

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

Aulus Marius Castus. Name and device. Gules, a wyvern sejant between in chief three mullets and in base a dagger inverted Or.

Avacal, Principality of. Order name Order of the White Tower of Avacal (see RETURNS for other order name).

Submitted as *The Order of the White Towers of Avacal*, we have scant and sketchy evidence for the use of plurals in English order names. The documentation consists of a single mention in Latin to the *societas de garteris* (society of garters), but we do not have the full context in which this appears. It is unclear whether this is to be interpreted as the name of the order itself, or a collective reference to the members of the order -- an SCA example would be the difference between *Noble Order of the Pelican* and *the Pelicans of the kingdom of X*. The first is an order name, the second is a reference to order members based on the order name. We suspect that the Latin reference cited above is the latter; the lack of instances of plural forms in formal name structures in English supports this. Without unquestionable examples of order names in English whose descriptive element is plural, such names are not registerable. We note that the full context of *societas de garteris* might provide such proof. Also, this is a single reference, and "a single example of a particular naming pattern is not necessarily sufficient to demonstrate a more general acceptance of that pattern" (LoPaD dated May 21, 2007, for the 2/07 LoAR).

In addition, we do not register definite articles before designators in order names. We have changed the name to *Order of the White Tower of Avacal* in order to register it.

Avacal, Principality of. Order name Order of Avacal.

Submitted as *The Order of Avacal*, we do not register definite articles before designators in order names. We have changed the name to *Order of Avacal* in order to register it.

There was some question whether RfS V.I.a, which says "Difference of Descriptive Elements - A *descriptive element* is a word other than a designator, an article, a preposition, or the name of a branch of the Society," allowed registration of a name of this sort. Palimpsest argues:

While for conflict checking purposes, the use of the registering place name (as opposed to another place name) is transparent, I see it as an issue like that of X.3. X.3 says that you can ignore the laurel wreath and crown (where required) when comparing for conflict under X.2. However, there are explicit rulings saying that this does not mean that the East kingdom arms can be treated as "Purpure," nor the West kingdom arms as "Or," even though they have no non-required charges. I see this as the same situation. Here, <Avacal> is clearly the substantive element. There is no transparent element, as a place name can only be transparent *if there is another substantive element*.

We agree. However, this raises another issue -- that the name is functionally identical to the registered branch name of *Avacal, Principality of*. It is a general tenet that we do not register identical items. However, there is one exception to this:

As designators are transparent for conflict purposes, Order of the Cherubim and House Cherubim are identical and so may not both be registered, even to the same owner. The single exception to this policy is that a branch may register a heraldic title and an order name that are identical except for the designators. This exception is due to the period practice of deriving heraldic titles from the names of orders. [Angels, Barony of the, 02/2003 LoAR, R-Caid]

We believe that it is reasonable to extend this principle to branches who wish to register their branch name as an order name, especially in light of the known pattern of order names derived from place names.

Gemma Northwode. Device. Argent, a hurst of apple trees fructed proper and on a chief azure three escallops argent.

Isabella de Walingeford. Name.

Nice 12th C Latinized English name!

J{o,}rundr haustmyrkr. Name and device. Per fess sable and argent, a mascle counterchanged.

Submitted as *J{o,}rundr Haustmyrkr*, precedent holds that non-ethnic/locative descriptive bynames in Old Norse must be registered in all lowercase letters. We have changed the name to *J{o,}rundr haustmyrkr* in order to register it.

Nice armory.

Myvanwy Loyt. Name change from Myfanwy Golwynwraig Penmynydd.

Originally submitted as *Myfanwy Llwyd*, the name was changed to *Mevanou Loyt* at kingdom to fulfill the submitter's request for an authentic 14th C Welsh name. As listed on the LoI, the name reflects an 13th C Anglo-Latin spelling, which is not necessarily representative of a Welsh language form for the name. Harpy provides this information about the given name:

So far I've found six pre-1600 examples of Myfanwy to include in my Welsh names database, appearing in two documents (or rather, document groups): the 1292 Lay Subsidy Roll for Meirionydd and the Anglesey Submissions of 1406 (found in both manuscript copies of this text). The Meirionydd lay subsidy roll was written in Latin, with the spellings of Welsh names being significantly Anglicized. The Anglesey submissions exist in two different transcriptions of the original (now lost), one of which (the Penrhyn ms) is more heavily Anglicized in spelling, but the other has suggestions of a certain amount of silent regularization by the modern editor, and may not always be reliable on that account.

The Meirionydd Lay Subsidy forms are:

Meuanou

Meuanou

Meuanov filia Ithel

(The issue is confused somewhat by the free variation between "u" and "v" for both the consonant and vowel. Using the modern correspondences for these letters, all three names represent "Mevanou".)

The Anglesey Submissions examples are:

Mavanny uxor eius (primary manuscript)

Mevanwy uxorem eius (Penrhyn ms)

Mevanwy vergh Hoell ap Ieuan Wherowe (Penrhyn ms)

The sound known in modern Welsh as "obscure y" (the schwa-like sound when the letter "y" falls in a non-final syllable, as in the first syllable of *Myfanwy*), when written in medieval Welsh documents (i.e., Welsh-language documents) could be systematically written either as "y" or as "e" (that is, in a particular document, it would normally be spelling one way or the other and consistently throughout, but both systems are common and typical). As it happens, the Penrhyn ms is less systematic than most, and represents this sound about half the time with "y" and half the time with "e". (The Meirionydd lay subsidy uses "e" for this sound about 99[percent] of the time.)

The "-ou" ending on the lay subsidy examples is definitely an Anglicization of spelling and appears in many Anglicized records of Welsh names ending on this sound.

During the period covered by this data (and therefore bracketing the submitter's target), the use of the symbol "f" to represent the sound [v] in Welsh was still in its initial stages and tended to occur only in certain positions or words (especially in word-final position). The normal spelling in a medial position as in this name would be "v" during the 13-15th century period.

Therefore, although I don't have any examples of the name *Myfanwy* occurring in a Welsh-language document of the 14th century (or, for that matter, in any pre-1600 Welsh-language document), we can be fairly confident that it would most likely have appeared as "*Myvanwy*" or "*Mevanwy*" depending on the spelling convention for "obscure y" in the particular document.

References

Roberts, Glyn. 1952. "The Anglesey Submissions of 1406" in *The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 15:39-60.

Roberts, Tomos. 1991. 'An ancient faer Record'? *Anglesey Adherents of Owain Glyndwr*. BCS 38, 129-133.

Williams-Jones, Keith. *The Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll 1292-3*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1976.

Given this, we have changed the name to *Myvanwy Loyt* to better fulfill the submitter's request for an authentic 14th C Welsh name. In addition, this form is closer to the originally submitted form than the form that appeared on the LoI.

Her old name, *Myfanwy Golwynwraig Penmynydd*, is released.

Pádraig Mac Faoláin. Name change from *Ædric Duquesne*.

Submitted as *Pádraig Mac Fhaoláin*, no documentation was submitted and none found suggestion that the genitive *Faoláin* needed to be lenited in a masculine patronymic. We have changed the name to *Pádraig Mac Faoláin* to correct the grammar.

His old name, *Ædric Duquesne*, is released.

ANSTEORRA

Adena Terrickdoutter. Name and device. Azure, a camelopard statant within a bordure rayonny Or.

Adena is the submitter's legal given name.

There was some question whether the name *Terrick* was a period form for this name. The name is documented from Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names*, s.n. Theodoric. Its registerability relies on this statement: "The usual Middle English form was *Terry* from Old French *Thierry*, or *Terrick*." The placement of the comma forces us to interpret this statement as "Terry and Terrick are the usual Middle English forms and are derived from the Old French *Thierry*." While we have no other documentation for *Terrick* before 1650, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that Withycombe's statement here is accurate.

It has previously been noted:

There was also commentary about whether this rayonny line was drawn with too many and small repeats to be acceptable. Rayonny, because of its design, needs smaller and more frequent repeats than most complex lines of partition. Fifteen repetitions of a complex line down the center of the shield (palewise, bendwise, or the side of a pile) would be marginal or unacceptable for engrailed, embattled, or wavy, but it is more acceptable for rayonny. [Augusto Giuseppe da San Donato, 10/03, A-Æthelmearc]

While this emblazon could use a few less rayons on each side, the number is marginally acceptable for a rayonny bordure.

Bjornsborg, Barony of. Reblazon of device. Azure, two bears rampant addorsed regardant argent, each sustaining a berdiche proper, in base a laurel wreath Or.

