

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**ÆTHELMEARC**

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Badge for Æthelmearc College of Scribes. Per bend gules and sable, an escarbuncle argent and an escallop Or.

This badge appeared on the Æthelmearc June 22nd LoI. Its acceptance should have appeared on the October 2005 LoAR, but it was accidentally dropped from the LoAR.

Æthelmearc College of Scribes is considered a generic identifier.

Aimeric de Miraval. Name and device. Azure, a viol and in chief three crosses clechy Or.

The primary charge was blazoned on the LoI as a *viola*. A *viola de gamba* is a period Italian term for a large viol placed between the legs. However, the term *viola* didn't exist as an English term until the 18th century and the SCA has consistently used the term *viol* for this instrument.

The crosses were clearly identifiable as *crosses clechy* on the mini-emblazon, but on the color emblazon the clechy was not as well defined. Please instruct the submitter to make sure that the crosses are clearly clechy.

Anastasia de Lamoure. Name and device. Azure, three thimbles and on a chief argent a needle fesswise azure.

The summarization of the documentation for this name was not complete. In most cases, it is not sufficient to say that a name appears in a particular source -- this is particularly true of name dictionaries such as Dauzat, *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Famille et Prenoms de France*. In both of these cases, the dictionary entries contained relevant information concerning etymology and ages of the names which should have been included in the summarization. Had the College not provided the missing information, we would have been forced to return this name.

Annabella MacRae. Name.

Arkheilaia Vsevolozha. Name and device. Gules goutty, on a chief argent a lightning bolt sable.

Ascelina Fitzpatrick. Name.

Submitted as *Aislinn Fitzpatrick*, as submitted the name is two steps from period practice. First, it uses the given name *Aislinn*, which is an SCA-compatible name. Second, it mixes Gaelic and English in the same name. The submitter accepts all changes, so we have substituted the English name *Ascelina*, a name similar in sound and appearance that is found in Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Aslin, dated to 1214.

Béibhinn Mackynnay. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots; this is one step from period practice.

Bj{o,}rn bunhauss Ólafsson. Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, a bear statant to sinister and on a chief sable three double-bitted axes argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Bjorn bunhauss Ólafsson*, the form and the documentation both showed *Bj{o,}rn*, where {o,} is the o-ogonek character. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Collette de Paris. Name change from Khazima bint Hakim and device change. Azure, a chevron embattled ermine between two crescents and a lion passant, a bordure argent.

Her old name, *Khazima bint Hakim*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's previous device, *Vert, a naked woman statant affronty arms upraised and in chief three crescents argent*, is retained as a badge.

Edward Harbinger. Name and device. Gules, on a bend sinister argent between two spiral hunting horns Or three wolf's heads couped sable.

Elisabeth Johanna von Flossenburg. Badge. (Fieldless) On a tower per pale sable and argent a fleur-de-lys counterchanged.

Francis Martin. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and sable, a cross of Calvary and on a chief argent three ravens sable.

Gaston de Barre. Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys per pale counter-ermine and gules.

Gillian McGill. Name and device. Azure, a crescent and in chief three fleurs-de-lys, an orle argent.

Submitted as *Gilliane McGill*, the names *Giliane* and *Gillian* were cited to support the spelling, *Gilliane*. However, the documentation notes that *Giliane* is in the genitive case. We have, therefore, changed the given name to the documented *Gillian* to correct the grammar.

Leo Bertrand de Benton. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon sejant erect purpure.

Leofwin Bennett. Name.

Several commenters noted that they found no examples of *Bennett* with a double-n earlier than the 15th C. However, Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* s.n. Benn, says this surname is a diminutive of *Bennet(t)*. This source cites *Edoard Benne* and *Richard Benne* in 1273. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Benn, give *Gilb Benne* in 1066 and *Siuward Benne* in 1190. Therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Bennett* is a possible 13th C spelling of this name.

Magdalena Bellini. Name.

Merewyn of Dragonship Haven. Name.

The source from which the given name was documented was listed on the form as "Anglo-Saxon Women's Names"; the article in question is actually "Anglo-Saxon Women's Names from Royal Charters" at

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/>. Submissions heralds: if submitters do not include full information about their citations on their form, you are expected to make a best effort attempt to fill in the missing information.

Otilie Bischofin. Name.

Submitted as *Otiliae Bischof*, several comments noted that the given name was in the genitive case. The spelling *Otilie* is found in Talan Gwynnek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" dated to 1348. In addition, descriptive bynames in German women's names are put into the genitive or feminine forms. We have changed the name to *Otilie Bischofin* to correct the grammar.

Richard von Tanne. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, a griffin and a lion combatant and on a chief argent three towers sable.

Submitted as *Richard von Thanner*, the byname combines the preposition *von* "from" with the ethnic form of the locative byname (*Thanner*, "person from Thanne" or "native of Thanne"). This is incorrect; *von* should only appear with an actual placename. A listing in the "Regesta Imperii Online" (<http://www.regesta-imperii.org/>) from 1442 indicates "bestätigt die Privilegien des Franciscanerklosters zu Tanne" (confirms the privileges of the Franciscan cloister at Tanne). An entry for 1347 confirms that *Tanne* is a placename rather than topographic description: "und der stadt Tanne" (and the city Tanne). While the transcriptions in this work appear to be normalized, this spelling is consistent with forms of *Danner* found in Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*. We have changed the name to *Richard von Tanne* to correct the grammar.

Póra kettlingr. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Póra Kettlingr*, the forms have *Póra kettlingr*. Since we do not register Old Norse descriptive bynames in mixed-case, the originally submitted form is correct.

Torfi Gunnarsson. Name.

Viola Thornhaven. Device. Purpure, on a pile cotised argent six violets purpure leaved vert.

Westland Mor, Canton of. Branch name and device. Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron between three lozenges argent and a laurel wreath Or.

Submitted as *Westland Moor, Canton of*, the submitters' request authenticity for 12th C English. Some of the commenters questioned whether this pattern was supported in English placename practices. In fact, while we have scant evidence for *descriptive+topographic+topographic*, we do have evidence for *descriptive+topographic+surname*:

[*Marsaili Johnston of Lockwood Moss*]...there is a pattern of English placenames created by appending surnames to existing placenames. Examples of this include *Chilton Foliot* 1221 (Mills, p. 78 s.n. Chilton), *Northone Brun* c. 1266 (Mills, p. 244 s.n. Norton), and *Saunford Peverel* 1275 (Mills, p. 284 s.n. Sampford). (Atlantia, April 2003)

Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Moor, has *Simon filius More* in 1185, *Osbert Mor* in 1198, and *Hugh le Mor* in 1201. We have changed this name to *Westland Mor, Canton of* to match the 12th C surname and fulfill their authenticity request.

