

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**AN TIR**

Aine Paixdecoeur. Reblazon of device. Or, a natural whale naiant to sinister base sable between two bendlets wavy all between two roses vert seeded Or.

The whale was originally blazoned a *sperm whale*. The submitter contacted the College of Arms and indicated that the blazon was not acceptable; it was reblazoned simply as a *whale* on the Errata letter of 02/2005. We would have changed it back to a *sperm whale*, but for the submitter's preference. However, a *whale* with no other modifiers indicates a heraldic monster, which this is not. Therefore we have reblazoned it as a *natural whale*.

Armatus Kamateros. Name and badge. Azure, a cross potent argent between six mullets of eight points in annulo Or.

The submitter requested an authentic 10th C Byzantine name, but accepted no changes. Although the name *Armatus* is found in a list of Byzantine names, the source for that list tends to normalize and Latinize the names. AHM Jones, *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire, A.D. 527-641* vol III, shows an example from a Greek inscription from 575/576 from Thrace; the spelling in the transcription would usually be transcribed as *Armatos*. If the submitter is interested in an fully Greek name, we suggest this spelling.

Please advise the submitter to draw the cross larger, as befits a primary charge.

Ása Starradóttir. Device. Argent, a reindeer salient contourny sable and on a chief gules three coronets argent.

The submitter is a duchess and thus entitled to display the coronets.

Ashley Little. Name and device. Per pale Or and argent, in pale a crow displayed head to sinister sable perched atop an annulet gules.

The name *Ashley* is the submitter's legal given name.

Avacal, Principality of. Reblazon of badge for the Champion of Arts and Sciences. Quarterly argent and Or, an eagle's claw conjoined to a sinister wing gules sustaining a candle sable enflamed gules.

Originally registered 03/2000 and blazoned as *Quarterly argent and Or, a winged eagle's claw gules sustaining a candle sable enflamed gules*, that blazon would give it two wings, while the emblazon shows only one.

Avacal, Principality of. Reblazon of badge. Quarterly argent and Or, an eagle's claw conjoined to a sinister wing gules sustaining a glove sable.

Originally registered 03/2000 and blazoned as *Quarterly argent and Or, a winged eagle's claw gules sustaining a glove sable*, that blazon would give it two wings, while the emblazon shows only one.

Avacal, Principality of. Reblazon of badge. Quarterly argent and Or, an eagle's claw conjoined to a sinister wing gules sustaining a sword sable.

Originally registered 03/2000 and blazoned as *Quarterly argent and Or, a winged eagle's claw gules sustaining a sword sable*, that blazon would give it two wings, while the emblazon shows only one.

Avacal, Principality of. Reblazon of badge. Quarterly argent and Or, an eagle's claw conjoined to a sinister wing gules sustaining an arrow inverted sable.

Originally registered 03/2000 and blazoned as *Quarterly argent and Or, a winged eagle's claw gules sustaining an arrow inverted sable*, that blazon would give it two wings, while the emblazon shows only one.

Baltasar Cordero. Name and device. Or, a pheon bendwise sinister inverted and on a bordure gules five shuttles Or.

Nice name!

Originally blazoned as *boat shuttles*, a boat shuttle is the default heraldic shuttle. It is a period heraldic charge; the Worshipful Company of Weavers used these shuttles in 1490.

Beatriz Tejedora. Name and device. Gules, a shuttle palewise Or and a bordure Or semy of pheons bendwise sinister inverted gules.

Originally blazoned as *boat shuttles*, a boat shuttle is the default heraldic shuttle. It is a period heraldic charge; the Worshipful Company of Weavers used these shuttles in 1490.

Branwen Miles. Name.

The given name, *Branwen*, is SCA-compatible.

The submitter requested authenticity for Welsh language/culture. However, we have found no examples of the given name used for humans in period, and the byname is documented as an English byname. This means that we are unable to make it authentic as the submitter requested.

Crickstow-on-Sea, Port of. Device. Or, on a pale between two laurel wreaths azure a beacon Or enflamed proper.

Nice device!

Ekarius von Magdeburg. Name.

Fionnghuala of Anglesey. Name and device. Per chevron sable and gules, two mullets of eight points elongated to base and a swan naiant wings addorsed argent.

Submitted as *Fionnuala of Anglesey*, *Fionnuala* is a Modern Irish Gaelic (post-1700) form of the name *Fionnghuala*. Explicitly modern forms of Gaelic names are not registerable. The Early Modern Gaelic form *Fionnghuala* is found in several 14th C

entries for the *Annals of the Four Masters*. We have changed the name to *Fionnghuala of Anglesey* in order to register it. As registered, this name combines Gaelic and English; this is one step from period practice.

The swan is cut off at the water line; this is unusual but acceptable. Please instruct the submitter to not draw the neck overlaying the back wing; this will also decrease the appearance of trian aspect.

Giovanni Orseolo. Name and device. Argent, a thistle proper between in pale two crocodiles statant in annulo vert.

The question arose whether *Giovanni Orseolo*, son of Pietro Orseolo II, Doge of Venice, was important enough to protect. He is not. First, he does not have his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Second, while he was married to a niece of the Emperor of Byzantium, he was not, himself, an emperor of Byzantium. The description of the wedding describes how the couple was crowned by the Emperor and the Patriarch. However, setting crowns on the heads of the couple was at that time and is now a standard part of the Eastern Orthodox wedding ceremony; what is described in such passages is that part of the ceremony. Nor was Giovanni a Doge of Venice. Given that he was not a sovereign, no arguments are made that he was otherwise important or influential, and as he does not have his own entry in Britannica, he is not important enough to protect.

Please advise the submitter to draw the thistle larger and the crocodiles smaller.

When animals are *in annulo* they are not given arrangement difference from other animals which are also *in annulo*. Thus, *in pale two crocodiles statant in annulo* would thus not be considered heraldically different from *in fess two crocodiles statant in annulo*. Therefore, explicit blazon of the arrangement of animals in annulo is optional. Here we have elected to retain the *in pale* blazon provided by the submitter in order that a reconstructed emblazon will more closely match the submitted emblazon.

Grimon de Beaujolais. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In fess a dragon's jambe inverted conjoined to a dragon's sinister wing Or.

Originally registered 09/1999 and blazoned as (*Fieldless*) *In fess a dragon's jambe inverted issuant from a dragon's wing Or*, the wing is a *sinister* wing.

Huszar Ferenc. Reblazon of device. Purpure, an antelope springing and on a chief Or three awls points to base purpure.

Originally registered 05/1998 and blazoned as *Purpure, an antelope springing and on a chief Or three awls purpure*, this has been reblazoned to indicate the orientation of the awls as there is no default orientation for an awl.

Isolda Throkmorton de Foxley. Name change from Isrið in glaða.

Submitted as *Isolda Throkmorton of Foxley*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C England. The documentation shows the locative as *de Foxley* in the 14th C. Also, at that time double surnames are vanishingly rare and are usually a locative and a patronymic or descriptive, rather than two bynames of location as in this name. Either *Isolda Throkmorton* or *Isolda de Foxley* would be a reasonable 14th C English name, but the combination yields a name more likely for the 16th C. However, as the submitter will not accept major changes, we cannot drop one of the bynames to fulfill her request for authenticity. We have changed the name to *Isolda Throkmorton de Foxley* to match the documentation.

Her old name, *Isrð in glaða*, is retained as an alternate name.

Katerine Martel. Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of nine points argent, in pale a crescent azure and a pawprint vert.

Lucrezia da Carrara. Name.

Marina la Pica. Device. Purpure semy of quatrefoils Or, a sea-pithon displayed argent.

Patrekr Kórason. Device. Per pale sable and gules, a plate between in fess two snakes glissant palewise argent.

Robert Gunn. Name.

Nice name!

Tausius Valgas. Device. Per chevron purpure and argent, in base a ragged staff sable.

Tausius Valgas. Badge. (Fieldless) A ragged staff sable.

This is clear of Stephen de Huyn's badge for the Company of Saint Jude, *Per pale azure and argent, a club sable*. There is a CD between a club and a ragged staff and a second CD for fieldlessness.

Tristan de Ver. Name and device. Per chevron sable and vert, a coney sejant guardant maintaining a spear argent and in chief two fleurs-de-lys Or.

Vanya Betzina. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Betzina is the submitter's legal given name.

Wenyeva atte grene. Badge. (Fieldless) A ladder bendwise vert.

Nice badge!

ANSTEORRA

Inman MacMoore. Reblazon of device. Sable, an eagle's sinister wing displayed inverted with a claw issuant sustaining to dexter a broadaxe palewise Or.

