenited as required by Gaelic grammar. We have made this correction.

Cellach inghean ui Dhubhthaigh. Badge. (Fieldless) A fret coupé per pale azure and vert.

Charles McJames of Rodney. Name and device. Argent, a sword between in chief two escutcheons vert.

Submitted as *Charles Rodney McLam*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *McLam* is a plausible period variant of the Scots (a language closely related to English) byname *McJames*. Additionally, no support was found for *Iam* as a period form of *James* in Scotland. Black (p. 520 s.n. MacJames) dates *Alexander McJames* to 1529, *Johannes McJamis doy* to 1537, and *William McJames* to 1602. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the submitted byname to the documented form *McJames* in order to register this name.

The documentation for *Rodney* shows *Rodney* to be a surname derived from an English placename. No support was found for *Rodney* as a given name in period. No evidence was found to support a construction [*given name*] [*English surname*] [*Scots Mc-style byname*]. Therefore, in order to register this name, we have changed this name to use *Rodney* as a placename since [*given name*] [*byname*] [*of placename*] is documented for both English and Scots. *Charles Rodney* and *Charles McJames* would also be registerable forms of this name.

Christiane Johnson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Christiane Janssoen*, the LoI documented *Janssoen* with the statement "Dutch name found at www.panix.com/~mittl/names/german.shtml off of a collection of Dutch trade names. (Copies provided)". This is not an adequate summarization of the submitted documentation. The page cited is a list of links to name articles. The statement in the LoI does not indicate which of the numerous articles linked on this page was the article used to document this name.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael provided an evaluation of this name:

<Christiane> is a feminine name; she cannot be Jan's *son*. Appropriate feminine forms of the byname are <Jansdochter> 1478-81, <Jansdochtere> 1478-81, and <Jansz. Dochter> 1478, all from "15th C Dutch Names" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/dutch15.htm>). <Christiane> is an English or Scots form of the name. Evidence that I have for the name used in the Low Countries is the Dutch pet form <Stincken> (a pet form) 1478-81 (same source as above) and the Latin form <Cristine> from "Dutch Names in Latin Context, 1542" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/latin-dutch.htm>); <Christine> or <Christina> looks to be a reasonable vernacular form, based on "Flemish Names from Bruges, 1400-1600" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/bruges/>). <Christine Jansdochter> would be a fully Dutch form of the name, <Christiane Johnson> would be a fully English form. Reaney & Wilson s.n. Johnson date this form to 1379.

Current evidence shows that Dutch bynames were literal in period. Since a woman cannot be anyone's son, the byname *Janssoen* is not registerable with a feminine given name. As the submitter allowed any changes and indicated that sound was most important to her, we have changed this to the fully English form *Christiane Johnson* in order to register this name.

Daniel Lyons. Name and device. Per pall inverted Or gules and sable, in chief two lions combatant counterchanged gules and Or.

David ben Benjamin. Name and device. Checky sable and argent, a bear rampant contourny between three Jew's hats gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bear larger.

David Friedrich von Einbeck. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Dennis of Calontir. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per saltire vert and argent, in pale two eagle's legs erased Or and in fess two trefoils vert.

Submitted under the name *Liath of Argyll*.

Diana of Aston Tor. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron embattled purpure semy of threaded needles palewise argent and argent, an apple purpure.

Submitted under the name *Diana Spartene*.

Dorinda Scorpione. Badge. (Fieldless) A scorpion gules sustaining to chief a feather fesswise Or.

Elkanah MacDonald. Name and device. Purpure, a winged stag rampant contourny and on a chief argent a castle between two crosses couped purpure.

There was some question regarding whether *Elkanah* was used in period, since the only dated example provided for this name was a reference to a person born in 1642. J. W. Garrett-Pegge, *A Transcript of the First Volume, 1538-1636, of the Parish Register of Chesham, Buckingham County* (p. 59) lists *Elcanah* as the name given to a child at baptism on May 28, 1587, showing that this was one of the Biblical names that came into use after the Reformation. The same source (p. 225) also records the marriage of *Elkanah Gladman* on December 5, 1626.

Ermenrich von Duisburg. Name and device. Per fess gules and argent, a pair of hands and a double-headed eagle counterchanged.

Ersebet Francisca Cardinali. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a Lacy knot between in pale a trowel fesswise and a trowel fesswise reversed counterchanged.

This name combines the Hungarian feminine given name *Ersebet* with an otherwise Italian name. There was considerable discussion regarding the registerability of such a mix. A name including Hungarian and Italian elements has previously been ruled to be registerable:

[Ileana Welgy] While Ileana is not a Hungarian name, it can be found in De Felice's book on Italian given name. Venice controlled extensive territory on the east coast of the Adriatic in late period, sharing a border with Hungary. Since Kázmér includes a number of names apparently derived from Italian, an Italian/Hungarian name is acceptable under our rules. However, it must follow the standard practice of having the given name first. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR August 1998)

The Cover Letter of the August 1999 LoAR includes a discussion entitled "Mixed language names". This discussion describes different levels of contact between cultures. Of these, the level that best fits contact between Italian and Hungarian according to current evidence is:

The second category is when names mixes elements of two cultures that have significant contact, but we have little or no evidence of mixed names, for example, Scots and Italian. The rule III.1 allows such names although the lack of evidence indicates that these mixed names were exceedingly rare at best.

Lingual mixes that fall into the second category, such as Hungarian and Italian, are registerable, though they carry a weirdness. As this is the only weirdness in this name, it is registerable.

Esther bat Moshe. Device. Argent, a fess wavy gules overall a wooden shepherd's crook proper.

Friedrich of Crystal Mynes. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, on a chevron azure between two roundels and an anvil sable two swords in chevron Or.

Submitted under the name *Freidrich der Hirsch aus Bremen*.

Geoffrey de Cardeville. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, an eagle gules within a bordure embattled semy of roundels counterchanged.

Submitted as *Geoffrey DeCardeville*, no documentation was presented and none was found for *De-* added to the beginning of a placename in this manner. We have changed this byname to the standard form *de Cardeville* in order to register this name.

This is clear of *Geoffrei de Courville* (registered August 1979). The additional syllable in *Cardeville* versus *Courville* is sufficient change in both the sound and appearance of this name element.

Giles Branche. Name and device. Per bend azure and gules, four tree stumps eradicated two and two argent.

Good name!

Giles of Gordon. Name and device. Or, a bend bevilled between two double-bitted axes vert.

As submitted, *Gordon* was only documented as a surname. To be used with *of*, *Gordon* would need to be documented as a placename. Fortunately, the College found such documentation. Kraken stated:

The LoI does not show that *Gordon* is a placename, which is necessary if the byname is to be *of Gordon* as desired. Reaney & Wilson provides the needed evidence, noting the town of Gordon in Berwickshire and citing Richer *de Gordun* (d.1160).

Given this information, the byname *of Gordon* is registerable. As previously stated, "[p]lease make sure the submitter understands that the byname is *not* a patronymic; it is a toponymic, 'of Gordon', the latter being a place" (James o' Gordon, October, 1993, pg. 1).

Ginevra Verrocchi. Name and device. Or, a butterfly purple and on a chief azure a feather reversed argent.

Good name!

Gustav Jamesson. Device. Argent ermined vert, a squirrel rampant gules maintaining a mug sable within a bordure vert.

Gwendolyn A'Brook. Badge. (Fieldless) A lobster Or sustaining to chief an axe fesswise azure.

Ian of Mull. Badge. (Fieldless) A torch checky sable and Or.

Isabella of Fyren-Ar. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, on a chevron between three gauntlets each sustaining a bow fesswise string to chief argent two threaded needles in chevron vert.

Submitted under the name *Isabella de Luna*.

Jorunn Eydisardottir. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Judur bint 'Abd al-Wahid. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a chevron inverted and in chief a rose counterchanged.

Submitted as *Judur Amat al-Wahid*, this name included only two feminine given names (*Judur* and *Amat al-Wahid*), which has previously been reason for return. al-Jamal explains:

"Devotional" names like *'Abd al-X* and *Amat al-X* are used even today (the founder of modern Saudi Arabia was *'Abd al-Aziz ibn Sa'ud*) as or in place of an *'ism*, a given name. As a consequence, the submitted name here effectively strings two names together, in a way that does not appear to have been done in Arabic. "None of the Arabic-speaking peoples seems to have used double given names, and this practice has been grounds for return in the past (Nasr Hasan ibn Muhammad Abdullaziz, Calontir, 11/93 LoAR)." (Ja'mala Junaida al-Badawi, 10/95 p. 17) The simplest and least intrusive fix would be to make her the daughter of someone called *servant of the Unique*, or *Judur bint 'Abd al-Wahid*.

As she allows any changes, we have changed this name to the form suggested by al-Jamal in order to register this name. Lacking evidence that matronymic bynames (bynames indicating a mother's name) were used in Arabic, they have previously been ruled unregistrable. Therefore, *Judur bint 'Abd al-Wahid*, meaning *'Judur* daughter of [a man named] *'Abd al-Wahid*, is registerable, whereas *Judur bint Amat al-Wahid*, meaning *'Judur* daughter of [a woman named] *Amat al-Wahid*, would not be.

Katherine de Hay. Name and device. Or, a sprig of holly vert and in chief three crosses bottony gules.

The sprig was originally blazoned as *mistletoe*. Mistletoe has small oval shaped leaves and berries. This sprig has the classic spiky leaves of a holly plant, and we have reblazoned it accordingly.

Kendrick Shropshire. Device. Per chevron embattled vert and argent, two estoiles and a ship reversed counterchanged.

Khristina Ivanovna Medvednikova. Device. Per bend sinister gules and Or, a liondragon sejant contourny and a snake nowed of a Hungerford knot inverted counterchanged.

Kýlan Kýlansson. Name and device. Barry of four argent and gules, each trait charged with a ferret statant contourny counterchanged.

Lillian Taylor. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Madeleine Rose de Cardeville. Name and device. Sable, a peacock in its pride argent within a bordure wavy argent semy of roses proper.

Submitted as *Madeleine Rose DeCardeville*, no documentation was presented and none was found for *De-* added to the beginning of a placename in this manner. We have changed this byname to the standard form *de Cardeville* in order to register this name.

Malgar Thorvik. Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame gules, a round buckle pin to chief Or.

Malina Attewode. Name and device. Azure, a seahorse and on a chief argent three estoiles azure.

Marianna da Fiorenza. Name change from holding name Máire of Aston Tor (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Marianna di Fiorenza*, the particle used in locative bynames in Italian is *da*, not *di*. We have made this change. *F̄loren̄za* was documented from Maridonna Benvenuti's article "Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554: Central Italy" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/center.html>). The question was raised during commentary whether *F̄loren̄za* was a typo for *F̄ioren̄za*. Maridonna rechecked this placename on the map she used for her source and found that the placename does indeed say *Fiorenza* rather than *Florenza*. We have changed the name to match this documented form.

Michael of Safita. Name and device. Azure, two bars argent and in chief three bezants.

Submitted as *Michael de Safita*, *Safita* is the name of a castle and a nearby town in Syria. No evidence was found that *Safita* is in a language that uses *de*. RfS III.1.a requires that a name phrase use a single language. Lacking evidence that *de Safita* is in a single language, we have changed the byname to *of Safita*. RfS III.1.a also states that "[i]n the case of place names and other name elements frequently used in English in their original form, an English article or preposition may be used. For example, *of Aachen* might be used instead of the purely German *von Aachen*." As *Safita* appears in English in this form, *of Safita* is registerable under this allowance in RfS III.1.a. We have, therefore, changed the byname to *of Safita* in order to register the name.

Nice device!

Modar Neznanich. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Volk Herald from the Kingdom of Calontir.

Monika Elzbietka Poznanska. Badge (see RETURNS for name change). Argent, a threaded needle inverted bendwise sinister within a bordure azure.

Neathery of Safita. Name and device. Sable, a comet and on a chief argent three crosses bottony gules.

This name was submitted as *Neathery de Safita*. *Neathery* is the submitter's legal given name. A question arose whether the given name *Neathery* is excessively obtrusively modern, and so would not be registerable, even under the Legal Name Allowance. *Neathery* is an English byname used as a given name, along the same lines as *Ashley* and *Wesley*. As it is not excessively obtrusively modern on the same level as the example of *Moon Unit*, it is registerable.

Safita is the name of a castle and a nearby town in Syria. No evidence was found that *Safita* is in a language that uses *de*. RfS III.1.a requires that a name phrase use a single language. Lacking evidence that *de Safita* is in a single language, we have changed the byname to *of Safita*. RfS III.1.a also states that "[i]n the case of place names and other name elements frequently used in English in their original form, an English article or preposition may be used. For example, *of Aachen* might be used instead of the purely German *von Aachen*." As *Safita* appears in English in this form, *of Safita* is registerable under this allowance in RfS III.1.a. We have, therefore, changed the byname to *of Safita* in order to register the name.

Osanna verch Rhys ap Bleddyn. Name change from Osanna d'Argentan.

Her previous name, *Osanna d'Argentan*, is released.

Rhiannon of Crystal Mynes. Name and device. Argent, on a bend sinister vert between two horse's heads coupéd contourny gules an arrow inverted Or.

Rhiannon of Crystal Mynes. Badge. (Fieldless) A bow bendwise string to chief Or overall a horse's head couped vert.