AN TIR

Áedán mac Suibne. Alternate name Khalid al-Nasiri.

This name was pended in July 2005 to allow the College the chance to discuss whether the use of the nisba, *al-Nasiri*, which is based on a regnal name, was presumptuous. On the one hand, we have no evidence of the use of this nisba by any but high officials. These men are clearly Mamluks owned by sultans and appointed to positions of high rank. However, Siren notes:

There are non-Mamluk examples of people carrying bynames formed from given names, like *al-Hamduni*, *al-Hashimi*, *al-Husayni*, *al-Rashidi*, *al-Tahiri*, and *al-Zubayri*, all derived from men's given names (from Da'ud ibn Auda's "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>). *Nasir* is a common given name among the Jews of 14th century Cairo. So, a byname like *al-Nasiri* could have an origin from a person who wasn't a ruler as well.

Given that we now have evidence that this nisba follows a well documented pattern based on a name born by people of ordinary rank, it is not presumptuous. Therefore, it is registerable.

Freygerðr in spaka. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Isaac Wolfstan. Device. Per pale azure and Or, a dragon argent and a dragon vert combattant, each maintaining a sword, the swords crossed in saltire argent.

Morhardt Citvogel Öde. Name and device. Gules, a wolf rampant bendy argent and sable.

Submitted as *Morhardt Citvogel von Öde*, the submitter requested authenticity for German language/culture. The byname *Öde* is documented as a name derived from a generic geographic feature, which means that the locative preposition *von* is not appropriate for use with this name. In addition, the cited documentation, Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Wuurterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen*, s.n. Öder, cites *Peter Öde* in 1366. The other name parts are dated to the late 13th C, so the name parts here are less than 100 years apart. We have changed the name to *Morhardt Citvogel_Öde* to correct the grammar and fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Nice device!

ATENVELDT

Aythan Pengrek. Name and device. Per chevron Or and purpure, two triquetras and a natural leopard's head erased affronty counterchanged.

Catan ingen ui Chuinn. Device. Per chevron azure and argent, two open books and a unicorn passant counterchanged.

Nice device!

Caterina Amiranda della Quercia. Device change (see RETURNS for badge). Per pale sable and argent, a dragonfly within an orle counterchanged.

Her previous device, *Per chevron purpure and argent, two thistles Or and an oak tree eradicated proper*, is retained as a badge.

Mederic de Castro Araldi. Name and device. Azure, in cross a sword fesswise reversed proper and a sickle inverted argent.

Submitted as *Mederic de Châtellerault*, the submitter requested a name authentic for 11th C France. The locative *Châtellerault* is a modern form; the *â* character does not come into common use until the 18th C. Dauzat and Rostaing, *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Lieux en France* s.n. Chateau, gives the Latin *de Castro Araldi* in 1025. We have changed the name to *Mederic de Castro Araldi* to partially fulfill his request for authenticity.

Michael Hawkins of Portsmouth. Device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a sinister hand argent and an anchor sable.

Nikolaus von Erlach. Name.

Nice name!

Voron Gregor'ev syn Tsetsenevskii. Name and device. Gules, in pale a tyger rampant contourny regardant maintaining a goblet and a chevron inverted Or charged with five beehives gules.

Listed on the LoI as *Voron Gregor'ev syn Tsetsenevskii*, the forms and the documentation both show the third generation patronymic as *Tsetsenevskii*. We have made this change.

A charged chevron inverted abased is at least two steps removed from period style, and if it were being considered for the first time, would be returned. However, the size, angle, and placement of the chevron inverted is exactly the same as in his previous submission, returned June 2004. The previous return dealt only the voiding of the charge, and how it could not be done on a chevron inverted abased. The return cited precedent to support this -- all dealing with the voiding. As he has fixed the reason for the previous return, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and reluctantly registering this. Future submissions of a charged chevron inverted abased will be returned for non-period style unless accompanied by period heraldic examples.

ATLANTIA

Allastair Sterling. Device. Argent, a cross of Cleves and on a chief azure a fox courant argent.

Nice armory!

Angus Ó Coileáin. Device. Per saltire Or and gules, in pale two thistles and in fess two lions combattant, all counterchanged.

Annora Hall. Device. Gules, a dragonfly and a gore argent.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Badge. Per bend sinister sable and azure, on a heart argent a decrescent sable.

Diego Lopes de Toledo. Name and device. Argent, on a bend gules between a cross patonce azure and a frog vert three scimitars palewise argent.

Elena di Salaparuta. Device change. Vert, a gillyflower and on a chief Or three bunches of grapes purpure.

Her previous device, *Argent, a gillyflower purpure and a chief vert*, is released.

Elena di Salaparuta. Badge. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a bunch of grapes bendwise sinister purpure and a gillyflower Or.

Estienne de Condé. Name and device. Argent, three falcons vert.

Nice name!

Classic armory design!

Geoffrey de la Beche. Device. Per pale azure and gules, on a pile Or a cypress tree proper.

Blazoned on the LoI as a beech tree, the elongated and pointed shape makes this a cypress tree, not a beech tree. As the emblazon, not the blazon, is registered, this has been reblazoned as a cypress tree.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Award name. Award of the Silver Wings of Hawkwood.

The submitters have a letter of permission to conflict with *House Silverwing* from *Steffan ap Cenydd of Silverwing*. As the two names are not identical, the letter is sufficient to allow registration.

Juliane Condie. Name.

Submitted as *Julianne de Condé*, the submitter requested authenticity for Elizabethan England. The name was documented from French sources. Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Feminine Given Names in the Registers of the Church of St. Mary's Dymock" gives the forms *Julian*, *Julyan*, and *Julyane* in 1538-1600; *Juliane* is an expected variant. In "Names of the Members of the Frobisher Voyages, 1576-1578", Mari Elspeth nic Bryan notes *Condye* and *Cundie*; again, *Condie* is an expected variant. After consultation with the submitter, it was clear that she did desire an Elizabethan English name and preferred the spelling *Juliane Condie*; we have made that change.

Katharina von Bayern. Device. Azure, a two-headed eagle Or charged on the breast with a lozenge azure and on a chief Or three lozenges azure.

Marmaduke Constable. Name.

Matthew of Marinus. Device. Sable, a bend between two mullets of eight points Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Grania Buchanan, *Sable, on a bend between two suns Or three triquetras inverted palewise gules*.

Nice armory!

Millicent Chandler. Name change from Melissent d'Artois.

Her old name, *Melissent d'Artois*, is released.

Rhys Cantor. Name.

Siegfried Sebastian Faust. Device change. Azure, a crossbow inverted argent.

His previous device, *Per bend sinister azure and vair-en-pointe, in dexter chief a flamberge bendwise sinister inverted argent*, is retained as a badge.