Registered in June 1980 with the blazon *Azure, two bears passant erect addorsed regardant argent, each maintaining a berdiche proper, in base a laurel wreath Or*, the term *passant erect* is non-standard blazonry. In addition, the berdiches are as tall as the bears, making them sustained not maintained.

Caitlín inghean Fheichín. Device. Per saltire azure and sable, on a lozenge argent a horse passant sable.

This does not conflict with the device of Melinda Cheval du Feu, *Per fess rayonny argent and sable, in chief a horse courant sable*. Precedent states:

[*Argent vêtu ployé quarterly sable and gules, a cat passant guardant sable*] This conflicts with Amber Lang, *Vert, on a lozenge argent, a cat sejant guardant sable*. When comparing armory using a *vêtu* field with armory using a lozenge, the comparison must be made in two ways: as if both pieces of armory used a *vêtu* field, and as if both pieces of armory used a lozenge. If we consider Isabel's armory as the equivalent blazon *Quarterly sable and gules, on a lozenge ployé throughout [sic] argent a cat passant guardant sable*, there is one CD from Amber's armory for changing the field, but no difference by RfS X.4.j for changing only the posture of the tertiary charge. There is no difference between a lozenge and a lozenge ployé, nor is there difference between a lozenge and a lozenge throughout. [Isabel Margarita de Sotomayor y Pérez de Gerena, 11/02, R-Trimaris]

While a lozenge throughout must always be checked as though it were a *vêtu* field (and thus comparable to all other fields) a lozenge need only be compared to a *vêtu* field (not to all fields). This is similar to the way we treat *chaussé* fields, as noted in the precedent:

[*Barry vert and Or, on a pile sable a thunderbolt Or*] This does not conflict with Huldah von Jal, *Per bend sinister sable and gules, a thunderbolt Or*. While we consider piles to conflict with *chaussé* fields, a field with a pile is not reblazonable as having *chaussé* field, as there is an artistic distinction that we enforce (namely that the pile does not issue from the corners of the chief). Therefore, the devices are clear by X.2.

Note that had Roiberd's device been *Barry vert and Or, on a pile inverted sable a thunderbolt Or* it would have been in conflict with Huldah because Roiberd's device would have had the equally valid blazon *Per chevron barry vert and Or and sable, a thunderbolt Or* so there would have been only a single CD for the change in the field. [Roiberd Mor Barra, 11/00, A-Drachenwald]

Christopher Summerset. Device. Azure, in pale three mullets of four points, two and one, and a tower, all within a double tressure Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Patrick Michael Gordonne, *Azure, in pale three mullets of four points, two and one, and a crescent, all within a double tressure Or*.

Dailfind inghean uí Ruairc. Name and device. Azure, a cat sejant erect and on a chief engrailed argent three trefoils vert.

This name mixes Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish orthographies; this is one step from period practice.

Elizabeth Seale. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Frederic de La Costa. Name.

Submitted as *Frederic de la Costa*, the documentation, from Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Occitan names from Saint Flour, France, 1380-1385" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/saintflour.html>), notes the place name as *La Costa*. We have changed the name to *Frederic de La Costa* to match the documentation.

Hannibal Beman. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Magdalena da Cadamosto. Alternate name Magdalena vanden Heede.

Nice 15th C Flemish name!

William de Molay. Device. Per bend embattled grady Or and gules, in sinister chief a martlet sable.

Regarding the line of division, Albion noted "Raneke has various examples of what I would blazon a fess embattled grady bretessed, per bend embattled grady, per bend sinister embattled grady, and per fess embattled grady, all dating in the 14th-15th C." Therefore, this line of division is acceptable. We decline to rule at this time whether or not a CD should be granted between this line of division and indented.

ARTEMISIA

Bethoc Crauford. Name.

Brokha Vais. Name.

Jacobe the Jester. Name.

Originally submitted as *Jacobe the Jester*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Jacob the Jester* due to lack of documentation for the final *e* in *Jacobe*. Albion notes the spelling *Jacobe* in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's articles "16th Century Gloucestershire Names" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/late16.html>) and "Names of Aliens in London, 1571" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/aliens.html>). Therefore, we have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

ATENVELDT

Ariana Marie della Luna. Name and device. Argent vêtue ployé sable, a turtle gules charged with a decrescent argent.

Submitted as *Arianna Marie della Luna*, the given name was documented from De Felice, *Dizionario dei Nomi Italiani*, s.n. Arianna. Precedent holds that this entry suggests the name *Arianna* is of modern usage:

Submitted as *Arianna Faust*, there was some question whether the name *Arianna* was medieval or modern. De Felice, *Dizionario dei Nomi Italiani*, says the name *Arianna* derives from a mythological name and from the cult of a Frigian martyr *Sant'Arianna* and suggests the name may be of modern usage. We have been unable to verify a cult of *Sant'Arianna* in period outside of the statement made by De Felice. However, the island of *Sant'Ariano*, an island in the Venetian lagoon, designates Ariano a period Italian saint's name (although it may or may not have been used as a given name, it is a valid part of the naming pool). Arval Benecoeur and Talan Gwynek, "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" shows *Benvenuto/Benvenuta*, *Donato/Donata*, and *Francesco/Francesca*. This justifies *Ariana* as a possible period Italian name. We have changed the name to *Ariana Faust* to match the available documentation...[Ariana Faust, September 2004]

No additional documentation has been found demonstrating that *Arianna* is a period form of this name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Ariana Marie della Luna* in order to register it.

Ariana Marie della Luna. Badge. (Fieldless) A turtle gules charged with a decrescent argent.

Cassandra la Schreivein. Device. Per pale nebuly purple and argent, two papyrus plants counterchanged.

The papyrus plants are stylized but recognizable.

Daniel of Twin Moons. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Per bend sinister argent and sable, a mullet and a Maltese cross counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Fáelán O'Phelan*.

Isabeau Vize. Device. Per bend sinister purple and vert, a bend sinister engrailed Or.

Kolbj(o,)rn bjarki. Device. Argent, a bear passant gules between three drinking horns azure.

Kolfinna of Bergen. Device. Purple, three horses passant in annulo and a bordure argent.

Blazoned on the LoI as *in annulo widdershins*, precedent states:

Rowen Brithwallt. Name change (from Kitare-no-kami Satoko Hinoki no Kiyowara) and device change. Per pale vert and azure, a harp contourny argent between three seals naiant in annulo ermine. There was some question as to the blazon of the seals. My feeling is that the in annulo placement visually dominates, and thus subsumes, any specification of direction. Widdershins vs. deasil is simply an artistic nuance of in annulo, and need not be blazoned." [LoAR 08/1993].

Marceau de Valcourt. Household name Chateau Marceau and badge. Or, a rapier bendwise sinister within a bordure purpure.

Submitted as *Chateau Marceau*, there was some question whether French castle names of the form [*form of chateau or castel*] + [*given name*] were found in period. Froissart's chronicles provide several examples of this form. These examples are taken from vol 24, "Table analytique des noms géographiques" of Kervyn de Letterhove's edition of *Oeuvres de Froissart*, which preserves the original spellings. Examples include *Chastel-Andreu* (vol XII, 383, XIII, 357), *Chastiel-Thierry* VI, 113, and *Chateau Renault*, *Chastel-Regnault*, XIII, 137, 140, XIV, 370-372, and *Chastiel Josselin*, III, 368, V 289. However, we have no documentation for the spelling *Chateau* prior to 1650. We have changed the name to *Chasteau Marceau* (we note that while this changes the spelling, it does not change the pronunciation), in order to register it.

There was some discussion about sources available to the general researching public for French household names. As a 15th C chronicle, Froissart is an ideal place to look for French names and place names (although, researchers should be aware that many places and people in this chronicle are not French). The 25 volume Kervyn de Letterhov edition is available at the gallica.bnf.fr site -- click Recherche, type "Froissart" in the Auteur field and "kervyn" in the Recherche libre field. This will reveal all 25 volumes of this work. There are two indices, the place name index is volumes 24 and 25; the personal name index is volumes 20-23. While this resource requires some very basic familiarity with French, it is available to anyone with internet access.

Nadezhda Belogorskaia. Name.

Seán an Gleanna. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Seán Glenny*, the name conflicts with one of the submitter's legal use names, *John Glenny*. There is insufficient difference in the sound of these two names for the submission to be registerable.