Robert Brockman. Device. Per fess wavy Or and azure, three boar's heads erased gules and a bar wavy Or.

Roberto Carlos Dominguez. Badge. Per fess gules and Or, a skull vested of a fool's hood and three bear's paw prints in fess counterchanged.

Roberto Carlos Dominguez. Badge. (Fieldless) A pretzel Or ermined gules.

This submission does not conflict with the protected non-SCA badge of the Staffords, *A Stafford knot*. There is one CD for tincturelessness and another for the type difference between a pretzel and a Stafford knot: "...after consideration, we feel that there is significant, although not substantial, difference between a Stafford knot and this depiction of a pretzel, as the pretzel is knotted differently from a Stafford knot" (LoAR of April 2001). This pretzel is drawn identically to the one in the April 2001 precedent.

Roderick de Graham. Name change from Rory de Graham and device. Or, a bend counter-ermine between a bow nocked with an arrow and a lion rampant gules.

The group of charges around the bend is not considered to be a group of three unlike charges (which would be overly complex by RfS VIII.1.a):

[considering a *strung bow and arrow* along with another charge] The question was raised as to whether or not this is considered slot machine since it has three dissimilar charges in one group. While it is true that it has three charges, when a bow and arrow are in their standard, expected position they are considered one charge, just like a sword in a scabbard is considered one charge. It is only when they are separated, or put into non standard positions for their normal use, such as being crossed in saltire, that they become two separate charges. (LoAR April 1999 p. 6)

His previous name, *Rory de Graham*, is released.

Ruarcc the Blind. Name and device. Argent, in chief three bars azure.

Submitted as *Ruarrc the Blind*, the documentation shows the form *Ruarcc*, not *Ruarrc*. No evidence was found to support *Ruarrc* as a variant of the period *Ruarcc*. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable. We have changed this name to the documented form in order to register this name.

This does not conflict with the important non-SCA flags of both Monaco and Indonesia, *Per fess gules and argent*. This submission could equally well be blazoned *Per fess barry argent and azure, and argent*. Viewing this piece of armory and the flags as field-only armory, we have one change for changing the division of the field, and another for changing the tincture of half the field.

Runa Ketilsdottir. Device. Or, a dragonfly gules and in chief three trefoils all within a bordure azure.

Sadb ingen uí Cherbaill. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per pale Or and sable, a lion rampant tail nowed within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Sadhbha ui Cearbhall*, this name was submitted as *Saidhbhin ui Cearbhaill* and changed at Kingdom, as no documentation could be found for *Saidhbhin*. The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Irish and allowed any changes. No documentation was presented and none was found that either *Saidhbhin* or *Sadhbha* were used in period. Lacking such evidence, they are not registerable.

Additionally, the byname was improperly constructed. The particle *ui* is the genitive of *ua*, which literally translates as 'grandson' and which later (most recognizably in the form *Ó*) came to mean 'male descendant of'. Bynames were used literally in Gaelic in period. Since a woman cannot be a grandson or a male descendant, her byname would take the form *ingen uí [X]*, which means 'daughter of [a man whose byname is] *ua [X]*'. This form later came to have the meaning 'female descendant of'.

A fully Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name would be *Sadb ingen uí Cherbaill*. We have changed the name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Serena the Lavendere. Name and device. Per pale purple and argent, a butterfly counterchanged.

Sukayna bint Salim. Name change from Nika Nikievna and device change. Vert, on a fess between a sunburst and a sunburst inverted argent, two hummingbirds rising to sinister wings addorsed azure.

Her previous name, *Nika Nikievna*, is released.

The submitter's former device, *Per pale and per chevron, sable and argent, in chief two wolves combattant counterchanged, a bordure gules*, is retained as a badge.

Pórðr Tjorvason. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Úna inghean uí Ghríobhtha. Name.

Submitted as *Úna inghen uí Griffin*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed any changes. Her forms indicated that the meaning 'Una, daughter of Clan Griffin' was most important to her. The submitted byname *inghen uí Griffin* combined the Gaelic *inghen uí* with the English or Anglicized Irish *Griffin*, and so violated RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. Additionally, Gaelic names are registerable if accents are used or omitted consistently. We have changed this to the fully Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Úna inghean uí Ghriobhtha* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Vanessa of Coeur d'Ennuí. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron purpure and vert, two eremice and a horse's head coupé argent.

Submitted under the name *Maelona ferch Gareth*.

DRACHENWALD

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Order name Queen's Order of Courtesy of Drachenwald.

Drachenwald has a letter of permission to conflict from the East Kingdom, which registered the order name *Queen's Order of Courtesy* in February 1982.

Branch references, such as *of Drachenwald*, are transparent for conflict purposes. Therefore, in normal circumstances, the order name *Queen's Order of Courtesy of Drachenwald* would conflict with the East Kingdom's *Queen's Order of Courtesy*, since no difference is given for the addition of *of Drachenwald* because it is a branch reference. Previous precedent has ruled that the addition of a branch reference, in conjunction with a letter of permission to conflict, is enough to clear conflict (Kingdom of Caid, *The Order of the White Scarf of Caid*, registered September 1997; Barony of Aneala, *Order of the Golden Swan of Aneala*, registered July 1999).

Siegfried Hrodulf. Name and device. Sable, three boar's heads erased and on a chief argent three roses sable.

Thomas Tanner of Ely. Name and device. Ermine, on a fess cotised sable two crescents argent.

EALDORMERE

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Reblazon of seal for the Trillium Principal Herald. (Tinctureless) Two straight trumpets in saltire between four trilliums each with a petal to center.

The previous blazon, (*Tinctureless*) *Two straight trumpets in saltire between four trilliums*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. These flowers are radially disposed. Each flower has one of its three equally spaced petals pointed towards the center of the escutcheon. See this month's cover letter for details. Trilliums in their default posture would all have one petal pointing to base (so that the petals of each trillium would be in pall).

Eoforwic, Shire of. Device reblazon. Argent, a sword sable debriused by a chevron cotised gules bearing three trillium flowers inverted argent, seeded Or, barbed vert, in canton a laurel wreath proper.

The previous blazon, *Argent, a sword sable debriused by a chevron cotised gules bearing three trillium flowers argent, seeded Or, barbed vert, in canton a laurel wreath proper*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

EAST

Afraig bean mhic Fhearghuis. Name.

Submitted as *Aifric ben mhic Fhearghuis*, the submitter requested authenticity for the Scottish Highlands in 1575 and allowed minor changes. Aryanhwy merch Catmael provided information on the given name *Aifric*. Specifically, the article cited for this name "has been removed from the web and superseded by [Effrick neyn Kenneoch's article] 'Scottish Gaelic Given Names' (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/>). While there is no Scottish Gaelic evidence for <Aifric> in Scotland, there is other linguistic evidence for the name. According to the sub-section on the name, (draft dated 06Nov01), the probable pre c1200 spelling is <Affraic>, and the probable post c1200 spelling is <Afraig>". We have changed the given name to the form *Afraig* in order to match the submitter's requested time period.

As submitted, the byname *ben mhic Fhearghuis* 'wife of [a man whose byname is] *mac Fhearghuis*' combined the Middle Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) *ben* with the Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) *mhic Fhearghuis* and, so, violated RfS III.1.a which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. We

have changed the byname to the completely Early Modern Gaelic form *bean mhic Fhearghuis* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Alix de Minerve. Name and device. Vert, two natural seahorses respectant Or and in chief an escallop argent.

Apollonia Voss. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Boal Mergen. Name.

Catriona Mairghread nic Dhuibh of Moray. Alternate name Caitriona MacDuff.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 16th C in the "Scots lowlands, Moray firth area" and will accept minor changes. Regarding changes, the LoI notes that "she will not accept the English or Scots equivalent given name ('no Catherine/Katherine, please')". Given her stated preference, we have left her given name in the submitted Gaelic form.

An authentic name combining these elements would have been written all in Gaelic or all in Scots depending upon the language of the document in which the name was recorded. Aryanhwych merch Catmael found a number of Scots forms of *Catriona*. We are including that information here as a courtesy to the submitter.

<Caitriona> is a Gaelic form, not appropriate for 16th C Scottish Lowlands. Talan's "A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records"

(<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/scottishfem/>) lists the following 16th C Scots forms of <Katherine>:

Katherine 1512, 1542, 1564; Katheryne 1509; Kathrine 1589; Katrina 1548; Katrine 1512; Katyne 1528; Catharine 1549, 1571; Catrina 1551

This last one corresponds the closest in sound and spelling to the submitted <Caitriona>.

Of the forms Aryanhwych found, both *Katrina* and *Catrina* have the same pronunciation as the period Gaelic pronunciation for *Catriona*.

Chardonne de Lyon. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a gauntlet fesswise per fess Or and argent a tyger passant azure.

The Letter of Intent stated that this badge was intended for the joint use of the Barony of Concordia of the Snows and the Shire of Bergental. The Administrative Handbook only allows joint registration by two individuals - branches may not participate in a joint registration. To quote from section II.D.3, "Badges may be registered by an individual, by two individuals jointly, or by a Society branch." There is no administrative ambiguity about which branch should be registering this badge, as the paperwork received by the Laurel office only refers to the Barony of Concordia of the Snows, with no reference to the Shire of Bergental.

Please advise the submitters that the tyger should be drawn completely on the gauntlet. Tertiary charges which partially overlie the field are reason for return, but the overlap here is so diminutive (two places at the very edges of the charge) that artistic advice to the submitter is preferable to return.

Eadwynn æt Hræfneshyrste. Name.

Submitted as *Eadwenna æt Hræfnhyrst*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th to 10th C Saxon and allowed any changes. Metron Ariston provided commentary on Old English forms of this name appropriate for the submitter's desired period:

Withycombe (*Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. *Edwina*) says the feminine form is "a modern f. name formed from *Edwin*". The citation of the name of the mother of Saint Godric in several sources as *Edwenna* (NOT *Eadwenna*) is from a twentieth-century English translation by Coulton of the life of the saint written by Reginald of Durham. The original life of Godric does not appear to have been in English (cf. the notes in Farmer, *Oxford Dictionary of Saints*, s.n. *Godric*) and this form would appear indeed to be a backformation. Selten (*Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names*, Vol. II, p. 74) shows the basic Old English form of the masculine as *Eadwine* and (ibid., p. 75) shows the much rarer feminine Old English form as *Eadwynn*. [...] I would expect the place name to appear as Hræfneshyrst based on the examples (compound and simple) in Hall's Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Moreover, the preposition *æt* takes the dative [case] so I would also expect the modification to meet the demands of grammar. As a whole, to meet the demands of documented forms and Old English grammar the name should be *Eadwynn æt Hræfneshyrste*.

Lacking evidence that *Eadwenna* is a plausible period form of *Eadwynn*, it is not registerable. We have changed this name to the form suggested by Metron Ariston to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Evelyn Macewan of Kynblathmund. Name and device. Azure, a bend wavy between a fox passant argent and a willow tree Or.

Submitted as *Eibhlin Macewan of Kynblathmund*, the submitter requested authenticity for a woman with an Irish Gaelic mother and a Scottish father. An authentic name combining these elements would have been written all in Gaelic or all in an Anglicized form depending upon the language of the document in which the name was recorded. Since no evidence has yet been found of locative bynames used in Scottish Gaelic except as part of chiefly titles, the most likely completely Gaelic form of this name would be *Eibhlin inghean mhic Eoghainn*. *Evelyn Macewan of Kynblathmund* would be the completely Anglicized form of this name. As the Anglicized form is closer to the submitted form than the Gaelic form, we have changed this name to the completely Anglicized form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Flann Ua Cuill. Name.

Geoffrey Fitz Galen. Badge. (Fieldless) On a pale coupé raguly gules, a griffin's head erased Or collared sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pale coupé with at least three raguly repeats on each side.

Giana Gabriella da Milano. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, three annulets in bend sinister counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend sinister line issuing from the exact sinister chief corner of the shield.

Gianetta Lucia Allegretta. Name change from Séadach Dubháilceach and Siobhan Foirbeis of Lonichan.

Her previous primary names, *Séadach Dubháilceach* (registered May 1994 via the East) and *Siobhan Foirbeis of Lonichan* (registered August 1990 via the East), are released.

Gino Rossi. Name and device. Bendy sinister argent and gules, three unicorns rampant sable.

Gybel Adeler. Name and device. Sable, a lozenge lozengy purpure and argent and in chief two trilliums argent.

Harðbeinn eldr. Name and device. Argent, a wyvern passant within a bordure rayonny azure.

Hálfdan langleggr. Name and device. Vert, a bend between a Viking ship and a thistle Or.

Isabella de Bourgogne. Name and device. Per chevron inverted rayonny sable and gules, in chief a dragon sejant contourny argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C France and allowed no changes to the given name. The College was unable to find evidence of any form of the name *Isabel* that ended in *a* used in 15th C France. Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "French Names from Paris, 1423 & 1438" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/paris1423.htm>) lists *Ysabeau*. Colm Dubh's article "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) lists *Isabelot*, *Ysabel la plastrière*, *Ysabelon la fille Sarre*, *Ysabiau la clopine*, and *Ysabelot la verrière*. Argent Snail found a reference to *Isabella* in Marie-Therese Morlet, *Etude d'anthroponymie picarde, les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siecles* (p. 22 s.n. Isabella):

[This source] has *Isabella*, *Isabelle*, but is unclear as to where these are found in the period from 1200-1499. She says: *Isabella*, *Isabelle*, *Isabiau*, *Yzabiau* have 26 citations between 1200-1299, 36 between 1300-1399, and 6 between 1400-1499. She does not say which forms are found when.