Originally registered 12/1982 and reblazoned 12/1999 as *Sable, a winged eagle's claw sustaining to dexter a broadaxe palewise Or*, that blazon would give it two wings, while the emblazon shows only one. The claw is much smaller than the wing, so it has been blazoned as *issuant*.

ARTEMISIA

John Gilson. Device. Vert, a rapier bendwise sinister argent between two keys inverted wards to dexter Or.

Ragnarr Iónsson. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th C Norwegian/Viking. However, the name *Ión* does not appear in Scandinavia until the 11th C. This is, however, a fine 11th C Norwegian name.

Shauna of Carrick Point. Reblazon of augmentation. Per chevron vert and argent, in pale a flute fesswise argent and a raven volant wings elevated and addorsed sable, and for augmentation, in fess point on a lozenge sable a sinister wing with a hand issuant maintaining a straight trumpet Or.

Originally registered August 2003 and blazoned as *Per chevron vert and argent, in pale a flute fesswise argent and a raven volant wings elevated and addorsed sable, and for augmentation, in fess point on a lozenge sable a wing ending in a hand palewise reversed maintaining a straight trumpet Or*, the wing is a *sinister* wing. This follows the exemplar of the Marques of Villena (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon.

Ulfur bonde. Name and device. Per chevron inverted sable and azure, a chevron inverted and in chief a wolf rampant maintaining in the raised dexter paw a quill pen fesswise and in the lowered sinister paw a sword argent.

Submitted as *Ulfur bondi*, the submitter indicated that he was interested in an authentic 14th C Norwegian name. Although the byname *bondi* is found earlier, the 14th C examples of this name in Lind *Norsk-Isländska Personbinamn fr{ao}n Medeltiden* and in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* show the spelling as *bonde*. Lind also shows examples of given name as *Ulfur* or *Vlfr* in the 14th C. We have changed this name to *Ulfur bonde* to comply with his request for authenticity.

ATENVELDT

Aonghus Marchand. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In fess a scimitar argent sustained by a talon issuant from a sinister wing Or.

Originally registered 12/2004 and blazoned (*Fieldless*) *In fess a scimitar sustained by a sinister wing ending in a talon Or*, this follows the exemplar of the Marques of Villena (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon. In addition, the tincture of the scimitar has been corrected.

Ceit Ailis nic Ardis and Thorolf Gunderson. Household name House Moon and Boar and badge. (Fieldless) In pale a boar passant contourny Or atop a crescent pendant argent.

Evan Hawkins. Name.

Faoileann inghean Bhaildrin. Name change from Faoileann Baldwin and device. Per bend sinister purple and vert, a bend sinister between a talbot passant and three hearts argent.

Submitted as *Faoileann ingen Bhaildrin*, this form was recommended by Pelican in November 2004 as a reasonable Gaelic form of her name. Unfortunately, Pelican spoke in error -- the recommended name mixes Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish. The patronymic is an Early Modern Irish form, and the appropriate particle in this case is the Early Modern Irish *inghean*. We have changed the name to *Faoileann inghean Bhaildrin* to make the name fully Early Modern Irish.

Her old name, *Faoileann Baldwin*, is released.

Gerald the Inverter of Kilkenny. Reblazon of device. Azure, in fess a double-bitted axe between two oak leaves, all within a bordure embattled argent.

Originally registered 04/1992 and blazoned *Azure, a double-bitted axe between two oak leaves, all within a bordure embattled argent*, the blazon did not adequately describe the position of the charges. The charges are co-primary; the axe haft is between the oak leaves.

Iлона von Neunhoff. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Ilorá von Neunhoff*, *Ilorá* was suggested as a spelling variant of the attested Hungarian name *Iloná*. No documentation was submitted showing why these two names should be spelling variants of each other, and none of the commenters were able to find the name *Ilorá* in any language. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Iloná von Neunhoff* to match the submitted documentation. This name combines Hungarian and German, which is a step from period practice.

Joseph of Locksley, the Rhymer. Reblazon of badge. Per pale vert and argent, in fess a sword sustained by a talon issuant from an eagle's sinister wing, within a bordure counterchanged.

Originally registered 07/1986 and blazoned *Per pale vert and argent, an eagle's wing displayed and conjoined in base with an eagle's claw grasping a sword palewise, within a bordure all counterchanged*, the wing is a *sinister* wing and is co-primary with the sword.

James Darkstar. Reblazon of household badge for House of the Beached Whale. Or, a compass star elongated to base sable, on a chief triangular azure a sperm whale argent.

Originally registered 01/1986 and blazoned *Or, a compass star elongated to base sable, on a chief triangular azure a whale argent*, the emblazon shows a sperm whale, not a heraldic whale.

Katherine Lamond. Reblazon of device. Per saltire argent and gules, three sperm whales contourny one and two, the one in chief sable and those in fess argent.

Originally registered 02/2000 and blazoned *Per saltire argent and gules, three whales contourny one and two, the one in chief sable and those in fess argent*, the emblazon shows sperm whales, not heraldic whales.

Loquar of the Dragonlords. Reblazon of device. Sable, a dragon's foot affronty conjoined to a pair of dragon's wings displayed argent.

Originally registered 09/1971 and blazoned *Sable, issuing from a dragon's foot affronty a pair of dragon's wings argent*, we have reblazoned this to clarify the orientation of the wings and to indicate that the wings and foot are co-primary.

Marta Brun Hild. Reblazon of device. Per pale vert and argent, two war-axes in saltire and in base two sperm whales respectant in chevron inverted all counterchanged.

Originally registered 06/1973 and blazoned *Per pale vert and argent, two war-axes in saltire and in base two whales embowed confrontant all counterchanged*, the emblazon shows sperm whales, not heraldic whales. *Confrontant* is not a standard heraldic term; we have substituted the standard term *respectant*.

Sunniva máni. Name and device. Sable, a sun in his splendor argent within an orle ermine.

Submitted as *Sunniva mfi'ina*, the forms shows *Sunniva mána*. The documentation stated that *máni* is a masculine byname meaning "moon" found in the Landnamabok; *mána* was an attempt to feminize it. In Old Norse, only adjectival bynames are feminized; noun based bynames such as *máni* remain unchanged. We have changed this name to *Sunniva máni* to match the forms/documentation and to correct the grammar.

Svanhild bogsveiga f{oe}reyska. Device. Per saltire azure and vert, on a swan naiant contourny regardant argent, an arrow fesswise reversed vert maintained in the swan's beak, an orle argent.

The swan is nait to sinister looking over its back. The head is slightly bent so the the arrow it is holding in its beak lies entirely on its wing and body.

Yonatan vom Schwartzfleck. Name and device. Per fess lozengy sable and argent, and argent, a lute fesswise reversed Or and a gunstone.

Submitted as *Yonatan von Schwartzuberflek*, this name was returned in November, 1989, for lack of proof of spelling of the given name and because the byname did not follow known German naming patterns. This name, since it is identical to the original submission, has the same problems as the original submission. The intended meaning of this name is "the great black spot." However, no evidence was found at that time, or now, suggesting that this is a reasonably formed German placename. In the original return, Laurel suggested the toponymic byname *Schwartzfleck*, meaning *black field*. For toponymic bynames, the appropriate preposition is *vom* or *von dem* (from the). We have changed the name to *Yonatan vom Schwartzfleck* in order to register it.

The submitter also argues that since other Hebrew names that are typically rendered in English with a leading *J* are transcribed from Hebrew with a *Y*, that this should be a reasonable spelling for *Jonathan*. He gives four or so examples of such names. While I am uncomfortable saying that we would expect to find *Yonatan* in a medieval document, since we have not, in fact, found that spelling, the principle argued by the submitter -- that the *J* to *Y* transliteration is common in Hebrew names -- is well established in our rules and in registration practice. Therefore, the variant *Yonatan* is registerable.

ATLANTIA

Aillenn Dílis ingen Néll. Name.

There was some question whether the patronymic *ingen Néll* showed the appropriate genitive case. While this is an unusual form for this name, there are examples of this spelling in Middle Irish patronymics. *The Annals of Connacht* (entry 1260.12) lists *Tadc Dub mac Néll meic Congalaig*, while several examples are found in the 16th C in *The Annals of Ulster*. The more usual form would be *ingen Néill*.

Eadan of Tir-y-Don. Name change from Eadan maol.

Her old name, *Eadan maol*, is released.

Graelant Wolfe. Name.

Patricia of Trakai. Name.

Patricia is the submitter's legal given name.

Susane d'Anjou. Device. Argent, on a bend sable between two pears vert, three fleurs-de-lys palewise Or.

