THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

AN TIR

Ceolflæd Pyper. Name change from Gwynhavyr of Heather Glen and device change. Per pale azure and vert, a dragon passant to sinister regardant within an orle of mascles argent.

> This name combines Old English and Middle English in a single name; this is one step from period practice. Because spelling of the byname, *Pyper*, was undated, there was some question whether it could be combined with an Old English given name without introducing a second step from temporal disparity. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. *Pipe* list *William le Pype* 1274, s.n. *Pinn* list *John Pinn, Pynne* 1211, and a host of other *pi-* to *py-* shifts in the 13th C. *Pyper* would be unremarkable in that century.

> Her old name, *Gwynhavyr of Heather Glen*, is released.

> Her previously registered device, *Pean, a dove volant argent maintaining in its beak a heart gules*, is released.

Ceolflæd Pyper. Badge. (Fieldless) A leaf within and conjoined to a mascle argent.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the leaf slightly narrower.

Donnchad ua Catháin. Name and device. Sable, a fess checky Or and gules between two mullets argent.

> Nice name!

Fionnghuala inghean mhic Oitir. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Irish. The documentation submitted shows *Oitir* as the Middle Irish Gaelic form of this name. However, Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, and Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, both show *Mac Oitir* as the Modern Irish form of this name. It is likely that this is also the Early Modern Irish form for this name. However, as we have no 15th C examples of this name, we cannot guarantee its authenticity.

Giuliana Audaci. Device. Pily bendy wavy sable and argent, on a chief Or three crescents sable.

Harold of Pleasure. Reblazon of device. Gules, a dexter gauntlet fesswise proper sustaining a goblet Or.

> This was originally registered in July 1984 as *Gules, a dexter gauntlet fesswise proper holding a goblet Or*. A conflict check was called against this device this month, and a visual check determined that its two charges are definitely co-primaries. We have reblazoned it to make that fact clear.

Rowan Keele. Device. Checky sable and Or, a fox sejant to sinister within a bordure gules.

> Please advise the submitter that using fewer checks on the field would improve the identifiability of the fox. Making the fox larger might also help.

Stromgard, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Silver Sea Urchin. (Fieldless) A sea urchin contourny argent.

Telia Theagenous. Name and device. Argent, a pitcher bendwise azure within a bordure compony azure and Or.

Valgard Forkbeard. Device. Per pale vert and azure, two stag's heads cabossed and a drakkar reversed argent.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the charges larger.

Zachary le Bigod. Name.

ANSTEORRA

Brenna Garrett. Name and device. Or, a chevron sable between three mullets of eight points one and two and a fleur-de-lys purpure.

> Precedent on the given name, *Brenna*, set in 10/94 says, "*Brenna* is only marginally justifiable for the Classical Mediterranean area. Its use in an Anglo-Irish name as one of two given names becomes two steps beyond period practice..." Since that time, the name has been registered seven times without comment with non-Italian bynames, most recently in the registration of *Brenna Bethan* in February 2003. While lack of comment is not proof of opinion, this at least suggests that past Laurels have viewed this as an acceptable Italian name. Certainly, there is a significant pool of Italian names that are derived from Latin names, a pattern which *Brenna* follows. We note that this name mixes English and Italian in a single name, which is one step from period practice.

Calanna di Nero Rosa. Name and device. Gules, on a bend cotised Or three roses sable barbed gules.

Galen Garrett. Name and device. Or, a chevron sable between a mullet of eight points gules within a mascle and a mullet of eight points sable.

Kerry de Guise. Name.

> *Kerry* is the submitter's legal given name.

Lorenzo Falconi. Device. Azure, a column within an orle of escallops argent.

> Please advise the submitter that while this is registerable, using fewer escallops would help with identifiability. In *an orle of charges* the typical number of charges ranges from eight to sixteen.

Temair inghean Pharthaláin. Name.

> This name combines an Old Gaelic form of the given name with an Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of the byname; this is one step beyond period practice. A fully Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of this name is *Teamhair inghean Pharthaláin*.

Thomas Quilliam. Name and device. Azure, a carpenter's square point to chief argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for Manx language/culture. The question was raised whether *Quilliam* was a reasonable period Manx surname. Although no dated form of *Quilliam* was found, Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* says s.n. Qualter, "Manx names for MacWalter...*Qualtrough* 1430." Other Manx surnames names that follow this pattern are *Quayle* 1540 from *MacFayle*, *Quine* 1504 from *Mac Cuinn*, *Quinnye* 1429 from *Mac Connaidh*, *Quyrke* 1511 from *Mac Cuirc*. The evidence strongly suggests that *Quilliam* is a reasonable late period Manx surname.

ATENVELDT

Alan Wacher of Skey. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and purpure, a cross of Lorraine between a mullet in chief and two mullets in fess Or.

Aleksandr Iakovich. Name and device. Purpure, a bend sinister argent surmounted by a bear statant to sinister, all between two cogwheels Or.

Angus MacGregor of Argyll. Household name House of Four Winds.

The submitter justified this household name as a possible sign name, but provided no documentation for winds or four winds as objects depicted in period. However, Orle noted, "Winds are depicted on many early maps." Indeed, a web search revealed a large number of period maps showing various numbers of winds. Johannes Eschuidus's 1489 map of the world (http://www.henry-davis.com/MAPS/EMwebpages/201C.html) and Nicolas Germanus's 1420 world map both show fourteen winds; this seems to be the usual number for Ptolomeic maps of the world. In her article "Wind Diagrams and Medieval Cosmology" Barbara Orbrist says "..the four major winds also appear in the opposite role of guarantor of cosmic order, by being associated with the cardinal axes, the other winds being reduced to the subordinate position of potential troublemakers. Pictorial representations of winds constitute a main source of information on the view of winds as maintaining the stability of the cosmos..." (*Speculum*, Vol. 72, No. 1. (Jan., 1997), p 38). This seems sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a depiction of *Four Winds* would be a reasonable and recognizable icon for a late period inn sign.

Annabella Silver. Name.

Submitted as *Annibella Silver*, no documentation was submitted and none found showing the submitted spelling in period. Nor is there evidence for a pattern of a->i spelling shifts in the middle of a name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Annabella Silver*. *Annabella* is the Latin form of *Annabel*; the vernacular form is dated to 1327 in Withycombe.

Baldric der Krieger. Device. Argent, a phoenix sable and a bordure per saltire gules and sable.

Birgir Bjarnarson. Change of device. Per fess wavy sable and azure, a drakkar reversed sails furled argent and a moon in her complement Or.

Submitted on the Letter of Intent as a request for reblazon, this emblazon does NOT match the one that is registered. Therefore, what has been submitted is a change of device, and such an action requires the usual fee to be paid to Laurel. The Atenveldt submissions herald was notified of this. Having been promised that the payment is on its way, we are registering it.

Catyln O'Sullivan. Name.

Submitted as *Caitlin O'Sullivan*, *Caitlin* is a modern form of this name and, by precedent, not registerable:

Caitilín ni Killane. Submitted as *Caitlín ni Killian*, there were some issues with this name. No documentation was provided and none was found that the form *Caitlín* was used in period, though evidence was found of it as a modern name. We have changed the given name to the documented Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Caitilín* in order to register this name. [Trimaris-A, LoAR 09/2003]

The submitter accepted major changes, so we have changed the name to *Catyln O'Sullivan*, which uses a form of the given name dated to 1441 in Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. *Catlin*. This puts the name in a fully Anglicized form.

Czendes Sadany. Badge. Per pale azure and argent, a dragonfly counterchanged.

Darius Xavier Drake. Badge. Sable, a triskele within an annulet Or.

Demetrio Biagi. Name and device. Vert, two columns argent and a peacock in his pride Or.

Submitted as *Dimitri Biagi*, the documentation submitted for the given name explicitly describes this as a modern Italian form. Loosely translated, de Felice says this about the name: "the form Dimitri is the Slavic form of Demetrio, it represents a name of foreign residents and is, above all, a recent name of fashion, exotic or of literary derivation particularly from Russian literature." Barring evidence of significant contact between Russia and Italy in period or evidence of the use of this form in period in Italy, the form *Dimitri* is not registerable as part of an Italian name. The spelling *Demetrio* is a saint's name found in Italy in period. Although there is no evidence that this particular saint's name entered the Italian naming pool, it is registerable as part of an Italian name. We have, therefore, changed this name to *Demetrio Biagi*.

Diele de Irlande. Name and device. Sable, on a saltire nowy quadrate Or cotised argent, a harp sable.

Submitted as *Dielle d'Irlande*, the submitter suggested that the given name was a feminine form of the masculine name *Diel*. However, the submitted documentation showed that *Diel* was a surname derived separated from the original patronymic by several different forms. The name *Diele* is found as a German masculine given name in 1397 in Bahlow (s.n. Diehle). This was the closest period form of the submitted name we could find, and the submitter expressed no particular preference for gender. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. *Ireland* list *de Irlande* in 1200. We have changed the name to *Diele de Irlande* to match the available documentation. The name combines German and English, which is one step from period practice.

The only summarization of the documentation for the given name was that it appeared in a particular source; no documentation was included for the byname. By Laurel precedent, the College is not required to document name submissions where the documentation is not adequately summarized on the LoI. In this case, multiple members of the College provided documentation for these names. Because the College was willing to do this extra work, this lack of summarization will not be held against the submitter. Kingdom submissions heralds should be aware that inadequate summarization of supporting documentation has been and will continue to be a reason for return.

> The cotising of a *saltire nowy* or *saltire nowy quadrate* is a step from period practice, but as that is the only "weirdness" present, this can be registered.

Diele de Irlande. Badge. Sable, a saltire nowy quadrate Or cotised argent.

> The cotising of a *saltire nowy* or *saltire nowy quadrate* is a step from period practice, but as that is the only "weirdness" present, this can be registered.

Dorothea M'Queyn. Name and device. Or, on a pile ployé between two roses gules slipped and leaved vert, a rose Or slipped and leaved vert.

> The question was raised whether the use of the surname MacQueen or its variants in an SCA name is presumptous. This precedent is directly relevent to this question:
>
>> [Registering Mark FitzRoy.] RfS VI.1. states that "Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank." FitzRoy meets that criteria. RfS VI.3. states that "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered." There is no implication of "identity with or close relationship to" any protected individual or character as used here. Consequently, the surname here is not considered pretentious. [6/94, p.8]
>
> In this case, the surname may be interpreted by English speakers as "son of the Queen", but that is because it is a phonetic rendering. The name in Gaelic is *Mac Shuibhne*, whose written form carries no hint of presumption.
>
> Please advise the submitter to draw the ployé line of the pile with more pronounced curves.

Draco von Wellen. Name and device. Vert, a bison's head cabossed Or.

Duncan of Atenveldt. Holding name and device. Argent, two griffins combattant sable and on a mount purpure a Celtic cross Or.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the griffins larger.
>
> Submitted under the name *Duncan MacKennie*.