Given this information, we were unable to confirm that this name is authentic for her requested time and culture.

Ise Jogoru Kazunori. Device reblazon. Sable, a trillium inverted between three cranes volant in annulo addorsed Or.

His previous blazon, *Sable, a trillium between three cranes volant in annulo addorsed Or*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Jacob Kuster. Name.

Jean Philippe des Bouviers Noirs. Device. Per pale Or and sable, a dog statant counterchanged and a chief inverted vert.

The dog was originally blazoned as a *Bouvier de Flandres* but that is a modern breed. The *Zuricher Wappenrolle* shows a dog much like this one, stocky, fuzzy, with short pointed ears and a short tail, for the family of Toggenburg. Pastoureau blazons this dog simply as a *chien* (or dog) in *Traité d'Heraldique*. It thus seems appropriate to register this very similar-looking dog simply as a *dog*.

Jonathan Carver of Dover. Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, a chalice between in bend two compass stars counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the compass stars larger.

Laoghaire of the Valley. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Scottish Gaelic and allowed minor changes. The byname *of the Valley* is English. Lacking evidence that any form of this byname was used in Gaelic, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired language/culture.

Leòd Dubh. Name.

Submitted as *Leòd Dubh*, the submitter requested authenticity for Scottish Gaelic and allowed minor changes. We have added the accent to the given name to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Lyndhaven, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) Three bendlets wavy azure within and conjoined to an annulet sable.**Màiri inghean mhic an Toisich.** Device reblazon. Vert, on a roundel between five trillium flowers inverted argent a wyvern volant contourny sable.

Her previous blazon, *Vert, on a roundel between five trillium flowers argent a wyvern volant contourny sable*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Marcus Blackaert. Name.**Margaret de Luce.** Device reblazon. Azure, a trillium flower inverted Or and on a chief triangular argent three roses in fess proper.

Her previous blazon, *Azure, a trillium flower Or and on a chief triangular argent three roses in fess proper*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Merlyn Kuster. Name.**Michel Wolffauer.** Name and device. Argent, a wolf rampant per fess gules and sable.

Good name!

Nice device, which goes well with his German name.

Miguel del Rio. Name.**Minna of Tintagel.** Device. Or, a dolphin hauriant embowed-counterembowed barry sable and argent within a bordure sable.

We have reblazoned the fish from a *pike fish* to a *dolphin*. A heraldic pike is longer and thinner with a pointed snout. This charge has the standard fins, proportions, and embowed-counterembowed posture of a heraldic dolphin as it would usually be drawn in England.

Peter Bog. Name and device. Gules, on a tau cross Or an eagle sable.

Good name!

Raimund of the Strait. Badge reblazon. (Fieldless) A dandelion plant with four flowers proper.

The previous blazon, *(Fieldless) A dandelion of four flowers and four leaves proper*, did not adequately reflect that this is a dandelion plant, rather than a simple flower slipped and leaved.

Scheherazade al-Zahira. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Scheherazade al-Zahir*, *Scheherazade* is her legal given name.

The submitted form of the byname *al-Zahir* is a masculine form. Arabic descriptive bynames must match the gender of the given name. As the name *Scheherazade* is feminine, we have changed the byname to the feminine form *al-Zahira* in order to register this name.

Seamus a' Chnuic Ghuirm. Device reblazon. Argent, a trillium purple barbed vert and seeded Or.

His previous blazon, *Argent, a trillium inverted purple barbed vert and seeded Or*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Seán Ó Súilleabháin Beirre. Name and device. Gules, on a pile argent a turtle purple.

Submitted as *Seán Ó Súilleabháin Beer*, *Ó Súilleabháin Beer* is a single compound clan name that denotes a particular branch of the O'Sullivan family. The submitted form combines the Gaelic *Ó Súilleabháin* with the Anglicized Irish *Beer*, and so violates RfS III.1.a which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. We have changed this byname to the fully Gaelic form *Ó Súilleabháin Beirre*, found in entry M1580.19 of the "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 5,

(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005E/>), in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request that the byname be translated entirely into Gaelic.

Sebastiano Manetti. Name and device. Azure, two chevronels braced and in chief three roundels argent.

Simon Caspar Joder von Steffisburg. Name and device. Or, in fess an ear of wheat and a crow's leg couped à la guise sable.

This name was submitted as three given names and a locative byname. No documentation has been presented and none has been found supporting the use of three given names in German. Lacking such evidence, three given names are not registerable in German. Since patronymic bynames in German were sometimes formed simply by using the father's given name, *Joder* can be viewed as a patronymic byname. Therefore, this name is registerable as two given names, a patronymic byname, and a locative byname.

Please advise the submitter to take greater care in drawing the ear of wheat, clearly separating the kernels and drawing the "wheat beard" (the thin hair coming out of the tip of each kernel). As drawn, this comes dangerously close to being interpreted as a feather.

Simon Gwyn. Name and device. Azure, on a pale between two swords argent three open books azure.

Simon von Beckum. Name and device. Argent, two double-bitted battleaxes and a phoenix azure.

We have reblazoned the device to show that it consists of a group of equally-sized primary charges arranged two and one. There were some questions in the commentary about the way in which the charges were arranged. Because all three charges are longer vertically than horizontally, it is a reasonable artistic choice to draw them so that the bottom part of the chiefmost charges is alongside the top part of the basemost charge.

Siobhan inghean ui Dhonnabhain. Name and device. Vert, on a pale between two musical notes argent three gouttes vert.

This does not conflict with *Juturna de Parma*, *Vert, on a pale endorsed argent three roundels vert*. There is one CD for changing the type of secondary charge from endorses to musical notes. There is a second CD by RfS X.4.j.ii for substantially changing the type of charge from roundels to gouttes. A correctly drawn goutte, with a long wavy tail, is substantially different from a roundel.

Siobhan inghean ui Dhonnabhain. Badge. Sable, on a goutte argent a musical note sable.

Snorri hrafnauga Hrólfsón. Name.

Submitted as *Snorri Hrafnauga Hrólfsón*, we have lowercased the descriptive byname *hrafnauga* in order to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

Sonia Bocher. Name.

Sorcha Ruadh. Name and device. Per bend sinister engrailed sable and vert, a decrescent argent and a natural dolphin naiant Or.

Stevyn de Rouen. Name and device. Per bend vert and Or, on a bend sable three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Tam Surwald. Name and device. Per fess Or and azure, three crosses crosslet gules and a heart Or.

Submitted as *Tam Surrell*, no evidence was found that *Surrell* is a plausible period name. Reaney & Wilson (p. 411 s.n. Sirdifield) give *Surrell* as the fourth header form in this entry. In most cases, header forms are registerable because they are plausible period variants of the name in question. In this case, the entry in Reaney & Wilson dates *Richard de Surdeval* to 1086, *Robert de Surdeuall'* to 1197, *John Sowrdewall* to 1488, and *Richard Surwald* to 1516. It is important to note that all of these forms retain the *d*, which does not support *Surrell* as a period form. As *Surwald* is the closest of the forms dated in Reaney & Wilson to the submitted *Surrell*, we have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

Póra Eiríksdóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Póra Eiríksdóttir*, Old Norse names are registerable if accents are used consistently or omitted consistently. We have added the missing accent to the byname in order to register this name.

Póra Óttarsdóttir. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, two bears combattant counterchanged and on a chief gules three bezants.

Submitted as *Thóra Ottarsdóttir*, the submitter requested authenticity for Norse. Old Norse names are registerable if accents are used consistently or omitted consistently. We have added the missing accent to the byname in order to register this name. We have changed the *Th* in the given name to use the thorn character, *Þ*, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Tiecia O'Scanlan. Name and device. Argent, a thistle within an orle of ivy vert.

Tobyn Kembold. Name.

Tommaso Valeriano. Name.

Tyrvi rotinn. Name change from Tryphena Locke of Wolfswood and device change. Sable, a badger rampant and on a chief invested argent three rerebrace sable.

Her previous name, *Tryphena Locke of Wolfswood*, is released.

The submitter's previous device, *Or, three closed fetterlocks in bend sable*, is retained as a badge.

Tyrvi Úlfkelsson. Name.

Submitted as *Tyrvi Úlfkellsson*, the patronymic byname derived from the masculine given name *Úlfkell* is *Úlfkellsson*, not *Úlfkellsson*. We have made this correction.

Uther Shieldbreaker. Alternate name Ugo Gonzaga.

There was some question whether this name conflicts with *Ugolino Gonzaga*, an member of the Gonzaga dynasty, since *Ugolino* is a diminutive of *Ugo*. While *Ugolino Gonzaga* is mentioned in the Encyclopædia Britannica article on the Gonzaga dynasty, Ugolino was not a ruling member of this family. Since he does not have his own entry in a general encyclopedia, he is not important enough to protect.

MERIDIES

Basilia de Warren. Device reblazon. Azure, a pall inverted ermine between three trillium flowers inverted argent.

Her previous blazon, *Azure, a pall inverted ermine between three trillium flowers argent*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Caitrin O'Maughan. Device reblazon. Sable, a crescent inverted argent within an orle of trillium flowers inverted Or.

Her previous blazon, *Sable, a crescent inverted argent within an orle of trillium flowers Or*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Eíbhlin inghean Fhearghusa. Name.

Submitted as *Eíbhlin inghean Fhearghuis*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Ireland and allowed minor changes. In Irish Gaelic at this time, the genitive form of *Fearghus* was *Fearghusa* rather than *Fearghuis*. The lenited form of *Fearghusa* is *Fhearghusa*. We have changed the byname to use this form in order to match the submitter's requested time period.

Wolfram Jäger von Darmstedt. Name.

Submitted as *Wolfram Jäger von Darmstadt*, the submitter requested authenticity for 1300-1400 German and allowed any changes. Brechenmacher (s.n. Darmstädter) dates the form *Darmstedter* to 1334. As *Darmstedter* is the term for a person from this town, the corresponding form of this town name would be *Darmstedt*. We have changed the byname to use this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

MIDDLE

Alzbeta Michalik. Name.

Böjei Temür. Name change from Böjei Timür.

Her previous name, *Böjei Timür*, is released.

Cassandra Felicia. Device. Azure, two sheep passant respectant and on a chief argent a shepherd's crook fesswise reversed inverted proper.

Cecily Wytherlok. Name.

Submitted as *Cecily Wytherlok'*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 15th C English. The apostrophe in the submitted byname *Wytherlok'* represents a scribal abbreviation. Reaney & Wilson (p. 47 s.n. Blacklock) date *Peter Blacloke* to 1275, *Adam Blaklok* to 1332, and *Robert Blaykelok* to 1431. Based on these examples, unabbreviated forms of the submitted name would be *Wytherlok* and *Wytherloke* (which is likely the form abbreviated as *Wytherlok'*). Since we do not register scribal

abbreviations, we have changed the byname to the first of these two forms, as it is the closer of the two to the submitted form, in order to register this name.

Custance the Compassionate. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Greylund Dowglaß de Galloway. Name.

Submitted as *Greylund of Dowglaß deGalloway*, the submitter requested authenticity for late 12th - early 15th C "Scoto-Norman borderland" and allowed any changes. The forms also indicated that he is from the Douglas clan. No documentation was presented and none was found that two locative bynames, both containing particles, would be used in a name. We have dropped *of* and added a space between *de* and *Galloway* to follow documented forms of names recorded in Scots (a language closely related to English). Current research has not found evidence that clan affiliations were included in Scottish names. So, this name means that *Dowglaß* is his family name or inherited surname and that he is from *Galloway*.

Hywel ap Llywelyn. Device reblazon. Purpure semy of trilliums inverted Or, a bear statant guardant contourny argent.

Her previous blazon, *Purpure semy of trilliums Or, a bear statant guardant contourny argent*, did not follow the SCA default for trillium flowers. See this month's cover letter for details.

Irial Féasruadh ó hIarnáin. Badge. Per bend sinister indented Or and gules, a bear salient counterchanged.

Jason Irenfest. Name.

Note: *Jason* is his legal given name.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Badge. (Fieldless) A pine tree per pale purple and Or.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Badge for Award of the Baton. Or, a flanged mace bendwise sinister sable.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Badge for Award of the Silver Acorn. Argent, on a pale gules three acorns argent.

Milica of Varna. Device. Azure, four quill pens fretted in a mascle and on a chief Or two mullets azure.

Milica of Varna. Badge. (Fieldless) Four quill pens fretted in a mascle Or.

Nezhka Petrovna Rostovskaya. Name.

There was some question whether this name was a claim to be the daughter of *Peter of Rostov* (d. 1290), a Tartar prince and nephew of the khan, who is venerated by the Eastern Orthodox Church. As Peter does not have his own entry in a general encyclopedia, he is not important enough to protect, and so this name is not presumptuous.

Quenild of Mercia. Name change from holding name Jennifer of Greyhope.

