

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

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Scarlet Battery and badge. Per fess embattled argent and gules, in chief a culverin dismounted gules charged with an escarbuncle and in base a sheaf of arrows argent.

The color term *Scarlet* is grandfathered to the kingdom, through their 1999 registration of the *Order of the Scarlet Guard*.

As per the discussion on the Cover Letter, the submitted arrangement of charges may not be registerable under section A3D2c of the Standards for Evaluation. The culverin and the arrows are in the same charge group, but are in two different arrangements, not a unified whole. The badge is, however, registerable under the Rules for Submissions.

A *culverin* is a medieval cannon.

Duarcán Makcraken. Reblazon of device. Argent, a kraken vert within a bordure sable semy of acorns argent.

Reblazoned in March 2012 as *Argent, a calamarie within a bordure sable semy of acorns argent*, the tincture of the primary charge was inadvertently left off. Furthermore, Wreath intended to leave the blazon as kraken, to preserve the cant with the name.

Endless Hills, Barony of. Order name Order of the Barnacle and badge association. Or, a pair of barnacles sable.

Endless Hills, Barony of. Order name Order of the Red Thunderbolt and badge association. Argent, a thunderbolt gules.

This order name does not conflict with the registered *Thunderbolt Pursuivant*. Under the Rules for Submissions, the names conflict, because *thunderbolt* is an already modified noun; in period it was often written as two words. Under the Standards for Evaluation, it is clear because it adds a syllable to the name. Names which are registerable under either set of rules can be registered.

The 1581 armorial treatise *Le blason des Armoiries* by Hierosme de Bara uses the French term *foudre* for this charge. The term literally means "lightning." As that literal translation makes no sense in English, *thunderbolt*, the modern English name of the charge, is a reasonable lingua Anglica form of the period French name of this charge.

Endless Hills, Barony of. Order name Order of the Zule and badge association. Vert, a zule Or.

Under the new Standards for Evaluation, this order name does not conflict with the registered *Orde van de Zuil*, as changes to sound and appearance affect all three syllables of the substantive part of the order names. It would conflict under the Rules for Submissions, but items will be registered if they are legal under either set of standards.

In 1995, an order name identical to this submission (submitted by the Barony of Red Spears) was ruled unregisterable and registered as *Orde van de Zuil*. The reason for that decision was that the term *zule* was not documented to period and the charge was not known in England before 1650. In July 2011, Pelican ruled that modern English blazonry terms for period charges are registerable, even when they are not documented as period words. Therefore, this order name can be registered.

Gerard de Rueil. Device. Argent, two lions combatant gules, a chief counter-ermine.

Nice device!

James O'Galleghure of Tyrconnell. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *James O Gallegghure of Tir Chonaill*, the locative byname mixes English and Gaelic. Eastern Crown was able to date the Anglicized form *Tyrconnell* to the late 16th century. The submitter consented to that change in order to register the name.

The clan byname was originally submitted as *O'Gallegghure*. Kingdom removed the apostrophe under the belief that apostrophes were not found in this structure in period. However, Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" gives many examples of clan bynames both with and without the apostrophe. Therefore, we can restore this byname to the submitted form.

Katelynne Rose. Name.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Kateline Rose of Aylesbury Vayle*, the name was originally submitted as *Katelynne Rose*. The given name was changed to match the documented form of the given name and the locative byname was added to clear potential conflicts.

Green Staff was able to date the spelling *Katelinne* to 1632, as the name of a Walloon woman living in London. This makes the submitted given name plausible, as *i/y* switches are common in English. We have therefore restored the given name to its submitted form.

While the submitted name has conflicts under the Rules for Submissions, it is clear of those conflicts under the Standards for Evaluation. The submitted name is clear of the registered *Catherine de la Rose* as two syllables (*de la*) are removed and a third syllable (*-rine* vs. *-lynne*) changed in sound and appearance. It is clear of the registered *Kathleen Rose* as there are changes that affect multiple syllables of the given names (the consonant at the end of the first syllable and the vowel sound in the last syllable, as well as the change in which syllable is stressed). Names which meet the standards for either the Rules for Submissions or the Standards for Evaluation may be registered. Therefore we can restore this to the submitted form.

AN TIR

Ánrothán Ó Murchadha. Name.

Submitted as *Ánrothán Ó Murchada*, the name appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Ánothrán Ó Murchada*. A timely correction changed the given name to the submitted (and documented) form.

The byname mixes Early Modern Gaelic *Ó* with Middle Gaelic *Murchada*; we require name elements to be completely compatible with a single time and place. The Early Modern Gaelic form of the byname is *Ó Murchadha*; the Middle Gaelic form is *hua Murchada*. The submitter indicated that he preferred the Early Modern Gaelic form. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Aoife inghean Phaidín. Name and device. Argent, a bee sable marked Or, on a chief azure three dogwood blossoms argent.

Submitted as *Aoife inghean Paidín*, the father's name needs to be lenited, as required in women's bynames. The lenited form is *Phaidín*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century Scotland. While the elements were used in Ireland at that time, commenters could not find the elements in Scotland. Therefore, we cannot meet her authenticity request.

There is a step from period practice for the use of New World dogwood blossoms.

Crínóc Donn. Badge. (Fieldless) On a wine amphora argent, a goutte de vin.

Iohannes ap Madoc. Name.

Submitted as *Iohannes map Madoc*, the byname mixes the earlier period *map* with the late period *Madoc*.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 10th century. At this time, the byname would be *map Matuc*. However, later communication with the submitter indicated he preferred the submitted form *Madoc*. The form of the patronymic particle compatible with this patronym is *ap*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Kallikleas Lysias. Name change from holding name Bryce of Tir Rígh.

This name was registered on the November 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns. The forms did not note that this was a change of holding name from *Bryce of Tir Rígh*, which was created in April of 2011 (after the return of his previous name in March of 2011) to allow the registration of the submitter's armory.

Luther Magnus von Danzig. Name.

Marcus Octavius Rufus. Name.

Melannei Athenaios. Name.

Submitted as *Melannei Athenaias*, the byname was an attempt to construct an adjectival byname meaning "the Athenian." As the given name is masculine, the correct form of this byname is *Athenaios*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter may want to know that Metron Ariston was able to document a feminine *Melaina Athenaia*.

Morrine inghean Alaxandair. Name and device. Argent, a hummingbird rising vert between three triquetras purple.

The submitter indicated that she was interested in the name *Morrigan* if it could be documented as a human name. While commenters could not find that name, they did find the Anglicized Irish masculine name *Morighane*, which could be used in a name like *Morighane Alexander*. However, as she did not request this change, we are registering the name as it appears on the Letter of Intent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a hummingbird, a New World animal.

Robert of Wolford. Device. Sable, a wolf rampant ermine and a ford proper.

Please advise the submitter to draw the ermine spots larger, so they can be more readily identified.

Sadb Hálsdóttir. Name and device. Per bend vert and Or, a bend between a drakkar and a mortar and pestle counterchanged.

Submitted as *Sadb Hálsdottir*, we require that an Old Norse name element use or omit accents consistently. The byname with accents is *Hálsdóttir*; we have added the additional accent in order to register the name.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and a Norse byname. Under the Rules for Submissions, this is a step from period practice. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this is an acceptable lingual mix as listed in Appendix C. We note that Gaelic and later period Scandinavian languages are not an acceptable lingual mix.

ANSTEORRA

Achilles von Hutten. Name.

Commenters were able to date both elements to 16th century German, making this a nice late period German name.

