

## THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED

### AN TIR

**Ærne Clover.** Badge. (Fieldless) A four-leaved clover saltirewise slipped vert.

This badge removes the field from the submitter's device, *Or, a four-leaved clover saltirewise slipped vert*, registered in August 2002. The following text from the LoAR applies equally well to this badge as it does to her device:

This ... does not conflict with a badge of Ireland, (*Fieldless*) *A shamrock vert* (important real-world armory). A shamrock is effectively a trefoil, and to quote precedent, "After considering both of the badges, we could see no reason not to grant a CD between a trefoil and quatrefoil" (LoAR of January 1997).

Note that a shamrock, in the SCA, is defined as a trefoil with heart-shaped foils. A shamrock with any number of foils other than three must be blazoned explicitly. A default (three-foiled) shamrock is slipped by default, like a trefoil. If there are more than three foils on the shamrock, the charge is not slipped by default (which is also the case with the similar n-foils).

**Antony de Sant.** Name.

**Elena Cordovera.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for pre-1492 Spain. Siren provided information regarding this byname:

<Cordovera> is a perfectly normal adjectival form meaning "woman from Cordova." (as opposed to <Cordovero> "man from Cordova"). The name is fine, though I'd expect <Cordovero> in a fifteenth century name.

In the 15th C, a woman could have inherited the byname *Cordovero* from her father. Less commonly, she could have had a literal byname such as *Cordovera*. As both the inherited *Cordovero* and the literal *Cordovera* are plausible for a woman's name in pre-1492 Spain, we have left this byname in the submitted form.

**Eva de Ramesgile.** Name.

Good name!

**Gregorio Cristovalez de la Vega.** Device. Or, five crosses of Santiago in saltire within an orle of ivy gules.

A number of commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the crosses of Santiago. The cross of Santiago is one of the more variable forms of period crosses, as can be seen by inspecting material pertaining to the regalia of the Spanish or Portuguese Orders of Santiago [de la Espada]. The bottom arm of the cross is always fitchy, but in a way that more resembles a sword blade than the usual bottom arm of a cross fitchy. The side arms are an often-flamboyant sort of flory. The top arm ranges from a standard flory, to a subdued form of flory, to a round- or card-pique-shaped "sword hilt" shape. Comparing the crosses in this submission to the relatively standard form in the *Pictorial Dictionary*, the top and bottom arms of the crosses are almost identical. The side arms of the crosses are, in each case, a flamboyant form of flory, but the side arms in this submission are much flatter than usual. Please advise the submitter to draw the side arms of the cross in a more standard manner.

**Lylie Sandra Fassone.** Name.

Submitted as *Lillia Sandra Fassóne*, *Lillia* was documented from Emidio de Felice, *Dizionario dei Nomi Italiani* (p. 233 s.n. Lilia), which gives this name as a short form of *Liliana*. The College was unable to find evidence of *Lillia* in use in Italy before the 19th C. Lacking evidence that the *Lillia* is plausible as an Italian name in period, it is not registerable.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the given name to the English form *Lylie*, which is dated to 1296 in Reaney & Wilson (p. 279 s.n. Liley), in order to register this name.

The byname *Fassóne* was documented from Emidio de Felice *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani* (s.n. Fazio). The accents used in De Felice are pronunciation guides and are not part of the name. We have made this correction.

**Marya Kargashina.** Name.

Good name!

**Michele Aquilani da Napoli.** Name change from holding name Jason of An Tir.

**Rowan Keele.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C "English/Saxon" and allowed minor changes. The masculine name *Rowan* is an Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic name *Ruadhán*. Lacking evidence that *Rowan* was used in 13th C England, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired culture.

### ANSTEORRA

**Aine Fhionn.** Name.

Submitted as *Aine Fion*, this name was submitted as a feminine given name followed by a masculine given name. Unmarked patronymic bynames were not used in Gaelic in period and are reason for return. Additionally, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Fion* is a period variant of the documented masculine given name *Fionn*. Lacking such evidence, *Fion* is not registerable. A woman named *Aine* whose father was named *Fionn* would be *Aine inghean Fhionn*.

There is also a Gaelic descriptive byname *Fionn 'fair'* (referring either to hair color or complexion). When used as a woman's descriptive byname, it lenites, taking the form *Fhionn*. A woman named *Aine* who has fair hair or a fair complexion could be referred to as *Aine Fhionn*.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have passed this name using the descriptive byname *Fhionn*, rather than the patronymic byname *inghean Fhionn*, as the descriptive byname form is closer to the submitted form of this name.

**Dáire de Haya.** Badge. Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules maintaining on its breast a mullet Or.

**Michael Silverhand.** Device. Quarterly ermine and azure, in bend two crosses formy gules.

**Rivers Run, Canton of.** Branch name.

There was some question about the plausibility of *Rivers Run* as a constructed placename following English placename models. There is a pattern in English, during the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, of placenames formed by appending a toponymic to a surname. Siren found some examples of this type of placename in A. D. Mills, *Oxford Dictionary of London Place Names*, including: *Aldborough Hacche* c. 1490 (s.n. Aldborough Hatch), *Culling Deepe* 1584 (s.n. Colindale), *Coanie hatch* 1593 (s.n. Colney Hatch), *Fygmershe* c. 1530 (s.n. Figge's Marsh), *Gallion Reache* 1588 (s.n. Gallions Reach), and *Gallion Nesse* 1588 (s.n. Gallions Reach).

*Rivers* is a surname dated to 1327 in the form *Riuer* (Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Rivers) and dated to 1602 in the form *Rivers* (F. K. & S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602*, p. lxxi). The LoI included documentation for *Run* as an English toponymic referring to a clearing or log footbridge and provided dated examples of this element used in locative bynames:

Löfvenberg, Mattias T., *Studies on Middle English Local Surnames*, Ekwall, Eilert, ed., Lund Studies In English, Volume XI, (Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup, 1942) page 174 s.n. Rune. Surrey: Gery de la Rune t. Hy 3 Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in Public Record III 25 (Rad. atte Rune 1332 Lay Subsidy Roll 46); Henr. atte Rone 1294 Place Names of Surrey 256 (Phil. atte Rone 1381 Place Names of Surrey 256).

Therefore, a clearing or log footbridge located on or near an estate owned by the *Rivers* family could come to be known as *Rivers Run*.

## ARTEMISIA

**Angela Seustere.** Device. Vert, a pair of shears inverted Or.

**Anleifr Raedwulfson.** Device. Sable, an oak leaf bendwise sinister argent and a bordure embattled Or.

**Arn Hold, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Purpure Pursuivant from Artemisia, Kingdom of.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Azure Pursuivant to One Thousand Eyes, Barony of.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Crane's Wing Pursuivant to Sentinels' Keep, Barony of.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Crystal Pursuivant to Loch Salann, Barony of.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Purpure Pursuivant to Arn Hold, Barony of.

**Hildegardis filia Vulframni.** Name and device. Azure, a chevron argent charged with three roundels azure, a mount argent.

A number of comments were received about this blazon. Blazons of the form *On an [underlying charge] [a group of tertiary charges]* are equivalent to blazons of the form *An [underlying charge] charged with [a group of tertiary charges]*. The specifics of a particular piece of armory may cause one form or the other to be more mellifluous, but there is no generally applicable rule which indicates that one or the other form of blazon is preferable.

**Ka'im ibn 'Abd al-Batin.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Ka'im ibn al-Batin*, this name was originally submitted as *Ka'im Ya Batin* and changed at Kingdom, per commentary from al-Jamal, because *Ya Batin* is an Arabic phrase meaning 'O Hidden'. In a name, *Batin* could be used in a masculine given name 'Abd al-Batin' 'servant of the Hidden'. The corresponding byname would be *ibn 'Abd al-Batin* 'son of based), 'Abd was omitted from the byname. We have made this correction.

**Loch Salann, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Crystal Pursuivant from Artemisia, Kingdom of.

**Megen de la Beche.** Name and device. Purpure, a chevron rompu argent between two natural dolphins naiant embowed in chevron respectant proper and a decrescent argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Megen de la Beche*, this name was submitted as *Megan de la Beche* and changed at Kingdom, with the submitter's consent, because no documentation could be found that *Megan* was a name in period. Further information from the submitter, forwarded by Kingdom, indicates that she now prefers the documented form *Megen*. Therefore, we have registered this name as listed on the LoI.

The spelling *Megan* was ruled SCA compatible in the precedent:

There are some twenty Megans, Meghans, and Meggans already registered. As with Fiona and Corwin, I consider the name to be so much a part of SCA culture as to be acceptable, even if it is recent coinage. [BoE, 14 Apr 85, p.4]

Further discussion regarding registerability of various spellings of *Megan* is included in the Cover Letter with this LoAR.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 12th to 14th C. Lacking evidence that any form of *Megen* was in use in during that time period, we were unable to make this name authentic per the submitter's request.

Please advise the submitter to draw the decrescent rounder.

**Meghan Forde.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Megen Forde*, this name was submitted as *Meghan Forde* and changed at Kingdom, with the submitter's consent, because no documentation could be found that *Meghan* was a name in period.

The spelling *Meghan* was ruled SCA compatible in the precedent:

There are some twenty Megans, Meghans, and Meggans already registered. As with Fiona and Corwin, I consider the name to be so much a part of SCA culture as to be acceptable, even if it is recent coinage. [BoE, 14 Apr 85, p.4]

However, the spelling *Meghan* has not been registered since 1993. Therefore, there is insufficient popularity of *Meghan* to warrant this form retaining SCA-compatible status. We will discontinue registration of the form *Meghan* beginning with the February 2004 decision meeting. Further discussion regarding registerability of various spellings of *Megan* is included in the Cover Letter with this LoAR.

The submitter requested authenticity for "family names from Ireland" and 14th C Irish-Norman. Lacking evidence that any form of *Meghan* was in use in Ireland in period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

**Odolf Liafwín.** Name.

**One Thousand Eyes, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Azure Pursuivant from Artemisia, Kingdom of.

**Robert Bedlam.** Badge. Argent, a chevron inverted vert and in chief a cross formy fitchy gules.

**Sentinels' Keep, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Crane's Wing Pursuivant from Artemisia, Kingdom of.

**Sine Fergusson of Kintyre.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rose per pall sable azure and argent.

**Tadhg Ó Cuileannáin.** Device. Gules, a harp and in chief three doves volant argent.

**Timur al-Badawi.** Name and device. Argent, a comet fesswise gules and issuant from base three chevronels braced gules sable and azure and on a chief sable three crescents argent.

The comet was originally blazoned as a *mullet of eight points elongated to sinister*. Because the elongated point is many times longer than the mullet itself, this charge is not perceived as a mullet with an elongated point. While this charge is not an acceptable depiction of a mullet with an elongated point, it is an acceptable depiction of a comet. Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme's article "Blazoning Comets and Sparks" (1989 Caidan Heraldic Symposium Proceedings) provides a number of different period depictions of comets. Each comet consists of a small, compact head and a long trailing tail, but the specifics of the different heads and tails are quite different. One comet from c. 1301 has a round head charged with a mullet of eight points, and the tail is a long straight point, much like this charge's tail (except with slight fuzzy details). Another comet from c. 1493 has a head consisting of a mullet of eight points. Based on this evidence, this charge is a reasonable variant of a period comet.

The group of chevronels in three different tinctures is considered a step from period practice (also known as a "weirdness"):

Questions were raised regarding having ... three roundels in three different tinctures. While we were unable, in a quick look, to find an example of the same charge in three different tinctures, the Dictionary of British Armory, 2 shows the arms of Milo Fitzwalter of Glouster as Gules, two bends the upper Or and lower argent., making the use of the same charge in three different tinctures only one weirdness. (LoAR February 1998)

Because this armory is only one step from period practice, it may be registered.

**Uggedei Mighan Nidun.** Device. Gules, a lion contourny Or within a bordure Or semy of torteaux.

The primary charge was originally blazoned as a *Chinese* lion. We do not specify the artistic or ethnic origin of a charge in blazon unless the modified blazon indicates a significantly different type of charge from the unmodified blazon. As an example where such an adjective indicates a significantly different charge, an Oriental dragon is a sinuous wingless monster, while the default dragon has wings and a much more compact body.

Because of the wide range of depictions of lions in period, this maned quadruped with clawed feet, fangs, and a long feathery tail is sufficiently identifiable as a standard lion, and is therefore blazoned as such.

## ATENVELDT

**Áedán Mór Mac Donough.** Name and device. Or, a bend sinister between two ermine spots sable and overall a griffin's head erased gules.

**Alamanda de Claret.** Device. Per pale argent and gules, a goblet charged with a lotus flower affronty all within a bordure counterchanged.

**Alamanda de Claret.** Badge. (Fieldless) A goblet per pale gules and argent charged with a lotus flower affronty counterchanged.

**Alexander Bones.** Name.

Good name!

**Alwyn MacQuill.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a mullet Or and a pegasus salient argent.

**Alyne Strangwych.** Name and device. Per bend sinister purpure and azure, an oak leaf and a chief embattled argent.

Submitted as *Allyne Strangwych*, all period examples found for this given name are spelled with one *l*. We have made this change.

Please advise the submitter that the chiefmost point on the *per bend sinister* line should be where the bottom of the chief meets the sinister side of the shield.

**Annalies Katerina Schneider.** Name.

**Antoinette Joaliere.** Name and device. Sable, two roses in pale and a bordure argent.

**Arthur of Atenveldt.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, a chevron and in dexter chief a fleur-de-lys Or.

Submitted under the name *Arthur Daniels the Instigator*.

Nice device!

**Ásta Þorvaldsdóttir.** Device. Purpure, a chevron couched from dexter interlaced with a chevron couched from sinister Or and overall three arrows inverted in fess argent.

Some commenters were concerned about blazoning the arrows as an overall charge group, since only the center arrow actually surmounts the chevrons. An entire charge group may be blazoned as *overall* without requiring that each one of the charges surmounts the primary charge group. The three identical arrows in a standard arrangement (*in fess*) are clearly a single charge group.

**Atenveldt, Kingdom of.** Badge. Azure, an escallop argent and a demi-sun issuant from base Or.

**Atenveldt, Kingdom of.** Badge. Azure, an escallop and a demi-sun issuant from base Or.

**Birgir Bjarnarson.** Name and device. Per fess wavy sable and azure, a drakkar reversed sails furred argent and a bezant.

Submitted as *Birgir Björnson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Norse. The patronymic *Björnson* was not correctly formed for Old Norse. The patronymic byname formed from the masculine given name *Bjǫrn* is *Bjarnarson*. We have made this change in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

The bezant was originally blazoned as *charged with a Norseman's face*. The "Norseman's face" is a set of very stylized thin-line details. The "face" details are drawn with lines so thin that they cannot be said to be a charge upon the bezant. Because the "face" details are so thin and insignificant, we can consider them to be purely artistic details and blazon the charge in base simply as a *bezant*.