However, the name can be made registerable by addressing his request for a name authentic for 13th C Ireland. While we cannot make this name authentic for the 13th century (because we do not have any examples of the name *Seán* before the early 14th century), we can change the name to fully Irish Gaelic form, which will change the sound sufficiently to provide enough difference from the legal use name to make the name registerable.

The byname *Glenny* was documented as the submitter's legal surname. The Gaelic form of *Glenny* is *an Gleanna*, which is dated to 1592 in Mari Elspeth nic Brian "Index of Names in Irish Annals". The same article also has 16th C examples of *Seán*. We have changed the name to *Seán an Gleanna*, an authentic 16th C Irish Gaelic name, in order to register it and to partially fulfill the submitter's authenticity request.

Thomas de l'Espee. Device. Per pale argent and azure, in fess a fleur-de-lys between two rapiers inverted counterchanged.

Vésteinn Þorkelsson. Name.

Nice Old Icelandic name!

ATLANTIA

Acelina le Dragon. Device. Quarterly argent and Or, a dragon segreant and in base two demi-eagles, heads respectant, vert.

Anneke Raudhe. Device change. Per pale azure and sable, a unicorn rampant contourny argent charged on the haunch with a fleur-de-lys azure.

The fleur-de-lys is not in the expected location - the largest portion of the underlying charge (the shoulder in this case) - thus its location must be explicitly blazoned.

Her previous device, *Per pale azure and sable, a unicorn rampant contourny argent within a bordure Or semy-de-lys azure*, is retained as a badge.

Aularia Diez. Device. Azure, a rat sejant erect and on a chief argent a rose azure barbed and seeded proper.

Beatrice Villani. Badge. Argent, an iris purpure slipped and leaved within a bordure invected vert.

Bj{o,}rn trollfirzki. Name and device. Azure, two bears rampant addorsed argent and a chief embattled Or.

This device does not conflict with the arms of the Barony of Bjonsborg, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *Azure, two bears rampant addorsed regardant argent, each sustaining a berdiche proper, in base a laurel wreath Or*. There is a CD for removing the sustained berdiches and another for changing the secondary charge from a laurel wreath to a chief.

Elisabeth Hänsler. Device. Per saltire azure and gules, four crescents pendant Or.

Gráinne inghean Dauídh uí Chonchobhair. Name and device. Azure, an eagle and on a chief doubly enarched argent, three annulets azure.

When citing normalized spellings from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals", it is important to note the years in the "Frequency & Dates" section of the index page. While these dates are not useful for spelling, they do provide some idea of when the name came into and fell out of use. As such, they are important information and should be included in any summarization of information from this source.

The use of a chief doubly enarched is a step from period practice.

Grettir Tindsson. Device. Azure, on a pile purpure fimbriated argent, an apple Or.

Isabetta del Gatta. Device. Gules, a goblet Or within a bordure Or semy of quatrefoils gules.

Ivarr Thorgissson. Name change from Ivarr ffening.

There was some question whether the genitive of Norse names ending in *isl* was *isls* or *islar*. We have found a saga title *Gísls þáttur Illugasonar* (Gisl Illugarson's story); this shows *Gísls* as the genitive of a name ending in *-isl*.

His old name, *Ivarr ffening*, is released.

Jason Kynslay. Badge. Sable, a standing balance within a bordure Or.

Larisa Mikhailovna. Device. Per chevron argent and azure, two estoiles of eight rays azure and issuant from base a phoenix argent rising from flames Or.

Livia Zanna. Device. Azure, a hedgehog statant and on a chief embattled argent three roses proper.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper.

Sebastien de Vymont. Name.

Submitted as *Sébastien de Vymont*, the name *Sébastien* was documented from a modern encyclopedia. Diacritical marks in French came into use late in period; to be registered in a name element, documentation must be found that the mark was used in that element in period. In this case, no documentation was submitted and none found to demonstrate the use of *é* in the name *Sebastian* in period. We have changed the name to *Sébastien de Vymont* in order to register it.

Sevenhills, Canton of. Branch name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated within a laurel wreath and in chief two mullets of seven points all counterchanged.

There were calls to return this device as some commenters believed that the laurel wreath was not closed enough. The following precedent was cited:

The laurel wreath on these arms is not sufficiently wreathlike. It is round, but not sufficiently closed on top. We note the following precedents:

[a tower sable ... environed in base with a laurel wreath vert] The armory had an additional problem which would not allow it to be accepted. Laurel wreaths should not be drawn with another charge between the tips of the wreath, except possibly when the charge between the tips is very thin. [Apr 2002, Ret-Atenveldt, Hawk's Rest, Shire of]

[A laurel wreath and in chief a roundel] Second, the laurel wreath is not closed (or even nearly so), and if it were, there would be no room for a roundel. A properly drawn laurel wreath should not have sufficient room between its tips to place another charge [Feb 2000, Ret-Middle, Darkstone, College of]

While a sword might be considered thin enough to be allowed between the tips of an open laurel wreath (per the 2002 precedent), the opening must not be large enough to fit a wider charge into. The depiction in the miniature emblazon is a borderline case at best, but the full-color emblazon was "redrawn by Keythong to ... remove 2 leaves of Laurel wreath" which makes it painfully obvious that the wreath's opening is too large. [Noiregarde, Shire of, 05/2004, R-Northshield]

The laurel wreath in this case is well drawn, is circular in shape (not V-shaped), and is clearly identifiable as a wreath. In fact, it is closed more than the laurel wreath that appears on the SCA website. We are hereby overturning the previous precedents: laurel wreaths need to be circular but need not be nearly closed in order to be registerable. However, they still may not be drawn with anything other than a skinny charge between the tips of the wreath.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Glove and badge association (see RETURNS for other order name). Per pale wavy gules and argent, a glove and a bull's head within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

No documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the words and spellings used to form this order name were found in period. This is a necessary part of documenting an order name. Failure to provide documentation for a name is grounds for return. Luckily, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. glove dates this spelling to 1530, while s.v. silver the header spelling is dated in an adjectival usage to 1480.

The badge was registered to the barony in December 2001.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Bull and the Crescent and badge association. Per bend argent and gules, a bull salient and a decrescent within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

The badge was registered to the barony in August 1992.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Bow and badge association. (Fieldless) A bow fesswise argent, the stock entwined of an ivy vine vert.

No documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the words and spellings used to form this order name were found in period. This is a necessary part of documenting an order name. Failure to provide documentation for a name is grounds for return. Luckily, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. bow dates this spelling to 1597, while s.v. silver the header spelling is dated in an adjectival usage to 1480.

The badge was registered to the barony in April 2000.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Compass and badge association. Per bend gules and argent, a compass rose and a bull salient within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

No documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the words and spellings used to form this order name were found in period. This is a necessary part of documenting an order name. Failure to provide documentation for a name is grounds for return. Luckily, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. silver dates the header spelling in an adjectival usage to 1480. The OED, s.v. compass, shows no examples of the spelling *compass* in singular with the intended meaning before the 18th C, although the plural *compasses* appears in 1594. The singular *compass* appears in other meanings as early as 1475. We will give the submitters the benefit of the doubt that this represents a single *compass* in terms of the navigational instrument.

The badge was registered to the barony in November 2001.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Minotaur and badge association. Per pale argent and gules, two bulls' heads coupé respectant within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

No documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the words and spellings used to form this order name were found in period. This is a necessary part of documenting an order name. Failure to provide documentation for a name is grounds for return. Luckily, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. minotaur dates *minotaur* to 1571.

The badge was registered to the barony in August 1992.

Tir-y-Don, Barony of. Release of badge. (Fieldless) A phoenix sable rising from flames proper atop a tower argent.

Turgeis Hakonsson and Sunniva Kyrre. Joint badge. Azure, in saltire four triquetras argent, points to center, within an annulet Or.

Turgeis Hakonsson and Sunniva Kyrre. Joint badge. Azure, in saltire four triquetras Or, points to center, within an annulet argent.

Valgard av Mors. Name.

Submitted as *Valgard of Mors*, Lind (s.n Valgarðr) shows several different spellings of the given name, including *Valgardr* in 1330 and *Valghard Eriksón* in 1495. Given those spelling variants, the submitted spelling *Valgard* seems a reasonable extrapolated spelling variation for a 14th-16th century Norwegian given name.

The documentation for the name *Mors* showed it was a late period Danish form, but no documentation was found suggesting this was a form commonly used in English. We have changed *of* to the Danish *av* for linguistic consistency within the name element and to make the name registerable, and registered this name as *Valgard av Mors*. This name mixes Norwegian and Danish, which is a step from period practice.