Alicia Blackdragon. Name.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Alicia Black Dragon*, a timely correction made it clear that it should have appeared as *Alicia Blackdragon*.

There are multiple examples of bynames that combine a color and the name of an animal or monster: Margaret Makafee's "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636" adds 1585-1600 forms, including *Black Beare*, *Black horse*, *Black eliphant*, and *Greene dragon*. Examples of single word versions of such names in bynames can be found in the Middle English Dictionary, for example (s.n. red (adj)): *Agn' atte Redcokke* 1338.

Caoilfhionn inghean Lughdach. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Submitted as *Caoilfhionn inghean Lughaidh*, the patronymic byname is incorrectly constructed. The byname requires the genitive (possessive) form of the father's name, not the nominative (subject) form used here. The correct form is *inghean Lughdach*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

Ciarán Mac Giolla Bhríghde. Device. Vert, between the horns of a decrescent a bell, an orle argent.

Per the precedent set on the April 2012 LoAR, this is a primary decrescent and a secondary bell.

Falco Silva. Reblazon of device. Sable, on a bend sinister between two skulls argent three lizards statant.

Blazoned when registered in February 2000 as *Sable, on a bend sinister between two skulls argent three lizards statant heads to sinister base vert*, the lizards are actually facing to dexter base, which is the default for charges on a bend sinister.

Hugo de Stonham. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th century English; this name meets that request.

Kathryn atte Unicorn. Device. Azure, two bars Or, issuant from the upper bar a demi-unicorn argent.

Lorenzo Baglioni d'Aosta. Name and device. Sable, a chevron inverted engrailed and in chief a badger rampant argent.

Reis ap Tudor ap Wyn. Name change from Chandranath Mitra.

Nice late period Welsh name!

The submitter's previous name, *Chandranath Mitra*, is retained as an alternate name.

Tigernach mac Máel Míchíl. Name.

Submitted as *Tigernach_Máel Míchíl*, the name consists of two given names. This is not a construction that has been found in medieval Gaelic names. The smallest change to match a medieval pattern for names is to make the second name a patronymic byname (which names the submitter as the son of a man of this name). That form is *Tigernach mac Máel Míchíl* (this name is a rare case in which a genitive form is the same as the nominative form). We have changed the name to that form in order to register it.

Vincenti da Murano. Device. Or, a wolf courant purple and on a chief rayonny sable an increscent Or.

Please advise the submitter to exaggerate the curves on the rayonny line of division, to avoid its being confused with indented.

ATENVELDT

Adelaide of Alyngton. Name.

Adelaide is dated to 16th century France in the Letter of Intent. The name is also plausible in medieval English. The Latin spellings *Adalhaidis* and *Adalheidis* are both used, as is the vernacular spelling *Adaleide*. This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt regarding the plausibility of this spelling at an earlier time.

Aida Ysabella Lacarra de Navarra. Name.

Aida is the submitter's legal given name.

Caoilfhionn inghean ui Mhaoil Ruanaidh. Device. Azure, a half-moon knife argent handled of wood proper and a chief engrailed Or.

Catharine O Cahane of Renfrewshire. Name.

Dalfina Lacarra de Navarra. Name.

This name mixes a Catalan given name with Spanish bynames. Under the Rules for Submissions this is a step from period practice. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this is an allowable lingual mix under the standards of Appendix C (in fact, all elements come from a single regional naming group).

Eilina Elfska. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and gules, a rose gules barbed vert seeded and three hearts argent.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Eilina elfska*, the name was submitted as *Eilina Elfski*. When kingdom feminized the byname, they made it lowercase, which was not necessary. First, last month, we ruled that it was not necessary to change Norse descriptive bynames to be completely lowercase. Second, this byname is a locative byname; even older precedent allowed bynames derived from proper names to be uppercase. We have restored the capitalization to the byname.

Under the Rules for Submissions, this device may be in conflict with the device of Torquil McLeod, *Per bend sinister argent and gules, a bull's head cabossed and a heart counterchanged*. There is certainly one CD for changing the number of primary charges. There may or may not be a CD for changing the type of the chiefmost charge from a bull's head to a rose, but fortunately we needn't debate the conflict. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device is not in conflict with Torquil's device, as there is a substantial difference for changing the number of primary charges from two to four, per A5E3.

Hopkyn Blaidd Du. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy sable winged Or.

Huweyn ap Deiniol. Name and device. Quarterly vert and argent, a cross of chain of square links between in bend sinister two millrinds fesswise sable.

Deiniol is a header form in Morgan and Morgan, who make it clear that it is a period borrowing of *Daniel*. The more common spelling in period is *Deinioel*; however, either is registerable.

Irene Murdoch Fockxworth. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and Or, two fox's heads erased addorsed argent and a fleur-de-lys vert.

Blazoned when registered in September 1984 as *Per chevron azure and Or, two foxes' heads erased and addorsed argent, in base a fleur-de-lis vert*, we are clarifying that this is a group of co-primary charges.

James O Callan. Release of name.

James O Callan. Transfer of device to Milana Lancia. Per pale vert and Or, a vol and in chief a tricune counterchanged.

Jasper Kopec. Name and device. Sable, a serpent erect tail nowed and on a chief Or a lightning bolt sable.

Kopec was documented as part of the submitter's (hyphenated) legal surname. Normally, we require the entire name phrase to be used in the legal name allowance. Hyphenated surnames are a special case, as they inevitably represent two distinct family names rather than a single name phrase. Thus, the name phrase on either side of a hyphenated surname is eligible for the legal name allowance.

The byname *Kopec* is also constructable as a late period Polish byname. *Jasper* was justified as a late period German given name. Under the Rules for Submissions, this combination is a step from period practice. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this is an allowable lingual mix under the standards in Appendix C.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a lightning bolt not as part of a thunderbolt.

Jonat Kerr. Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) A winged turtle sable.

Nice late period Scots name!

Please advise the submitter to draw internal detailing on the winged turtle, to aid in its identification.

Justin du Roc. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc volant to sinister, wings addorsed argent, maintaining in its talons an elephant proper.

Blazoned when registered in August 1980 as *Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc counter-volant, wings addorsed, argent grasping in its talons an elephant statant proper*, we are updating the blazon to current terminology.

Justin du Roc. Reblazon of augmentation. Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc volant to sinister, wings addorsed argent, maintaining in its talons an elephant proper and for augmentation, on an escutcheon per pale argent and azure a sun in splendor Or.

Blazoned when corrected in February 1997 as *Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc volant to sinister, wings addorsed argent grasping in its talons an elephant statant proper, in augmentation on an escutcheon per pale argent and azure a sun in splendor Or*, we are specifying the elephant as a maintained charge.

Kane du Roc. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc volant to sinister, wings addorsed argent, maintaining in its talons an elephant proper, overall a label Or.

Kane is the submitter's legal given name; it is also justifiable as a late period English masculine given name, as the family name *Kane* is dated to the 16th century and there is a pattern of creating given names from family names.

The byname was documented as his father's registered byname, but no evidence for the grandfather clause was included. Luckily Dolphin was able to date the byname to 1636, and Green Staff was able to date it in some spelling to the 15th century. Therefore, this name can be registered as submitted.

Kane has permission to conflict with the device of Justin du Roc, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *Per bend sinister azure and counter-ermine, in dexter chief an Arabian roc volant to sinister, wings addorsed argent, maintaining in its talons an elephant proper*.

Please advise the submitter to draw the elephant a bit larger, so it can be more easily identified.

Katherine Maniske a' Nynetails. Reblazon of device. Per pale sable and gules, a thunderbolt and on a chief embattled Or a cat statant contourny defamed regardant sable.