CAID

Anna Larie. Name and device. Vert, a dragon and in base a quill pen fesswise reversed, a bordure Or.

Darach, Shire of. Release of device. Azure, a pall argent between a laurel wreath Or and two Black Oak trees eradicated in autumn phase proper (Quercus Velutina lam).

This should have been released when their current device, *Argent, on a bend between a tree and an acorn, slipped and leaved to dexter, the leaf embowed, sable a laurel wreath palewise argent*, was registered in January 1983. Both armories have been listed in the O&A as the Shire's device. In order to correct this, the Shire has requested that their previous device be released at this time. They are retaining their current device as the Shire's sole device.

Darach, Shire of. Order name change from Sable Oak of Darach Shire, Order of the to Sable Oak of Darach, Order of the.

The old name, *Sable Oak of Darach Shire, Order of the*, is released. While a Shire may not, normally, own an Order name, the original name has belonged to the shire since 1982; since the name is registered to them, insignificant changes, such as dropping the shire designator from the Order name, are allowable.

Duncan Rose. Name and device. Azure, two swords in saltire between four mullets of four points argent.

Erdenitei Badm-a-Delgere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gamel of Mottrum. Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a bat-winged lion salient to sinister and on a chief wavy argent a warhammer sable.

Please advise the submitter that the per bend sinister line should intersect the corner of the chief; it should not be overlaid by the chief.

Halldórr Þórhallsson. Device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, two wheels counterchanged.

Islyle le Gannoker de Gavain. Device change (see RETURNS for name change). Sable, a bend engouled of two wolf's heads Or.

A *bend engouled* is a bend being "devoured" at each end by a head, which issues from the edge or corner of the shield and partially overlays the bend. The two heads always match each other in type, but there is no default type of head for a bend engouled and this must be blazoned explicitly. One period example is found in the *Livro da Nobreza*, a Portuguese roll of arms c.1557, which on folio xi shows the arms of Friere, or Frieres Dandrade as *Vert, a bend gules fimbriated and engouled of two serpents' heads Or*. Siren notes that, at least in Spanish heraldry, that the heads are usually serpents' or dragons' heads.

There is a CD between a *bend engouled* and a plain bend under RfS X.4.e for changing the type of the charge. Thus this is clear of Paul of Bellatrix, *Sable, on a bend Or three compass stars palewise gules*, with a CD for changes to the bend and another for removing the tertiary charges. It is also clear of other registered armory with CDs for removing secondary or overall charges as well as the CD for the bend engouled.

Her previous device, *Vert, chapé ployé argent, an axe bendwise vert charged on the blade with a mullet Or, a chalice vert, banded Or, and a unicorn couchant argent, armed and gorged of a collar Or*, is retained as a badge.

Jean Paul Morgan. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister azure and Or, a bend sinister raguly between a natural whale embowed and a chess rook all counterchanged.

Originally registered 07/1985 and blazoned as *Per bend sinister azure and Or, a bend sinister raguly between a whale embowed and a chess rook all counterchanged*, the emblazon is clearly not a heraldic whale.

Jonathan Drake of Skye. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A sinister wing with a hand issuant argent sustaining a shamshir bendwise sable.

Originally registered 08/2003 and blazoned as *(Fieldless) A sinister wing terminating in a hand argent sustaining a sabre bendwise sable*, this follows the exemplar of the Marques of Villena (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon. We have also corrected the type of sword being held.

Kieran le Dragoner. Device change. Vert, a Latin cross argent and a bordure embattled Or.

The submitter's previous device, *Vert, a chevron disjointed between three shamrocks Or*, is released.

Lara Chery. Badge. Gules, a lozenge Or voided vert within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Lisabetta Gianni. Name.

Sorcha inghean Mhaoil Iosa. Name.

Submitted as *Sorcha_Maol Iosa*, no evidence was provided that names of the form *Maol + given* were used as bynames in Gaelic (they are, instead, found as given names.) Nor is there any evidence for the use of unmarked patronymics in Irish Gaelic. Since *Maol Iosa* is Early Modern Gaelic, we have added the feminine patronymic marker *inghean*, put it into the genitive case as required for patronymics, lenited it as required by Early Modern Irish grammar, and registered the name as *Sorcha inghean Mhaoil Iosa*.

Vivienne Duval. Device. Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron cotised between two escallops and a hummingbird close argent.

CALONTIR

Alessandra de Piro. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Berenguera Fineya. Name change from Finé Macrennie and device. Or estencelly vert, an opinicus salient gules and a dexter tierce vert.

Her old name, *Finé Macrennie*, is released.

Dash Unegen. Name and device. Or, a broken snaffle-bit chevronwise inverted sable within five arrows in annulo gules.

Submitted as *Dash Unegan*, the documentation showed the spelling *Unegen*. We have changed the name to *Dash Unegen* to match the documentation.

According to the *Pictorial Dictionary* (q.v. SNAFFLE-BIT) "A snaffle-bit is the part of the bridle which goes into the horse's mouth, and gives the rider control; it is of light metal, without curb, and is jointed in its center. For that reason it is often blazoned a "broken snaffle-bit" this doesn't mean the bit is fractured, but simply refers to its center joint.

Edmund Barbarossa. Name and device. Sable, in pale three cartouches fesswise argent each charged with a spider passant contourny gules.

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

Eiríkr elgr Eiríksson. Name.

Elena McKenzie. Name and device. Purpure, two cutlasses in saltire edges to chief and a base rayonny Or.

Blazoned as *scimitars*, these swords lack the curvature and general shape of a heraldic scimitar (cf. *Pictorial Dictionary*, q.v. Sword). We have reblazoned these as *cutlasses*, which sword type dates at least to 1594 according to the OED.

Elinor Salter. Name and device. Argent, a wyvern sejant between three estoiles gules.

Flinthyll, Shire of. Device. Per pale purpure and sable, a laurel wreath Or between three elfbolts argent.

This was blazoned on the LoI as *Per pale purpure and sable, in pall a laurel wreath Or between three elfbolts argent*. The laurel wreath is large enough - though it could be drawn larger - to be a primary charge between three secondaries. It has been blazoned as such.

Fujiwara no Kitsume. Alternate name Kytte de Wodeford.

Fujiwara no Kitsume. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Argent, in fess three cedar trees eradicated purpure and a base wavy Barry wavy purpure and argent.

Gabrielle von Friedrichsthal. Device. Per chevron inverted purpure and sable, a chevron inverted between a garb Or and two bees Or marked sable.

Galen Bogile MacHugh. Name.

Submitted as *Galen Bogle MacHugh*, the spelling for the byname *Bogle* is a header spelling. However, all of the spellings dated to period include a vowel or a y between the g and the l. We have changed this byname to *Bogile*, a form dated to the mid 16th C in Black.

Giudo di Niccolo Brunelleschi. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per pale embattled Barry purpure and Or and gules, two lozenges in pale Or.

The very careful alignment of the bars of the dexter field to the per pale embattled line of division is unlikely to be duplicated from this blazon; however, a competent heraldic artist will create an emblazon that matches the above blazon and is heraldically equivalent to the submitted emblazon. In fact, we recommend that the submitter keep the same number of embattlements and increase the number of bars.

Giuliana Dragonetti. Name and device. Sable, on a fess breasted between three chamfrons Or, a dragon passant purpure.

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

Gwenhwyfar Grek. Name.

Herman Mandel. Badge. Bendy azure and argent, a sinister wing terminating in a hand sable sustaining an axe bendwise gules.

This is clear of Roger Fitzlyon's badge, *Argent, a dexter wing conjoined at the base with a sinister gauntlet sable maintaining a sword gules*, with a CD for the field and another for adding the sustained axe. There is a third CD for changing the dexter wing to a sinister wing.

Iago Goodwin. Name.

Kaios Alexandrou. Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, an alphyn rampant and in chief three annulets interlaced in fess argent.

Submitted as *Kaios Alexandros Barbarou*, there is a more than 1000 year gap between the date for the first given name, *Kaios*, and the descriptive byname, *Barabrou*. The name *Kaios* was documented in "Greek Lexicon of Personal Names," which lists names from the earliest records through the 6th C. However, the only date we were able to find for this name was prior to 331 BC. The article "Duris of Samos: Early Ties with Sicily," by Robert B. Kebric American Journal of Archaeology © 1975 notes that the family of Duris of Samos sought refuge in 321 B.C. and says of Duris "...his father's name Kaios, extremely rare if not unique, appears to have had an origin in the West: Pape-Benseler make it the equivalent of the Latin Caius, a name not known widely in the fourth century since Roman influence was generally confined to Italy." While it is possible that this name came more into use later, it seems unlikely since the "Greek Lexicon of Personal Names" only finds one example of it. In addition, the volume from which this name is taken includes names from the island of Samos, making it likely that the name found is the same father of *Duris* in Kebric's article. The byname *Barbarou* is found in "Byzantine Seals: 1025-1261", hence there must be more than 1000 years between the dates for *Kaios* and *Barbarou*. We have changed the name to *Kaios Alexandrou* in order to register it; *Alexandrou* is the standard genitive form of *Alexandros*. If the submitter is interested in a later Greek name, *Alexandros Barbarou* would be an appropriate form of this name.