Wilhelm Michalik. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Polish. The documentation submitted indicates that *Wilhelm* "is dated to 1423 in the *Slownik Staropolskich Nazw Osobowych* [VI: 96]". (This source is often abbreviated as SSNO.) Aryanhwy merch Catmael inquired of several people regarding aspects of this name and SSNO in general. Among the commentary she passed on was information from Talan Gwynnek, who explained that "some of the documents cited in SSNO are actually in German and use Germanized forms even of some native Polish names". Given this information, the example of *Wilhelm* that appears in SSNO may be from a German record of a Polish person. As we were unable to confirm that *Wilhelm* was actually used as a Polish form of William, we were unable to confirm that this name is authentic for Polish as requested by the submitter.

Zygmunt Nadratowski. Name.

OUTLANDS

Adam Carmychel. Name and device. Per pale azure and gules, a gauntlet argent sustaining the dexter half of a spear fractured in chevron point to sinister Or.

The Letter of Intent noted that the charge group on the device resembled the Carmichael crest, which (per Way of Pleas and Squire's *Scottish Clan and Family Encyclopedia*) is *A dexter hand and arm in pale armed and holding a broken spear Proper*. Some commenters wondered if this would be a presumption problem in combination with the surname.

The September 2002 LoAR (Áedán mac Bheathain, Outlands acceptances) stated:

The Letter of Intent asked if there was a problem with the combination of this badge and a version of the [clan name] surname. Way of Pleas and Squire's *Scottish Clan and Family Encyclopedia*, endorsed by the Convenor of the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs, gives the [clan name] crest as [blazon] and the [clan name] badge as [blazon] as in the Crest within a chaplet of boxwood Proper.

In the Cover Letter for the March 1991 LoAR, it was ruled that "It has been decided that we will NOT check for conflicts against mundane crests". Therefore, we need only consider the [clan name] badge for possible pretense issues. The removal of the chaplet of boxwood makes it clear that no identity is being presumed.

In this case, the Carmichael badge is even less like the Carmichael crest than was the case in the previous ruling, as the crest and badge share no charges at all. The Carmichael badge is, *A horse of war Argent furnished Gules within a circular wreath Azure and Gules*.

It was suggested by some commenters that many Scottish clan books display the clan crest in a strap and buckle, and that this form might be familiar to the average SCA person, thus leading to presumption due to a combination of the name and armory (even though we do not generally protect crests). It is important to note that the clan books in question invariably display these crests within a strap and buckle. The insignia with the crest in a strap and buckle would presumably be the design that might cause a presumption "twitch" in the populace, not the design of a crest without the strap and buckle. We also hope that those who are so familiar with the contents of clan books that they might perceive possible presumption would also be familiar with the appropriate uses of clan crests and badges. It would not be real-world Scottish clan practice for a clan chief to display the clan crest on a field and use it as a device. Thus this is neither a use of insignia heraldically suggestive of rank, nor is it insignia which is so commonly seen by the populace as to cause offense. It is allusive, but not presumptuous.

Aindrea Mac Parthaláin. Name and device. Azure, an equal-armed Celtic cross formy Or issuant from a mount vert.

Submitted as *Aindrea Mac Pharlain*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C Scottish and allowed any changes. On her form, the submitter indicated that she desired a female name. The LoI stated that "The client has been informed that 'Aindrea' is a man's name and so her request for the desired gender is not possible. She would prefer to keep the name spelled as it is".

The submitted byname *Mac Pharlain* is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form. The example of *Malcolm Mcpharlane* that the LoI noted was dated to 1385 in Black (s.n. MacFarlan) is a Scots form, not a Gaelic form. (Scots is a language closely related to English.) The Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of this name is *Mac Parthaláin*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

This submission uses a vert mount 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 the November 2002 LoAR for Kathws Rusa and Ileana Welgy, both in the Outlands returns section, for more discussion concerning requirements for such a documented exception to be acceptable.

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 a December 1993 submission. The documentation does a good job of documenting the specific practice of a green mount 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. While most of the examples are of trimounts, there are enough mounts to demonstrate this exact form.

As for overall armorial design, this piece of armory follows a general design of armory using a green mount or trimount on a color field, with a single charge atop or issuing from the mount or trimount, and no other charges in the armory. The documentation does a good job of demonstrating that this design is found throughout Europe in period. The article provides thirteen examples with this design. The thirteen examples include many types of charge atop/issuing from the trimount: animate charges, constructed artifact charges (like a crown), and abstract heraldic charges like crosses and mullets. Two examples specifically use crosses. This is sufficient evidence to support this submission's design as compatible with a documented exception.

Some commenters asked whether this submission might have "too many weirdnesses" to be acceptable. A "weirdness", according to the Glossary of Terms, is a "break with the usual period style provided that it is not overly obtrusive". While the use of a Celtic cross in heraldry may be an SCA innovation, it is not considered a weirdness, as similarly constructed crosses are found in period heraldry. It is a reasonable extension of practices found in period heraldry rather than a "break with the usual period style." Any documented exception, by definition, is a period practice, otherwise it could not have been documented. Hence, this submission has no weirdnesses.

Braya Wrenne. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent ermined azure, an elephant statant affronty counterchanged.

Caerthe, Barony of. Badge. Or, three towers in bend and a chief embattled sable.

Cecily de Heselington. Device. Gules, a chevron between a horse courant and a rose argent.

Conrad von Zollern. Badge. (Fieldless) A rose per pale Or and argent barbed and seeded sable.

Laure Aleire de Laon. Name change from Laure Aleire de Leon.

Her previous name, *Laure Aleire de Leon*, is released.

Mór inghean Chathail. Badge. (Fieldless) A tuskless elephant's head coupé close contourny purpure maintaining with its trunk a sickle Or.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Fretty Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Liber Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Palmer Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Rook Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Scalene Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Tam Grimm. Device. Per pale sable and vert, a sword inverted proper winged argent within a bordure argent semy of thistles proper.

Thorgrim af Købmannehavn. Name.

Submitted as *Thorgrim van de København*, the submitter requested authenticity for Danish and allowed any changes. The submitted byname *van de København* combines *van de*, which appears in both Dutch and Low German, with *København*, which is modern Danish. Because of this mix, this byname violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. Metron Ariston provided information about period Danish forms of this name:

København is the official modern Danish name for the city according to the official list of Danish place names published by the University of Copenhagen (Københavns Universitet) at levende.kms.dk/su/h-1.pdf. However, histories of the city at www.aok.dk/E/G/CPHDK/0000/03/86/ and www.danbbs.dk/~erikoest/cph_info.htm#CopenhagenCityHistory indicate the city was originally known in the medieval period as either simply *Havn* or later in medieval Danish as *Købmannehavn* (Merchant's Harbor). The current name is an obvious derivation of the latter form.

From this information, *af Havn* and *af Købmannehavn* are period Danish forms of this byname. As the latter is closer to the submitted form, we have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Timony Olyveyr. Name.

Note: *Timony* is her legal given name.

Toirrdhealbhadh mac Toirrdhealbhaigh mic Aonghusa. Name and device. Per bend sinister embattled vert and argent, a lion Or and a hand sable.

Ulrich Krieger. Device. Barry and per chevron throughout pean and erminois.

TRIMARIS

Astrith Alexandra. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Sail Herald from the Kingdom of Trimaris.

James of Essex. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Maredudd ap Cynan. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Ferret Herald from the Kingdom of Trimaris.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Ferret Herald to Maredudd ap Cynan.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Golden Oak Herald.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Sail Herald to Astrith Alexandra.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Sea-Dog Herald.

WEST

Beryl of the Valley of the Moon. Device reblazon. Vert, a bend argent and overall a winged lion rampant to sinister sable fimbriated argent, wings erect argent fimbriated sable.

The previous blazon, *Vert, on a bend argent a winged lion rampant to sinister sable fimbriated argent, wings erect argent fimbriated sable*, placed the winged lion entirely on the bend.

Raven of Drachenheim. Name and device. Sable, a Latin cross crosslet and on a chief argent a fleur-de-lys between two ravens regardant respectant sable.

Rosario de la Torre. Name and device. Argent, a tower and in chief two roses sable.

Note: *Rosario* is her legal given name.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK**ÆTHELMEARC****Aidan Gunn.** Name.

This name conflicts with *Æthan Gunn* (registered in February 2002). When pronounced properly, the difference in sound between *Æthan* and *Aidan* consists mainly of the change from *d* to *th*, there being only a slight change in the initial vowel sound. These differences do not produce a significant change in sound between *Æthan* and *Aidan*. Therefore, these two names conflict.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Aidan of Stelton Wald*.

Elena de Douglas. Name.

This name conflicts with *Alana Douglas* (registered February 1997). As stated by Siren, "The first vowel in each name has a tendency to be pronounced almost as a schwa, leaving the only difference between them the second vowel." Additionally, the middle vowel in *Elena* is regularly pronounced almost as a schwa rather than as the long 'AY' sound found in the modern pronunciation of the name *Elaine*. Therefore, the difference between the pronunciations of these two names is not significant enough for them to be considered clear of one another.

Emelyne le Tresor. Badge. (Fieldless) Three linden leaves conjoined in pall inverted sable.

Conflict with David the Ironlivered, *Azure, a sprig of three poison oak leaves sable, veined and fimbriated argent*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. The sprig in David's device consists of three oval-shaped leaflets, one to chief, one to dexter and one to sinister, with a slip issuant to base.

There is not sufficient difference in the arrangement or orientation of the leaves due to the slight angling of the two basest leaves in Emelyne's badge to give a CD. There is no difference for removing the slip or for removing the fimbriation or the artistic details of the leaf veining in David's device. There might be a CD for the type difference between an oval-shaped leaf and a card-pique shaped linden leaf when the leaves are used as single charges. However, the conjoining of the leaves into near-identical sprigs diminishes the visual difference too much for there to be a type CD given between them.

Sara Charmaine of Falkensee. Device change. Per chevron ermine and gules, on a chevron Or between two gowns purple and two needles in saltire points to chief and threaded by a single thread argent three coronets purple.

This submission exceeds the rule of thumb for complexity in RfS VIII.1.a, as the number of tinctures and the number of types of charge total nine. This rule of thumb may be exceeded in cases where the armory adheres strongly to period armorial design, but that is not the case in this device.

It is important to note that the allowances for overcomplexity when considering augmentations do not apply to simple device changes. Device changes incorporating symbols of rank are not augmentations. Augmentations are a special honor from the crown.

The submitter is a court baroness and is entitled to use coronets in her armory.

AN TIR**Darbie of Ironmaid.** Badge. Argent, a dragon gules and another sable combattant tails nowed in a Wake knot and in chief a goutte per pale wavy gules and sable.

The wavy line on the goutte is not recognizable as it has too few waves.

The goutte is small in this emblazon, and it would be difficult to draw it substantially larger without making it co-primary with the dragons. If the charges maintain their current sizes and the wavy line on the goutte is redrawn to have more waves, it is quite likely that the wavy line will then be unrecognizable because the waves will be too small to be recognized. We suggest that the submitter consider a redesign.

Duncan Darroch. Device. Per chevron ployé argent and vert, three compass stars counterchanged.

Conflict with Andrew Greencloak Hethylsson, *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a mullet of four points argent*. There is one CD for changing the number of the primary charges. There is no difference between a field per chevron and a field per chevron ployé. There is no difference between a mullet of four points and a compass star: "By prior precedent there is not a CD between a compass star and a mullet of four points" (LoAR April 2001).

The submission was originally blazoned using a point pointed rather than a per chevron field division. However, because the three compass stars are of the same type and size, and because heraldic designs of the form *Per chevron three [charges] counterchanged* are much more common than designs using a point pointed in any fashion, the overwhelming visual impression is of armory using a per chevron line, with the line drawn somewhat lower on the shield than usual. We have thus reblazoned it accordingly.

ANSTEORRA

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Award name Award of the King's Archer of Ansteorra.

This award name is too generic to register. As explained in the Cover Letter for the December 2002 LoAR:

Generic identifiers are descriptions that may be associated with registered items (mainly badges) to identify the use of that item. Unlike registered names (award names, order names, guild names, household names, etc.), generic identifiers are not registered as an independent item and are not protected from conflict.

Names that fall into the generic identifier category are names that would reasonably be used by more than one group for common functions of the group. [...]

Adding the group's name to the description does not affect generic identifiers (because group identifiers are transparent for conflict).

Just as it is reasonable for any kingdom to have a King's Champion, so it is also reasonable that any kingdom may have a King's Archer. Therefore, *King's Archer* is too generic to register to any one group, and so it falls into the category of a generic designator. A similar situation was addressed in the precedent:

[*Companionate of the Meridian Queen's Rapier Champion*] The name is too generic to register. Note that Meridies can have a Queen's Rapier Champion, and can even have a companionate of former champions, but the name *Queen's Rapier Champion* cannot be protected. [Meridies, Kingdom of, 03/00, R-Meridies]

Similarly, Ansteorra may have a King's Archer, and may use *King's Archer* or *King's Archer of Ansteorra* to identify a badge submitted for the King's Archer, but the name *King's Archer* cannot be protected. The purpose behind this policy is that common designations which would reasonably be used by more than one group, such as a position of King's Archer, may not be restricted for use by a single group.

Y Port Lairge. Name.

This name is being returned for improper construction of the byname. *Port Lairge* is the Gaelic form of the place known as *Waterford* in English or Anglicized Irish. In Irish Gaelic, locative bynames referring to towns are formed by putting the placename into the genitive case. As the submitter did not allow any changes, we were unable to correct the byname to *Puirt Lairge* in order to register this name. A fully Gaelic form of this name would be *Aodh Puirt Lairge*.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge. Sable, a pile voided Or.