If the "Norseman's face" details were drawn more boldly, the College felt that the details were not clearly identifiable as a face or any other charge. Without documentation for this sort of "face" as a heraldic charge (rather than a period artistic design) the "Norseman's Face" will not be registered. Note RfS VII.2, which states "Use of an element in period art does not guarantee its acceptability for armory. Use of the Greek key design, which was common in period decorative art, never carried over into armory."

**Bjorn Krom Hakenberg.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Bjorn Krom von Hakenberg*, *Hakenberg* was documented as a Danish rendering of a German placename found in Knudsen, Kirstensen, and Hornby, *Danmarks Gamle Personnavne* (column 400, s.n. Hakenberg), which dates *Hans Hagenberch* to 1429, *Bernd Hakenbergh* to 1464, *Bernd Hakenbergs* to 1468 (the source notes the byname is in genitive case in this example), *Bernt Hakenberg* to 1470, and *Bernd Hakenberg* to 1481. This submission noted *von* as an attempt at a Danish word for 'of/from' and requested help in correcting this element. The particle *von* is German while *Hakenberg* is documented as Danish. As a result, the byname *von Hakenberg* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase, and so is not registerable. As all of the Danish examples of bynames referring to *Hakenberg* do not use a particle, we have registered this byname without a particle in order to follow the standard Danish usage for this name.

**Brian Sigfridsson von Niedersachsen.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th to 11th C Germanic and allowed any changes. The byname *Sigfridsson* was documented to the 17th C as Swedish. While no documentation was found of *Sigfridsson* as a German byname in period, it follows a documented patronymic construction pattern found in German.

*Sigfrid* is dated to 1310 as a masculine given name in German in Talan Gwynek's article "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia, Men's Names" ([http://www.s\\_gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/bahlowMasc.html](http://www.s_gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/bahlowMasc.html)). German bynames ending in forms of *sohn* 'son' are rare, but do occur. Brechenmacher lists a number of examples of this type of name, including (s.n. Sohn) *Henrich Adrians Sohn* dated to 1580, (s.n. Jakobsen) *Drewes, Jacoppes son zu Lübeck* dated to 1335, (s.n. Friedrich) *Chuonrat Friderichs sun zu Hottingen* dated to 1313, and (s.n. Wilhelmsen) *Jakob Wilhelms sohne* dated to 1526. These examples demonstrate that this construction existed in period. They also show that the expected form would have an *s* added to the end of the father's name, forming a patronymic such as *Sigfrids son*. Brechenmacher (s.n. Wolterssohn) also shows an example of the *sohn* 'son' element appended to the end of the patronym: *Jasper Wolterszoen* 1573. This example supports a construction such as *Sigfridsson*.

As we were unable to find evidence that any of the elements in this name were used in German in the submitter's desired time period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

**Cadhla Ultach.** Name.

Submitted as *Cadhla Ultachan*, *Ultachan* was documented from Woulfe (p. 682 s.n. Ultachan). However, Woulfe gives no evidence that this form is period. While *Ultach* 'the Ultonian' (refers to a person from Ulster) is a byname found in period, no examples of diminutives (including *-an* forms) have been found of this type of byname in period. Lacking evidence that a diminutive of a descriptive byname would have been used in period, we have changed the byname to the documented form *Ultach* in order to register this name.

**Connor Elphinstone.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a winged domino mask and a bordure dovetailed counterchanged.

There was some question whether *Connor* is a period form. C. L'Estrange Ewen, *A History of Surnames of the British Isles* (pp. 210-211), lists some names from patent rolls of James I from the years 1603 and 1604. Among the names included in this list are *Connor O'Moyle O'Fahie of Lickmolashie, clerk, Garrat McArt O'Connor, yeoman, and Teige McTirlagh McGerralt O'Connor, gent*. Given these examples, *Connor* is a registerable as a late-period Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic name *Conchobhar* and *O'Connor* as an Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic byname *Ó Conchobhair*.

**Diana Ygraine Lylywythe.** Name and device. Azure, an owl and on a chief argent three fleurs-de-lys azure.

**Diego Ramos del Lobo.** Name and device. Vert, a wolf rampant contourny and on a chief inverted argent three crosses of Santiago gules.

Submitted as *Diego Ramos de la Sangre Lobo*, the submitter requested authenticity for Spanish. No evidence was presented and none was found that *de la Sangre Lobo* 'of the blood wolf' is plausible as a byname in period. Elsbeth Anne Roth's article "16th Century Spanish Names" (<http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~kvs/heraldry/spanish16/>) lists *María del Aguila* 'María of the Eagle' dated to 1560. Based on this example, we have changed the submitted byname to *del Lobo* 'of the Wolf' in order to register this name.

**Fáelán Mac Cuinneagáin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Felice Throkemarton.** Device. Per pale azure and gules, a seahorse within an orle Or.

**Franz der Schmidt.** Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, on a pale argent a sinister bat wing sable.

**Frïðrekr berserkr.** Device. Per saltire azure and sable, in pale two mullets and in fess two Maltese crosses argent.

**Gudrun Elizabeth Johansdottir.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a cog wheel Or and a wyvern erect contourny wings displayed gules.

**Gwenhevere Easter.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a threaded needle bendwise sinister and a frog sejant affronty counterchanged.

**Hallbjorg hin miskunnarlausa.** Name.

Submitted as *Hallbjorg hin Miskunnarlaus*, we have changed the byname to lowercase in order to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

**Helena the Fair of Ravenglass.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, in base an escallop vert.

**Ignazio James.** Device. Argent, a chevron embattled azure and in chief an arrow inverted bendwise sinister proper flighted gules and a wooden bow bendwise string to base proper.

**Jurik Novgorodskii.** Name.

Submitted as *Jurik of Novgorod*, the submitter requested that the byname *of Novgorod* be translated into Russian.

Locative bynames can take different forms in Russian, including nouns, patronymics, and adjectives. Wickenden (3rd edition, pp. xxviii - xxvix) lists a thorough description of these constructions. A summary of the more common forms is provided below. Quoted text is from this section of Wickenden. Forms constructed according to these rules are in parenthesis.

Nouns: "a noun formed from the place name, usually meaning 'inhabitant of' or 'citizen of'." (*Novgorodets*)

Patronymics: "Literally these 'patronymics' would be translated as 'son/daughter of <place name>,' as if the city was the father of the person." Wickenden uses Novgorod as an example in this entry where he gives the patronymic form as *Novgorodtsev* and says of it that it means "'son of Novgorodets' or literally 'son of a Novgorodite'". Pennon found a dated example of this type of byname: "According to the Dictionary of Period Russian names; Paul Goldschmidt, <<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/paul/zgrammar.html>>; s.n. Toponyms: dates Sidor Novgorodov (15th Century) [Gra 276] ('from Novgorod')".

Adjectives: "'the person of <place name> or 'the <place name>ish person.' The person is described as being colored by his/her place of birth, bearing the place (as a Russian would say) in their soul." (*Novgorodskii*, *Novgorodskoi* *Novgorodskiy*, *Novgorodskogo*)

As the adjectival form is the form most commonly associated with locative bynames in Russian, we have changed the submitted byname *of Novgorod* to the form *Novgorodskii* to meet the submitter's request to translated the byname into Russian.

**Kata the Forthright.** Name and device. Per pale argent and gules, four wolves' teeth issuant from dexter gules.

Submitted as *Katja the Forthright*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Katja* was used as a Russian name in period. While *Katja* is a modern Russian name, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Katja* was used in period. The closest name found to the submitted name was *Kata*, which Nebuly found listed in Wickenden (s.n. *Ekaterina*) dated to 1088. The LoI stated that:

*Katja* is cited as a Russian version of *Katherine* (p. 272, Bahlow, under *Katharina* header); in recent registrations, it appears to be acceptable as a Norse feminine given name as well.

Prior registration is not evidence of current registerability. Aryanhwy merch Catmael found information regarding the "recent registrations" referred to in the LoI:

The most recent registration of the name was to Katja Gaussdottir of Storvik in 12/01. According to the LoAR, <Katja> is the submitter's modern name. The most recent registration of the name prior to this was in 02/92, (changed in 08/96).

Lacking evidence that *Katja* is a plausible name in period, it is not registerable.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the given name to the documented form *Kata* in order to register this name.

**Lavinia Betteresse.** Device. Argent, a chevron sable between three lizards statant contourny each per pale vert and gules.

**Magnus Ragnarsson.** Name and device. Gules, two flanged maces in saltire Or surmounted by a sword inverted proper.

Submitted as *Magnus Ragnarson*, the patronymic *Ragnarson* was not correctly formed. The patronymic byname formed from the masculine given name *Ragnarr* is *Ragnarsson*. We have made this correction.

**Magy Blackmore.** Name and device. Azure, a cat sejant contourny and on a chief argent an oak tree proper.

**Maine of Galway.** Name and device. Azure, a tree blasted and eradicated and on a chief Or three Celtic crosses azure.

**María Isabel Falcón de la Sierra.** Device. Per bend sinister wavy sable and argent, a decrescent argent and a rose bendwise sinister azure slipped and leaved vert.

**Marya Tatiana Zvesdina.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, two mullets and a swan naiant counterchanged.

**Moira O'Droogan.** Device change. Per pale purpure and vert, a dragonfly within an orle Or.

Her previous device, *Per pale vert and argent, two dragonflies counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

**Nicolette d'Avranches.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, two fleurs-de-lys and a bordure counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Nicolette d'Avanches*, both the submission form and the documentation supported *Avranches*. We have made this correction.

**Osanna Schauenengel.** Name and device. Argent, an annulet sable between three oak leaves bendwise sinister vert.

Good name!

**Paul O'Flaherty.** Name and device. Azure, three triangles conjoined, one and two, Or.

One commenter noted that this symbol was frequently found as an item of insignia in artwork associated with some Nintendo games, including the *Zelda* series of games. However, the symbol is not copyrighted in the USA, and we have received no information that the symbol is copyrighted elsewhere. As a result, it need not be protected against conflict.

**Ragnarr Gunnarsson.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a bear rampant contourny and on a chief Or three Thor's hammers sable.

**Richard Ironstead.** Badge. (Fieldless) A European elk's head erased affronty azure gorged with a county coronet Or.

The submitter is a count and entitled to use a county coronet in his armory.

**Robert McGuinness.** Name and device. Per pale purpure and vert, in bend sinister two millrinds Or.

**Rowan O'Bannon.** Name and device. Argent, on a pale between a decrescent and an increscent vert a rowan tree coupé argent.

**Rowan of Atenveldt.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a chevron throughout sable between two roses gules slipped and leaved and a shamrock vert.

Submitted under the name *Rowan Katerina O'Flaherty*.

**Rowan of Galway.** Name and device. Per fess gules and vert, a fess between three trees coupé and a stag salient Or.

**Sarah nic Leod.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Sorcha inghen Chon Mhara.** Name and device. Or, five wooden drop spindles in annulo, handles to center, proper, threaded azure.

Submitted as *Sorcha inghen Cú Mara*, there was some discussion regarding the submitted *inghen*. This spelling has been addressed previously:

[T]he *Annals of Connacht* [...] also includes examples of the spelling *inghen* which seems to be a conservative spelling of the standard *inghean*. [Temair Brecc inghen Choluim, 01/02, A-West]

When the masculine name *Cú Mara* is used in a woman's byname, it needs to be put into the genitive case and lenited. Therefore, *inghen Chon Mhara* and, more typically, *inghean Chon Mhara* are forms of this byname appropriate for Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700). We have changed the byname to the first of these forms, as it is the closer of the two to the submitted form of this byname, in order to register this name.

**Taliesin Flynn.** Device. Per pall inverted embattled gules sable and Or, two winged lions passant respectant Or and a harp vert.

**Taran the Wayward.** Badge. Gules, a fess between three delfs all within a bordure argent.

**Thomas Godefroy.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Good name!

**Tristram McFarland.** Badge. Vert, in fess a castle between two wolves rampant addorsed each maintaining a sword argent.

**Uilliam Ó Cléirigh.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**William Hazell.** Name and device. Sable, five talbots statant two two and one argent.

Note: *Hazell* is his legal surname.

Nice device!

## ATLANTIA

**Allegranza of Black Diamond.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Purpure, a bear's head coupé and on a chief Or three escallops purpure.

Submitted under the name *Allegranza della Neve*.

**Androu Lauman.** Name.

Submitted as *Andrew Lammond*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 14th C Scottish and allowed minor changes.

For most of the submitter's desired time period, the majority of documents in Scotland were written in Latin. The earliest surviving documents written in Scots (a language closely related to English) date from the end of the 14th C. Symon Freser of Lovat's article "13th & 14th Century Scottish Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/symonFreser/scottish14/>) lists the form *Androu*. Black (p. 23 s.n. Andrew) dates *Andreas, clericus Moraviensis* to a. 1242. Black (p. 413 s.n. Lamond) dates a number of forms of this name to the submitter's desired time period. Many of them are spelled *Lag-*. Some of the examples that do not have the *g* are: *Laumannus filius Malcolmi* 1230-1246, *John Laumansone* 1296, and *Duncan filius Laumanni* 1384. Based on these examples, an authentic Scots form of this name for the 13th to 14th C would be *Androu Lauman*. A Latin form of this name appropriate for this time period would be *Andreas filius Laumanni*. We have changed this name to the Scots form *Androu Lauman* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Angus Ó Coileáin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Angus O'Coildáin*, this name was submitted as *Angus O'Coileáin*. We have corrected the typographical error in the byname. The byname *Ó'Coileáin* uses the Anglicized Irish *O'* in this Gaelic byname and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. We have changed this byname to a fully Gaelic form in order to register this name. A fully Gaelic forms of this name would be *Aonghus Ó Coileáin*. As the submitter did not request authenticity, we have only made the changes necessary in order to register this name.

**Atlantia, Kingdom of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mortar and pestle argent charged with a unicornate natural seahorse azure.

The unicornate natural seahorse is grandfathered to the kingdom of Atlantia.

The LoAR designated the badge for use by a particular named academy and stated "Atlantia is not attempting to register the Academy Name at this time, merely wishing to associate the badge with that group." Only registered items (such as order names and household names) and generic identifiers may be associated with badges. As the (particularly named) academy is neither a registered item nor a generic identifier, it must be removed from the submission. One recent ruling affirming this long-standing administrative procedure is in the February 2002 LoAR: "The submission was designated as being for the *Tinkerer's Guild*. However, this is not a generic designation. A tinker is a period artisan, and thus a *Tinker's Guild* would be a generic designation (like a *Blacksmith's Guild*) which could be applied to a badge. However, *tinkerer* does not seem to be a period occupation. Since the branch does not have the name *Tinkerer's Guild* registered to them, the designation has been removed."

The Cover Letter to the December 2002 LoAR has a long discussion of what sort of identifiers are generic. The summary definition states, "Names that fall into the generic identifier category are names that would reasonably be used by more than one branch for common functions of the branch. All kingdoms can have a *university*. All baronies can have a *baronial guard*. All groups can have an *equestrian guild*."