Blazoned when registered in May 1997 as *Per pale sable and gules, a thunderbolt and on a chief embattled Or a cat statant contourny regardant sable*, the fact that the cat has no tail is important to the submitter.

Kolfinna Oddsdóttir. Name.

Leonora de l'étoile. Name.

Submitted as *Leonora de l'étoile*, the byname *de l'Estoile* appears in the 1292 Paris census. The form *Etoile* is a documented (though uncommon) late period spelling, but we have not found evidence that the spelling *étoile* was used in period. We have therefore changed the byname to the documented *etoile* in order to register it.

This name mixes an Italian given name and a French byname. This is a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions. It is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of the Standards for Evaluation.

Milana Lancia. Acceptance of device transfer from James O Callan. Per pale vert and Or, a vol and in chief a tricune counterchanged.

Portia Lacarra de Navarra. Name.

Portia is the submitter's legal given name. Aryanhwy merch Catmael was able to date the element as a feminine given name in Italy in 1621. The bynames are late period Spanish. The combination of Italian and Spanish is a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions and an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of the Standards for Evaluation.

Renzo di Ilario di Federigo Venturius. Name change from Reynier de Vriere.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Renzo di Ilario di Rederigo Venturius*, the forms and documentation give the second patronymic as *Federigo*. We have changed the name to match the submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Italy. The Latinized family name in an otherwise vernacular name is not the most likely form, but commenters were able to find shorter names with equivalent combinations of vernacular and Latinized forms.

The submitter's previous name, *Reynier de Vriere*, is retained as an alternate name.

Tetinka Ribbing. Device. Or goutty de sang, on a point pointed azure a linden leaf Or.

Úlfr vafri. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *vafri* is a constructed Old Norse byname meaning something like "wanderer." It can be justified by the identical slightly later Old Swedish byname and the Old Norse given name that takes that form.

William of Lochridge. Name and device. Argent, a bear dormant contourny gules and a ford proper.

ATLANTIA

Bredach Fryssar. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Scots Gaelic. This name is a lovely 16th century Scots name, but commenters could find no evidence that the byname would have been used in Gaelic or for the Gaelic spelling of the given name. Therefore, we cannot meet the submitter's request.

Camillo da Milano. Name.

Nice late period Italian name!

Elizaveta Aleksandrovna. Device. Purple ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Philip Aleksandrovitch, *Vert ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent a bordure Or*, and with the device of Kostantin Volkovich registered elsewhere on this letter as *Gules ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or*.

Elizaveta Aleksandrovna. Badge. Pean, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Philip Aleksandrovitch, *Vert ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent a bordure Or*, and with the device of Kostantin Volkovich registered elsewhere on this letter as *Gules ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or*.

Kostantin Volkovich. Device. Gules ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Philip Aleksandrovitch, *Vert ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent a bordure Or*, with the device of Elizaveta Aleksandrovna registered elsewhere on this letter as *Purple ermined Or, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or*, and with the badge of Elizaveta Aleksandrovna registered elsewhere on this letter as *Pean, a wolf's head erased argent and a bordure Or*.

Mikjáll Bogsveigir. Name.

Submitted as *Mikjáll Bogsveigr*, the documented form of the byname is *Bogsveigir*. Although the forms allow no changes, the submitter allowed us to change the byname to the documented form.

Vladimir of Eztergom. Badge. Per pale sable and argent all semy of deer's hoof prints bendwise counterchanged.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a deer's hoof print.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer hoof prints.

CAID

Bjorn atte Woodepyle. Device. Sable, two bears rampant addorsed and on a chief embattled argent three cartouches sable.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge association for Order of the Golden Lance of Caid. Azure, a crescent argent and overall a lance Or, a bordure embattled argent.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge association for Order of the Crescent and Flame. Azure, between the horns of and issuant from a crescent argent a flame Or, a bordure embattled argent.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge association for Order of the Argent Star. Azure, on a mullet argent a crescent azure, a bordure embattled argent.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge association for the Caid army staff. (Fieldless) An eagle displayed Or perched atop four crescents conjoined in saltire, horns outward argent.

The Caid army staff is a generic identifier.

Caid, Kingdom of. Correction of badge association to Legion of Courtesy from Order of the Legion of Courtesy. (Fieldless) A rose Or barbed and seeded vert.

Catrin Aderyn. Device. Purple, two chevronels and in base a dragon sejant erect contourny argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevronels a bit lower on the field.

Diomedes Pythikos. Name and device. Gules, three chevronels between two serpents erect respectant and a demi-spear issuant from base Or.

Upon examination of the forms, the name appears to have been submitted as *Pythikos*. The accent on the *i* was not documented. We suspect that it is a stray mark, and are thus removing the accent rather than researching each element to determine where accents would need to be placed consistently through the name.

Edward Castleguard. Name.

Enedina Lacarra de Navarre. Device. Per fess per pale gules and azure and Or, two sheep passant argent and a dog statant sable.

This device violates section A3D2c of the Standards for Evaluation, which says "A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures." Here the primary charge group consists of two sheep passant and a dog statant. As the sheep and dog have comparable postures, and their postures are not identical, this is not registerable under the Standards for Evaluation. However, there is no such restriction under the Rules for Submissions, and so the device is registered.

Fáelán mac Áedgein. Device. Vert semy of lilies argent, a wolf sejant ululant contourny Or.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the non-period ululant posture.

Gabriel MacMahan of Silverhall. Badge. (Fieldless) Between the horns of and conjoined to a crescent pendant a bear's head cabossed argent.

This badge is not in conflict with the device of Balin Ulfstein, *Per fess embattled gules and Or, in chief a crescent inverted argent*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for fieldlessness. As per the precedent set forth on the March 2012 LoAR, this is a primary crescent and a secondary bear's head; thus, the addition of the secondary charge is worth a second CD/DC. Please advise the submitter to draw the bear's head slightly lower, so its muzzle sticks out more from the crescent.

Giliana Ravenild. Name.

Nice English name for around 1300!

Johan Hirsch von Schutzhundheim. Name and device. Per chevron urdy azure and Or, two talbot's heads couped Or and collared and a double-headed eagle sable.

The entire byname, *Hirsch von Schutzhundheim*, is grandfathered to the submitter, as part of the registered names of both his parents.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Irene Murdoch Fockxworth, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *Per chevron azure and Or, two fox's heads erased addorsed argent and a fleur-de-lys vert*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for the change in field, a CD/DC for the change in tincture of the primary charges, and another CD/DC for the change in type of half of the primary charge group, from a fleur-de-lys to an eagle.

This device does not violate section A3D2c of the Standards for Evaluation, which requires charges to be in identical postures/orientations or in an arrangement that includes posture/orientation; as per the May 2012 Cover Letter, the talbot's heads and the eagle do not have comparable postures, but are in a standard arrangement, and so this device may be registered.

Kyrstyan de la Poole. Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron between three griffins argent, three roses sable barbed and seeded proper.

Under the Rules for Submission, this device is in conflict with the device of Anora Rose MacCorkhill, *Purpure, on a chevron between three harps argent, three roses azure barbed and seeded proper*. There is a CD for the change in type of the secondary charges, but nothing for the change in tincture only of the tertiary charges.

Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device is not in conflict with Anora's device, with one DC for the change in type of the secondary charges, and another DC for the change in tincture of the tertiary charges. It is therefore registered.

Marie de la Mer. Name and device. Gules, a fess wavy sable fimbriated between three trimounts couped Or.