CAID

Anne de Willowstead. Name.

Annette Darroch. Name.

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

Asa askmaðr. Name and device. Sable, on a bend Or between two gouttes de l'eau, a needle sable threaded gules.

Please advise the submitter that the thread should not touch the edge of the shield.

Ástriðr in háva. Name.

Submitted as *Ástriðr inn hávi*, the byname was in its masculine form. Old Norse grammar requires that adjectival descriptives agree in gender with the noun they modify. We have changed the name to *Ástriðr in háva* to correct the grammar.

Ber Stricker. Name.

Edric of Hurst. Name.

Eleonora del Cucina. Name.

Submitted as *Eleonora della Cucina*, no documentation was provided for the byname to show it was found in period. Palimpsest notes that the name *DELCUCINA*, which indicates *del Cucina* in the source material, appears in David Herlihy, "FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE RESOURCES: Online Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html>). We have changed the name to *Eleonora del Cucina* to match the documentation.

Fj{o,}rleif in heppna. Device. Argent, a fess fusilly sable and in chief two quatrefoils saltirewise vert.

Hannah Tobias. Name.

Helen Norwell. Name.

Iluminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy. Name change from Islyle le Gannoker de Gavain and badge change for House Estoc. (Fieldless) An open book argent and overall a estoc inverted Or.

This name was originally returned because we had no evidence that *l* and *ll* were valid alternate spellings in Spanish names; the given name was originally documented as *Iluminada* in Spanish. The submitter has provided evidence for this spelling variation, to wit that both *iluminda* and *iluminada* are found as words (although not as names) dated to the late 15th through the late 16th C in CORDE (Real Academia del Español -- Royal Academy of Spanish) website (www.rae.es) explains *El Corpus diacrónico del español (CORDE) es un corpus textual de todas las épocas y lugares en que se habló español, desde los inicios del idioma hasta el año 1975, en que limita con el Corpus de referencia del español actual (CREA). El CORDE está diseñado para extraer información con la que estudiar las palabras y sus significados, así como la gramática y su uso a través del tiempo.* "The Diachronic Corpus of Spanish (CORDE) is a textual corpus of all times and places in which Spanish is spoken, from the beginnings of the language to the year 1975, which is the beginning of the Corpus of Reference of Current Spanish (CREA). CORDE is designed to extract information with which to study words and their meanings, as much as the grammar and its use over time.") Given this evidence, we accept this appeal and are happy to register this name.

Her old name, *Islyle le Gannoker de Gavain*, is retained as an alternate name.

The household name, House Estoc, was registered to the submitter in February 1982. We have elected to retain the term *estoc* for the sword in this badge for the cant on the household name. While emblazons are grandfathered, blazons are not; thus the fact that the submitter already has the term used in describing armory is irrelevant and if not for the cant we would have simply blazoned it as a sword.

The submitter's previous badges, *Azure, an open book argent, overall an estoc inverted Or* and *Vert, an open book argent surmounted by a sword inverted Or*, are released.

Jason ap Griffin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

John Godinowe. Name.

Katayama Tarou Hiromoto. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Katayama Taro Hiromoto*, the submitter requested an authentic 13th C Japanese name, but the submitted documentation did not demonstrate that the name was appropriate for this time. Fortunately, commenters located

documentation showing that this is a fine 13th C Japanese name. All elements appear in Jeffrey P. Mass, *The Kamakura Bakufu, a Study in Documents*, which contains extensive translations of documents from the late 12th through the mid 13th C. The place name *Katayama* appears on p. 173 in a document dated to 1225; the document states, "Concerning the complaint of Tosa Province vassal Katayama *kudaibu* Sanetoki that the *kumon*rights of Katayama Estate had been seized by the priest Kenkai." On p 43, we find a document from 1221 which states, "Although *jit{o-}* Shigetoshi's son Tar{o-}, was killed on the court side, Jiro showed loyalty in battle on our side." A footnote notes *Jiro* as "the second son". An document from 1184, p 154, notes that a certain "Teshima Tar{o-} Aritsune fails to obey the governor." Finally, a document dated 1186, p 42, notes, "That the former governor of Inaba, Naskahara *uson* Hiromoto, shall forthwith be *jit{o-}*" and "Forthwith, Hiromoto is appointed *jit{o-}*". We note that this source shows *Tar{o-}* (where the {o-} represents an *o* with a macron over it); this spelling can be alternately written as *Tarou*. *Taro*, however, is not a valid transliteration for this name. We have changed the name to *Katayama Tarou Hiromoto* to provide an accurate transliteration; the name is a lovely 13th C Japanese name.

Katherine of Wintermist. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend Or and chequy Or and sable, a bend and in chief a mullet of four points gules.

Submitted under the name *Katherine of Judgment Keep*.

Khudashka Fomma. Name and device. Argent, a trimount vert and a chief gules.

Lachlan of Cromarty. Device change. Per bend wavy Or and azure, a bend wavy counterchanged.

The submitter's previous device, *Sable, a scarpe between two comets bendwise sinister head to base between two scarps Or*, is retained as a badge.

Máire Black Rose. Name.

The byname *Black Rose* was documented as an SCA branch name. When used as part of a registered names, branch names are treated as language neutral locative bynames compatible with any culture. However, because of they are a special category of names, care must be used in how they are registered. Most branch names are not, and should not be, registerable without the use of the preposition *of*. This marks the name as a true locative rather than a name that follows a pattern of an inherited surname (which is a pattern consistent with the lack of the preposition). In this case, the name can be documented as a double inherited surname. The surname *Black* appears on p 34 of John Challenor Covington Smith, comp, *Index of wills proved in the Prerogative court of Canterbury ... And now preserved in the principal Probate registry, Somerset house, London..* volume 3, 1558-1583, while *Rose* appears on p 267 of the same source. Hence, the name is registerable, but a step from period practice for mixing Gaelic and English in the same name.

Meliora Deverel. Device. Per bend azure and vert, on a bend Or three falcons palewise gules.

Muirenn inghean Chon Ruaidh. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Muireann inghean Chon Ruaidh*, the Early Modern Irish spelling *Muireann* is not registerable:

Muireann is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. The corresponding Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Muirenn*. *Muirenn* is found as the name of women who lived in the 7th through 10th centuries. No evidence has been found that any form of this name was used later than the 10th C. Lacking evidence that this name was used as a given name in Early Modern Gaelic, the form *Muireann* is not registerable. [Muireann O'Muirnea{c.}áin, 03/2004, R-An Tir]

While the submitter noted she would not accept major changes, such as the change of language from Middle to Early Modern Irish, she did note that she would accept the spelling *Muirenn* if the change was necessary for registration. This change is necessary, so we have changed the name to *Muirenn inghean Chon Ruaidh*. In this form, this name mixes Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish; this is one step from period practice.

Pallinus the Grey. Name.

CALONTIR

Anora Rose MacCorkhill. Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron between three harps argent, three roses azure barbed and seeded proper.

This name uses a double given name with a Scots or Anglicized Irish byname; this is a step from period practice.

Basil Greeves. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a fox's mask and in chief three roundels counterchanged.

Ines Alfón. Badge. (Fieldless) A tyger's head erased contourny argent collared and chained azure.

Ines Alfón. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

The owner of this name noted:

I, [removed for privacy reasons], known in the SCA as Ines Alfón, waive the full protection of my registered name "Mór inghean Chathail". I grant permission to any future submitter to register a name that is not identical to (or even exactly identical to) my registered name. I understand that this permission can be withdrawn by written notice to the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, but that conflicting items registered while it is in force will remain registered. /11 2 2007/ /Sig/

The Administrative Handbook does not allow registration of identical names at this time.

Ines Alfón. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Azure, in pale two tygers passant contourny queue-forchee argent.

Permission to conflict is granted for all armory that is at least one countable step (one CD) from her device

Ines Alfón. Blanket permission to conflict with alternate name Mór inghean Chathail.

Ines Alfón. Badge transfer to Marcella of Forgotten Sea. (Fieldless) A tuskless elephant's head couped close contourny purpure maintaining with its trunk a sickle Or.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Name change from Guido di Niccolo Brunelleschi and device change. Or, a dexter tierce gules, a chief sable.

Submitted as *Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r*, the transliterations ' and ' represent two different characters. We have changed the name to *Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r* to match the documentation.

His old name, *Guido di Niccolo Brunelleschi*, is retained as an alternate name. His old alternate name, *Mishka Lamanov*, is released in order to accommodate the new alternate name.