Conflict with the March of Grimfells, *Sable, on a pile throughout Or a spiderweb throughout sable charged with a laurel wreath vert*, and with Oyn Cefnog, *Sable, on a pile throughout Or three pheons two and one gules*. This badge is equivalent to *Sable, on a pile Or a pile sable*. Therefore, versus either Grimfells or Oyn Cefnog, there is only a single CD for cumulative changes to the group of charges on the pile by RfS X.4.j.

ATENVELDT

Bláithín inghean Bhradaigh. Name.

Bláithín appears to be a unique name. The only example of this name that was found was in Irish legend, where *Bláithín* is the name of the betrayer of the Munster warrior Cú Rói. Lacking evidence that the name is not unique, it is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Jerrine of Tir Ysgithr*.

Wilhelus le Cassé. Name change from Pdraig Dillon of Liaththor.

No forms were received for this submission.

ATLANTIA

Alejandro Mateo Ramirez. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon's jambe erased argent maintaining a heart gules.

The heart was originally blazoned as being *sustained* by the dragon's jambe, which would make the heart and the jambe co-primary charges. The visual realities of the emblazon make it clear that the heart is a subsidiary *maintained* charge. Therefore this conflicts with a badge of the Middle Kingdom, (*Fieldless*) *A dragon's gamb couped erect maintaining a roundel argent, charged with a pale gules*. There is one CD for fieldlessness but no difference for changing the small maintained charges.

Alianor atte Red Swanne. Device. Or, a swan rousant contourny gules and a sinister tierce sable semy-de-lis Or.

The SCA does not register charged tierces. "Based on the consensus of those commenting on this issue, the College will ban the use of charged gores and charged gussets, *matching the ban on charged tierces*. Uncharged gores, gussets and tierces will continue to be registerable." (emphasis added). (Cover Letter for the November 1991 LoAR, p. 2)

Bronwen inghean an Druaidh. Name.

Bronwen is a modern Welsh name that is registerable as an SCA-compatible name.

The LoI stated that "an Druaidh is the registered last name of submitter's mundane husband (Conall Mac an Druaidh - 8/1994 Atlantia)". However, Conall's byname is not *an Druaidh*. The elements *an Druaidh* are simply part of his byname, which is *Mac an Druaidh*, 'son of the druid'. Only entire elements of name phrases may be used under the Grandfather Clause. Therefore, since *Mac an Druaidh* is the grandfathered element, it is not eligible to support a submitted byname *inghean an Druaidh* 'daughter of the druid'. Since patronymic bynames are literal in Gaelic in period, *Mac an Druaidh* may not be used as a woman's byname, because she is a daughter, not a son.

This name also combines Welsh and Gaelic in a single name, which has previously been reason for return.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Bronwen of Hindscroft*.

Guendolen of Cumbria. Device. Argent, on a bend gules a fox collared and shackled courant argent, in chief a thistle vert headed argent.

The thistle was originally blazoned as *proper*. Thistles, when proper, have green leaves and slips. The "head" of the thistle is comprised of a ball of sepals with a tuft of petals at the top. The head of a thistle proper is drawn with the ball of sepals tinctured in vert and the tuft of petals tinctured in gules or purple. (To quote Lions Blood, "Only the mohawk is purple.")

This thistle is drawn with the head tinctured in argent, on the argent field. As such, the charge has insufficient contrast, as a key identifying portion of the thistle has no contrast.

Ichijou Jirou Toshiyasu. Device. Per fess rayonny sable and gules, in base a fox sejant guardant argent.

Conflict with a badge of Asne Whitewolf, (*Fieldless*) *A wolf sejant argent*. There is one CD for fieldlessness but nothing for location on the field versus a fieldless badge, no posture difference between sejant and sejant guardant, and no type difference between a fox and a wolf.

Magy Freyser. Device. Vert, on a bend argent a dragonfly purple between two strawberries proper all palewise.

The device conflicts with Annalind Airamid the Healer, *Vert, on a bend argent a caduceus palewise vert between a sprig of white willow [Salix alba] and a foxglove slipped and leaved [Digitalis purpurea] palewise proper*. There is only one CD for cumulative changes to the group of tertiary charges by RfS X.4.j. This also conflicts with Olaf the Maedi-Ogre, *Vert, on a bend argent a battle-axe gules*, for the same reasons.

Mathaeus Blades. Badge. Argent estencely, a domestic cat sejant affronty sable.

Conflict with Phoebe Saint Michael, *Argent estencely, a cat couchant sable*. There is only one CD for changing the posture of the cat.

Nimenefeld, Canton of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun gules, a garb Or.

The badge had a number of conflicts, of which some characteristic examples are listed here. In all cases, RfS X.4.j.ii does not apply to charges on suns because of the complex outline of the sun. Thus, there is no difference for changing the type only of tertiary charge. This thus conflicts with Boncueur, *Ermine, on a sun gules a heart Or*, with only a CD for fieldlessness. This also conflicts with Aelfred Halvdan of Holdene, *Gyronny Or and azure, on a sun gules a lion's head cabossed Or*, with the same conflict analysis. This also conflicts with Thomas-Edmund de Warrick, *Gyronny argent and azure, on a mullet of eight points gules a wyvern passant Or*. There is no difference between a sun and a mullet of eight points, so again, there is only one CD for fieldlessness.

Reinhart Reinhold. Device. Azure, in pale an open book and a hand sustaining a mallet argent.

The hand and the hammer are of equal visual weight, making the hammer a sustained co-primary charge. Thus, this armory has a single primary charge group consisting of three types of charge, which is in violation of RfS VIII.1.a.

Subetai Nasan. Device. Per pale gules and sable, an Oriental dragon rampant breathing fire within an orle of lozenges Or.

The dragon was blazoned as *rampant* but it is not in a blazonable posture. The body and tail form a 'u' shape. The head and forelimbs of the dragon are appropriate for a rampant dragon, on the dexter side of the 'u' shape. The hind legs are not planted on the ground as one would expect from a rampant animal.

Instead they are displayed and issue from the sinister side of the 'u' shape. Since we cannot blazon this, it must be returned under RfS VII.7.b.

Uilliam FitzHenry. Name.

This name conflicts with William Henry (1774-1836), British chemist and formulator of Henry's Law, who has his own entry in the 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica.

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

Ysabiau d'Augilhac. Device. Azure vêtü argent, a catamount rampant between in cross four mullets Or.

Conflict with Josephus Piscator, *Argent, on a lozenge azure a compass star throughout Or*. Ysabiau's submission is equivalent to *Argent, on a lozenge throughout azure a catamount rampant between in cross four mullets Or*. Thus, these must be compared as if both devices used lozenges. Under that interpretation, there is only one CD under RfS X.4.j for multiple changes to the tertiary charges.

CAID

Ævarr inn víðf{o,}rli. Device. Azure, a dolphin and on a chief wavy argent the Norse runes tyr, urus, sig, isa, and isa sable.

No translation was provided for the word on the chief. The SCA requires that a translation be provided for any phrases used in armory:

Secondly, a translation of the Arabic [used on the device submission] is required by Laurel precedent and the Administrative Handbook. (LoAR April 1999, p. 20)

Please inform the submitter that a translation of the text [on the bordure] should be included with the submission. (LoAR July 2000, p. 4)

Aliyah bint al-Farees. Name.

The byname *bint al-Farees* was submitted as meaning 'daughter of the horseman' with *Farees* being a hypothetical variant of *Faris* 'horseman'. However, *Faris* is listed as an Arabic form of 'knight' in "The List of Alternate Titles as Approved by the College of Arms" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/titles.html>). Therefore, this byname also means 'daughter of the knight' and violates RfS VI.1: "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous."

Francesca MacBeth. Device. Vert, in fess three straight trumpets surmounted by a bar coupé Or, a base embattled argent masoned sable.

The charges are very difficult to identify. The straight trumpets do not have mouthpieces, and their type is further obscured by the surmounting bar in the same tincture. The College overwhelmingly found that this charge group was not identifiable. This must therefore be returned by RfS VII.7.a.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger embattlements on the base.

Guy Rand Gallandon. Device. Gyronny sable and Or, on a sun argent two swords in saltire sable.

Conflict with Robert Bloodaxe, *Quarterly sable and vert, a mullet of eight points argent charged with two axes in saltire sable each distilling a goutte gules*. The gouttes are so small as to be heraldically insignificant. There's one CD for changing the field. There is no type difference between a sun and a mullet of eight points. RfS X.4.j.ii does not apply to charges on a complex underlying charge, such as a sun, so there is no difference for changing the type only of tertiary charges.

Helgi hrafnfæðir. Device change. Sable, in fess a roundel between two ravens respectant all between two bars coupé Or.

The College generally felt that this armory appeared to use a single primary charge group consisting of three types of charges. While the two bars surrounding the central charges would certainly be considered a separate secondary group if they were throughout, the fact that they are coupé removes that secondary appearance.

Jardine Mac Enlea. Name.

This name is being returned for lack of a given name. *Jardine* is well documented as a surname, but is not found as a given name in any standard sources.

This name was originally submitted as *Jardine Mac en Leah* and changed at Kingdom to *Jardine Mac Enlea* to use a documentable form of the byname. The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Scottish.

Two pieces of documentation were provided for *Jardine*.

First, the LoI stated that *Jardine* "is found as a given name in *The Steel Bonnets*. (Fraser, George MacDonald. London: Harper Collins, 1971.) in a footnote on p.167 [which states] 'An entry in the Scottish Privy Council's Register for 15th Nov, 1571 mentions that a John Graham of Canonby attacked one Jardine of Applegirth.'"

Metron Ariston explains that *Jardine of Applegirth* is actually a byname and locative (Applegirth is the clan seat of Jardine per Way of Pleas and Squires, *Scottish Clan and Family Encyclopedia*, p. 176) and does not include a given name:

A quick look at Black (*Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. *Jardin*) not only reveals that the given name is not a given name at all but is probably French. Black notes that it means "of the garden" and cites the first of the name in Scotland to be *Winfredus de Jardine* in the twelfth century. That Fraser is simply following his common custom of referring to someone by their byname and locative (e.g., *Graham of Claverhouse* for *John Graham of Claverhouse*) is supported by many references to the Jardine family of Applegarth. These include Black's reference to *John Jardin* or *Jarding of Applegarth* who granted a charter in 1476.

Second, the LoI stated that *Jardine* "is also found in The Clans and Tartans of Scotland (Bain, Richard, Glasgow: Collins, third reprint, 1978.) on p.74 where it states 'The Cummings of Culter traced their descent from Jardine Comyn, son of the Earl of Buchan in the 13th century.'"

Bain and sources directly quoting him appear to be the only sources that list *Jardine Comyn*. Bain is not known for his historical accuracy. Other clan encyclopedias, most notably Way of Pleas and Squire's *Scottish Clan and Family Encyclopedia*, and even other books on tartans, do not include a reference to a *Jardine Comyn* in any of the entries for Comyn, Cummings, et cetera. There are other sources that cover the Comyn family as earls of Buchan in depth, including Alan Young, *Robert the Bruce's Rivals: The Comyns, 1212-1314*, and John Mackintosh, LL.D., "Historic Earls and Earldoms of Scotland" (<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/earldoms/>), s.n. "Chapter II - Earldom and Earls of Buchan". These sources indicate that there were only three Comyns who held the title earl of Buchan: William (d. 1233), Alexander (d. 1289), and John (d. 1313). William Comyn came by the title earl of Buchan via his second wife, Marjory, who was countess of Buchan. They had three sons: Alexander (who followed his father as earl of Buchan), William, and Fergus. By his first wife, William had four sons: Richard, Walter, William, and David. Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, had four sons: John (who followed his father as earl of Buchan), Roger, Alexander, and William. John Comyn, earl of Buchan, had one son John, who predeceased him. Neither of these sources lists any person named *Jardine Comyn*.

Therefore, we have only the reference from Bain for *Jardine* as a given name in period. This constitutes a single dubious reference from a work not known for historical accuracy and whose author does not list his sources. Further, more dependable sources cast doubt upon the existence of *Jardine Comyn*. This issue, combined with the unlikely nature of *Jardine* as a given name in period, is not sufficient support for registration of *Jardine* as a given name. Lacking corroborating evidence of *Jardine* as a given name, this submission must be returned for lack of a given name.

No documentation was presented and none was found that the originally submitted byname *Mac en Leah* is a plausible variant of the Gaelic *Mac an Leagha*. Woulfe (p. 314 s.n. *Mac an Leagha*) lists a number of Anglicized Irish forms of this name that are dated to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. These are the forms included after the header that are given in italics. Modern forms of the name are listed not italicized and follow the italicized forms. Of the italicized forms listed in this entry, *M'Enlea* is the closest in appearance to the submitted *Mac en Leah*. Based on other Anglicized Irish names used in this time period, reasonable variants of *M'Enlea* would include the cited *M'Enlea*, as well as *McEnlea* and *MacEnlea*.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Derek of Ildhafn*.

Máirgréig ingen Dubgaill. Device. Per pale purpure and vert, an elephant statant argent.