Einar Andersson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Einarr Andersson*, this name combined an Old Norse given name with a Swedish patronymic. The submitter requested authenticity for "language and/or culture," but no language and/or culture was specified on the form. An fully Swedish form was closest to the submitted form in appearance, so we have changed the name to *Einar Andersson*, a fully Swedish form. Both of these names are dated to the 14th C in *Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn*. A fully Old Norse form is *Einarr Andreasson*.
>
> The submitter made a request for authenticity which was not summarized on the LoI. Therefore, the College's attention was focused on whether this name was registerable rather than authentic. In the future, failure to summarize requests for authenticity on the LoI will be cause to pend a name submission for further research. For more information, see the May Cover Letter. We note that the submitted form of the name is registerable, although not authentic. *Einarr* is dated to as late as 1340 in Lind, *Norsk-isländska personbinamn från medeltiden*, which makes the given name and the byname temporally compatible.

Elizabeth Mac Kenna Mac Gavin. Name and device. Purpure, on a heart between three mullets argent, a three-headed thistle proper.

Elspeth Flannagann. Device change. Per bend sinister gules and counter-ermine, in dexter chief a sinister hand argent.

> The hand was blazoned on the LoI as being simply *in chief*. This would put the hand in the center of the chief, as the field does not force it to either side. We have reblazoned the hand as *in dexter chief* to match its actual position on the emblazon.
>
> Her previously registered device, *Per chevron argent and gules, two hands couped sable and a foi throughout argent*, is released.

Ete ingen Chuléoin mec Fherdomnaig. Name.

Gemma Ginevra Alighieri. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Italian language/culture. There was some question of whether the name *Alighieri* was unique to the poet. Britannica Online's (search.eb.com) article "Dante" says, "the origins of his family in his great-great-grandfather, *Cacciaguida*, whom the reader meets in the central cantos of the Paradiso (and from whose wife the family name, *Alighieri*, derived)." Further research reveals that both Dante's father and grandfather were named *Alighiero*, and that neither line died with Dante. Therefore, this name is not unique to the poet.
>
> The question was also raised of whether this name was used in the 15th C. A single instance of the patronymic, *Alighieri*, was found in "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532;" but we know this listing is a reference to *Dante Alighieri* who florished in the late 13th/early 14th C. The website http://www.italica.rai.it/principali/dante/iconografia/alberodante.swf, shows Dante's family tree. On this tree, the given names *Alighiero* and *Alighiera* appear in the 14th and 16th C, and the family name *Alighieri* appears in the 16th C. This strongly suggests that the name continued in use through the 15th C.
>
> The submitter made a request for authenticity which was not summarized on the LoI. Therefore, the College's attention was focused on whether this name was registerable rather than authentic. Failure to summarize requests for authenticity on the LoI may result in a name being pended for further research. For more information, see the May 2004 Cover Letter.

Gerolt ap Edward. Device change. Paly gules and Or, in saltire a spear proper headed sable and an oar proper.

> His previously registered device, *Gules, two pallets Or, overall a spear and an oar in saltire argent*, is retained as a badge.

Gregor von Eisenberg. Name change from holding name Gregor of Ered Sûl.

> Listed on the LoI as *Gregor of Eisenberg*, the forms showed *Gregor von Eisenberg*. As *von* is an appropriate preposition in a German name for a German locative byname, we have returned this name to the originally submitted form.

Hugo Wolfhart. Name and device. Gules, a ram's head cabossed per pale sable and argent maintaining in its mouth a chain Or.

> Nice name!

James MacCoag. Device. Gules, a rabbit salient to sinister argent, on a chief Or three cauldrons sable.

The charges on the chief were blazoned as *pots* on the Letter of Intent. We have reblazoned them as *cauldrons* at Metron Ariston's suggestion "simply to ensure this depiction of the pots."

James Stuart Thorne. Name and device. Argent, a pall inverted raguly between two dragons' jambes inverted erased and a Latin cross fitchy vert.

Johan of Hawksley. Name.

Katherine of Acre. Name and device. Argent, a winged domestic cat sejant to sinister sable between three oak leaves vert, a bordure engrailed azure.

> Submitted as *Katherine 'Akka*, the byname is an Arabic form of Acre, used as an unmarked locative. Unfortunately, Arabic does not form bynames using unmarked locatives. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Katherine of Acre*, which the submitter indicated was an acceptable alternative form.

Katrina of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend sinister argent and purpure, an iris purpure slipped and leaved vert and in bend sinister three bees bendwise argent.

> Submitted under the name *Katrina Petronÿa von Rosenberg*.

Liane O'Day. Reblazon of device. Per pale azure and counter-ermine, a great horned owl affronty maintaining in its dexter talon a scroll argent, in dexter chief an estoile Or.

> The current Armorial and Ordinary list an INCORRECT registration date for this item. It is dated November 1977 but was actually registered in March 1978.

> This armory was originally registered with the blazon *Per pale azure and ermines, a great horned owl [Bubo virginianus] affronty, grasping in its dexter talon a scroll, argent, in dexter chief an estoile Or*. To minimize confusion we are changing the blazon of the field to the more distinguishable (and current SCA-standard) term *counter-ermine* instead, and eliminating the Linnaean name for the bird. (Since the bird was not originally blazoned as *proper*, the use of the Linnaean term was already redundant.)

Liesel Weiss. Name and device. Argent, a chevron purpure between three bees sable banded Or and a thistle proper.

Mary Kate O'Malley. Name.

> This name uses two given names with an Anglicized Irish byname; this is one step beyond period practice.

Mathghamhain MacCionaoith. Device change. Argent, a fret between in pale two ravens rising, right foreleg raised, wings addorsed and inverted sable, and in fess two bears rampant gules.

> The submitter requested that the ravens be blazoned *passant*. However, that is a variant of *close*, while these birds are quite clearly *rising* (which is a CD away).

> The submitter's previously registered device, *Argent, a bear rampant to sinister gules and in chief two ravens passant to sinister, wings addorsed and inverted, sable*, is released.

Mikael Evelgest. Name.

Mikael Godegamen. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Morwenna teg Caernarvon. Device. Azure, two natural dolphins haurient embowed respectant, on a chief argent three dragonflies sable.

Nathaniel Urswick. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Nathanial Urswick*, no documentation was provided and none found for this spelling of the given name or for a regular *ie* to *ia* switch in English orthography. We have changed the given name to *Nathaniel* to match the submitted documentation.

Nicolas de Navarre. Name.

Nicolete la Rossa. Device. Per chevron argent and gules, two fleurs-de-lys gules and a sprig of three roses Or.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw the field division such that it comes closer to bisecting the area of the field.

Nyilas Tiborch. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Azure, on a fess between three crescents Or, three martlets azure.

> Submitted as *Számszeríjász Tibor*, the submitter requested authenticity for Hungarian language/culture and accepted all changes. Our best evidence suggests that *számszeríjász* is not a period word for a crossbowman. Nebuly provides a summarization of the available documentation:

>> The submitted spelling appears to be modern. I cannot find any support for the use of *Számszerijász* as a byname. The word literally means "numerical bow/archer", but does not appear in Magay-Országh (one of the best Hungarian-English translating dictionaries) or in Kázmér. This may mean that it is an obscure term. The only period bynames I can find that would mean "archer" are *Nyilas* or *Nylas* (Kázmér, s.n. *Nyilas*) and *Iwes* or *Ywes* (ibid., s.n. *Íjas*). If the submitter allows, I recommend changing the byname to one of the documented forms, especially since we don't even know whether *számszerijász* is even a period term. The most authentic form would be *Nyilas Tiborch*.

> The submitted documentation provided no dates for the given name, but Kázmér, *Régi Magyar Családnevek Szótára: XIV-XVII Század*, s.n. *Tiborc*) shows the form *Tiborch*, dated 1576. We have, therefore, changed the name to *Nyilas Tiborch* to comply with the submitter's request for authenticity.

Philipp of Mons Tonitrus. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend sinister sable and gules, a monster with the forequarters of a unicorn and the hindquarters and wings of a dragon segreant Or.

> Submitted under the name *Philipp von Kellerwald*.

Phillip of Twin Moons. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, a winged leonine sagittary segreant regardant argent, spotted sable, drawing a bow to sinister Or.

Submitted under the name *Phillip the Skeptic*.

Phineas Magollricke. Device. Per saltire argent and gules, in pale two crosses formy swallowtailed gules and in fess two fleurs-de-lys Or.

> The crosses used in this device are identical in shape to that used in the submitter's badge, registered in November 2003: *(Fieldless) A cross formy swallowtailed per pale gules and Or charged with a fleur-de-lys counterchanged*. Thus we have used the same blazonry term to describe them.

Robert Benn Dann. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, azure and argent, two double-bitted axes argent and a scorpion inverted sable.

> Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, does not show a dated form of the byname *Benn*. However, Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, s.n. Benn, cites an *Eliz. Benn* in 1634, the gray area. This makes the element *Benn* registerable.

Rolant Richolf von dem Reyne. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Roland Richolf of the Rhine*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Germany/time period. *Richolf* is dated to 1293 (s.n. Richolf) in Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*. Bahlow, *German Names*, s.n. *Roland* has *Rolant* in 1260 and s.n. *Reimann, Anshelm von dem Reyne* in 1367. We have changed this name to *Rolant Richolf von dem Reyne* to partially comply with the submitter's request of authenticity.

Salvatore Rocco da Napoli. Name and device. Azure, a winged catamount segreant Or and a chief rayonny argent.

> Submitted as *Salvatore Rocco de Napoli*, we have changed the preposition to *da*, which is the preposition used for locative bynames in Italian.

> The device is clear of Aron Rose of Nairn: *Azure, a winged lion rampant, between its forepaws a rose Or*. A visual inspection of Aron's armory shows that its rose is clearly a secondary charge. Therefore, there are two CDs, for type and tincture of the secondary charge.

Silvestro lo Nero. Name and device. Erminois, in fess a fox's mask between two spears all within a bordure embattled sable.

> Submitted as *Sylvester the Black*, the submitter requested authencity for Italian language/culture and accepted all changes. Aryanhwy ferch Catmeal, "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1306-1528", has five instances of *Silvestro*. De Felice, *Dizionario dei cognomi italiani*, s.n. *Neri* lists *lo Nero* as an adjectival form meaning "the black." We have changed this name to *Silvestro lo Nero* to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

> The submitter made a request for authenticity which was not summarized on the LoI. Therefore, the College's attention was focused on whether this name was registerable rather than authentic. In the future, failure to summarize requests for authenticity on the LoI will be cause to pend a name submission for further research. For more information, see the May 2004 Cover Letter.

> As drawn, the spears are rather taller than the fox's head, and as such should be considered as co-primary with it. We have reblazoned the device accordingly.

Síthmaith na bhFeadh. Name and device. Argent, a fess azure between two mullets of four points and a decrescent sable.

> This name combines an Old or Middle Irish given name with an Early Modern Irish byname; this is one step from period practice.

Sorcha Flannagann. Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, two caravels in full sail argent and a rose purpure.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the line of division higher.

Tairdelbach mac Conchobair. Name.

> Submitted as *Tearlach mac Conchobair*, the name uses the modern Gaelic given name. "Tearlach is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form of this name. Lacking evidence that it was used in Gaelic in period, it is not registerable." [Tearlach McIntosh, 05/2003 LoAR, R-Atenveldt]." The name also combines a modern Irish Gaelic given name with a Middle Irish Gaelic patronymic; even if the given name were registerable, a combination of a modern Irish name and a Middle Irish name is not registerable due to the temporal disparity between the parts. The Middle Irish Gaelic form *Tairdelbach* is dated to 1086 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Dated Names Found in Ó Corráin and Maguire's *Irish Names*." Therefore, we have changed this name to *Tairdelbach mac Conchobair*, a fully Middle Irish Gaelic form.

