

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**ÆTHELMEARC****Ælfgyfu hearpestre.** Name.

Submitted as *Ælfgyfu seo hearpestre*, no evidence was provided and none found that the definite article was used with Anglo-Saxon occupational bynames. We have removed the article and changed the name to *Ælfgyfu hearpestre*.

Beatrice de Winter. Device. Argent, a chameleon statant contourny vert and on a chief embattled sable three hangman's nooses argent.

Bryan Adyngton. Name and device. Per chevron throughout sable and argent, three Latin crosses pointed counterchanged argent and vert.

Nice name!

Gyles de Blair. Name and device. Gules, three frets coupé argent and a chief Or.

Reynold Wolferton. Device. Quarterly vert and argent, two wolves rampant vert.

AN TIR

Anastasia Daysshe. Device. Purpure, a poodle passant within a bordure ermine.

Arlindis o Gordon. Release of badge. Quarterly sable and argent, four quatrefoil knots counterchanged.

Caitrina inghean Aindriasa. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a winged fox sejant argent.

Submitted as *Caitrina inghean Anndrais*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified language/culture and accepted only minor changes. *Anndra* and *Anndras* are modern Gaelic forms of this name. Barring evidence that these spellings were used in period, they are not registerable. Commenters noted a form of this name, *Aindrias*, in the Annals of the Four Masters in 1504; this form appears in the genitive case in that source in 1524 and 1527 as *Aindriasa*. We have, therefore, changed her name to *Caitrina inghean Aindriasa* to make it registerable and comply with her request for authenticity.

Casse Tempeste le Wolf. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a unicorn rampant to sinister counterchanged within a bordure semy of decrescents counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C England and accepted minor changes. No documentation was provided and none found showing that double descriptive bynames were used in England at that time. However, the practice is at worst only one step from period practice. Dropping one of the bynames is a major change, which the submitter will not accept. We are, therefore, unable to comply with her request for authenticity. If she wishes an authentic 13th C English name, we suggest either *Casse Tempeste* or *Casse le Wolf*.

Cranehaven, College of. Branch name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a crane argent and in chief two laurel wreaths Or.

Nice name!

Druim Doineann, Shire of. Device. Per chevron throughout sable and vert, three laurel wreaths argent.

The Shire has permission to conflict with the Barony of Aquaterra: *Per fess vert and barry wavy argent and azure, in chief three laurel wreaths argent*.

Elena Cordovera. Device. Vert, a mullet of six points voided, in chief a roundel between a decrescent and an increscent argent.

Gynna Viktorsdottir. Name.

Submitted as *Gynna Victorsdottir*, the submitter requested authenticity for 1200 Caithness. The patronymic was documented from an English book about medieval Scandinavia. The cited saint's name from which this patronymic is formed appears in the standard modern English form in this work. However, Geirr Bassi, *The Old Norse Name*, lists the spelling *Viktor*. We have, therefore, changed this name to *Gynna Viktorsdottir* to match period Old Norse forms and fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity. As Caithness in 1200 had significant contact with Scandinavia, an Old Norse name would be unremarkable in that place and time.

Johannes of Midhaven. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a bend between a decrescent and an opincus statant argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend wider and give the opincus larger ears.

Submitted under the name *Johannes von Thun*.

Mary Webb. Name.

Metron Ariston notes there is an early 20th C English novelist named *Mary Webb*:

Though associated primarily with Shropshire, she received fairly wide recognition in the early twentieth century and even has a society devoted to her works (à la the Austenites). She has articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (see secure.britannica.com/eb/article?eu=78391) and other similar encyclopedic works.

Laurel notes that because this novelist does not deal with our area or time of study, and because she is not widely recognized, she is not significant enough to protect.

Melpomene Sphakterie. Name and device. Sable, an opincus statant and on a chief argent three decrescents sable.

Sadb ingen Tuathail. Name and device. Or, a doe statant regardant gules within a bordure vert.

Submitted as *Sadb ingen Thuathail*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C Irish and accepted only minor changes. In Middle Irish Gaelic names (900-1200), names starting with T did not lenite when following words ending in the letter n. We have removed the lenition and changed this to *Sadb ingen Tuathail*.

Sonnet Manon. Badge. (Fieldless) A triangle ployé voided and fleury at the points azure.

Sonnet Manon. Badge. (Fieldless) A triangle inverted ployé voided and fleury at the points argent.

ANSTEORRA

Aryeh ben David ben Zecharia. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and Or, a tyger sejant erect counterchanged.

This name appeared on the LoI as *Aryeh ben David ben Zecharia*, but the form had *Arya ben David ben Zecharia*; the *-a* at the end of *Arya* was crossed out with *-eh* written in over it. In this case, internal kingdom commentary was included in the packet indicating this change was made at kingdom. The change is a valid transcription change which is explicitly acceptable to the submitter, so there is no need to change it back to the spelling on the form.

If a name is changed in kingdom, please discuss the reason for the change on the LoI.

Caol the Lucky. Name and device. Argent, a four-leaved clover slipped vert, a sinister tierce raguly sable.

This name appeared on the LoI as *Caol the Lucky*, but the form had *Cael the Lucky* with *Cael* changed to *Caol*. In this case, internal kingdom commentary was included in the packet indicating this change was made at kingdom, but there was no mention of changing the name on the LoI. If a name is changed in kingdom, please mention it on the LoI.

This name combines Gaelic and English in the same name; this is one step from period practice. Some commenters suggested that the byname *the Lucky* was a translation of a Gaelic byname and, therefore, fell under the *Lingua Anglica* rule. However, for this rule to apply the byname being translated must be documented in the original language. This was not the case here.

Charles d'Alsace le Cervoisier. Device. Gules, a wreath of hop vine Or, a chief argent.

Colète d'Évreux. Name and device. Gules, a sea lion erect, tail reflexed over its head within an orle of fleurs-de-lys Or.

Irina Morevskaia. Name.

The submitter indicated that she cared most about meaning, but did not say what she believed this name meant. Nebuly notes about the documentation in Wickenden, *A Dictionary of Period Russian Names*:

The byname *Morevskaia* would refer to a woman from *Moreva*, which is a town founded in 1235 and listed on p. 435 (*ibid.*). The citation of *Morev* on p.219 is irrelevant, because that is a citation of a patronymic byname meaning "son of More". The LoI has thus confused the construction of a locative byname with a patronymic. Regardless, the name is fine for registration given the mention of the town on p. 435.

We assume that the name as submitted has the desired meaning. If she wants a byname meaning "daughter of More", then the form *Irina Moreva* should provide that meaning.

John Greywolf. Name.

Madyn ap Cadell. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and argent, a cross Moline and a armored arm embowed palewise counterchanged.

Muriel ingen Gille Crist. Name and device. Argent, a lozenge purple within a mascle vert and a bordure embattled purple.

This name combines Scots and Scottish Gaelic orthographies in a single name; this is one step from period practice. We note that the patronymic *Gille Crist* is a pre-1200 form; lenition is not spelled out with the letter G during this period.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider.

Tegwaret MacAuley. Name.

Submitted as *Tegwared MacAuley*, we have changed the name to *Tegwaret* to match the submitted documentation.

The name combines a Welsh name with an Anglicized Gaelic byname, which is one step from period practice.

Vivian McKinnon. Name.

Viviane d'Agincourt. Name and device. Per fess argent and sable, an eagle between two bars wavy counterchanged.

ATENVELDT

Adrian Drake. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a dragon segreant and a horse rampant contourny argent.

This name does not conflict with *Adrian Dragon*, registered in August 1999. RfS V.1.a.ii says "Two names are significantly different if they look and sound significantly different." Although "dragon" and "drake" share a common etymology, they are not variants of the same name, and they are significantly different in sound and appearance.

Alewijn van Zeebrouck. Name change from *Æðelfrið se hluda*.

Nice name!

His previous name, *Æðelfrið se hluda*, is retained as an alternate name.

Christine von Guttin. Name and device. Azure, a cat statant guardant and on a chief Or, three crosses formy sable.

Constance Audrey. Name and device. Per chevron azure and sable, a horse passant and a horseshoe inverted argent.

Nice name!

Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division higher: as drawn this is barely acceptable. With a more standard *passant* for the horse, raising the line would be more feasible.

Dionysus of Grantham. Badge. Argent, in pale a frog sejant affronty and a scourge bendwise sinister all within a bordure vert.

Elena Glamorgan. Device. Per pale argent and vert, a natural panther passant contourny and a bear passant counterchanged and on a chief azure three cinquefoils argent.