Tir-y-Don, Barony of. Award name Order of the Skate and badge. (Fieldless) A manta ray tergiant sable maintaining in its tail a sheaf of arrows fesswise Or.

Submitted as *Order of the Sable Skate*, Order names of the form *heraldic tincture + object* are not registerable:

[Atenveldt, Kingdom of for Order of the Sable Pheon] Submitted as Order of the Sable Pheon, no documentation was presented and none was found for use of heraldic tinctures in order names. Lacking such evidence, this order name is not registerable. [December, 2002]

Because the submitters will accept major changes, we can fix this problem. This order name is registerable as either *Order of the Black Skate* or *Order of the Skate*. Because of the alliteration in the submitted name, we feel that changing the color name is more intrusive than dropping it. Therefore, we have dropped the tincture from this order name and registered it as *Order of the Skate*.

Blazoned on the LoI as a *skate*, the primary charge is instead a *manta ray*, which is distinguished by its two "horns". We have no explicit period citations for the manta ray, but it lives in waters frequented by the Spanish in period; we are giving it the benefit of the doubt here.

If the submitters would prefer to resubmit with a genuine *skate* (as their order name would suggest), they could do no better than to copy the depiction of a skate in the Macclesfield Psalter, c.1330, as seen at <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/gallery/macclesfield/gallery.html>.

DRACHENWALD

Alcazar de Brioga, Shire of. Branch name and device. Or, a castle triple-towered gules within a bordure gules semy of laurel wreaths Or. Nice Spanish-style armory to go with the branch name.

Ginna Stigsdotter. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Michael die Zauberzunge von Essen. Reblazon of device. Sable, a Latin cross gules fimbriated between in fess two cobras erect affronty Or.

Registered December 2004 with the blazon *Sable, a Latin cross gules fimbriated and in fess two cobras erect affronty Or*, this is being reblazoned to better specify the placement of the snakes.

Sara Tordzdotter. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Vitus Polonius. Device. Per bend gules and sable, a rogacina doubly crossed and fourchy argent.

This device does not conflict with Angharad Rhos Tewdwr of Pembroke, *Azure, a rogacina crossed and fourchy argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field and another CD for the changes to the primary charge.

Nebuly commented:

I feel there should be a CD between a *rogacina singly crossed* and one that is *doubly crossed*.

When one looks at the period usage of the *rogacina*, the situation is not clear. Szyma{n'}ski has two situations which bear on the question of whether an additional crossbar is worth a CD. On the one hand, Szyma{n'}ski (s.n. *Kofs'cieszka*, pp.136-136, 149) gives the arms of Ko{n'}cieszka as: *Gules, a rogacina crossed and fourchy argent*. He notes an apparent variant form (tinctures unknown) where the *rogacina* is doubly crossed. Taken alone, this would argue in favor of your opinion that we should not count a CD for adding a cross bar.

On the other hand, Szyma{n'}ski (s.n. *Lis*, pp.161-162, 166) gives the arms of Lis as *Gules, a rogacina doubly crossed argent*, and identifies a variant form of *Azure, a rogacina doubly crossed argent*. We would consider these variants to be a CD apart by SCA standards for changing the field tincture. When the Ko{s'}cieszka example is seen in the light of this one, we must now consider that there may indeed be a CD for the additional cross bar. There is also a separate listing for Lis (*ibid.*) with the arms: *Gules, a rogacina triply crossed argent*. I say "separate" in that this is given a separate header and appears to be the arms of a different Polish *ród* (clan) having the same name. Here, adding the cross bar apparently was used to provide difference, though I cannot tell this for certain since Szyma{n'}ski does not seem to address this issue directly in his text.

Interpretation of CDs in Polish heraldry is made cloudy by the fact that Polish use of heraldry was rather different from that in England and France. Arms did not belong to individuals, and were not inherited. As a result, cadency did not exist. Instead, a single design was used by all members of a Polish *ród* (clan), a group held together more through political alliance than by blood. When ten percent of your population belongs to the nobility, this version of heraldic practice has obvious advantages.

Taken on the whole, I would argue for granting a CD between a *rogacina singly crossed* and a *rogacina doubly crossed*, both on visual grounds and historical Polish practice.

Based on Nebuly's research we are granting a second CD for changing the number of crossbars on the *rogacina* from one to two. At this time we decline to rule whether there is a CD between a *rogacina doubly crossed* and a *rogacina triply crossed*.

Vitus Polonius. Badge. (Fieldless) A rogacina doubly crossed and fourchy argent.

This is not a conflict with Angharad Rhos Tewdwr of Pembroke, *Azure, a rogacina crossed and fourchy argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field. As noted in the acceptance of Vitus's device (above), there is a second CD for the number of crossbars on the *rogacina*.

EAST

Jan van Antwerpen. Device. Quarterly Or and azure, two lymphads sails unfurled azure.
Nice armory!

GLEANN ABHANN

Angantýr bj{o,}rn. Name.

Submitted as *Angantyr bjorn*, there was some question whether the given name was used by humans. Argent Snail notes, "Danmarks Gamle Personnavne has headword *Angantir* and under it Latin forms *Aganterus* and *Anganturus*. DGP also mentions that the Old Norse form of the name is *Angantýr*." We have changed the name to that form.

The byname *bjorn* was submitted as a descriptive byname meaning "bear" but was documented only as a given name. None of the commenters provided documentation for *bj{o,}rn* as a descriptive byname. However, Cleasby/Vígfusson, *A Icelandic English Dictionary* s.n. *bj{o,}rn*, shows *bj{o,}rn* as a prepended byname. As Geirr Bassi Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*, shows some bynames as occurring both prepended and after the given name, the formation here should be acceptable. We have changed the name to *Angantýr bj{o,}rn* to match the documentation.

Garcia Guerrero de Corrales. Name.

The documentation for this submission was inadequately summarized. Each name was cited as appearing at a particular URL with no further information. When citing documentation from a website, you must give the title of the document, and, if the document is more than just a list of names, you must say what the website says about a name. It is courtesy to both the authors and the commenters to give the name of the author of any work cited in an LoI. Finally, if the website is more than a list of names with the appropriate date and place information in the title of the document, you must summarize the information provided for the particular name. None of these were done in this case. Had the commenters not provided the missing information, we would have been forced to return this name.

Khal{i-}l ibn ‘Abd al-Ra{h.}m{a-}n. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Khaliil ibn ‘Abd al-rah.maana*, the name itself is fine, but there are some problems with the transcription. As submitted, the transcription is a non-standard form. For example, the spelling in the both the given name and the byname uses *ii* to represent a long vowel; double vowels are an ASCII representation of long vowels but are not part of any scholarly or SCA standard transcription. In the SCA standard, the long vowels are represented as */v-/*. Also, in standard transcriptions the R in *Ra{h.}maana* is capitalized. We have changed the transcription to the SCA standard Da’ud notation and registered this name as *Khal{i-}l ibn ‘Abd al-Ra{h.}m{a-}n*.