Thomas M'Manis of Skey. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, a weeping willow tree eradicated argent.

> Submitted as *Thomas MacManus of Skye*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C time period and an unspecified (presumably Scottish) language/culture. Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. *Thomas* lists a *Thomas filius Maldoneny* in the mid-13th C. However, s.n. *MacManus* the earliest dated form is *M'Manis* in 1506. Johnston, *The Place-names of Scotland*, s.n. *Skye* dates the form *Skey* to 1292. We changed the name to *Thomas M'Manis of Skey* to partially comply with the submitter's authenticity request.

> This is clear of Ioseph of Locksley, the Rhymer: *Vert, a tree eradicated argent*. There is one CD for changes to the field. There is another CD for type of tree between a willow vs. a generic tree per the following precedent: "There is a CD between a willow tree and a standard round shaped tree, just as there is a type CD between a pine tree and a standard round shaped tree..." [Aleyn More, Sep 2002, A-Caid]

Tieg ap Gwylym. Device. Sable, a rabbit courant paly azure and argent, on a chief argent two fleurs-de-lys azure.

Wilhelus le Casse. Name change from Padraig Dillon of Liaththor (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Wilhelus le Cassé*, the summary documented *le Cassé* from Dauzet, *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Famille et Prenoms de France* and said it was "a locative byname, "a man from Cassé," a region in southwestern France." However, this isn't what Dauzat says. Instead, this appears to be a toponymic byname for a man who has oak trees growing on his property. Morlet, *Dictionnaire étymologique des Noms de Famille* also shows the forms *Delcasse* and *Lecasse*. Both Morlet and Dauzet also show a second derivation for the name *Casse*, a designator for a maker and seller of saucepans (<casserole> en anc.fr.; désigne le marchand de casseroles.) Larousse, *Nouveau dictionnaire étymologique* dates *casse*, meaning casserole to 1341. Therefore, we are changing this name to *Wilhelus le Casse* to match the form in Larousse.

His old name, *Padraig Dillon of Liaththor*, is released.

Wynne MacNair. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a stag trippant between five mullets one, two and two counterchanged.

This name combines a Welsh given name with a Scots surname, which is one step from period practice.

ATLANTIA

Anne of Grenewode. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, between two rabbits sejant erect respectant counterchanged a rose gules.

Arianna Jewels. Name.

Caterina Margarita della Rosa. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Venice. Both *Caterina* and *Margarita* are found in Arval Benicoeur's article "Fourteenth Century Venetian Names" as translations from Latin in Sally McKee, *Wills from Late Medieval Venetian Crete 1312-1420*. Some commenters noted that to make the name authentic, it would be necessary to drop one of the given names. Klapisch-Zuber, Christiane, *Women, Family and Ritual in Renaissance Italy*, notes, "Approximately 60% of the nine hundred children of Florentine bourgeois families studied by means of familial documentation bear a second given name in the period 1360-1530." Therefore, the double given name is authentic for her period.

The surname is registerable, but may not be authentic for 16th C Venice. The article "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" shows the form *della Rosa*, but there is no evidence that it is a Venetian form. Furthermore, the article does not provide specific dates for names, so we do not know the dates the name occurs in the source material. A similar name *Rosso* is found in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Names", but according to de Felice, *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani*, *Roso* and *Rosso* are different names with different base derivations. Given this information we can say that this is a reasonable Italian name, but we cannot guarantee that is authentic for 16th C Venice.

Dorothea Manuela Ponçe. Device. Per pale sable and vert, on an artist's palette Or marked of various tinctures two paintbrushes in saltire sable.

Eibhlín an Eich Ghil. Name and device. Vert, a horse statant and a label argent.

Submitted as *Eibhlín an Eich Gile*, we have changed the name to *Eibhlín an Eich Ghil*. The form *an Eich Ghil* is found in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, whose orthography is Early Modern Irish, even when the events described are from before that period.

Please advise the submitter to draw the horse's rear legs straighter.

Elisabeth Fayrebarne. Name.

Gráinne ingen Lugdach. Name.

Gwenllian Bengrych ferch Rhys. Name.

Submitted as *Gwenllian Pengrych ferch Rhys*, Welsh grammar requires that the descriptive bynames that start with the letter *p* must be lenited when used with a feminine given name. We have, therefore, lenited the byname, which changes the spelling to *Gwenllian Bengrych ferch Rhys*.

Iain Cinnsealach. Name change from holding name Uilliam of Nemenfeld.

Submitted as *Ian Cinnsealach*, this name is two steps from period practice: it uses an SCA compatible name, and combines an Anglicized given name with a Gaelic byname. Since the submitter will accept major changes, we have changed the name to *Iain Cinnsealach*, *Iain*, itself an SCA compatible name, is a Gaelic form of *Ian*. This is the smallest possible change which will make the name registerable. A fully Anglicized form of this name would be *Ian Kinselagh*; Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, s.n. *Cinnsealach* lists *Kinselagh* and *Kinshellagh* as late period Anglicized forms.

Isabella da Venezia. Device. Azure, on a chevron between three tulips slipped and leaved argent, three tulips slipped and leaved azure.

Katharine de la Vache. Name.

Lazaros Tagaris. Name.

Leofcwen Tinnier. Name.

Submitted as *Leofcwen Tinner*, the submitter requested authenticity for 8th C English. As submitted, the name is two steps from period practice. First, it combines an Old English and Middle English. Second, the earliest dated spelling of the form *Tinner* or *Tynner* we could find was in the OED, in 1512. The submitted documentation shows the earliest dated form of *Tinner* as *Tinnier* in 1327. We have changed the byname to this form in order to make it registerable. As the College was unable to suggest a Middle English form of the given name, we cannot make this name authentic.

Olaf Wulfbrandt. Name change from Óláfr Úlfbrandarson and device change. Sable, a fess embattled between three crosses bottony Or.

This name appeared on the LoI as *Olaf Wolfbrandt*, but a timely letter of correction noted that the submitter desired the form *Olaf Wulfbrandt*. The submitter also noted that he is more interested in having this form of his name registered than he is in his original request for authenticity for 13th C Germany. We have, therefore, changed the name to the submitter's desired form.

His old name, *Óláfr Úlfbrandarson*, is retained as an alternate name.

His previously registered device, *Per saltire Or and sable, four Thor's hammers hafts to center counterchanged and in chief two fleurs-de-lys sable*, is retained as a badge to be associated with his old (now alternate) name.

Raghnailt Morgane. Device. Or, a tree blasted sable, on a chief vert three fleams Or.

Robert Maccuswell of Whitherne. Name change from holding name Robert of Windmaster's Hill and badge. (Fieldless) A holly leaf per pale azure and argent.

Roxana Greenstreet. Device. Or, in annulo eight ladybugs tergiant in annulo gules, marked sable.

> The ladybugs on this submission are placed head to tail. The question was raised if this was a blazonable arrangement. The following precedent is relevant:
>
>> In a charge group blazoned as *An orle of [charges] in orle*, the charges are arranged *in orle* and the postures of the charges tilt so that they follow each other. Thus, an *orle of fish naiant* would all be in the default naiant (fesswise) posture, but an *orle of fish naiant in orle* swim head to tail. [Olivia de Calais, 09/03, A-Ansteorra]
>
> This concept is as applicable to charges in annulo as to charges in orle. We have thus used the superficially redundant blazon to indicate first the arrangement and second the relative postures of the charges.

Talon the Bastard. Alternate name Talon MacDoogaine.

> Submitted as *Talon mac Dubhagáin*, this name combines a Welsh given name with a Gaelic patronymic; such a combination has been ruled unregisterable for several years. Metron Ariston suggested that *Talon* could be considered an English given name: "Reaney and Wilson (*Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. Tallon) show *Henry Talon* from 1160 and suggest that it is a patronymic derived from French *Talon*, a form of Old German *Talo*." However, the deriviation is a bit more specific. What Reaney and Wilson say is "Probably, as suggested by Dauzat for the French *Talon* a cas-régime of OG *Talo*." Dauzat says "représente généralement le nom simple talo, au cas régime" --"Usually represents the simple name Talo, in the objective case." As we only register given names in the nominative case (they way they would be recorded in a signature or list), and *Talon* represents the objective case in both French and English, these citations do not support *Talon* as an English or French given name. Therefore, *Talon* is only documented as a given name in Welsh.
>
> Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, s.n. Ó Dubhagain gives *O Doogaine* as a late 16th/early 17th C Anglicized form of this name. Welsh and Anglicized Gaelic combinations are registerable although a step from period practice, so we have changed the name to *Talon MacDoogaine* in order to register it.
>
> The question was raised whether this name combination should be registerable under the grandfather clause. The grandfather clause says that a name or armory, once registered, cannot be unregistered even if rule changes make it unregisterable. The clause also allows continued registration of a name or armorial element as long as the new submission contains no rules violations not already present under the current rules in the currently registered name or armory. In this case, the registration of *Talon mac Dubhagáin*, a Welsh/Gaelic combination, introduces a violation not present in his primary name, *Talon the Bastard*, a Welsh/English combination. Had his primary name been a Welsh/Gaelic combination, then the submitted name would have been registerable under the grandfather clause because it had the same violation as the registered name.

Tankred Bras-de-Fer. Name change from Tancred Bras-de-Fer.

> His old name, *Tancred Bras-de-Fer*, is released.

Tirloch of Tallaght. Badge. (Fieldless) A bear passant argent, charged on the shoulder with a tau cross azure.

Victoria Pringle. Name and device. Sable, on a pile indented argent a rose purpure.

Wilhelm Wildemann mit den hunden. Name.

> Submitted as *Wilhelm Wildemann mit den Hunden*, the documentation showed the second byname in all lowercase. We have, therefore, changed this byname to *mit den hunden* to match the submitted documentation.

Yrmegard of Hawkwood. Name.

CALONTIR

Arian Rose of Nairn. Reblazon of device. Vert, a winged lion segreant to sinister, between its forepaws a rose, all within an orle argent.
> Originally registered under the blazon *Vert, a lion rampant to sinister, between its paws a rose, all within an orle argent*. Her device actually has a *winged lion*, and we have changed the blazon to reflect that.

Briana Talbot. Name and device. Sable, a threaded needle bendwise sinister and on a chief embattled argent, three threaded needles bendwise sinister sable.

Clef of Cividale. Device change. Per fess sable and argent, on a delf an early Norwegian kauna rune, all counterchanged.
> The rune was originally blazoned on the Letter of Intent as simply a *K-rune*. However, the form of runes changes with place and time. The evidence presented indicates that this specific form of rune is local to early Norway, so we have adjusted the blazon such that the rune can be reconstructed with sufficient accuracy from the blazon.
>
> His previously registered device, *Argent, on a reremouse head to sinister sable a standing balance argent, a bordure sable*, is released.

Eleonora Vittoria Alberti di Calabria. Badge change. Per fess barry wavy argent and sable and gules, in base a tower Or.
> Her previously registered badge, *Purpure, on a pile between four towers argent, a falcon, close and sinister facing, purpure*, is released.

Fredrich Gerebrand. Device. Pily bendy sinister argent and azure, a wolf's head caboshed and on a chief gules, three hammers Or.

Fredrich Gerebrand. Badge. (Fieldless) A fer-a-loup per pale azure and argent.