Gabrielle de Benon. Device change (see RETURNS for name). Gules, a bend sinister cotised Or between a dunghill cock and a basket of eggs argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend wider. Her old device, *Per pale gules and argent, a sea-horse within a bordure semy-de-lis all counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Submitted under the name *Melissa the Poulteress*.

Grigour MacEnelly. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragonfly per pale sable and vert.

Hraban Peterov. Name.

The given name was documented from a book of Russian names, but it is, in fact, a German name. Metron Ariston notes "One of the most famous encyclopedists of the medieval period was Hraban Maur whose name usually appears in the Latinized form Hrabanus Maurus, abbot of Fulda and archbishop of Mainz. I strongly suspect that the listing in Moroshkin from which Goldschmidt draws refers to him since it is dated to 847 when he was elected archbishop of Mainz." Wickenden includes names of foreigners found in Russian contexts, so it is highly likely that this is a German name found in a Russian document. Therefore, this name mixes German and Russian in a single name, which is one step from period practice.

Ívarr bjarnherðar. Device. Vert, a chevron inverted engrailed and in chief a beehive Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron a bit higher and with fewer and larger engrailings.

Mihil von Brandenburg. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, vert and argent, three stag's heads cabossed counterchanged argent and sable.

This name combines an English spelling for the given name with a German byname, which is one step from period practice.

Orion Storm Bruin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name combines a Russian given name with two English bynames. Combining English and Russian is one step from period practice.

Oslaf of Northumbria. Name and device. Sable, in chief three pallets coupé argent.

Sæunn kerling. Name.

Seán Codlatach. Name and device. Or semy of triquetras, a lion dormant contourny sable.

There was some discussion whether *Codlatach*, 'sleepy', was a word found in period. MacBain, *An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*, s.n. cadal (sleep) says "Irish codladh, Old Irish cotlud." A search of CELT, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt>, finds examples of "cotlud" in Old/Middle Irish contexts and "codladh" in Early Modern Irish contexts. *Codlatach* is a reasonable adjectival form of *Codladh*; therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering this name as submitted.

Sorcha inghean Dhara mhic Seachnasaigh and Muirgheal inghean Raghailigh mhic Seachnasaigh. Joint badge. Per fess azure and vert, a fret argent within a bordure Or.

Thomas Godefroy. Device. Per fess gules and sable, two griffins addorsed and a Maltese cross argent.

ATLANTIA

Ælfwynn of Boscastle. Name.

Áine inghean uí Fhathaigh. Name.

Alana Urquhart. Name and device. Sable, a rose between three decrescents argent within a bordure argent goutty de sang.

The rose and decrescents are drawn the same size in this emblazon. Please advise the submitter to draw the central rose somewhat larger than the decrescents as befits a primary charge.

There was much discussion amongst Laurel Staff about whether we should, instead, reblazon this submission as *...in pall a rose... between three decrescents...*, and pend this for further research by the College under this modified armorial interpretation. We noted that, based on the commentary, the College did not seem to have difficulty interpreting this emblazon as having a primary charge (rose) between three secondary charges (decrescents). Laurel believes that, in period, a group of four charges in pall would be very rare or not found (unless the charges were on a pall or otherwise forced to that arrangement), even if the charges in pall were all of the same type. In a case where the central charge was a different type, the period interpretation would almost certainly be that the central charge of the different type would be a primary charge drawn small rather than a co-primary charge. Therefore Laurel has elected to approve this submission with an artist's note, rather than pending it.

Alessandra Ruscello. Badge. Per fess wavy azure and Or, an increscent Or and a crab gules.

This armory does have the crab in its default position: "Spiders, turtles, crabs, etc., are all tergiant displayed by default." [Feb 1981, Acc-Atenveldt, Diana the Dreamweaver]

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Sea Dragon.

Aurelia Aurifaber. Household name House Oakenham and badge. Sable, a hammer fesswise and on a bordure argent in cross four oak leaves in orle vert.

Submitted as *House Oakenhammer*, no documentation was provided for *-hammer* or *-hamer* as a deuterotheme. Although the submitter asserts that Ekwall includes several examples of such names, none were cited, nor did an examination of Ekwall and Mills discover any examples. However, both of these works show numerous examples of the deuterotheme *-ham* "homestead,

or village" or *-ham(m)*, "meadow, or enclosed plot." Ekwall, s.n. *Woodham* has *Wodehamme* (ham in/near a wood) in 1370, s.n. *Withyham*, *Withihame* (willow ham) in 1330, and s.n. *Parham*, *Pereham* (ham where pears grow) in 1206. We have, therefore, changed this name to *Oakenham*, a constructed name of similar sound.

The question was raised in commentary how to blazon the leaves. 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]

Charges on a bordure logically have similar properties to those in orle, so these leaves are accurately described as being in orle.

Auric von Regensburg. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a chevron embattled Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron wider and perhaps use fewer and/or larger embattlements.

Bozhana Alexandrova. Name.

Brian Killian the Red. Badge. (Fieldless) A grenade within and conjoined to four crescents conjoined in cross at the points Or.

Cecille de Lorraine. Name and device. Argent, on a chevron between three eagle's heads erased breathing flame azure two swords points to center argent.

Submitted as *Cécile de Lorraine*, the given name was documented from Withycombe as the French form of *Cecilia*. However, Withycombe shows this as the modern French form, not a period form. The documentation showed the form *Cecille* from Aryanhwy ferch Catmael "Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins." We have, therefore, changed the name to *Cecille* to match the submitted documentation.

Please advise the submitter to draw the erasings more boldly.

Constantina Tagarina. Name.

The given name is documented to the 6th or 7th C, while the byname is 14th C. This temporal gap of approximately 700 years is one step from period practice.

Danyel Volker. Name and device. Per pale gules and Or, an axe sable and a chief ermine.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C England and accepted minor changes. While *Volker* is a header form in Reaney and Wilson, s.n. *Fulcher*, none of the dated forms in this work or in Bardsley show the leading *V*. The submitted documentation shows the form *Volker* as a German name. The mixture of English and German is registerable but one step from period practice. As the submitter will not accept major changes, and changing this name to any of the documented Ful- forms is a major change, we are unable to fulfill his request for authenticity.

Declan Mac Dockery. Name and device. Azure, on a cross quarter-pierced Or four acorns bendwise gules, overall two swords in saltire argent.

Originally blazoned as *Checky of nine traits azure and Or, two swords in saltire argent between four acorns bendwise gules*, we have gone with the usual SCA blazon of the cross quarter-pierced, but note that this should also be categorized in the Ordinary as though this were a complex field.

Dubghall mac Griogair. Name.

Duncan Straloth. Name.

Eadan maol. Name.

Submitted as *Eadan maol Cécht*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Irish. No documentation was submitted and none found that the name *Cécht* was used by humans in period; all examples found by the College referred to the demigod Dian Cecht, or to his offspring. Barring evidence that this name was used by humans, it cannot be registered as either a given name or as a patronymic. Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names*, note that Etan is the daughter of Dian Cecht. Therefore, combining the name *Eadan* or *Etan* with a patronymic or other relational byname using the name *Cecht* is presumptuous. Given this issue, and because no evidence was found that the construction "name maol+name" was used in period, we have dropped the element *Cécht*, leaving *Eadan maol*; *maol* is a descriptive byname meaning *bald* or *bare headed*.

Eilionora inghean Uilliam. Name and device. Or, a phoenix, head to sinister, issuant from base gules and in chief three suns sable.

Elizabeth Montague of York. Name.

Guenièvre de Monmarché. Name change from Generys ferch Ednuyed ap Madauc.

Her old name, *Generys ferch Ednuyed ap Madauc*, is retained as an alternate name.

Isolde Corby. Acceptance of transfer of badge from Rhiannon ui Neill. Azure, a decrescent and a gore sinister argent.

Iustinos Ancyrenos. Device. Gules, four mascles conjoined in pale argent.

Jaine Elizabeth Parr. Name change from Jaine the Embroiderer.

Her old name, *Jaine the Embroiderer*, is released.

Jane Alexandria FitzPatrick. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Irish, but allowed no changes. This name is registerable as is, but it is not authentic for 14th C Ireland. Double given names are not found in period Irish naming practices, and they did not come into use in English names until the 16th C. Even then, double given names were rare in English. *Jane FitzPatrick* is a reasonable 14th C Anglo-Irish name.

Karen Larsdatter. Badge. (Fieldless) A strawberry per pale gules and argent capped and slipped vert.