The alphyn's front legs are separated; the back legs are separated but both are planted. This is an acceptable variant of *rampant*. In fact, Siebmacher's 1605 *Wappenbuch* shows pretty much all its rampant animals with both feet on the same level or with the "away" foot only very slightly raised.

Madeleine Rose de Cardeville. Badge. Argent semy of hearts gules, on a fess cotised sable a capital letter M argent.

Mairi Rose. Name and device. Argent vètu ployé vert, on a golpe a triquetra argent.

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots; this is one step from period practice. The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th C. However, names that mix two orthographies are almost never authentic; for an authentic name, the name should be rendered fully in a single orthography. If the submitter is interested in an authentic Scots name for her time period, we suggest *Marie Rose*; *Marie* is dated to 1296 in Black *The Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Glengavel. As we do not have a Gaelic form of the locative *Rose*, we cannot suggest a fully Gaelic form for this name.

This does not conflict with Amber Lang, *Vert, on a lozenge argent, a cat sejant guardant sable*. Mairi's device could be blazoned as *Vert, on a lozenge throughout ployé argent a golpe charged with a triquetra argent*. Versus Amber's device, there would only be a single CD for changes to the charges on the lozenge. However, the June 2004 Cover Letter has a section "From Wreath: Alternate Blazons and Conflicts which states in part:

This month we registered ...*on a pale argent fimbriated vert, a peacock feather proper* despite a possible conflict with ...*on a pale vert three fangs palewise Or*. The argument was made that both pieces of armory could be considered as ...*a pale vert charged with <stuff>*. However, in order for the new submission to fit this interpretation, it would be

blazoned as *...on a pale vert a pale argent charged with a peacock feather proper*. That would be four layers, which is unregistrable. Since the unregistrable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

In this case, *Vert, on a lozenge throughout ployé argent a golpe charged with a triquetra argent* is an unregistrable blazon and is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, thus it is not a conflict.

Mairi Rose. Badge. Argent, on a golpe between flanches vert, a triquetra argent.

Mirabel Wynne. Name and device. Or, a sun azure eclipsed argent and a bordure azure estoilly argent.

Miriam vom Schwarzwald. Name.

Submitted as *Miriam von Schwarzwald*, this byname almost always appears with the definite article (*von dem Schwarzwald*). This preposition/article combination is usually contracted to *vom*. We have changed the name to *Miriam vom Schwarzwald* to correct the grammar.

Mór inghean Chathail. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Or, in pale two tygers passant contourny queue-forchy purple.

Blanket permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is one CD away from her registered device, *Or, in pale two tygers passant contourny queue-forchy purple*.

Mór inghean Chathail. Heraldic will.

Tristram Cynydd. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Tristram ap Cynydd*, the byname *Cynydd* is an occupational term meaning "hunter." In this situation, the byname should either be used without the patronymic marker (*Tristram Cynydd* meaning "Tristram the hunter") or with the definite article *y* (*Tristram ap y Cynydd* meaning "Tristram son of the hunter"). Given the documentation on the form, we believe that the submitter is interested in the former. Therefore, we have dropped the patronymic marker and registered this name as *Tristram_Cynydd*.

Viola de Verde. Name and device. Per fess purple and vert, in chief a pair of angles fesswise interlaced in pale Or and a base wavy barry wavy argent and vert.

Wolfgang van Zanten. Name (see RETURNS for device).

DRACHENWALD

Maria Casteleyn. Name.

Rhonwen Alyna Nic an Chrosáin. Reblazon of device. Per saltire vert and Or, in pale two Bowen crosses Or and in fess two acorns vert.

Originally registered 08/1994 and blazoned as *Per saltire vert and Or, in pale two bowen knots saltirewise Or and in fess two acorns vert*; the blazon *bowen knots saltirewise* was ambiguous in regards to the orientation of the charges. The "knots" have square loops and match the depiction of a Bowen cross in the *Pictorial Dictionary*. As the original submission blazoned these Bowen *crosses*, we are returning the blazon to the submitted form.

Robert Longshanks of Canterbury. Device. Gules, three fleeces argent.

Nice armory!

This is clear of *Ælfhelm se Reade, Vert, three sheep statant argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field. There is a CD between a fleece and a sheep as they were distinct charges in period.

EALDORMERE

Ælric de Blaketorn. Device. Argent, a chevron cotised gules between three roses sable barbed and seeded proper.

Hugh de Rose. Device. Vert, a stag's head erased argent, a chief vairy sable and argent.

Jehanne de Kael. Name and device. Azure, a whale naiant Or.

Nice device!

This is clear of the Barony of Jararvellir's badge, *Pean, a catfish naiant Or*. There is a CD for changes to the field. A whale is a heraldic monster, just a dolphin is a heraldic monster, and has a CD against most standard outline fish, such as a catfish.

Kolbj{o,}rn skattkaupandi. Device. Argent, a pithon erect contourny wings addorsed within a bordure purple.

Malachi Blacksley. Device. Argent, three rapiers in pall points to center gules between three crows displayed, one and two, sable, a bordure sable semy of hops sprigs Or.

May of ye Wolde. Device. Per bend indented azure and vert, two lozenges within a bordure argent.

Snæbj{o,}rn sverdsbrjótr. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Sn{oe}björn sverdsbrjótr*, both the forms and the documentation showed the given name as *Snæbjörn*. Many modern sources show the o-ogonek character, represented by the College of Arms by the notation {o,} as ö. We have changed the given name to *Snæbj{o,}rn*, the spelling on the form, to match the documentation and SCA transcription convention.

EAST

Balin the Fairhaired. Reblazon of badge. Sable, a baleen whale haurient argent.

Originally registered 02/1975 and blazoned as *Sable, a whale haurient argent*, this is not the heraldic monster but a natural whale. The reblazon appears to be the correct species of whale -- and given the cant, seems to be what the submitter intended.

LOCHAC

Caterina Sansovino. Name.

Eleanor of Caithness. Badge. Per pale sable and argent, a quiver holding two arrows overall two swords in saltire all per pale argent and sable.

Hrothgar æt Gytingbroce. Name change from holding name Hrothgar of Rowany.

Kjartan Stafngrimsson. Name and device. Argent, an octopus azure.

Nice device!

Ulfrikr inn Hrafn. Reblazon of device. Paly bendy argent and sable, a sword bendwise sinister sustained by a hand issuant from an eagle's sinister wing fesswise gules.

Originally registered 08/1999 and blazoned as *Paly bendy argent and sable, an eagle's wing fesswise terminating on the dexter side in a hand sustaining a sword gules*, this follows the exemplar of the Marques of Villena (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon. In addition, the wing is a *sinister* wing and the sword is *bendwise*.

MERIDIES

Agnar Hringson. Reblazon of device. Argent, on a pale between in chief two roundels gules, in base a roundel argent, overall an eagle's sinister wing terminating in a hand maintaining a war hammer sable.

Originally registered 08/1990 and blazoned as *Argent, on a pale between in chief two roundels gules, in base a roundel argent, overall an eagle's wing maintaining a war hammer sable*, this follows the exemplar of the Duke of Calabria (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon.

Jocosa d'Auxerre. Name Correction and Device. Azure, two stalks of wheat in saltire Or and on a chief embattled argent two acorns proper.

The name was registered on the January 2005 LoAR as *Jocosa d'_Auxerre*. However, both the forms and documentation showed *Jocosa d'Auxerre*. We have made this correction.

Wulfhere Mannteufel. Reblazon of badge. Erminois, within and maintained by an eagle's wing with a talon issuant sable, a goblet argent.

Originally registered 09/1989 and blazoned as *Erminois, a goblet argent within and being maintained by an eagle's wing reversed sable terminating in an eagle's talon*, the blazon did not adequately describe the emblazon. The wing, not the goblet, is primary, so it should be blazoned first. The wing isn't reversed, but is a standard dexter wing. The original blazon didn't give the tincture of the talon, which is sable like the wing. Finally, the wing sort of curves around the goblet, with the wingtip above the goblet, the main part of the wing to dexter and base, and the talon reaching up to grasp the goblet from below. This is the best blazon we could devise.