His prior device, *Per pale embattled Barry purple and Or and gules, two lozenges in pale Or*, is released.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Association of alternate name Guido di Niccolo Brunelleschi and badge. Purpure, a pale argent surmounted by a slip of willow bendwise sinister throughout Or.

The alternate name is registered above; the badge was registered in May 2007.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Association of household name Compagnia dell' Arcangelo Gabriele and badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four lozenges quarterly gules and Or.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Badge. (Fieldless) A shepherd's crook bendwise sinister gules.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with alternate name Jedediah Glasmon.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with household name Compagnia dell' Arcangelo Gabriele.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Or, a dexter tierce gules, a chief sable.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is one countable step (CD) from his device.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A shepherd's crook bendwise sinister gules.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is one countable step (CD) from this badge. As this badge is fieldless, this means that any armory with a blazonable difference may be registered with this permission to conflict.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Purpure, a pale argent surmounted by a slip of willow bendwise sinister throughout Or.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is one countable step (CD) from this badge.

Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four lozenges quarterly gules and Or.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is one countable step (CD) from this badge. As this badge is fieldless, this means that any armory with a blazonable difference may be registered with this permission to conflict.

Mag Mor, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) A bull's head erased contourny sable.

Mag Mor, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a set of seraph's wings Or a bull's head caboshed sable.

This is clearly a charge on a set of seraph's wings, not a charge with seraph's wings. As such, it does not run afoul of the precedent set in the return of their previous submission in May 2007 which disallowed seraph's wings applied to any charge other than a seraph or a standing seraph.

Marcella of Forgotten Sea. Acceptance of badge transfer from Ines Alfón. (Fieldless) A tuskless elephant's head coupé close contourny purpure maintaining with its trunk a sickle Or.

Modar Neznanich. Change of alternate name to Adam Lovecraft from Rinaldo Moretto da Brescia.

His old alternate name, *Rinaldo Moretto da Brescia*, is released.

Odd Bjarnarson. Name and device. Per chevron inverted purpure and Or, a longbow Or and two arrows in chevron inverted purpure.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with *Odd Biörnsson*, registered November 2002.

Rebecca Kathryn Bacon. Device. Or semy of dragonflies vert.

Toirdhealbhadh Mirywoder Lutre. Name (see RETURNS for badges).

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

Vasilla Anastasiia Krasnaia. Badge. (Fieldless) A hare's head erased gules.

DRACHENWALD

Nordmark, Principality of. Badge for Nordmark Company of Weavers. Per pale sable and azure, a weaver's shuttle palewise argent.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Helva of Saxony, *Vert, a full drop spindle argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field and, as both drop spindles and weaver's shuttles are period charges which have not been shown to be interchangeable in period, a second CD for the difference in weaver's implements.

The submitted device is also clear of the device for Jeanna of Melton, *Azure, a lace bobbin argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field. While a lace bobbin is not a period heraldic charge, it is visually distinct enough from a weaver's shuttle for a CD to be granted between the two charges.

Nordmark Company of Weavers is a generic designator.

EALDORMERE

Edward the Red. Badge. (Fieldless) A winged lion segreant maintaining a spear inverted gules.

Jared Edwardson. Badge. (Fieldless) A bat azure.
Nice badge.

EAST

Afraig bean mhic Fhearghuis. Device. Per fess embattled Or and sable, three stick shuttles bendwise and a mullet of six points counterchanged.

Anna Oy. Name and device. Per chevron inverted Or and purpure, a cross of Jerusalem purpure and on a rose Or, another rose gules seeded Or.

Bearengaer hinn Raudi. Transfer of device to Raymond of Stratford. Gules, a hammer bendwise argent.

This device is transferred to his son via a heraldic will dated August 27, 1987, which was on file with the Laurel office.

Cecelia de Longeford. Name.

Cian Mac Fhearghuis. Device change. Per fess embattled Or and sable, three axes, blades to sinister, and a mullet of six points counterchanged.

The submitter's previous device, *Quarterly embattled azure and argent, in bend sinister a thistle proper and a lymphad vert*, is retained as a badge.

Grainne of Eastland. Name.

This name mixes Irish and English; this is a step from period practice.

The submitter requested an authentic 12th C Irish name. The name is registerable, although a step from period practice, but we are unable to make it authentic. The earliest date we have for the name *Grainne* is from a 1317 entry from the *Annals of the Four Masters*. We have no Irish version of *Eastland*. Given that we have no forms of the given name in the desired date range, nor do we have a version of the byname in the appropriate language, we cannot make this name authentic.

Iustin Branov. Device. Per chevron gules and Or, two stalks of wheat and a standing balance counterchanged.

Nice armory.

Jan Janowicz Bogdanski. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A horseshoe ensigned with a cross coupé fitchy azure.

Registered in January 1996 with the blazon *(Fieldless) A horseshoe ensigned with a cross fitchy azure*, that blazon failed to note that the cross was coupé.

Jan Janowicz Bogdanski. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Azure, a horseshoe ensigned with a cross coupé fitchy argent.

The basic depiction of a horseshoe ensigned with a cross coupé fitchy is grandfathered to the submitter.

Jehan Yves de Chateau Thiery. Household name change to Two Tigers Tavern from House of the Two Tigers.

The old household name, *House of the Two Tigers*, is released.

Jocelyn della Spada. Name and device. Per fess indented argent and vert, two rapiers in saltire sable and a hedgehog argent.

Jocelyn is the submitter's legal given name.

The summary in the LoI made the statement, "The rules about linguistic mixes apply even when the submitter is using the legal name allowance." This is not the case. Legal names are generally considered to be language neutral, but their use is a step from period practice. This can allow a submitter to register a name that might otherwise be unregistrable. For more details regarding language issues in conjunction with the Legal Name Allowance, see "From Pelican: A Clarification Regarding the Legal Name Allowance" in the Cover Letter for the 02/2003 LoAR. Note when a name can be documented to period, real documentation is preferable to the legal name allowance. However, the allowance can be useful for a name that might otherwise be two steps from period practice (for example, a documented given name is both culturally and temporally incompatible than the other part of the name -- two steps from period practice. If the same name is also the submitter's legal given name, the legal name allowance often makes the name registerable.

Lillian de Langeford. Name.

Lorcan Dracontius. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a dragon's head vert issuant from an open book argent.

Mitchell MacBain. Household name Company of Saint Cyriacus.

Raymond of Stratford. Acceptance of device transfer from Bearengaer hinn Raudi. Gules, a hammer bendwise argent.

This device is transferred from his father via a heraldic will dated August 27, 1987 which was on file with the Laurel office.

The submitter's previous device, *Gules, a hammer bendwise and a label argent*, is retained as a badge.

Sophia Karaszkiwicz. Name.

GLEANN ABHANN

Amina bint Abdulla al-Munayyira al-Fustatiyya. Name.

Originally submitted as *Amina bint Abdullah al-Fustatiyya al-Munayyira*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Amina bint Abdullah al-Munayyira al-Fustata* to correct the grammar of the locative. The change also reflected the submitter's preferred name order. The grammar was correct in the originally submitted form *al-Fustatiyya*. In addition, we have changed the name to use a single transliteration system, and registered the name as *Amina bint Abdulla al-Munayyira al-Fustatiyya*.

Katharine le Spinnere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Megan of Gleann Abhann. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, in pale a triquetra inverted gules and a double rose purpure, barbed and seeded proper, a bordure vert.

Submitted under the name *Broinninn inghean Andreas*.

Olivia Alexandria. Device. Or, a monkey rampant winged and tailed of a dragon gules.

Blazoned on the LoI as a *chimerical monster composed of the head of a monkey, the torso and legs of a wolf and the tail and wings of a dragon*, there is nothing that makes the body of the monster distinctively wolf-like. We have therefore reblazoned it as a monkey.

There is a CD between a dragon (or a wyvern) and this monster. Thus the submitted device does not conflict with the device for Ludwig Grün, *Or, a dragon segreant gules, a bordure embattled sable*, or the device of Gareth Deufreuddwyd ap Rhys, *Or, a wyvern erect gules within a bordure per bend sinister sable and gules*: in each case there is a second CD for removing the bordure. The submitted device is also clear of the device for Tobyn Kembold, *Or, a dragon sejant gules*, with the second CD for the posture of the monster.

LOCHAC

Adrian Neggerstein. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Clemens Gascoigne. Name.

Svartr Ormsson djákn. Name and device (see RETURNS for other name). Gules, a horse rampant within five roundels in annulo, a mount argent.