This does not conflict under the Standards for Evaluation with the registered *Marie of Mere*. There are changes to three syllables in the byname (including an added syllable in the submitted name). These names conflict under the Rules for Submissions, as we compare only *Mer* and *Mere*, which are not significantly different.

Under the Standards for Evaluation, this is also clear of the registered *Mariana de la Mar*, with the removal of two syllables from the given name and changes to the main word in the byname. We decline to rule if they conflict under the Rules for Submissions.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fimbriation slightly wider, so it is more noticeable.

Mary Taran of Glastonbury. Badge. Azure, a cross of Calatrava argent within an orle Or.

Nice badge!

Penelope Fayrfax atte Redehulle. Device. Azure, a winged beagle rampant contourny argent marked sable and on a chief embattled argent three daisies purpure seeded Or.

Philip Berenger de Greylonde. Device. Gules, a garb Or and on a bordure argent an orle of ivy vine vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger leaves on the ivy vine.

Pierre de Dieppe. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend sinister wavy argent and overall a hexagon Or.

Blazoned when registered in September 2011 as *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend wavy argent and overall a hexagon Or*, this is a bend sinister, not a bend.

Ponç lo Bon Ome. Device. Gules, on a key cross Or a cross clechy sable and a chief paly gules and Or.

This device was pended from the April 2012 LoAR, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect, as under the Rules for Submissions this device is in conflict with the important non-SCA arms for the Counts of Toulouse, *Gules, a cross of Toulouse Or*. There is a CD for the addition of the chief, but as a cross of Toulouse can be described as *a key cross voided of a cross clechy*, there is no CD for changing the tincture only of the tertiary cross clechy. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device is not in conflict, as there is one DC for the addition of the chief and another DC for changing the tincture of the tertiary cross clechy. Therefore, this device may be registered.

Sakan bint al-Kimiya'i. Name change from holding name Sakan of Calafia.

CALONTIR

Calontir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title White Boar Herald.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this name conflicts with the registered *Fellowship of the White Bear*. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, these two items are clear of conflict. Single syllable words in a non-personal name with a substantive element that is two words long (like *White Bear* and *White Boar*) are clear of conflict if the vowel sound is completely changed, as is the case here. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Michele dei Medici. Name change from holding name Michele of Forgotten Sea.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this conflicts with the registered *Michelina Medici*. *Michelina* is a diminutive of *Michele*, as the name *Michele* was used by both men and women. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, the names do not conflict, as the sound and appearance of multiple syllables is changed between these two names. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Umm Ya'kub Rayya al-Zahra' bint Fath al-Badawiyya. Device. Sable, a sun Or eclipsed by a fountain, a base rayonny Or.

This device was pended from the April 2012 LoAR, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect, as under the Rules for Submissions this device is in conflict with the device of Durko Vadas, *Sable, on a mullet of seven points inverted Or a single-headed chess knight purpure, a base rayonny Or*. Existing precedent does not grant difference between a mullet of seven points and a sun. There is only one CD for the change in type and tincture of the tertiary charge. Under the Standards for

Evaluation, this device is not in conflict with Durko's device, as there would be one DC for changing the type of the tertiary charge, and another DC for changing the tincture of the tertiary charge.

Under the Rules for Submissions, this device is also in conflict with the device of Kourost Bernard of the East Woods, *Sable, a sun Or eclipsed sable*. There is a CD for adding the base, but nothing for the difference in tincture only of the tertiary charge. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device would not be in conflict with Kourost's device, as there is one DC for adding the base, and another DC for changing the tincture of the tertiary charge.

Therefore, this device may be registered.

DRACHENWALD

Edith of Hedingham. Name.

EAST

Ahelissa Dragun. Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, on a lozenge argent a dragon's head coupé azure.

Nice 12th century English name!

Alia Marie de Blois. Heraldic title Honnesteté Plus Que Tout Herault and badge. Or, a schnecke issuant from base maintaining on the outer swirl three schneckes sable.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Herault Honnesteté Plus Que Tout*, the data that commenters could find suggested that *X Herault* was at least as likely with this sort of title than *Herault X*. Communication with the submitter made it clear she preferred the designator at the end; we have therefore made that change.

The submitter requested that her name be made authentic for 15th-16th century France. This title uses a longer motto than is found in the French heraldic titles documented to that time. As such, we cannot confirm that it is authentic for that time. However, the name is registerable as is.

This type of schnecke is found in the 1377-8 L'Armorial Bellenville, BNF MS Français 5230. Commenters raised the issue of whether or not this badge is in conflict with the device of Damian d'Outremer, *Sable, a gorges Or*. Precedent says, "Given their divergent evolutions and consistently differing emblazons, there is significant difference (a CD) between a gorges and a schnecke. However, there is not substantial (X.2) difference between the two. [July 2005 Cover Letter]" Given the standard depiction of gorges, we do not grant difference between *Sable, a gorges Or* and *Or, a gorges sable*. The CD/DC granted between a gorges and a schnecke is based on the possible depiction of a gorges as a spiral; however, a gorges would never be depicted in a fashion that would cause it to be confused with a schnecke maintaining schneckes. Therefore, we are willing to grant substantial difference between a gorges and a schnecke maintaining schneckes. This badge is therefore not in conflict with Damian's device, and may be registered.

Astriðr Ulfkelsdottir. Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, three wolf's teeth issuant from dexter and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister and a raven counterchanged.

By precedent, wolf's teeth have been considered primary charges, and so this is a primary charge group consisting of six wolf's teeth and a raven. Wolf's teeth by definition are always issuant from the sides of the field. The combination, however, of charges issuant from the sides of the field and another charge or charges in a single group like this may not be a registerable arrangement under A3D2c of the Standards for Evaluation without further documentation. However, this device is registerable under the Rules for Submissions.

Please advise the submitter to draw the *per chevron* more centered upon the field.

Black Rose, March of the. Badge for the archers. Argent, four arrows in saltire, heads outward, and four roses in cross, a bordure sable.

Under the Rules for Submissions, this badge does not conflict with the badge of the Kingdom of the East, *Argent, four arrows fretted points to chief within a bordure sable*. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges. There is an additional CD for change of arrangement of the primary charges, as the simple addition of four roses to the East badge would not cause a change in arrangement of the arrows.

Under the Standards for Evaluation, the primary charges do not have comparable orientations, but there may be a problem with the primary charge group not sharing a unified arrangement, a potential violation of section A3D2c. However, as this device is valid and free of conflict under the Rules for Submissions, it may be registered.

Archers is a generic identifier.

Carolyne LaPointe. Name and device. Per pale sable and ermine, a cross fleury throughout between in dexter two crescents and in sinister two decrescents counterchanged.

Submitted as *Caroline Lapointe*, later communication with the submitter made it clear she preferred *Carolyne LaPointe*.

The given name *Caroline* is found in gray period France and 16th century England. *Carolyne* is a reasonable variant, as *ily* switches are common in English.

While various spellings of the byname are dated to period, this particular form (with this capitalization and spacing) is the submitter's legal surname.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer ermine spots.

Conall an Doire. Device. Per pale sable and azure, an oak tree coupé and in chief three crescents, a bordure argent.

Devos Abendroth. Name and device. Chevronally argent and gules, on a chief sable a coronet between two phoenixes Or rising from flames proper.