Kajsa Nikulasdotter. Device. Argent, a thyrsus fructed proper and a tierce purpure ermined Or.

Maleachi von Uri. Name and device. Quarterly Or and gules, four crosses crosslet fitchy counterchanged, a bordure embattled sable.
> Submitted as *Malichi von Uri*, the submitter requested authenticity for Swiss. The given name *Malichi* was documented as a Biblical name used in England. We have changed it to *Maleachi*, the form found in Martin Luther's German translation of the Bible, to partially comply his request for authenticity. Although Biblical names are generally registerable, particular biblical names may not be authentic; for example, we do not know whether anyone was actually named *Malachi* or *Maleachi* in Germany or Switzerland prior to 1600. Therefore, we are unable to fully comply with the submitter's request for authenticity.

Michael le Crane. Name and device. Quarterly embattled azure and argent, in dexter chief three half-moon knives one and two proper, in sinister base a crane in its vigilance argent.

> Please advise the submitter on the proper way to draw the center of a *quarterly embattled* field; the azure and argent quarters still need to come all together at a single point, even when the lines are embattled.

Nita of Forgotten Sea. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and gules, in bend sinister five hearts bendwise sinister counterchanged.

Sabina Barclay. Device. Azure, a chevron throughout Or between three cats rampant Or ermined azure.

DRACHENWALD

Glen Rathlin, Shire of. Branch name.

> The question was raised whether *Glen Rathlin* was too close to *Isle of Rathlin*; the latter is a placename in the territory owned by this group. The Administrative Handbook section III.A.9 says " No name or device will be registered to a submitter if it is identical to a name or device used by the submitter for purposes of identification outside of a Society context." *Glen* and *Isle* are different in sound, appearance, and meaning. This would be sufficient to clear conflict between two SCA branch names, and we see no reason why the same standard would not apply here.

Gro Torstensdotter. Device. Gules, three crescents argent.

Insula Draconis, Crown Principality of. Device change. Per fess sable and azure, a demi-sun in splendor issuant from the line of division within a laurel wreath, in chief a crescent Or.

> The branch's previously registered device, *Barry wavy argent and azure, two dragons combattant gules maintaining between themselves a sword, all within a laurel wreath Or*, is retained as Ancient Arms.

EAST

Alastair Corran. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Alastair Corum*, no documentation was provided and none found that *Corum* is a medieval name. The submitter indicated by he would accept the byname *Corran* if *Corum* was not registerable; we have, therefore, made that change. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. *Corran* date *M'Corrin* and *Corrin* in the Isle of Man in 1504, and Heather Rose Jones's article, "Manx Names in the Early 16th Century," has *Mac Corran*. Given this, the variant *Corran* seems reasonable.

Alise Queneby. Device. Argent, a chevron wavy purpure between two fir trees couped and a tower vert.

Ann of Thanet. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Avelina Keyes. Household name Lockwood Manor (see RETURNS for badge).

Batujin Nasan. Name and device. Azure, in pall four Bowen knots within a bordure Or.

Bella del Mare. Name.

> Submitted as *Bella Delmare*, the byname was documented from the names list in the "Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532." This source lists names in all capital letters and eliminates spaces in name phrases. The usual documentary form of this byname is *del Mare*; we have changed the byname to this form.

Brangwayna Morgan. Release of device. Per bend vert and azure, a bend argent between an Irish harp and a man drawing a bow Or.

Calum Ó Moráin. Name.

> Listed on the LoI as *Calum O'Morain*, the forms shows something between *Calum Ó Moráin* and *Calum O'Moráin*. We believe that the submitter intended to submit the former spelling, which is the Gaelic form of the name. The latter form mixes the Anglicized Gaelic particle *O'* with the Gaelic patronym *Morain*, names that mix two languages in a single name phrase are not registerable. We have, therefore, registered the name in the all Gaelic form.

> It is not clear whether Calum is a period given name. However, Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. *Gillecallum* says, "G. Gille Caluim, 'servant of Calum,' i.e. Columba. A very popular personal name in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." Based on this we have decided to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

Cristina Donatini. Name.

Dexter of Dragon's Aerie. Holding name and badge (see RETURNS for name). Azure, three wolf's teeth issuant from base and in dexter chief a roundel argent.

> This position of the wolf's teeth (issuant from base) is a step from period practice but is only a single "weirdness."

> Submitted under the name *Hiyama no Oniko*.

Eleanor FitzPatrick. Badge. Argent, a horse passant and a bordure embattled gules.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider and with deeper embattlements.

Ernst Nuss von Kitzengen. Device. Gules, a chalice Or and in chief a pair of hands argent.

> This is clear of Harold of Pleasure, as reblazoned elsewhere on this LoAR: *Gules, a dexter gauntlet fesswise proper holding a goblet Or*. A possible conflict had been called against Harold because, under the old blazon, it was unclear whether the gauntlet was worth difference or not. A visual check of Harold's armory shows that the gauntlet and goblet are co-primaries, so there is a CD for number of primary charges and a CD for removing the secondary charges.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with Elizabeth of Misty Highlands: *Gules, a chalice Or and in chief two stirrups argent*.

Francesco Gaetano Greco d'Edessa. Name change from Francesco Gaetano Greco da Foresta Orientale.

Submitted as *Francesco Gaetano Greco de Edessa*, the final byname elides to *d'Edessa* in Italian. We have made this change.

His old name, *Francesco Gaetano Greco da Foresta Orientale*, is released.

Gerrard Sanglier. Device. Potent, on a chief vert a boar passant argent.

Hubert d'Avignon. Device. Quarterly azure and vert, in bend two crescents Or.

Justina Elizabeth Vigilant. Name and device. Per fess embattled sable and vert, a demi-sun issuant from the line of division Or and an open book argent.

Submitted as *Justina Elizabeth Vigilanté*, the byname was documented from Fucilla, *Our Italian Surnames*. 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 others, a pattern of similar names may be documented. In this case, no dated citations for this name were found. However, the *Oxford English Dictionary* dates the spelling *vigilant* as an adjective meaning "wakeful and watchful" to 1480. This seems a reasonable English descriptive byname, and has the sound and meaning desired by the submitter. We have changed the spelling to *Justina Elizabeth Vigilant* to match the form found in the OED.

Konrad von Schwendi. Name.

Lenairt Harmans. Name.

Submitted as *Lenairt Melcior Harmans*, no documentation was provided and none found for the use of double given names in Dutch naming practice prior to 1600. Barring such documentation, Dutch names using double given names are not registerable. Because the submitter specifically allowed dropping the second given name, we have done this in order to register this name.

Lilias de Cheryngton. Device. Vert, a crequier within a bordure embattled argent.

Mariette de Bretagne. Name and device. Quarterly azure and sable, a butterfly between five mullets one, two, and two argent.

Natal'ia Karaulova. Name and device. Vert, on a chevron Or between three suns in splendor argent a reremouse sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Natal'ía Karaulova*, the forms showed *Natal'ia Karaulova*. As *Natal'ia* is the documented spelling, we have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Oksana Goncharova. Device. Per pale azure and Or, a garb counterchanged.

Olrik van Lubbeke. Badge. Per pale wavy azure and Or, in pale three hounds courant counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the wavy line more boldly.

MIDDLE

Anne the Shey. Name (see PENDS for device transfer).

Submitted as *Anne the Shy*, this spelling of the byname is not found until after the mid 17th C. We have changed the spelling to *Shey*, a spelling dated to 1600 in the OED.

Although the epithet *the Shy* is far-fetched, it is not impossible. The OED's first citation is in 1000, "*Riming Poem* 43 (Gr.) Nu min hre{dh}er is hreoh heowsi{dh}um [read heofsi{dh}um] sceoh nydbys{dh}um neah". Talan Gwynek provides these translations and gloss:

Fairly literally, retaining the OE word order:

Now my heart/mind is troubled, of lamentable occurrences
shy, to troubles near; departs by night in flight what
before in day was dear/precious/excellent.

More idiomatically:

Now my heart/mind is troubled, easily frightened by
lamentable occurrences, near to troubles; what before in
day was dear/precious/excellent flees by night.

Notes:

<Hreþer> is both 'heart' and 'mind'; since I'm not trying for a poetic translation, I'll leave it as 'heart/mind'.

The word <hêofsîþ> is from a root <hêof-> seen in <hêof> 'wailing, mourning, grief' and <hêofan> 'to lament', and <sîð>, a word with many meanings: 'going, motion, journey, errand; departure, death; expedition, undertaking, enterprise; road, way; time, turn, occasion; conduct, way of life, manner; fate, destiny, experience, hap, fortune'. <Hêofsîþ> is glossed 'lamentable state' in Clark Hall & Meritt's OE dictionary, but in context something like 'lamentable occurrences' seems better.

<Scêoh> is glossed 'shy, timid' by CH&M; the OED s.v. <shy> usefully has exactly this line as its first citation for the obsolete sense 'easily frightened or startled'.

We find the word with the same meaning used by Shakespeare in *Measure for Measure*, "A shie fellow was the Duke." Given the long history of this word, we are inclined to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that it could have given rise to an epithet meaning "timid or easily frightened."

Anne the Shey. Acceptance of transfer of device from Sarah of Dun Or. Per pale wavy azure and argent, two goblets counterchanged, a chief wavy Or ermined azure.

Bridget O'Brian. Name.

The given name was documented from Yonge, *History of Christian Names*, which has not been considered a trustworthy source since 1992, and Dunkling and Gosling, *The New American Dictionary of Baby Names*, which is also not reliable documentation for period names. If a submitter does not provide adequate documentation, submissions heralds should not be shy about finding and substituting better documentation, either on their own or from commentary provided by other heralds. Use of sources known to be unreliable as the sole documentation for a name is reason for return if none of the commenters provide better documentation. Fortunately, in this case Boke's article "16th C Gloucestershire Naming Practices" shows the spelling *Bridget*.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Irish and accepted minor changes. The name is Anglicized Irish not Gaelic, but it is a reasonable 16th C Anglicized Irish name.

Eva van Oldebroek. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert ermined argent and argent ermined vert, two horses passant to sinister counterchanged argent and vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

Femke de Roas. Name and device. Argent ermined azure, in bend three roses proper, a bordure wavy azure.

The submitted requested authenticity for Frisian language/culture. The given name appears to be a reasonable late period Frisian feminine given name; the submitter's documentation shows examples of the root *Femme* used in both Frisia and Holland, and has provide ample period examples of the dinimutive *-ke* in late period Frisia. No documentation was provided that *Roas* is a period Frisian spelling of this word, but given that it is a modern spelling of a very common period word (rose), we are willing to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

Geillis MacAlpin. Name.

Geoffrey de Wigmore. Name.

Submitted as *Geoffrey of Wigmore*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th C English language/culture. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surname* cites a *Roger de Wigmore* in 1199. We have changed this name to *Geoffrey de Wigmore* to fulfill his request for authenticity.

The documentation summary cited web articles, but did not include the name of the author of these articles. When citing web articles, please include the name of the author. This not only makes it easier for the commenters to check the documentation, but it is also a professional courtesy to the author.

Ötwin Glantz. Device. Per fess argent and gules, a Latin cross sable and a gorgon's head cabossed argent.

Sarah of Dun Or. Transfer of device to Anne the Shey. Per pale wavy azure and argent, two goblets counterchanged, a chief wavy Or ermined azure.