Magdalena de Segovia. Name.

The documentation for this submission was not adequately summarized. When summarizing a Saint Gabriel letter, please include the sources the Academy cites for its information -- this is important to the commenters when trying to decide whether the Academy’s analysis is valid. In addition, the summarization fails to mention whether the parts are given names or bynames, and if they are bynames, what sort of bynames. This information is important for the commenters to be able to evaluate whether a name is well constructed and grammatically sound. Had the commenters not provided this information, we would have been forced to return this name.

LOCHAC

Angus Galbraith. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14-15th C Scottish. This is a reasonable 15th C Scots name.

Ava del Mas. Name.

Helene du Puy. Name and device. Or, on a bend cotised gules three crosses flory Or.

Liadan inghean Ghlasain. Name change from Liadan ingen Glassain.

Her old name, *Liadan ingen Glassain*, is released.

Mael Muire ingen Alpin. Name.

Mikhaila von Dhaun. Device. Purpure, a lizard tergiant and in chief three Celtic crosses Or.

Nicodemus Novello. Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister embattled argent between three cog wheels Or and three caltraps argent.

As documented, this name mixes English and Italian, which is one step from period practice. However, *Nicodemus* is also a Latin form of this name, which is found in the Bible. Therefore, the name mixes Latin and Italian, which is consistent with period practice.

If the submitter is interested in an authentic Italian name, we suggest *Nicodemo Novello* or *Niccodemo Novello*. The spelling *Nicodemo* is found in the name by *Nicodemo Tranchedini da Pontremoli*, ambassador of *Francesco Sforza* in 1462. The name also appears as *Niccodemo* in the full dataset from the 1427 Florence Catasto.

Saint Hieronymus, College of. Branch name.

This is not a conflict with *Saint Jerome, Order of*. As Aryanhwy merch Catmael notes "Since we don't do conflict through translation, this comes down to whether <Jerome> and <Hieronymus> are significantly different, and since they look and sound substantially different, they should be clear."

Tatianitsa Iaroslavna. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Tatianitsa Yaroslavna*, two different transcription systems are used in this name. For registration, a single transcription system must be used. We have changed the name to *Tatianitsa Iaroslavna* to unify the transcription system.

MERIDIES

Cecilia de Lessay. Name and device. Per pale gules and azure, a sea-unicorn and in base a wolf's paw print argent.

The use of a paw print is one step from period practice.

Please advise the submitter that the mane should be drawn such that the sea-unicorn's horn is not obscured.

Ciannait inghean Roibeaird. Name and device. Vert, a horse rampant and on a chief indented Or three hearts vert.

Submitted as *Ciannait ingen Ribearid*, the patronymic was documented as a given name from Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*. Unless Woulfe indicates otherwise, the given names in this work show post-period (usually 20th C) spellings. In this instance, no examples of the submitted spelling are found in any of the Irish Annals. Although there are several examples of *Roibeard*, *Roiberd*, and *Roibert*, no forms of the name without the letter "o" were found. In addition, this name was adopted into Gaelic after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. The Middle Irish particle *ingen* had fallen out of use by the time *Roibeard* came into use; the appropriate particle is the Early Modern Irish particle *inghean*. We have changed the name to *Ciannait inghean Roibeaird* to match the documentation and make the name linguistically consistent.

This device is clear of Alaric Griswald de Toledo, *Vert, a horse rampant, on a chief raguly Or three mullets vert pierced Or*. There is a CD for changing the line of division of the chief. Under RfS X.4.j.ii there is a second CD for the substantial difference between the tertiary charges.

Clarice Rose de Lorraine. Name and device. Azure, on a bend purpure fimbriated argent between two cats sejant Or a lightning bolt argent.

Please inform that the submitter that the fimbriation should be drawn somewhat thinner.

Conrad vom Schwarzwald. Name.

Submitted as *Conrad von Schwarzwald*, the preposition *von* "from" is not appropriate with topographic bynames typically found with the definite article such as *der Schwarzwald*. In this case, the appropriate connecting word is *vom* "from the". We have changed the name to *Conrad vom Schwarzwald* to correct the grammar.

Corren inghean Mhichil. Name and device. Argent, a bend purpure between a leaved stalk bendwise and another bendwise inverted both vert, flowered purpure.

Corren is the submitter's legal given name. Use of part of one's legal name where that name is not otherwise documented as used in period is one step from period practice.

Submitted as *Corren inghean Michil*, the name is Early Modern Irish. In Gaelic, patronymics in women's names must be lenited. We have changed the name to *Corren inghean Mhichil* in order to correct the grammar.

There was some question whether *Michil* was used as a given name in Ireland. We have no examples of such usage. However, *Michil* is a saint's name, and therefore generally registerable as a Gaelic given name. The patronymic follows the appropriate grammatical formation rules for Gaelic. While we have not found examples of this name in period, it is not wholly unexpected.

des Forges, Canton. Device. Argent, a torch sable enflamed gules within a laurel wreath vert and a bordure embattled azure.

The submitted populace petition was invalid, as it had neither a blazon nor emblazon. The officer petition included both an emblazon and a blazon. The emblazon was uncolored and the blazon was sufficiently different from the submitted blazon (and emblazon) that given the petition is from March 2003 it must also be considered invalid. A check of the canton's webpage shows that only one of the officers who signed the petition is currently an officer. When notified of the defects in the petitions, Pennon provided a valid petition allowing this to be registered.

Edain inghean Raghalligh. Name (see PENDS for device).

Submitted as *Edain ingen Raghalligh*, the submitter requested authenticity for late 15th C Irish. The patronymic marker *ingen* is Middle Irish while the rest of the name is Early Modern Irish. Especially given the late 15th/early 16th C dates for the rest of the name, the Middle Irish marker is inappropriate here. We have changed the name to *Edain inghean Raghalligh* to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Edmund the Sentinel. Reblazon of device. Argent, a standing balance sable bearing on the dexter enhanced pan a hand couped sable holding a morning-star proper and on the sinister lowered pan a heart gules.

Registered Sept. 1980 and blazoned as *Argent, a balance sable bearing on the dexter enhanced pan a hand couped sable holding a morning-star proper and on the sinister lowered pan a heart gules*, the balance is a *standing balance*.

Edmund the Sentinel. Reblazon of badge. Or, on a heart gules a standing balance argent.

