

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

Æthelmarc, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Nesselblatt Herald.

Æthelmarc, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Tabor Herald.

Æthelmarc, Kingdom of. Heraldic title White Conye Herald.

Ariella of Thornbury. Badge. Argent, in pale two hearts gules winged Or.

Cainder ingen Chonchobair. Device. Gules, on a shamrock argent a thistle proper.

Desiderata Drake. Device. Azure, in pale a duck's head erased and two rapiers in saltire, on a chief wavy argent three hearts gules.

Duncan von Halstern. Badge. Per pale purpure and sable, a lion and a bordure argent.

Edward Harbinger. Household name House of the Woolf and Thymble (see RETURNS for badge).

Elss von Augsburg. Name and device. Per pale gules and Or, two fleurs-de-lys counterchanged.
Nice device!

Giovanna Elisabetta Cellini. Device. Purpure, on a pile throughout between two lions combatant Or a cross bottony purpure.
Please inform the submitter that, in period, the lions would have been stretched vertically to fill the field.

Ian of the Debatable Lands. Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, a duck naiant counterchanged.

Ian is the submitter's legal given name.

Barony-Marche of the Debatable Lands is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Myskia náttfari. Name.

Submitted as *Myskia Náttfara*, *Náttfara* was submitted as a feminine form of the descriptive byname *náttfari* 'someone who goes out at night'.

Precedent requires that Old Norse descriptive bynames of this type have the name written all in lowercase. We have made this change.

Additionally, in this case, the byname *náttfari* is a noun not an adjective. As such, it does not change form when used with a feminine given name. We have, therefore, changed the byname to the documented form *náttfari* in order to register this name.

Riversedge, Shire of. Device. Or, on a bend wavy cotised azure a laurel wreath palewise Or.

Violante de Luna. Name and device. Azure, three crescents inverted argent.

Nice late 15th C Spanish name!

AN TIR

Alric Eberlin. Name.

As submitted, this name combined an Old English given name with a German byname dated to 1441 and 1495 - a combination which is not registerable. Bardsley (p. 50 s.n. Allwright) dates *Alricus de Aulaby* to 1273. *Alricus* is a Latinized form. The corresponding expected vernacular form is *Alric*. This example supports *Alric* as an English given name used in the late 13th C. Therefore, the submitted name may be viewed as a combination of English and German, which is a step from period practice. Because the given name and byname are dated to less than 300 years apart, there is no additional step from period practice for temporal disparity, and we may register this name.

Berengar von Rüdeseheim. Name and device. Paly gules and Or, on a talbot rampant maintaining an anchor sable a belt in annulo argent, in sinister canton a coronet vallary sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Berengar von Rüdeshiem*, a timely correction was issued indicating that the vowels were transposed in the byname and the submitted form was actually *Rüdeseheim*. We have made this correction.

There was some question whether the form *Rüdeseheim* was a period form. Siren found that "*Rüdesshaim* is dated to 1550 in *Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg von 1386 bis 1662* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=PVA4AAAAYAAJ>). Another volume dates *Rudesheim* to 1470 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=ljEIAAAQAQAJ>").

Based on these examples, the submitted form is a plausible late period form.

As submitted, this name combined *Berengar*, which is an English or Provençal form, with a German byname. Either of these language combinations is registerable with a step from period practice.

Siren found that "*Berengarus* is dated to 1144-5 in *Geschichte des Bischofs Otto I. von Bamberg, des Pommern-Apostels*." The *-us* ending indicates a Latin form. The expected German vernacular forms would be *Berengar*. As a result, the submitted name is a fully German name, though there is a step from period practice for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years between the given name and the byname.

The submitter is a knight and a viscount and, therefore, entitled to display a white belt and coronet on his armory.

Brendan ap Llewelyn. Alternate name Batu-yin köbegün Arghun.

There was some question regarding the use of *-yin*. Marta as tu Mika-Mysliwy's "Mongolian Naming Practices" explains:

To show *possession*, the *-un* genitive ending is used for all words ending in a consonant except *-n* (*bars* = tiger; *barsun nidun* = tiger's eye); those words' use the possessive ending *-u* (*naran* = sun; *naranu gerel* = sun's light). For those words ending in a vowel, the possessive suffix *-yin* is used (*eke* = mother; *ekeyin noghon* = mother's boy).

Therefore, this name means 'Arghun, Batu's son'.

Genevieve la malicieuse. Name and device. Or semy-de-lys, a rose purple barbed and seeded vert.

Submitted as *Genevieve le malicius*, *le malicius* was documented as a literal masculine byname from 1292. Lacking evidence that masculine descriptive byname forms were used in feminine names in French in the late 13th C, this byname is not registerable with a feminine given name. The corresponding feminine form is *la malicieuse*. We have added the missing letter and changed the byname to a feminine form in order to register this name.

Gynuara Wyndswift. Name and device. Sable, a tree blasted and eradicated and in chief three triskelions of spirals argent.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Ariadne of Alyson-tara, *Sable, a tree blasted sable fimbriated argent*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. Ariadne's tree is sable for purposes of conflict. Therefore, there is a CD for the tincture of the primary charge and a CD for the addition of the secondary charge group.

There is a step from period practice for the use of *triskelions of spirals*, by precedent:

The SCA has previously registered one *triskelion of spirals*.... The SCA does not have a defined charge of a *spiral*, and spiral ends are not standard for other charges (such as crosses). However, the SCA has an established and wide-ranging pattern for registering triskelions of objects, or triskelions ending in objects. As a result, we are reluctant to refuse further registrations of this charge (as suggested by some of the commentary). The *triskelion of spirals* may continue to be registered, but as one step from period style (a "weirdness"). [Dec 2003, Acc-West, Ellisif þunnkár]

Since there is only a single step from period practice, this device may be registered.

Iohannes von Prag. Name and device. Sable, on a fess gules fimbriated two torcs Or, overall a warhammer reversed argent.

The submitter noted that the culture of 14th C Bohemia was most important to him. This is a great Latinized name for this time and location.

Commenters asked if the use of torcs and whether the use of a fimbriated ordinary with an overall charge was a step from period practice, since we do not allow armory to be registered if it has two steps from period practice. Torcs, which were popular jewelry until the 3rd century CE, are period artifacts that, though they do not appear in period armory, follow the pattern of jewelry used in period armory. Therefore, their use is not a step from period practice. Since it is not necessary to decide, at this time, whether the use of a fimbriated ordinary and an overall charge is a step from period practice, we decline to rule on that subject at this time.

Jacomus Wyndswift. Device. Sable, a trident's head inverted and on a chief inverted argent a crescent sable.

Millicent Isabella de la Bere. Device. Per pale vert and azure, a tower between in chevron two arrows inverted, in chief a mullet Or.

Nicolas Hardel le Noreys. Device. Azure, a lion dormant argent within an orle Or.

Nicolas Hardel le Noreys. Badge for Hardel House. (Fieldless) On a cauldron sable a mushroom Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the mushroom larger, to better fill the available space.

Piers the Deaf. Name reconsideration from Piers Dyaue.

Ralf Ettrik the Silent. Name and device. Gules, on an annulet argent in chief the words "LENTE IMPELLE" sable.

The Letter of Intent did not supply a translation of the Latin phrase written on the annulet, which violates long-standing policy that translations of non-English phrases must be provided. Commenters supplied a translation. The word 'impelle' apparently means 'strike against, push, drive, smite, strike, reach, set in motion, drive forward, move, urge on, impel, propel, wield'. The word 'lente' apparently means 'slowly, without haste, leisurely'. The phrase, therefore, means something like 'push slowly'. Commenters asked if this is offensive, referencing an erotic fresco from Pompeii which includes this phrase. We feel that it is no more offensive than the armory of Brandr hani, *Vert, a rooster argent within an annulet Or*, registered without comment in November 2007.

Richenda du Jardin and Juliana de Luna. Joint household name Chastel Salon.

This submission is an appeal of a return of the same name, returned in the July 2009 LoAR.

At that time, this submission was returned for conflict against the Paris salon (also called Le Salon), a recurring art exhibition which occurred from 1667 to roughly the end of the 19th century.

The appeal focused on two points: (1) whether the Paris salon meets our criteria for protection, and (2) that the potential conflict against the Paris salon was not examined following our specified procedures.

Regarding the first point, the commentary was overwhelming in agreement that the Paris salon does not meet our standards for protection. As noted in the submission:

The standard for how we might consider whether a person is important enough to protect is laid out in the November 2004 Cover Letter. Standards include whether a "significant number of Society folks (in this case represented by the internal and external commenters) recognize the name without having to look it up in an encyclopedia," "whether the person flourished within the places and times on which our Society concentrates," whether the "impact of their work/life [is] still influential in modern society or uniquely and sharply shape[s] the course of world history, science, or the arts," and whether the name is ordinary or exceptional.

As no evidence was provided that the Paris salon meets any of these criteria, it does not meet our standard of protection. Therefore, we are registering this household name.

Regarding the second point brought up in the appeal, the submitters are completely correct. This conflict call was not examined according to our specified procedures. The current standard for protecting historical and modern names was set forth in the section "From Laurel: Beyond the Encyclopedia", which appeared in the Cover Letter to the January 2003 LoAR, and was expanded in a section of the same name which appeared in the Cover Letter to the August 2003 LoAR. This standard, states in part:

Until such time as a list or other criteria can be defined, we will weigh each potential conflict with an encyclopedia entry on a case-by-case basis. We ask that commenters state whether or not they feel a person is important enough to protect when citing a potential conflict with an entry in an encyclopedia. Ideally, this statement would be provided early enough to allow other CoA commenters time to provide input to Laurel as comments on comments.

As noted in the submission, "After this ruling, when potential conflicts were raised late in the commentary period, the item was generally pended for further commentary on whether the potential conflict is indeed important enough to protect. But in general terms, silence was understood to mean that commenters did not think such an item a conflict." This analysis is an accurate description of the process we have been following for years now.

This submission's potential conflict with the Paris salon was called after commentary on this submission was closed in OSCAR. That timing, in and of itself, is not unheard of - it happens a handful of times each year. These cases fall into two general categories: potential conflicts for which precedent can be found that directly applies to the current submission and potential conflicts where no applicable precedent can be found.