We received two letters from the submitter. While the first letter was worded as a heraldic will, the second was worded as an immediate transfer. Later correspondence with the transferor and transferee made it clear that this was to be an immediate transfer.

Thorfinn the Hunter. Name and device. Per pall argent, azure and vert, a fish naiant and a stag's head erased argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified language/culture and time period. In such a case, we are reluctant to guess at what the submitter actually wants. The name is registerable as submitted; it is a likely Anglicization of an Old Norse name. If the submitter is interested in a fully Old Norse form of this name, we suggest *Þorfinnr inn veiðimaðr*. Both the given name and the byname of this form are found in Geirr Bassi Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*.

The documentation for this name was not adequately summarized. The documentation for the given name was merely that the name occurred in a particular source. The summarization gave no dates, nor indicated what the source said about the name. No documentation was included for the byname. If a kingdom cannot find documentation for a particular name, the name should be returned in kingdom or the fact that no documentation could be found should be noted on the LoI with a plea for help to the College. In this case, the College provided the necessary documentation, but absent such work, such inadequate summarization and documentation is and continues to be reason for return.

NORTHSHIELD

Cailin Dubh mac Eoin. Name.

Submitted as *Cailean Dubh mac Eoin*, the submitter requested authenticity for Scottish Gaelic. *Cailean* is a modern form of this name. According to Sharon Krossa's article, Scottish Gaelic Names, it is recorded in Scottish Gaelic sources in the 15th and 16th C as *Cailin*. We have changed the given name to this spelling to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Elizabet of Lub Shiochail. Name.

Ellyn Jourdain de Wentworth. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Michael Constantine. Name and device. Gyronny argent and azure, two wolves rampant and a sun in his splendor Or.

Nice name!

The question was raised whether this name conflicted with the character actor *Michael Constantine* of Room 222 and My Big Fat Greek Wedding fame. The concensus at the Known World Heraldic Symposium road show was that this actor is not important enough to protect.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the diagonal lines of division issuing from the corners.

Nicolaa of Lub Shiochail. Name.

OUTLANDS

Ailleann inghean Fhiodhbhuidhe. Name.

   Submitted as *Ailleann ingen Fhiodhbhuidhe*, the byname uses the Old and Middle Irish form of the patronymic particle with an Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of the patronymic itself. Therefore, we changed the particle to *inghean* to render the byname phrase fully in Early Modern Irish Gaelic.

Catherine de Northewoode. Name and device. Sable, on a pile inverted ployé between two groups of four ermine spots in cross bases to center Or four ermine spots in cross bases to center azure.

   The charges were blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *crosses of ermine spots*, but that would require the ermine spots to be conjoined by their tops, rather than have the bottoms pointing to center as is shown on the form. We have reblazoned the armory accordingly.

   Please advise the submitter to draw the top of the pile inverted closer to the top of the shield.

Cecelia Corr Mháire. Badge. (Fieldless) On an amphora vert, a Bowen knot crosswise argent.

Elaisse de Garrigues. Device. Gules, on a chevron sable fimbriated five fleurs-de-lys palewise Or.

Fíne ingen Chináeda. Name.

   Submitted as *Fína ingen Chionaith*, we have changed the spelling of the given name to *Fíne* to match the documentation. The patronymic mixes the Old and Middle Irish Gaelic patronymic particle, *ingen*, with an Early Modern Irish Gaelic spelling of the patronymic. We have changed the byname to *ingen Chináeda*, a fully Middle Irish Gaelic form of the patronymic.

Geoffrey fitz Robert. Release of alternate name Marcus Atticus Neapolitanus.

   His alternate name, *Marcus Atticus Neapolitanus*, is released.

Mary Tynker. Name and device. Or, a triskele sable, within each arm a roundel, a bordure gules.

Medb ingen Imchada uí Fhlaithbertaig. Name and device. Quarterly vert and argent, in bend sinister two cats sejant respectant purpure.

   Submitted as *Meadhbh inghean Imchada uí Flaithbertaig*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish/Gaelic language/culture. As submitted, the name mixes an Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of the given name and patronymic patricle with Middle Irish Gaelic patronymics. We have changed the name to a fully Middle Irish Gaelic form, *Medb ingen Imchada uí Fhlaithbertaig*, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Fretty Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Gimlet Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Palmer Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Plover Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Weel Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Wharrow Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Outlands, Kingdom of. Change of heraldic title degree, Wimble Herald.

   The heraldic title degree is changed from Pursuivant to Herald. Additional information about this change is contained in the cover letter.

Samuel Tynker. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a mask of tragedy and a mask of comedy counterchanged and on a chief gules a crescent Or.

Tancred d'Avignon. Name and device. Sable, a ram's head cabossed between in pale two fleurs-de-lys Or.

   Please instruct the submitter to draw the ram's head larger.

Tyrfingr von Wolfsberg. Device. Azure, a wolf passant to sinister maintaining a sheaf of arrows inverted, in canton a mullet of seven points argent, a ford proper.

TRIMARIS

Ameline Lambert la fèvre. Name.

Submitted as *Ameline Lambert le Fèvre*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th C French. There are a few names that seem to be of the form [given]+[unmarked patronymic]+[occupation] in Colm Dubh's "Index to the Given names in the 1292 Paris Census". Occupational bynames at this time are literal and agree in gender with the given name; *le* is the masculine article. The appropriate feminine article is *la*. Also, literal occupational bynames are usually written in all lowercase. While the concept of a female blacksmith in 13th C France seems unlikely, an appropriate 13th C form of this name is *Ameline Lambert la fèvre*. We have made that change to partially fulfill her request for authenticity.

Anderlin zum schwarzen Rosen. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Curran O'Farrell. Device. Argent, a massacre sable surmounted by a spear gules, in base a greyhound courant gules collared argent and chained sable.

Dulcia MacPherson. Name.

Erika Bjornsdottir. Change of device (see RETURNS for badge). Azure, a chevron inverted between a mullet and a bear passant Or.

Her previously registered device, *Gules, a chevron inverted between a mullet and a bear passant Or*, is released.

Erika Bjornsdottir. Augmentation of arms. Azure, a chevron inverted between a mullet and a bear passant Or, and as an augmentation, on the chevron inverted seven triskeles azure.

Siôn MacDougall. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name combines Welsh and Irish Gaelic in a single name; this is one step from period practice.

The submitter requested authenticity for Welsh/Irish. While there is evidence of occasional contact between Ireland and Wales in period, so far, the College has been unable to find evidence of Welsh names in an Irish context or vice versa. Because the submitter has not specified a preference for either language, we do not feel comfortable changing the name to either a fully Irish or a fully Welsh form. If the submitter is interested in a fully Irish form of this name, we suggest *Seán mac Dubhghaill*. The name *Domhnall mac Dubhghaill* appears year 1558 entry in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, while *Séan* appears in the same work several times during the 15th and 16th C.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. Azure, two quill pens bases crossed in saltire, in chief a triskele, all within a bordure argent.

WEST

Anne Glading. Name and device. Gules, a horse statant lozengy Or and azure within a bordure countercompony Or and azure.

Astriðr Kjartansdottir. Name.

Bjorn Jorsalfar of Bearhaven. Device change. Vert, a bear passant reguardant within a orle of chain Or.

According to the Weat Kingdom online order of precedence, the submitter was knighted on 3 January 2004, and is thus entitled to bear the orle of chain.

His previously registered device, *Vert, a bear passant reguardant within a bordure embattled Or*, is retained as a badge.

Elizabeth de Belcaire. Name.

Submitted as *Elizabeth de Beaucaire*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th C French, and accepted only minor changes. Metron Ariston notes that the place known today as *Beaucaire* withstood a siege in 1216 during the Albigensian Crusade. Given this information, Daði Ðorfinson found this placename spelled *Belcaire* in *La Chanson de la Croisade Albigeoise*, which says, in Provencal

E pueish si s'en fugit am son caval corant
A *Belcaire*, d'on era, on foron sei parant

We have changed the name to *Elizabeth de Belcaire* to partially comply with her request for authenticity.

The given name, *Elizabeth*, was documented as an English name; but there is no evidence that this is a native French form. The 13th C Old French translation of Guillame of Tyre's 11th C work, *Historia rerum in partibus transmarinis gestarum*, has the form *Isabel*; a 13th C French form of this name is *Isabel de Belcaire*.

Jaida of Golden Rivers. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, on a pale argent fimbriated vert, a peacock feather proper.

A possible conflict was called with the Middle Kingdom's badge for the Order of the Dragon's Tooth: *Or, on a pale vert three fangs palewise Or*. If this submission were considered as *Or, on a pale vert a pale argent charged with a peacock feather proper*, so there is a single CD for aggregate changes to the tertiary charges, but under the alternate blazon the peacock feather would be a quaternary charge and thus not countable for difference.

Clarion and Owen led the argument that the above interpretation only applies to alternate blazons that could legally be registered. After consideration we agree in part. The following precedent is relevant:

There is a well-established rule that one cannot blazon one's way out of a conflict. As a general rule this is true, but it should not be taken to overrule period interpretation. For example, "Argent, a fess sable" could also be blazoned as "Sable, a chief and a base argent". We would not infer therefore that "Argent, on a fess sable three eagles argent" conflicts with "Sable, in fess three eagles argent" with only one CD for the removal of the peripheral charges. Not all possible blazons are equally plausible, and implausible blazons don't necessarily result in a conflict. [Apr 1998, Acc-Calontir, Brynhildr uppsaling Grimkelsdottir]

Reblazoning this submission as a pale charged with another pale charged with a feather would not be registerable (four layers). Since the unregisterable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

We feel it necessary to point out that when comparing items for conflict, registered armory gets greater protection than the new item under consideration. Therefore, we may consider already registered armory under alternate blazons that may have been

legal in the past but are not legal today. However, that circumstance does not apply here. (See this month's Cover Letter under "From Wreath: Alternate Blazons and Conflicts" for details.)

Submitted under the name *Jaida al-Rakhshandra*.

- Explicit littera accipendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

AN TIR

None.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ATENVELDT

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge for Kingdom Royal Archer. Or, a sheaf of arrows inverted sable within a bordure indented azure.

> There are not enough indentations on the bordure. Eight indentations on a bordure looks too close to a *mullet of eight points*. This is especially true on a round shield shape but applies to other shield shapes as well. Thus identifiability is not sufficient, and there is a visual conflict with Paul of Sunriver (*Azure, a compass-star Or*). Were there half again as many indents, the close resemblance to a mullet would be greatly reduced, eliminating these problems.

Bertrand de Lacy. Badge. (Fieldless) A Lacy knot vert surmounted by two arrows in saltire Or.

> There is too much overlap between the arrows and the knot. This violates our current standards for fieldless badges, according to the precedent cited by Black Pillar:
>
> > [*(Fieldless) An annulet sable overall a dragon segreant argent*] The dragon has a high degree of overlap with the underlying annulet, which is not acceptable style for fieldless badges. Moreover, an overall charge should extend significantly past the outlines of the underlying charge, which is not the case in this armory. [Alden Drake, 04/03, R-Ansteorra]
>
> In this particular submission, the identifiability of all the charges is seriously compromised. It was difficult to tell whether the underlying knot was a Lacy or Bowen knot, and it is far more difficult to identify the arrows than it should be.

Duncan MacKennie. Name. Argent, two griffins combattant sable and on a mount purpure a Celtic cross Or.