Katherine d'Anjou. Device change. Vert, a fess embattled between three Latin crosses fleury, all within a bordure argent.

Her previous device, *Purple, on a chevron inverted Or three roses purple*, is released.
Please advise the submitter to draw the crosses and the bordure bigger.

Lauretta Wicher. Name.
Nice name!

Lisette la Bergière. Name.

Marryn Blackgroves. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Muriel of Aberdeen. Name and device. Per chevron inverted embattled sable and argent, in pale a sheaf of three needles argent and a fox's mask proper.
Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division with a steeper angle and to draw the charges larger.

{O,}rn gráskeggr. Name and device. Azure semy of hawks striking to sinister, a bordure Or.

Otto Jager. Name and device. Sable, a fess embattled between three Maltese crosses argent.

Rhiannon ui Neill. Transfer of badge to Isolde Corby. Azure, a decrescent and a gore sinister argent.

Roana de Laci. Household name Worshipful Company of Saint Matthias.

While the documentation asserted that "the guild name is modelled on...the many guilds known by the names of their patron saints," no citations of such names were given. The Corpus of Middle English Text, <http://www.hti.umich.edu/c/cme/>, gives several examples of such guild names from the 14th and 15th C, including *Gylde of the holye and blyssed Vyrgyne and martyr Seynt Katryn* in Stamford, *gilda sancti Petri* in Oxeburghe, and *Gilda Sancti Thome Episcopi Cantuariensis* in Lynn. These examples provide the documentation necessary to register this name.

Rodrigo Peregrino de Navarra. Name and device. Argent, on a bend vert between two falcons striking gules, a sword Or.

Rónán mac an Stalcair. Badge. Gules, in pale a skull and a crescent argent.

Please instruct the submitter (as noted in the LoI) to draw the charges larger and the same size as each other.

Rowen the Shiftless. Device change. Gules semy-de-lys Or, a lion couchant argent.

Her previous device, *Per bend sinister Or and gules semy-de-lys Or, in dexter chief a natural leopard's head erased sable*, is released.

Simona dell'Amore. Name change from Ciar inghean uí hEidirsceóil and device change. Sable, an elephant rampant argent.

Submitted as *Simona Dell'Amore*, the preposition in Italian names is typically shown in all lowercase. We have, therefore, changed this name to *Simona dell'Amore*.

Her previous name, *Ciar inghean uí hEidirsceóil*, is released.

Her previous device, *Per pale argent and sable, a besom and a scythe crossed in saltire counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Susanna Schweißguth. Device. Gules, a fret and on a chief Or three leaves bendwise sinister vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the fret correctly with the diagonal stripes being truly bendwise and bendwise sinister.

Teresa de Çaragoça. Name.

Thorgrimr inn kyrrri. Badge. (Fieldless) A lymphad with oars shipped argent, sails set and pennoned sable.

Vladimir Davidovich. Name.

CALONTIR

Aldruth Arkesleve. Name change from holding name James of Riverhold.

Anna Durham. Name.

Chrystopfer Kensor. Device change. Azure, a wolf rampant to sinister argent sustaining a halberd argent hafted Or, a base argent and in chief a ducal coronet Or.

His previous device, *Azure, a wolf rampant to sinister argent sustaining a halberd argent hafted Or, a base argent*, is retained as a badge.

Eric Thorn. Name and device. Or, a tower sable and on a chief vert two sheaves of arrows Or.

Gabriel andvaka Kj{o,}tvason. Name change from Gabriel Ximenez de Malaga.

Submitted as *Gabriel andvaka Kjötvason*, the special character in the patronymic is actually an o-ogonek, not an o-umlaut. We have corrected the transcription to *Gabriel andvaka Kj{o,}tvason*.

His previous name *Gabriel Ximenez de Malaga* is released.

Gabriel andvaka Kj{o,}tvason. Release of badge. Quarterly azure and argent, a cross flory between four crescents counterchanged.

Ichikawa Moromoto. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Marianna da Fiorenza. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun per pale purple and argent, a Lacy knot counterchanged.

Marianna da Fiorenza. Badge. Argent, issuant from chief three chevronels inverted braced and in base three lace bobbins in fess purpure threaded sable.

Willewyn of Three Rivers. Device. Per chevron purpure and sable, a sun issuant from the line of division Or and a decrescent argent.

There was considerable confusion as to whether the miniature emblazon on the Letter of Intent was a per chevron line of division or a point pointed. It should be noted that the LoI's miniature does not match the miniature on the form itself. While the mini-emblazon on the LoI did not accurately represent the submission, the College thought to take the time to consider both possibilities, so it does not need to be pended for further consideration. However, submissions heralds should take care that the minatures match the forms, as the College's ability to anticipate different depictions cannot be relied upon.

DRACHENWALD

Mairghread of Herth. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots orthographies; this is one step from period practice. Talan Gwynek, "A List of Feminine Personal Names in Scottish Records", lists *Margerete* in 1296. If the submitter is interested in a fully Scots form of this name, we recommend *Margerete of Herth*.

EAST

Wolfbrand of the Tiger's Paw. Device reblazon. Argent, a wolf's head caboshed sustaining in its jaws a sword fesswise vert.

This device (registered in July 1985 via East) is being reblazoned from *Argent, a wolf's head caboshed maintaining in its jaws a sword fesswise vert* to more correctly indicate the size of the sword.

LOCHAC

Ælfled æt Otreburne. Name and device. Azure, in pale three otters statant within a bordure embattled argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Ælfled æt Otreburne*, the forms and the documentation showed *Ælfled æt Otreburne*. As the submitted form is the one suggested by Laurel as an appropriate Old English form of this name, we have changed the name back to the spelling on the forms.

The name was a resubmission, but the documentation for the parts of the name was not summarized. It is as necessary to summarize the relevant points of documentation for a resubmission as it is for an original submission. Also, for a resubmission, the reason for the original return as well as the returned name should be included in the summarization. Failure to summarize relevant documentation and return information may be reason for the return if the College is unable or unwilling to supply the missing information.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with Ranald de Balinhard: *Azure, in pale three ferrets courant argent*.

Basil Faulke. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Although the College was able to fill in the blanks, bibliographic details about the UK Public Records Office source were not provided, nor was this information adequately summarized. When providing information from the web, please give the URL where the documentation can be found, as well as the name/title of the web page. In addition, for sources unfamiliar to many members of the College of Arms, provide as much information as possible from the documentation in the summary.

Bran of Lochiel. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Vert, in chevron five mullets of four points argent.

Burnfield, Canton of. Branch name and device. Gules, three piles throughout in point inverted and on a chief argent a laurel wreath vert.

Nice name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the piles all the same width (preferably the narrower one).

Cicilia Lyon. Name and device. Azure, a lion's head cabossed within a double tressure Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Scots. This is a lovely 14th C Scots name!

When citing documentation from Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*, please include the header forms in the summarization. This makes it easier for the commenters to verify documentation. In addition, if the cited source provides dates, the appropriate dates should be included in the summary.

Edmund Alekonner. Name.

Submitted as *Edmund Ale-conner*, the submitter requested authenticity for English language/culture. *Ale-conner* is a post-period spelling for this word. We have changed the spelling to *Edmund Alekonner*, which is dated to 1350 in the OED, s.n. Aleconner.

Eleyne de Comnocke. Name change from Alianor Nic Lawemund and badge. (Fieldless) A mascle quarterly purpure and Or.

The documentation for his name was not adequately summarized. The College kindly filled in the blanks here. However, had they not done so, this inadequate summary would have been reason to return this name.

Her old name, *Alianor Nic Lawemund*, is released.

Isobel le Bretoun. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Isobel le Breton*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th-15th C Anglo-French. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. Brittan, cites a *William Bretonne of Linlescu* or *William le Bretoun* in 1296. Because the given name is already a Scots form, we have changed the spelling of the byname to *le Bretoun* to partially fulfill her request for authenticity.

Kaspar von Helmenstede. Name and device. Sable, eight fleurs-de-lys in annulo bases to center Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Kaspar von Hemnemstede*, both the forms and the documentation list *Kaspar von Helmenstede*. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Hans Bahlow has produced several onomastics works, and a translation of his *Deutsches Namenlexikon : Familien- und Vornamen nach Ursprung und Sinn erklart* is widely used in the SCA. All of these works include the words "German" or "Deutsche" and "Names" or "Namen" in the title. When citing documentation from any work by Bahlow, please include the full name of the work in which the name is found.

The tincture of the fleurs-de-lis was left off the LoI. However, several commenters checked the device for conflict for both argent and Or charges, so we feel it unnecessary to pend this.