Submitted as *Vos Abendroth*, the submitter indicated that he really preferred the name *Devos* if it were acceptable. Edelweiss was able to date the English family name *Devos* to 1639. As there is a pattern of making English masculine names from family names, *Devos* can be registered as a given name dated to 1639. This name mixes an English given name and a German family name; this mix is a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions. This mix is not registerable under the standards for lingual mixes in Appendix C of the Standards for Evaluation without evidence that English and German were combined in

names. At this time, we only require that a name be legal under one set of rules, and thus this name can be registered. We have changed the name to meet the submitter's request.

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

Dionisio da Desio. Name.

Elise Morisot. Device. Per chevron argent and purple, two pansies and a butterfly within a bordure counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter that pansies typically have five petals; the topmost petal here should be divided into two petals.

Eyþóra Knarrarbringa. Name.

Submitted as *Eyþóra Knarrarbringa*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Eyþóra knarrarbringa* in order to match precedent regarding capitalization of Old Norse descriptive bynames. In April 2012, this precedent was loosened to allow descriptive bynames to be registered with a first letter either lowercase or capitalized. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for the Viking Age. The name is a plausible construction, but without evidence that the given name was found in period, this name is not authentic.

Gilian de Dureham. Device. Vert, three open books within an orle Or.

Nice device!

Heinreich Wächter. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, three mullets of six points and a cock rousant Or.

This device was pended from the April 2012 LoAR, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect, as under the Rules for Submissions this device is in conflict with the device of Aleksandra Alekseeva, *Per chevron gules and sable, two mullets of six points and a galleon Or*. There is one CD for changing the number of primary charges. The bottommost charge in both devices is considered half the charge group, but in Heinrich's case current precedent requires two changes to the "lesser" half of a charge group divided by the field in order to equal one CD. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device is not in conflict with Aleksandra's device, as there is a substantial change in number of the primary charge group under A5E3. Therefore, this device may be registered.

Hew of Albion. Name.

While *Albion* is an ancient name for England, no evidence was presented that that name was used to create locative bynames. That leaves two options. A given name, *Albion*, came into use; it led to a 16th century family name. So *Hew Albion* would be a lovely late period English name. There is a 15th-16th century Spanish byname *d'Albion*, whose lingua Anglica form would be *of Albion*. This allows the name to be registered as submitted.

This name is registerable under the Rules for Submissions, with the mix of English and Spanish elements a single step from period practice. It is not registerable under the Standards for Evaluation, as English and Spanish are not an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C and no evidence to support the combination was provided. We note that *Hew Albion* does not have this problem. At this time, a name that can meet the standards of either is allowed and this can be registered.

Ian Raven of Tadcaster. Household name Tadcaster Militia and badge. (Fieldless) A rapier inverted sable surmounted by a roundel argent ermined vert charged with a raven contourny regardant sable.

Tadcaster is a real location, but it is not important enough to protect.

Jehanne Johnstone. Name change from holding name Jehanne of Bergental.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this name conflicts with the registered *Jeene Johnston*; the given names and bynames are both variants of the same name and hence are not significantly different. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, the given names are compared purely on sound and appearance. As *Jehanne* and *Jeene* have different numbers of syllables and different vowel sounds, the names are clear of conflict. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Lillian atte Valeye. Device. Or, in bend a fleur-de-lys sable between a fleur-de-lys vert and a fleur-de-lys purple, on a chief sable, three bells Or.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the same charge in three different tinctures.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fleurs-de-lys larger, to fill the available space.

Marek Casimir of Krakow. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Commenters questioned the use of two given names (or a given name and unmarked patronymic byname) in Polish. Diademe was able to provide seven examples from the late 15th and 16th century of that pattern (all masculine) as well as examples of multiple bynames. Therefore, this can be registered as submitted.

Maria de Moura. Name change from holding name Maria of Smoking Rocks.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this lovely Portuguese name conflicts with both the registered *Mariota de la Moor* and the registered *Mairi Muir*. In the first case, the name *Mariota* is a diminutive of *Mary/Maria* and thus conflicts with it. *Mairi* is similarly not different enough in sound and appearance from the given name. The bynames in both cases are similarly not substantially different in sound and appearance. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, these names are clear of conflict. Under these standards, the sound and appearance of the entire names are compared. In each case, two syllables or more are changed in sound and appearance, making them clear of conflict. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Marion Quyn of Cheshire. Device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, three coneys courant contourny, heads to center and ears conjoined, within an orle argent.

The motif of three coney with ears conjoined is a period artistic motif, but can also be found in period armory, as seen in the *Dictionary of British Arms*, vol. 1, p. 294, in the arms of Harewelle c. 1460.

Moses ben Eldad. Reblazon of device. Per bend Or and azure, a maple tree vert and an open scroll fesswise argent.

Blazoned when registered in April 1976 as *Per bend Or and azure, a maple tree vert and an open book-scroll argent*, we are clarifying the type of scroll and its orientation.

Ogedei Becinjab. Badge. (Fieldless) A monkey statant contourny azure.

Órlaith in Viðf{o,}rla. Name and device. Per pale wavy vert and gules, a harp and a compass rose and on a chief argent three ravens sable.

Submitted as *Órlaith in Viðf{o,}rla*, the byname was changed by kingdom to *Órlaith in viðf{o,}rla* in order to match precedent regarding capitalization of Old Norse descriptive bynames. In April 2012, this precedent was loosened to allow descriptive bynames to be registered with a first letter either lowercase or capitalized. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and a Norse byname. This mix is a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions. In the Standards for Evaluation, it is an allowable lingual mix under the standards of Appendix C.

Peter Pedrick. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Robin Still. Name.

Under the Standards for Evaluation, this name does not conflict with the registered *Robert atte Quill*; multiple syllables are changed between the names. As that allows the name to be registered, we decline to rule whether the bynames are significantly different in sound under the Rules for Submissions.

Sarah Elizabeth Dhubh. Name and device. Per chevron argent and azure, four wooden lace bobbins proper and a hedgehog argent.

This name mixes English given names with a Gaelic descriptive byname. This mix is a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions. It is an allowable lingual mix under the standards of Appendix C of the Standards for Evaluation. Either way it is registerable.

The submitter may want to know that the authentic form of this name would use an Anglicized form of this byname, like *Duffe* or *Duy*, both found in 16th century Anglicized Irish contexts.

Sarra atte Brouk. Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

Sean MacPherson. Device. Sable, two foxes counter-salient in saltire between three thistles argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tails more like foxes and less like lions.

Seosamh Tadhg an Crúca O'Maille. Alternate name Joseph de Burgh.

Nice 16th century English name!

Shely Magennis. Device. Quarterly argent and sable, two phoenixes argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Finnseach de Lochiell, *Per bend sinister sable and vert, in bend two phoenixes argent*.

Theodora Bryennissa. Device change. Argent, a tassel and a chief engrailed azure, a bordure sable.

Her previous device, *Argent, a hawk's lure and a chief engrailed azure, overall a bordure sable*, is released.

Una inghean Chonain. Name.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Úna inghean Chonaín*, the submitter indicated later that she would prefer to drop the accents. We have done so in order to meet her request.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 15th century Irish Gaelic. *Conan* is the name of a saint, and as such can be registered with late period forms under the saint's name allowance. As the patronymic byname cannot be dated to that time, we cannot meet the authenticity request. But the name is registerable as submitted.

Vibeke Steensdatter aff Broen. Device. Argent, two wings conjoined gules within a bordure sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *two pink flamingo's wings conjoined proper*, a pink flamingo can only be proper because we can identify it as a flamingo, a crane-shaped bird. A flamingo's wing, however, is not distinguishable from any other bird's wing, and so when colored pink is no difference from gules. Therefore, we have reblazoned the wings as simply *two wings conjoined gules*.