> This name is an aural conflict with *Duncan MacKinnon* when both are pronounced properly. According to Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, the pronunciation of *MacFhionghuine*, the Gaelic form of *MacKinnon*, "The pronunciation, as I heard it in Argyleshire, would be represented by *Mac Cionuin*. Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names* give the pronunciation of the *Cion* syllable in *Cionaodh* as "(k'un)." Curiously enough, *Mac Cionnaodha* is Gaelic version Black, *Surnames of Scotland* gives for *MacKenna*, of which *MacKennie* is a proposed spelling variant. Therefore, the two pronunciations differ only by a single sound--a soft consonent at the end of an unstressed syllable. This is too close for registration.
>
> His device was registered under the holding name *Duncan of Atenveldt*.

Einar Andersson. Device. Sable, on a bend cotised Or a sword gules.

> This conflicts with Richard Ericksson, the Burgundian Norseman: *Sable, on a bend cotised Or a castle palewise and a hurst of three pine trees palewise sable*. There is only one CD, for the cumulative changes to the group of charges on the bend.

Gemma Ginevra Alighieri. Device. Per chevron inverted azure and argent, a domino mask and two hearts counterchanged.

> The line of division, or at least its bottommost point, is too high; the field division does not come close enough to bisecting the field. This is in accordance with precedent:
>
> > As a general rule, chevrons inverted issue from the sides of the shield. One might posit that it could be acceptable for a chevron inverted to issue from the chief corners of the field, because in some displays of armory using chevrons in period on a square form of display (a banner or a square quarter), the chevron issues from the bottom corners of the field. However, the chevrons in those period examples still effectively bisect the field. The chevron inverted in this submission is too high on the field to bisect the field. This is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted. [Erika Bjornsdottir, R-Trimaris, Apr 2003]
>
> Likewise, *per chevron inverted* field divisions must also bisect the field, or at least come close. As drawn, the line of division on this emblazon is too high on the field to bisect the field, and is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a *per chevron inverted* division.

Haroun al-Rashid the Toe Mangler. Name and device. Checky Or and gules, on a fess purpure four fleurs-de-lys in cross, bases to center, between a pair of drinking horns Or.

> The name is returned for presumption against *Harun al-Rashid*. al-Jamal says it best:
>
> > *Harun al-Rashid* is arguably the very best-known medieval Arab [he was not "caliph of Persia", as the LoI states, and he did not live in Persia. He ruled the entire Muslim world at that time from Bagdad which, as we should all know by now, is in Iraq] after (and maybe even before) Muhammad in the West; more than Saladin, more than Baybars, more than 'Antar, people know the name *Harun al-Rashid*. That being the case, to attempt to register that name and clear it of conflict by the addition of a non-period, non-Arabic byname is simply being disingenuous. No one hearing the first two parts of the name is going to think of anyone other than the 'Abbasid caliph, so the problem is not conflict, but presumption.
>
> Furthermore, the epithet "Toe Mangler" cannot be supported. To use an English epithet in an otherwise Arabic name, the epithet must be either a reasonable English descriptive byname or a translation of an Arabic descriptive byname. No evidence was provided and none found that "Toe Mangler" is either of these. Therefore, it is not registerable.

As for the device, there are two independent causes for return here. First, each "check" of the field has a small dot at its center. These were present on both the miniature and full-size emblazons. We cannot blazon these dots and do not know why they are there at all. The Letter of Intent does not mention them, so redrawing the field without the dots would solve this problem.

Second, the tertiary charges present a combination of identifiability problems and non-period style. As drawn, there is confusion about whether the four fleurs-de-lys form a *cross of fleurs-de-lys*. While they do not, it is very hard to tell, even from the full-size emblazon. Given that they do not form a cross, the charges on the fess give the appearance of "primary" and "secondary" tertiary charges groups on the fess. This has long been cause for return:

> [*... on a pale azure a salmon haurient embowed contourny in chief a compass star argent ...*] It is not period style to have two different tertiary groups on the same underlying charge. The difference in scale between the salmon and the compass star makes the compass star appear to be in a subsidiary charge group to the salmon. There is precedent pertaining to this matter:
>
>> [returning *A mullet Or charged with a fleur-de-lys florency between five daggers points outwards sable*] None of the commenters could find a similar motif: a primary charged with a tertiary X and a group of five tertiary Y's. Barring documentation of such an arrangement of tertiary charges, we believe that the motif is not a period one and therefore unregistrable. [The submission was returned for this reason and for conflict.] (Esperanza Razzolini d'Asolo, 10/95 p. 15)
>
> (The device was returned for this reason and for redrawing the laurel wreath.) [Oct 2001, Ret-Drachenwald, Uma, Shire of]

For the current submission, if the charges on the fess were instead on a field, they would be *...four fleurs-de-lys in cross, bases to center, between a pair of drinking horns*, obviously a primary charge group between secondaries. Thus this example follows the above precedents. If, instead, the charges on the fess were drawn as *a cross of fleurs-de-lys, bases to center, between a pair of drinking horns* then there would be a single group of three charges on the fess, which would be registerable. (We would still have to check for conflict and other potential style problems with the redrawn armory.)

Katrina Petronÿa von Rosenberg. Name.

This name uses a double given name; one of the names is Czech and the other Hungarian. No documentation was provided and none found or use of double given names in either of these cultures. Without such evidence, a Czech or Hungarian name using two given names is not registerable. We would drop one of the given names in order to register this name, but the submitter will not accept major changes.

Her armory was registered under the holding name *Katrina of Atenveldt*.

Lucrezia di Bartolomeo. Badge. Purpure, on a heart Or a double-horned hennin gules.

This conflicts with Jean Teresa Violante of Heather and Arn: *Purpure, on a heart Or a violet slipped and leaved proper*. There is only one CD for cumulative changes to the tertiary charge.

In addition, the charge on the heart is not identifiable as a double-horned hennin. Questions were raised in commentary about its identifiability; as drawn it looks like an abstract geometric shape. While the submitter has provided ample pictorial evidence for double-horned hennins in period, all of the examples provided had curved bottoms, not straight as in the submitted drawing, and the bottoms all had a band of some sort of trim on them, a feature which greatly helps in identifying the object as headgear. Therefore, if a resubmission wishes to use a double-horned hennin, it needs to be identifiable as such solely from its appearance (to paraphrase RfS VII.7.a, Identification Requirement).

Martin MacGregor. Device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a cross crosslet fitchy voided Or.

Crosses crosslet are not voidable, nor can they be fimbriated. (Any charge that may be voided may be fimbriated, and vice versa.) RfS VIII.3 states that "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme clarified this as Laurel:

> We consider voiding to have the same visual weight as adding a tertiary charge --- i.e. Sable, a cross Or voided gules and Sable, a cross Or charged with another gules are interchangeable blazons, yielding the same emblazon. This view is supported by period heraldic treatises: e.g. Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, 1632, in discussing chevrons voided, says "if you say voided onely, it is ever understood that the field sheweth thorow the middle part of the charge voided. If the middle part of this chevron were of a different metall, colour, or furre from the Field, then should you Blazon it thus: A Chevron engrailed Or, surmounted of another, of such or such colour."
>
> We can use the equivalence between voiding and adding tertiaries to determine when voiding is acceptable: if the voided charge can be reblazoned as On a [charge], another --- that is, if the inner line and the outer line of the voided charge are geometrically similar --- then it's simple enough to void.
>
> For instance, in the illustrations below, figure A could equally well be blazoned a delf voided or a delf charged with a delf; either blazon is correct for that picture. Figures B and C, on the other hand, are definitely a griffin's head voided and a griffin's head charged with another, respectively; the emblazons are quite dissimilar, and the inner line of figure B is not the shape of a griffin's head. The delf voided, then, is acceptable, but the griffin's head voided is not.
>
> By this guideline, mullets, hearts and triangles are all simple enough to be voided or fimbriated. This is only a rule of thumb, of course, not an ironclad law, but it helps us decide a thorny question, it's consistent with how we (and some period heralds) view voiding, and it eliminates the need to collect reams of case law. I shall be employing it henceforth. [Nov 1992, Cover Letter]

Some later precedents deal directly with the issue of voiding or fimbriating complex crosses:

> [Returning *(Fieldless) A cross botonny gules charged with a crescent argent*] The weight of the commentary was that a cross botonny is not a simple enough primary charge for X.4.j.ii. to apply, and that this submission is indeed in conflict with Pilkington (Papworth, p. 652), Argent, on a cross botonny gules another of the first, with one CD for fieldlessness but nothing for the change to the type only of what is effectively the tertiary. [Dec 1993, Ret-Atlantia, Anton Tremayne]
>
> [returning a Jerusalem cross fimbriated] It is Laurel's belief that a cross potent, the central cross in a cross of Jerusalem, falls into the same "too complex to fimbriate" category as roses and suns. Even were that not felt to be the case, however, the amount of fimbriation, of both the cross potent and the four surrounding crosses couped, is excessive and sufficient grounds for return in and of itself. [Dec 1995, Ret-Trimaris, Sebastian Blacke]

The typical implementation of Bruce's test for more than a decade has been informally called the "photoreduction test." Start with a picture of the charge and make a photocopy of it at 90% reduction. Cut the reduced copy out close to its outer edge all

the way around. Now place it on top of the original picture. If the result looks like that charge voided, then that charge is voidable; otherwise it is not.

A cross crosslet does not pass the "photoreduction test," so voiding or fimbriating one violates RfS VIII.3.

Mikael Godegamen. Device. Or, a jester's face argent hooded gyronny of six vert and gules, a chief lozengy vert and argent.

The jester's hood violates the rule of tincture, specifically RfS VIII.2.b.iv: "Elements evenly divided into multiple parts of two different tinctures must have good contrast between their parts." Vert and gules do not have good contrast, and gyronny (even gyronny of six) is "multiple parts" since it is neither two parts nor quarterly nor per saltire (the exceptions defined in RfS VIII.2.b.iii).

Nathaniel Urswick. Device. Per chevron inverted argent and vert, a brown bear's head erased proper and two lit candles in flat candlesticks argent.

The line of division, or at least its bottommost point, is too high; as drawn it does not come close enough to bisecting the area of the field. This is in accordance with precedent:

> As a general rule, chevrons inverted issue from the sides of the shield. One might posit that it could be acceptable for a chevron inverted to issue from the chief corners of the field, because in some displays of armory using chevrons in period on a square form of display (a banner or a square quarter), the chevron issues from the bottom corners of the field. However, the chevrons in those period examples still effectively bisect the field. The chevron inverted in this submission is too high on the field to bisect the field. This is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted. [Erika Bjornsdottir, R-Trimaris, Apr 2003]

Likewise, *per chevron inverted* field divisions must also bisect the field, or at least come close. As drawn, the line of division on this emblazon is too high on the field to bisect the field, and is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a *per chevron inverted* division.

Please advise the submitter to draw the erasing of the bear's head more boldly in any resubmission using this charge.

Nyilas Tiborch. Badge. (fieldless) On a billet fesswise Or three martlets azure.

According to current precedent, while charges that are also shapes of armorial display may be registered as fieldless badges when uncharged under certain other conditions, these same charges cannot be registered as fieldless badges when charged, since when charged they too closely resemble an independent display of armory. (This particular submission is effectively a display of "Or, [in fess] three martlets azure.") A *billet fesswise* is a shape of armorial display, and as such cannot be registered as a fieldless badge by itself when it is charged, as is the case here.