A critical portion of the process we have for determining protection for historical and modern names is the input from the College of Arms as a whole as described above. In the majority of late conflict calls, past precedent makes it crystal clear whether the historical or modern name meets our standards for protection. In these cases, the input that the CoA provided in determining the conflict found in the precedent represents their voice in the potential new conflict and pending the submission for commentary from the CoA does no service to the submitter. Because precedent is clear that the historical or modern name does or does not fall into our category of protection, pending the submission only serves to delay the return or acceptance of the name - it does not change the outcome. Because precedent was clear and was able to represent the voice of the CoA, accepting or returning (without first pending) the submission is the correct procedure in these cases.

However, in a fraction of these late conflict calls, either no precedent can be found that is directly applicable to the late conflict call or what precedent can be found is contradictory or unclear. In these cases, the voice of the CoA is not clearly represented and the submission must be pended so that the commenters may address whether the historical or modern name should be protected under our standards. That procedure should have been followed with regards to this submission and we apologize to the submitters for the fact that it was not.

Tymberhavene, Shire of. Device. Azure, a fir tree ermine and on a base embattled argent a laurel wreath vert.

ANSTEORRA

Aoife inghean Tuathail. Name.

There was some question regarding the registerability of the name *Aoife*. This name has previously was ruled unregistrable (in the Cover Letter for the 09/2002 LoAR) lacking evidence of this name used by humans in period. Since that time, evidence has been found this name in the 11th - 13th C. Two women with forms of this name are dated to 1166-1173 and 1227 in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Aife / Aoife" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aife.shtml>). Additionally, Colm Dubh "The Ban-Shenchus: A Dated Index" (KWHs, 2003) lists 5 women with this name:

Aife (fl. 12th)
 Aife ingen Uguaire (ob. 1112)
 Aife ingene hUi Ogaon (fl. 12th)
 Aife mathair Con Criche (ob. 1042)
 Aife mathair Diarmada (ob. 1072)
 Aife mathair Gilla Padraig (ob. 1042)

Based on this new information, we are overturning the previous ruling. This name is now registrable as a feminine name used in the 11th - 13th C. The standard Middle Irish (c. 900-c. 1200) form of this name is *Aife* and the standard Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 - c. 1700) form of this name is *Aoife*.

Elena Constabl. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Vert, a wolf rampant maintaining a cross crosslet fitchy and on a base argent a sheaf of arrows vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the wolf larger, to better fill the available space.

Evangelos Thrakios. Name.

Gregor of the Eldern Hills. Name.

Barony of the Eldern Hills is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Magdalena Cortez. Device. Argent, a cross of Santiago gules and on a chief sable three crescents Or.

Muirghein Keigan. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, on a wing argent a rose sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Muirgen mac Keigan*, this name was submitted as *Muirgen_Keigan* and changed at kingdom to match available documentation.

As submitted, this name combined a Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 - c. 1200) given name with an Anglicized Irish form of a byname dated to c. 1627. As a result, the name had two steps from period practice, one for combining Middle Irish Gaelic with Anglicized Irish and a second for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years.

We have changed the given name to the later form *Muirghein* to remove the temporal disparity issue in order to register this name.

This submission originally omitted the element *mac*. It was added at kingdom to match available documentation. The *Fiants of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth* show examples of this byname without *mac*. Some examples include: *Tho. Keigan* (document 6493, 08 Apr 1601), *Wm. Kegan* (document 6440, 22 Sep 1600), *Wm. Kegan* (document 6510, 07 May 1601).

Based on these examples, we have returned the byname to the originally submitted form.

Pasquale Pace. Name.

Great 15th C Italian name!

ATENVELDT

Ariadne of Alyson-tara. Reblazon of device. Sable, a tree blasted sable fimbriated argent.

Blazoned when registered in July 1979 as *Sable, a blasted tree voided argent*, the reality is that the argent portion is merely a thin outline of a tree, the body of the tree being sable.

Cynewyn aux Deux Chevaux. Name and device. Azure, two horse's heads erased addorsed and conjoined and a chief triangular argent.

Submitted as *Cynewyn__Deux Chevaux*, *Deux Chevaux* is a plausible sign name in French, perhaps as early as the late 13th C. However, in cases where such names are used as bynames, they include *aux* 'at the'. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Combining an Old English given name with a French byname is a step from period practice.

Fiordalisa Elena di Tommaso. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules ermined argent and azure ermined argent, on a bend sinister argent four butterflies alternating azure and gules.

Nest verch Rodri ap Madyn. Device change. Argent, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet, on a chief vert two open books Or.

Her current device, *Azure, a sagittary passant and on a chief argent three crescents azure*, is released.

Roana le Broc. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Santiago Ramirez de Calatrava. Device. Lozengy vert and Or, a panther rampant argent spotted of divers tinctures incensed azure and maintaining a Latin cross fitchy gules.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as 'sustained', the cross does not meet current standards for long, narrow sustained charges: the longest axis of the narrow charge must be at least as long as the long axis of the creature holding it. This cross is, therefore, maintained. We note that it was blazoned as such on the form.

Since it is maintained, it does not count for difference. Therefore, we must consider the device of Caitilin Irruis inghean ui Riada, *Per pale vert and purple, a panther rampant guardant argent, incensed Or, spotted vert and purple*, which appears on Atlantia's February 25 Letter of Intent. The two devices are in conflict, with a single CD for the changes to the field. Both Santiago and Caitilin are members. Therefore, since Atenveldt's letter was issued on February 23, earlier than Atlantia's, we are registering Santiago's device.

ATLANTIA

Aaron of Moorhaven. Name.

Moorhaven is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Adriana du Chesne. Name.

Aimon Guiscard. Name.

Áine ruadh inghean Néill. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, two braziers enflamed and a phoenix Or.

Alessandra Sartor. Name and device. Azure, an owl argent and on a chief Or three mullets azure.

Nice device!

Anastasia dello Scudo Rosso. Device change. Gules, a winged lion couchant guardant maintaining two Mosaic tablets and in chief three suns Or.

This depiction of the winged lion is grandfathered to the submitter.

Her old device, *Gules, on a bend sinister between a winged lion couchant guardant, maintaining two Mosaic tablets, and a sun in his splendor Or, two roses proper*, is retained as a badge.

Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Apollinaris Salvi da Pisa*, this name was submitted as *Apollinaris Salvi De Pisa* and changed at kingdom to match documented forms found for the submitter's requested authenticity for 13th - 15th C Italian.

The byname *da Pisa* is an Italian form, while *de Pisa* is a Latinized Italian form. In the submitter's desired time period, names were written in Italy in Latinized forms or in Italian forms based on the language of the record in which the name was recorded. In this case, *Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa* is a fully Latinized form appropriate for the submitter's desired time period. Therefore, we have changed the name to this form in order to return it to a form closer to what was submitted and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Bran Trefonnen. Name change from Bran Trefonin and device change. Per pale argent and gules, a roundel indented counterchanged surmounted by a raven rising contourny, wings displayed, a bordure sable.

His previous name, *Bran Trefonin*, is retained as an alternate name.

His old device, *Per pale argent and gules, on a sun counterchanged a raven displayed and facing sinister, a bordure sable*, is retained as a badge.

Bran Trefonnen. Heraldic title Corvus Herald.

This heraldic title is registerable based on the examples of *Leo heraldus* dated to 1377 as a Latin form of the Scottish heraldic title *Lyon* (which was variously Herald and King of Arms) and *Le Marchis Regi Haraldorum* dated to 1300 for the English heraldic title *March* (which was variously Pursuivant, Herald and King of Arms) in Juliana de Luna's article "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview". Since *Corvus* is the Latin nominative form of the word for 'raven', a fully Latin form of this title would be *Corvus heraldus*. As we allow designators to be rendered in the *Lingua Anglica* of the Society, this title may be registered with the common English form *Herald* in place of the Latin *heraldus*.

The submitter has previously registered the household name *House Corvus*. There was a question whether a person can register non-personal names which are identical except for the designator. Previous precedent states:

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]

Given we allow submitters to register SCA names that are very slightly different from their own name (a reduced level of difference), and we assume (per multiple past precedents) that submitters are automatically assumed to grant permission to conflict to themselves, it seems reasonable to allow a submitter (whether an individual or a branch) to register an item that has only a designator change from another item already registered to that submitter.

There are two limitations to this allowance.

First, the validity of the submitted name must be examined according to the current submission type. For example, in the current submission *Corvus Herald* had to be shown to be a plausible heraldic title. This requirement was not exempted by the submitter having previously registered the household name *House Corvus*.

Second, the combination of the two item types cannot be such that it could potentially create confusion of rank or the appearance of presumption. As an example, a critical issue with having a branch register a household name and an order name which are identical except for the designator is the confusion regarding precedence and rank that could occur if the order were rank bearing. Name combinations which could create this sort of appearance will continue to be unregistrable simultaneously; the registered item would have to be released in order for the new item to be considered for registration.

As a household name and a heraldic title do not create this type of confusion, this title may be registered.

Past armory precedent has noted that it is presumed that submitters automatically grant themselves permission to conflict with their own registered items. At this time, we are explicitly stating that this assumption also applies to registered items which are names. In this case, the submitter is presumed to automatically grant himself permission for his current submission of *Corvus Herald* to conflict with his registered household name *House Corvus*.

Ceara ní Néill. Alternate name Isabelle Lafara.

Ceridwen ferch Rhys ap Michael. Alternate name Ceridwen North.

Cuno Groze. Name.

Elisabeth Hänslar. Alternate name Emeludt Hänslar.

Elisabeth von Basel. Name.

Emelina atte Avon. Name.

Héloïse Le Gardeur and Alexandre de Tourouvre. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A monkey rampant Or collared at the neck and maintaining a doubek sable.

Hróðgeirr Hrafnsson. Name and device. Sable, two ravens addorsed argent.