Könusch von Eltz. Name and device. Purpure, a catamount sejant guardant argent and three bendlets enhanced ermine.

Leta von Golsar. Name and device. Ermine, a fleur-de-lys purpure and a base azure.

This name combines German and Russian; this is one step from period practice.

Llewelyn ap Dafydd. Device. Sable, a bend raguly Or.

The submitter has letter of permission to conflict with Otto von Graz: *Sable, a bend bretessed between two crosses crosslet fitchy Or.*

Nice device.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Badge change and designation for Worshipful Company of Broiders. Gules, a chevron cotised between three pairs of shears inverted Or.

The designation *Worshipful Company of Broiders* was suggested as the designation for this badge. However, *Broider* is a verb meaning "to embroider." Therefore, it is inappropriate as the descriptive element for a guild name, generic or not. A properly generic descriptor here would be *Company of Broiderers* or *Broiderers Guild*.

Which gets us to the main question -- is *Worshipful Company of X*, where X is a generic descriptive element a generic identifier? The January 1993 coverletter had this to say on the subject "A better term might be "job-description": a simple declaration of the intended use of the badge...So long as the badge is associated with a purely functional name, it's [the name] neither checked for conflict during submission or protected from conflict afterwards." The addition of the adjective *Worshipful* lifts this out of the realm of purely functional, even through the adjective is part of the designator and not part of the descriptive element.

As the default orientation of shears is blades to base, we have reblazoned these (which have their blades pointing up) as *shears inverted*. Please advise the submitter to draw the shears more boldly.

The previous badge, *Gules, two pairs of closed scissors in saltire Or* was associated with the Lochac Needleworker's Guild is released

Nicolas de Villiers. Name and device. Bendy purpure and argent, a bordure ermine.

Quataryna de Montpellier. Name and device. Per pale argent and purpure, in cross four estoiles counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Quataryna de Montpellier*, the forms showed *Quataryna de Montpellier*. *Montpelher* is the modern Occitan name for *Montpellier*. The Medieval Music and Arts Foundation, <http://www.medieval.org>, lists a *Gormonda de Montpelher*, Comte de Foix, as writing a siventens during the age of the troubadours. This is sufficient evidence to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this is an appropriate period name for this place. Therefore, we have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Provençal. No documentation was submitted nor any found for a 16th C spelling of this placename. Therefore, we are unable to say whether this form of the placename is authentic for the 16th C.

Rodri Ysoglaig. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Rhodri Ysoglaig*, the form and documentation both showed *Rodri Ysoglaig*. The submitter also requested authenticity for 12th-14th C Welsh. As the originally submitted form is a lovely Welsh name from his desired period, we have changed the name back to the spelling on the forms.

Stephen Aldred. Name change from Stephen Aldred of Rockley (see RETURNS for device).

His old name, *Stephen Aldred of Rockley*, is released.

Thomasine Lestrangle. Name change from Thomasina l'Estrennere.

Her previous name, *Thomasina l'Estrennere*, is released.

Willehelm von Tannenberg. Device change. Vert, an eagle and on a chief argent, two oak leaves vert.

His previous device, *Vert, an eagle argent and overall on a chevron Or two oak leaves in chevron vert*, is released.

MIDDLE

Alessandra Novella di Brunetto. Name.

Cristen Fynlo. Name.

Emily of Swordcliff. Holding name and badge (see RETURNS for name and PENDS for device). (Fieldless) A wolf's head cabossed per pale vert and sable.

Submitted under the name *Xún Mèi L{iu}*.

Emily of Swordcliff. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head cabossed vert.

This is clear of Wolfbrand of the Tiger's Paw as cited in the LoI. On Wolfbrand's device the sword is clearly co-primary, giving a second CD for number of primary charges in addition to one for the field. Wolfbrand's device has been reblazoned in the East Kingdom section of this letter.

Submitted under the name *Xún Mèi L{iu}*.

Faolán na Cairrce mac Odhráin. Name and device. Vert, a chevron ermine between three crosses flory Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron with fewer ermine spots.

Faolán na Cairrce mac Odhráin. Badge. Vert, a cross fleury Or within a bordure ermine.

Geoffrey de Wigmore. Device. Per pale argent and azure, a griffin within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Iuliana an Einigh inghean Chathail. Name.

Submitted as *Iuliana an Einigh inghean Chatháil*, the documentation cited for the patronymic name did not include the accent. We have, therefore, changed the name to *Iulianā an Einigh inghean Chathail* to match the documentation.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Transfer of heraldic title Aegis Herald to Northshield, Kingdom of.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Transfer of heraldic title Polaris Herald to Northshield, Kingdom of.

Milesent Vibert. Device. Per chevron argent and sable, three mascles counterchanged.

The emblazon on the second copy of this form was too small. As this device involved only black and white and as a member of the Pennsic Consult Staff was kind enough to make a properly sized second copy, we are able to accept this submission.

Please advise the submitter to draw the line of division a bit higher.

Sisúile inghean Fhaoláin. Name.

Uilliam Mear mac Faoláin. Name.

Submitted as *Uilliam Mear mac Fhaoláin*, a name starting with the letter *F* does not lenite when used in a masculine patronymic. We have, therefore, dropped the lenition, leaving *Uilliam Mear mac Faoláin*. The commenters noted that the descriptive byname was changed in kingdom from *Mer*, a Middle Irish Gaelic form, to *Mear*, an Early Modern Irish Gaelic form. While the originally submitted form is registerable, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish language/culture. Because the given name is Early Modern Irish, a later form of the descriptive byname is appropriate here.

The summarization did not make it clear that the submitter was interested in an authentic name. See the May 2004 Cover Letter for information on summarizing the authenticity portion of the names forms.

NORTHSHIELD

Aryanhwy merch Catmael. Badge. (Fieldless) An open book ermine.

A corrected miniature emblazon, showing the ermine spots, was submitted in July. Since conflict checking was not affected by this, the correction can be considered timely and we are able to register this.

Gregor von Keiserberg. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Northshield, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Aegis Herald from Middle, Kingdom of the.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Isendun Herald.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Polaris Herald from Middle, Kingdom of the.

OUTLANDS

Adriana Maria Presley. Device. Sable, on a rose Or seeded and barbed vert, a dragon salient sable.

This is technically clear of Aziza al-Kashani: (*Fieldless*) *A double rose Or, charged with a horse passant sable*. There is one CD for the fieldlessness, and one for type and posture of the tertiary charge.

Please advise the submitter to draw the rose more clearly.

Berold de Gilbert. Name change from Berold Blackwolf de Gilbert.

His old name, *Berold Blackwolf de Gilbert*, is released.

Caer Galen, Barony of. Heraldic title Ray de Soleil Pursuivant.

Submitted as *Rayon de Soleil Pursuivant*, the charge from which the title was drawn was documented as *Ray de Soleil*. We have changed this title to the documented form.

Catherine Beaujeu. Device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, on a cross fleury counterchanged a bezant.

Please advise the submitter to draw the cross wider.

Damiana al-Andalusiyya. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes Spanish and Arabic, which is one step from period practice.

Diana Doria. Name.

There was some question whether the submitted name was in conflict with her legal given name, *Dianne Doria*. The Administrative Handbook III.A.9 says "A small change in the name is sufficient for registration, such as the addition of a syllable or a spelling change that changes the pronunciation. However, a change to spelling without a change in pronunciation is not sufficient." So, if *Dianne* and *Diana* have different pronunciations, then the submitted name may be registered. Most American speakers believe that these two names are pronounced with a different number of syllables; *Diana* having three syllables, while *Dianne* has two. Personal experience has shown that women named *Diana* (Dy-ae-na) tend to become angry when called *Dianne* (Dy-an), showing that the two names are viewed modernly as having distinctly different pronunciations. Therefore, this name is sufficiently different from her legal given name for registration.

Elissent of Unser Hafen. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, an oak tree eradicated, trunk winged, and in chief three mullets of four points argent.

Submitted under the name *Elissent of Silverleaf*.

Faelan mac Cain. Name.

Harold the Elder. Name and device. Or, a bend sinister cotised gules between a bear's head erased and a lymphad sable, flying pennants gules.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the bend considerably wider and the cotises a bit thinner.

Mærwynn of Holme. Name and device. Or, a triskelion of unstrung hunting horns conjoined at the mouthpieces between three roundels one and two gules.

Mærwynn of Holme. Badge. Gules, a triskelion of unstrung hunting horns conjoined at the mouthpieces between three roundels one and two Or.