Philipp von Kellerwald. Name.

No evidence was submitted and none found that *Kellerwald* a period placename or that it was constructed according to period German place name or forest name patterns. Blaeu's Atlas, published in 1635, contains a map showing the area where the Nationalpark Kellerwald Ederseete is located. However, scanning the maps of Germany from Blaeu's Atlas revealed no placename *Kellerwald* in that area. Nor does this name match a pattern of forest names. A scan of these maps and of Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen* shows forest names based on names of rivers that run through them (*Spre waldt*), forest names based on descriptions (*Schwartzwald, Oderwaldt, Freywalde*) and forest names based on local placenames (*Thuninger Waldt, Gehrigswaldt*. None were found combining *occupation+wald* or unmistakably *surname+wald*.

The occupational byname *Keller* is well-attested; Brechenmacher dates it to 1255 and 1280. We would drop the preposition *von* and the deuterotheme *-wald* leaving the occupational surname, but the submitter will not accept changes.

His armory was registered under the name *Philipp of Mons Tonitrus*.

Phillip the Skeptic. Name.

The epithet, though the word was dated to the late 16th C, is far too late to have been used in this kind of epithetical formation. Furthermore, the byname is based on an abstract concept, a usage not generally found in English epithets. In 10/96, Laurel returned *Aurelius the Arronious of Bikeleswade* with these remarks, "Period nicknames tend to be straightforward and to use common words: *Thynnewyt* 'thin [of] wit, stupid', *le Wis* 'the wise', *Badinteheved* 'bad in the head', *le Wilfulle, le Proude* 'the proud', *le Hardy* 'the courageous', *le Sour, le Cursede, le Deuyle* 'the devil', *Blaksoule* 'black-soul'. The learned *erroneous* simply doesn't belong in this company." The learned *Skeptic* is a similar stretch. The submitter may want to consider a byname based on a more concrete attribute.

His armory was registered under the holding name *Phillip of Twin Moons*.

Rebekah Anna Leah Wynterbourne. Name and device. Vert, on a bend bevilled Or between a cloud argent and a dog sejant erect contourny Or four dog's pawprints sable.

As documented, this name uses three given names. At the end of period, double given names are occasionally found in England, but no evidence was provided nor any found for triple given names. An alternative interpretation is that the name consists of two given names, an unmarked matronymic and an inherited surname. Because *Leah* is not found in use in English names until the 17th C, this cannot be an inherited surname. Unfortunately, by the time double given names are found in England, literal matronymics had fallen out of use. Dropping one of the given names would resolve both of these issues, but the submitter will not accept major changes.

The device is being returned for non-period style. It has multiple weirdnesses or rarities: a charged bend bevilled, a bend bevilled (charged or not) between secondary charges, a complexity count of eight, and the use of pawprints. This is explained in the following precedents:

> [Returning *Gyronny of sixteen gules and argent, a windmill sable, a bordure vert bezanty*] This device has multiple weirdnesses or rarities: a gyronny of sixteen with a central charge, a complexity count of eight, and identifiability problems with the primary charge. While none of these problems (with the possible exception of identifiability) would, by themselves, make the device returnable, the combination is fatal. [Jun 2000, Ret-Atlantia, Cadwan Galwiddoe of Redmarch]

> [Returning *Per chevron enhanced argent and sable, two pawprints and a wolf's head cabossed counterchanged* for two weirdnesses] The paw prints are one weirdness... [Jul 1996, Ret-Atenveldt, Morgan Blaidd Du]

Even the documented per bend bevilled cannot, by Laurel precedent, be used with dissimilar charges. Legh, Accidences of Armory (1586), asserts that the field should not be charged at all. We have, as one step beyond period

practice, allowed the field to be used with a single type of simple charge. The submitted device, however, would be at least two steps beyond period practice. [Béla Kós, 02/01, R-Outlands]

While none of these problems would, by itself, make the device returnable, the combination is not registerable.

Rolant Richolf von dem Reyne. Device. Purpure, a chevron rompu between a seeblatt inverted, a seeblatt and a dog's head couped collared argent.

This conflicts with Erin of Rencester: *Purpure, a chevron rompu between two mullets and a dumbeg argent*. There is a single CD for the change of type of the secondary charges.

Questions were raised in commentary about the tincture of the dog's collar. If the collar were of a contrasting tincture that had been inadvertently omitted from the blazon, that would yield a second CD for adding a tertiary charge. On the full-color emblazon, the collar is indeed *argent*, and as such it is effectively nothing more than an artistic variation of the argent head, worth no difference.

Uilliam Ó Cléirigh. Device. Argent, two pine trees couped and an otter statant proper.

This conflicts with Allendale of the Evergreens: *Argent, a pine tree proper*. There is one CD for adding the charges to the primary group, but that is the only CD that be gained from such an addition.

Veronica da Asola. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bend sinister sable between two quatrefoils counterchanged.

The flowers/foils are not identifiable as drawn in this submission. While blazoned as quatrefoils, we have no evidence of quatrefoil petals being drawn with either "seeding" or multiple lobes. In addition, nobody was able to identify this as any particular type of flower. Therefore this must be redrawn either as a recognizable quatrefoil or some other identifiable flower; if this flower <u>can</u> be identified, documentation needs to be provided for its visual appearance and its being known in period.

Voron Gregor'ev Tselomudrenni. Name and device. Gules, in pale a tyger rampant to sinister reguardant maintaining a goblet Or and a chevron inverted gules fimbriated argent charged with five beehives palewise Or.

Although *Tselomudrenni* was documented as constructed from a Russian word meaning "the chaste," no evidence was submitted and none found suggesting this byname was either used in Russia or followed a pattern of Russian descriptive bynames. We would drop this element, but the submitter would not accept major changes. Therefore, this name must be returned.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Russian language/culture. However, this was not noted on the LoI. Therefore, the College's attention was focused on whether this name was registerable rather than authentic. For more information, see the May cover letter. We note that *Voron Gregor'ev* is a fine 15th C Russian name.

The device violates RfS VIII.3 which states in part that "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." This design forces the chevron to be abased, which moves it out of the center of the design; therefore it cannot be voided or fimbriated.

It might be possible to view the charge combination in question as *five beehives in chevron inverted between two chevronels inverted*. However, the use of such a design anywhere other than the center of the shield is too far from period style to be registered. Precedent disallows the use of an ordinary abased and cotised (between two of its diminutives):

> [a bend abased and cotised argent] No documentation was presented for ordinaries which are both abased and cotised. Abased ordinaries are so rare in period armory that this treatment appears to be too far a departure from period heraldic style to be acceptable without documentation. [Arabella Mackinnon, 06/03, R-Ansteorra]

If we are not going to allow *an <ordinary> between two <same ordinaries> all abased* (a period way to blazon *an <ordinary> cotised*), then neither should we allow *<anything> between two ordinaries, all abased*, which is the situation with this submission.

Wilhelus le Casse. Device change. Sable, a maunch fracted in pale and issuant from base a demi-sun argent.

The "maunch fracted" is not identifiable. While it has indeed been redrawn from the previous attempt, the "fracting" still yields the result of appearing to be "two slightly different styles of maunches addorsed rather than a single fracted charge" as noted on the previous return. At any distance the break looks like a straight line and not indented, so the indents obviously need to be drawn more boldly. Part of the identifiability problem also stems from the particular depiction of the maunch. The "shoulder" end of the maunch needs to be drawn to look more obviously like an end that attaches to the rest of the garment, and unmistakably NOT an end that a hand should come out of. If both of the above suggestions are applied successfully, the charge has a much better chance of looking like a single maunch torn in half rather than two maunches addorsed.

ATLANTIA

None.

CALONTIR

Madeleine Rose de Cardeville. Badge. (Fieldless) A peacock in its pride argent.

This conflicts with Jumanah bint Nur al-Zarqa': *Per bend Or and vert, a peacock in his pride argent*. The only CD is for changing the field. (Jumanah's armory was registered in February 2004.)

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Alastair Corran. Device. Quarterly gules and sable, in pale a jawless skull and a pair of cutlasses in saltire argent.

This violates RfS VIII.4, Obtrusive Modernity, and specifically VIII.4.b, Modern Insignia. VIII.4.b states "Overt allusions to modern insignia, trademarks, or common designs may not be registered." VIII.4 states that "'modern' is defined as anything outside the period of the Society." It was the overwhelming opinion of the College that this motif is too reminiscent of pirate designs featuring a skull above crossed items (typically bones or cutlasses) that go back only to the early 18th century. In particular (as noted by Palmer), John "Calico Jack" Rackham (hanged for a pirate in 1720) was reported to fly *Sable, in pale a skull and a pair of cutlasses in saltire argent*. Laurel precedent has held that "A name that, by its very presence, destroys any medieval ambience is not a name we should register." (Porsche Audi, August 1992, p.28) The same applies to armory, and designs such as this almost inevitably generate thoughts of post-period pirates, which likewise "destroy any medieval ambience". (We do not dispute the presence in period of those who practiced piracy or something closely akin to it. That is not the point.)

Ann of Thanet. Device. Per pale gules and argent, on a pair of wings counterchanged a trillium purpure barbed vert..

The charges here are not drawn such that they are "recognizable solely from their appearance" and thus must be returned for a redraw per RfS VII.7.a, Identification Requirement. The petals of a trillium should be significantly larger than the barbs; the wings need to be drawn in a form readily recognizable as wings.

Avelina Keyes. Badge. Sable, a chevron between three padlocks Or.

This conflicts with Bran Davidson of Clan Chattan: *Sable, a chevron ployé between two tabors and a boar's head couped Or*, with one CD for the change of types of secondary charges. There is no CD between an ordinary and an ordinary ployé by precedent [pile vs. pile ployé]: "There is no CD between ployé and straight edges" [Rickard of Gwyntarian, 10/01, R-Middle].

It was claimed that the padlocks should be considered the primary charges, with the chevron as an overall charge, based on an idea found in an article by Levin (Pedro de Alcazar) found on the Laurel website. This article purports that certain families used bends overall for cadency steps; the extension to include chevrons was asserted by the submitter. However, the citation from Levin is irrelevant: this chevron is neither a bend, nor overall. Furthermore, to quote Siren: "Even if we were to accept the analysis of a chevron as an overall charge, having an overall charge makes a device ineligible for X.2. In addition, as the old armory [Bran's] has three types of charge [directly on the field], the conflict cannot be cleared through X.2." No matter how this armory is analyzed, X.2 does not apply and there remains only one CD for changing the type of the charges surrounding the chevron.

Gabriel of Maccuswell. Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a winged trumpet counterchanged all within a bordure embattled vert.

The primary charge is not recognizable as a winged trumpet, and must be redrawn to be readily identifiable as such. While the submitter has a similarly blazoned motif in already registered armory, the registered depiction is considerably more recognizable than the one in this submission.

Hiyama no Oniko. Name.

Although the theme word Oni- is included in Solveig Thronderdottir's *Name Construction in Medieval Japan*, the theme is not dated to before 1600 in that work. No documentation was provided and none found that names using this theme are anything but modern. Barring such evidence, names constructed using this theme are not registerable.

His armory was registered under the name *Dexter of Dragon's Aerie*.