This device is clear of the device of James MacChluarain, *Sable, an owl argent*. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges and a CD for the difference between a raven and an owl. Under the standards for difference on the November 2003 Cover Letter the two birds are in the same category, so there is not substantial difference. For significant difference, we must ask if both are period charges, which is the case. In that situation, we assume that there is significant difference unless the two charge types are shown to be interchangeable in period armory. Owls and ravens do not appear to have been used interchangeably in period, so there is significant difference between them.

Iollann of Glencairn. Name.

As submitted, the spelling *Glencairn* was not dated to period. Pelican Emeritis found:

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, By Anon
(http://books.google.com/books?id=2s_8dvwENKEC&pg=PA231&dq=Glencairn+intitle:extracts&hl=en&ei=hTBzTMfEPIO78gai)
p 231, lists "en-tering inthis toun of my ordis Athoill, Montrois, Morton, Mar, Glencairn, Home, Lindesaye, Ruthven (etc)"

The section containing this quote is dated to 11 June 1567. From the spellings given in that section, the names do not seem to be standardized or modernized. Therefore, we may register the submitted form *Glencairn* as a form of this place name dated to 1567.

Jean Claude de Calais. Device change. Azure, two rams salient respectant and a cross flory fitchy argent.

Please instruct the submitter that properly drawn fitching has the bottom limb as a tapering spike, not a sharpened pencil.

His old device, *Azure, on a pale between two sharks urinant addorsed argent a trident sable*, is retained as a badge.

Lorenzo Bragadino. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Merwenna of Rannowe. Name.

Philp Ingerame. Name.

Great 16th C Scots name!

Rhiannon ui Neill. Device change. Azure, on a chevron cotised between three ravens displayed heads facing sinister argent three decrescents pairwise sable.

Her old device, *Azure, on a chevron cotised between three birds displayed facing sinister argent three decrescents sable*, is released.

The use of displayed birds which are not eagles is a step from period practice.

Séamus mac Céin hUí Dhublaich. Name.

Warren de Schrouebire. Name and device. Per fess vert and azure, a demi-sun issuant from the line of division Or and five mullets in cross argent.

CAID

Alana Buchanan. Badge. (Fieldless) A rose purpure within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Alexandra Sinclair. Name change from Alexis Davis (see RETURNS for device change).

Her previous name, *Alexis Davis*, is released.

Aliskye Rosel. Name change from Aliskye MacKyven Raizel and badge. (Fieldless) A squirrel sejant erect contourny crowned of a pearly coronet and maintaining an acorn argent.

Her previous name, *Aliskye MacKyven Raizel*, is retained as an alternate name.

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

Alys de Montcharmot. Name and device. Azure mullety, on a bend argent a mountain range vert.

Documentation for a mountain range was taken from Plate 46 of Siebmacher, 1605, in the arms of Siebenbürger. The mountain range in the documentation is also on and issuant from the lower edge of a bend.

Amina de Talavera. Name change from Sheryl of Thespis.

Submitted as *Amina de Talavera de la Reina*, no documentation was found to support the use of a full compound placename (such as *Talavera de la Reina*) in a locative byname in Spanish, rather than a simpler form (such as *Talavera*).

Previous precedent has ruled bynames using compound placenames to be unregistrable in Spanish, lacking such evidence:

No documentation was presented, nor could the College of Arms find any, that *de Santiago de Compostela* was used in a locative byname. Previous precedent states:

This name is returned because no documentation can be found for the name *de Compostela*. People from Santiago de Compostela were known as *de Santiago*. [Livia Teresa de Compostela, 09/99, R-Atlantia]

Lacking documentation that compound forms of placenames like *Santiago de Compostela* were used in locative bynames, this cannot be registered. [Beatriz de Santiago de Compostela, Caid-R, 01/2002]

As the submitter explicitly allowed the dropping of *de la Reina* in order to register the name, we have made this change.

Her previous name, *Sheryl of Thespis*, is retained as an alternate name.

Angus Storm. Badge. (Fieldless) A wood chisel, blade to base, argent.

Arabella da Siena. Household name House of Cavalla and badge. Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron rompu and in base a chamfron Or.

Evidence was found to support *Casa da Cavalla* as a house or manor name in Italian in late period. As we traditionally allow designators to be rendered in English via Lingua Anglica, this household name is also registrable as *House of Cavalla*.

Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme. Badge. (Fieldless) An orb argent.

While an *orb* is registered in our Ordinary and Armorial in the arms of the Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire, this is the first registration in the armory of a SCA member. The charge is found in the arms of Friellas in 1540 (Livro de Nobreza, fo.23v) and Fleckensteimer (Wappenbuch von 1605, Siebmacher, plate 200). As an artifact, an orb is a symbol of kingship, a sphere topped with a cross, symbolizing Christ's dominion over the world. There is no evidence that orbs were only used by kings in armory, as shown by the submitted examples, so they are registrable. There is also no evidence that orbs and roundels were considered identical in period armory, so there is at least significant difference between a roundel and an orb.

Chiara degli Danielli. Name and device. Argent, a wolf sejant ululant sable, on a chief vert three annulets Or.

Submitted as *Chiara de' Danielli*, the submitter requested authenticity on her form and included the notation, "may change 'de' portion appropriately for 13th-15th century Italian".

The form *de'* is a scribal abbreviation for *deglildei*. Siren explains:

The forms *dei*, *de'* or *degli* (the last is the most typical period form), means "of the (plural)." So, in the form "of the X family," you use this form. The most common usage is just *Chiara Danielli*, but I see no reason that *Chiara degli Danielli* wouldn't occur (see the complete citations from my Condado article for the citations of 15th c. *degli*. By the time 1600 rolls around, *Chiara dei Danielli* wouldn't be surprising (there are many citations of a late *dei Medici* for one). I don't think I've seen a pre-1600 *de'* with that meaning.

As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have expanded this element in order to register this name, using the form *degli* which is documented to the submitter's desired period. *Chiara dei Danielli* and *Chiara Danielli* are also registrable forms of this name.

The use of the *ululant* posture is a step from period practice.

Críostóir Ó Lacháin. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Críostóir Ó Lacáin*, this name was submitted as *Críostóir ÓLacáin* and changed at kingdom to match the spacing shown in the documentation.

The documentation was read incorrectly. Woulfe shows a dot over the c in the header for this name. The dot is called a punctum delens and is represented in standard transliteration by placing an h after that character. So a header of Ó Lacáin that contains a punctum delens over the c should be written as *Ó Lacháin* when the punctum delens is removed. We have made this correction.

Donn O'Daa. Name and device. Or, a sword inverted surmounted by a death's head, on a chief vert three harps Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Donn O_Daa*, this name was submitted as *Donn O'Daa* and changed at kingdom to match available documentation.

The form *O Daa* was documented as an Anglicized Irish byname found in Woulfe dated to temp. Elizabeth I - James I. Given the variation Woulfe shows of "O" style family names with a space and with an apostrophe, the form *O'Daa* is a reasonable form based on the dated example *O Daa*. Therefore, we have returned the name to the submitted form.

This device is clear of the device of Charles le Serein, *Or, a wild man's head cabossed and on a chief vert three mallets Or*. Donn's device is not suitable for purposes of Sections X.2 or X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submissions, since there are three types of charge on the field. All conflicts must be considered only under X.1 or X.4. There is a CD for the change of type of primary charge, from wild man's head to sword and a second CD for adding the overall death's head.

Ealdgyð Eosterlicu. Name and device. Gules, in bend three coney's sejant erect argent.

This device is clear of the device of Þorkell inn vikverski Máks son, *Gules, three conies courant in annulo widdershins argent*. There is a CD for the change in the posture of the individual charges and a second CD for the change of arrangement of the charges on the field.

Edmund Brewer of Diveles. Device. Argent, two anchors in saltire and on a chief wavy azure in sinister a mullet Or.

Elsbeth Lyttleburye. Name.

Fáelán mac Áedgein. Name.

Fujioka Tora. Name change from Luighseach nic Lochlainn.

Her previous name, *Luighseach nic Lochlainn*, is retained as an alternate name.

Geneviève Chapeliere de Soie. Device. Argent, on a bend purple between two ravens sable three fleurs-de-lys palewise Or.

Geneviève d'Orléans. Device change. Ermine, on a pale vert a crescent argent.

Her old device, *Vert, on a chevron sable fimbriated between three fleurs-de-lys a crescent argent*, is released.

Giles Hill. Name change from Giles Hill of Sweetwater.

His previous name, *Giles Hill of Sweetwater*, is retained as an alternate name.

Grace Bywater. Name and device. Azure, a stag trippant and in chief three gouttes argent.

Edelweiss found multiple examples of women named *Grace Bywater* (in exactly that spelling), in late 16th C England, making this a fantastic name for that time period.

Nice device!

Iague Margoni. Name and device. Argent, a chevron cotised between two fleurs-de-lys and a cross of Santiago gules.

There is a step from period practice for combining Spanish and Italian.

Ismay of Giggleswick. Alternate name Ása íkorni.

Jakob Hálfðanarson. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Danish and allowed minor changes. As submitted, the elements in this name were documented as Old Norse.

Regarding the submitter's request for authenticity, Red Hawk found:

Danmarks gamle personnavne has 5 1/2 pages under *Iacobus*. [...] I did not see any spellings with a k. Here are some of the many spellings in the entry: *Iacobo Iacob Jacob Jacobus Jacobo Iacop Jacobi Iacobus Iacop* (all the above from the 12th & 13th centuries) [...]

We would change the given name to one of the forms found by Red Hawk in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. However, changing the given name from Old Norse to Danish is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Jeremias Forster. Device. Per pale gules and argent, a bird migrant to chief sable and a base indented vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw more internal detailing on the bird, and to draw a more recognizable beak. The lack of internal detailing made the bird and its posture hard to recognize.

Jethro de Calce des Excurtynyx. Name and device. Gyronny gules and Or, a double-headed eagle sable within a bordure counterchanged.

As best we can tell, *de Calce des Excurtynyx* is a Latinized version of a Provençal byname. Therefore, this name combines English and Latinized Provençal, which is a step from period practice.

Joan Silvertoppe. Name and device. Azure semy of needles bendwise sinister argent, an open book Or and a chief argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C English. This is an excellent 16th C English name!