Conflict with Andrew Castlebuilder, *Per chevron purpure and Or, overall an elephant [Elephas sp.] trumpeting passant proper, on its back a carpet purpure, fimbriated Or, supporting a tower argent, masoned sable*. There is no CD for the tincture difference between a light grey elephant proper and an argent elephant. As noted in the March 2002 LoAR, "There is ... no difference for adding the tower. Towers are commonly found on the back of elephants, and must be blazoned when present. However, such towers are of much less visual weight than the elephant, and are therefore equivalent to maintained charges. The tower in Andrew's arms follows this pattern."

CALONTIR

Avraham ben David. Name.

This name is being returned for conflict with a historical person. Metron Ariston explains:

This name conflicts with Abraham ben David, sometimes called Abraham ibn David, the twelfth-century Spanish historian and philosopher. According to his header entry in Encarta 2000 he was "one of the first Jewish philosophers to introduce the Aristotelian system of knowledge to Judaism. [...] Under the alternate spelling of Abraham ibn Daud he also has a header listing in the 1911 edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* which notes "Jewish historiographer and philosopher of Toledo.

As he has his own entry in general encyclopedias, he is important enough to protect.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Avraham of Forgotten Sea*.

Cassandra of Wolf's Rock. Name.

Submitted as *Cassandra of Wolf's Rock*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 13th C and allowed any changes. The only documentation provided for *Wolf's Rock* in the LoI was the statement "Constructed place name based on location named after a person named Wolf (s.n. Reaney and Wilson p498)". This provides no evidence that *Rock* would have been used as a toponymic element in a placename.

The only example that the College found of the element *rock* (with the meaning of 'rock' rather than some other meaning) used in a placename was in Mills (s.n. Rock [second entry with this header]), who dates *Rok* to 1242 in reference to a location in Northumberland and says, "Probably Middle English *rokke* 'a rock, a peak'. Ekwall (p. 390 s.n. Rock [first entry with this header]) gives the meaning of this location in Northumberland as being derived from "OE *rocc* 'rock' (an early Romance loan-word)". However, this sole instance of *Rock* as a placename does not support the construction [*person's name*]'s *Rock*. Lacking evidence that *Rock* would be combined with other elements in an English placename in this manner, it is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Cassandra of Standing Stones*.

Christiane Johnson. Device. Per chevron vair and gules, in base a seahorse argent.

Conflict with Rowan of Windtree Tower, *Per saltire sable and vert, a sea-horse erect argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no additional difference for changing the location of the sea-horse on the field. Per RfS X.4.g, "Changing the relative positions of charges in any group placed directly on the field or overall is one clear difference, provided that change is not caused by other changes to the design." The sea-horse in this device is forced to be in base as it may not overlap the vair portion of the field, thus the change of the relative positions of the charges is due to another element of the design.

Chrystofer Kensor. Device change and augmentation. Azure, a wolf rampant to sinister argent sustaining a halberd argent hafted Or, a base argent, in chief a ducal coronet Or embellished with strawberry leaves vert and as an augmentation on a canton purpure a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or.

The green strawberry leaves have insufficient contrast with the underlying azure field. This is not acceptable per RfS VIII.2. The strawberry leaves are not a minor artistic detail of the coronet: they are a large part of what makes the charge identifiable as a coronet of any sort, and the only thing that allows it to be identifiable as a ducal coronet.

The submission also has administrative problems. This was submitted as a single action combining both a device change and an augmentation. Because "we protect both the augmented arms and the unaugmented arms, a device change and an augmentation must be submitted as two separate actions" (LoAR of October 2000).

David Friedrich von Einbeck. Device. Vert, in bend sinister a goat's head coupé and a patriarchal cross argent.

Conflict with Carol Stewart of Horsehill, *Vert, a musimon's head erased argent, horns wreathed Or and sable*. There is one CD for adding the second primary charge (the patriarchal cross.) The change of the horn tincture between Carol's musimon head and David's goat head constitutes less than half the charge, and thus there is no tincture difference.

The musimon's head and the goat's head are quite similar visually. The only visual difference between these types of head is that a musimon has a set of ram's horns in addition to the goat horns. We are not aware of evidence indicating that a goat's head and a musimon's head would have been considered distinct charges in period. Thus, until such evidence has been presented to the contrary, we rule that difference will not be given between these charges on purely visual grounds. We note that in the case of the entire animal, in the LoAR of July 1998 no type difference was given between a goat and a musimon.

Diana Spartene. Name.

Diana is the name of an ancient Roman goddess. No documentation was presented and none was found that *Diana* was used as a Roman name except for this goddess. Lacking evidence that it was used as a given name for humans in the Roman period, it is not registerable as a Roman name. The only evidence presented of *Diana* used by humans in period is from Withycombe (p. 40-41, s.n. Diana), which lists *Diana Luttrell* as being born in 1580. So we have evidence of *Diana* as a name used in late 16th C English. *Spartene* was submitted as the feminine form of the masculine byname *Spartenos*, which is dated to 1246 in Bardas Xiphias's article "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/family-names.html>).

Therefore, the submitted name mixes an English given name dated to 1580 with a Byzantine Greek byname appropriate for 1246. Because these elements are dated more than 300 years apart, this name has a weirdness for temporal disparity. No evidence was presented that England and the Byzantine Empire had significant contact in period. Lacking such evidence, a name mixing English and Byzantine Greek is not registerable.

Were such evidence found, this lingual mix would be a weirdness, and this name would have two weirdnesses, one for temporal disparity and one for the lingual mix. And so, having two weirdnesses, this name would still have to be returned.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Diana of Aston Tor*.

Ferogain of River Shannon. Name and device. Vert, a fess dancetty in base a bunch of bananas Or.

Ferogain was documented only as a legendary name, "one of the five human foster brothers to Cuchulain of Muirthemne. The legend can be found on-line at: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/celt/cuch/>".

Metron Ariston provided information about this name:

[A]part from references to the submitter, a quick search of the web produced only one reference with this spelling: an on-line version of Lady Augusta Gregory's rendition of the tale of Cuchulain, which is more or less notorious for its renditions of names found in the original sources. She gives the names of the five boys as "Ferger, Fergel, Ferogain, Ferobain, and Lomna Druth the Fool". While *Ferger* may represent an original *Ferchar* (*Ó Corráin and Maguire, Gaelic Personal Names, s.n. Ferchar*) and *Fergel* a fairly obvious *Fergal* (*ibid., s.n. Fergal*), the other names are problematic and the source given is clearly legendary. Based on current precedent without any evidence that the name was borne by humans outside that legendary context, that name cannot be registered. Since he says that he will accept any changes, perhaps he would accept the documented given name *Ferganainm* which *Ó Corráin and Maguire (Gaelic Personal Name s, s.n. Ferganainm)* say "was fairly common in Ireland down to the early modern period though I know of no very early examples".

Given the poor quality of the renditions of the names in Lady Augusta Gregory's work, we have no evidence that the spelling *Ferogain* is even a valid Gaelic name. Were evidence provided that it is a valid name in Gaelic, we still have no evidence that the name is not unique to this legend. Lacking evidence that it was used by humans in period, it is not registerable.

No documentation was provided and none was found that *of River Shannon* would have been used as a person's byname in period. More broadly, no documentation was found that the construction *of River [river name]* would have been used as a person's byname in period. Lacking such evidence, this byname is not registerable.

No documentation was presented with this submission, which would be the defining instance of bananas in SCA heraldry (aside from the bananas protected as modern non-SCA armory in the flag of Fiji). The College presented evidence that bananas, or a similar species such as plantains, were known to Western Europeans, with a banana having been found in a Tudor English midden.

Some members of the College inquired whether a yellow banana was period, speculating that period bananas and plantains were of a different color (or colors), perhaps green. However, if we accept a charge we accept it in any heraldic tincture, so if bananas are acceptable, they should be registerable in any heraldic tincture, including Or. Argent Snail also informs us that in the 14th C manuscript *Tacuinum Sanitatis* which has been translated (and had its photos reproduced) as "The Four Seasons of the House of Cerruti", page 82 (of the translation) states that "The banana has a yellow skin when ripe..."

The "bunch of bananas" in the submission shows three bananas. They are conjoined at the stalk and otherwise nested closely, approximating three bananas fesswise in pale conjoined for their entire length. The bananas lose their identifiability as individual bananas by being conjoined as closely as they are in this "bunch".

A bunch of grapes is an entire cluster that would hang from a main stem. The analogous group of bananas, a "stalk" of bananas, is a large cluster that has the rough shape of a cluster of grapes. We would suspect that the hypothetical armorial grouping of bananas would either be in this large impressive "stalk" format, or would maximize the identifiability of the few individual bananas by having their outlines against the field rather than obscured against each other. We suspect that documentation showing period depictions of bananas would help us see how period people perceived the fruit in a way that was most identifiable, and such a depiction might be a good guideline for heraldic use. However, no such documentation has yet been provided. We remind the College that when a charge is new to SCA heraldry, it should be accompanied with accompanying documentation demonstrating that the charge, and its submitted depiction, is appropriate for use in SCA heraldry.

Lacking documentation for the design presented here as a "bunch of bananas", and noting that the particular grouping of the bananas diminishes the identifiability of each individual banana, this submission cannot be registered.

Freidrich der Hirsch aus Bremen. Name.

This name is being returned for two issues.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *Freiderich* is a plausible period variant of the documented given name *Friederich*. Nebuly explains:

There is no given name *Freidrich* in German. According to Bahlow, *Freidrich* derives from the surname *Freudenreich* (q.v.). The documentation cites page 147 of Bahlow, but that page only documents *Friedrich*, which is a different name.

Lacking evidence that *Freidrich* is a plausible period variant of the given name *Friedrich*, it is not registerable as a given name.

The particle *aus* has previously been reason for return:

It does not appear that *aus* was used as a locative preposition in period names; the apparent examples in Brechenmacher, *Etmologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen*, were long ago shown to be descriptions, not part of the cited names. [*Monika aus Ritters Kreuzung*, LoAR August 1997, R-Meridies]

The examples referred to in Brechenmacher are modern editorial descriptions. Lacking evidence that *aus* was used in personal names in period (rather than the documented *von*), it is not registerable. Bahlow (p. 57 s.n. Bremer) dates *von Bremen* to 1605.

A plausible German name combining all of these elements would be *Friedrich Hirsch von Bremen*. As the submitter allowed no changes, we were unable to address issues with this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Friedrich of Crystal Mynes*.

Hashimoto Arihiro. Name.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *Hashimoto* is a reasonable period surname in Japanese. The only documentation provided for *Hashimoto* on the LoI was "Hashimoto - found in 'Name Construction in Mediaeval Japan' by Solveig Thronardottir. Surname constructed from elements Hashi on p142 and moto on p95 and p165." This information is misleading. *Hashimoto* does not appear in Solveig's book (which is often abbreviated NCMJ). Only the themes *hashi* and *moto* are listed.

Japanese names elements are created by combining Kanji characters, but the characters cannot be combined randomly; the characters that make up a name element only combine in groups that make conceptual sense to the medieval Japanese mind.

The theme *hashi* is found in NCMJ (2nd ed., p. 142) and is listed as meaning 'bridge'. Three surnames are listed under this entry. *Akahashi* is dated to 1600 and combines the element meaning 'Red(fire) / Young' with that meaning 'Bridge'. *Ishibashi*, *bashi* being a pronunciation change of *hashi*, is dated to 1392 and combines the elements meaning 'Rock' with that meaning 'bridge'. *Takahashi* is dated to 1568 and combines the element meaning 'Tall' with that meaning 'bridge'. In all three of these cases, the element meaning 'Bridge' comes second. Also, a red bridge or a young (meaning fairly new) bridge, a rock bridge, and a tall bridge are all reasonable descriptions for a bridge.

The theme *moto* shown on p. 95 means 'Main / Original / Root / Base' and all examples appear at the end of the surname. Of these, only *Miyamoto* (*miya* meaning 'palace') combines this element with a man-made structure. The theme *moto* shown on p. 165 means 'Trunk / Stalk' and all of the examples in this entry appear in nanori, not surnames. Additionally, all but one of the examples have *moto* at the end of the word.

Lacking evidence that *hashi* would appear at the beginning of a word, and that it would be combined with *moto* in a way that has a reasonable meaning in period Japanese, *Hashimoto* is not registerable.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Arihiro of Coeur d'Ennui*.

Isabella de Luna. Name.

This name conflicts with *Isabella de Luna* (registered February 1998 via the Outlands).

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Isabella of Fyren-Ar*.

Jorunn Eydisardottir. Device. Per fess wavy vert and azure, a bucket Or.

RfS VIII.3 notes that obscuring a complex low-contrast line of partition may well be grounds for return for unidentifiability. We have such a case here: the bucket covers most of the line of partition.

Liath of Argyll. Name.

This name is being returned because it contains no given name. *Liath* is a Gaelic descriptive byname meaning 'gray'. No evidence was presented and none was found that it was used as a given name in period. Lacking such evidence, *Liath* is not registerable as a given name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Dennis of Calontir*.

Lillian Taylor. Device. Azure, a round clockface argent, numbered sable, hour-handed of a salamander bendwise vert.