MIDDLE

Annais de Bordeaux. Name and device. Purpure, a peacock in its pride argent the tail marked vert, between three estoilles argent.

Anne of Aylesford. Name and device. Azure, a fess wavy argent between a mullet Or and a coney sejant erect argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fess with deeper and more symmetric waves.

Calybrid Ine Tere. Name.

Nice name!

Colleen le Fey. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Colleen is the submitter's legal given name.

Ísleifr Arnórs son. Name.

Konrad Mailander. Badge. Per bend gules and sable, a bear passant bendwise sinister and in canton a mullet of six points Or.

There is no heraldic difference between a *bear passant bendwise* and a *bear rampant*.

Zoe Raoulaina. Name.

Submitted as *Zôê Roulaina*, a single transcription system must be used in a single name; they appear to be two transcription systems at work here. In addition, both the documentation and the forms show the byname as *Raoulaina*. We have changed the name to *Zoe Raoulaina* to standardize the transcriptions and match the documentation.

NORTHSHIELD**Clare of Romsey.** Name.

Originally submitted as *Clare of Romsey*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Clare of Romey* because it was believed that *Romsey* was a modern spelling. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* s.n. Rumsey, lists a *John Rumsey* in 1536. This suggests that the originally submitted form is a reasonable spelling variant. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Michael of Northshield. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron vert and argent, two roses argent and a cock close sable.

The fact that a single tail feather is gules is an artistic detail, which is left unblazoned.

Submitted under the name *Michael Saint Christian*.

Morgant Wyth. Name.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Blawhorn Herald.

This is a beautiful heraldic title!

Northshield, Kingdom of. Award name Award of Bellerophon.

No evidence was given to show that order names in period were formed from names of random characters from classical mythology. Barring such evidence, in future such names will not be registerable after the publication of this letter. For more information about this, see the discussion *On Patterns of Order Names* on this month's cover letter.

However, in this case, the submitters submitted an Order name that, according to precedent in place at the time of submission, should have been registerable. While we will not allow future registrations of such names, we cannot in good conscience simply return this one.

OUTLANDS**Angus Reid MacFarlane.** Name.

Ástriðr Hálfðanardóttir. Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a domestic cat rampant guardant, in chief two Norse sun crosses Or.

Submitted as *Ástriðr Hálfðanardóttir*, the documentation for the given name shows the spelling *Ástriðr*. In Old Norse names, accents must be either used consistently or omitted consistently. Therefore, we have registered this name as *Ástriðr Hálfðanardóttir*.

Elisant of Caerthe. Holding name and device. Purpure, a horse rampant and on a chief nebuly argent three trefoils sable.

Submitted under the name *Elisant le Chevalier*, that name was returned 04/2005.

Emma Yate. Name.

Gabrielle de L'orme. Name.

Submitted as *Gabriella de L'orme*, the name was intended as a French name. No documentation was submitted to support *Gabriella* as either a name used in period or as a name formed using patterns found in French naming practices. Aryanhw merch Catmael, "Late Period French Feminine Names", shows 15 examples of *Gabrielle* between 1503 and 1618. We have changed the name to *Gabrielle de L'orme* in order to register it.

Helga Tynker. Device. Argent, a cauldron sable and on a chief gules five hearts argent.

Igrayne Gwynedd. Name and device. Per fess embattled sable and Or masoned sable, a sword gules between in chief two goblets Or.

Submitted as *Igrainne of Gwynedd*, no documentation was provided for the name *Igrainne* aside from a statement that the spelling of this name with the double-n is not registerable and that it is an Arthurian name. Had the commenters not provided further documentation for this name, we would have been forced to return it. Fortunately for the submitter, a search of the alliterative *Morte d'Arthur* (found at <http://www.hti.umich.edu/cgi/c/cme/cme-idx?type=header&idno=AllitMA>) showed this name spelled as *Igrayne*. The *Morte d'Arthur* was first published in 1485. In addition, the locative byname mixes Welsh and English in the same name phrase in violation of RfS 3.1.a; dropping the preposition will provide a correctly formed name without changing the meaning. We have changed the name to *Igrayne_Gwynedd* in order to register it.

Kovach Bol'shoi. Device. Per pale gules and sable, two dragons combatant Or and in base a lotus blossom in profile argent.

Melangell Dwn. Name and device. Per chevron argent and Or, two gouttes gules and a decrescent azure.

Nicolina of Cornwall. Name.

As documented, this name mixes the Italian *Nicolina* with the English byname *of Cornwall*; this is one step from period practice. Talan Gwynek, "Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames*" lists *Nicholina* in 1524. Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* s.n. Nicholas, shows the name *Nic{h}olas* spelled both with the leading *Nich-* and *Nic-* at various times between the 13th and 16th C. Therefore, *Nicolina* should be a reasonable English variant of this name, making it fully English.

Ruter Rotbart von Rothenberg. Reblazon of badge. Per pale azure and sable, an eagle's sinister wing terminating in a hand Or maintaining a seax fesswise argent.

Originally registered 01/1990 and blazoned as *Per pale azure and sable, an eagle's sinister wing ending in a hand Or, containing a seax fesswise argent*, this follows the exemplar of the Duke of Calabria (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon.

Serena da Vinci. Name.

TRIMARIS

Brendan of Connacht. Reblazon of device. Per chevron purpure semy of roses argent and sable, in base an eagle's wing terminating in a hand sustaining a sword bendwise sinister argent.

Originally blazoned as *Per chevron purpure, semy of roses argent, and sable, in base an eagle's wing conjoined to a hand holding a sword bendwise sinister argent*, this follows the exemplar of the Duke of Calabria (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon.

Chlothar Bructerus. Badge. (Fieldless) A saltire gringolé voided humetty Or.

The use of a *saltire gringolé voided humetty* is grandfathered to the submitter when used on a field. The question then becomes whether fielded and fieldless armory should have different standards for voided charges. The conclusion we reached was No - in this regard, fielded and fieldless armory should be treated the same. Thus a charge that may be voided may be borne voided as a fieldless badge. In the case of this submission, the voided charge is grandfathered to the submitter; thus he may also use it in a fieldless badge.

WEST

Antonio Giordano da Sicilia. Badge. Argent, a cross formy gules, in chief a pearled coronet, a base sable.

The submitter is a court baron and thus entitled to display a coronet.

Bj(o,)rn gullskæggr Eiríksson. Name and device. Azure, on a bend between two bear's pawprints Or, a mallet gules.

Submitted as *Björn gullskæggr Eiríksson*, the submitter requested an authentic Norse name. The documentation showed the given name spelled as *Bj{o, }rn*; the *{o, }* represents an o-ogonek. In addition, the documentation shows the patronymic includes an accent on the second vowel. We have changed the name to *Bj{o, }rn gullskæggr Eiríksson* to fulfill his request for authenticity and to match the documentation.

There is not a blazonable difference between the prints of a bear's forepaws and hind paws, although they do have somewhat different shapes. The fore paws show only the pad; the hind paws look very similar to a human's footprint showing the entire sole. For those that are interested, the difference is shown at <http://www.bcadventure.com/adventure/wilderness/animals/grizzly.gif>. The use of pawprints is one step from period practice.

Cadhla Morag nicChlurain of Tregdin. Reblazon of device. Azure, a mullet sable fimbriated between six mullets in annulo Or.

Originally registered 11/1975 and blazoned as *Azure, within six estoiles in annulo argent, an estoile sable fimbriated argent*, the charges are actually mullets not estoiles.

Catherine de Gray. Badge. Azure, a Catherine's wheel and on a chief wavy argent, three quavers sable.

Eleanor of Ynys Taltraeth. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale argent and vert, a serpent nowed and a chief dovetailed counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Eleanor de Clermont*.

Geirdís Valsdóttir. Name.

Isabel de la Hay. Name change from Isabel McThomas.

Her old name, *Isabel McThomas*, is released.

Liesl Helmschmiedin. Name and device. Argent semy of acorns, on a fess engrailed sable a decrescent argent.

Submitted as *Liesl Helmschmied*, recent research strongly suggests that, in German names, patronymic, descriptive and occupational bynames for females should use a feminine or possessive form of the byname. Nebuly notes this pattern in names listed in Schwartz, *Sudetendeutsche Familiennamen des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts*:

In every instance of a woman's byname in Schwarz, no matter what the original source was, there is a feminine or genitive ending on the byname. So while Schwarz lists (s.n. *Heller*) a masculine *Gregor Heler*, he has feminine *Margaretha Hellerin*. As I say, *all* of the 90 women recorded in Schwarz have a feminized or genitive byname (with one exception I've found where the byname was the patronymic pet form *Kunz*-but in other patronymics the byname has a feminine or genitive ending attached to it).