Please advise the submitter that the roundels should be drawn larger.

MERIDIES

Beau Fort, Shire of. Badge change. (Fieldless) Five fleurs-de-lys conjoined in annulo bases to center Or.

The submitters have permission to conflict with the badge of Katlin von Kappel, *Per saltire sable and gules, four fleurs-de-lys bases to center Or* and with the badge for Thomas de Castellan, *(Fieldless) Four fleurs-de-lys conjoined in saltire, bases to center, Or*.

Their prior badge, *Per fess azure and vert, a cubit arm bendwise sinister proper, manacled and maintaining a tankard argent*, is released.

Heather of Tyson. Reblazon of device. Argent, a collie dog sejant to sinister within an orle sable charged with an orle Or.

Registered in May 1983 with the blazon *Argent, a collie dog sejant to sinister within on an orle sable another Or*, the non-standard terminology of that blazon has led to some confusion of what the emblazon looks like. We have modified the blazon to clarify the matter.

NORTHSHIELD

Gevehard von Baden. Alternate name Bakkar al-Katib.

Submitted as *Bakkar adb al-amalk al-Kitab*, the name was corrected to *Bakkar al-Amlak al-Katib*. The second element in the name presents a problem: al-Jamal notes:

al-Amlak does not appear anywhere in my Arabic names list, except in the hadith already noted: "The vilest name you can give a human being is maliku al-Amlak, or "King of kings", because no one can be such but Allah himself."

The only thing I can think of that even comes close is 'Abd al-Malik (servant of the King) which appears frequently in period names (e.g., Abu al-Nadir 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-Malik), but is always used as an 'ism (given name).

Barring documentation for *al-Amlak* used as a name, it is not registerable. We have registered the name as *Bakkar al-Katib*, which drops the problematic element and incorporates the spelling correction included in commentary. We note that *'Abd al-Malik al-Katib* is also registerable.

OUTLANDS

A'isha al-Naysaburiya. Name change from A'isha bint Asad Ud-Din.

Her old name, *A'isha bint Asad ud Din*, is retained as an alternate name.

Alys Bouchard. Name.

There was some question whether the spelling *Bouchard* was found in period. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. Butchart, dates *Bouchard* to 1554.

In addition, Wreath notes the following example in the gray area:

Grey-period English citation from ancestry.com:

Anne fa. Peter Bouchard 06 Jun 1630

This is from Aughton (Lancashire) Parish records, christenings (actually "Christenynges").

Eoin Mór mac Aonghuis. Name and device. Or, a boar rampant gules and a chief embattled azure.

Miguel Alejandro de Corrientes. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Miguel Alejandro de las Corrientes*, Palimpsest notes that the name of the city is never found with an article. We have changed the name to *Miguel Alejandro de_ Corrientes* to correct the grammar.

Ravenhyrst, Canton of. Branch name.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Avacal, Principality of. Order name The Order of the Red Gryphon of Avacal.

The order name *Order of the Red Gryphon of Avacal* was registered in December 2007. As we do not register definite articles before designators in order names, this is an identical submission.

Margerie Freyser. Device. Per chevron engrailed vert and argent, two cinquefoils and a crescent counterchanged.

This device is returned for a redraw of the line of division: from any distance it is impossible to tell that it is a complex line of division. Please inform the submitter that good examples of engrailed lines of division can be found in the Heraldic Primer, at the bottom of the page on complex lines (<http://heraldry.sca.org/primer/complex.html>).

ANSTEORRA

Alexander Marcellus. Device. Gyronny sable and Or, a wolf rampant argent maintaining in its dexter forepaw a key bendwise sinister wards to chief reversed between three keys palewise wards to chief reversed gules.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the keys. The keys appear to be some type of pennant rather than keys. The identifiability of the keys is further hampered by the fact that the gules wards are primarily on the sable portion of the field. If this style of key is resubmitted, we would like to see some evidence of period keys matching this depiction.

We note that it is poor style for the maintained charge and the secondary charges to be the same size, though we decline to decline to rule on its registerability at this time.

Audri de Lyon. Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter.

Elizabeth Seale. Device. Azure, a lion couchant argent, on a chief dovetailed gules two wolf's heads erased argent.

This device is returned for a redraw. As drawn, it blurs the distinction between a field with a chief and a per fess field. If this is a field with a chief, the design violates our requirements for contrast by having a colored chief on a colored field. As a per fess field division, the line is too high: the bottom of the dovetails is at the per fess line and thus this is not a per fess line of division. For a per fess line of division, the per fess line (as indicated by the tick marks on the form) should clearly fall between the top and bottom of the dovetails.

Hannibal Beman. Device. Vert, a bee proper and on a chief argent a ship proper sails furled brown.

The proper tincture for sails is argent, not brown as in this emblazon. However, argent sails would be invisible on the argent chief which would be grounds for return; while furled sails need not have good contrast with the field, they do need *some* contrast. As brown is not a heraldic tincture, this device must be returned for redraw.

Hannibal Beman. Badge. (Fieldless) A bee proper.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge for Alicia Vespasiana, (*Fieldless*) *A fly sable winged argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for changing the type of insect. Nor is there a CD for the difference in tincture as the tincture of less than half the insect has been changed.

The submitted badge does not conflict with the badge for André Lessard, (*Fieldless*) *A legless bee displayed Barry sable and Or, winged Or*, nor does it conflict with the badge for Elizabeth Braidwood, (*Fieldless*) *A bee Or*. In each case there is a CD for fieldlessness and another CD for changing the tincture of the wings, which are considered to be half the charge.

Karl Thorgeirsson of Wolfstar. Name and device. Argent, on a bend sable between two wooden doubeks proper, four wolf's paw prints Or.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that *Wolfstar* is registerable. *Wolfstar* is a household name registered in December 1986. Its use here is in the form of a locative byname, but no documentation was submitted and none supplied by the commenters to suggest that it is a reasonable place name in any language compatible with the other parts of the name. If the submitter was a close legal relation (marriage, blood, or adoption) to someone who had this element registered as a byname, then it would be registerable to him via the grandfather clause. However, no documentation was submitted showing that he is eligible for the grandfather clause in this case. Barring documentation that *Wolfstar* is registerable as part of a name under the current rules for submission (such as via the grandfather clause or through new documentation showing it is a documented byname), it is not registerable. Elements that are not registerable must be dropped; but this means the name would still conflict with *Karl Thorirsson*, registered February 1988. Therefore, we are forced to return it.

If the submitter is interested in a byname meaning "wolf", we suggest *gylðir*, "howler, wolf". This byname appears in Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*, p 22. This would give *Karl gylðir Thorgeirsson*, which is both registerable at this time and clear of the cited conflict.

This device is returned for a redraw of the secondary charges: the doubeks are drawn so small and in such a manner that it is not possible to identify them as drums.

The use of paw prints is a step from period practice. There was some discussion whether or not the use of a doubek was also a step from period practice. As revised on the June 2007 Cover Letter, section VII.3. of the Rules for Submission states:

Period Artifacts. - Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms ... The use of artifacts that, though not found in period armory, follow a pattern of charges found in period armory, will not be considered a step from period practice.

The use of musical instruments is a pattern of charges found in period armory, so the issue is whether or not the doubek is a period artifact. Batonvert provided the following research:

Doubeks, *per se*, don't seem to be period artifacts. I could find very little about the periodness of doubeks (probably because it can be spelled so many ways), but the most authoritative source, the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians (vol.25, p.564) defines the *tombak* or *dombak* thus: "Goblet drum of Iran, known since the early 19th century. It is commonly known as *zarb* ('beat')." "

However, if one broadens one's search to all types of goblet drum in the Muslim world, collectively known as *darabukka*, we find an example in the *Cantigas de Santa Maria* by Alfonso X of Castile, late 13th Century. It shows an earthenware goblet drum, played not between the legs or by the side, but over the shoulder... which is how some play the drum in modern Turkey, evidently. The image can be seen at <http://hortulus.net/jan05amoenus/sinenomine.html> for those who want to compare.

Thus, this form of drum -- which, for continuity's sake, we will continue to blazon as a *doumbek* or *dumbeg* -- was definitely known to period Europeans. As a period artifact, and with the known pattern of using musical instruments as charges, the use of a *doumbek* is not a step from period practice.