Many commenters questioned the use of a salamander as the hour hand of a clock. The submitter has provided documentation from *Time and Space, Measuring Instruments from the 15th to the 19th Century*, by Samuel Guye and Henri Michel, showing a clock with a similar round face inset into an octagonal locket. The clock has a salamander as a hand in exactly this position (tail to the IIII). The clock dates to 1597, it is only 31 mm wide, it has a locket hanger, and we all want one just like it. The salamander is in a reasonable tergiant posture, so this design is stylistically acceptable.

Unfortunately the design conflicts with Rhithyn yr Gwlad yr Hav, *Azure, a plate charged with a cauldron and a domestic cat in its curiosity sable*. There is one CD for the cumulative changes to the tertiary charge group (counting the salamander as a tertiary charge), but that is all. The round clock face is given no type difference from a roundel; the other thin-line details on the clock face are similar to the details of an astrolabe, and an astrolabe also is not given type difference from a roundel.

Maelona ferch Gareth. Name.

Maelona was documented from a Web site (<http://www.crosswinds.net/~daire/names/celtwmae.html>). However, this Web site is a "name your baby" type of Web site and should be avoided for SCA purposes. The College found *Maelona* listed in Gruffudd (s.n. Maelona). However, Gruffudd gives no date for this name, saying only that it is a feminine form of *Maelon*. As noted in previous rulings, undated names in

Gruffudd are usually modern names. Additionally, the name *Maelona* is implausible as a Welsh name in period as explained in the precedent:

In December I noted that in period Latin inflections do not appear to have been used to change the gender of Welsh (and for that matter Gaelic) names. That is, such feminizations as Briana, Morgana, and Alana are, so far as we know, post-period inventions. [...] [T]he names Morgana and Alana, as well as any other similarly feminized masculine names for which there is no evidence of period use (and which have not already been declared 'SCA-compatible'), are not considered 'SCA-compatible'. In other words, the argument based on the Latin/Romance practice of using inflectional endings to change the gender of a name is not automatically valid; it must be supported either by evidence of period use of the specific name or by evidence that the practice was in general use in the linguistic culture of that name. (Talan Gwynek, Cover Letter to the June 1996 LoAR, p. 2)

Lacking evidence that *Maelona* was used in period, it is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Vanessa of Coeur d'Ennuï*.

Marcus de la Forest. Device. Argent, an ivy vine embowed vert overall on a bend gules three ivy leaves palewise argent.

There were a number of possible visual interpretations of the vine or vines in this armory. This armory shows one piece of vine in the basemost part of the shield. The vine is mostly bendwise but curves towards sinister chief at the top, where it conjoins to the bend. In the chiefmost part of the field, there are two pieces of vine, the chiefmost of which is more or less fesswise and issuing from the bend at the dexter end, and the basemost of which is embowed to sinister chief with both ends issuing from the bend.

The most obvious interpretation to those who were used to doing artwork using 13th to 15th C vinework was that there was a single ivy vine that is embowed, forked somewhere under the bend, with the basemost fork spiralling downwards and inwards (so the main vine would have the shape of a 'C', with the fork forming a smaller 'c'). We note that a standard heraldic vine is a single length of vine, and the extensive fork in this vine is not compatible with standard heraldic depictions of vine. We also note that this interpretation was not at all obvious to the majority of viewers who did not partake of artwork using 13th to 15th C vinework on a regular basis.

Other people viewed this as two vines, one on either side of the bend, but this is not the case; in such an emblazon, there would not be two pieces of vine showing in the chief portion of the field, and none of the vine would conjoin to the bend. Others viewed this as some sort of "semy of ivy vines", but strewn ivy vines would be depicted with a large number of detached pieces of vine. Others interpreted this as a single vine passing back and forth over the field and filling the field (and called that 'semy of vine'), but no documentation has been provided for a period heraldic design consisting of one vine filling the field by passing back and forth over the field.

As a consequence, this design cannot accurately be reproduced from a blazon and is thus not acceptable by RfS VII.7.b.

Please advise the submitter to draw the ivy leaves on the bend so that they are more distinctly palewise, or to draw them properly bendwise.

Marianna da Fiorenza. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun purpure a Lacy knot argent.

Conflict with the badge of Mieszko of Aire Faucon, (*Fieldless*) *On a sun purpure a swan naiant contourny argent* (registered in September 2002). There is one CD for fieldlessness. However, suns are not a simple enough charge for RfS X.4.j.ii to apply. There is therefore no difference for changing only the type of the tertiary charge by RfS X.4.j.

Moniczka Elzbieta Poznanska. Name change from Monika Elzbieta Poznanska.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *Moniczka* was used in period. *Moniczka* was documented from William F. Hoffman and George Wieslaw Helon, *First Names of the Polish Commonwealth: Origins and Meanings* (p. 258). Nebuly provided information regarding this source:

The book is explicitly post-period, with emphasis on coverage of names that have been used in Poland since the 18th century. The client's name as currently registered is more authentic than the newly submitted form - the SSNO has *Monika* dated to 1499 (s.n. *Mo{n}'ka*) - although a period Polish woman's name would not have had a double given name.

As there are so few sources on Polish names currently available in English, we are not willing to place this source on the list of name sources to avoid. However, it should be used with care.

Sadb ingen uí Cherbaill. Badge. Sable, a lion's tail nowed in a Cavendish knot Or.

The College had significant concerns with the identifiability of the lion's tail as drawn here. Lion's tails are mostly identifiable due to the prominent tuft at the end of the tail. This nowed tail does not have a prominent tuft at the end. There is some "feathering" along the rest of the tail, but this is insufficient to allow the charge to be identified as a lion's tail. This needs to be redrawn with an identifiable lion's tail.

The Cavendish knot is a standard knot for a nowed tail, but the exact type of knot is generally artist's license. Because in a tail-only charge the type of knot has significant visual impact, we have blazoned the type of knot explicitly.

This does not conflict with the badge of Shag Fevermore, *Pean, a lion's tail queue-forchee erect Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. When the tails are charges by themselves (rather than being attached to a lion), there is CD for the difference between a tail nowed and a tail queue-forché that is not nowed.

Seona ferch Angharad. Name.

Seona is a modern Scottish Gaelic form of *Joan*. Lacking evidence that it was used in period, it is not registerable. Additionally, this name combined Gaelic and Welsh in the same name, which has previously been reason for return.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Bren of Lonely Tower*.

Þórðr Tjorvason. Device. Azure, a sword with the blade lying on a flame within a bordure raguly argent.

We have changed the blazon from *a sword enflamed* to *a sword with the blade lying on a flame*. A sword enflamed would have tiny spurts of flame issuant from the entire sword (including the hilt) while in this emblazon the blade (and only the blade) is completely surrounded by flames. A previous precedent has noted: "The sword loses its identifiability against the 'flames' of the same tincture. (One commenter noted its resemblance to a chain saw.)" (LoAR November 1994, p.17). This submission has an analogous problem and must therefore be returned for unidentifiability per RfS VIII.3.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

None.

EAST

Apollonia Voss. Device. Per bend sinister nebuly gules and Or, a sun Or and a brown vixen sejant ululant proper.

The vixen was originally blazoned as *proper*, which is defined in the SCA Glossary of Terms as "Red with black 'socks' and white at tip of tail". The vixen drawn here is brown with black feet, white chest, and white tail-tip. This is not acceptable by the following precedent, which requires that the brown fox proper be all brown:

A falcon proper will be considered to be all brown, not brown head, wings and back, buff breast with darker spots, and a tail striped with black; a hare proper will be considered to be all brown, not brown with white underbelly and tail and pink ears. This also appears to be more in keeping with period heraldic practice. (Cover Letter for the October 1995 LoAR)

If period evidence is shown for a brown fox proper with black socks and white at the tip of the tail (and on the chest), we may reconsider the return. However, no evidence for such a period heraldic depiction of a fox has been presented. We can find evidence for period foxes that are solid brown (for example, the canting arms of Die Fuchsen in Siebmacher's 1605 *Wappenbuch*, fol. 62, *Or a brown fox salient proper*).

The nebuly in this emblazon consists of repeats that look like the top portion of a heart or (as Red Hawk put it) "the end of a dog's chew toy bone". This is a period form of nebuly that be seen in multiple places in Siebmacher's 1605 *Wappenbuch*, one example being the Swiss family of de Ziegler on fol. 201.

Brian Silverswan. Name.

Brian was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. As no documentation (such as a photocopy of the submitter's driver's license) was included with the submission supporting *Brian* as the submitter's legal name, it is not registerable under the Legal Name Allowance. The College found alternate documentation for *Brian*, making it registerable.

Silverswan was submitted under the Grandfather Clause. Though the LoI stated that Brian is the husband of *Katriona Silverswan*, no documentation was submitted supporting this relationship. (Please see the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for a discussion regarding the Grandfather Clause and documentation to support relationships.) Lacking documentation supporting the relationship between Brian and *Katriona*, *Silverswan* is not available to Brian via the Grandfather Clause.

The College was unable to find documentation of *Silver* used in an English sign name. The registration of *Katriona's* name states:

Given the documented bynames Whitehors, Blaklamb, Grelamb, Gragris, and Whitecou (this last meaning grey swan), we believe that a pattern of such names has been shown to be established. [Katriona Silverswan, 01/92 LoAR, A-East]

The registration requirements have changed since Katriona's registration in 1992. Lacking evidence of *Silver* used in an English sign name, *Silverswan* is not registerable. Brian may register it if documentation is provided to support Katriona as his legal wife.

Given the examples listed in the January 1992 LoAR and those found by the College, *Whiteswan* would be registerable as a locative byname derived from a sign name. However, it was felt that the change from *Silverswan* to *Whiteswan* was a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Brigid Gwyllt Glas. Name.

The LoI stated that *Brigid* was documented "from Withycombe under 'Bridget' dated to 1480 in England p 54." However, *Brigid* is a Gaelic form. Metron Ariston provided information regarding the person mentioned in Withycombe who is dated to 1480:

All the genealogical and historical sources I could find for the daughter of Elizabeth Woodville and King Edward IV who was born in 1480 give her name as Bridget rather than the spelling used. Withycombe in the place cited does say that that daughter was the first documented case of Bridget as a given name in England, but does not in fact say that this is the spelling used. As a matter of fact, this spelling is given as a specifically Irish form which would not be allowed according to the table of permissible language combinations in the January, 2002, cover letter which says that Gaelic and Welsh cannot be combined.

Combining Gaelic and Welsh in a name has previously been ruled unregisterable. Aryanhwy merch Catmael found English forms of *Brigid*:

Withycombe does not give a date for the spelling <Brigid> in English; as far as I know this is a purely Gaelic form. Gaelic/Welsh combinations were ruled unregisterable on the 08/01 LoAR. While English/Welsh combinations are not even a weirdness (per the 08/99 cover letter), the combination of an English given name adopted from Irish Gaelic with a Welsh byname is certainly unlikely. Here are some English forms of the name:

From "16th C Ormskirk Names" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/ormskirk/>):

Brichet 1581, 1585

Brychet 1589

From "16th C Gloucestershire Names" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/late16/>):

Bridgett 1573, 1590, 1596

Bridget 1593

Bridgret 1590

Withycombe gives <Brigitte> 1563 as the earliest occurrence of the name in English contexts.

Changing *Brigid* to any of these forms would be a major change, since it changes the language of this element. The submitter allowed major and minor changes, but noted on her form that she requested she be called first. Given the number of submissions that are processed at the Laurel level each month, it is not feasible to individually contact submitters. Therefore, we are interpreting her form as "no major changes". As changing *Brigid* to an English form is a major change, this submission must be returned.

Bynames used in women's names in Welsh need to be lenited. The lenited form of the submitted bynames *Gwyllt Glas* would be *Wyllt Las*.

Chardonne de Lyon. Device. Argent, a dandelion plant vert with three flowers, the centermost in profile, the outer flowers affronty, Or slipped gules all within a bordure vert.

The dandelion plant was originally blazoned as *proper*. Since it can be blazoned entirely using heraldic tinctures, we have done so. This is particularly important because the College was not sure whether the flowers of the dandelion were meant to be the yellow-petalled flowers (as depicted here) or the argent "puffball" seed phase of the dandelion.

The device conflicts with Ewan of Balquhider, *Argent, a three headed thistle proper and a bordure purple*. Ewan's three-headed thistle is drawn very naturalistically. Both plants are dominated by a tuft of spiky leaves at the base of the plant. Both plants have three flowers issuing to chief. Chardonne's dandelion plant shows the dandelions both in the affronty flower posture and in a profile flower posture. In the latter case, the dandelion in profile is drawn with green bunch of sepals at the base of the flower and a tuft of petals issuing from the sepals to chief, approximating some depictions of thistles. Because the only notable visual difference between the two emblazons on first viewing is the changed tincture of the bordure, these are in conflict by RfS X.5.

This does not conflict with a badge of Elizabeth Idlewine (for Castle Maricage), *Argent, a bulrush slipped and leaved within a bordure vert*. There is substantial (X.2) difference between these two plants. A bulrush has long thin spiky leaves and a cylindrical "cattail" head. A dandelion plant has long wide serrated/spiky leaves and round flowers. The two are very visually distinct.

This does not conflict with Adelaide de Beaumont, *Argent, a pimpernel gules, slipped and leaved, within a bordure vert*. A pimpernel is effectively a cinquefoil and there is substantial (X.2) difference between a cinquefoil slipped and leaved and a dandelion plant.