Katayama Tarou Hiromoto. Redesignation of badge as device (see RETURNS for badge). Argent, in saltire two arrow fletchings within an annulet sable.

Ketill Olafsson. Name and device. Vert, on a fess breasted argent two talbots passant respectant sable.

Kitta Freyviðardóttir. Name.

Kristian sindri. Device. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister wreathed gules and Or between a comet bendwise sinister inverted Or and a comet bendwise sinister argent.

Leonor de Sevilla. Name.

This is an excellent 15th C Spanish name!

Lile Fhionnabhair. Name.

Submitted as *Lile Fionnabair*, *Lile* was documented from the given name section of Woulfe's *Sloinnté Gaed.éal ir Gall / Irish Names and Surnames*. This work is actually a combination of two works by Woulfe which were earlier published separately. While the surname section is excellent for our purposes, the given name section is only slightly better than useless. It contains many names that were found in Irish Gaelic only after our period. Few of the entries contain dates. Therefore, given names documented from this source are not registerable without additional support that the name in question was used in our period. Fortunately for the submitter, Noir Licorne found examples of forms of *Lile* in English in the Gray Area:

William Shutt & Lily Hurst 18 Nov 1610, marriage, Nottinghamshire
Rich. Ireland & Lille Stirland 28 Oct 1604, marriage, Nottinghamshire

Based on these examples, *Lile* is a plausible English woman's name from the early 17th C.

The byname *Fionnabair* was submitted as an unmarked locative byname. However, there are a couple of issues with this form. The LoI noted that there was "a dot over the b" in Woulfe's surname section (which was used to document this name). The "dot" is a punctum delens. It is represented in Roman letters as an "h" after the letter. So, the actual documented form is *Fionnabhair*. When used with a woman's name, lenition is added: *Fhionnabhair*.

We have changed this name to *Lile Fhionnabhair* in order to register this name.

Combining English and Early Modern Irish Gaelic is a step from period practice.

Lucian Galenus. Name.

While *Lucian Galenus* is a plausible medieval English name, this exact spelling is unlikely. Typically we'd expect to see one of the following: a completely Latinized *Lucianus Galenus*, a completely vernacular *Lucian Galen*, or a partially Latinized *Lucianus Galen*.

Madeleine Ashbury. Device. Purpure, on a chevron azure fimbriated three fleurs-de-lys argent.**Marco Solario.** Device. Or, two peacocks respectant regardant tails raised and spread vert within a bordure gules.

Blazoned on the LoI as *proper*, the peacocks are nearly entirely vert. Peacocks 'proper' seem to have blue bodies. We have, therefore, blazoned it as being *vert* and treating the azure eyes on the feathers as artistic details.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Petronel Harlakenden, *Or, between two peacocks respectant tails elevated azure a six-petaled double rose proper*.

Meghan ferch Morgan. Name (see RETURNS for device).**Merewen of Warthwic.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C English. While *Merewen* was only found dated to the early 13th C, it seems reasonable that it was in use slightly prior to that as well, making this a nice 12th C name.

Monique Marie Sauniere. Name and device. Ermine, a phoenix vert.

This device is clear of Brittany, *Ermine* by X.1, by the addition of primary charge.

The device is clear of the device of Aleyd Czynpsser, *Ermine, in dexter chief a phoenix gules*, registered in April 2010. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge and a CD for the unforced move of the primary charge.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the ermine spots larger, so they are more easily recognizable and to better fill the available space.

Muirenn ingen Ailella. Name and device. Per saltire argent and purpure mullet of eight points argent, in pale two unicorn's heads erased sable.

Submitted as *Muirgen ingen Ailella*, *Muirgen* is a Middle Irish (pre-1200) form this name while the Early Modern Irish form of this name is *Muirghein*. As a masculine name, this name is found as a saint's name. However, the only feminine example of this name that has been found is a mermaid in a story regarding Saint Comgall. Lacking evidence of the use of *Muirgen* by human women in period, it is not registerable as a woman's name.

As the submitter specifically wanted a feminine name and allows all changes, we have changed this name to use the similar name *Muirenn*. The masculine name *Muirgen mac Ailella* is also registerable.

Olaf Larson. Name.**Patrekr skammfótr k{o,}ttr.** Name.

This name contains two descriptive bynames in Old Norse. Such constructions have been ruled registerable "so long as the bynames could reasonably be used to simultaneously describe the same person" (for details, see Þórdís gjallandi eyverska, 05/2002, A-Outlands).

As a person could reasonably be called *skammfótr* 'short-foot, gimpy' and *k{o,}ttr* 'cat' at the same time in their life, this name is registerable. However, it means that Patrekr is gimpy and that Patrekr is called 'cat'. It does not combine into a single descriptive byname meaning 'the lame cat' as desired by the submitter.

Prospero Ciriello. Name.**Róis inghean uí Fhlaithbheartaigh.** Device. Per fess embattled gules and argent, two bees Or and an ash leaf vert.**Rosetta da Firenze.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Rosetta la Firenze*, the submitter requested authenticity for Italian and allowed all changes.

The byname *la Firenze* was intended to mean 'the Florentine'. However, this construction is not correct. In Italian, while the town is *Firenze* 'Florence', and *da Firenze* 'of Florence' is a correctly constructed byname, the town name changes form from *Firenze* to *Fiorentin-* when used in an adjectival byname. So, the adjectival bynames referring to Florence are *Fiorentino* '[the] Florentine [man]' and *Fiorentina* '[the] Florentine [woman]'.

Both *Rosetta da Firenze* and *Rosetta Fiorentina* are registerable forms of this name. As the first is closer of these two to the submitted form, we have changed the byname to that form in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

While Rosetta was constructed according to period Italian grammar rules with other feminine names as examples, we have found no period examples of *Rosetta*. As a result, we cannot confirm this name is authentic for Italian in our period.

Rowen Killian. Badge. Quarterly vairy azure ermined argent and argent ermined azure and vairy erminois and pean.

Samthann ingen Garbáin. Name and device. Argent, three penners and inkhorns azure.

Submitted as *Samthann ingen Gharbáin*, the submitted elements of this name are Old Irish. In Old Irish, *G-* did not lenite. Therefore, we have corrected the byname to *ingen Garbáin* in order to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 7th C Irish. In the 7th C, the language spoken in Ireland was Oghamic Irish rather than Old Irish. Very few Oghamic sources survive today. As a result, we are unable to tell what the Oghamic Irish form of this name would be. This is a fine Old Irish name appropriate for the 8th C.

Scotland of Altavia. Name and device. Or, a bear sejant erect affronty gules maintaining two arrows inverted sable, on a chief azure three mullets of four points Or.

Scotland was documented as the submitter's legal given name. There was some question about the obtrusive modernity of this name. However, Juetta Copin noted that Reaney & Wilson "write that '*Scotland, Scolland* is a personal name found in Normandy but not in Germany.' *Scotlandus* is dated to 1081 and *Scotlande* to 1101-67." This documentation resolves any question of obtrusive modernity for *Scotland* as a given name.

Barony of Altavia is a registered branch name.

Sean of Sheephaven. Device. Vert, a drop spindle and in chief three quills of yarn Or.

Commenters asked if this violates our so-called "sword-and-dagger" principle. It does not. The principle was clearly stated on the cover letter for the September 1993 LoAR:

If two charges are artistically distinct, but heraldically identical, they should not be used in the same armory.

The reason for this is the *raison d'être* of heraldry: instant identification. When the eye first sees a design such as, say, *Sable, two lions and a Bengal tiger Or*, it will be fooled for a moment into seeing three lions, or three tigers. There'll be a moment of confusion until the eye sorts out the almost-but-not-quite-identical charges ... and that confusion is exactly what we try to avoid.

The charges, be it noted, need not be in a single group for confusion to arise. *Sable, a sword between three daggers argent* will suffer the same lack of ready identifiability, despite the sword being primary and the daggers being secondary. Nor need the charges necessarily be "artistic variants" of one another, although that is the most common application of the rule: any two charges that are visually indistinct may run afoul of this policy (for instance, *Sable, in pale a horseshoe and a torc Or*). In general, if there's a CD of difference between the charges, the "sword-dagger" ruling won't apply; less than that, and one takes one's chances.

According to the *Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry*, both quills of yarn and drop spindles are period charges. Since it has not been demonstrated that they are considered equivalent in period armory, we are giving them the benefit of the doubt and declaring that there is significant difference (a CD) between them. Therefore, based on the precedent above, the sword-and-dagger rule does not apply.

Tahira al-Fahida. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, an elephant argent between three horseshoes open ends to center Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Arabic/Persian". While the masculine form of this byname is documented to period, we were unable to document the feminine form of this byname as a period name. Therefore, we cannot confirm that this byname is authentic.

Additionally, *Tahira* was documented from an 11th C biographical dictionary as the name of a woman who transmitted hadith (Islamic religious tradition). The masculine byname *al-Fahid* is dated to the 14th C. While we assume that names of people who transmitted hadith may have continued in use later than their period, we cannot confirm so. Therefore, we cannot confirm that both elements of this name were in use at the same time.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the per chevron line so it rises higher on the field and the point is visible above the elephant.

Tofi inn hvassi. Name and device. Per chevron Or and gules, two phoenixes gules and a fountain.

Ulf frá Tjörn. Name.

William the Bowman. Name.

A potential conflict was called against *William Bowman*, a 19th C ophthalmologist. While he has his own entry in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, he is not well enough known modernly to warrant protection. Therefore, as he is not protected, we may register this name.

CALONTIR

Ademar de Chartres. Device change. Sable, an enfield rampant argent charged upon the shoulder with a goutte de sang.

This device was originally returned for conflict with the device of Dorcas Dorcadas, which had been blazoned as *Sable, a three-headed hound rampant, one head regardant, argent, langued gules*, with a single CD for the addition of the goutte. In researching Dorcas' device for permission to conflict, it was discovered that her device is actually *Sable, a three-headed hound rampant contourny, one head regardant, argent*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a second CD for the orientation of the primary charge.