Registered May 1983 and blazoned as *Or, on a heart gules a balance argent*, the balance is a *standing balance*.

Einarr Haraldsson. Name change from holding name Einarr of Brantestone.

Submitted as *Einarr Haraldson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th C Norse. At that time, patronymics of names ending in -r are formed by changing -r to -s and adding the marker "son" or "dottir". Thus, the appropriate form for the patronymic in this name is *Haraldsson*; we have made this change.

Maria of Forth Castle. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in pall inverted a key fesswise wards to base sable and three pomegranates slipped and leaved gules all within a bordure quarterly sable and gules.

Submitted under the name Maria Dulcinea de Granada Venegas, there was some question as to whether or not the use of a pomegranate in combination with the byname *de Granada* was presumptuous. As the name was returned, this is no longer an issue. We decline to rule at this time on the possible presumption of combination *de Granada* and the use of pomegranates.

Ragnhildr Sigtryggsdottir. Device change. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister cotised between a wyvern sejant and a dolphin urinant argent.

This device does not conflict with Gwyneth Catriona McClellan, *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend sinister cotised between a wyvern sejant, wings displayed, and a lion statant argent*. Each of these devices has two secondary charge groups - the cotises as one group and the wyvern + lion/dolphin as the second. Changing the lion to the dolphin is a change of half its charge group and thus worth a CD. The changes to the field provide another CD, while changing the wyvern's wings from addorsed to displayed gives a third CD.

Her previous device, *Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister cotised between a dragonfly and a natural dolphin naiant argent*, is retained as a badge.

Sebastiano Francisco de Valencia. Device. Gyronny vert and argent, on a chief sable three Maltese crosses argent.

Siobhan inghean Bhraonain. Name and device. Azure, a double-headed lion queue-forchy rampant contourny maintaining in its sinister forepaw a sword inverted and on a chief argent two wooden spoons in saltire proper.

This is not an aural conflict with *Siobhán ní Bhreoghain*, registered September 1997. *Bhraonain* is pronounced \VREE-nee-an\ while *Bhreoghain* is pronounced \WROUU-ye-e-an\.

Verena Marre. Badge. Azure, a unicorn's head couped argent armed and crined Or within an orle wavy ermine.

Wolfram Jäger von Darmstedt. Device. Azure, a wolf rampant contourny barry argent and gules.

Yseult de Montagu. Device. Per fess sable and argent semy-de-lys sable, a fess of three lozenges gules and in chief a lion dormant argent.

MIDDLE

Áine of Three Towers. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, a Celtic cross and on a chief embattled Or three trefoils vert.

Submitted under the name *Áine na mBrionn*

Alzbeta Michalik. Device. Argent mulletty of four points azure, a winged wolf rampant sable.

Andelcrag, Barony of. Badge. Or, three monarch butterflies proper within a bordure purpure.

The monarch butterfly is assumed to have been known to period Europeans; the Smithsonian National Zoological Park website (http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Animals/Whats_in_a_name/default.cfm?id=17) notes that the monarch butterfly was "named by early North American settlers, who saw its bright orange colors and thought of the King of England, William of Orange." As settlers were in North America prior to this, it can be assumed that they were familiar with the butterfly under a different name. The use of this charge is considered one step from period practice.

The outer edge of a monarch butterfly is sable; thus there is sufficient contrast between the orange and black butterfly and the Or field.

Submitted as a badge for *La Ricompensa della Farfall*, that name was not submitted nor has it previously been registered.

Ciarán hua Cathassaig. Name and device. Vert, an elephant contourny maintaining on its back a tower argent and a chief per fess embattled sable and argent.

Please advise the submitter that the chief should be drawn wider and should be evenly divided between the two tinctures.

Constance ingen Chonchobair. Device. Purpure, a camel statant argent and a chief lozengy argent and sable.

Diamante da Berra. Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, a bear rampant sable and a Paschal lamb passant argent maintaining a wooden staff proper flying a banner purpure.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C Italian. While there is ample evidence to suggest that *da Berra* is a period Italian locative byname, no documentation was provided suggesting this is a reasonable 13th C form. However, no documentation was found suggesting what a reasonable 13th C form might be. Therefore, this name is registerable, but we cannot say whether it is authentic for the submitter's desired time period.

Kateline Eliot. Name.

Lorcánn Gearr. Name.

Merwen de Seynt Cler. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 13-14th C Scottish name. While this is a lovely English name for that time, we have no evidence for the name *Merwen* in any spelling in Scotland. Therefore, we are unable to fulfill her request for authenticity.

Noelle la Chauciere. Name.

Steffen Kerke van Lubeck. Name and device. Sable, a wyvern erect and in chief two Maltese crosses, a bordure Or.

Talia of the Middle. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale azure and argent, a hanging balance sable.

This is clear of Edmund the Sentinel, *Argent, a standing balance sable bearing on the dexter enhanced pan a hand couped sable holding a morning-star proper and on the sinister lowered pan a heart gules*, reblazoned under Meridies in this letter. There is a CD between a hanging balance and a standing balance and another CD for changes to the field.

Submitted under the name *Talia Winters*.

Úlfr vegvíss. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Úlfr vegvíss*, the submitter requested an authentic Old Norse name. Geirr Bassi Haraldsson, *The Old Norse Name* p 15, shows *Úlfr*. In Old Norse transcriptions, the accents are either consistently applied or consistently left out. We have changed the name to *Úlfr vegvíss* to fulfill his authenticity request.

The submitter made a request for an authentic Old Norse name that was not mentioned in the summarization. The given name was changed from the Anglicized *Ulf* to the Old Norse *Úlfr* at kingdom, but this change was not mentioned on the LoI. Several commenters questioned why this change was made -- taking time and effort to address a problem they should not have had to address. Submissions heralds: it is important to properly summarize the checkboxes on the form and to describe when a change is made in kingdom as well as the reasons for this change, because this allows the commenters to properly address their

efforts. In future, submissions that contain changes made at kingdom but not described on the LoI will be pended for further research by the College of Arms.

Finally, the submitter made a request for an authentic Old Norse name which was partially fulfilled in kingdom and not described on the LoI. Had this name not already been substantially authentic, we would have been forced to pend it for further research.

Úna inghean Shéamuís. Badge. (Fieldless) On a oak leaf per pale vert and argent, a Lacy knot counterchanged.

OUTLANDS

Alia Marie de Blois. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per pale pean and erminois.

This is a conditional blanket letter of permission to conflict with her device, *Per pale pean and erminois*, for any armory where at least one of the tinctures is not an ermine-type fur.

Anne Bigod. Device. Counter-ermine, three chevronels braced Or.

Nice device!

The submitter has permission to conflict with Eugénie Griffon de Seleone, *Per pale vert and azure, three chevronels braced Or*.