Rede Boke adds further information:

That corroborates with what I've seen; I'd say around 97 percent of all women in the 15th century data (the only period I've studied in -depth) used the feminine or possessive form of the surname, with the exception of locative bynames.

This preponderance of feminine endings in bynames strongly suggests that we should follow suit. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Liesl Helmschmiedin* to follow this grammatical pattern.

Richard de Westwode. Name.

Submitted as *Richard of Westwood*, the submitter requested an authentic 14th C English name. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Westwood, list a *John Westwod'* in 1371, while Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* s.n. Westwood cites a *Willemus de Westwod'* in 1379. Given 13th C citations for *Westwode* in both these works, this is certainly a scribal abbreviation for *Westwode*. We have changed this name to *Richard de Westwode* to fulfill his request for authenticity.

Richard of Alder Tree. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cross formy sable, a cross of ermine spots argent.

Rowan ny Tiernan. Name.

Submitted as *Rowan NicTiernan*, the available evidence we have for the the patronymic particle *nic* says that it is unique to Scots names. However, the patronymic *Tiernan* (in Gaelic *Tighearnán*) is not found in Scotland in period. However, the particles *ne*, *ny* and *nyn* are all found in late period Anglicized Irish names. We have changed the name to *Rowan ny Tiernan* in order to register it.

Rowan is an SCA-compatible English name.

Séaghdha Cameron. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Séaghdha cam shrón*, the LoI showed that the submitted had submitted *Shaegh Cameron* and indicated, while he would accept any changes, if the name had to be changed his preference was for the form *Séaghdha Cameron*. He made no request for authenticity. While a form very similar to the one listed on the LoI, *Séaghdha camshróin*, is a lovely authentic form, the form actually specified by the submitter, *Séaghdha Cameron* is registerable. *Black Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Cameron, cites this header spelling in Gaelic/English in 1532. Therefore, we have changed the name to the form requested by the submitter. As registered, this name mixes Gaelic and English; this is one step from period practice.

Sebastian of Ventbarré. Reblazon of device. Gules, on a bend sinister Or, three wings fesswise, each terminating in a hand maintaining a sword sable.

Originally registered 09/1992 and blazoned as *Gules, on a bend sinister Or, three wings palewise, each terminating in a hand brandishing a sword sable*, this has been reblazoned to more accurately describe the orientation of the wings.

Thorfinn the Cruel. Name change from holding name Thorfinn of Rivenoak.

Geirr Bassi, *The Old Norse Name*, p 22 lists the byname *greypr* as meaning "gripper, fierce, cruel". The submitted name is a reasonable lingua anglica form of the Icelandic *Thorfinn greypr*

Viola Carrara. Name and device. Per bend argent and sable, a bend counterchanged and in sinister chief a cross of Santiago vert.

Submitted as *Viola dei Carrara*, the word *dei* "of the" is not found in locative bynames that are formed from actual placenames. The usual preposition for such names is *da*. Occasionally, locative bynames are found without a preposition; Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek, "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" shows the surname *Carrara* sans preposition. We have changed the name to *Viola Carrara* in order to fix the grammar. This name mixes English and Italian, which is one step from period practice.

The summarization for the given name was incomplete; the only information provided was that the name was found in a particular source. The purpose of summarizing documentation is to let the College know why a particular name element is registerable and relevant; this includes citing dates and relevant information about a name element. Unless the source is a list of names found in a particular place and time, the summarization must include more information than just the name and the source name.

Ysabeau of Guildemar. Reblazon of device. Counter-ermine, on a point pointed argent, a hawk's sinister wing elevated with a talon issuant gules.

Originally registered 10/1985 and blazoned as *Counter-ermine, on a point pointed argent, a hawk's foot and sinister wing elevated conjoined gules*; this follows the exemplar of the Marques of Villena (as discussed in the Cover Letter) and should use the preferred blazon.

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:**AN TIR**

Alessandra da Montefeltro. Badge. (Fieldless) A triquetra interlaced with a heart voided Or.

This is being returned for lack of identifiability. It has the same problem as her device, *Azure, a triquetra interlaced with a heart voided and on a chief Or an open book between two lozenges gules*, which was returned on the May 2005 LoAR with the comment:

The opinion of the College is that the primary charge on this device is unidentifiable. RfS VIII.3 states, "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, excessive counterchanging, voiding, or fimbriation, or by being obscured by other elements of the design." In this case, the heart, a charge not usually seen voided, loses its identifiability when voided and interlaced with the triquetra.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Ordo Equi.

This order name is too evocative of the Latin alternative title for *Sir*, which is *Eques*. While *Equi* means "of the horse" and "Eques" means "a member of the Equestrian Order" or "horseman", all the commenters noted the similarity. Most did not notice the difference in the words and most thought that the name was presumptuous. RfS VI.4 says "Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered..." That is the case here.

Gwenlian Catharne. Badge. (Fieldless) An awl, point to chief argent.

There is no default orientation for awls in the SCA. This submission's awl must therefore be explicitly blazoned as *point to chief*.

This is being returned for conflict with Helva of Saxony, *Vert, a full drop spindle argent*. There is no visual difference between a loaded drop spindle and the awl as depicted here; there's a single CD for fieldlessness.

We've found no evidence of awls used as period heraldic charges. Awls are certainly period artifacts: a discussion of medieval awls can be found at the website, "Footwear of the Middle Ages" (www.personal.utulsa.edu/~marc-carlson/shoe/RESEARCH/GLOSSARY/bdefa.htm) in their glossary under 'Awl'. Awls would therefore be registerable under RfS VII.3, provided they're depicted in a period form and provided they're recognizable solely from their appearance, per RfS VII.7. And it would appear that a needle mounted on a wooden handle is, indeed, recognizable as an awl of some type. They've been registered before, in the device of Huszar Ferenc (reblazoned elsewhere on this LoAR).

The trouble is that the awl depicted in this submission doesn't match the illustrations on the website above (which were taken from period sources). It's visually similar to, and therefore conflicts with, a full drop spindle. The awls depicted in Huszar Ferenc's device would conflict with bodkins. There doesn't seem to be a standard depiction of an awl in heraldry, even modern heraldry. Therefore, whether any given awl will conflict with another charge has to be decided on a case-by-case basis.

We would suggest the client resubmit with a period form of awl. In particular, we recommend one of the first two examples of medieval awls from the above website: they have distinctive handles and are least likely to be confused with other charges. Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme has provided examples of these awls, which can be found at the end of the LoAR.

Vanya Betzina. Device. Sable, on a bend sinister gules fimbriated Or between two crosses barby three crosses barby palewise argent.

This is being returned as the crosses are neither clearly *clechy* nor *barby*, but are somewhere in between. RfS VII.7.a requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance" and RfS VII.7.b requires that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon". As the crosses are somewhere in between *crosses clechy* and *crosses barby* they are neither recognizable from their appearance nor can they be blazoned so that the emblazon can be reconstructed from the blazon.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ARTEMISIA

Alessandra Cannestrelli. Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter.

ATENVELDT

Ilona von Neunhoff. Device. Plumetty argent and azure, flaunches Or each charged with a hop vine palewise vert, fructed argent.

Blazoned as *hop poles*, no poles are present; these are hop vines.

This is returned for conflict with Margaret Anne O'Donnell, *Vair, a pair of flaunches Or, each charged with a trefoil vert*. There is a substantial difference between a hop vine and a trefoil, which provides a CD; the second CD must come from differences in the field.

Woodward in *A Treatise on Heraldry - British and Foreign* (pp. 71-72) states

Two curious forms of *Vair* occasionally met with in Italian or French coats are known as '*Plumeté*' and '*Papelonné*'. In *Plumeté* the field is apparently covered with feathers. *Plumeté d'argent et d'azur*, is the coat of CEBA (note that these are the tinctures of *Vair*). SOLDONIERI of Udine, *Plumeté au naturel* (but the SOLDONIERI of Florence bore: *Vairé argent and sable with a bordure chequy or and azure*, TENREMONDE of Brabant: *Plumeté or and sable* (Plate VIII., fig. 7.) In the arms of the SCALTENIGHI of Padua; the BENZONI of Milan, the GIOLFINI, CATANEI, and NUOVOLONI of Veroni, each feather of the *plumeté* is said to be charged with an ermine spot sable.