**Bright Hills, Barony of.** Badge (see RETURNS for Order name Order of St. Barbara). (Fieldless) On a chalice argent a decrescent sable.

**Carlo Ettore Trario.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Carlo Ettore di Trario*, this name was submitted as *Carlo Ettore da Trario* and the article *da* changed to *di* at Kingdom. The submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 16th C Italian and allowed any changes.

The LoI stated that "Trario is an Italian placename from the submitter's ancestry." However, no documentation was provided and none was found that *Trario* is a placename. Crescent and Metron Ariston found examples of the surname *Trario* dating to 1616 at the URL <http://www.castelbolognese.org/zitellebianche.htm>. Metron Ariston wrote:

And, as it happens, a search of the web revealed that the source for the byname also produced near-period evidence for Ettore as it derives from an account of the foundation of L'Istituto Dotale Zitelle Bianche at the Castel Bolognese in 1616 and specifically notes among the founding fees "Censo di lire 2.000 di Romagna imposto dal Cardinale a Cesare Trario con garanzia di Ettore Trario".

This Web page lists *Cesare Trario*, *Ettore Trario*, and *Alessandro Trario* in these references for 1616. Lacking evidence that *Trario* is a byname that would be used with an article, we have dropped the article in order to register this name.

**Carolin von Adlersberg.** Name.

Submitted as *Carolin vom Adlersberg*, *Carolin* is the submitter's legal middle name. As it is a given name by type, it may be used in the given name position in an SCA name.

The particle *vom* is a contraction of *von dem* 'of the'. Since *Adlersberg* is a town name, the grammatically correct form of this byname is *von Adlersberg* 'of *Adlersberg*' rather than *vom Adlersberg* 'of the *Adlersberg*'. We have made this correction to the byname in order to register this name.

**Cormac An Faoldubh.** Device. Or, a wolf's head erased between three crosses crosslet fitchy all within a bordure embattled sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements as deep as they are wide.

**Dagonet de Marlowe.** Name and device. Sable, a wolf passant argent between three crescents Or.

**Dairenn ingen Chiaragain.** Name.

**Dietrich von Hessen.** Name and device. Per bend vert and sable, in pale three boar's heads couped close Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Dietrich von Hessen*, the submission form listed the given name as *Dietrich*. We have made this correction.

**Eckehard Thurn.** Name and device. Per pale argent and gules, three crosses of Cerdaña counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the crosses larger.

**Edmund Wolfe.** Name and device. Argent, a hawk's hood facing to dexter azure.

Some members of the College had concerns about the identifiability of the hawk's hood, and asked if it should be considered an acceptable charge. As noted in the *Pictorial Dictionary*, "Though a period artifact, the hawk's hood was evidently not used in period armory. It doesn't seem to have a default posture: the illustration. . . shows a hawk's hood facing to dexter." RfS VII.3, "Period Artifacts", states: "Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms." As a period artifact, a hawk's hood is an acceptable charge, as long as it is drawn in a period form. The hawk's hood as drawn in this submission (which is very similar to the one in the *Pictorial Dictionary*) is drawn in a period form, and was quite identifiable to people at the meeting who had some knowledge of falconry (which was a very popular sport of the nobility in period).

The device does not conflict with Geoffrey Sparhawk, *Argent, six hawk's heads erased azure armed Or*. There is a CD for changing the number of charges. RfS X.4.e states: "A charge not used in period armory will be considered different in type if its shape in normal depiction is significantly different." As a hawk's hood was not a period charge, we must compare the normal depictions of a hawk's head and a hawk's hood to determine the difference between them. The shape of a hawk's head, with its prominent beak, is significantly different than the shape of a hawk's hood, with no protruding beak. There is thus a CD between a hawk's head and a hawk's hood.

**Edmund Wolfe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A hawk's hood facing to dexter azure plumed argent.

**Elisabeth Vitrearia.** Name.

Submitted as *Elisabeth Vitrearius*, Metron Ariston found period examples of this byname:

The byname should not be problematic etymologically as an occupational since the BIG Lewis and Short *Latin Dictionary* shows it being used for a glassmaker or glassblower as far back as classical times. It was a common occupational in Latin sources throughout Europe throughout the medieval period. For instance, official documents at Savona mention one *Nicola Vitrearius* in 1173 and *Pietro Vitrearius* in 1178 ([www.alpidelmare.net/italiano/savona/altavalborm/guida/econom/testo002.html](http://www.alpidelmare.net/italiano/savona/altavalborm/guida/econom/testo002.html)). However, since the given name is feminine, I would have expected the occupational to be feminized as well: *Elisabeth Vitrearia*.

We have changed this byname to the feminine form provided by Metron Ariston in order to match the gender of the given name.

**Erec of Ponte Alto.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron argent and azure, a fish haurient embowed sable.

Submitted under the name *Erec Jeudenfreunde*.

**Finn O'Donovan.** Device. Quarterly gules and argent, a sword entwined by a pithon contourny sable.

**Iain MacQuarrie.** Name change from holding name Iain of the East.

**James ap Llywelyn.** Device. Azure, a gryphon and a chief argent.

Nice device!

**Jean Baptiste Ravenel.** Device. Per fess embattled azure and argent, in chief three fleurs-de-lys argent.

**Karchar the Blue-eyed.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Karchar of the Blue Eyes*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 15th C Turkey and allowed any changes.

The LoI stated that "Karchar is a Turkish masculine name, which appears in the Book of Dede Korkut, which was recorded between the 12th and 15th Century" and that "'of the Blue Eyes' is the English Translation of the Arabic epithet 'al-Azmaq', which is dated to 1230." No indication was provided on the LoI of where in *The Book of Dede Korkut* the name *Karchar* is found. Additionally, no reference was provided in the LoI at all for where the information regarding the byname *al-Azmaq* was found. This is a case of inadequate summarization of documentation on the LoI and is cause for return. The College cannot judge information that is not provided to them, hence the requirement of proper summarization of all documentation on Lols. al-Jamal provided an evaluation of this name. It illustrates clearly why proper summarization is necessary for documentation referenced in LoIs:

Is there any indication of where in *The Book of Dede Korkut* the name *Karchar* appears? Or do I have to reread the entire text to see if I can find it? (My copy is the old Penguin Classic; it has no index.)

*The Book of Dede Korkut* (*Dede* means "grandfather" (Introduction, p. 12), and *Korkut* as a name "was in fact quite common" (Introduction, p. 13). Not entirely unlike "Mother" Goose. The best support for his having been a real person is that "certainly there is no evidence that he was not". Introduction, p. 12. On the other hand, he is said to have lived for 295 years. *Ibid.*) is basically a collection of folk tales. Like many folk tales, some, and even perhaps most, of the names therein may be allegorical or invented (for example, how many real people were named Rapunzel? Or Cinderella? Would their appearance in a collection of period folk tales be sufficient for us to decide to register them? In *The Book of Dede Korkut*, the name *Kazilik* occurs as a personal name, as the name of a mountain, and as the name of a breed of horse (Notes, p. 196). The boy *Basat* (Attack-horse) is named so because he attacks a herd of horses and sucks their blood. Notes, pp. 205-206. There is no indicatio[n] that *Basat* is an otherwise reasonable name for a person). Is there any indication of whether *Karchar* is or is not an allegorical or invented name also?

"'of the Blue Eyes' is an English Translation of the Arabic epithet 'al-Azmaq'". Really? Where? The LoI gives no indication of the source or much of anything else, simply making the bald statement and citing, without reference to its source, a date. This is inadequate documentation.

*Azmaq* is a Turkish word meaning "go astray; become furious/mad/unmanageable; become depraved". (*The Oxford Turkish-English Dictionary*, 1984, p. 49)

The Arabic for "blue", which has been found (at least in the feminine form, in period, in the name of Warwar al-Zarqa', cited in Dodge, the *Fihrist of al-Nadim*, vol. 2, p. 1131) in the sense "blue-eyed" (not "of the blue eyes") is *azrak*. (Jaschke's *English-Arabic Conversational Dictionary*, pp. 164, 312.

Since he's not really trying for "authentic '12th to 15th Century Turkey'", but is opting for the lingua franca translation, I could support (assuming the documentation for the given is adequate) *Karchar the Blue-eyed*, but not "of the Blue Eyes".

Metron Ariston found an online copy of *The Book of Dede Korkut* and was able to locate the name *Karchar*. Looking at this name in the context of that part of *The Book of Dede Korkut*, there is no indication that the name *Karchar* is allegorical (as is the name *Basat* found by al-Jamal). As we have no evidence that *Karchar* is not being used as a true masculine given name in this context, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering *Karchar* as a given name.

The documentation provided for the byname *al-Azmaq* was insufficient to support it as a plausible byname in period. Lacking better documentation, it is not registerable.

Additionally, no support was found that *of the Blue Eyes* is a reasonable Lingua Anglica translation of any Turkish or Arabic byname in period. Lacking such support, the byname *of the Blue Eyes* is not registerable. As noted by al-Jamal, *the Blue-eyed* is a reasonable Lingua Anglica rendering of the feminine descriptive byname *al-Zarqa'*. It is reasonable to believe that a masculine form of this byname is also plausible and that *the Blue-eyed* would be an appropriate Lingua Anglica translation of this masculine form as well.

**Lothair Splittstößer.** Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, on an Arabian lamp reversed flammant Or an eye vert.

Submitted as *Lothair Splittstoesser*, *Splittstoesser* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no photocopies (such as of a driver's license or other legal document) were submitted demonstrating that *Splittstoesser* is the submitter's legal surname. Crescent found that "Bahlow/Gentry 3rd (sn Spletstößer, p. 483) dates Splittstößer to 1309." We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

**Margrét Eyverska.** Name change from Margery Webbestre.

There was some discussion regarding whether the byname *Eyverska* needed to be put into lowercase. The discussion "From Pelican: Regarding Capitalization in Norse Bynames" in the Cover Letter to the October 2002 LoAR states in part:

Therefore, we are upholding the current policy of requiring descriptive bynames in Old Norse to be registered in lowercase. The exceptions to this policy are (1) pre-pended descriptive bynames and (2) descriptive bynames based on proper nouns.

In this case, the byname *Eyverska*, refers to the Orkney Isles and falls into second category above, "descriptive bynames based on proper nouns". Therefore, this byname does not need to be put into lowercase.

Her previous name, *Margery Webbestre*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Nathon of Arindale.** Badge. Quarterly per pale indented azure and Or, a bordure counterchanged.

This does not conflict with Anne Tanzer, *Quarterly dancetty of five per fess and six per pale azure and Or*. There is one CD for adding the bordure. Anne's quarterly line is indented in both the palewise and fesswise directions, while Nathon's is only indented in the palewise direction. Period armory appears to draw a consistent distinction between *quarterly* and *quarterly per fess indented*. If period people considered a plain quarterly division to be distinct from on which is half plain and half indented, it seems reasonable to surmise (without evidence to the contrary) that they would similarly consider a division which is all indented to be different from one which is half plain and half indented.



Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider.

**Sorcha inghean Shearraigh.** Name and device. Azure, a chevron cotised between three butterflies Or.

Submitted as *Sorcha Searraigh*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 10th to 11th C.

The "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 2, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100005B/>), entry M1032.16, lists *Murchadh, mac Searraigh*. However, this entry shows an Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) spelling. The *Annals of the Four Masters* were written in 1632-1636 and many of the entries show orthography appropriate for the 17th C. The corresponding Middle Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form would be *mac Serrraig*. In a woman's name, the byname would be *ingen Sherraig* in Middle Gaelic and *inghean Shearraigh* in Early Modern Gaelic.

The only examples found of the name *Sorcha* date from the 16th C. Therefore, we could not make this name completely authentic for the 10th to 11th C as requested by the submitter. We would have changed the byname to *ingen Sherraig* to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. However, the name *Sorcha ingen Sherraig* would have two weirdnesses - one for combining Middle Gaelic and Early Modern Gaelic and one for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years between the elements. Therefore, we have registered this name in the fully Early Modern Gaelic form *Sorcha inghean Shearraigh*.

This does not conflict with Emrys Shaunnon, *Vert, a chevron cotised between three bees volant en arrière Or*. There is one CD for changing the field and a second CD for changing the type of the group around the cotised chevron from bees to butterflies.

**Porbj{o,}rn rauðfeldr.** Name and device. Argent, a hooded cloak gules.

Submitted as *Porbjörn Rauðfeldr*, *Porbjörn* was documented from Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "Viking Names found in the *Landnámabók*" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/landnamabok.html>). This source notes that the character *ö* is used to represent an *o* "with a reverse-comma hook on the bottom". This is the character *o-ogonek*, which we represent as {o,}. We have made this correction. We have also lowercased the byname to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

We have reblazoned this charge as a *hooded cloak* per the LoAR of June 1997. That LoAR blazoned a very similar charge as a *hooded cloak* and stated, "The submitter provided ample documentation to show that the hooded cloak was not only a period artifact, but a common one."

## CAID

**Chagan Baras.** Name and device. Purpure, a natural tiger rampant argent marked sable and a chief Or.

**Ciar ingen Dáire.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Irish Gaelic. *Ciar* is the name of a 7th C Irish saint. As such, it is registerable according to the guidelines for use of saints' names (see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR for more details). Lacking evidence that it was in use by regular people in the 10th C, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

**Davi d'Orléans.** Device. Azure, a sword inverted winged at the blade argent and in chief two fleurs-de-lis Or.

There is no pretense problem with the use of two Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure field or charge. The strictures against the use of three or more Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure design element is due to the period practice of French augmentations that used the arms of France on an armorial element such as a charge or field. These augmentations were found using the ancient form of the French arms, *Azure semy-de-lys Or*, or the modern form, *Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or*. An azure design element with only one or two Or fleurs de lys does not presume on these period augmentations. Per the LoAR of June 1995 p.13: "...It is thus the use of three or more fleurs-de-lys Or on azure which is restricted; not a single gold fleur on a blue field."

**Hortensia de Tarentaise.** Name.

**Iohannes ap Gwylim Pengrych.** Name and device. Argent semy of lozenges vert, a fox rampant within a bordure embattled sable.

**Katharine de Mirabeau.** Name.

**Lorcán hua Conchobair.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, a phoenix and a lantern counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line more steeply (90 degrees or less. More acutely. "Pointier").

**Lucia Zaffarana.** Name.

**Miles Warde.** Name and device. Per fess Or and sable, three mullets counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Molly Gill Brae.** Device. Argent, a hand fesswise vert.