Benedict Hawkins. Name.

Constanza Marina de Huelva. Device. Azure, two pallets argent each charged with three anchors sable.

Cristóbal Vázquez de Narriahondo. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a cross of Santiago counterchanged.

A number of possible conflicts were called with this device, all depending on the amount of difference between various types of crosses. This is clear of Angelica Peregrine the Red, *Per pale azure and argent, two links of chain fretted in cross counterchanged*. There is a substantial (X.2) difference between the crosses. Likewise, this is clear of Katriona Silverswan, *Per pale azure and argent, an ankh counterchanged* as there is a substantial (X.2.) difference between an ankh and a cross of Santiago. This is clear of Antonio Giovanni Pecoraro, *(Fieldless) A cross clechy per pale argent and azure*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a second CD for the difference between a cross clechy and a cross of Santiago. Finally, this is clear of Gabrielle d'Anjou, *Per pale azure and argent, a cross bottony counterchanged, a chief checky azure and argent with a CD for removing the chief and another for the difference between a cross bottony and a cross of Santiago*.

Elise porteresse d'yaue. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a lion sejant Or maintaining an ewer azure between three plates.

Savina La Brune. Device. Vert, on a bezant a frog vert, an orle Or.

WEST

Alessandro Cantori. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Christian Robert von Wildhausen. Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, a demi-lion Or between three Latin crosses flory counterchanged.

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

The normal depiction of a demi-lion has the body cut in half with a straight line; the tail is detached from the body. In this emblazon, the body is cut with a slanted line and the tail is still attached to the lion. While not a standard depiction of a demi-lion, the charge is clearly recognizable as a demi-lion and is unlikely to be confused with any other charge. We are therefore giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering this device.

Eva Archer. Name and device. Argent, in pale a lozenge and a bow fesswise inverted sable.

Geirdís Valsdóttir. Device. Gules, a club inverted Or within an orle of bezants.

Please advise the submitter that some internal detailing would make the primary charge appear more club-like.

Leif Utherson. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a linden leaf vert.

Michael O'Connor. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Órlaith inghean Néill Mhóir uí Cheallacháin. Name and device. Quarterly Or and argent, a griffin passant contourny azure and in chief three trefoils vert.

Órlaith inghean Néill Mhóir uí Cheallacháin. Badge. Quarterly Or and argent, a trefoil vert, a bordure azure.

Séaghdha Cameron. Device. Per pale rayonny ermine and vert, a boar statant to sinister and a chief sable.

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

Esa Baird. Device change. Per bend sinister "tulipy-counter-tulipy" azure and argent, two roses counterchanged, barbed and seeded proper.

This device is returned for a redraw of the line of division. Blazoned on the LoI as *fleury-counter-fleury*, the line of division resembles tulips not fleurs-de-lys. No evidence was presented that such a line of division was a reasonable variant of *fleury-counter-fleury*.

For a period example of a *fleury-counter-fleury* line of division, see the arms of Jane Collyns, dated 1559, in Bedingford & Gwynn-Jones' *Heraldry*, p.50.

Keran Roslin. Badge. (Fieldless) A heart per pale azure and gules.

The fact that this fieldless armory appears to be an independent display of a different piece of armory (because the heart is a shield shape), in itself a reason for return. This has ruling has been upheld as recently as February 2004: "Per the LoAR of April 2002 (which upheld a significant number of prior precedents), "Note ... our long-standing policy about such 'shield shape' charges used in fieldless badges if the tincture is not plain (thus, divided or with a field treatment), or if the charge is itself charged. Such armory will continue to be returned for the appearance of an independent form of armorial display." [Geoffrey Scott, 02/04, R-West]".

This badge is also being returned for conflict. As noted above it appears to be a display of *Per pale azure and gules*. As such it conflicts with Malta (important non-SCA flag), *Per pale argent and gules*, and with Jo Anne Blue, *Per pale azure and ermine*. In each case there is a single CD for changing the tincture of half the field.

Micheál mac Cogadháin. Name.

The documentation for this name documents all forms as "modern" with the remark "Submitter has a late period persona, so modern forms are probably appropriate." This remark is in error: we do not register explicitly modern forms. Documentation must show that the submitted name elements are either found in period or consistent with period forms.

Robert Peel of England. Name.

This name is presumptuous of *Sir Robert Peel*, founder of the London Metropolitan Police department from whom the name "Bobbies" is derived. He is also the founder of the Conservative Party, still one of the major political parties in England. He has his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and his influence is, in a large part, responsible for modern police organizations worldwide. He is important enough to protect by our current criteria. While the addition of the locative *of England* clears the conflict, *Sir Robert Peel* is so strongly connected with this country that the locative creates a claim to be the famous person. Another locative not strongly associated with this historic figure should make this name registerable. For example, *Robert Peel of York* would be registerable, while *Robert Peel of London* would still be presumptuous. Changing the locative to a descriptive or occupation byname not associated with the historical figure would also be acceptable. For example, *Robert Peel the Smith* would be registerable, while *Robert Peel the Constable* would still be presumptuous.

AN TIR

Freygerðr in spaka. Device. Sable, a needle fesswise reversed argent, on a point pointed purple a unicorn passant contourny Or.

This device is returned for a redraw of the field. Blazoned on the LoI as *Per chevron sable and purple a needle fesswise point to dexter argent and a unicorn passant contourny Or*, the line of division is so low that, instead of a field division, the emblazon has a *point pointed* and thus violates RfS VIII.2 (Armorial Contrast) for having a color charge on a color field. On resubmission the unicorn should be drawn properly, with a lion's tail and tufts behind the hooves.

ATENVELDT

Alexander of Tyre. Name.

This name is presumptuous of Alexander the Great. In general, the combination of a ruler's name and the land they ruled is protected. Tyre was one of the ancient world's great city-states, and Alexander the Great was its ruler after he conquered it in 332 BC. Therefore, the name *Alexander of Tyre* is protected.

Caterina Amiranda della Quercia. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragonfly within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

This is being returned as, if registered, this would be her fifth piece of armory. The Administrative Handbook, section I.B, limits individuals to four pieces of armory.

This is clear of Mariposa de los Montoyas, *Or, a butterfly sable marked Or within an annulet sable*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and another for the difference between a butterfly and dragonfly.

Fáelán Ruádhán. Name and device. Per pale Or and gules, a wolf sejant ululant counterchanged and a bordure indented sable.