Given the discussion above, and the examples of the Solonieri family, *vair* and *plumetty* are clearly related to one another. It is unclear with the evidence at hand whether *vair* and *plumetty* are artistically interchangeable. Giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and granting that the two are not artistically interchangeable, there's still the question of whether the difference between them is sufficient for a CD under RfS X.4.a (significantly changing the style of the partition of the line).

Given Woodward's suggestion that the *plumetty* field is a form of *vair*; and given the wide variation in the depiction of *vair* in period, along with the fact that the internal markings of *plumetty* are worth no more than diapering we unfortunately must conclude that *vair* and *plumetty* are too similar for a CD. They lack the significant change in field partition required by RfS X.4.a for a CD. Thus Illora's device conflicts with Margaret's, with a single CD for changing the tertiary charges.

As *flaunches* appear in the O&A with *tierces*, the question was raised whether the ban on charged *tierces* extends to charged *flaunches*. The answer is no. While *tierces*, *gores*, and *gussets* may not be charged, it is perfectly acceptable to charge *flaunches*. This has been the case for over 20 years (q.v. BoE, 3 Feb 85, p.7). The cited precedent provides documentation for period armory using charged *flaunches*.

Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf the Younger. Household name *Caestus Solaris* (see PENDS for badge).

There are several problems with this name. The most important is that no documentation was submitted and none found that *Caestus Solaris*, meaning "gauntlet of the sun" is a reasonable name for an organized group of people in period. The submitter did not state what kind of pattern this name was supposed to follow, so it is difficult to tell what was intended. It does not follow patterns found in names of Roman Legions (which covers most Latin names we have for such groups), and nor does it follow the patterns of English inn-signs (whose names are occasionally found recorded in Latin in period deeds.) The submitters opined that the formation might be valid as a model from an object belonging to the God Apollo, the Roman Sun god, but provided no examples of such names. Barring documentation that this name follows a pattern found for the name of an organized group of people in period, it is not registerable.

Of only slightly less importance is the fact that the name has no designator. However, all household names are required to have a designator. Without knowing the model intended for this household name, though, it is difficult to suggest an appropriate designator.

While English inns are occasionally found named in Latin in deeds, there is no evidence that the word *caestus* would be used as a translation for the English *gauntlet*. The OED gives *gantus* and *wantus* as the medieval Latin forms of *gauntlet*. There are English inn sign names of the form *object + object*; a Latin translation of "house of the gauntlet and sun" should be registerable. If the submitter is interested in the inn sign name pattern, we suggest *Domus Gantis et Solaris*. We would make this change, but the submitter will not accept major changes.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Ashraf al-Mansur. Name change from holding name 'Abd al-Salam of Saint Artemas.

This name violates RfS VI.3 which says "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered." The word *Ashraf* denotes a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed. While the submitter himself may or may not be *ashraf*, our rules forbid his persona from claiming such a relationship. In addition, *al-Mansur* appears to be a regnal name (a name only born by rulers). *al-Jamal* notes:

The only *al-Mansur*'s I can find are regnal names (most notably Abu Tahir Isma'il, better known as *al-Mansur* the third Fatimid caliph, and Abu Ja'far, better known as *al-Mansur*, the second 'Abbasid caliph. Frankly, it seems to be more of a regnal-type name than a byname that anyone might use. All of the uses of it the submitter cites in the LoI also belong to various rulers.

Names that are unique to sovereigns and their families are not registerable as part of an SCA name.

Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title *Compendium Herald* from Caid, Kingdom of.

Because the title *Compendium Herald* was returned (see below), it cannot be transferred.

Caid, Kingdom of. Heraldic title *Compendium Herald*.

The title *Compendium Herald* does not follow a known pattern for forming heraldic titles. The submitters argued that a *compendium* was a period object compatible for use as a heraldic charge. To use an object as a heraldic charge, a standard depiction must be documented. However, a *compendium* does not appear to have a standard form. The Oxford Museum of Scientific Instruments EPACT article "Astronomical Compendium" (EPACT <http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/EPACT/article.asp?article=astronomical%20compendium>) says:

As a catch-all term there is no standard list of functional elements, but sundials, compasses, calendars, maps, astrolabes, quadrants and various tables are often to be found. Neither is there a standard form for the resulting instrument; astronomical compendia are found in many shapes and formats, whether rectangular, circular, oval or octagonal, and are sometimes constructed to mimic other artefacts, such as books, with covers and leaves.

The EPACT site also lists a second type of *compendium*, a gunner's *compendium*, which contains an entirely different set of instruments than the variety found in many astronomical *compendium*. Furthermore, the museum has a catalogue of medieval and renaissance scientific instruments that shows examples of some 30 or more *compendiums* from around Europe of various shapes, sizes, and composition.

Because a *compendium* is not suitable for use as a heraldic charge, the name cannot be justified in a heraldic title.

Caid, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title *Compendium Herald* to Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme.

Because the heraldic title *Compendium Herald* was returned, it cannot be transferred.

Emmeline Dernelove. Device. Argent, a heart purpure within a Bowen knot crosswise sable.

This conflicts with Darcy Graham, *Argent, a Bowen knot in cross sable*. Normally the charge in the center of the field is the primary charge; however, in this case each lobe of the Bowen knot is the same size as the heart. Given the nature of a Bowen knot (or Bowen cross), there is no way to make the central charge larger without shrinking those lobes, making the knot less identifiable. Thus in armory with a <charge> within a Bowen knot, the Bowen knot is the primary charge and the <charge> is secondary.

This ruling does not change the fact that a charge within an annulet or a mascle is the primary charge.

Erdenitei Badm-a-Delgere. Device. Or, a "demon's head" cabossed within an annulet of lotus leaves vert.

This is returned for lack of identifiability per RfS VII.7. A demon's head is a registerable charge; however, the head in this submission does not resemble the standard heraldic demon's head. With the large, curved horns, some commenters thought it was a variant of a ram's head rather than a demon's head. The consensus of the College of Arms was that the primary charge was not identifiable as a demon's head. In addition, none of the commenters could identify the lotus leaves that were conjoined into an annulet.

Iluminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy. Name change from Islyle le Gannoker de Gavain.

This is an appeal of the return of this name in May, 2004. The name was originally returned because "Iluminada and Iluminada are not interchangeable (sic) in Spanish, since ll and l are considered separate letters in that language. No documentation was provided for this name spelled with ll."

Although the submitter has provided some examples from Arana de Love of names spelled with *l* and *ll*, according to Siren, the data the submitter presents for the interchangeability of <l> and <ll> does not address usage before 1600. as Arana de Love, *Nombres Propios Españoles* is a modern baby name book. Precedent states:

Sabina was documented as a header spelling in Francisca Arana de Love, *Nombres Propios Españoles*, (p. 323) which gives it as the name of a 4th C martyr. This source should be used with care. Clarion explains:

Unfortunately, Arana de Love does not distinguish between names found in Spain and names found elsewhere. In this case, Sabina appears to be the name of an early Roman saint. I was unable to find the name in either Portugal or Spain.(Sabina de Bragança, 07/02)

Siren notes that "there is some limited evidence of a few names in de Love's Isabel article using both *l* and *ll*. The complication in interpreting them is that an initial *ll* is a reasonable spelling in Catalan, but is not found elsewhere. This leaves one example, *Julian* and *Jullian* that might support her assertion. However, one name does not a pattern make." Barring further evidence that this pattern is reasonable before 1600, this name cannot be registered.

CALONTIR

Alessandra de Piro. Device. Argent, a sagittary passant azure and a ford proper.

This is returned for a redraw as the waves are drawn as *wavy brethesed*. This non-period style has long been grounds for return. On resubmission, the submitter is advised that the ford should be drawn with four or more traits instead of three.

Fujiwara no Kitsume. Badge. (Fieldless) In pall inverted three cedar trees eradicated conjoined at the roots purpure.

This is being returned for lack of identifiability; RfS VII.7.a requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance". In this emblazon, the trees have lost their identity as trees due to the manner of conjoining them.

Giudo di Niccolo Brunelleschi. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four lozenges gules.

Unfortunately this nice badge conflicts with Damon Kirby's device, *Argent vetu gules, four lozenges in cross gules*. The CD for fieldlessness is the only CD as, by precedent (q.v. Mari Alexander, 10/2004, R-West), there is not a CD for conjoining the lozenges.

Tristram Cynydd. Device. Or, a chevron between two arrows inverted and a stag's head cabossed sable.

This conflicts with Freydís in tryggva Sigurðardóttir, *Or, a chevron between three birds close sable*. There is a single CD for changing the type of secondary charges.