**Pamela Maria Serafino.** Name.

*Pamela* was submitted as an Italian name. However, no evidence has yet been found that *Pamela* was used in Italian in period:

Though the name *Pamela* is listed in De Felice *Dizionario dei nomi Italiani* (s.n. Pamela), this entry gives no indication that the name *Pamela* came into use in Italy in period. Withycombe (s.n. Pamela) indicates that Philip Sidney invented this name for a character in his poem "Arcadia" in 1590. *Pamela* is registerable as an English name under the guidelines for registerability of literary names (Cover Letter for the February 1999 LoAR). However, lacking evidence that this name came into use in Italy in period, this name is not authentic for 16th C Italian. [Pamela Gattarelli, 04/2003, A-East]

Similarly, this name is registerable as an English given name in an otherwise Italian name.

**Quintín Asher of Timbermere.** Name.

**Robert Crosar.** Device. Per chevron gules and argent, two thistles Or and a bear rampant sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line somewhat lower on the field, allowing the thistles and the bear to be more similar in size. While it is not uncommon for the bottom charge of a group of three charges arranged two and one to be larger than the top two charges, this bear (and the space on which it lies) is disproportionately large.

**Roch Sanglier.** Name.

**Sancha da Sylva.** Name.

**Stanislav Norovich.** Device. Argent semy of lozenges gules, an eagle displayed head to sinister maintaining three annulets braced two and one all within a bordure sable.

**Tatiana de Foix.** Device. Per fess indented purpure and Or, two compass stars counterchanged.

## CALONTIR

**Banbnat MacDermot.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-urchin azure.

Yes, this is a real heraldic sea-urchin, a demi-urchin conjoined to a fish tail.

**Banbnat MacDermot.** Alternate name Bonafemena del Bimbo.

Submitted as *Bonafemena Delbimbo*, the byname *Delbimbo* was documented from Ferrante LaVolpe's article "Family Names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/>). The source that this author worked from standardizes all of the surnames to 10 characters, removes spaces, and uppercases all of the letters. Based on this information, the name represented by *DELBIMBO* in this source is most likely *del Bimbo*. We have made this change.

**Catherine Anne Applebey.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted Or and gules, a chevron inverted sable between an apple gules slipped and leaved vert and two bees Or.

Submitted as *Catherine Anne Applebee*, *Applebee* is a header form found in Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Appleby). In most cases, header forms are plausible for period and so are registerable. However, precedent (most notably regarding modern forms in Ó Corráin & Maguire) has ruled that header forms which are modern might not be registerable. This has been handled on a case by case basis. In this instance, no evidence was found that *-bee* is a period variant of *-by* in placenames in period. Lacking such evidence, the form *Applebee* is not registerable. The closest form to the submitted *Applebee* that was found was in F. K. & S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602* (p. xxv), which dates the form *Applebey* to 1602. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

**Catherine Anne Applebey.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an apple gules slipped and leaved vert a Roman capital letter B Or.

This is an example of a type of canting badge called a *rebus*, where the name is phonetically represented by the emblazon. It was especially popular in medieval England: a beacon issuant from a tun was the rebus of Thomas Beckynton in the 15th C. Rebuses often included letters, as in Catherine's badge. A 16th C rebus for John Oxney showed an eagle (the symbol of the evangelist John), an ox, and the letters "ne". The rebus badge of Sir John Peeche was a peach charged with the letter "e". (Examples taken from Parker's *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry* under *Rebus*.)

**Dragonetz de Xavier.** Name and device. Or, in fess three crescents pendant sable between in pale two dragons statant gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the dragons so that the wings do not overlap the heads.

**Elyzabeth of Cúm an Iolair.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a mullet of eight interlocking mascles and on a chief purpure three Celtic crosses argent.

Submitted under the name *Elyzabeth MacDonald*.

**Emma of Arundel.** Name.

**Franco Kind zu dem Walde.** Name and device. Sable, three fir trees and a greyhound courant argent.

Submitted as *Franco Kind von dem Wald*, the phrase *Kind von dem Wald* was submitted with the intended meaning of 'child of the wood(s)'.

Orle found support for a registerable form of this name, though not with the submitter's desired meaning:

Suprisingly, this is registerable in the form given, descriptive, locative. Franco is from the 10th century. Bahlow page 294 s.n. Kind gives Ludwig das kind died 911. A side note that kind means child in Old High German. Brechenmacher page 41 s.n Kind gives Cuonr. qui cognomine Chint 1202. This looks like the descriptive for someone with the mind of a child. Bahlow page 589 s.n. Wald gives the form 'of the woods' in Wernher zu dem Walde from 1361. I recommend Franco Kind zu dem Walde.

We have changed the byname to the form suggested by Orle in order to register this name. In this form, the meaning of the bynames *Kind* and *zu dem Walde* do not combine. Rather than 'child of the wood(s)', these bynames simply mean that *Franco* is childlike (or that his inherited byname is *Kind* 'child') and that he comes from a wooded area.

**Gabrielle de La Roche.** Badge. Per pale Or and gules, a feather bendwise sable.

**Joseph Hawk.** Name and device. Per fess embattled sable and argent, three hawks counterchanged.

Nice arms, with a good cant!

**Jürgen Weiter von Landstuhl.** Name.

Submitted as *Jürgen Weiterschein von Landstuhl*, the byname *Weiterschein* was submitted as a constructed byname using elements from Bahlow, specifically *Weiter* (p. 602) meaning 'dyer' and *schein* (p. 485) meaning 'gleaming, bright, shining'. No evidence was provided to demonstrate that these elements would be combined in a byname in period. Lacking such evidence, we have dropped the element *-schein* from this byname in order to register this name.

**Lasairfhiona of Grimfells.** Name and device. Per fess azure and vert, a butterfly and a bordure wavy argent.

**Leofwyna le May.** Device. Per pale vert and Or, three chevronels braced and in chief three compass stars counterchanged.

**Phaedra filia Roberti.** Device. Argent semy of ladybugs gules spotted sable, a bordure gules.

**Robina M'Baine of Willow Wood.** Device. Per pale purple and vert, a rabbit rampant ermine and in chief three panpipes Or.

**Ruaidhri MacMurrough.** Name and device. Or, a chevron sable cotised between two trefoils vert and a card pique sable.

**Ruaidhri MacMurrough.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a card pique sable a trefoil Or.

## DRACHENWALD

**Bianca Caldiera.** Name and device. Argent semy of roses gules, on a lozenge sable a moon in her complement argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer roses.

**Desert Sands, Stronghold of.** Branch name and device. Gyronny gules and argent, a camel rampant Or maintaining a laurel wreath bendwise vert.

No evidence was provided to support adding *Sands* to the end of an existing placename. However, there is a pattern in English, during the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, of placenames formed by appending a toponymic to a surname. Siren found some examples of this type of placename in A. D. Mills, *Oxford Dictionary of London Place Names*, including: *Aldbrough Hacche* c. 1490 (s.n. Aldborough Hatch), *Culling Deepe* 1584 (s.n. Colindale), *Coanie hatch* 1593 (s.n. Colney Hatch), *Fygmershe* c. 1530 (s.n. Figge's Marsh), *Gallion Reache* 1588 (s.n. Gallions Reach), and *Gallion Nesse* 1588 (s.n. Gallions Reach).

As *Desert* is a surname, dated to 28 Henry III in the form *le Desert* and to 20 Edward I in the form *del Desert* (Bardsley s.n. Desert), a sandy place (Reaney & Wilson s.n. Sand) located on or near an estate owned by the *Desert* family could come to be known as *Desert Sands*.

**Giovanna Lisabetta Ferri.** Badge. Or, an escallop inverted sable charged with a griffin segreant Or, in base a dolphin naiant azure finned gules.

**Lorenzo Sandro di Vincenzo.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Lorenzo Sandro de Vincenzi*, this name was submitted as *Lorenzo Sandro di Vincenzi* and changed at Kingdom to follow a documented example. The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th C Italian. The form *de Vincenzi* is consistent with partially Latinized forms of Italian bynames found in Rome in the 15th C. The corresponding fully Italian forms of this byname are *Vincenzi* and *di Vincenzo*. We have changed the byname to a fully Italian form in order to match the rest of this name and meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Meredith Stafford.** Device. Azure, on a pale argent between in chief a sun in his splendour Or and a moon in her complement argent a serpent glissant palewise azure.

## LOCHAC

**Amalie von Prag.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Amelie von Prague*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 9th to 13th C and allowed any changes. She did not specify a desired culture, but her form lists *Amelie* as German.

The submitter's form documents *Amelie* as a German form of *Amelia* found in Withycombe (p. 19). This is incorrect. Withycombe lists *Amalie* as a German form and *Amélie* as a French form. In addition, Withycombe's strength lies in English. In most cases, when she is referring to names that are not in English, she is referring to modern forms. Black Pillar found support for a similar form near the submitter's desired time period:

If the submitter wants a German name, <Amalie> is dated to 1349 in Talan Gwynnek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia", ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)).

*Prague* is the English name for this city. The German form is *Prag* (per Brechenmacher, p. 197 s.n. Prager). Therefore, the submitted byname *von Prague* combines German and English in a single name phrase and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. The completely German form of this byname would be *von Prag*. The completely English form of this byname would be *of Prague*. Bahlow (p. 421 s.n. Prager) also dates *Karel der Prager* to 1272 and *Herman Prager* to 1362, showing forms of *Prager* 'person from Prague' in and near the submitter's desired time period.

We have changed this name to the fully German form *Amalie von Prag* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Anne Maguier of Kylharnon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Aine Maguire of Kilarney*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 15th C Irish and allowed all changes.

As submitted, this name combines the Gaelic *Aine* in an otherwise Anglicized Irish name. In Ireland, during the submitter's desired time period, a woman's name would be recorded completely in Gaelic or completely in Anglicized Irish depending upon the language of the record in which her name was recorded.

*Aine* was documented from Withycombe. Withycombe's strength lies in English. In most cases, when she discusses names in languages other than English, she is referring to modern forms. In this case, the name *Aine* is found in various Irish annals referring to women mentioned in the years dating from 1169 to 1468.

No documentation was included in the submission supporting *Maguire* as a form of this name used in period. Woulfe (p. 427 s.n. Mag Uidhir) lists *Maguire* as a modern Anglicized Irish form of this name and dates the Anglicized Irish forms *Maguier*, *M'Guier*, *M'Gwire*, and *M'Guiver* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I.

No documentation was provided in the submission or the LoI for the element *Kylharnon*. The College found evidence that the present location of *Killarney* in County Kerry, Ireland existed in period. The earliest Anglicized Irish example of this placename that was found was in Speed's *The Counties of Britain* (p. 282, map of "The Province of Mounster", map dated 1610), which lists the name of this location as *Kylharnon*.

Our best guess of a fully Anglicized Irish form of this name would be *Anne Maguier of Kylharnon*. While locative bynames (such as *of Kylharnon*) appear in late period Anglicized Irish records, they are vanishingly rare in Gaelic and none have yet been found in a woman's name when a patronymic byname is also used. Therefore, a woman called *Anne Maguier of Kylharnon* in Anglicized Irish records, would most likely be called simply *Áine inghean Mhic Uidhir* in Gaelic.

As the Anglicized Irish form of this name is closer than the Gaelic form to the submitted name, we have changed this name to the fully Anglicized Irish form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Ástriðr in hárfagra.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Estrid Fairhair*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C English/Viking and allowed any changes. A person living in the Viking-controlled areas of England would have their name written in Old Norse or Old English depending upon the language of the record in which their name was recorded.

*Estrid* was cited as appearing on p. 107 of Withycombe. However, the header that appears on that page is *Estrild*, not *Estrid*, and gives this name as deriving from Old English. Withycombe (pp. 34-35) lists *Astrid* (a different name from *Estrild*) as a header and gives this name as deriving from Norse.

A fully Old Norse name meaning 'Astrid Fairhair' would be *Ástriðr in hárfagra* (Geirr Bassi, pp. 10 and 22). We have changed the submitted name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. As the College did not find Old English forms of these name elements, we are unable to suggest an Old English form of this name.

**Branwen verch Lewis ap Thomas.** Name and device. Gules ermined, three roses within a bordure dovetailed Or.

**Contarina la Bianca.** Device. Bendy sinister Or and azure, an escarbuncle and a chief embattled argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements as deep as they are wide. Please also advise the submitter to draw the escarbuncle with thicker spokes.

**Elisabeth von Regensberg.** Name and device. Per pale and per fess indented azure and ermine, two seeblatter in bend Or.

Submitted as *Elisabetha von Regensberg*, the submitter requested authenticity for German (1500s) and allowed any changes. While the College found examples of *Elisabetha* as a Hungarian name and as an English name, no examples were found of this form in German. Aryanhwyl merch Catmael provided information regarding forms of *Elisabeth* in German in the submitter's desired time period:

My sources for 16th C German feminine names are fairly slim, but here is what I have:

<Els> (a pet form of <Elisabeth>) is the second most common feminine name in my "German Given Names from 1495" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german1495.html>). <Elsebeth> is found 3 times and <Else> twice in Talan's "15th-Century German Women's Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/german15f.html>). His "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/>) has <Elisabeth> 1397, 1419, 1491 (2), and <Elzebeth> 1385-97, besides various pet forms.

The German form of this name closest to the submitted *Elisabetha* that was found was *Elisabeth*. We have changed the given name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Elizabeth de Foxle.** Name and device. Azure, on a cross nowy Or a cinquefoil gules.

Good name!

This does not conflict with the flag of Sweden (important non-SCA armory), *Azure a cross Or*. There is one CD between a cross throughout and a cross nowy. There is a second CD for adding the tertiary charge.

**Gabriel Kalothetos.** Device. Argent, a chevron between three roses all within a bordure sable.

Nice device!

**Gilbert Valker.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and Or, three fleurs-de-lis in chevron Or and lying atop a single-horned anvil a smith's hammer sable.

Good name!

RfS VIII.1.a states in part that "Three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group." (Charge groups using three or more types of charge are sometimes colloquially known in the SCA as "slot-machine" heraldry.) Traditionally, maintained charges are not considered when determining whether armory is too complex to comply with this portion of RfS VIII.1.a. In this submission, the smith's hammer is effectively a maintained charge and thus can be disregarded for purposes of this portion of RfS VIII.1.a, leaving only two types of charge in the group: the fleurs-de-lis and the anvil.

**Griffin Rede.** Device. Per fess sable and gules, a male griffin's head erased within an orle argent.

**Konrad von Strassburg.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Alefounder Pursuivant.

There was some question regarding whether this title followed a pattern used for heraldic titles in period.

This title was submitted as a heraldic title based on a surname. *Alefounder* was documented as a surname from Reaney & Wilson (p. 6 s.n. Alefounder) which dates *Walter le Alefoundre* to 1275 and *John Alefounder* to 1381. *Owen Herald*, registered by Atlantia in May of 1994, was submitted under the model of using a surname as the basis for a heraldic title. The documentation provided by Atlantia in the LoI at that time was:

A survey of English heraldic titles found in *The College of Armes, Being the 16th and Final Monograph of the London Survey Committee*, shows five heraldic titles that came from last names. These are: Calveley, (pg 243), dating from 1383, Herald of Sir Hugh Calveley; Chandos (pg 246), dating from c 1366, herald of Sir John Chandos; Montagu (pg 279), dating from 1373, herald of William de Monagu[sic]; Percy, (pg 292), dating from 1387, when he was serving Sir Thomas Percy; and Talbot (pg 300) c 1456, herald to John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury.