This device was pended from the April 2012 LoAR, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect, as under the Rules for Submissions this device is in conflict with the device of Bjarni Kenhelm, *Argent, an eagle's wing beginning and terminating in hands gules maintaining in chief two axes in saltire, a bordure sable*. There is one CD for the change in number of primary charges, but nothing for the removal of the maintained axes. Under the Standards for Evaluation, this device is not in conflict with Bjarni's device, as there is a substantial change in number of the primary charge group under A5E3. Therefore, this device may be registered.

Viviana da Cremona. Name.

LOCHAC

Agnes Ville. Name and device. Per bend purpure and checky argent and purpure.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Aberdeen. This name meets that request.

Nice device!

Alessandra di Fiore di Piero della Mora. Name and device. Sable, a chevron cotised and in base a fox sejant argent.

Elayne de Glanville. Device. Per pale vert and gules, a griffin Or and a bordure Or semy-de-lys gules.

Eliza de Horsley. Name.

The given name *Eliza* is dated as a feminine English givenname to 1585 and 1589 in the IGI Parish Record abstracts.

Gilbert de Walghop. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a pair of compasses Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of the Kingdom of Northshield, (*Fieldless*) *A pair of compasses Or.*
Nice device!

Liadan ingen Fheradaig. Name and device. Gules, three serpents involved in annulo within a bordure Or.

Submitted as *Liadan inghean Fhearadhaigh*, this name combines elements that are too far apart temporally to be registered. The latest date that anyone could justify the name *Liadan* was c. 875, and that dating (based on a poem) is shaky. The byname appears both early and late, but appears to have fallen out of use between 916 and 1384. This is the later form of the byname. As such, this combination of elements is not registerable under either the Rules for Submissions or the Standards for Evaluation. Under the Rules for Submissions, this combination is two steps from period practice, for the lingual mix of Middle Gaelic given name and an Early Modern Gaelic byname and for the gap between elements of more than 300 years. Under the Standards for Evaluation, it is not registerable because there are more than 500 years between the name elements.

Luckily, the problem is easily fixed by changing the byname to the earlier form, *ingen Fheradaig*. As the submitter allowed that change, we have made that change in order to register it.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Niáll inn Orkneyski, *Sable, three serpents involved in annulo within a bordure Or.*

Lightwood, Canton of. Branch name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, an apple tree Or fruited gules within a laurel wreath counterchanged.

This name does not conflict with the registered *House Quietwood*. The names are visually quite distinct. Under the Standards for Evaluation, changes to the sound of two syllables are required. The removal of one syllable from the submitted name and the change to the first syllable are sufficient to make the two names different in sound and appearance. Under the Rules for Submissions, the changes to the first part are just sufficient to make them clear of conflict.

Mathias von Massenbach. Name and device. Checky sable and argent, a bear rampant Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Aleksandr Belogorskov, *Per bend sinister vert and gules, a bear rampant Or.*

Nice device!

Orbei Qorchi. Name and device. Or, a chevron inverted vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for Mongolian. The byname is an occupational byname meaning "quiver-bearer." We cannot confirm that such a byname would have been used by Mongol women. But the name is certainly registerable as submitted.

Nice device!

Radulf Dimichevaler. Device. Per pale vert and gules, a winged wolf salient argent and a bordure Or semy-de-lys gules.

Ulric of Ambledune. Device. Per saltire azure and vert, a pawprint and in chief a bow fesswise argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a pawprint.

MERIDIES

Anna of Drakenmere. Name and device. Per fess gules and argent masoned sable, three acorns counterchanged argent and gules.

Drakenmere is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nice device!

Constanza de Salmeron. Name and device. Per chevron azure and sable, an increscent moon, a decrescent moon, and a castle argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for Spanish; this is an authentic 15th or 16th century Spanish name.

Éamonn Mac Uilliam. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish language or culture; this name is an authentic 15th or 16th century Gaelic name.

Ironstone, Shire of. Branch name.

This is a constructed byname. Orle was able to find two places that used an element meaning "iron" as a first element: *Isehurst* 1316 and *Irenacton* 1248. The second adds *Iren* as an element to an existing placename *Acton*. *Stone* is also an existing placename, found in Ekwall in that spelling in the reign of Edward I and 1324 and found Mills as *Stane* in 1204 (s.nn. Stone). The spelling *iron* is found in a spelling of *Ironacton* in 1324 (in Smith's *Place-Names of Gloucestershire*). Thus this can be registered as submitted.

Niccolo Marso. Name and device. Or, two escutcheons azure and a dragon sejant gules within a bordure compony argent and gules.

The submitter requested authenticity Italian. The name is authentic for 15th or 16th century Italian.

Rocelin of Loddington. Name and device. Per fess azure and argent, a Bowen cross counterchanged and issuant from base a demi sun gules.

William of Loddington. Device change. Argent, a chevron cotised sable between three mullets gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron slightly higher on the field.

His old device, *Checky argent and gules, a bend Or between two mullets of four points sable*, is released.

Ysabel de Toledo. Name and device. Per bend sable and purpure, on a bend argent a sword gules.

Commenters called for this name to be ruled to presume on a title of *Isabel de Castilla*, the 15th century Spanish queen. The reason is that *Toledo* continued to be listed as a separate kingdom (for example in a grant of arms given by Carlos V of Spain, her grandson). However, under the Standards for Evaluation, a name that was not used for a monarch is not protected: "However, while Carlos V of Spain was also the count of Barcelona, we do not protect him as Carlos of Barcelona, as his name was not recorded or referenced in this form." (SFE PN4D)

MIDDLE

Beatrisia Mercier. Device. Argent, a chevron pean between three lozenges azure.

Nice device!

Bran Marius. Name.

Documented as a mix of Gaelic and French, this name can also be documented as a completely late period English name. Thus, it can be registered as submitted without any steps from period practice.

We note that Gaelic and French name elements cannot be mixed under the Standards for Evaluation without documentation of names that mix such elements. That is because this combination does not match a lingual mix allowable under the standards of Appendix C.

Christoph Rickher. Badge. Paly wavy azure and Or, a unicorn's head erased purpure.

Edward Foxley. Name and device. Vert, in pale a jester's hat and a fox's mask argent.

Nice English name from the 14th century on!

Ellisoun Elfynstone. Name change from holding name Ellisoun of the Middle.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this name conflicts with the registered *Alyssa Elphinstone*. *Ellisoun* is a diminutive of *Alis*, while *Alyssa* is a Latinized form of the same name. As such, they conflict. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, these two items are clear of conflict, as the given names have changes that affect multiple syllables. They have substantially different last syllables, as well as changes to the first syllable. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this name may be registered.

Elsbeth nicDougall. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Elizabeth Dougall*. Under the Rules for Submissions, the names conflict, as *Elsbeth* and *Elizabeth* are variants of one another and the bynames are identical in meaning (that this woman is part of the MacDougall family). Under the Standards for Evaluation, these names are clear, as the sound and appearance of the names is quite different: *Elsbeth* is two syllables shorter than *Elizabeth* and the name adds the syllable *nic*. Names which are registerable under either set of standards can be registered.

Ginevra Boscoli. Household name Nonesuche House.

This does not conflict with *Nonsuch*, the Tudor palace; only the most major palaces are important enough to protect. As such, this can be registered as submitted.

Isabel Taylor. Name change from holding name Isabel of North Woods.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this name conflict with the name of the modern actress *Elizabeth Taylor*, as *Elizabeth* and *Isabel* were used interchangeably in 15th century England. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, we compare names solely on sound and appearance. As the given names are quite different, the names do not conflict. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Nicole Beauguesne. Name.