This name consists of two given names. Although *Ruadh* is documented as a byname, the only documentation included or found for *Ruádhán* is as a given name. The submitter desires a name meaning "Faelan the Red". We would change this name to *Fáelán Ruád*, a Middle Irish form with the appropriate meaning, but this is an aural conflict with *Faoileann Ruadh*, registered November 1999. We would change the byname to a patronymic, but the submitter will not accept major changes. We feel that such a change, which would change the sound, appearance, and intended meaning of the name, would be against the submitter's wishes. In resubmitting, we suggest that the submitter add a patronymic to *Fáelán Ruád*; this would clear the conflict.

As the submitter does not allow the creation of a holding name, the device must also be returned.

ATLANTIA

Lidia de Ragusa. Device. Per bend sinister bevelled azure and argent, a sun in splendor Or and a fox passant azure.

This is returned for using two dissimilar charges on a field bevelled. As precedent states:

Even the documented per bend bevelled cannot, by Laurel precedent, be used with dissimilar charges. Legh, *Accidences [sic] of Armory* (1586), asserts that the field should not be charged at all. We have, as one step beyond period practice, allowed the field to be used with a single type of simple charge. The submitted device, however, would be at least two steps beyond period practice. [Béla Kós, 02/01, R-Outlands]

DRACHENWALD

Ginna Stigsdotter. Device. Per chevron inverted gules and sable, a chevron inverted Or.

This device is returned for conflict with Joanne of Puffin Cliff, *Per chevron inverted azure and gules, a chevron inverted Or*. There is a single CD for changes to the field.

Sara Tordzdotter. Device. Per chevron gules and sable.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. Against Geoffrey FitzDavid, *Per chevron gules and chevronelly Or and sable*, there is a single CD for changing the number of pieces in the partition. There is not a CD for changing tincture as less than half the tincture has been changed. Against Eliza O'Donegan, *Per chevron vert and sable*, there only a single CD for changing the tincture of half the field. Against Tanczos Istvan, *Per chevron potent and gules*, there is a CD for changing the tincture of half the field -- as the field division is the same and there is a tincture in common, these two pieces of armory conflict.

EAST

Caelin of Chepstow. Name.

This name has several problems. First, the submission claims *Caelin* is a spelling variant of *Cælin*. However, no evidence was submitted nor any found to suggest that words spelled with an *æ* in Old English was ever transcribed with *ae*. Past research has found that *ae* is not a valid spelling for *æ*; when such names are translated to Middle English, the *æ* typically appears as either *a*, *ai*, or *e*. Barring such documentation, this spelling is not registerable. Because the submitter will not accept changes, we must return this name.

However, changing the given name to *Cælin* would not make the name registerable; *Cælin of Chepstow* is two steps from period practice. First, this mixes the Old English name *Cælin* with the Middle English *of Chepstow*. Second, there is a 700 year gap between the dates for the given name and the locative; this is the second step. Since we know of no Middle English form of the given name, we cannot suggest a fully Middle English form of this name. Because we know of no Old English form of Chepstow, we cannot suggest a fully Old English form of this name.

Geoffrey Blesedale. Device. Gyronny gules and argent, a sheep couchant sable sustaining a wood-hafted halberd bendwise sinister argent hafted proper.

This device is returned for a redesign. The identifying feature of the halberd is the blade. In this emblazon the argent blade lies on the argent portion of the field, making it impossible to identify the charge. Even if the halberd were small enough to be considered a maintained charge, this would lack sufficient contrast for registration. Precedent states "While 'held' charges are not held to the Rule of Contrast as strictly as most charges, they still may not share a tincture with the field." (Eleri Langdoun, 3/93). A similar ruling was made for a maintained sword Or on a field checky Or and gules (10/92), citing a precedent back in 1988. So size, or exact placement on the gyronny field, is irrelevant: an argent charge, even maintained, cannot be placed on a field that's even partly argent.

Geoffrey Blesedale. Badge. Argent, a sheep couchant sable sustaining a wood-hafted halberd bendwise sinister argent hafted proper.

This badge is returned for a redesign. The identifying feature of the halberd is the blade. With the argent blade lying on the argent field, it is impossible to identify the charge. Even if the halberd were small enough to be considered a maintained charge, this would lack sufficient contrast for registration. Precedent states, "While 'held' charges are not held to the Rule of Contrast as strictly as most charges, they still may not share a tincture with the field." (Eleri Langdoun, 3/93).

GLEANN ABHANN

Khal{i-l} ibn 'Abd al-Ra{h.}m{a-n}. Device. Argent, a panther's head erased between three lozenges, a bordure sable.

This is returned for conflict with a badge of Angharad Drakenhefd o Fynydd Blaena *Argent, a natural panther's head erased close crowned within a bordure sable*. There is a single CD for adding the lozenges. Removing the crown is worth no difference. As noted in the December 2002 Cover Letter:

The College was generally in agreement that the addition or deletion of a crown from the head of a (whole) animal should not be worth difference. Some period evidence was presented suggesting that, in armory using a crowned animal, the crown was at times dropped from the emblazon. Such an easily deletable artist's distinction should not be considered to be worth difference.

The College was not able to find period evidence about whether crowned animal's heads could have the crown added or deleted by artistic license. Some commenters suggested that perhaps crowns on animal's heads should be considered analogous to collars on animal's heads. Current precedent gives a CD for collaring an animal's head (as if the collar were a tertiary charge) but does not give a CD for adding a collar to a whole animal. However, these two designs are not truly analogous. A collar on an animal's head does indeed function as a tertiary charge and thus must have good contrast with the head on which it lies. This good contrast enhances the collar's visual prominence. However, a crown on an animal's head does not generally have such good contrast. The crown generally either has poor contrast with the field or with the animal's head. In addition, a crown may be further obscured by some artistic details of the head on which it lies, such as ruffled eagle's feathers or a lion's mane.

Without period evidence to the contrary, and because of the contrast problems inherent in the design of a crown on an animal's head, it does not seem appropriate to give difference for adding a crown to a charge consisting only of an animal's head.

Ravenswar Brackæ. Device. Argent, a raven displayed maintaining a spear fesswise, on a chief sable three ermine spots argent.

This is returned for conflict with John de Duglas, *Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed and on a chief sable a lion passant argent*. There is a single CD for changing the type and number of tertiary charges. There is no difference between an eagle displayed and a raven displayed, nor is there a CD for the number of heads. Adding the maintained spear is also not worth a CD. Making the chief honestly *counter-ermine* would clear this conflict, though other conflicts may be introduced.

LOCHAC

Tatianitsa Iaroslavna. Device. Gules, a dog's head couped and a chief embattled argent.

This device is returned for conflict with Erik Gravargr, *Gules, a wolf's head couped within a bordure rayonny argent*. There is no difference between a wolf's head and a dog's head, leaving only a single CD for changing the type of the peripheral ordinary.

MERIDIES

Aislinn MacCuitheín. Name (see PENDS for device).