Of the titles noted by Atlantia, four are based on surnames derived from placenames and the fifth, *Talbot*, derives from a patronymic byname or a descriptive byname. In no cases do any of these titles derive from occupational bynames. Given these examples, the submitted title is not authentic, but it is plausible enough to be registerable.

Heraldic titles for use by an SCA branch may be registered to the branch (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the

branch (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmarc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). (In either case, the title must be approved by the kingdom to which the branch belongs per the Administrative Handbook, section II.B.4.)

In this case, the title *Alefounder Pursuivant* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Shire of Mordenvale.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Badge. Quarterly azure and argent, on a cross gules four mullets of six points argent.

**Lowry ferch Gwenwynwyn ap Llewelyn.** Name.

**Marie de Lyon.** Name and device. Or semy of suns azure.

Nice device!

**Mordenvale, Shire of.** Device change. Per chevron inverted vert and gules, a chevron inverted between a lymphad and a laurel wreath Or.

Their previous device, *Per chevron inverted vert and sable, a chevron inverted between a lymphad, sails furled, and a cup within a laurel wreath, all Or*, is released.

**Nathaniel Mendoza de Guadalajara.** Name (see PENDS for device).

Submitted as *Nathaniel Mendoza de la Guadalajara*, *Guadalajara* is the name of a location and a proper noun. Therefore the article *la* is out of place, since a person would not be *de la Guadalajara* in Spanish any more than they would be *of the London* in English. We have dropped the article *la* from the locative byname in order to register this name.

**Seán le Bastard.** Device. Vert, in pale a boar statant and a crescent argent.

**Seth Raven.** Name.

**Sibán in Feda.** Name.

Submitted as *Siban an Fheadha*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th to 12th C Irish and allowed minor changes. The submitted name combines the Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form *Sibán* with the Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Fheadha*.

The name *Siobhán* is a Gaelic adaptation of *Jehanne*, which was introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. The earliest example of *Siobhán* found so far dates to 1310 - well after the submitter's desired time period.

In the submitter's desired time period, Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) was the language in use. It was replaced by Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700). However, as with any lingual shift, the change was gradual. After 1200, some documents were still written in Middle Irish, though these were fewer and fewer over time.

*Siobhán an Fheadha* is a fully Early Modern Irish form of the submitted name. A woman with this name in the 14th C would have been recorded as *Sibán in Feda* in a document that was written in Middle Irish. We have changed this name to the Middle Irish form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Lacking evidence that any form of *Sibán* was used in Ireland in the submitter's desired time period, we were unable to make this name authentic according to the submitter's request.

**Steffan Glaube.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and Or, a griffin passant sable between three crosses fleury counterchanged.

Submitted as *Steavean die Glaubingen*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C German and allowed any changes.

*Steavean* is the submitter's legal middle name. As it is a variant of *Steven* it is registerable in a given name position. Talan Gwynek's article "Medieval German Given Names From Silesia" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/>) lists a number of forms of the name *Steven* dated to the 15th C including *Steffan* and *Stephan*.

The byname *die Glaubingen* was submitted with the intended meaning 'the Faithful'. *Gläubigen* is plural, and so would not appear in a byname. The College found examples of a period byname based on this root in Bahlow (p. 174 s.n. Glaube) which gives the meaning of this byname as 'a believer' and dates *Nic. Glaub* to 1348 and *Lotze Glaube* to 1373.

As the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C German, we have changed this name to *Steffan Glaube* in order to meet his request.

**Valeria de Borgia.** Name and device. Argent, a cross moline sable between four lilies in saltire gules bases to center all within a bordure sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for Italian and allowed any changes.

No documentation at all for this name was included in either the submission or the LoI. Lacking documentation for this name, this submission should have been returned at Kingdom. As the College was able to provide documentation for these elements, we are able to register a form of this name. However, we would remind submission heralds:

By Laurel precedent, the College is not required to look up documentation that is not adequately summarized on the LoI. In this case, multiple members of the College went out of their way to dig up this information. For the benefit of both the submitter and the members of the College who took on this extra work, we are registering this name as an exception to the requirement that all submitted documentation be properly and adequately summarized on the LoI. Kingdom submissions heralds should be aware that inadequate summarization of supporting documentation has been and will continue to be a reason for return. [Isa van Reinholte, 11/01, A-Ansteorra]

There was some question whether the name *Valeria* was used in Italian rather than in Roman-era Latin. Maridonna Benvenuti found an example an Italian example of this name in the 15th C:

<Valeria> is found in Grubb's book *Provincial Families of the Renaissance*. <Valeria Bevilaqua da Lazise> is mentioned on page 63 as the dead wife [o]f Contino Stoppi (fl. 1476, see Grubb p.109). Grubb also mentions that the pagan Latin name <Valerius> appears in the 1477 Vicentine *estimo*, mentioned on page 46.

There was some question whether the use of the name *Borgia* was presumptuous. Use of *Borgia* was ruled presumptuous in 1988:

[de Borgia] The use of the surname Borgia [is] "presumptuous". (LoAR Aug 88, p. 16)

However, *Tamera Borgia* was registered in May of 1996 and *Giuseppe Francesco da Borgia* was registered in August of 1994. At issue is whether use of the name *Borgia* is a claim to be a member of the noble family. Regarding this issue, Maridonna Benvenuti provided the following information:

Rohlf's Calabria surnames has <Borgia> page 50-51, which says that there is a settlement in Catanzaro (CZ): 'Borgia, famiglia nobile di spagna, il cui nome spagnolo Borja fu italianizzato in Borgia; cfr. Borgia commune in CZ,[Catanzaro] fondato per iniziativa del principe Borgia di Aragona.'

Borgia, noble family of Spain, whose Spanish name Borja was italianized in Borgia; cfr. (compare) to Borgia commune in CZ, founded for initiative of prince Borgia of Aragon. [This was in 1547 according to <http://www.italianancestry.com/Section11Cal.html> click on commune of Borgia.]

As the location was founded in 1547, a person in the late 16th C who was from Borgia in Catanzaro could have been known as *da Borgia*. There are examples of partially Latinized Italian bynames using *de* rather than the Italian *da*. (For some examples of this trend, see "Italian Men's Names in Rome, 1473-1484", <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/>). Therefore, *de Borgia* is registerable as a variant of *da Borgia*.

**Villiam Bryson of Argyle.** Name.

## MERIDIES

**Bathevulf von Drakenburg.** Name and device. Per bend rayonny sable and gules, a rermouse and a wolf's head erased argent.

**Brigit ingen Taidc.** Name and device. Argent, a bend vert between a horse courant and three cats sejant guardant sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 6th to 10th C Irish. However, the only examples found of *Brigit* used in Gaelic in period were as names of saints. Lacking evidence that *Brigit* in common use among regular people, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture.

**Cristina inghean ui Shuilleabhain.** Name and device. Quarterly purpure and vert, a hawk stooping between in bend two decrescents Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 15th C Irish. Examples were found of *Cristina* in Gaelic records referring to the 13th C. As we were unable to find evidence that *Cristina* was in use among Gaels in the 14th to 15th C, we were unable to confirm that this name is authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

**Edward de Molay.** Device. Per saltire azure and vert, a goat passant argent and in chief three annulets Or.

**Grendael, Shire of.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, three lozenges one and two and a laurel wreath counterchanged.

**Magy of Kreiton.** Name.

Submitted as *Magaidh of Kreiton*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Scots Gaelic" and allowed any changes. Multiple languages were used in Scotland in period including Scottish Gaelic (sometimes modernly referred to as "Scots Gaelic") and Scots (a language closely related to English).

*Magaidh* was documented from Peadar Morgan's *Ainmean Chloinne/Scottish Gaelic Names for Children* (s.n. *Magaidh*), which states that this name is a diminutive of *Mairead*. This entry provides no evidence that *Magaidh* was used in period. Lacking evidence that *Magaidh* is a plausible period name, it is not registerable.

*Máiréad* is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form. The corresponding Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) is *Máirghréd*. It is a Gaelic rendering of the name *Margaret*. Therefore, *Máirghréd* is the closest period Gaelic form to the submitted *Magaidh*. However, it has a markedly different appearance and pronunciation than the submitted *Magaidh*.

Efric neyn Kenyeoch vc Ralte's article "Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names" (<http://www.MedievalScotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/>), s.n. Margaret on the "Women's Given Names" pages, lists a number of Scots forms of this name. Forms found in this article that would be pronounced similar to the submitted *Magaidh* include *Mage* and *Magy*.

While locative bynames (like *of Kreiton*) appear in Scots and Anglicized Irish records, their use in Gaelic is quite different. Current research has found no examples of locatives in Scottish Gaelic that are not part of chiefly titles. In Irish Gaelic, locative bynames appear but are vanishingly rare. While a few refer to countries outside of Ireland, none have yet been found that refer to a region outside of Ireland that is smaller than a country. Given this information about locatives in Gaelic, as well as the College being unable to find a Gaelic form of *of Kreiton*, we are unable to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for Gaelic.

As the submitter allowed any changes, we have registered this name in the Scots form *Magy of Kreiton*, because the Scots form *Magy* is closer than the period Gaelic *Máirghréd*, in both pronunciation and appearance, to the submitted name *Magaidh*.

**Missa of Merryfield.** Name.

Good name!

**Ordoño de la Coruña.** Device. Per bend gules and sable, within the horns of an increscent a human skull facing dexter argent.

## MIDDLE

**Æsa the Fierce.** Name and device. Vert, a wagon within an annulet argent.

The byname *the Fierce* is a Lingua Anglica translation of the Old Norse byname *greypr*.

**Andrew Bend.** Name.

**Balian de Brionne.** Device change. Azure, three clarions argent.

Nice device!

His previous device, *Per pale argent and azure, three clarions counterchanged*, is released.

**Balian de Brionne.** Release of badge. (Fieldless) On a rose azure a bee Or.

**Brise Sanguin.** Name and device. Gules, a fleur-de-lys argent within a bordure argent goutty de sang.

Nice cant!

**Cecilia Fiametta del Canto.** Name and device. Gules, a squirrel argent between three bezants.

Submitted as *Cecilia Fiametta Delcanto*, the byname *Delcanto* was documented from David Herlihy, Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho, ed., "FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE RESOURCES: Online Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html>). This source standardizes all of the surnames to 10 characters, removes spaces, and uppercases all of the letters. Based on this information, the name represented by *DEL CANTO* in this source is most likely *del Canto*. We have made this change.

**Cúil Cholúim, Shire of.** Device. Purpure, on a chevron between three columbine flowers Or three laurel wreaths vert.

**Douglas of Ravenslake.** Name.

*Douglas* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no documentation was presented to support that this is his legal given name. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable via the Legal Name Allowance. *Douglas* is documented to period as a feminine given name in J. W. Garrett-Pegge, *A Transcript of the First Volume, 1538-1636, of the Parish Register of Chesham, Buckingham County* which lists *Douglas lovet*, buried October 28, 1592, as "the systers daught." of a person previously mentioned. Given this information, *Douglas* is registerable as a given name in this submission.

The submitter requested on his name submission form that this name be a holding name so that he can register his device while still researching his "real SCA Name". Unfortunately, that is not possible. Holding names have special status. They are purely administrative labels created at the Laurel level in order to register a piece of armory when the name submitted with that armory is not registerable. The submitter is then able to resubmit their name without Laurel fees. When an acceptable name is passed, the holding name is automatically released.

The submitted name in this instance is *Douglas of Ravenslake* and it is registerable. Therefore, a holding name does not come into play. The submitted name is registered as the submitter's primary SCA name. When he has completed researching the SCA name he desires, he may submit a name change according to normal procedures. As with any name change submission, the submitter may then choose whether to release his previously registered name (*Douglas of Ravenslake* in this case) or to retain it as an alternate name.

**Gavin of the Middle.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly argent and Or, a feather bendwise azure within a bordure embattled gules.

Submitted under the name *Gavin the Healer*.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements as deep as they are wide.

**Isabella Beatrice della Rosa.** Device. Per chevron vert and gules, a chevron between two roses and a swan naiant argent.

**Michael McCay.** Device. Per chevron throughout vert and argent, two falcons regardant addorsed argent and a rapier sable.

**Nikolai of Trakai.** Badge. (Fieldless) A doubled cross vert.

A doubled cross is noted in the *Pictorial Dictionary* to be a common period artistic variant of the patriarchal and Lorraine crosses.

## OUTLANDS

**Áine Dorcha ingen Rónáin.** Name.

**al-Barran, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Scorpion Pursuivant from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Alia Marie de Blois.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of eight points gyronny purpure and argent.

This does not conflict with Almarek of the Dunedain, *Ermine, a mullet of four points gyronny argent and purpure*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is a second CD between a mullet of eight points and a mullet of four points. Note that this is a different case from the comparison of a compass star with a mullet of four points. Because of the unusual, and non-period, design of the compass star, with its four greater and four lesser points, a compass star conflicts both with a mullet of four points and with a mullet of eight points.

**Artan macAilín.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Black Elk Herald from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Avalon Dubois.** Device. Azure, a hedgehog between three clouds argent.

**Cian an Mhachaire.** Name.

**Edmund Newcastle.** Name change from Vebjorn Vegandi.

Good name!

His previous name, *Vebjorn Vegandi*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Emery de Fittun.** Name and device. Azure, a winged cat couchant guardant argent wings elevated and addorsed Or.

Good name!

**Gwillim Glamorgan.** Device. Quarterly gules and azure, a cross argent overall two axes in saltire Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the cross a bit wider. In a design like this, it is understandable that the cross will be on the narrow side. If the cross were wide, the axe heads would be crowded in the space remaining around the cross. (Similarly, we expect ordinaries that are charged with charges to be wider than ordinaries that are surrounded by charges - in each case, to maximize the identifiability of all the design elements). Even given this range of depictions of ordinary widths in period armory, we would generally expect the cross to be wider in most period armory.

**Juan Balthazar Tegero.** Name and device. Or, a escarbuncle of chain throughout and a bordure gules.

The elements *Juan* and *Tegero* were documented as Spanish. *Balthazar* was documented as Flemish.

Members of the College provided information regarding the level of contact between these cultures. Specifically:

The Spanish ruled the Low Countries during the 16th century and had large numbers of troops there because of the Dutch revolt. [Nebuly]

The spelling <Balthazar> is not a Spanish spelling (the <th> wasn't and still isn't generally used); <Baltasar> is found in my Isabel article. But the Lowlands were owned by the Hapsburgs, along with Spain, so in the 16th century, there is certainly sufficient contact to justify the mix (with a weirdness). [Siren]

Given this level of contact, combining Spanish and Flemish in an SCA name is registerable, though a weirdness.