According to the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (vol.25, p. 564, s.n. tombak, and vol.7, p.12, s.n. darabukka) the Arabic and Persian goblet drum -- known variously as the darabukka, darbuk, doumbec, tombak, zarb, and deblek, among others -- could be made from wood, or metal, but was most frequently made of ceramic or earthenware. Given that *doumbeks* could be made of wood, we will register a *wooden doumbek proper*; such a *doumbek* would be brown (as are any wooden charges proper). This overturns the precedent set during Karina's tenure as Laurel "A *dumbec* is a drum used in Middle Eastern music; it can be made of all kinds of materials and cannot be 'proper'." (KFW, 17 Aug 78). Note that when not explicitly blazoned, the drumhead of a "wooden *doumbek proper*" is argent; the drumhead cannot be brown (as in this submission) as that is not a heraldic tincture.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Ainder ingen Demmáin. Device. Per fess embattled azure and sable, a recorder bendwise sinister Or and three crescents argent.

This device is again returned for administrative reasons: the blazon and the emblazon in OSCAR have a field *per fess embattled sable and azure*, the blazon on the form is also *per fess embattled sable and azure*; however, the emblazon on the form sent to Laurel shows *per fess embattled azure and sable*. Often a tincture mismatch is pending for further conflict checking rather than returned; however, in this case - given the fact that the previous submission was sable and azure and that the blazon on the form is still sable and azure and that there was no indication on the LoI that a change had been made in the field tinctures - we are returning this for clarification of the submitter's desires.

There is an additional problem with this device: the use of a complex line of division between azure and sable portions of the field. Precedent holds:

[Per bend sinister nebuly azure and sable, in bend a Norse sun cross argent and double rose argent and azure.] This has an unregistrable low-contrast complex line of division: "...Finally, we no longer allow combining azure and sable with a complex line of division." (Sep 1997, Returns, Trimaris, Tymme Colbert le Gard) This is one of the combinations that has been held to violate RfS VIII.3, Armorial Identifiability, even without a charge overlying it." [Katerin ferch Gwenllian, LoAR 06/2004, Middle-R]

This problem was not noted in the prior administrative return. If this had been the only problem with the submission we may have considered registering it since we failed to mention the problem previously and this is a timely resubmission. However, as the device is being returned for the problems mentioned above, we are taking this opportunity to note the additional contrast problem. On resubmission, a complex line of division between azure and sable will not be acceptable without evidence of such lines of division in period heraldry. We wish to remind everyone that, while we do try to list all reasons for return, administrative returns don't necessarily address all reasons for return.

Seán an Gleanna. Device. Argent, three martlets gules, on a chief sable a claymore bendwise sinister inverted proper.

This device is returned for administrative reasons: the emblazon on OSCAR shows feet on the martlets while the Laurel copy does not. This is not just a coloring problem as the feet simply do not exist on the copy received by Wreath. We note that martlets should not have feet, though the presence of feet is not sufficient grounds for return. See the Cover Letter of the January 2002 for a discussion on birds; especially of note is the fact that there is period evidence that some heraldic artists (Gelre and Siebmacher) did on occasion draw martlets with feet.

ATLANTIA

Barre FitzRobert of York. Badge change (see PENDS for device change). (Fieldless) On a sun Or a horned owl perched atop an arrow fesswise reversed azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Laurelen Darksbane, *Azure, vetú ployé sable, fimbriated, on a compass star Or an annulet azure*. This is the same conflict that existed for Barre's previous badge; however, he had a letter of permission to conflict at that time. Permission to conflict with one piece of armory does not extend to subsequent registrations (unless so noted in the original letter of permission to conflict). Barre will need a new letter of permission to conflict in order to register this badge.

Unlike armory registered with permission to conflict, armory registered without such permission to conflict does grandfather the conflict to the submitter. Thus, the conflict with the badge of Leon de Asturias, *Sable, a cinquefoil azure en soleil Or*, is grandfathered and not cause for return.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Order of the Silver Heart.

Conflict with *Silverhart*, Barony of, registered December 1993. The two names are identical in sound and too close in appearance. It is doubtful whether this order name would be registrable, even with a letter of permission to conflict.

We note that, even if there had been no conflict, no documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the words and spellings used to form this order name were found in period. This is a necessary part of documenting an order name. Failure to provide documentation for a name is grounds for return. In resubmitting, please remember to document the words and spellings as well as the patterns used to form the order name.

This was to be associated with the badge *Gules, on a heart argent a bull's head cabossed gules* which was registered in December 2001.

CAID

Chaerestr{au}ta of Th{e.}ra. Name.

This name violates RfS III.1.a, Linguistic Consistency; the locative byname phrase mixes English and Greek. RfS III.1.a states, "In the case of place names and other name elements *frequently used in English in their original form*, an English article or preposition may be used" (emphasis added). However, *Th{e.}ra* is a transliteration in Roman characters of the appropriate Greek form, neither the form in Greek lettering nor the transliteration are forms frequently used in English, (that form would be *Thera*). This phrase could be changed to all Greek or all English, but the submitter will not accept major changes such as dropping an element or changing the language of an element. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

The submitter noted that she was interested in a name whose sound was as close to *Kyra of Thera* as possible. Albion offers these suggestions:

There is a Greek given name <Kura> which occurs once in LGPN vol. 3a; given the ending it is presumably feminine. Upsilon is often transliteration as <y> instead of <u>, so this would support <Kyra>.

Slater's *Lexicon to Pindar* ([http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/ptext?doc=Perseus\[pct\]3Atext\[pct\]3A1999.04.0072;layout=;query=toc;loc=\[pct\]2Aqh\[pct\]2F raio s](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/ptext?doc=Perseus[pct]3Atext[pct]3A1999.04.0072;layout=;query=toc;loc=[pct]2Aqh[pct]2F raio s)) glosses <Th{e^}raios> as 'of Thera'; the feminine form of this would be <Th{e^}raia>, so <Kura Th{e^}raia> or <Kyra Th{e^}raia> would meet her requirements for a name meaning "Kyra of Thyra".

Jason ap Griffin. Device. Checky azure and argent, two dogs salient respectant sable and in chief a roundel gules.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the dogs due to the poor contrast between large portions of the sable dogs and the azure portions of the field.

Katayama Tarou Hiromoto. Device. Argent, on a roundel sable a cross throughout argent.

This device is returned for conflict with device of Dav Greyheart, *Argent, on a pellet a francisque (axe) Or*. There is a single CD for changes to the tertiary charge.

The charge was blazoned on the LoI as a *roundel parted per cross*. In general a CD is not granted between conjoined charges and the same charges not conjoined. If the charge had been treated as an uncharged roundel, it would have been returned for conflict with the device of Muiredach O'Siadhail, *Gyronny arrondy Or and gules, a gunstone*, having a single CD for changes to the field. As an uncharged roundel, the submitted device would also have conflicted with the device of William Hurstmonceux, *Argent, an ogress and a mountain azure*, with a single CD for removing the mountain.

Katherine of Judgment Keep. Name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the byname is a properly formed English locative. No examples of the word *judgment* in English place names were found. While it is possible to build castle (and hence keep) names from personal names, no examples of the word *judgment* used in a personal name in period were provided. Given this, the name *Judgment Keep* is not registerable because it does not follow a documented pattern of English place names. The submitter does provide the term *iudgement hall* as a term used for a place where trial courts were held, which would allow the use of that term as a topographic element in a name. In resubmitting, we would suggest *Katherine atte iudgement hall*. Note that *keep*, as a specific term for a particular type of building, is not an appropriate substitute for the generic *house* or *hall* in this formation. Her device was registered under the holding name *Katherine of Wintermist*.

Muirenn inghean Chon Ruaidh. Device. Argent, a wolf statant gules, on a chief sable a decrescent argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Renard des Terres Hautes, *Per chevron argent and vert, a red fox passant regardant proper and on a chief sable a decrescent between two estoiles argent*. [*Vulpes vulgaris*]. There is a CD for the field, but none for changing just the number of tertiary charges. Nor is there a CD for the difference in posture or tincture of beast.

CALONTIR

Toirdheabhach Mirywoder Lutre. Badge. (Fieldless) A G-clef vert terminating in base as a thistle flower proper.

This badge is returned for using a non-period G-clef. A period form of the G-clef may be found in a Venetian score dated 1580 (*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, vol. 6, p. 26). Unless similar evidence is provided to show that the submitted form of a G-clef is also a period form of notation, this form is not registerable. The May 2006 Cover Letter ruled that while a quaver is a symbol, it is not an abstract symbol for the purposes of the March 2006 precedent (v. Yamahara Yorimasa) banning armory that consists solely of abstract charges. Similarly, a G-clef is not an abstract symbol for purposes of the March 2006 precedent, and a G-clef may be registered as the sole charge in an armorial design.