Robin Gallowglass. Badge. (Fieldless) A hand apaumy argent charged with the letters 'He' gules.

This violates RfS VIII.4, Obtrusive Modernity, and in specific VIII.4.b, Modern Insignia: "Overt allusions to modern insignia, trademarks, or common designs may not be registered." RfS VIII.4 states that "'modern' is defined as anything outside the period of the Society." While the use of letters and words is found in period armory, most if not all of the period examples we have found use the same case of letter for all the letters on a given design. The use of an uppercase 'H' with a lowercase 'e' is therefore jarring, and causes anyone familiar with modern chemical symbols to think of the element helium, whose symbol is indeed "He". Helium was discovered and named in the 19th century, well out of the period of the Society.

Sonja Ryzaja. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a catamount rampant contourny argent spotted sable within an orle argent.

The submitted name, *Sonja Ryzaja*, was transcribed using the International Phonetic transcription system as described on p. ix of Wickenden, *Dictionary of Period Russian Names*. However, the submitter appears to have confused the transcription for the 8th character, {zv}--z-hachek, for that of the 9th character in the table, z. This transcription system gives *Sonja Ry{zv}aja* as the correct form of this name. We would change it to this form, but she will not accept any changes. Therefore, we are forced to return it.

The device conflicts with John Paul Blacklore: *Gyronny of ten sable and Or, a lion rampant to sinister reguardant within an orle argent*. There is one CD for the field, but the spots are part of the coloration of the naturalistic cat and not worth a CD. This follows existing precedent:

[Returning *Per chevron ermine and sable, a lion's head erased argent*] Conflict with the badge for Kasilda Kubasek, *Gules, a natural leopard's head erased argent, spotted sable*. There is a CD for the field but nothing for the forced change of position on the field. Nor is there a CD for markings on the head of Kasilda's leopard. [Feb 2000, Ret-Middle, Vladislav de Jaffa]

[Returning *Per bend azure and vert, a winged Bengal tiger passant argent striped sable*] Conflict with a badge for the Barony of Windmasters' Hill, *A winged cat passant, forepaw extended, wings elevated and addorsed, argent* and with a badge for Alain FitzWilliam l'Aileleon, *Per pale Or and gules, a winged lion statant argent*. There is not a CD for the addition of the stripes to the tiger, therefore there is only a single CD for the change or addition of the field. [Apr 2000, Ret-Meridies, Ceara inghean Leogháin]

[Returning *Gules, a natural tiger couchant guardant contourny Or marked sable* for multiple conflicts] There is no difference for changing the type of cat, or for the tincture change represented by the markings, which are less than half the charge. [Nov 2001, Ret-Meridies, Sheila Stuart]

This is clear of Arian Rose of Nairn, as reblazoned elwhere on this letter: *Vert, a winged lion segreant to sinister, between its forepaws a rose, all within an orle argent*. There is one CD for removing the wings from the lion, and one CD for removing the rose from the design. Arian's old blazon did not mention the wings on the lion, which led commentors to believe this was also a conflict.

The cat was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *panther*, which is a heraldic monster and not a feline beast. We have reblazoned it as a *catamount* instead.

MIDDLE

Aonach na Naoi n-Duileach, Shire of. Branch name.

No evidence was provided and none found that a name meaning "Gathering of the Nine Expectations" follows a pattern found in period Scottish placenames. The documentation cited examples of placenames using *Aonach* from Watson, *The Celtic Placenames of Scotland*; these examples include *an t-Aonach* "the fair", *Blàr an Aonaich* "plain of the fair", and *Aonachán* probably "little fair". None use an abstract emotional designation such as "of the Nine Expectations." According to Johnston, *The Place-names of Scotland*, Gaelic placenames are almost always simple descriptives, "the majority of Celtic names give either the simplest possible description of the site named, or describe some prominent feature, or else the colouring or appearance of it as it strikes the eye." This is an excellent maxim to keep in mind when forming Gaelic placenames.

We note that a number of pieces of documentation for the element *Aonach* were included with the submission but not summarized, including pages from Watson, and Darton *The Dictionary of Scottish Placenames*. It is unclear whether this documentation was provided by the submitters or found by the Middle Kingdom College. It is important that the College commenters know about documentation being sent to Laurel with any submission, particularly, as in this case, documentation relevant to the meaning and usage of part of this name.

Katerin ferch Gwenllian. Badge. Per bend sinister nebuly azure and sable, in bend a Norse sun cross argent and double rose argent and azure.

This has an unregisterable low-contrast complex line of division: "...Finally, we no longer allow combining azure and sable with a complex line of division." (Sep 1997, Returns, Trimaris, Tymm Colbert le Gard) This is one of the combinations that has been held to violate RfS VIII.3, Armorial Identifiability, even without a charge overlying it.

NORTHSHIELD

Ellyn Jourdain de Wentworth. Device. Purpure, two escarbuncles Or and a phoenix Or emerging from flames argent.

This is being returned for several problems, each of which is by itself cause for return: conflict, coloration, and unidentifiability.

On the Letter of Intent this was blazoned as *a phoenix... and in chief two escarbuncles*. As drawn, the relative size of the charges makes them a single group of three primary charges. We have changed the blazon to reflect this. Under this interpretation, this conflicts with Desirata Dupré of Dragonsfire Tor: *Purpure, three escarbuncles Or*. The only CD is for the change to the bottommost charge of three (arranged two and one) on the field. (This is a reason for return all by itself.)

The field needs to use heraldic tinctures, which is not the case here. The tincture of the field on the full-color emblazon is neither purpure nor gules. The tincture problem appears to be a result of the use of color printing, color photocopying, or both. (This problem is in itself reason for return.)

The phoenix on the full-size emblazon has a great deal of internal detail. It is also extremely pixilated, and the combination of these two factors renders it unidentifiable. (Which is also in itself a cause for return.) Computer "clip art" is very convenient for many people to use, but care must be taken to ensure that the final picture remains identifiable. Items with a great deal of internal details are particularly troublesome when printed out on low resolution printers.

OUTLANDS

None.

TRIMARIS

Anderlin zum schwarzen Rosen. Device. Per pale vert and sable, on a pale argent three roses sable.

This conflicts with Amba Ædhi: *Per pale purpure and gules, on a pale argent a cornflower slipped and leaved sable*. There is one CD for the field. But this depiction of a cornflower is not significantly different from a rose, nor do we give difference for slipping and leaving. So the only difference between the tertiary charges is for change in number (from one to three), which is not sufficient for a CD per RfS X.4.j.

Chiere wreic Maredudd. Device. Gules chapé ployé vair, a stag statant head elevated argent.

This position of the head has been disallowed for any beasts except canines. 'While we allow wolves and foxes to be *ululant*, the head posture is an SCA invention. It is possible that had the head posture been introduced today we would not allow it. Allowing ululant wolves is a step beyond period practice; allowing anything but canines to use the position is two steps beyond period practice and therefore grounds for return' (LoAR December 2000, quoted on LoAR February 2002, p. 2)

Erika Bjornsdottir. Badge. (Fieldless) A bear passant Or.

This conflicts with Gunwaldt Gullbjørn: *A bear passant regardant Or maintaining in his dexter forepaw a torch gules enflamed Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for the change of head posture or removal of the maintained charge.

Originally blazoned as a *polar bear*, there is no difference between this charge and the plain *bear* on her device. We have dropped "polar" from the blazon.

Siôn MacDougall. Device. Per pale azure and sable, a fox sejant and three points argent.

We do not register armory using "[all] three points": "Although all three 'points' are mentioned in heraldic tracts, in practice only the base one appears to have been used; and even in the tracts, the dexter and sinister points are described as abatements of honor, to be used separately, and not in conjunction." (LoAR April 1992 p.19)

In addition, this conflicts with Caelan O Ruairc: *Per pale azure and sable, a wolf sejant ululant between three decrescents argent*. There is one CD, for changing the type of secondary charges (crescents to points), but that is all. There is no CD between a fox and a wolf.

WEST

Genevieve de Calais. Device. Ermine, on a chevron engrailed between three Maltese crosses gules, a rose Or.

The engrailings on the chevron are too many and too small to be registerable. This was a resubmission of a device most recently returned by Laurel in June 2003. That return was for a redraw, citing identifiability problems with the ermine spots and asking for fewer and larger engrailings on the chevron. While the issue with the ermine spots appears to have been successfully addressed, the chevron on this emblazon is identical to the one returned in June 2003. Since the submitter did not address all the issues raised in the previous return, this must be returned as well.

We note that the 2003 return was itself a resubmission, having been returned by Laurel in 2002. That return was for coloration problems, but the engrailings on the 2002 chevron were significantly fewer and larger than those on the subsequent resubmissions. Replacing the chevron on the current submission with the 2002 chevron would fix the style problem with the chevron, barring introduction of other problems.

Jaida al-Rakhshandra. Name.

The byname *al-Rakhshandra* has several problems. First, the submitted documentation shows the spelling *Rakhshanda* not *Rakhshandra*. Second, Qazi, *What's in a Muslim Name*, the source for this name, lists it as an *'ism* (given name). The submitter has attempted to turn it into a *laqab* (a type of epithet) by adding an *al-* in front of it , but Arabic names almost never form laqabs this way. Finally, no evidence was provided and none found that *Rakshanda* is a name found in period. This name is found only in Qazi, where it is shown as a modern name. Barring evidence that it is a period name, it cannot be registered.

The problems with this name illustrate the problems with using Qazi as a source: it is intended for use by those interested in forming a modern Muslim name, most of the names are undated, and at least some of the modern or undated names are unique to this source. While it may be a reasonable place to start name research, it is not a reasonable place to end it. At one time, it was a useful source because no better resources were available. However, this is no longer the case. Therefore, Qazi is longer be acceptable as adequate documentation or support for an SCA name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Jaida of Golden Rivers*

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE March 2005 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

EAST

Brannat Dub. Device change. Azure, on a pale and chief (or "chief-pale") between two mullets argent, in pall a rose gules between three ravens sable.

> This was submitted on the Letter of Intent as *Azure, on the crossbar of a tau cross throughout between two mullets argent, a rose gules between three ravens sable*. However, the primary charge used here is not a *tau cross throughout*. That term was used in the blazon of the submitter's previously registered device, on which there is a significant amount of field showing above the top of the cross. What we have here instead is what Spanish heralds call a *jefe-palo* (literally "chief-pale"), which is found as a unitary charge in most parts of Southern Europe.

> There was general agreement that we should register this if we can blazon it. The usual technique of "on a pale <stuff> and on a chief <otherstuff>" doesn't quite work here, as the rose overlies the junction of the chief and pale. This arrangement of primary and tertiary charges has not been registered before, and we are in search of a best practice for blazoning this device.

> Research showed that almost every heraldic language has a specific term for the chief-and-pale combination charge except English and Dutch. We are therefore pending this item to get the input of the College on how best to blazon it.

> The rose and ravens are of comparable size, so assuming that the chief-and-pale combination is a unitary charge, there is only one tertiary charge group on it. We have arranged the blazon accordingly.

> The form was filled out incorrectly, claiming this device as new when it is actually a change. Because the change is being pended, the submitter will be contacted to determine the desired disposition of her previously registered device: *Azure, on the crossbar of a tau cross throughout between two mullets argent, three ravens sable*.

> (This was item 9 on the East's LoI of February 29, 2004.)