Chardonne de Lyon. Badge. (Fieldless) A dandelion in profile Or, slipped gules and leaved of two leaves vert.

Conflict with a badge of Annette of Faire Mont, (*Fieldless*) *A flame slipped and leaved with thistle leaves all proper*. This dandelion in profile has a strong resemblance to a thistle, with two serrated leaves issuant from the base of the slip, a green bunch of sepals at the top of the slip (the sepals of a dandelion are in the same place as a thistle's head) and a tuft of petals towards the top. The only effective difference between these two emblazons is the tincture of the top of the flower (flame-colored in Annette's badge, Or in this submission), which is much less than half the charge tincture. Even the shape of the leaves is the same; while thistle leaves generally curve up, both the leaves in Annette's badge and in this badge curve down. This leaves only one CD, for fieldlessness.

This does not conflict with Raimund of the Strait, reblazoned elsewhere in the East section of this LoAR as (*Fieldless*) *A dandelion plant with four flowers proper*. Raimund's badge is a dandelion plant, and there is a CD between a single dandelion flower slipped and leaved, as shown here, and a dandelion plant. There is a second CD for fieldlessness.

Ethrelinda of Eisental. Name.

Ethrelinda was submitted as a variant of *Ethelinda*, which was documented as "the name of a concubine of Charlemagne (Ernest Weekley, 'Jack and Jill, A Study in Our Christian Names', p 133)." This source appears to be a modern baby name book and should be avoided for SCA name documentation.

Searle (p. 42) lists *Aethellind* as a header, with *Adallindis* as a secondary header, and dates this name to c. 800 as a concubine of Charlemagne. From this information, it seems that Weekly used *Ethelinda* as a modern form of the *Aethellind* noted by Searle. The only example of the name *Ethrelinda* that could be found was post-period and may be a typo. Metron Ariston explains:

[T]he only exemplar that I could find of the spelling Ethrelinda was from an on-line index to eighteenth-century issues of *The Lady's Magazine* where the notation for 1771 of "Hudda and Ethrelinda" may well be a typo (www.qmw.ac.uk/~english/publications/ladysmag4.htm). Morlet (Vol. I, col. 14a) shows forms in *Adalindis*, *Adalendis*, *Adalindes*, *Adalenda*, *Adelindis*, etc., but nothing this close and Withycombe documents the form *Ethelinda* only from c. 1800 on.

Lacking evidence that *Ethrelinda* is a plausible period name, it is not registerable. As the submitter allowed no changes, we were unable to change this name to of one of the forms documented in Searle or Morlet in order to register this name.

Jacobina of White Moor. Device. Azure, a piece of paper bendwise sinister and on a chief argent three double roses azure.

No documentation was presented for a piece of paper as a heraldic charge. The charge drawn here is a four-sided charge at an angle between palewise and bendwise sinister. The chiefmost and basemost sides of the charge are slightly embowed-counterembowed, and the other two sides are straight. This therefore cannot easily be reblazoned as a lozenge, billet or other standard heraldic charge. Without documentation for this charge, and because of its intermediate orientation between the standard heraldic orientations, it may not be accepted.

The double roses have four petals on the lower deck and five on the upper. This seems a reasonable artistic variant of a standard double rose and does not need to be blazoned.

Scheherazade al-Zahira. Device. Vert, in cross a lion passant guardant between in fess a pair of drinking horns Or and in pale two crescents argent.

This armory contains a single group of five co-primary charges with three different types. It is therefore overly complex by the guidelines of RfS VIII.1.a.

The lion was blazoned as a *Saracenic* lion, but we do not blazon the national origin of charges unless such an adjective is needed to distinguish between different types of charge. This appears to be a reasonable artistic variant of a lion guardant and we have so blazoned it.

The drinking horns were originally blazoned as *trousers of nobility*, which is the standard English description for these Arabic charges. The SCA has previously blazoned these charges as *pairs of drinking horns*. The commentary was in favor of keeping the standard SCA blazon.

MERIDIES

Glynn Rhe, Shire of. Augmentation. Argent, a swan displayed sable within a laurel wreath vert, in chief a feather fesswise a bordure wavy azure, for augmentation the bordure charged in dexter chief with three mullets one and two argent.

The mullets are too small to be identified as mullets, or any other particular charge. They are thus not acceptable by RfS VIII.3. This problem cannot be fixed solely by redrawing. There is very limited space in the dexter chief corner of the bordure and the mullets could not reasonably be positioned there in this arrangement and still be large enough to be identifiable.

In addition, the submission has administrative problems. The petition of support provided for the augmentation does not describe the manner in which the device is to be augmented, either by blazon or by emblazon. It is necessary for the petition to associate the signatures with the form of change being submitted:

As with real-world petitions, the signatures should be on the same piece of paper as a clear description of the item being supported by the petition. That description, in an SCA armorial petition, would ideally be a statement that We, the members of (Branch) support this device for our branch device, accompanied with a colored emblazon and a blazon. Such a petition makes it clear that all the signatories, including the blazon-illiterate signatories, understand the design being so submitted. A line drawing of the emblazon combined with the blazon (and some text describing the colors for the blazon-illiterate) is just as good as a colored emblazon. A blazon on the petition without an emblazon will suffice, as long as the blazon is an accurate representation of the emblazon. If that is not the case, then the petition will not be acceptable. (LoAR November 2001)

Some members of the College questioned the v-shaped depiction of the laurel wreath, which is not considered acceptable under current standards. This depiction is grandfathered to the branch.

Gwynna Emrys. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon sejant erect azure maintaining in its dexter claw a coronet Or and in its sinister claw a Lombardic letter G sable.

Conflict with Jasper Murtagh, *Argent, three chevronels inverted gules, overall a dragon sejant erect, maintaining a sword palewise azure.* Jasper's armory is equivalent to *Chevronelly inverted argent and gules, a dragon sejant erect maintaining a sword palewise azure.* As a consequence, there is only one CD for fieldlessness and no difference for changing the small maintained charges. This also conflicts with Eadwine be Bocce Sele, *Ermine, a wyvern undulant erect bendwise, wings elevated and addorsed, azure, orbbed, langued, armed and spined Or, grasping in both legs a partly open book bendwise argent, bound gules, clasped Or.* There is one CD for fieldlessness, but no difference in type between a wyvern and a dragon, no posture difference between a wyvern erect and a dragon sejant erect, and no difference for changing the small maintained charges.

The submitter is a viscountess and entitled to use a coronet in her armory.

MIDDLE

Custance the Compassionate. Device. Per fess wavy argent and sable, in chief a decrescent and an increscent azure.

The emblazon blurs the distinction between a chief and a per fess line of division. If this is a charged chief, the line marking the bottom of the chief needs to be higher, and in particular, the bottom of the wavy line should not extend as far down as the fess point of the shield. If this is a per fess division, the wavy 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.

Gorum Bodpa. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th C Tibet and allowed minor changes. Both elements were documented from R.A. Stein, *Tibetan Civilization*. The photocopied pages submitted with the submission do not contain the required title/copyright information. Stein (p. 295), under the section "Proper Names: Precise Transliterations" lists "Gorum = sGo-rum". The photocopy of this page does not contain headers or paragraphs describing this list. Therefore, we cannot be certain which of these forms is the "Precise Transliteration" alluded to in the page header (presumably, it is "sGo-rum"). Additionally, this list provides no indication that any form of *Gorum* is a period Tibetan name. Stein (p. 27) lists "Pöpa (*Bod-pa*)" as a word meaning 'Tibetan'. Regarding this byname, the LoI stated that "the client says: 'The generic nature of the last name comes from how Gorum would have had to describe himself to the Portugese.'" While such a theory is interesting, this is not documentation that such a construction is reasonable as a Tibetan name.

There are a few cultures that have been ruled to be registerable as an SCA name (which has not yet occurred in regards to Tibetan culture), but for whom there was a low enough level of contact with Western European cultures that these names are only registerable in a name consisting solely of name elements from that culture. Japanese names are in this category. In these cases, the names submitted from these cultures must follow name construction patterns for those cultures in period. In this case, the construction used in the submitted name *Gorum Bodpa* has not been demonstrated to be a period name construction used in Tibetan names. Lacking such evidence, the submitted name is not registerable regardless of whether Tibetan names are registerable or not.

As this name is not registerable regardless of the status of the registerability of Tibetan names, we are declining to rule on the registerability of Tibetan names at this time. Please see the cover letter for details regarding the issue of the registerability of Tibetan names.

OUTLANDS

Thórvaldr í Vakkerfjelli Thórólfsson. Name change from Thorvaldr Gángläre Vakkerfjell.

There are multiple problems with the byname *í Vakkerfjelli*.

Vakkerfjell, the basis for the byname *í Vakkerfjelli*, was documented only as the name of a shire in the West Kingdom (registered May 1983). There are some limitations upon registerability of SCA branch names in a personal name:

[O]nly the actual registered form of an SCA branch name is automatically registerable as part of a personal name. [...] Given the lack of documentation standards in earlier years - particularly for SCA branch names - there is no reason to assume that a registered branch name is documentable even in the language it is registered in. [Roberto Raimondo de la Montana de Trueno, LoAR June 1998, R-Atenveldt]

The submitted byname *í Vakkerfjelli* does not use the actual registered spelling of this SCA branch name. Rather it uses a grammatically inflected form of the placename. Therefore, the allowance for automatic registerability of an SCA branch name in a personal name does not come into play. Instead, the byname *í Vakkerfjelli* is subject to the same requirements of any constructed byname.

In this case, the file for *Vakkerfjell* shows it to have been submitted as meaning 'Beautiful Mountain' in Norwegian, using only a modern dictionary for documentation. Therefore, this is an example of the situation described in the above precedent - that, from the documentation in the file, we cannot assume that *Vakkerfjell* is a properly constructed period Norwegian placename.

The submitted byname *í Vakkerfjelli* was documented as an Old Norse construction. Therefore, the byname *í Vakkerfjelli* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase, because it attempts to form an Old Norse locative byname from a hypothetical Norwegian placename.

Additionally, no documentation was provided and none was found that a locative byname in Old Norse would use a construction like *í Vakkerfjelli*. The LoI cited Lindorm Eriksson's article "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runibynames/places.htm>), which gives an example of a name which includes both a patronymic byname and a locative byname: *Ólaf Erlendsson á Bygglandi* 'Ólafr of Byggland, Erlendr's son'. From this example, if documentation were provided supporting *Vakkerfjell* as a plausible placename in Old Norse, *Thórvaldr Thórólfsson á Vakkerfjelli* would be a registerable form of this name.

As the submitter does not allow major changes, we were unable to drop the problematic element in order to register this name.

TRIMARIS

James of Essex. Device. Gules, a mullet Or between three dolphins embowed-counterembowed in annulo argent.,.

Conflict with the important non-SCA flag of Vietnam, *Gules, a mullet Or*. There is one only CD for adding the secondary dolphins.

The College had some concerns about whether the dolphins could reasonably be blazoned *in annulo*. The one in dexter chief is haurient to sinister, that in sinister chief is urinant and the one in base is fesswise. We encourage the submitter, on resubmission, to draw these charges so that they are more clearly in annulo, or to posture them so that they may be blazoned clearly.

WEST

None.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE AUGUST 2003 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED)**ATENVELDT**

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Aspen Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

The acceptance of transfer for this item was listed in the Outlands' November LoI. Therefore, this item is pended to the **March 2003** decision meeting to coincide with the acceptance of transfer.

Nota bene: this is an exception to the pend-to date at the top of this section. This item has already been ruled on.

Lachlan McBean. Device. Argent, a bird's leg erased bendwise sinister sable sustaining a thistle bendwise proper.

The Letter of Intent blazoned the bird's leg as *proper* but it is tinctured (and blazoned on the form) as sable. This therefore must be pended for further conflict research.

Note that a generic *bird* does not have a defined proper tincture.

(This submission was item number 17 on Atenveldt's LoI of September 15, 2002.)

ATLANTIA

Judith of Massan. Device. Azure semy of mullets of eight points Or, a unicorn rampant contourny argent.

The tincture of the unicorn was not specified in the Letter of Intent. This must thus be pended for further conflict research.

(This submission was item number 25 on Atlantia's LoI that was referred to as the "August 30" LoI, redated to September 30, 2002.)

Róis Bheag inghean Chiaráin. Badge. (Fieldless) A rapier argent surmounted by a rose vert.

The mini-emblazon was pasted in the LoI upside-down, leading most commenters to deduce that the rapier was inverted. One commenter did indicate that she checked for conflict both as the rapier was blazoned (in its default posture) and as in the emblazon (inverted). However, one commenter is not enough. We encourage the College to follow Sommelier's example and explain explicitly if they have checked for conflict on an ambiguous piece of armory under more than one blazon, so that we can avoid pending the armory if possible.

(This submission was item 46 on Atlantia's LoI that was referred to as the "August 30" LoI, redated to September 30, 2002.)

Yoshitomi Toshio. Device. Sable, on a fess cotised argent three mascles sable all within a bordure argent.

The cotises were not blazoned in the Letter of Intent. A number of commenters felt that they were unsure about the tincture of the cotises since they were not in the blazon. Only one commenter indicated that conflict was checked in the correct tinctures. Therefore, this must be pended for further conflict research.

(This submission was item 58 on Atlantia's LoI that was referred to as the "August 30" LoI, redated to September 30, 2002.)