The submitter requested a feminine name, though the documentation was for a masculine name. The submitter may want to know that *Nicole* was documented as a French feminine given name in 1579, 1582, and 1591 in the IGI Parish Records extracts.

Onora Suddern. Name.

Documented as a mix of Gaelic and English, both elements can be documented as English (as *Onora* is used as a Latinized form of *Honor*).

Roderick McCracken. Reblazon of device. Sable, a kraken argent.

Reblazoned in March 2012 as *Sable, a calamarie argent*. Wreath intended to leave the blazon as kraken, to preserve the cant with the name.

Tadhg O Riain. Name.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. Under the Rules for Submissions, this name conflicts with the registered *Tatheg O'Brian*, as neither the given names or bynames are significantly different. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, these names are clear of conflict, as the given name of the registered name is two syllables instead of one, and the first syllable of the byname is changed. The change of two syllables in sound and appearance clears conflict under the Standards for Evaluation. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Ulrich Rickher and Christoph Rickher. Joint badge for Haus zum Rickher. Argent, a sea-unicorn azure within a bordure wavy purpure mullet argent.

Vreile Payensdochter. Device change. Or, a hen sable and a mount vert, a bordure nebuly sable.

Her old device, *Sable, a hen and on a chief nebuly Or three elderberry sprigs vert*, is released.

OUTLANDS

Dairenn of Galway. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes a 10th or very early 11th century given name with the lingua Anglica byname from the modern name of a town which existed by the early 12th century (the county of that name wasn't constituted until 1569). Thus the name is more or less linguistically and temporally compatible.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish. We cannot be sure that the given name was in use by the time *Galway* existed. Therefore we cannot meet that request.

Faolan Ó Lacháin of Galway. Name and device. Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron rompu between a decrescent moon, an increscent moon, and a wolf's head erased contourny ululant argent.

Submitted as *Faolan O Laghan of Galway*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th century Irish. As submitted, the name mixes a Gaelic given name with an Anglicized clan name and a locative byname that could be either Anglicized Irish or the lingua Anglica form of a Gaelic byname. To be authentic, a name must be completely Gaelic or completely Anglicized.

After consultation, the submitter indicated that he preferred the completely Gaelic (with lingua Anglica) *Faolan Ó Lacháin of Galway*. We have made that change in order to meet the submitter's request.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the non-period ululant posture.

Otto Schwarz Herz. Device. Gyronny argent and gules, four hearts in saltire points to center sable.

TRIMARIS

Chabi Merkit. Device. Sable semy of flames, two Oriental dragons combatant and on a point pointed Or a butterfly sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of Oriental dragons.

David Archer. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th-16th century England. This name is a great name for any time in that period.

Eva inghean Alaxandair. Name.

The Letter of Intent says that *Eva* is a Gaelic name dated to 1400. This is a misreading of the information. First, the date for the citation is 140 AD, not 1400. Second, the source is the translation, which uses an Anglicized form of the name. The Gaelic form is *Eua*; it is dated to period, including various times from 1154 to 1450. However, the name is registerable as submitted, mixing an English given name with a Gaelic byname. The name has a step from period practice under the Rules for Submissions and has an allowable lingual mix under the standards of Appendix C under the Standards for Evaluation.

Fáelán ua Imchada. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gryfyn de Moyon. Badge. Sable, a griffin Or and in canton a mullet of seven points argent.

Iarena Devka Iosifa doch'. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a wheel counterchanged Or and gules.

Johan Craft. Device. Gules, a tower Or within a bordure embattled Or semy of flames gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure thicker, which will give more room for the flames to be drawn larger and thus increase their identifiability.

Nadezhda Nikandrova. Device. Per fess indented argent and gules, a Continental panther rampant sable belching flames gules and in chief three ravens sable.

While a panther is often incensed, the panther here has flames coming only from its mouth, not both its mouth and ears.

Onóra inghean Mhaoil Chiaráin. Name.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Onóra inghean Maoil Chiarain*, the form has an accent on the patronym, appearing as *Onóra inghean Maoil Chiaráin*. We have made that change in order to restore it to the submitted form; it is also necessary to register it. Additionally, the patronym must be lenited, as required in Gaelic grammar; that form is *Mhaoil Chiaráin*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 13th century. As the given name is first found in 1383, we cannot make the name authentic for that time.

Thorleifr Úlfvarinsson. Device. Argent, in bend a wolf's head erased sable and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister base gules.

WEST

Andrew of Wiklund. Name and device. Vert, three triangles conjoined one and two and a chief embattled Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief wider.

Anton Barsuk. Name.

Nice 16th century Russian name!

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

Submitted as *Brigid O'Connor*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Brigid O Connour* to match the forms that they could find. Alderyne was able to date *O Connor* to 1602-3 in the Fiants; *O'Connor* is a reasonable variant. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

Caitriona de Skrevyn. Name.

This item was pended from the April 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, until the Standards for Evaluation came into effect. This name does not conflict with the registered *Katarina Scryvener*. Under the current Rules for Submissions, the names conflict, as neither the given names or bynames are significantly different in sound and appearance. Under the newly approved Standards for Evaluation, these names are clear of conflict. Under these standards, the sound and appearance of the entire names are compared. In each case, two syllables or more are changed in sound and appearance, making them clear of conflict. As items which are registerable under either set of regulations may be registered, this may be registered.

Carrick MacBrian. Name.

Submitted as *Carrick McBrian*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Carrek Mac Brian* to match the documentation they could find. Dolphin was able to date the English family name *Carrick* to 1577 and 1599. As there is a pattern of creating masculine given names from family names in late period England, the given name can be restored to the submitted form. Additionally, the space between *Mac* and *Brian* is unnecessary; as the submitted form did not have a space, we have removed it to bring the submission closer to the submitted form.

Gareth Hadley. Device. Quarterly azure and vert, a lion between three lozenges argent.

Nice device!

Hubert de Recoing. Reblazon of device. Vert, a sword bendwise sinister inverted argent, gripped and pommeled azure, between an open scroll argent handled azure and a loaf of bread proper.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Vert, a sword bendwise sinister, point in base argent, gripped and pommeled azure, between a scroll argent, inscribed and rubicated and handled azure, and a breadloaf proper*, the scroll is an open scroll, and we are taking this opportunity to tidy the blazon all around.

Hunith Hen. Name.

This does not conflict with the registered *Hunith Wen*. Under the Rules for Submissions, the bynames are not substantially different and they conflict. Under the Standards for Evaluation, single syllable names are different enough if a single consonant cluster is different. As the initial consonant of the bynames is different, these names do not conflict. Items that are registerable under either set of rules can be registered.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th century Welsh. This name is authentic for 13th century Welsh.

Mina Wynter. Device. Per chevron inverted vert and sable, a bear rampant and an ivy vine argent.

Pompeia of Flanders. Reblazon of device. Vert, in cross two tortoises tergiant bendwise argent and two poppies slipped and leaved Or.

Blazoned when registered in December 1971 as *Vert, in fess two poppies Or, between in pale two turtles tergiant argent*, the poppies and turtles are co-primary charges.

Sabrina de la Bere. Reblazon of device. Or, a bend sinister azure between a rose gules slipped, leaved, and singly thorned vert and a natural leopard couchant sable.