His old device, *Per pale Or and purple, a spider within a bordure dovetailed counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Antoinette of Forgotten Sea. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, on a bend between two acorns argent three leaves azure.

This device is clear of the device of Alissende de la Halle, *Azure, on a bend between two swans naiant argent three fish fesswise azure*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary charges and a CD for changing the type and orientation of the tertiary charges.

Submitted under the name *Antoinette Martel*.

Avelyn de Fontenay. Name.

Edward Logan de Munro. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Hans Sebastian Bamberger. Device. Or, a Latin cross bottony gules between flaunches azure.

Ho'elun Checheg. Name and device. Argent chapé sable, three annulets interlaced one and two azure, on a chief argent three triskelions of spirals azure.

By precedent, there is a step from period practice for the use of a triskelion of spirals:

The SCA has previously registered one *triskelion of spirals*.... The SCA does not have a defined charge of a *spiral*, and spiral ends are not standard for other charges (such as crosses). However, the SCA has an established and wide-ranging pattern for registering triskelions of objects, or triskelions ending in objects. As a result, we are reluctant to refuse further registrations of this charge (as suggested by some of the commentary). The *triskelion of spirals* may continue to be registered, but as one step from period style (a "weirdness"). [Dec 2003, Acc-West, Ellisif þunnkárr]

As this submission does not include any other steps from period style, it may be registered.

Johanne of Fisher Gate. Badge. (Fieldless) On a wool-pack palewise argent a thistle proper.

Joscelyn Gloriette de Saint James. Device. Argent, on a cross fleury quadrate gules in saltire a bishop's crozier and a key, wards to base Or.

Joscelyn Gloriette de Saint James. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cross fleury quadrate gules in saltire a bishop's crozier and a key, wards to base Or.

Killian of Amlesmore. Name and device. Argent, on a fess breasted between three pheons inverted vert a wolf's head erased argent. *Shire of Amlesmore* is the name of a registered SCA branch.

Modar Neznanich. Alternate name Modar Templar.

Submitted as *Modar le Templar*, this name combined a Russian given name with a 13th C English byname. Precedent states that "parts of English/Russian names must be contemporary with the time Russian/English contact began in the mid-16th C or later" [Sofya Rous, 04/2007 LoAR, A-Calontir]. This ruling cited an earlier precedent which clarifies the reason behind the registerability of Russian and English combined in a name:

The submitter documents period interaction between England and Russia: Ivan the Terrible took some pains to cultivate a friendly relationship with England. He chartered the London-based Muscovy Company in 1555 to set up trading depots throughout Muscovy (Basil Dmytryshyn, *Medieval Russia: A Source Book, 900-1700*), and himself sought to marry one of Queen Elizabeth's ladies (1911 E.Brit., vol.xv, p.90). Henceforth, we will register English-Russian names from that period. [LoAR, March 1993]

While evidence was presented in this submission of potential for a few contacts between Englishmen and Russians earlier in period, no evidence was provided to show that this level of contact as a whole is significant enough to support registerability of names mixing elements that are not supported for the mid-16th C or later.

Templar was documented as a 16th C English surname. The submitter specifically allows dropping of *le* if needed for registration. We have made this change.

Combining Russian and English in a single name is a step from period practice.

Modar Neznanich. Badge. Per pale argent and purpure, in fess two mullets of eight interlocking mascles counterchanged.

Modar Neznanich. Badge. Argent, a pelican sable vulning itself gules, a bordure sable.

Modar is a member of the Order of the Pelican and may, therefore, use a pelican vulning itself in his armory.

Nest ffynnon. Name.

There was some question regarding the plausibility of the toponymic element *ffynnon* 'spring' in a Welsh byname.

Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, "Names and Naming Practices in the Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll 1292-3" (Y Camamseriad, Issue 1, 1992, p. 78) gives examples of four toponymic bynames found in this source:

Some form of the Welsh *o yr* 'of the' appears in four locatives: *or Dol*, *Orellyn* (*o'r Llyn*), *Vrnant* (*o'r Nant*) and *or pant*. The locative terms in these cases are generic (meadow, lake, stream, valley) rather than being proper names.

In addition to this statement, p. 80, s.n. *Pant*, lists the forms *or pant* and *Pant*, showing a toponymic byname without a form of *o yr*.

Based on these examples, *ffynnon* is a plausible toponymic byname in Welsh.

Olivia MacKay. Device change. Per pale gules and argent all estencelly counterchanged, a chief sable.

Nice device!

Her old device, *Argent, a columbine and a bordure wavy purpure charged with increscents argent*, is retained as a badge.

Sahla al-Bay{d.}{a-}' bint {H.}assan al-Azraq. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Sahla al-Bayd{a-}' bint Hassan al-Azraq*, this name was submitted as *Sahla al-Bay{d.}{a-}' bint Hassan al-Zarq{a-}'* and changed at kingdom to make the grammar of the final descriptive byname match the gender of the patronymic element (*al-Zarq{a-}'* is a feminine form, *al-Azraq* is a masculine form).

If the submitter intended the final byname to refer to her instead of her father, we would expect the two descriptive bynames to be together, before the patronymic: *Sahla al-Bay{d.}{a-}' al-Zarq{a-}' bint {H.}assan*.

There are multiple diacritic markers used in Arabic, including macrons for long vowels and dots below letters to indicate emphatic consonants. While we will register names either with or without those diacritic markers, their use or omission must be consistent. Therefore, we have added the submitted emphatic marker back to *al-Bayda'* and have added the emphatic marker to *Hassan* to make this element consistent with the rest of the name. The name would be equally registerable as *Sahla al-Bayda' bint Hassan al-Azraq*.

Sonya Grimsdotter. Name and device. Per pale purpure and Or, a butterfly counterchanged and on a chief sable two Thor's hammers Or.

Listed on the LoI as *Sonya Grímsdóttir*, this name was submitted as *Sonia Grímsdóttir* and changed at kingdom because documentation was found to support the submitter's desired spelling of the given name.

As presented on the LoI, this name has two steps from period practice. *Sonya* is supported as a transliteration variant of a Russian feminine given name dated to 1545, while *Grímsdóttir* is an Old Norse byname. This combination results in a step from period practice for combining Russian and Old Norse, and a second for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years between the end of the use of Old Norse and the 1545 date for the given name.

Elmet found support for *Grim* as a masculine given name in Swedish:

Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn (Swedish Medieval Names) (http://www.sofi.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1801), under the entry for *Grim* lists the following: Grym Finwidzson (c. 1500), Gudmund Grimsson (c. 1500), Grym (1526).

Sveriges Medeltida Personamen (vol. IV, column 554, s.n. Cecilia) dates *Cecilia Karssdotter* to 1509, along with other examples of 15th and 16th C bynames using *-dotter* in this entry.

As the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the byname to the Swedish form *Grimsdotter* in order to remove the step from period practice for temporal disparity and register this name.

DRACHENWALD

Alexander vom Hardtwald. Name.

Submitted as *Alexander von Hardtwald*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Germany and allowed all changes.

All examples of *Hardtwald* we could find used *von dem* 'of the' or the contraction *vom* rather than *von* 'of'. We have changed the byname to use the form *vom* in order to register this name. *Alexander von dem Hardtwald* is also registerable.

While no documentation was found to support *Hardtwald* as a period spelling for this location, documentation was provided that supported some spelling of this name used to refer to this forest in period. Other bynames show period usage of *Hardt-* and *-wald*, so it is reasonable to assume that the form *Hardtwald* appeared during our period. However, we are unable to confirm that this form is authentic for the 16th C, though it seems reasonable.

Cecelia de Shelton. Name.

Elsa Pedersdotter. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Sweden. While the submitted documentation showed that the given name was found in Swedish in the 15th C, the byname was not specifically dated to that period.

The online SMP lists a number of 15th C examples of women's names with forms of Peter in a patronymic including (s.n. Elena) *Älin Pæthersdottir* 1407, *Elina Pæthersdotter* 1409, *Älin Petharsdotter* 1410, *Elin Pæhers dotter* 1445, *Elin Pædhras dotter* 1446, *Älin Pæderss dotter* 1447, *Elinn Pederssdotter* 1480, *Elin Peders dotter* 1480; and (s.n. Elizabeth) *Elseby Pedars dotter* 1446, *Elzeby Pedhres dotter* 1460.

Based on these examples, the submitted byname is an expected form for the submitter's desired time and location.

Great name!

Jacquelyna de Bellmont. Name.

There is a step from period practice for combining an Occitan given name with a Catalan byname.

Michael der Gross von Bergen. Name.

Pia of Hukka. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Purpure, a pomegranate and on a chief argent three mullets purpure.

Submitted under the name *Menja Galpin*.

Tanni Egh. Name and device. Vert, an oak leaf bendwise sinister and on a chief argent three acorns vert.

Great 14th C Danish name!

EALDORMERE

Avelyn Wexcombe of Great Bedwyn. Badge (see RETURNS for device). Lozengy purpure and argent, a comet bendwise sinister Or.

This is clear of the device of Esmirelda Dancingstar, *Purpure, a shooting star bendwise sinister Or*. There is a CD for the changes to the field and a CD for the orientation of the comet. Avelyn's is head to chief; Esmirelda's is head to base.

Lukas von Pressburg. Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and gules, a cross formy and a winged bull passant counterchanged.

The submitter noted that "13th Century German" was most important but did not request authenticity.

There was some question whether the form *Pressburg* was a period form or whether this location was only known by other forms of the name in period.

Siren noted that:

Magyar-zsidó oklevéltár, Volume 1 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=w3spAAAAYAAJ>), has a 1533 document (p. 428) with the spelling *Pressburg* (as well as a variety of other interesting forms in other documents).

The first sentence reads: "Abschrift zwayer bevelch an die hern der raitcamer zu Pressburg und bern Hartitschen der 400 f. judenzinss etc. halben zu geben."

Based on this information, *Lukas von Pressburg* is a great 16th C name.

Michael Eastbrooke. Name and device. Gules, a pegasus salient between three cinquefoils Or.

The submitter noted that "England 14th Century" was most important but did not request authenticity for that time and location. As submitted, this is a great 16th C name.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the pegasus larger, to better fill the available space.