This name combines a feminine given name with a masculine patronymic particle; this is never done in Gaelic, as *mac* literally means "son." We would change the particle to *inghean*, an appropriate feminine patronymic particle, but the submitter will not accept major changes. While conceptually the change from *mac* "son of" to *inghean* "daughter of" is minor, it significantly changes the sound and appearance of the name, which is the hallmark of a major change.

Her armory has been pended under the name *Aislinn of Loch Cairn*.

Drakenmere, Shire of. Branch name and device. Per bend ermine and vert, a dragon passant coward sable and a laurel wreath argent.

Conflict with *Drachenmeer Alliance*, registered April 1984. The word *Alliance* is a designator, and therefore transparent for purposes of conflict. The descriptive elements *Drachenmeer* and *Drakenmere* are identical in sound and nearly identical in appearance. It is not a conflict with *House Drakemore* registered in November 1980; the two substantive elements have a different number of syllables and a significantly different vowel sound in both the first and final syllable.

Since we cannot form holding names for groups, the armory must also be returned.

Please inform the shire that the ermine spots should be drawn much larger.

Maria Dulcinea de Granada Venegas. Name.

The name *Dulcinea* is not registerable as part of an SCA name:

The given name *Dulcinea* appears first in Miguel Cervantes Saavedra's *Don Quijote*. Unfortunately, the first volume of the novel was published in 1605. Furthermore, even in the book *Dulcinea* was not the person's real name but instead a "romance" name given by Don Quijote to his love. [Dulcinea Hurtado de Mendoza, 04/00, R-Atenveldt]

We would drop the unregisterable element, but the submitter will not accept any changes. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Maria of Forth Castle*.

MIDDLE

Áine na mBríonn. Name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that a byname meaning "dreamer", "dreamseeker", or "of the dreams" (the meanings desired by the submitter) are consistent with Irish naming practice. The documentation for the submitted byname appears to be an unattributed quote from an unknown commenter. Such documentation is completely unacceptable. Without a way to trace the origin of the information, it is nearly impossible to access its relevance to the matter in question. Furthermore, "because X says so" is not now and has never been adequate documentation in support of a name--documentation, including statements from experts, must be backed with solid citations (which experts are generally able to provide). This was not done here.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Áine of Three Towers*.

al Ja'far, Shire of. Device. Argent, a lizard tergiant within a laurel wreath vert and on a chief gules two scimitars in saltire Or.

This device is returned for lack of a name as the submitted name, Shire of al Ja'far, was returned August 2005. As we cannot form holding names for groups, this must be returned.

James Mason. Name.

Conflict with the actor, *James Mason*, an actor with his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica. He appeared in lead roles in some of the most influential films of his day. While it is difficult to argue that an actor is important because he is well known, it is possible to argue that the name is so well known that most people immediately think of the mundane person. This is the case here; almost all of the commenters immediately noted the actor and called the conflict, as did others who were asked.

Talia Winters. Name.

This name conflicts with the character *Talia Winters* from the Babylon 5 television series. There was a high recognizability factor among the commenters (only one failed to recognize and place the name correctly), and several reported the same reaction from others. While it's difficult to say that this literary character is important in the way a real person might be, the name introduces a distinct modern reference that many find hard to ignore. The Administrative Handbook III.A.4 states "Names of Significant Characters from Literary Works - Characters from period or modern literary works of all genres may be protected on a case by case basis." This character's name qualifies for protection under this criteria.

Her armory was registered under the holding name *Talia of the Middle*.

Úlfr vegvíss. Device. Argent, on a bend sinister between two anchors azure, three feet couped inverted reversed argent.

This device is returned for a redraw. As we noted when this identical device was returned on the July 2005 LoAR:

We note that inverting the feet severely impairs their identifiability. The submitter should be prepared to argue for their acceptance, should he resubmit with inverted feet. Much better would be to use feet in their default posture; they would go well with the nicely medieval anchors here.

The submitter did not provide any arguments - or evidence - for the acceptability of inverted feet.

OUTLANDS

Margaret of the Outlands. Badge. (Fieldless) A duck naiant conjoined to a billet fesswise wavy argent.

This badge is returned for lack of forms.

Ulric of York. Device. Sable, an eagle and in base a rose slipped and leaved fesswise reversed Or.

This conflicts with Niklas Vasilevich, *Sable, a double-headed eagle, a bordure engrailed Or*. There is a CD for changing the bordure to a rose. There is no difference for the number of heads on the eagle.

Ziddina Ait Zumar. Device. Vert, on a lozenge indented Or a lozenge gules.

This device is returned for a redraw. The indents are numerous enough and shallow enough that the line of division appears to be created by pinking shears. This type of line of division has long been grounds for return. Overall, this device has the appearance of modern Southwestern art rather than medieval heraldry. Fewer, larger indents would reduce the modern appearance of this device as would drawing the lozenge in the standard orientation (palewise, rather than fesswise).

WEST

Alessandro Cantori. Device. Azure, a lute and on a chief Or three C-clefs azure.

This is returned for redraw of the C-clef. A C-clef has been registered once before (to Melisande de Palma, 08/1994); the submitted C-clef does not match that emblazon (which appears to be close to a modern C-clef). No one present at the Wreath meeting - including the singers in the group used to seeing C-clefs - was able to identify the charges on the chief. On resubmission, the submitter should either use the previously registered form of the C-clef or provide documentation for the type of C-clef submitted. Some pre-1600 C-clefs can be found at <http://ieee.uwaterloo.ca/praezel/mp3-cd/info/raybro/clefs.html> and at <http://hortulus.net/jan05amoenus/chant.html>.

Michael O'Connor. Device. Per pale gules and sable, on a plate a dragon couchant gules.

This is returned for conflict with Pedrog Sylverberd, *Per pale gules and sable, on a roundel argent a griffin sable*. There is a single CD for changes to the tertiary.

Please advise the submitter that his dragon needs to be drawn larger; this should be remedied before resubmitting this or a similar device.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

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

Aislinn of Loch Cairn. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per saltire vert and sable, a winged monkey segreant argent and a bordure argent semy of cinquefoils gules.

Blazoned on the LoI as *Per saltire sable and vert*, the field is actually *Per saltire vert and sable*. This is pended to allow the commenters to conflict check under the correct tinctures.

Submitted under the name *Aislinn MacCuithein*.

This was item 1 on the Meridies letter of July 21, 2005.

Edain inghean Raghalligh. Device. Vert, a hind statant contourny argent collared and chained Or, a bordure Or semy of trefoils vert.

Blazoned on the LoI as *Or*, the hind is actually *argent*. This is pended to allow the commenters to conflict check under the correct tincture.

This was item 10 on the Meridies letter of July 21, 2005.

- *Explicit* -