Wolfgang van Zanten. Device. Argent, a bend sinister between a cross crosslet and a decrescent sable.

This conflicts with Melchior Erasmi von Frankfurt, *Argent, a bend sinister between two crosses crosslet fitchy sable*. There is a single CD for changing one of the crosses to a decrescent. The fitching of the cross is worth no difference.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Silver Wolf Herald.

This heraldic title is identical to *Order of the Silverwolf*, and therefore not registerable, even with a letter of permission to conflict. Precedent states:

[Order of the Caltrop] The name conflicts with *Caltrop Pursuivant*, which is registered to the Kingdom of Calontir. Æthelmearc has a letter to conflict from the King and Queen of Calontir. However, current practice allows someone owning Order of the X to use X Pursuivant and vice versa. Therefore two such items are effectively identical. Since we cannot register two identical items even with permission, the order name must be returned. [October, 1999]

EAST

None.

LOCHAC

None.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE**al Ja'far, Shire of.** Branch name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to support *al-Ja'far* as a period Arabic placename. The submitters argue that *Ja'far* is derived from a word meaning 'stream.' However, they present no evidence that 'stream' is a reasonable placename, either today or in period. Barring evidence that *Ja'far* was used as a placename in period, or that there is a period pattern Arabic placenames created from generic locative descriptions such as river, mountain, or hill, it cannot be registered.

The submitters also argue for that there are modern Arabic placenames similar in sound, such as *al-Jafr* in Jordan and *Bab-al-Jafar* in Saudi Arabia. However, *jafr* and *ja'far* are not the same word, and evidence of the use of one is not evidence for the use of the other. In addition, a compound structure such as *Bab al-X* is not evidence that *al-X* is a reasonable placename. Finally, no documentation was provided showing that either placename was used before 1600.

Siren was able to identify Arabic placenames that use personal names, which the submitters might consider in resubmission:

While al-Jamal is correct that it is hard to identify large cities with names derived from personal names, there are several kinds of placenames derived from personal names found in al-Andalus; most are compounds, like the infamous Gibraltar (<Jebel Tariq>). Sorts of compounds include <Madinat X> like <Madinat al-Zahra> and <Madinat Salim> (modern Medinaceli); constructions with Qal'at like <Qal' at Zaid (Calaceite), <Qal' at Rabah> (Calatrava) and <Qal' at Ayyub> (Calatayud); and <Ben X> like <Ben Mohammad> <Ben Abdus> and <Ben Tariq> (all these transcriptions are from <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Atlantis/2572/>). As no new Arabic placenames were created in al-Andalus after 1492, we can be certain that these are period constructions. So, something like <Madinat Jaf' ar> <Qal' at Jaf' ar> or <Ben Ja' far> should be registerable. The construction <Qal' at X> "Castle of X" was used more broadly; there are examples from Syria and Jordan as well.

Ayla Volquin. Device. Per fess wavy argent and azure, a winged panther passant regardant sable incensed proper and a moon in her plenitude inverted argent.

While a *moon in her plenitude* is considered simply a roundel for conflict checking purposes, it is the internal detailing that identifies the charge as a moon rather than as a roundel. Inverting the moon makes it unidentifiable, thus this is returned for violating RfS VII.7 (armorial identifiability).

The ban on inverting animate objects is hereby extended to inanimate objects that have faces, such as a *moon in her plenitude* and a *sun in his splendour*.

Colleen le Fey. Device. Azure, on a pale between a decrescent and a sun argent a sword sable.

This is returned for conflict with Audrey Fletcher Azure, *on a pale argent between a rapier proper and a needle argent threaded Or, a cat rampant sable*. There is a CD for changes to the secondaries. As this is not a simple case under RfS X.4.j., changing the type only of the tertiary is not worth a CD.

This is clear of James Adare MacCarthaigh of Derrybawn, Azure, *on a pale between in chief two compass stars elongated to base argent, a compass star elongated to base sable*. There is not a CD for changes to the tertiary as Colleen's device is not simple by RfS X.4.j. There is a CD for changing the type of half the secondary charges and a second CD for the unforced move of the secondary charges.

NORTHSHIELD**Michael Saint Christian.** Name.

This name is an aural conflict with *Micheál Sacristain*, registered June 1993. The only difference in pronunciation (when the names are pronounced properly) is the addition of the *n* sound in the first syllable of the byname.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Michael of Northshield*.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Tyr.

Conflict with the registered name, *An Tir, Kingdom of*. The designator and the article, *An* are transparent for purposes of conflict. The descriptive element is identical in sound and nearly identical in appearance. It is also in conflict with the historical city of *Tyre*, which was a major Phoenician seaport from 2000 BC through the Roman period. The town was well known in period through the frequent mentions of it in the Bible; it was also one of the principal cities of the crusader kingdom of Jerusalem. While an Order name cannot conflict with a personal name, it can conflict with any category of non-personal name, such as a place name, a household name, a heraldic title, or another award/order name.

The associated badge, *(Fieldless) On a hand fesswise sable a Týr rune argent*, was pended in error in January and was registered, without a designator, on the February 2005 LoAR.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Bridgets Flame.

This order name does not follow patterns of period Order names, or logical extensions of these patterns. The argument for this name is that the pattern *saint's name + object* is found in period order names. While this is true, the object is always one that is part of the standard iconography of that saint --e.g. it is a relic or holy object associated with that saint. Because a flame is not an object ordinarily associated with this saint, a name combining (*Saint*) *Bridget + Flame* is not registerable.

The associated badge, (*Fieldless*) *A torch argent enflamed proper*, was pended in error in January and was registered, without a designator, on the February 2005 LoAR.

OUTLANDS**Bloodstone Keep, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Gules, a gryphon argent, in base a laurel wreath Or.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that *bloodstone* was a reasonable descriptive element for a castle name. In this case, the construction is argued as *surname + keep*. So, to be used in a castle name *Bloodstone* must be a reasonable inherited surname. Although the word *bloodstone* is dated in the OED to 1551, this is as a type of stone. It was argued that the name might be a sort of descriptive byname. Indeed, the word is registerable as a late period nickname, but a nickname found only in the latter half of the 16th century is not an appropriate candidate for an inherited surname in our period. The only evidence of *Bloodstone* as a surname is from a genealogy site, but such sites have long been noted as not appropriate for name documentation purposes.

As we do not create holding names from branches the armory must be returned as well.

TRIMARIS

None.

WEST**Eleanor de Clermont.** Name.

Conflict with the *Eleyne de Clermont*, registered October 1982. Both *Eleyne* and *Eleanor* are forms of the name *Helen*, and the names are nearly identical in sound.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Eleanor of Ynys Taltraeth*.

Willeam Grenetrewis. Device. Sable, on a pale vert fimbriated, a skull argent transfixed by a sword inverted proper.

The submitter has fixed the problems of the previous submission; however, the changes to the field bring this into conflict with Edward Senestre, *Sable, on a pale vert fimbriated in chief a boar statant to sinister argent*. There is a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charges.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE March 2006 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ATENVELDT

Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf the Younger. Badge. Argent, a clenched gauntlet aversant gules, a bordure rayonny quarterly sable and gules.

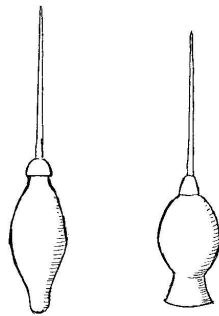
Several commenters noted that this appears to be a charged sun. This is a function of the round badge form used - when displayed on anything other than a roundel this resemblance is non-existent.

Under current precedents this conflicts with the Red Hand of Ulster, *Argent, a sinister hand appaamy gules*, protected as an important non-SCA augmentation for Great Britain. There is a CD for adding the bordure. There is no difference between a hand and gauntlet, no difference between a dexter hand/gauntlet and a sinister hand/gauntlet, and no difference for appaamy vs. aversant. Nor is there a difference between a hand "displayed" and one clenched: "[a dexter gauntlet clenched apaamy vs a dexter gauntlet appaamy] The clenching is an artistic detail which does not contribute difference. (William MacGregor, May 1998 p. 22)".

This is being pended to discuss two issues. First, as the Red Hand of Ulster is an augmentation should it be protected only when it appears to be an augmentation? The Glossary of Terms currently lists "A sinister hand appaamy gules on argent canton or inescutcheon"; however, we currently protect this no matter what form it is in. Second, should there be a CD between an open hand or gauntlet and a closed hand or gauntlet?

This was item 9 on the Atenveldt letter of April 22, 2005.

- Explicit -



TH-TH-TH-THAT'S AWLS, FOLKS!