EAST

Hrothbeorhy MacPhie of Dreghorn. Reblazon of device. Azure, a sinister gauntlet Or and two talbots statant respectant argent, one and two, all conjoined by chains argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Azure, two talbots statant respectant chained argent to a sinister gauntlet in chief Or*, the charges are co-primaries.

LAUREL

Magen David Adom. Restricted charge. A single gules Star of David on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge).

The protection afforded the symbol of the Magen David Adom by international treaty and by national laws is at a much higher level than simple copyright or trademark. By treaty, the symbol of the Magen David Adom has the same protection as the symbols of the Red Cross, of the Red Crescent, and of the Red Crystal. We believe that the symbol of the Magen David Adom should be protected to the same extent as the symbols of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, and the Red Crystal are protected. Thus, at this time, we are adding to the list of restricted charges the Magen David Adom, "A single gules Star of David on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge)". The use of multiple gules Stars of David may be returned on a case-by-case basis if their placement or usage appears too evocative of the symbol of the Magen David Adom.

LOCHAC

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

Anna von Freiberg. Name and device. Per pale vert and argent, two peacocks close respectant counterchanged.

Antoinette Travaille. Device. Quarterly gules and azure, a cross triply-parted and fretted argent.

Antoinette has permission to conflict with the device of Druscilla Galbraith, *Vert, a cross triple-parted and fretted argent*. While the submitter obtained a letter of permission to conflict, Section IV.C.3 of the Administrative Handbook requires that such permission include "both Society Name and name used outside the Society." Since the only name appearing on the form is Druscilla's SCA name and SCA signature, the original letter is not valid. Wreath was able to contact Druscilla, who provided a valid letter of permission to conflict.

Antonia di Lorenzo. Name and device. Per pale gules and vert, a tower between three bees Or.

Great 15th C Italian name!

As charges which had independent existence in period, there is at least significant difference between a beehive and a tower. Therefore, this device is clear of the device of Roland of Skep Glen, *Vert, a beehive between three bees wings close Or*. There is a CD for the field and a CD for the change of type of primary charge. As substantial difference is not needed to clear this conflict, we decline to rule at this time on the question of whether there is substantial difference between a tower and a beehive.

Brennan Halfhand. Device. Argent, an eagle rising and on a bordure vert four acorns in cross argent.

Celestria Ashwood. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Celestria Ashwode*, this name was originally submitted as *Celestria Ashwood* and changed at kingdom to match available documentation. The LoI indicated that the submitter prefers the form *Ashwood* and asked for help documenting it as a period form.

Noir Licorne found multiple examples of the form *Ashwood* in period parish registers for the years 1598 through 1624. Given these examples, we have returned the byname to the originally submitted form.

Ethan Stodard. Name.

Ethan was cited as a given name from the Bible. There was some question whether it came into use in period. Noir Licorne found a Gray Area citation for this name:

From ancestry.com, marriage licences from Hampshire 1607-1640: "Ethan Glascocke of Alverstoke clerk & Dorothy Corderoy of the s wid, at A, 06 Jul 1640."

Therefore, *Ethan* is registerable as a Gray Area name.

Gabriel de Beaumont. Badge. (Fieldless) A badger rampant to sinister argent.

This badge is in conflict with the device of David de Bohun, *Azure, a badger sejant erect contourny argent marked sable maintaining a thistle Or*. David has provided a Blanket Letter of Permission to Conflict, which appears elsewhere in this letter and, therefore, we are able to register this device.

Gabriella Borromei. Name and device. Quarterly sable and purpure, an ankh and on a chief argent three ankh's sable.

Gareth Robertson. Name.

Great 16th C English name!

Geoffrey de Barde. Name.

Gregoire de Lille. Name.

Submitted as *Grégoire de Lille*, *Grégoire* was documented from "An Index of Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh. The accents listed in this work are editorial additions in the original source, which is Hercule Geraud, *Paris sous Philippe-le-Bel: d'après des documents originaux et notamment d'après un manuscrit contenant Le Rôle de la taille imposée sur les habitants de Paris en 1292*. Precedent states:

Submitted as *Geneviève la Douce*, the given name was documented ... as a spelling found in Colm Dubh, "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>). Accents found in this work reflect modern editorial additions in the 1837 compilation from which these names were taken; they do not appear in the original census document. Given this, we have changed the name to *Genevieve la Douce*. [LoAR 10/2007, Caid-A]

We have removed the accent in order to register this name.

Szöke Ersébet. Device change. Per fess Or and per chevron throughout purpure and Or, a rooster contourny sable and three suns counterchanged.

Her previous device, *Per fess Or and per chevron throughout purpure and Or, a natural panther sejant sable and three suns counterchanged*, is released.

Úna Riggs. Name.

There is a step from period practice for combining Gaelic and English.

Ydeneya de Baillencourt. Name.

Submitted as *Ydeneye de Baillencourt*, *Ydeneye* was documented as a genitive form shown in a Latin citation *filius Ydeneye*. The corresponding nominative form of this name would be *Ydeneya*. (The son of a woman whose given name is *Ydeneya* would have the Latin byname *filius Ydeneye*, literally 'son of *Ydeneya*'.) Because a genitive form is not grammatically correct in the given name position of a name, the spelling *Ydeneye* is not registerable as a given name. We have changed this name to the nominative form *Ydeneya* in order to register this name.

The submitted documentation for the spelling *Baillencourt* shows it as a modern French form of a name used in genealogical discussions for a family and location that existed in period. However, the documentation does not actually show *Baillencourt* as a period spelling of this name.

The closest period form of the name that was found by the commenters was *Baillencourt* dated to 1503 in *Mémoires de la Société des antiquaires de Picardie*, s.n. Bayencourt, (<http://books.google.com/books?id=G2ZIAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA80#v=onepage&q&f=false>).

We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

Yevan de Leeds. Device. Sable, two wolves rampant addorsed argent, a bordure Or.

MERIDIES

Edewart zum Wizgeiz. Name change from Edward de Molay.

Submitted as *Edewart vom Wizgeiz*, *Wizgeiz* 'White goat' was submitted as a hausnamen (a German 'house name', comparable to a 'sign name' in English). However, all examples of hausnamen used in bynames found by the commenters showed *zum / zu dem / zu der* 'from the', rather than *vom / von dem / von der* 'of the' (whether *dem* or *der* is used is based on the gender of the following word). Therefore, we have changed the name to use the article *zum* rather than *vom* in order to register this name.

His previous name, *Edward de Molay*, is retained as an alternate name.

John mac Ailbhe of Vulpine Reach. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister Or between a phoenix and a trefoil argent.

Submitted as *John__Ailbhe of Vulpine Reach*, *Ailbhe* in that position must be either an unmarked patronymic or a second given name. No documentation was presented and none was found to support either an unmarked patronymic byname in Gaelic or the use of two given names in Gaelic in period. Lacking such evidence, *Ailbhe* is not registerable in this position. As the submitter allows major changes, we have added *mac* 'son [of]' in order to register this name. Because *Ailbhe* is both a nominative and a genitive form, no spelling changes are needed to this element.

There is a step from period practice for combining English and Gaelic.

Shire of Vulpine Reach is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Mertyn Wolfger von Hillesheim. Device. Argent, in fess a spear gules between two wolves combatant sable, a chief embattled azure.

Piers Simmons. Name.

Great 16th C English name!

Rose Marye. Name and device. Argent semy of church bells azure, a sheep rampant sable and on a chief engrailed azure three mullets of eight points argent.

A potential conflict was called against the actress *Rose Marie*, who appeared on The Dick Van Dyke Show, among others. While she is recognizable to some people, she is not widely known and immediately recognized by a large number of people today, certainly not at the level of modern figures we generally protect. Therefore, she is not important enough to protect and we may register this name.

While the submitter did not request authenticity, she may be interested in knowing that Edelweiss found multiple examples of *Rose* as a given name and *Marye* as a surname in English parish records dating to the second half of the 16th C. Combining these finds shows that *Rose Marye* is an excellent 16th C English name.

Blazoned on the LoI as *compass stars*, the points are all of the same length. Compass stars are *mullets of four major and four minor points*.

Sorcha inghean Uí Choinín. Name.

NORTHSHIELD

David de Bohun. Blanket Permission to Conflict. Azure, a badger sejant erect contourny argent marked sable maintaining a thistle Or.
David has provided blanket permission to conflict for all submissions which are not identical to his device.

OUTLANDS

Carola von Naumburg. Device. Quarterly gules and Or, two griffin's heads erased and a tower counterchanged.

Carola von Naumburg. Badge. (Fieldless) On a tower per pale gules and Or a griffin's head erased counterchanged.

Dagorix Nantonignos. Name and device. Or, a bend sinister wavy between two wolf's paw prints azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for Gaul. *Dagorix Nantonignos* is a standardized form using elements that appeared in Gaul and is a great name. The submitter may wish to know that Metron Ariston was able to reconstruct an early imperial inscription form of this name which would be contemporary with the cited documentation: DAGORIX NANTIGNOS.

The use of paw prints is a step from period practice.

Edmund Peregrine. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Great 13th C English name!

Elena Isabella de Glastonbury. Device. Vairy Or and sable, a rapier inverted argent and two rose branches vert flowered gules all entwined.

Fontaine dans Sable, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Silver Axe. Azure, a battle axe bendwise sinister argent distilling gouttes gules within eight fleurs-de-lis in annulo bases outward argent.

Please instruct the submitters to draw the fleurs-de-lys larger, so they are more easily distinguished.

Halvar Half-Hand. Device. Per saltire gules and sable, a fess embattled between three bezants and a crossbow inverted Or.

Olifer Einarsson. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, two cranes respectant each with one leg raised counterchanged.

The submitter noted that the sound (given name to sound like "Oliver") was most important.