Mór inghean Chathail. Device change. Or, in pale two tygers passant contourny queue-forgy purple.

His previous device, *Quarterly Or and purple, a fess counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Philippe de Gilbert. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, a palm tree coupé sable between in base two fleurs-de-lys, on a point pointed flory at the point gules, a fleur-de-lys argent.

The letter granting blanket permission states "one countable step different"; thus this blanket permission is for anything one CD away.

Seuilla de Córdoba. Device. Per pale gules and sable, two owls respectant argent and a sun Or.

Thomas Eisenmann. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, in chief a lion dormant argent and in base three mullets of seven points Or.

Tristan de Gilbert. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Many commenters noted that *Gilbert* was documented as a given name, but *de Gilbert* was formed like a placename. Dauzat *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms et prénoms de France*, s.n. *De-*, notes "I, préoisutuib (Nord et Midi) indiquant: l'origine; la relation ou l'appartenance; la filiation". Loosely translation this says, "De-, preposition indicating origin, the relation of an appartenance, filial relationship." Dauzat gives several names following this pattern, including *Defleur*, *Degeorges*, and *Dequillaume*. Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "French Surnames from Paris 1421, 1423, & 1438" also contains examples of this formation, including *de Fleur* and *de Omer*. Therefore, *de Gilbert* follows a period French pattern for forming patronymics.

Wilhelm Altmann. Device. Vert, in pale a crab Or and a sword bendwise ermine.

TRIMARIS

Koppel fun Baurieux. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Cog Herald from Trimaris, Kingdom of.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Cog Herald to Koppel fun Baurieux.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge. Argent, eight flames in annulo bases to center azure.

WEST

Alienor Fitzhenry. Name.

When summarizing documentation from dictionary-format sources, please include header word under which the documentation is found. Also, when summarizing names from Web articles, please include either the full name of the article in the summarization, or include an appropriate cross reference to a bibliography attached to the LoI. All of these items help the commenters double-check documentation.

Catherine de Gray. Badge. (Fieldless) Two mermaids argent, crined, tailed and maintaining between them a Catherine's wheel sable.

Elinora O'Connor. Name and device. Argent, three butterflies azure and a chief vert.

Listed on the LoI as *Elinora O'Connor*, the form had *Eilionora O'Connor*; the *Eilio* was crossed out with *Elin* written in over it. There was no mention of changing the name on the LoI. If a name is changed at the kingdom level, please mention this on the LoI. If a submitter changes a name by scratching out part of the name on the form, please either have the submitter initial the change, or otherwise note this on the form. Both the submitted and the changed form of this name are registerable. In this instance, since we do not know who made the change on the form, we are registering the name as it appears on the LoI.

Elysant atten Oke. Name (see RETURNS for device).

When summarizing names from Web articles, please either include the full name of the article in the summarization, or include an appropriate cross reference to a bibliography attached to the LoI. Doing this helps the commenters double-check documentation.

Isabelle Parlebién. Device. Per saltire sable and purple, an angel statant affronty and a bordure embattled argent.

There appearing to have been no prior default specification for the wing position on an angel, we will follow the stated default from Parker and declare that an angel's wings are *displayed* by default when the angel is affronty.

R{o,}gnvaldr sax. Name and device. Sable, on a bezant a dragon's head coupé contourny gules, in chief a sword fesswise Or.

Submitted as *R{o,}gnvaldr Sax*, descriptive bynames in old Norse are transcribed in all lowercase (see the October 2002 Cover Letter for details). We have changed this name to *R{o,}gnvaldr sax*.

Titus Scipio Germanicus. Name change from Merlin James MacIntyre.

Solin and Salomie's *Repertorium Nominum Gentilium et Cognominum Latino* is not in CoA Administrative Handbook Appendix H, Name Books That Do Not Require Photocopies to Laurel, but no photocopies from this source were included with the submission. If the commenters had not supplied further information about the names documented from this source, we would have been forced to return this name. Please make sure to include photocopies of pages from sources not on the no-photocopy list.

His old name, *Merlin James MacIntyre*, is released.

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:**ÆTHELMEARC**

None.

AN TIR**Johannes von Thun.** Name.

Aural conflict with *Johannes vom Turm*, registered in June 1997. When pronounced properly, the byname *Thun* sounds like "tune" -- as in "a song". Furthermore, several commenters noted that the names looked very similar. Several other potential aural conflicts were called against this name. However, it does not conflict with *John of Thame*, *John Thorn* or *John Donne*; there is enough difference in both sound and appearance to make these clear. Nor does this conflict with the historical friend and patron of Mozart, *Johannes Thun*, who is not important enough to protect.

His armory was registered under the name *Johannes of Midhaven*.

Trystrem Irenfest de Cornwale. Name.

Returned for presumption against the Arthurian hero, *Tristram of Cornwall*. Several of the commenters remarked that this name was a claim to be the legendary hero, violating RfS VI.3, "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered." Though this submission is clear of conflict with the Arthurian hero by addition of the element *Irenfest*, and we know of no evidence that the Arthurian hero Tristram was ever called *Irenfest*, Tristram was a knight of the Round Table and the descriptive byname *Irenfest* 'iron fist' is one that would be appropriate for this knight. Therefore, this name, as a whole, is overly allusive of the Arthurian hero and, therefore, presumptuous. Over alluding to a protected person in a name has long been cause for return. We would drop the locative byname, leaving *Trystrem Irenfest*, but the submitter would not accept major changes.

ANSTEORRA**Enoch Crandall mac Cranon.** Device change. Per pale gules and azure, a crane's head coupé argent.

This conflicts with Ealasaid nic Chlurain (*Fieldless*) *A swan's head erased at the shoulders proper, maintaining a rose gules, barbed, slipped and leaved vert*. There is one CD between these for fieldlessness. The difference between a swan's head and a crane's head is just in the beak, which is not significant enough for the required second CD.

This ruling does not contradict the existing difference given between swans and cranes as entire birds, discussed in detail in the Cover Letter to the November 2003 LoAR. Swans and cranes have very different appearances, are drawn consistently differently in period heraldry, and (per the November 2003 cover letter) may be eligible for substantial difference from each other.

Londinium ad Rubrum Flumen, Shire of. Transfer of branch name and device to Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Per fess azure and gules, a triple-arched bridge and in chief a laurel wreath argent between two piles in point Or.

A transfer conveys ownership. Only the owner of an item can transfer it to another. An active branch owns its branch name and armory. Therefore, the branch name and device in this transfer do not belong to Ansteorra and Ansteorra has no power to give them away. This is sufficient grounds for return.

The Ordinary and Armonial incorrectly listed the shire name and device as being registered via Ansteorra but a review of the November 1981 LoAR shows that it was in fact registered via Atenveldt. Morsulus has corrected the kingdom of registration in the database.

Magdalea Mac an Ghabhann. Name.

This name combines a feminine given name with a Gaelic masculine patronymic byname. Gaelic patronymic bynames are literal; the particle *mac* means "son" and is used only with masculine given names. The particle *inghean* or *ingen* means "daughter" and is used with feminine names. An appropriate feminine form of the byname is *inghean an Gabhann*. Although conceptually the change of particle from *mac* to *inghean* is minor, it significantly changes the sound and appearance of the name, which are the hallmarks of a major change. As the submitter will not accept major changes, this name must be returned.

In addition, there was a fixable problem with the given name. The summarization said that the given name *Magdalea* was the name of the learned woman from Erasmus's dialogue *The Abbot and the Learned Lady* (*Abbatis et eruditae*). However, the photocopy provided by the submitter as well as all other references to this work found by the College show the name of the Learned Lady as *Magdalia*. Barring documentation of the spelling *Magdalea*, that form is not registerable. However, the spelling *Magdalia* is a Latin name found in a well-known 16th C literary work distributed on the Continent and in England. Therefore, *Magdalia* is registerable in contexts where an English given name is registerable.

When summarizing documentation for a name found in a work of period literature, especially one that is unfamiliar to many members of the College of Arms, more information than usual is needed. Publication information or a Web page on which the work is found must be included, as well as a quote from the work itself showing the context in which the name is found. This is necessary for the commenters to determine whether an unfamiliar or unusual name appears in the appropriate grammatical case and, in some cases, whether it is an allegorical name or used by a human character.

Marguerite du Bois. Name.

This submitter's name, *Marguerite du Bois*, was registered to her in May 2004.