**Kathryn of Iveragh.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Ardent Herald from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Konrad von Greifswald.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Escarbuncle Herald from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Louis-Philippe Mitouard.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Cat's Paw Herald from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Lyneya del Filde.** Name.

Good name!

**Maimuna al-Bukhariyya.** Name change from Eibhlín inghean uí Raghairligh.

Her previous name, *Eibhlín inghean uí Raghairligh*, is released.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Black Elk Herald to Artan macAilín.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Cat's Paw Herald to Louis-Philippe Mitouard.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Escarbuncle Herald to Konrad von Greifswald.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Musimon Herald to Pendar the Bard.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Badge (see RETURNS for order name Order of the Pensioners of the Venerable Guard). Vert, a sheaf of swords inverted proper surmounted by a rose all within an orle of oak leaves in orle Or.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Ardent Herald to Kathryn of Iveragh.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Scorpion Pursuivant to al-Barran, Barony of.

**Pendar the Bard.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Musimon Herald from Outlands, Kingdom of.

**Sveinn Grímarsson.** Name.

Submitted as *Sveinn Grímarsson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Norse. We have added the accent to the byname in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

## WEST

**Agnarr Þorvaldsson.** Device. Per pale azure and sable, two bearded axes in saltire surmounted by an arrow inverted Or.

**Dauid ap Morgant Dinefwr.** Name and device. Quarterly Or and sable, in bend two griffins gules.

**Jean de Leedes.** Device. Azure, a wolfhound rampant argent and a chief embattled ermine.

On the first viewing of the submission form, the Wreath meeting attendees had a lively discussion about whether the ermine spots were too small to be identified. While there were strong adherents to both sides of this question, the consensus was that the ermine spots were sufficiently identifiable, especially because, for the most part, the ermine spots were neither obscuring, nor obscured by, other elements of the design.

We were surprised at the lack of commentary on the identifiability issue, and (on inspection of the Letter of Intent) found that there was a notable discrepancy between the depiction of the ermine chief in the full-sized emblazon and in the mini-emblazon. The mini-emblazon drew the embattled chief with two rows of five ermine spots each, with the lower line "offset" so that each ermine spot is centered in the space between the two ermine spots above it. However, the full-sized emblazon had twice as many rows and almost twice as many ermine spots per row (except for the bottom row, which had just as many spots, as it only had one spot per embattlement). It was no surprise that the issue with the identifiability of the ermine spots was not raised in the commentary - the identifiability issue did not even begin to arise on the mini-emblazon.

As a period artistic note, the depiction in the mini-emblazon is very much in keeping with period armorial depictions both of ermine chiefs and of the portion of an ermine field showing over the top of a fess. The majority of depictions which Wreath staff was able to find on a short research mission show two rows of (offset) ermine spots with 4-7 spots per row. We were not able to find (nor were we presented with evidence for) a depiction of a period ermine chief with more than three rows of ermine spots on it. We will note that ermine spots are often packed more densely on some other types of armorial elements, such as ermine beasts and ermine fretty (where the complex outline of the beast and the narrow lathes of the fretty encourage the depiction of small and numerous ermine spots).

This submission has failed to strictly comply with the requirement in the Administrative Handbook that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." Certainly, the College was unable to adequately comment on the issue of whether the ermine spots were drawn identifiably. We thus had to seriously consider whether the administrative handbook required the return of this submission. Because the Wreath meeting was able to reach a general consensus that the ermine spots in the full-sized emblazon were, in fact, identifiable, we were willing to recommend registration if Laurel allowed it (which he has).

However, we advise the submitter and the Kingdom College of Heraldry to ensure that the mini-emblazon is a good rendition of the full-sized emblazon. We remind the Kingdom College that a significant discrepancy between the full-sized emblazon and the mini-emblazon can be cause for return, particularly if the depiction on the mini-emblazon masks a style problem on the full-sized emblazon.



**Megen Winterford.** Name and device. Azure crusilly fleury, a saltire engrailed argent.

Nice device!

**Robin Rosewood.** Name and device. Purpure, a rose argent barbed and seeded proper and on a chief inverted argent three hearts gules.

Submitted as *Robin of the Rosewood*, *Rosewood* was documented as a placename rather than as a general toponymic.

Therefore, *of the Rosewood* is no more plausible than *of the London*. This name is registerable as *Robin of Rosewood* or as *Robin Rosewood*. The submitter noted *Robin Rosewood* as a preferred alternate if *Robin of the Rosewood* was not registerable. Therefore, we have changed this name to *Robin Rosewood* in order to register this name.

**Uther Schiemann der Hunt.** Badge. Gules, between the arms of a capital lambda a demi-sun Or all within a bordure argent.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK****AN TIR****Eleanor Ashling.** Name.

This name conflicts with *Eleanor of Ashley* (registered September 1983). The preposition *of* does not contribute to difference between the bynames *Ashling* and *of Ashley*. There is less than one syllable of difference between *Ashley* and *Ashling*, which is insufficient difference in sound.

**ANSTEORRA**

None.

**ARTEMISIA**

None.

**ATENVELDT****Arthur Daniels the Instigator.** Name.

Regarding the byname *the Instigator*, the LoI only stated that "*Instigator* is dated to 1598, according to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary." No summary was provided of what the Compact Oxford English Dictionary says about this word. Nor was any indication provided of why *the Instigator* would be a plausible byname in period. Such lack of summarization has been reason for return in the past:

The documentation was not adequately summarized on the LoI: it is not sufficient to say that a name element is found on a book, we need to know what is said. As the College did not provide independent evidence, we have to return this as per the May [2000] LoAR cover letter. [Adelicia of Caithness, 03/2001, R-Caid]

As a reminder, inadequate summarization will continue to be a reason for return. In this case, the College provided no support for *the Instigator* as a plausible byname in period. Lacking support for *the Instigator* as a byname in period, this byname is not registerable. As the submitter allows no changes, we were unable to drop the problematic element in order to register this name. His armory has been registered under the holding name *Arthur of Atenveldt*.

**Bjorn Krom Hakenberg.** Device. Vert, on a bend sinister argent between a sheaf of tulips slipped and a sheaf of arrows inverted Or a demi-bear affronty palewise, paws outstretched, sable.

Conflict with Elisa of Thescorre, *Vert, on a bend sinister argent between two open books Or a rapier sable*. Quoting from the LoAR of June 2001, "A sheaf is considered a single charge, therefore there is [...] a] CD for changing the type of the secondary charges." Here, we have changed the type but not the number of secondary charges: we have changed two open books to an arrow-sheaf and a tulip-sheaf.

There is no difference for changing the type only of tertiary charge under RfS X.4.j.ii. The armory is not simple for purposes of that rule, because the secondary charge group contains more than one type of charge.

**Brian Sigfridsson von Niedersachsen.** Device. Argent, three bendlets azure each charged with a mullet of six points palewise Or.

Conflict with Awilda Haeulfdan, *Per pale gules and sable, three compass stars in bend sinister Or*. Because armory with three or more bendlets is equivalent to armory with a bendy field, this armory needs to be considered as if it were blazoned as *Bendy argent and azure, in bend sinister three mullets of six points Or*. Under this interpretation, there is one CD for changing the field. There is no type difference between the compass stars and the mullets of six points. Because of the unusual (and non-period) design of compass stars, with their four greater and four lesser points, they are considered as variants of both mullets of four points and mullets of eight points. There is no type difference between mullets of six points and mullets of eight points and, hence, no difference between mullets of six points and compass stars.

**Fáelán Mac Cuinneagáin.** Device. Sable, a saltire and a bordure argent.

Conflict with Duncan Dalziell, *Sable, on a saltire argent, a triskelion arrondi between a decrescent, an increscent, a decrescent and an increscent, all palewise azure, a bordure argent*. There is a single CD for removing the tertiary charge group.

**Gabriel Kenrick.** Device. Vert, a bend sinister Or between a bird close and an arrow bendwise sinister inverted argent.

Conflict with Rosamond Tindomille, *Vert, a bend sinister Or between a white oak and a lyre argent, entwined of a vine Or*. There is one CD for changing the type of the secondary charges around the bend sinister. The vine on the lyre is very insignificant and does not contribute to difference.

**Katherine of 'Akka.** Name and device. Argent, a winged cat sejant contourny sable and a bordure engrailed azure.

The byname *of 'Akka* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. The byname *of 'Akka* combines the English *of* with the Arabic *'Akka* in a case where the common English form of this placename, *Acre*, is different from the form of this placename in the original language. RfS III.1.a says in part:

In 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*.

Recent precedent discusses this issue:

Some placenames do not appear in English in their original form. For example, the German city of *Köln* appears in English as *Cologne*. Therefore, bynames referring to this location would be *von Köln* or *of Cologne*. The byname *of Köln* mixes English and German and so is not registerable because *Köln* is not the form that this placename takes in English. [Nathaniel Constantine von Laubach, 12/2002, A-Atenveldt]

In the case of this submission, *'Akka* is an Arabic form of this placename. In English, it is rendered *Acre*. This name would be registerable as *Katherine of Acre*. As the submitter allows no changes, we were unable to make this change in order to register this name.

The device conflicts with Gwennlian the Forgetful, *Argent, a cat sejant contourny sable and a bordure engrailed, azure*. There is one CD for adding the wings to the cat.

Please advise the submitter, on resubmission, to draw fewer and larger engravings. In particular, the engravings at the top of the bordure should be deeper.

**Richard Steavenson.** Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister between four lozenges argent.

No documentation was presented and none was found to support the spelling *Steavenson* as a plausible form in period. As the submitter allows no changes, we were unable to change this byname to the documented *Stevenson* in order to register this name.

As the submitter allows no holding name, we must return his armory as well.

**Rowan Katerina O'Flaherty.** Name.

*Rowan* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance as it is the submitter's legal given name. As there is no evidence that *Rowan* was used as a feminine name in period, it falls into the category of "non-period names allowed under the Legal Name Allowance" and its use carries a weirdness. (For a further explanation, see "From Pelican: A Clarification Regarding the Legal Name Allowance" in the Cover Letter to the February 2003 LoAR.)

*Rowan* is also SCA compatible as a feminine given name. Use of an SCA-compatible name element carries a weirdness.

So, whether *Rowan* is viewed as registerable to the submitter via the Legal Name Allowance or as an SCA-compatible name, its use in this name carries one weirdness.

No evidence has yet been found that two given names were used in Ireland. Two given names are registerable in an Anglicized Irish name (just as they are in Scots), but it carries a weirdness.

Therefore, the submitted name has two weirdnesses, which is cause for return. As the submitter allows no changes, we were unable to drop the second given name in order to register this name.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Rowan of Atenveldt*.

**Sarah nic Leod.** Device. Vert, a dove rising wings addorsed Or.

We have reblazoned the dove from *volant wings addorsed* to *rising*, as its somewhat bendwise body posture and legs "planted on the ground" are indicative of the *rising* posture. A bird *volant wings addorsed* would have a fesswise body posture and the legs would be tucked up as with a bird in flight.

The device conflicts with Conall Ó Cearnaigh, *Vert, a hawk striking within a bordure embattled Or*. There is one CD for removing the bordure. "There is ... nothing for the difference between *striking* and *rising*" (LoAR January 2001). Per the Cover Letter for the LoAR of January 2000 (which should be read in its entirety for a full discussion of the interaction between bird posture and type difference), "In the future I will be more likely to grant difference between different types of birds when they are (a) different in period, (b) in a period posture, (c) drawn correctly, and (d) there is *some* visual difference." Hawks and doves would be considered different in period when in their default postures. However, Conall's striking hawk is not in a period posture, and Sarah's rising dove is not in a standard period posture for doves. Sarah's dove is drawn with the dove's heraldic attribute of a tuft at the back of the head. However, Conall's hawk is also drawn with a tuft or crest at the back of its head. The body shapes and beak shapes of the two birds as depicted in their emblazons are not as distinct as one would expect for good depictions of either type of bird. After visually comparing the two emblazons, it was the strong opinion of the people present at the Wreath meeting that there was not much visual difference between these two birds. As a result, we cannot give additional difference for changing the type of bird.

**Thomas Godefroy.** Device. Per fess gules and sable, in chief a chalice between two griffins addorsed and in base a Maltese cross argent.

This armory contains a single primary charge group in a standard arrangement (four charges arranged *three and one* around a per fess line of division). This charge group includes three types of charge (griffin, chalice, and Maltese cross). RfS VIII.1.a states that "three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group."

**Uilliam Ó Cléirigh.** Device. Argent, in pale a cypress tree coupé and a brown otter statant all proper.

Conflict with Allendale of the Evergreens, *Argent, a pine tree proper*. There is one CD for adding the otter but no difference between a pine tree proper and a cypress tree proper.

## ATLANTIA

**Allegranza della Neve.** Name.

The byname *della Neve* was documented as a surname from Fucilla (p. 224), which states "Neve, Della Neve, snow, could apply to a very light complexioned person". The problem with Fucilla is that there are few, if any, dates in this source. So, in most instances, it is not possible to tell simply from reading the entry in Fucilla if the name is period or not. In most cases, the same name may be found in other sources. In other cases, a pattern of similar names may be documented. The College was unable to find evidence of *della Neve* as a byname in any source other than Fucilla. The only use of *della Neve* in period that was found by the College was in the phrase *Santa Maria della Neve* 'Saint Mary of the Snow', which was used as an appellation of the Madonna. Lacking evidence that *della Neve* is plausible as a byname in period, it is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Allegranza of Black Diamond*.

**Amie Sparrow.** Device. Argent, a brown sparrow close to sinister between in cross four clusters of three holly leaves conjoined in pall with one leaf outwards and fruited at the point of conjunction proper.

The sparrow drawn here is all brown with a white stripe over its eye. The September 2002 LoAR ruled that, without further documentation, *brown sparrows proper* were not compatible with period heraldry and could not be registered. The most pertinent portions of that ruling are quoted here below, but please refer to the original ruling for the full discussion:

It is only acceptable to blazon an animal as a *brown animal proper* when that animal is frequently found in a brown color in nature, as per the Cover Letter of October 1995, which states in pertinent part in part "... animals which are normally brown may be registered simply as an *{X} proper* (e.g., *boar proper*, *hare proper*). Animals which are frequently found as brown but also commonly appear in other tinctures in the natural world may be registered as a *brown {X} proper* (e.g., *brown hound proper*, *brown horse proper*)."

Period Western European sparrows are not brown birds, but distinctly marked birds. The male is about one-third brown with the remainder marked in black and white. The less distinctive female is half brown and half off-white. One typical species is *Passer domesticus*, which is called the house sparrow in both Europe and the United States. It is thus appropriate to inquire as to how a bird with such natural markings would be depicted in period heraldry when proper. Documentation was neither provided nor found for sparrows proper in period armory, so we have to draw conclusions based on other similarly marked proper birds....