The thistle flower is the equivalent of a carving on a harp's pillar or other artistic detail; it counts for no more than any other artistic detail or maintained charge.

Toirdheabhach Mirywoder Lutre. Badge. (Fieldless) A G clef vert.

This badge is returned for using a non-period G-clef. A period form of the G-clef may be found in a Venetian score dated 1580 (*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, vol. 6, p. 26). Unless similar evidence is provided to show that the submitted form of a G-clef is also a period form of notation, this form is not registerable. The May 2006 Cover Letter ruled that while a quaver is a symbol, it is not an abstract symbol for the purposes of the March 2006 precedent (v. Yamahara Yorimasa) banning armory that consists solely of abstract charges. Similarly, a G-clef is not an abstract symbol for purposes of the March 2006 precedent, and a G-clef may be registered as the sole charge in an armorial design.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

None.

EAST

Jan Janowicz Bogdanski. Household name Herbu Podkowa.

This name is presumptuous of the mundane *Herbu Podkowa*, as it is a claim to bear the arms of that clan. Precedent states:

Orzel Go{I}aszewski herbu Ko{s'}cie{s'}z{a,}. Name....In addition, no documentation was provided for the form of the second byname, and it makes a claim to bear arms that the submitter does not own. Nebuly explains: The second byname means "of the arms of Ko{s'}ciesza". This name phrase has two obvious problems. (1) The construction is undocumented, and I can find no support for it. (2) The construction is presumptuous for explicitly claiming to bear the arms: Gules, a rogacina fourchy crossed argent (Szyma{n'}ski, p161), which are not registered to the submitter (RfS VI.1). [LoAR 10/2006]

While a constructed herb name should be registerable, because of the close association of membership in an herb with bearing a particular set of arms, existing herb names may not be registered.

GLEANN ABHANN

Broinninn inghean Andreas. Name.

This name has two returnable problems. First, it uses the name *Broinninn*, which has been declared unregistrable:

The given name Broinninn was documented from Ó Corraín & Maguire (p. 38 s.n. Broinninn), which gives this as the name of the sister of one saint and the mother of another. No other evidence was found that this name was used by humans in period. As such, it falls afoul of the precedent:

Ó Corraín & Maguire (p. 46 s.n. Cassair) gives this as the name of a holy virgin included in the legend of Saint Kevin. No evidence has been found that this name was used by humans in period. Names of saints are registerable, regardless of whether they are apocryphal or not. This policy is due to the practice in many cultures (though not in Gaelic) of naming children for saints. (For more details, see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR.) As Cassair was not herself a saint and the name has not been documented as having been otherwise used in period, it falls into the category of a legendary name and is not registerable. [Cassair Warwick, 02/02, R-Atlantia]

Lacking evidence that Broinninn was used by humans in period, or that it was the name of a saint (and so would be registerable under the guidelines for registerability of saints' names), this name is not registerable. [Broinninn nic an Ghabhann, June 2003]

Second, the byname mixes an Irish patronymic particle with a Latin given name. While we have Irish names that mix Latin patronymic particles with Irish names, we do not have examples of the type used in this submission.

We have found no Irish women's names similar in sound and appearance to *Broinninn*, so the best we can suggest here is to find an Irish Gaelic name used by humans in period that the submitter likes. For the byname, it should be registerable in either a fully Latin or a fully Early Modern Irish form. For a fully Early Modern Irish form, we suggest *inghean Aindriasa*; the *Annals of the Four Masters* entry M1292.3 shows a *Tadhg mac Aindriasa Ui Concobhair*. If the submitter is interested in a fully Latin form, we suggest *filia Andree*.

Her armory was registered under the holding name *Megan of Gleann Abhann*.

Gwenllian of Emlyn. Device. Per fess azure and barry wavy argent and azure, in chief a daffodil blossom, bell to chief Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge for Karol Johanna Gartenheit, (*Fieldless*) *A jonquil blossom bell to chief Or*. There is a CD for adding the field but nothing for the placement on the field when compared to a fieldless badge.

This device does not conflict with the badge for Amaryllis Coleman, (*Fieldless*) *An amaryllis flower Or, seeded sable*; there is a CD for fieldlessness and another for the difference between the flowers.

Katharine le Spinnere. Device. Argent, a spinning wheel reversed proper, on a chief gules three butterflies Or.

This device is returned for lack of documentation that this is a period spinning wheel. As Batonvert explains:

[N]o example of a spinning wheel with a treadle has been found in period, either in art or as an artifact. Period wheels were either great wheels (as depicted in the Luttrell Psalter, 1338 -- Fig.1), or were smaller flyer wheels turned by a hand crank (as in the examples from 1480 and 1513 -- Fig. 2 and 3). A spinning wheel very like the submitted form, with three turned legs, treadle, and club distaff, is seen in a painting dated 1783 (Fig.4); this form may be dated earlier, but has not been dated to period. Patricia Baines, in the definitive book Spinning Wheels: Spinners and Spinning, states (p.92) that "For the introduction of the treadle there still seems to be no definite evidence prior to the seventeenth century."

LOCHAC

Adrian Neggerstein. Device. Vert, a bar gemel wavy between a mullet of four points argent and three bezants two and one.

This device is returned for a redraw of the bar gemel: the bars need to be drawn wider. Even as a bar gemel, the bars are too narrow.

Domenego di Giorgio da Trento. Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter. His device was registered under the name *Svartr Ormsson djákn*, which was submitted at the same time.

MERIDIES

None.

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS

Miguel Alejandro de Corrientes. Device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a bend sinister wavy argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for *Catriona nic Theàrlaigh*, *Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister wavy argent*; there is a single CD for changes to the field.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE December 2008 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**ATENVELDT****Cian O'Cuilin.** Name.

The submitter requested an authentic Irish name, but this request was not mentioned in the summary for this item. We are pending this name to give the commenters time to address this request.

The following documentation was included with this submission; the submitter will accept all changes:

The name is Irish Gaelic. Cian is a masculine given name found in in Ó Corráin and Maguire, p. 51. It is found throughout period, according to "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Cian," Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cian.shtml>>).

O'Cuilin's sole documentation is given with Ó Cuilinn, found in McLysaght, p. 68, s.n. (O) Cullen. MacLysaght is no longer acceptable as sole documentation for Irish names (July 2007 LoAR Cover Letter). If this is derived from Cuilén, which is found as a masculine given name in Mari's article, it, too, is found multiple times through Old Irish Gaelic and Middle Irish Gaelic

(<<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cuilen.shtml>>). The formation of clan affiliation (Ó Cuilén) is found in "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names," 3rd Edition, Sharon L. Krossa (<<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname>>).

This was item 5 on the Atenveldt letter of December 31, 2007.

Fáelán O'Phelan. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic Irish name, but this request was not mentioned in the summary for this item. We are pending this name to give the commenters time to address this request.

The following documentation was included with this submission; the submitter will accept all changes:

The name is Irish Gaelic. Submitted as Faelan O'Phelan, Fáelán is a masculine given name found in Ó Corráin and Maguire, p. 92; there are several Irish saints who bear this name. "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Fáelán / Faolán," Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Faelan.shtml>>) dates it multiple times from 623 to 1161 with this spelling (as Old Irish Gaelic and as Middle Irish Gaelic).

O'Phelan's documentation is given as MacLysaght which is no longer acceptable as sole documentation for Irish names (July 2007 LoAR Cover Letter). I think a more accurate form would be Fáelán Ó Fáeláin, which Mari shows in the above citation as the genitive form of the name (both Old Irish Gaelic and Middle Irish Gaelic); the formation of clan affiliation is found in "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names," 3rd Edition, Sharon L. Krossa (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname>)

The arms were registered under the holding name *Daniel of Twin Moons*.

This was item 6 on the Atenveldt letter of December 31, 2007.

ATLANTIA**Barre FitzRobert of York.** Device change. Sable, a sheaf of three arrows inverted surmounted by a coronet and in chief three suns Or.

Blazoned on the LoI as *Sable, a sheaf of three arrows inverted Or surmounted by a coronet argent and in chief three suns Or*, the coronet is Or, not argent. As no color emblazon was provided in OSCAR, commenters were not able to determine the correct tinctures, therefore this must be pended for further conflict checking.

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

This was item 4 on the Atlantia letter of December 29, 2007.

- *Explicit* -