ATENVELDT

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

Commentary from the College of Arms overwhelmingly indicated that this combination of multiple bends and bordure is excessive counterchanging. The following precedents are relevant:

It was not unusual for barry or paly fields in period to be drawn with an odd number of traits (which we'd blazon as bars or palets); see, for example, the arms of Mouton (Multon, Moleton) found both as Barry argent and gules. and Argent, three bars gules. (Dictionary of British Arms, Volume 1, pp 59, 88; Foster, p.145) and the arms of von Rosenberg, whose Per fess field has in base either three bends or bendy depending upon the artist's whim (Siebmacher, p. 8; Neubecker and Rentzmann, p. 290). Even when the distinction is worth blazoning, it's worth no difference. [Dec 1997, Ret-Atlantia, Aron Nied{z' }wied{z' }]

[*Bendy sinister vert and Or, a hawk striking countourny argent a bordure counterchanged*] The commentary from the College of Arms overwhelmingly indicated that the combination of bendy sinister and bordure is excessive counterchanging. In general, we would like to see documentation for any charge counterchanged over a multiply divided field, such as barry or gyronny. [Tvorimir Danilov, 08/01, R-An Tir]

As three bends are equivalent to a bendy field and bordures cannot be counterchanged across a bendy field, counterchanging a bordure over three bends is excessive. Lacking documentation for counterchanging a bordure across three or more ordinaries in period armory, this must be returned.

Melissa the Poulteress. Name change from Gabrielle de Benon.

The summarization stated that the submitter's legal given name is *Melissa*; however, no documentation was supplied supporting this claim. This means that the name *Melissa* must be documented to be registered. The LoI documented this name from ancient and early medieval Greece. However, Greek/English combinations were ruled unregistrable in January 2003: "No evidence was presented that England and the Byzantine Empire had significant contact in period. Lacking such evidence, a name mixing English and Byzantine Greek is not registrable." The name *Melissa* appears in the 16th C Italian poem *Orlando Furioso*. Unfortunately, the *Melissa* in *Orlando Furioso* is a fairy, not a human. Precedent of February 1999 says for a literary name to be registrable "it has to be a name of a human being in the story. God/dess, elf, dwarf, etc. names aren't usable."

Some questions were raised whether the byname *Poulteress* was registrable. The OED dates *poulteress* to 1723. However, the OED s.n. *-ess* says, "By writers of the 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in *-ess* were formed very freely." The OED shows a large number of such names prior to 1600, most towards the end of the 16th C. Examples include *laundresse* 1550, *cokysse/Cookesse* 1459/1552, *poetess* 1530, and *presbyteresse* 1546 (we note this denotes the wife of a presbyter or priest). Given this pattern, *Poulteress* should be registrable, even though there are no dated examples prior to 1732.

Her armory was registered under the name *Gabrielle de Benon*.

Mikolaj B{e,}kart. Name.

Although the cited Web site shows that *B{e,}kart* is a modern Polish word meaning "bastard", no documentation was provided and none found to suggest that the word *B{e,}kart* was used as a byname in period, that it follows a pattern found in descriptive Polish bynames in period, or that it is even a period word. Barring such documentation, this byname is not registrable.

Although not reason for return, Nebuly points out a few minor problems with the given name which the submitter may want to consider:

The standard modern spelling for the given name is actually *Miko{l/}aj* (note the l-slash). From the numerous citations in the SSNO (s.n. *Miko{l/}aj*), it appears that *Micolay* was the standard period spelling until 1450. There is a 1479 citation of *Mykolayem* (in a non-nominative case), which would justify the use of a *k* in the name. However, I find no evidence for spellings with a final *-j* in period.

Orion Storm Bruin. Device. Per fess azure and vert, on a bend cotised between a bear passant and a heart Or, four goutts inverted palewise gules.

The gouttes as drawn are not identifiable as such; making them palewise and inverted on the narrow bend reduces their identifiability past the breaking point. This is in itself cause for return.

Furthermore, this device is overly complex. Several commenters argued that the complexity count of this device should include the bend and its cotises as separate charge types. This is not the case, given that period blazons often used the descriptions *a bend cotised* and *a bend between two bendlets* interchangeably to describe the same armory. But while the complexity count is only eight, that does not necessarily help, in accordance with precedent:

[Returning *Per pale argent and vert, a thistle and a drawn bow reversed and nocked with an arrow counterchanged, on a chief gules three goblets Or*] However, because the "complexity count" of types + tinctures is a rule of thumb, rather than a hard and fast rule, it doesn't strictly matter whether we decide that the number of tinctures and charges in the design adds to nine (counting the bow and the arrow separately) or eight (counting the bow and arrow together as a "bow and arrow") charge. Inspection of this armory shows that it has "crossed over the line" for allowable complexity, and must be returned. [Sep 2003, Ret-Caid, Brian McRay]

Likewise, in the present case it doesn't strictly matter whether we total the number of tinctures and charge types as nine (counting the cotises separate from the bend) or eight (counting bend and cotises as the same type). Inspection of the present submission shows that it too has "crossed over the line" and must be returned.

Wilhelm Ludwig von Rabeslautern. Name (see PENDS for device).

No documentation was submitted and none found of a pattern of usage for the deuterotheme *-lautern*. Although the documentation included the period placename *Kaiserslautern*, this was the sole example of this usage located so far. This does not support a pattern, nor does it support givenname+*lautern* as a byname or placename pattern. We would change the byname to *von Lautern*, but the submitter will not accept major changes.

His device is pended under the holding name *William of Tir Ysgithr*.

Wilhelm Zugspitzer. Name.

No evidence was submitted and none found that German locative bynames were formed from the names of mountains in period. While we note *Berg* was used as a topographic byname, this is not the same as using the name of a specific mountain to form a byname. Furthermore, no documentation was presented and none found that *Zugspitz* was the name for this mountain in period. To register *Zugspitzer*, we would need documentation of both the specific mountain name and the pattern of forming

bynames from names of mountains. If such documentation were presented, we note that *Zugspitzer* would be the expected form for this byname.

ATLANTIA

Angus Ó Coileáin. Device. Per saltire Or and gules, in pale two thistles slipped and in fess two lions combattant, all counterchanged. The charges in pale were not identifiable as thistles; it is returned for a redraw.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Kanatatsu Herald.

As with Japanese place-names, a Japanese heraldic title falls outside the defined scope of the Society. Laurel said this in June 1994 in returning the Shire of Ryuugatani, and it holds true in this case as well:

...a Japanese place-name does not appear to fall within the defined scope of the Society, which is pre-17th Century Western culture (RfS I.1. See also "Scope of the Society: Period and Culture" in the Organizational Handbook, pp. 74-75). "Its domain includes Europe and areas that had contact with Europe during this period." (RfS I.1.) It was noted that while there was clearly some contact in very late period between Europe and Japan, and evidence that some few Japanese actually visited Europe, the contact between Europe and Japan was not great enough to justify a Japanese place-name in pre-17th C. Europe.

Marryn Blackgroves. Device. Per pale purple and sable, a unicorn's head coupé argent armed Or within a bordure wavy argent semy of oak leaves sable.

As drawn, the oak leaves on the bordure lack a consistently reproducible orientation, thus violating RfS VII.7.b, Reconstruction Requirement. Consensus of the commentary was that the leaves are not in an explicitly blazonable orientation, nor are they "following the bordure", which would be considered an unblazoned variant of the default (palewise) orientation.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the bordure thicker and the unicorn's horn larger.

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

The group has only addressed one of the style issues raised in the previous return in November 2002, which read in part: "Please advise the submitters, on resubmission, to draw the laurel wreath so that it is round and has only a small gap, or no gap at all, between the tips of the branches." This laurel wreath is identical to that found on the previously returned emblazon; it needs to be redrawn according to the guidelines set forth in the previous return.

Olaf Wulfbrandt. Household name Haus Gebrochen Brücke and badge. (Fieldless) A castle fractured palewise gules.

No documentation was provided and none found that this household name followed a German naming pattern for a group of people. The name was justified as a housename. However, as Orle notes, housenames are typically derived from objects with common names painted on a house: "German house names follow the pattern of animals, trees, plants, a couple of mythical creatures and some common objects like sack, bucket, pot, star, or plow. Most are plants or animals." Neither Brechenmacher nor Bahlow's *German Names* show any surnames using *Gebrochen*, (broken).

This badge conflicts with Edwin FitzLloyd: *Ermine, chaussé raguly vert, a tower gules*. There is a CD for the field, but nothing for type between a tower and a castle. This was originally blazoned as a *single-arched bridge*, but as drawn this is far closer to a castle than a bridge. We decline to rule on whether fracturing a building constitutes making it two disjoint charges (which would be unacceptable on a fieldless badge).