Olifer was documented from Black (p. 637 s.n. Oliver) which includes the statement, "Walter Olifer (Justiciar Laudonie) witnesses William the Lion's fit of the serf Gillemachoi de Conglud with his children and all his descendents to the bishop of Glasgow c. 1180 (REG., p. 33)." Black sometimes normalizes forms in the text of his entries, particularly with names dated to before 1375. (The dated forms at the end of each entry are not normalized, as far as we can tell.) This case is a good example of how and when Black normalizes forms. So, because Black is such a commonly used source, we are including this example to help others see how these forms in Black appear in original documents and how you can sometimes track down the original form:

Black (p. 637 s.n. Oliver) states, "Walter Olifer (Justiciar Laudonie) witnesses William the Lion's fit of the serf Gillemachoi de Conglud with his children and all his descendents to the bishop of Glasgow c. 1180 (REG., p. 33)."

In the first section of his book, Black provides a key to the codes he uses to identify sources. In this case, Black (p. lxxviii) cites REG as being: Registrum episcopatus Glasguensis ... Edinburgh, 1843, 2 v. So, the original charter was published in a register for the bishop of Glasgow. A similar charter (or perhaps the same one) is included in *Regesta Regum Scottorum II: The Acts of William I (1165-1214)* p. 265, document 217. This document is dated to 1170 x 1190. The full text of this document is:

Willelmus Dei gratia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus tocus terre sue salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et quietum clamasse de me et de heredibus meis Deo et ecclesie Sancti Kentegerni de Glasgu et episcopo Jocelino suisque successoribus inperpetuum . Gillemachoi de Conglud . cum liberis suis et tota eius secta . que de ratione eum sequi debuerint. Quare prohibeo firmiter ne quis Balliuorum meorum inpediat quin eos libere habere possint. Testibus Ricardo de Moruille constabulario . Roberto de Quenci . Waltero Olifard . apud Selekirke.

The source given for this charter is: Source: Blairs Archives, 16 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, MS Registrum Vetus of Glasgo, fo. liijv. Printed: Glasgow Registrum, no. 34.

So, the source for the charter quoted in The Acts of William I above seems to be the same original document cited by the source Black used. The italicized sections in the charters in The Acts of William I are editorial expansions or editorial corrections in spots manuscripts were damaged.

From this information, we can see that the original document did not use the form *Olifer*.

Siren found that *Olifer* used as a Scots given name in 1570. However, using that documentation would mean that the submitted name combines a Scots given name with an Old Norse byname. Scots and Old Norse have been ruled to be an unregistrable combination because the languages were not in use at the same time.

Metron Ariston found support for *Einarsson* as a late 13th or early 14th C Norwegian byname. She also found support for given names forms that sound similar to "Oliver":

Lind (*Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn frå Medeltiden, s.n. Óleifr* shows *Oleivr* apparently from the late fourteenth century, *Oleiuer* from 1389 and *Oleuer* from 1420.

Lind (*op. cit., s.n. Einarr* shows the spelling *Einarr* dated to 1255, 1341, 1263, 1307, 1314 and 1316. In the same place he explicitly shows a genitive form *Einars* from 1263, 1231, 1290, 1412 and 1430.

So one would think he could register *Oleivr Einarsson*, *Oleiuer Einarsson* or *Oleuer Einarsson* with an appearance and sound closer to what he requested without sacrificing either the spelling of the patronym or any real degree of authenticity.

Metron Ariston is correct in her evaluation. Any of the three forms she cited are registrable forms and appropriate for the late 14th or early 15th C. As the submitter did not request authenticity, we have not changed his name to one of these forms. If he prefers one of them, he may submit a Request for Reconsideration requesting one of these forms.

Based on this documentation, *Olifer Einarsson* combines Scots and Norwegian, which is a step from period practice.

This device is clear of the device of Rasvan Blackstorm, *Per pale argent and sable, two birds close respectant and a skull counterchanged*. Based on the standards set on the November 2003 Cover Letter, there cannot be substantial difference between generic birds and cranes, since generic birds cannot said to be in a period posture, and thus X.2 does not apply here. We are ruling that generic birds are in the category of regular-shaped birds, considered to have the classic "bird shape". Since generic birds and cranes are in different categories, there is significant difference between them. Therefore, the devices are clear with a CD for the change of type of primary charges and a CD for the change of number of primary charges.

Rammes Keep, College of. Branch name.

Submitted as *Rams Keep, College of*, this submission is an appeal of a kingdom return. The documentation provided asked that this submission be considered as a hardship case.

Ram's Keep, College of was returned at kingdom for use of *Keep*, which had previously been registerable in branch names as an SCA-compatible element. That status was discontinued as of the May 2009 LoAR decision meetings along with all other SCA-compatible allowances.

The LoI states:

The reason that the Barony and College believe that a hardship case is applicable is that the resubmission should have occurred in 2005. But, due to officer change over in the Barony and College, neither the college's officers nor the Baronial Herald was aware of the issue until early 2009 - at which point they signed petition as soon as they could and turned in a resubmission. As a College within the Barony of Unser Hafen, we have been using the name "Ram's Keep" for at least 6 years.

The Glossary of Terms describes "Hardship Clause" as:

It sometimes happens that a submission is delayed so long by circumstances outside the submitter's control that changes in the Rules for Submissions or their interpretation make it unregistrable. Depending on the exact circumstances, and on a case-by-case basis, the submission may be judged according to the older Rules for Submissions and interpretations; this policy is popularly known as the Hardship Clause.

Based on past precedent, some level of good faith effort by the submitter(s) to follow up on their submissions has been part of the handful of successful appeals to the Hardship Clause over the years. The level is not huge, checking on a submission and actively asking for help from heraldic officers once or twice a year is probably sufficient. However, it is the responsibility of the submitter(s) to follow up on a submission. If they have not received word that a submission has been passed or returned, then it is appropriate to ask kingdom for help, or Laurel if kingdom has not been helpful.

In this case, evidence was provided of some activity in 2005 and 2009 to follow up on the 2004 kingdom return of their branch name. However, it has not been shown that any follow up occurred between those years, and four years is too large of a gap with no action to have the Hardship Clause apply.

Happily for the submitters, support was found to register a form of this name without need to resort to the Hardship Clause. There is a pattern of English placenames created by appending surnames to existing placenames. Siren found that "[...] the Middle English Dictionary (s.v. ram) gives *Rammes* as a 1377 placename". Hitching & Hitching (p. lvii) date *Keepe* to 1602 as an English surname. Bardsley (p. 441 s.n. Keep) dates *Roger Kep* to I Edw III. In the 8/03 LoAR, Laurel ruled:

Sandy is a placename, dated as Sandeie to 1086 in Mills (s.n. Sandy). 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). As Stream is a surname, dated to 1279 in the form ate Streme (Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Stream), a location Sandy located on or near an estate owned by the Stream family could come to be known as Sandy Stream. [Leah of Sandy Stream, 08/2003 LoAR, A-Caid]

Based on this information, *Rammes Keep* is a plausible English placename in late period. As the submitters allow all changes, we have changed the name to this form in order to register the name.

Wolf von der Mühle. Name.

Submitted as *Wolf von der Muhle*, no documentation was found to support *Muhle* rather than *Mühle* as a period form. We have made this correction.

WEST

Dorcas Dorcadus. Reblazon of device. Sable, a three-headed hound rampant contourny, one head regardant, argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Sable, a three-headed hound rampant, one head regardant, argent, langued gules*, the body of the beast is facing to sinister, not dexter. We have followed modern blazon convention and dropped the languing as an artistic detail.

Kriemhild of Stonecroft. Reblazon of badge. Vert, on a mullet of nine points throughout Or a brown turkeycock's head erased proper.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1974, as *Vert, a mullet of nine points throughout Or, thereon a turkeycock's head (Gallopavo meleagris) erased proper*, the turkeycock's head is brown. It is also nearly entirely on the mullet, with only the tip of the beak and the bottom of the neck protruding, an arrangement termed "barely overall". The emblazon, however, falls within the current allowance for being registered as a tertiary charge, and we have blazoned it as such.

Sighni Ivarsdotter. Name change from Giuliana di Benedetto Falconieri.

The submitter requested authenticity for Old Swedish. Old Swedish is the term for medieval era Swedish, dating from the 13th to the 16th c. As best we can tell, this name is authentic for Old Swedish.

Her previous name, *Giuliana di Benedetto Falconieri*, is released.

This name was originally pended on the December 2009 LoAR.

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

Edward Harbinger. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head erased sable maintaining in its mouth a thimble argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Leidhrún Leidólfisdóttir, *Per fess paly azure and argent, and argent, in base a wolf's head couped sable*. There's a CD for fieldlessness but no difference is granted between erased and couped and no difference is granted for position on the field when compared to a fieldless badge. The maintained thimble, as always, does not count for difference.

AN TIR

None.

ANSTEORRA

Elena Constabl. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross crosslet fitchy surmounting in base two arrows in saltire argent.

This badge is returned for violating section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon." We are unable to construct a blazon that effectively communicates to an artist that the cross crosslet fitchy is significantly larger than the arrows it surmounts while still placing the overall charge (the cross) later in the blazon than the primary charge group (the arrows).

James Northfolke. Device. Per bend argent and azure, a cross moline azure.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability, a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." While the cross does look similar to some late-period depictions of crosses moline, all of the crosses had a deeper split to the limbs and the splits were more forked. A well-drawn period cross moline can be seen at http://www.kb.nl/galerie/wapenboek/browse/page_049v.xml

Properly drawn, there would be a CD between a cross moline and a cross swallowtailed.

Due to the depiction, this device is returned for conflict with the device of Eric of the Broken Cross, *Gules, a cross swallowtailed azure fimbriated Or*. There is a single CD for the change of field, but none between this depiction of a cross moline and a cross swallowtailed.

ATENVELDT

Marek the Jew. Device. Argent, a Star of David gules and a bordure embattled per saltire sable and gules.

This device is returned for violating our ban on symbols of the International Red Cross. The Israeli national aid society, Magen David Adom ("Red Star of David"), is a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and uses a gules Star of David on an argent field within the country of Israel. At this time, we are adding to the list of restricted charges "a single gules Star of David on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background."

Roana le Broc. Device. Per pale vert and sable, in pale a badger's head cabossed argent marked sable and an oak sprig inverted argent.