...Because birds that are black and white in nature appear to be drawn black and white when proper in period heraldry, it is not reasonable to assume that the partially brown and partially black and white sparrow would be solid brown in period heraldry. The female sparrow is a closer match, but is still not an "all brown bird". Also, as a general rule, it is the more colorful member of a species that is used to determine the proper coloration of a species in heraldry, the peacock being the prime example of this practice. Thus, unless evidence is provided for brown sparrows proper in period armory, they may not be registered in the SCA.

In addition, we had difficulty with blazoning the holly as depicted here. Each holly cluster has three leaves in pall, and each cluster has one of those three leaves pointing outwards (so that the clusters are radially disposed.) We were unable to come up with a clear blazon for this, and the College did not feel these could simply be blazoned as *holly sprigs* with the exact depiction left to the artist. On resubmission, the submitter should either provide a clear blazon for these sprigs or should draw them in a fashion which may be blazoned clearly.

**Angus Ó Coileáin.** Device. Per chevron gules and Or, two lions combattant Or and a thistle head slipped gules.

Conflict with Keldon of Stargate, *Per chevron gules and Or, two lions rampant Or and a maple leaf vert*. There is no CD for changing only one-third of the posture of the group (that of the dexter chief lion). There is one CD for changing the type and tincture of the bottommost of a group of three charges arranged two and one, but that is all: "The precedent that allows changes to the bottommost of three charges arranged two and one explicitly limits the amount of difference to one CD; therefore there is only a single CD for multiple changes to the bottom third of the device" (LoAR March 2001).

**Bright Hills, Barony of.** Order name Order of St. Barbara.

As we do not register scribal abbreviations, the element *St.* needs to be spelled out as *Saint*.

This order name conflicts with three real-world locations, as noted by Argent Snail:

This conflicts with Santa Barbara, the city, which is found in Honduras, California, and the Santa Barbara Islands also found in California. Each of them has their own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica hard copy, 1962 edition.

Since branch name references are transparent for conflict purposes, a name such as *Order of Saint Barbara of Bright Hills* would conflict with the same real world locations as *Order of Saint Barbara*. However, geographical references that are not the name of an SCA branch count for difference. Therefore, a name such as *Order of Saint Barbara of the Hills* would be clear of these real world locations.

**Curwinus Trevirensis.** Badge. Per chevron azure and argent, a Norse sun cross argent.

Per previous precedent, this submission consists of a single abstract symbol and thus may not be registered: "The Norse sun cross is also the symbol for Earth, and by precedent symbols cannot be registered as the sole charge. This ruling was applied to Norse sun crosses in April 1994 (pg. 15, s.n. Barony of Bonwicke)" (LoAR September 2000).

**Erec Jeudenfreunde.** Name.

*Jeudenfreunde* was submitted as a constructed byname. However, this term was in use in Nazi Germany as a perjorative term for people who aided Jews. Metron Ariston explains:

The term *Judenfreund* is so closely associated with its pejorative usage under the Nazi regime that any period documentation for it (and I did not find any obvious examples) would not redeem it. It was one of Hitler's favorite epithets and was applied to non-Jews who slept with Jews, non-Jews who defended or sheltered Jews, etc. Identification as a *Judenfreund* under the Third Reich opened you up not only to contumely but also could be a ticket to the concentration camps.

Given the use of this term in Nazi Germany, it violates RfS IV.4, "Offensive Political Terminology", which states:

Terminology specifically associated with social or political movements, or events that may be offensive to a particular race, religion, or ethnic group will not be registered.

Even if used without prejudice in period, such terms are offensive by their modern context. Thus, names that suggest participation in pogroms or repressive movements, like *Judenfeind*, which is a period German name meaning *enemy of the Jews*, may not be used.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Erec of Ponte Alto*.

**Karchar the Blue-eyed.** Device. Vert, four cups two and two Or.

The device conflicts with Graffico de Drell, *Vert, entwined about a chalice Or, a serpent head to sinister sable*. As noted in the LoAR of December 2002, "The serpent [in Graffico's device] is not significant..." There is thus one CD for changing the number of cups, but no difference for removing the insignificant serpent.

**CAID**

None.

**CALONTIR****Elyzabeth MacDonald.** Name.

This name conflicts with *Ealasaid MacDonald* (registered February 1994). *Ealasaid* is a Gaelic form of *Elyzabeth* and there is insufficient difference in both sound and appearance between these two forms.

This name also conflicts with *Beth McDonald* (registered August 1991). RfS V.1.a.i states in part that, "Irrespective of differences in sound and appearance, a given name is not significantly different from any of its diminutives when they are used as given names." As *Beth* is a diminutive of *Elyzabeth*, they conflict.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Elyzabeth of Cúm an Iolair*.

**DRACHENWALD****Bernward von Eppstein.** Device. Per pale wavy argent and gules, a rod of Æsculapius the rod proper and the snake vert and a tower argent.

The rod of Æsculapius is no longer clearly perceived as a single charge when the rod is tinctured differently than the snake. Instead, it appears to be a combination of two distinct charges. As a result, this armory appears to have a single group of charges using three types of charge: rod, snake and tower. RfS VIII.1.a only allows a maximum of two types of charge in one charge group. This is therefore overly complex heraldry of the type colloquially known as "slot-machine."

**Elyzabeth Vernon.** Device. Sable, a phoenix Or flamed proper a chief indented fleury at the points Or.

Conflict with Reimond of Ipstones, *Sable, a phoenix and a chief embattled Or*. There is a CD for changing the line of division on the chief. There is no additional difference for the small tincture change of half the flames.

The College had some questions about the way that the line of division was drawn. In this submission, each of the points of the indented line is cut off flat, and the center "ring" and top of the demi-fleur-de-lys issues from the flat cut (so that the center ring of the fleur-de-lys is throughout on the flat cut.) The LoAR cited a May 1996 LoAR reference to this line of division: "Pelican has found support for the unusual line of division on the chief in a somewhat similar design element in Randle Holme's Book (15th c.): a coat blazonable as Ermine, a chief indented flory at the upper points sable is attributed to Adame Dovynt of Sowtherychyre (Surrey)." On referencing this book as it is described and redrawn in Oswald Barron's article "A Fifteenth Century Roll of Arms" (*The Ancestor* Vol. 7 (October 1903) p. 184), we find that the line is not dissimilar from this one. The upwards points of the indented line (the ones pointing into the chief) are each cut off flat and topped with the center and top of a fleur-de-lys. The center "ring" of the fleur-de-lys actually is wider than the flat cut and rests atop it like a hat. A similar combination of indented and fleury on a chief can be found on p. 194 attributed to Ballard of Cheschier (Cheshire), but in this case both the upwards and downward points of the chief are fleury, as in this submission. As a result, we feel that this is an artistically acceptable variant of *indented fleury at the points*. We have reblazoned the chief in a standard SCA fashion for such a complex line.

Please advise the submitter to draw the proper flames of the phoenix correctly, with alternating red and yellow tongues of flame rather than a yellow flame voided in red.

**Insula Draconis, Shire of.** Transfer of device to West Dragonshire. Barry wavy argent and azure, two dragons combattant gules maintaining between themselves a sword, all within a laurel wreath Or.

Because West Dragonshire's name was not registered (see below), this transfer may not be made. Please note that by the Administrative Handbook section II.D, "If a branch changes its arms, it may retain the old arms under the designation 'Ancient Arms.'" Thus, if Insula Draconis wishes to proceed with a device change, they may retain the old device as Ancient Arms until such time as West Dragonshire has a registerable name, and transfer the Ancient Arms to the new branch at that time.

**Lorenzo Sandro di Vincenzo.** Device. Per chevron gules and sable, two swords in chevron and a cobra coiled as if to strike affronty Or.

Conflict with Arianna O'Rourke, *Per chevron gules and sable, in base a snake coiled erect Or*. There is one CD for adding the swords. The snakes are in postures that are identical save for the posture of the head, which is affronty in Lorenzo's device and to dexter in Arianna's. The change in the posture of the head of an entire animal is not worth difference under RfS X.4.h, "Posture Changes", which states in part: "Change of posture must affect the orientation of the charge, or significantly change its appearance. Changes in the position of the head, for instance, are not significant..."

**West Dragonshire.** Branch name and acceptance of transfer of device from Insula Draconis, Shire of. Barry wavy argent and azure, two dragons combattant gules maintaining between themselves a sword, all within a laurel wreath Or.

The submitted name *West Dragonshire* follows the long accepted practice of appending the designator *-shire* to the end of an English placename rather than including it as a separate element *Shire of*.

While precedent has not been clear on this topic, designators cannot be indivisible from the rest of the branch name. Because the status of the group may change over time (from a shire to a barony, et cetera), the designators must be able to change appropriately (from *Shire* to *Barony*, et cetera). Such has been the case when *Wastekeepshire* became the *Barony of Wastekeep* in April 1986, and when *Peregrineshire* became the *Canton of Peregrine* in May 1983. Therefore, the validity of a branch name must be considered independent from the designator. Removing the designator in the submitted *West Dragonshire* leaves *West Dragon*.

*Dragon-* has been ruled SCA compatible for use in a placename:

No evidence was supplied that *Dragon-* was a period element in placenames. Drakehurst would be significantly more authentic. Nevertheless, a cursory search found over 30 SCA names with *Dragon- $\langle X \rangle$*  as locatives. Therefore *Dragonhurst* is SCA compatible. [Anne of Dragonhurst, 02/00, A-Middle]

This allows the use of *Dragon-* as the first part of a placename in English. It does not allow *Dragon* as a placename by itself.

Adding a toponymic element (such as *-ton*, *-ley*, et cetera) to *Dragon-* would address this issue. For example, the SCA compatible ruling mentioned above would support a placename of *Dragonton*. Using this name as a basis, the submitter's documentation would support a place named *West Dragonton*.

However, no documentation was presented and none was found that the name of an English shire would be formed by adding *West* to the name of an existing shire. While evidence has been found of towns whose names are based on the names of other towns in the forms *North [town name]*, *West [town name]*, etc., no evidence was found to support similar constructions for English shire names.

Therefore, if a toponymic element is added to *Dragon-* in this name (we will use *-ton* for these examples, though other toponymics are certainly valid), then this name would be registerable as *Shire of West Dragon*[*toponymic element*] (for example: *Shire of West Dragonton*) or as *Dragon*[*toponymic element*]*shire* (for example: *Dragontonshire*) or as *Shire of Dragon*[*toponymic element*] (for example: *Shire of Dragonton*).

Because West Dragonshire's name was not accepted, and because we cannot form holding names for groups under which to register armory, this transfer may not be completed. Please note that by the Administrative Handbook section II.D, "If a branch changes its arms, it may retain the old arms under the designation 'Ancient Arms.'" Thus, if *Insula Draconis* wishes to proceed with a device change, they may retain the old device as Ancient Arms until such time as West Dragonshire has a registerable name, and transfer the Ancient Arms to the new branch at that time.

## LOCHAC

**Acacia D'Navarre.** Name and device. Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames proper and on a chief gules three crosses bottony argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for Spanish and allowed all changes.

*Acacia* was documented as an undated feminine given name found in Francisca Arana de Love, *Nombres Propios Españoles*. Unfortunately, this book is a "baby name book". Undated names in this source are likely modern. While evidence was found of the masculine names *Acacius* in Latin and *Acacio* in 16th C Spanish, no evidence was found that a feminine form of this name, such as *Acacia*, was used in period. Further, Metron Ariston found that *acacia* was a type of tree in period, specifically that "acacia is primarily in Latin and thence in English a botanical term. The acacia tree or Egyptian pod-thorn was described by Pliny in antiquity and many medieval and modern plants drew their name from their similarity to that plant."

Not all Latin masculine names had feminine equivalents that were used in period. In this case, given that we were unable to find evidence of *Acacia* used as a feminine name in period, combined with the use of *acacia* as a botanical term in period, it is unlikely that *Acacia* came into use in period. Therefore, lacking evidence supporting the use of *Acacia* as a feminine name in period, this name is not registerable.

The byname *D'Navarre* is not correctly constructed. The article *de* only elides (contracts to *d'*) before words that begin with vowels. While there are a few examples of this practice in Spanish in period, the normal practice is for *de* to remain unchanged in locative bynames. Additionally, *Navarre* is an English form of this placename. The Spanish form of this placename may be seen in the locative byname *de Navarra* which is listed in Juliana de Luna's article "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/locative.html>).

The phoenix' flame is drawn as the no-longer-allowed old style *flame gules charged with a flame Or*. Flames proper must be drawn with alternating gules and Or tongues of flame. In addition, the beak of the phoenix is argent on an argent field and therefore has no contrast. In order to have acceptable identifiability, the phoenix's beak must have some contrast with the field on which it lies.

**Amalie von Prag.** Device. Argent, a deer's attires and on a chief purpure a cloud argent.

There was no mini-embazon for this submission on the Letter of Intent. Administrative Handbook section V.B.2.e requires that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." Without such a mini-embazon provided either on the Letter of Intent or in a timely letter of correction, the submission must be returned.

**Anne Maguier of Kylharnon.** Device. Per bend sinister rayonny gules and purpure, a swan naiant argent gorged of a ring between three trefoil knots Or.

RfS VIII.3 states that "A complex line of partition could be difficult to recognize between two parts of the field that do not have good contrast if most of the line is also covered by charges." Here we have a complex line of partition between two parts of the field that do not have good contrast, and where the line is partially covered by the swan. As drawn here, only some of the line is covered by the swan, due to very careful placement of the swan and its neck, but in most emblazons the swan would cover a much larger portion of the line. The sinister chief portion of the line is also obscured by one of the charges (the sinister chief trefoil knot). On the whole, the identifiability of the complex line is too obscured in this design by the charges which cover it to be registerable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the trefoil knots larger and with bolder lines.

**Ástríðr in hárfagra.** Device. Per saltire purpure and azure, a drakkar argent its sail charged with a fountain.

The LoAR of June 2003 stated:

Because a charged sail appears to be an independent display of armory, it should be treated analogously to other armorial elements which might appear to include an independent display of armory. The most obvious analogous case is that of a flag or banner used as an armorial element. Precedent states: "Charged banners [even if only maintained] are checked for conflict against already registered armory" (LoAR May 1999, p. 12). Therefore, it seems appropriate to rule that a charged sail must be checked for conflict against already registered armory.

As a result, the armory depicted on the sail of the drakkar conflicts with a badge of Arval Benicoeur, (*Fieldless*) *A fountain*. The sail appears to display *Argent, a fountain*, which only has one CD from Arval's badge, for fieldlessness.

It is acceptable to place a fountain on a field or underlying charge that shares one of the tinctures of the fountain as long as the fountain maintains its identifiability as a roundel barry wavy argent and azure (or the other way around.) As drawn in this emblazon, the identifiability of the fountain is not preserved. Because the top and bottom portions of the fountain are both argent, this appears almost as if it were three bars wavy couped on the sail.