CALONTIR

Beatrice da Palermo. Device. Per pale azure and argent, a gendy flower and on a chief two greyhounds courant, all counterchanged.

The *gendy flower* is no longer registerable:

[Returning *Vert, semy of gendy flowers Or, a tower argent*] There has been only one registration of a gendy flower, and that was in 1979. Therefore, before I am willing to register the charge again, I need proof that either it is a reasonable heraldic charge or that Gethyn can register it under the grandfather clause, i.e. that Gethyn is a close relative of Alma Tea av Telemark. [Nov 1999, Ret-Atenveldt, Gethyn Tal mab Cadwygaun]

This is directly applicable to the present submission. No evidence has been presented that the gendy flower is a reasonable heraldic charge, or that this submitter is entitled to use it by the grandfather clause. Therefore, this must be returned.

Erik Erikson the Scout. Badge. Per pale ermine and Or, on a flame gules a pheon inverted Or.

This conflicts with a badge of Malgar Thorvik: (*Fieldless*) *On a flame gules, a round buckle, pin to chief, Or*. There is a CD for the field, but none for type only of the tertiary charge on a flame.

Gotfridus von Schwaben. Badge. (Fieldless) A double-headed eagle per pale gules and Or ermined vert.

This is being returned for a redraw. As drawn, the ermine spots are so small as to be almost completely unrecognizable by themselves. When combined with the internal details on the eagle they disappear entirely. The ermine spots need to be considerably fewer and larger.

This is technically clear of Iosef Braun: (*Fieldless*) *An eagle per pale gules and Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness and another for tincture of half the charge (*Or to Or ermined vert*). Had the ermine spots been drawn so as to be readily identifiable, the absence of conflict would have been more obvious.

Ichikawa Moromoto. Device. Sable, on a hawk's bell argent a quatrefoil sable.

This is being returned for a redraw; the charge was not identifiable as a hawk's bell.

Ichikawa Moromoto. Badge. Argent, on a hawk's bell sable a quatrefoil argent.

This is being returned for a redraw; the charge was not identifiable as a hawk's bell.

Jacqueline de Meux. Badge. Or, a cinquefoil purple, a bordure azure.

This conflicts with Barabara atte Rose: *Or, a rose purpure, a bordure sable*. There is one CD for the tincture of the bordure, but nothing for type between a rose and a cinquefoil.

DRACHENWALD

Fionnghuala inghen ui Chonchobhair. Device. Gules, on a sun argent a falcon its dexter wing disclosed sable, and in chief a coronet argent.

This conflicts with Conroy der Rote: *Gules, on a sun argent, a falcon's leg couped a-la-quoise proper*. There is one CD for adding the coronet. As suns are not suitable charges for the purpose of RfS X.4.j.ii, a second CD must come via X.4.j.i for two or more changes to the tertiary charge group. A visual inspection of Conroy's device shows the leg to be effectively *per fess sable and gules*, so the difference between the tertiary charges is type of all and tincture of half. This is not sufficient for a CD.

As drawn, the coronet in chief appears to have groups of three leaves emerging at regular intervals. This is insufficiently distinct from a standard *ducal coronet* to be registerable to anyone not of ducal rank. No evidence was presented that the submitter holds such a rank in the Society, so per RfS XI.1 (Reserved Charges) this is a cause for returned: "Symbols reserved or required solely inside the Society may only be registered to those entitled to the status associated with those symbols."

EAST

None.

LOCHAC

Basil Faulke. Device. Sable, three towers conjoined in pall and a bordure argent.

The center area in between the towers should not be colored in as if it were part of the towers. Doing so rendered the charge(s) unidentifiable.

Bran of Lochiel. Household name House Lochiel.

This is presumptuous of the title of the Chief of Clan Cameron, which according to the submitter's own documentation is *Lochiel*. This name implies that the submitter is head of the real-world *Clan Cameron* and so violates RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank", which states, "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous."

Isobel le Bretoun. Device. Per fess counter-ermine and gules, in base an ermine dormant argent.

The beast was not identifiable as an ermine or other mustelid. Commentary in the College and at the meeting almost invariably confused it with either a dog or a cat. The specific problems noted were the length of the legs and the shape of the head and neck.

Sancha da Sylva. Device. Per fess indented azure and counter-ermine.

This has a low-contrast complex line of division using two colors. The following precedent is relevant:

[Returning *Per chevron wavy sable and azure, a decrescent, an increscent, and a sea-griffin argent*] The contrast between the two halves of the field is so low that the line of division is not distinguishable. Past Laurels have returned extremely low-contrast lines of division even when there is not an overall charge (for an example, see the return of Isabel d'Avignon's device, June 1997 LoAR). [Oct 1999, Ret-Meridies, Anastasiia Novgorodskaiia]

Likewise, azure and counter-ermine do not have sufficient contrast to allow them to be used as the tinctures on either side of a divided field with a complex line of division, even when there is no overall charge.

In addition, as drawn the line of division is too high, blurring the distinction between a *per fess indented* line of division and a *chief indented*.

Stephen Aldred. Device change. Per chevron abased vert and argent, a dragon passant argent and a hunting horn reversed gules.

The line of division is much too low to be *per chevron*, and too high to be a *point pointed*. We note that this line of division does not match the one on his currently registered device, and as such the Grandfather Clause does not apply.

MIDDLE

Margyt Withycombe. Device. Purpure, a horse's head bendwise coupé, in canton a mullet argent.

The two color copies of this form do not match. On one the field is clearly purpure (if a bit on the reddish side). On the other, the field is unmistakably azure. (This appears to be the result of color printing and color photocopying.) The discrepancy between the forms requires an administrative return, as a complete set of paperwork has not been received by Laurel. AH IV.C states "No submission, including any resubmission, appeal, change or release of a protected item, etc., shall be considered for registration until a complete set of paperwork is provided to the appropriate heraldic officer." This submission cannot be considered as it stands, and is likewise not eligible for the Grandfather Clause.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Device for the Tanist. Argent, a pale gules, overall a dragon passant vert, in chief an ancient crown Or within a laurel wreath proper, overall a label of three points sable.

There are two independent causes for return of this armory.

This device violates RfS XI.1, Reserved Charges: "For example, individuals may not place laurel wreaths on their armory, while only those who are royal peers may use the insignia of those ranks." Longstanding precedent forbids the use of these items in armory for heirs: "I returned the original arms of the Crown Prince (Calontir differenced by a label) with a certain amount of regret. If there were to be any exception to the rule that a laurel wreath may be used only in the arms of an SCA branch, that would be it." [Baldwin of Erebor, 10 Mar 85, p.4] That same precedent went on to state: "I do not, however,

consider it inappropriate for a Crown Prince to bear the arms of the King differenced by a label. This seems to me a valid form of display of the royal arms, and it appears to be consistent with our existing policies." As the heir to a throne is not necessarily a royal peer, the heir's armory may not use the coronet either.

Also, we no longer register independent devices for consorts and heirs. As announced in the December 2003 Cover Letter, the last month for registering such devices was July 2004. As this Letter of Intent was dated in April, it could not be considered until August, the month after the cutoff.

We point to the period practice of using a badge to represent the individual as distinct from the kingdom and look forward to the registration of a badge for the use of the Tanist.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Device for the Tanist's Consort. Argent, a pale gules, overall a dragon passant vert, in chief an ancient crown Or within a chaplet of roses proper, overall a label of three points sable.

There are two independent causes for return of this armory.

This device violates RfS XI.1, Reserved Charges: "For example, individuals may not place laurel wreaths on their armory, while only those who are royal peers may use the insignia of those ranks." Longstanding precedent forbids the use of these items in armory for heirs: "I returned the original arms of the Crown Prince (Calontir differenced by a label) with a certain amount of regret. If there were to be any exception to the rule that a laurel wreath may be used only in the arms of an SCA branch, that would be it." [Baldwin of Erebor, 10 Mar 85, p.4] That same precedent went on to state: "I do not, however, consider it inappropriate for a Crown Prince to bear the arms of the King differenced by a label. This seems to me a valid form of display of the royal arms, and it appears to be consistent with our existing policies." As the heir to a throne is not necessarily a royal peer, nor a member of the Order of the Rose, the heir's armory may not use these restricted charges.

Also, we no longer register independent devices for consorts and heirs. As announced in the December 2003 Cover Letter, the last month for registering such devices was July 2004. As this Letter of Intent was dated in April, it could not be considered until August, the month after the cutoff.