This device is returned for using sable markings on the badger's head against a sable field. Precedent says:

[Argent, a badger statant sable marked argent, a base gules.] The argent markings on the badger create identifiability problems against the argent field. As precedent indicates, returning *Per chevron inverted argent and azure, an Orca embowed sable marked argent and three double-bitted axes argent*. "The argent portions of the orca cannot be placed on an argent field" [Rowen Seer, 03/00, R-Caid]. This case is similar, especially since so much of the badger's face is argent. [Meurug Taylor, 03/05, R-Ealdormere]

The problem here is identical: the markings have no contrast with the field, hampering identifiability of the charge.

ATLANTIA

Caitilin Irruis inghean ui Riada. Device. Per pale vert and purple, a panther rampant argent, incensed Or, spotted vert and purple.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Santiago Ramirez de Calatrava, *Lozengy vert and Or, a panther rampant argent spotted of divers tinctures incensed azure and maintaining a Latin cross fitchy gules*, which appears on this LoAR under Atenveldt, above. Santiago and Caitilin are both members, so we must resolve the conflict based on which LoAR was issued first. Atenveldt's Letter was issued on February 23, Atlantia's was issued on February 25. Therefore, Santiago's device is registered and we are forced to return Caitilin's.

Elizabet Walkere. Device. Argent, a badger rampant regardant sable, marked Or, garbed in motley lozengy gules and Or.

This device is returned because the creature was not recognizable to most commenters as a badger, violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The fact that the motley covers nearly the full body of the beast, plus the non-standard Or markings, contribute to the lack of identifiability.

Possible conflict was called with Berlin, *Argent, a bear rampant sable*. Were this submission recognizable as a badger, there would be at least two CDs, for the type and tincture of the primary charge.

Longley provided documentation for clothed creatures in period armory: Pastoureau, *Heraldry: An Introduction to a Noble Tradition*, shows a 16th century Bavarian tombstone on page 62 which has the arms of the Wolfen family, depicting a wolf

wearing a doublet. Similarly, the arms of Trainer, 1605 (Siebmacher 212) show a wolf (fox? dog?) wearing a short doublet or robe. In that case, though, the beast's full head, tail and lower legs (as well as the "wrists" of the forefeet) were fully uncovered.

Lorenzo Bragadino. Device. Per chevron azure and Or, three compass stars counterchanged argent and azure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Madeleine de l'Este, *Per fess enarched rayonny azure and argent, three suns counterchanged*. There is a CD for the change of the field, but no difference is granted between compass stars and suns. Please advise the submitter, on resubmission, that the use of compass stars is a step from period practice.

CAID

Alexandra Sinclair. Device change. Azure, a decrescent and two wolves sejant respectant ululant argent one and two.

This device is returned because the decrescent is neither clearly a coprimary charge, of the same weight as the wolves, nor a secondary charge, of much less visual weight than the wolves. As emblazoned, the relative sizes blur the distinction between primary and secondary charge.

Please inform the submitter that, on resubmission, care should be taken to avoid conflict with the device of Hrothbeorht MacPhie of Dreghorn, *Azure, a sinister gauntlet Or and two talbots statant respectant argent, one and two, all conjoined by chains argent*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter.

The use of the *ululant* posture is a step from period practice.

Blár {o,}lfúss inn fjalla. Name.

No documentation was provided and none was found to support *Blár* as a given name in period as opposed to a byname. Lacking such evidence, this name violates RfS III.2 which states in part, "A personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname".

Fia Naheed. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun Or a wooden corral gate proper.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Kriemhild of Stonecroft, *Vert, on a mullet of nine points throughout Or a brown turkeycock's head erased proper*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference granted between suns and multi-pointed mullets and no difference for changing only the type of the tertiary charge group on a complex underlying charge. There is, therefore, only a single CD for fieldlessness.

Katayama Tarou Hiromoto. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

This badge is returned for conflict against the device of Raichbhe Walkman, *Per bend sinister gules and purple, a cartwheel argent*. There is a single CD for comparing a fieldless design against another design. This cross conjoined to a wheel can be seen as a wheel with four spokes and we do not grant difference for the number of spokes on a wheel, since wheels have been depicted with anywhere from three to twelve spokes in period armory.

Ketill rauðskeggr. Badge. Azure, a pair of compasses Or, a bordure argent.

This badge has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Meghan ferch Morgan. Device. Sable, a wolf statant guardant argent and in chief a lantern between two roses Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Michelina della Rosa d'Oro, *Sable, a moon in her plenitude issuant from clouds argent and in chief three roses Or*. Since there are three types of charge on this device, it is not eligible for difference using Section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions. There is a CD for changing the moon to a wolf, but no CD for the change of type of only one of a group of three secondary charges. Michelina's clouds are maintained charges.

Richenda Elizabeth Coffin. Badge. (Fieldless) A coffin gules.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability. The primary charge in this device is a trapezoid, slightly narrower at the bottom than the top, with thin-line detailing in a flowery cross-shaped design. The submitter attached period artwork of coffins, on which this submission is based, showing trapezoidally shaped coffins in trian aspect, in some of the cases with very similar cross-shaped detailing. Unfortunately, while we concur that a trapezoid is a period form for a coffin, a flat heraldic depiction, even with detailing, seems to be unidentifiable specifically as a coffin, rather than a mis-drawn billet. This is a similar situation to dice and cheese, both of which require trian aspect in order to be identifiable.

Batonvert has found a coffin used as an heraldic charge, in the arms of von Leighnam, from Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch von 1605*. It shows a coffin horizontally, in trian aspect, on a bier, with pallbearer poles, and topped with a shrouded corpse. If the submitter truly wishes a coffin on her armory, we would welcome a submission based on that period depiction.

Rosetta da Firenze. Device. Per bend purple fretty Or and argent, three roses purple.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Déshivé Luciana d'Avignon, *Per chevron inverted purple and Or, a swan naiant affronty, wings displayed Or, and three roses purple, barbed and seeded proper*. There is a CD for changing the field. There is no CD for the change of arrangement, since that change is forced by the change of the field. There is also no CD for the change of type of only one charge out of a primary charge group of four charges, from swan to fret.

The device is also a technical conflict with the device of Jeannette Louise McCullough, *Per bend sinister argent and azure, in dexter chief three violets purple conjoined, stemmed and leaved vert and in sinister base a squirrel sejant, holding a nut Or*. There is a CD for the change to the field. No difference is granted for the forced moves of the charges. There is also no difference granted for changing the type of only one out of four charges (from squirrel to fret).

CALONTIR

Antoinette Martel. Name.

This name conflicts with *Anthoinette de Martel*, registered on the March 2010 LoAR.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Antoinette of Forgotten Sea*.

Edward Logan de Munro. Device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bauta mask affronty wearing a jester's cap within a bordure argent.

This device is returned for violating section VII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "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 bauta mask has not been shown to be a period artifact. The only documentation provided was from a website for a company selling these masks, which claims that they were introduced in the 16th century. While that may very well be the case, we are not willing to accept the unsupported word of a salesman as documentation for the first registration of a charge.

Masks are certainly period for Venice. The earliest mask-makers appear in the civilian registers of Venice in 1530, according to *Mask, The Other Face of Humanity*, edited by Maria Clara V. Ravina, but the existence of the bauta mask as a specific type of mask in period remains unproven.

DRACHENWALD

Menja Galpin. Name.

Menja was submitted as variant of the Norse feminine name *Menia*. However, the commenters were only able to find *Menia* as the name of "the daughter of hill-giants in the Froði story". Lacking evidence that *Menia* was used as a name of a human in literature, it is not registerable under the literary name allowance.

There was some question regarding the interchangeability of i and j in this name. As the name is not registerable, we are declining to rule on that issue at this time.

Her device was registered under the holding name *Pia of Hukka*.

EALDORMERE

Avelyn Wexcombe of Great Bedwyn. Device. Purpure, a comet bendwise sinister Or and a sinister gore lozengy purpure and argent.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the gore. Section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions says that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." While we allow countercompony and checky bordures and stripe ordinaries to share a tincture with the field, those charges all have standard, well-defined edges. A gore is a rarely-seen charge, which does not have a simple edge that aligns with the checks. Because of this lack of identifiability, a lozengy or other multiply divided gore must not share a tincture with the field on which it is placed.

This device is clear of the device of Esmirelda Dancingstar, *Purpure, a shooting star bendwise sinister Or*. There is a CD for the inversion of the comet and a CD for the addition of the gore.

EAST

None.

LAUREL

None.

LOCHAC

None.

MERIDIES

Theodosia Ouranos of Constantinople. Badge. Purpure, a whelk bendwise sinister argent.

Batonvert has demonstrated, through multiple examples, that scallops and whelks were interchangeable in period armory. Therefore, unless future evidence to the contrary is presented, all shells will be considered to conflict with all other shells.

This badge, therefore, is returned for conflict with the badge of Atlantia's Award of the Silver Nautilus, *(Fieldless) A nautilus shell argent*. There is a CD for the difference between a fielded and fieldless design, but no CD for the change of type of shell.

This badge is, however, clear of the badge of Atlantia's Royal Bard, *(Fieldless) A whelk shell palewise argent*. There is a CD for the difference between a fielded and fieldless design and a CD for the change of orientation of the shell.

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS

Edmund Peregrine. Device. Gules, in fess two keys palewise wards to chief Or, a bordure sable bezanty.

This device is returned for violating the rule of tincture. Good contrast, as required by section VIII.2.b of the Rules for Submissions, does not exist between the gules field and the sable bordure.

WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE December 2010 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**CALONTIR**

Shimazu Fujigorou Yoshi. Device. Per bend argent and gules, a cherry blossom between two fish in annulo counterchanged.

This device is pended to discuss whether it violates our ban on Tudor roses, which includes any variant of half-white and half-red rose. Should a half-white, half-red cherry blossom be considered heraldically identical to a Tudor rose for purposes of presumption? Alternately, should we relax our protection of the Tudor rose and only consider double roses to be Tudor roses?

This was item 16 on the Calontir letter of February 7, 2010.

- *Explicit* -