Please also advise the submitter to draw the wavy lines on the fountain more pronouncedly.

**Bordescros, Shire of.** Device. Per chevron purpure fretty Or and Or, in base a laurel wreath vert.

There was no mini-embazon for this submission on the Letter of Intent. Administrative Handbook section V.B.2.e requires that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." Without such a mini-embazon provided either on the Letter of Intent or in a timely letter of correction, the submission must be returned.

**Katerina da Napoli.** Device. Argent, an escallop gules within a bordure gyronny azure and gules.

The bordure *gyronny azure and gules* has insufficient contrast per RfS VIII.2.b.iv, which states: "Elements evenly divided into multiple parts of two different tinctures must have good contrast between their parts."

The submitter's name, *Caterina da Napoli*, was returned in August 2002. That LoAR was mailed well before this submission was sent to Laurel. Holding names are only formed for armory submissions that appear on an LoI before the LoAR containing the name return could be received and processed by the submission herald, not submissions that appear on an LoI long after the name has already been returned. Thus, even if this submission did not have armorial style problems, it would need to be returned for lack of a name under which to register it.

**Konrad von Strassburg.** Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, an eagle displayed sable and a bordure counterchanged.

Conflict with Romulus di Falco, *Per bend sinister argent and sable, a falcon displayed head to sinister, within a bordure, all counterchanged*. There is one CD for changing the tincture of the eagle from *per bend sinister sable and argent* to *sable*. There is no type difference between an eagle displayed and a falcon displayed. There is no posture difference between a bird displayed with its head to sinister and displayed with its head to dexter (the default) under RfS X.4.h, which states "A change of posture must affect the orientation of the charge, or significantly change its appearance. Changes in the position of the head, for instance, are not significant."

There is no difference for changing the location of the eagle on the field under RfS X.4.g, which states "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." Romulus's eagle is in the center of the field. Konrad's sable eagle could not be placed in the center of the per bend sinister argent and sable field because the sinister base half of the eagle would have no contrast. Therefore, the change in location of the eagle is caused by the change in the eagle's tincture.

**Victoria de Vexaincourt.** Name.

No forms were received for this submission.

## MERIDIES

**Deliah MacMurrow.** Name.

*Deliah* was submitted as a variant of *Delia*, which was submitted as a literary name. No evidence was found to support the addition of the *h* to the end of the documented *Delia*. Regarding *Delia*, the LoI stated:

Support for "Delia" is found in period England based upon the fact that the sonnets of poet Samuel Daniel (published 1592) are dedicated to "Delia". <<http://www.sonnets.org/daniel.htm>>, <<http://www.sonnets.org/erskinec.htm>>

However, it turns out that *Delia* is not a name used in literature for a specific human person. Rather, it is a name used for an idealized woman. Aryanhyw merch Catmael provided information from Witherbycombe regarding this name:

Witherbycombe s.n. Delia says that it was "an epithet of Artemis, derived from her birthplace Delos. It was a favourite name with pastoral poets in the 17th and 18th C."

Metron Ariston provided a further explanation of the use of *Delia* in period poetry:

[...] Daniel almost certainly was drawing on Latin sources in his use of *Delia* as a code name for his ideal lady. *Delia* appears as the name of the object of the affection of the classical Latin poet in his love poems which were quite popular in the Renaissance. (Machiavelli specifically refers to reading Tibullus during a rural retreat in letter to a friend, Francesco Vettori, written in December 1513: "I have a book in my pocket, either Dante or Petrarch, or one of the lesser poets, such as Tibullus, Ovid, or the like. I read of their tender passions and their loves, remember mine, enjoy myself a while in that sort of dreaming.") The name also appears as the name of a love interest in Vergil's *Eclogues* which were even more popular in period and were certainly known to Daniel who did some Vergilian translations.

Lacking evidence that *Delia* was used as a name for a human character, rather than as an allegorical reference to an idealized woman, this name falls into the same category as "Everyman" (see "Using Names from Literary Sources" in the Cover Letter to the February 1999 LoAR for more details). As the only use of *Delia* we have in period literature is allegorical, it is not registerable as a literary name.

The byname *MacMurrow* was documented as a modern Anglicized form of the Gaelic *Mac Muireadhaigh* found in MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland* (p. 222 s.n. MacMorrow). No evidence was found that *MacMurrow* is a plausible Anglicized Irish form of this name in period. Rather, Woulfe (p. 393 s.n. Mac Muireadhaigh) dates *M'Murrey* and *M'Morrye* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I, and (p. 394 s.n. Mac Mhuireadhaigh) *M'Murrie* and *M'Murry* also to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. While 16th C Anglicized Irish surnames show a variance between *M'*-, *Mc*-, and *Mac*-, these forms do not support the *-ow* spelling found in the submitted *MacMurrow*. Lacking evidence that *MacMurrow* is a plausible form in period, it is not registerable.

**Simon MacLeod.** Household name MacLeod Keep.

This name implies that the submitter is head of the real-world *Clan MacLeod* and so violates RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank", which states, "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous." (Designators, such as *Keep* and *Clan*, are transparent for conflict and presumption purposes.) Precedent states:

Household names may not be the names of actual places, as that would imply the head of the household was the ruler of that place. Household names may not be the surnames of actual families or clans, as that would imply that the head of the household was the head of that family or clan. [...] WVS [71] [CL 18 Jun 82], pp. 2-3

In this case, the submitted household name claims rank in the same way as a name submission of [*given name*] *MacLeod* of *MacLeod*. Both imply the submitter is the head of *Clan MacLeod*.

Additionally, in the submitted household name *MacLeod Keep*, *Keep* is solely English and *MacLeod* is Scots. While Scots is a language closely related to English, they are not actually the same language. Therefore, the submitted *MacLeod Keep* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase.

Changing the household designator from *Keep* to *Clan* (i.e. *Clan MacLeod*) would resolve the linguistic consistency issue, but does not resolve the presumption issue with *Clan MacLeod*. The submitter may clear this conflict by adding an element that explicitly indicates that this household name is not the real-world *Clan MacLeod*. For example, *Clan MacLeod of [a Scottish placename]* would be registerable so long as the placename specified was not associated with the mundane *Clan MacLeod*.

**MIDDLE****Gavin the Healer.** Name.

The byname *the Healer* was recently returned:

The documentation provided for the byname *the Healer* on the LoI was: "The [Oxford English Dictionary], p. 1273, dates this spelling of the word with the intended meaning to 1611." The OED (s.n. Healer) dates several uses of the word *healer* to period. However, this entry specifically states that the early use for this term was as a word meaning 'Saviour'. Of the period examples of *healer* given in this entry in the OED, only one seems to use *healer* in a context other than 'Saviour': "c1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 {gh}ef he hefde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad, ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped helere." Talan Gwynek provided a translation for this entry: "If he has broken his mother's maidenhead, the breaker may in no way be called a healer."

Therefore, the main use of the word *healer* in period is as a synonym for *Saviour* and calling a person *the Healer* in period would typically have been interpreted as calling them *the Saviour*, a claim which violates RfS VI.2 "Names Claiming Powers", which states that "Names containing elements that allude to powers that the submitter does not possess are considered presumptuous."

Regarding the modern meaning "One who heals (wounds, diseases, the sick, etc.); a leach, doctor; also, one who heals spiritual infirmities" (OED, s.n. Healer), this is a rare meaning for *healer* in period and no evidence has been found that *healer* was used as an occupational byname in period. As such, the submitted byname *the Healer* falls into the same category as *Oakencask*, which appears in the precedent:

Since the Oxford English Dictionary first dates the term *cask* to the middle of the 16th century, and there are period descriptive names for barrelmakers, such as *Tunn/Tunnewrytte*, we find *Oakencask* highly unlikely. [James Oakencask the Just, 06/99, R-Atenveldt]

As there are documented period descriptive bynames for people who practiced medicine (see Reaney & Wilson s.nn. Barber, Blood, Dubbedent, Farmery, Leach, Leachman, Letcher, Myer, Nurse, Pestel, Physick, Sucker, Surgenor, Surgeon), and the primary meaning of *healer* in period was as a synonym for *Saviour*, this byname is highly unlikely to have been used in period. Therefore, as with the example of *Oakencask* cited above, this byname is not registerable.

As there have only been 5 registrations of the byname *the Healer* (with the last being in 1988), this byname does not have the same level of popularity as other bynames such as *the Wanderer* necessary for an element to be SCA compatible. [Kaires the Healer, June 2003 LoAR, R-Caid]

As this submission provides no new support for *the Healer* as an occupational byname in period, it must also be returned. His armory has been registered under the holding name *Gavin of the Middle*.

**Sol Tizona.** Device. Sable, on a fess cotised argent a sun sable.

Conflict with Enna van Leuven, *Sable, on a fess cotised argent three mullets of eight points azure*. There is only one CD for the cumulative changes to the tertiary charges under RfS X.4.j.

On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the cotises wider.

**Zacarias Callado.** Device. Purpure, a bend sinister argent, overall three mullets of six points voided in bend sinister and interlaced Or.

This submission must be returned for reasons of identifiability. RfS VIII.3 states "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by ... marginal contrast, ... voiding,... or by being obscured by other elements of the design." In this device, the interlacing of the voided mullets obscures the identifiability of each individual mullet by obscuring the shape of its outline. The ability to visually discern what is happening where the mullets are interlaced is further hampered by the fact that the places where the Or mullets are interlaced all overlie the argent bendlet sinister - causing those areas to have poor contrast, and generally to be obscured by the underlying charge. These identifiability problems cannot be solved by re-drawing or re-proportioning the charges: the problems are implicit in any design described by this blazon.

**OUTLANDS****Keridwen of Montrose.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Chagama Herald Extraordinary from Outlands, Kingdom of.

No letter of transfer from the Outlands was received for this submission. Also, no letter of acceptance of transfer from Keridwen of Montrose was received.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Pensioners of the Venerable Guard.

*Order of the Venerable Guard* was registered to the Outlands in April of 1989.

Meradudd Cethin's article "Project Ordensnamen OR What do you mean that the Anceint[sic] and Venerable Order of the Most Holy and Righteous Wombat's Toenail isn't period?" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>) lists a number of order names that include references to groups of people. Some examples include *Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem* (11th C), *Fools* (1380), *Argonauts of St. Nicholas* (1382), and *Nobles of Catalonia* (1481). These order names have the construction patterns *[group]*, *[group] of [placename]*, and *[group] of [religious figure or reference]*.

*Pensioners* refers to a group of people. *Venerable Guard* also refers to a group of people. Therefore, the submitted order name *Order of the Pensioners of the Venerable Guard* uses the construction *[group] of the [group]*. No evidence was found that this construction was used in period, as is required by RfS III.2.b.ii (which states that "Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards"). Lacking evidence that the submitted construction follows a pattern used in order names in period, this name is not registerable.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Chagama Herald Extraordinary to Keridwen of Montrose.

No letter of transfer from the Outlands was received for this submission. Also, no letter of acceptance of transfer from Keridwen of Montrose was received.



**WEST**

None.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE JANUARY 2004 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED)**

**ATENVELDT**

**Duncan Silverwolf McTyre.** Badge. Per fess azure and vert, a boar statant to sinister argent within an orle of oak leaves stems outwards Or.

The Letter of Intent arranged the oak leaves *in annulo* but the submitter's blazon arranges them *in orle*. Per the LoAR of January 2002, "There is normally a CD for changing the arrangement of a group of unnumbered (and thus 'many') charges from *in orle* to *in annulo*, even on a round badge form." We give difference between these arrangements because they are different in depiction on almost all escutcheon shapes used for heraldic display in period. The two arrangements only appear to be the same on the relatively uncommon roundel escutcheon shape, which is (unfortunately) the traditional SCA shape for a badge form. This submission is therefore pending for further conflict research under the correct blazon.

**LOCHAC**

**Decimus Furius Maximus.** Name.

Submitted as *Maximus Furs*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Early Roman (4th Century)" and allowed any changes. He indicated that the meaning of 'thief' (*Furs*) was most important.

During the commentary period, Hund contacted the submitter regarding the authenticity of his name for his desired time period. Here is the information relayed by Hund in his commentary:

This submission consists of two cognomen or bynames and no given name as required. A properly constructed Roman name, even as late as requested by the submitter should have at least a family name (nomen) preceding the cognomen and the knightly noble class would also have a p[er]sonal given name (praenomen). On having this pointed out to the submitter, he requested from the list of praenomen used after the 2nd century (only 18 names), Decimus. Also, from Cassel there is the nomen Furius. Thus combined to give Decimus Furius Maximus, which should be the form registered.

The request to modify the submitted name to *Decimus Furius Maximus* came in late enough in the commentary period that not all members of the College had an opportunity to comment on this form before the end of the primary commentary period. As this new form is dramatically different from the submitted form, we are pending the modified submission in order to give the College an opportunity to comment on the new form of this name.

**Nathaniel Mendoza de Guadalajara.** Device. Ermine, on a cross gules a seraph argent.

Some commenters asked if this should be blazoned as a *standing seraph* rather than a *seraph*. A standing seraph is a six-winged angel with a robe covering the lower part of the body (and the wings in a stereotypical posture). This charge is a seraph, which has a head surrounded by six wings (also in a stereotypical posture). The seraph drawn here has a few of the primary feathers on the bottom two wings extending to base, and perhaps that might have appeared to some viewers to be the robe of a standing seraph.

This was originally blazoned as a *seraph proper* but it is not. A seraph proper has multicolored wings. This charge is all argent. It must therefore be pending for further research.

**Sebastian of Ventbarré.** Badge. Quarterly gules and Or, an eagle's wing terminating in a hand grasping a sword in sinister canton sable.

RfS XI.3.b on marshalling states "Such fields [that are commonly used for marshalling, such as quarterly] may only be used when no single portion of the field may appear to be an independent piece of armory." In this submission, a single portion of the field contains an eagle's wing terminating in a hand grasping a sword. The College espoused two distinct opinions about whether or not this armory was registerable under RfS XI.3.b.

Some commenters believed that this was registerable because they believed that a wing terminating in a hand grasping a sword was, effectively, a single "combined charge", noting that this combination is often found in German heraldry. An example of a single "combined charge" found in real-world heraldry would be the *Paschal Lamb*, which is considered a single charge although it consists of a lamb maintaining banner over its shoulder. If this wing+hand+sword combination is a single combined charge, then there is only one charge on the single portion of the field, and there is no problem under RfS XI.3.b.

Other commenters believed that this wing+hand+sword combination is a multiple charge combination, not a single "combined charge". It is, of course, important to note that just because charges are often found together in period armory does not mean that they must be a single "combined charge." Under this opinion, this armory uses multiple types of charge on one portion of a quarterly field, and is not registerable under RfS XI.3.b.

This submission is being pending for consideration of this issue.