We point to the period practice of using a badge to represent the individual as distinct from the kingdom and look forward to the registration of a badge for the use of the Tanist's Consort.

Xún Mèi L{iu}. Name (see PENDS for device).

This submission uses diacritical marks when transliterating Chinese characters; this practice was declared unregistrable in June, 2003:

Submitted as *Lán Yǐng*, we have removed the accent from the byname. Pinyin and Wade-Giles are the two main systems for transliterating Chinese names using the Roman alphabet. Golden Pillar provided information regarding the accents and diacritical marks used in these transliteration systems:

First, Yin strongly recommends that Pelican and Laurel not register accent marks, or most other diacritical marks, with Chinese names. In Pinyin, and in many Wade-Giles, Romanizations, these marks are, in some sense, similar to the marks in deFelice, providing pronunciation information without being part of the actual characters in the name. With a few exceptions in Wade-Giles, the marks are one of two modern methods for conveying pronunciation tones, and the other method (numbers at the end of each syllable) is much more common. Further, both numbers and marks are most frequently omitted when Romanizing Chinese characters for Western readers from the general public. Please note that, if accent and diacritical marks are registered in Romanized Chinese names, then the much more common number-at-end-of-syllable should be likewise registerable. (By the way, if the number convention is registerable, this name would more frequently be Romanized as *Lan2 Yǐng1* than as *Lán Yǐng*).

Given this information, we will omit diacritical marks and tonal indicators (numbers at the end of each syllable) when registering Chinese names. We have changed *Lán* to *Lan* in this name to remove the accent, which is used as a pronunciation indicator.

As the submitter will allow no changes, we cannot remove the diacritical marks from her name.

Although a name transliterated as *Xun Mei Li* is registerable, it would not have the submitter's desired meaning *dark texture*. Octofoil explains:

A feminine, medieval given name, with meaning *dark texture*, is more problematical, regardless of the name's sound or native written characters. Yin was not able to find the name itself, or enough examples to indicate that a name with such a meaning is consistent with period Chinese practice. Yin's lists-to-date of medieval, feminine, Chinese names includes 94 period, historical names for which she has Chinese characters and translations, and 45 period fictional names, for which she has translations [Putman, pp 8-20, 23-27]. The lists include several names referring to colors or to *light*, no names referring to *dark*, and only one name referring to a dark color. The one dark-color name, used by a 2nd century singer, means *Black Cicada* and refers a species of singing insect. Yin's lists do not include any name with a word like *texture*, but there are several names referring to *silk*, as a fabric, texture, or metaphor. Yin is also aware of several 19th and 20th Century feminine names that referred to textures such as *smooth* and *soft*, but they do not support a period name and their meanings are more specific than the submitter's desired name. Yin's failure might reflect the comparatively few period, feminine names Yin has found. However, the names she has found to date cover a reasonable range of given name patterns. "Composed of one or two syllables, feminine ming [formal names] and tzu [stle/use names] typically referred to non-masculine, beautiful and/or precious objects, which could be animate or inanimate. Alternatively, typical feminine ming and tzu referred to traits that would be desirable in a woman as a mate, daughter, or sister." [Putman, p.6]. The few exceptions appear to refer to an auspicious event in the family's or bearer's history, to an impressive achievement by the bearer, or to a physical trait parents hope bearer improves (for example, *strength* when their girl is typically ill). A name meaning *dark texture* does not appear to follow any of these patterns. Further, in the time available Yin was unable to find any period, masculine name whose meaning included a word like *texture*.

However, in the SCA a Chinese name is currently registered in one of its Romanized forms, rather than with its written Chinese characters, or with any requirement to identify them. Registering one name protects all others that would be Romanized the same way, no matter how truly different and distinct those names would be in China. Chinese characters and/or their meaning are only relevant if one is trying to demonstrate that a constructed name is consistent with period practice. Due to this practice and the many homophones in the Chinese language, it is possible to document and register a name that is Romanized as *Hsün Mei Li* [*Xun Mei Li*], but which is spelled differently in Chinese (uses different Chinese characters) and therefore has a different meaning.

Her badges have been registered and device pended under the holding name *Emily of Swordcliff*.

NORTHSHIELD

Gregor von Keiserberg. Device. Sable, a human skull argent enflamed proper and a bordure embattled Or.

The skull is not enflamed; it appears to have wolf's teeth issuing from it all around, alternating Or and pink. This is not identifiable as anything blazonable.

Also, the emblazons on the forms were 4 inches wide and 4.7 inches tall, well short of the sizes specified in the Administrative Handbook.

OUTLANDS

Damiana al-Andalusiyya. Device. Gules, a Latin cross clechy and a bordure rayonny Or.

The line of the bordure is not rayonny; it appears to be somewhere between indented, invected, engrailed, rayonny, and the non-period line of division *wavy-crested*.

Elissent of Silverleaf. Name.

The byname, *of Silverleaf*, is not consistent with period English placename patterns. A search through Mills, *A Dictionary of English Placenames* shows one example of a placename using the word *leaf*; *Whyteleaf* dated to 1839. Without documentation that the theme *leaf* was used in period English placenames, it cannot be registered as part of a constructed English placename. The submitted documentation supports the nickname *Silverleaf*. To change the byname from a locative to a nickname, we would drop the preposition *of*. However, the submitter will not accept changes.

Her device was registered under the holding name *Elissent of Unser Hafen*.

Tristan de Gilbert. Device. Argent, a palm tree couped sable and two vols, on a point pointed fleury gules a vol argent.

This is being returned for a redraw. The point pointed is too large, issuing from too high up the sides of the shield. Note that of the various devices with which the submitter has permission to conflict, the two for which we could get emblazons have points that are significantly smaller.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Berold de Gilbert (whose name change appears earlier on this letter), *Argent, a palm tree couped sable and in base between two Latin crosses fourchy, on a point entee fleury gules, a Latin cross fourchy argent*, and with Roger de Gilbert, *Argent, a palm tree couped sable and two roses proper one and two, on a point pointed fleury gules a rose argent barbed and seeded proper*; it is one CD away from the device (*Argent, a palm tree couped sable between in base two fleurs-de-lys, on a point pointed flory at the point gules, a fleur-de-lys argent*) of Philippe de Gilbert, whose blanket letter of permission to conflict likewise appears earlier in this letter.

TRIMARIS

Ysabeau Marie d'Auvergne. Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys azure.

This conflicts with Elwyn of Snow Hill: *Per chevron azure, ermined argent, and argent, in base a fleur-de-lis azure*. There is one CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for placement of the fleur-de-lis against a fieldless badge; even against a fielded badge there would be nothing for placement, as Elwyn's fleur-de-lis was forced to base by the field.

The form on which this badge was submitted has a roundel whose diameter is considerably smaller than the 5 inches specified by the Administrative Handbook. This appears to be a result of overreduction of the form during photocopying. Please advise the submitter to use a properly sized form on any resubmission.

WEST

Elysant atten Oke. Device. Gules, a tree blasted and eradicated and on a chief nebuly argent, four acorns gules.

The line of division on the chief appears halfway between *nebuly* and *dovetailed/embattled*, between which there is a CD. Since it blurs the distinction, this must be returned for a redraw. Furthermore, the emblazon form was too small, being 5.35 inches tall.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

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

William of Tir Ysgithr. Holding name and device. Or, a vol sable and a bordure gules.

Orle pointed out a possible conflict against William Guiscard (March 1989): *Or, a pair of bat's wings, conjoined and displayed, sable within a bordure countercompony vert and argent*, with one CD for tincture of the bordure but none for type of wing, citing precedent: "[a winged serpent vs a bat-winged tree python] The change to the type of wings is too slight to count for the necessary second. [i.e. there is not a significant difference between a bird-winged and a bat-winged creature.] (Onuphrius Dru Overende, 1/95 p. 14)"

However, here the charge is only the wings. We are pending this device to allow the College to provide research and commentary on the difference between bat wings and bird wings as standalone charges.

This item was originally number 29 on the Atenveldt April 20, 2004 Letter of Intent under the name *Wilhelm Ludwig von Rabeslautern*.

MIDDLE

Emily of Swordcliff. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a wolf's head cabossed per pale argent and vert.

The wolf's head is demonstrably not *per pale argent and sable* as stated on the LoI. This is being pended to the May 2005 meeting for conflict checking under the correct tinctures.

This item was originally number 15 on the Middle April 12, 2004 Letter of Intent under the name *Xún Mèi L{iu}*.

- *Explicit* -