Blazoned when registered in September 1973 as *Or, a bend sinister azure between a half-bloomed garden rose gules slipped and singly thorned proper and a leopard couchant sable*, the leopard is a natural leopard, and we no longer blazon the specific details of the type of rose.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

James O'Galleghure of Tyrconnell. Device. Per chevron azure and argent, two coney combatant argent and a triquetra vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Emmiken die Waeyer, *Per pall argent, vert and azure, an ivy leaf vert and two coney salient respectant argent*. There is one difference for the change in field, but in both cases the placement of the charges on the field is forced by the field division. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, the bottommost of three charges in a two-and-one arrangement is half of the charge group; however, neither considers the uppermost of three charges in a one-and-two arrangement to be half of the charge group. There is no difference granted for changing the type of only one third of the primary charge group.

AN TIR

None.

ANSTEORRA

Alexander Marcellus. Device. Per pall inverted sable, argent, and gules, three chi-rhos Or, gules, and argent.

This device must be returned for consisting solely of abstract symbols. Per precedent:

The chi-rho has been previously ruled to be a single abstract symbol, such that it may not be used as the sole charge in an armory (Artus Quintus, February 2003); [LoAR 05/2008]

We therefore extend the ban on single abstract charges to cover any armory consisting solely of abstract charges, in any language (e.g., Japanese kanji, Norse runes, Arabic script, etc.). [Yamahara Yorimasa, R, LoAR of March 2006]

This ban set forth under the Rules for Submissions is repeated in the Standards for Evaluation, in section A3E3, which says "designs that consist only of letters or other abstract symbols, such as astrological signs, will not be registered."

Caoilfhionn inghean Lughdach. Device. Or, a domestic cat sejant contourny sable maintaining a pen azure and in dexter chief a rose sable, a bordure azure platy.

This device is returned for being too complex. The Rules for Submissions section VIII.1.a., Tincture and Charge Limit, says "As a rule of thumb, the total of the number of tinctures plus the number of types of charges in a design should not exceed eight." The Standards for Evaluation has a similar section, A3E2 Complexity Count, which states "An item with a complexity count of nine or higher that follows a period pattern of charges and tinctures may be registered, but may need to be documented as an Individually Attested Pattern." This device has a complexity count of nine, with four tinctures (Or, sable, azure, argent) and five types of charge (cat, pen, rose, bordure, roundels). The simplest change may be to drop either the rose or the pen.

Caoilfhionn inghean Lughdach. Badge. Or, on a domestic cat sejant contourny sable maintaining a pen azure a roundel argent and in dexter chief a rose sable, a bordure azure platy.

This badge is returned for being too complex. The Rules for Submissions section VIII.1.a., Tincture and Charge Limit, says "As a rule of thumb, the total of the number of tinctures plus the number of types of charges in a design should not exceed eight." The Standards for Evaluation has a similar section, A3E2 Complexity Count, which states "An item with a complexity count of nine or higher that follows a period pattern of charges and tinctures may be registered, but may need to be documented as an Individually Attested Pattern." This device has a complexity count of nine, with four tinctures (Or, sable, azure, argent) and five types of charge (cat, pen, rose, bordure, roundels). The simplest change may be to drop either the rose or the pen.

ATENVELDT

Jonat Kerr. Device. Or, a chevron disjoint gules between two spur rowels and a winged turtle sable.

This device is returned for using a *chevron disjoint*, a charge no longer registerable in the SCA:

Given only two prior SCA registrations, and the fact that the earliest documentary evidence outside the SCA for the charge dates from the last half of the Seventeenth Century, we feel that we need more support for the chevron disjoint as a period or at least SCA-compatible charge before we register it again. [Cecille Marie Gabryell Geneviève du Mont, R-Atenveldt, Oct 1995 LoAR]

Please advise the submitter, upon resubmission, to draw internal detailing on the winged turtle, to aid in its identification.

Morgan Donner. Device. Gules ermined, a threaded needle and a bordure, all argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ursula Johanna Silbernagel, *Purpure, a needle argent threaded Or, a bordure argent*. There is one difference for the change of field, but the thread is considered a maintained charge and does not count for difference under either the Rules for Submissions or the Standards for Evaluation.

Úlfr vafri. Device. Sable, a wolf passant contourny sustaining in its mouth a sword argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Guillaume, le Chien Blanc, *Sable, a Samoyed dog counter-stant proper and a chief argent*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for changing the type of the secondary charge, but nothing else.

ATLANTIA

Stella da Lodi. Device. Per bend sinister sable and argent, a mullet Or and a nettle leaf vert.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." This ruling is repeated in section A2C2 of the Standards for Evaluation, which says "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters confused the nettle leaf here with a flame. If it is redrawn with a stem and perhaps some internal vein details, it would probably be identifiable as a leaf.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

None.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Marek Casimir of Krakow. Device. Checky sable and argent, a chief enarched argent, overall an eagle gules.

The submitter provided two independent examples of the motif of the primary charge overlying a chief. However, one of the examples is the horns only of a bull, and may be merely artistic license; even given the benefit of the doubt, this is only two examples of the exact practice. A third example was provided by Batonvert in commentary. However, all of the examples given show a plain chief that has good contrast with the field. This submission, on the other hand, has a chief with poor contrast, as it shares a tincture with the field. Also, the line of the chief is enarched; while we grant no difference for a plain chief versus a chief enarched, the combination of low-contrast combined with the enarched line renders the chief unidentifiable when overlain by the eagle. Resubmitting with a chief Or, or a different field, would likely resolve the issue.

Sorcha rauðrefr. Name change from Sorcha Chathasach.

As submitted this name has several issues. First, the byname cited from Geirr Bassi has been demonstrated to be an error; instead of *rauðrefr*, the documented byname is *rauðnefr* "red nose." Barring evidence that a byname meaning "red fox" is reasonable, this name cannot be registered. This byname cannot be constructed, as there are no other bynames that combine color and an animal name in a single byname.

One solution for the Old Norse bynames is to use two different bynames: one meaning "red" and another meaning "fox." This would be *in rauða refr*.

However, the combination of the given name and these bynames creates another problem. The given name is Early Modern Gaelic and the bynames are Old Norse. The given name is not documented in use before 1480, and Early Modern Gaelic is not in use before 1200. As such this given name is not compatible with an Old Norse byname, which was mostly replaced by Swedish, Norwegian, and the like by the end of the 12th century. Thus, without demonstrating that these bynames are plausible for a later period, this combination cannot be registered.

LOCHAC

None.

MERIDIES

Éamonn Mac Uilliam. Device. Or, on a pall argent fimbriated three apples vert and overall a stag trippant proper.

This device is returned for having two steps from period practice, a violation of section VII of the Rules for Submissions, and section A2B4 of the Standards for Evaluation. There is a step from period practice for the use of an overall charge surmounting a fimbriated ordinary, and there is a step from period practice for the use of the modern trapezoidal-shaped apple. Apples depicted in period armory are nearly round, and typically have the stem at the base.

Susanne die Frauenfelderin. Device. Or, a brown raccoon statant guardant proper.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." This ruling is repeated in section A2C2 of the Standards for Evaluation, which says that "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had difficulty successfully identifying the raccoon in this submission. While raccoons may be brown, the distinctive markings on their tail and faces should still be identifiable; the head and tail as depicted here are both too small, and the markings too indistinct. Heraldic art tends to emphasize the

identifiable aspects of a creature, not drawing them in a naturalistic style. Furthermore, the position of the head here is somewhere between guardant and in profile, which in itself is cause for return.

If this is resubmitted with a more identifiable raccoon, the submitter should be aware of the device of Sengeli von Zaubenberg, *Or, a brown woodchuck rampant proper*. Under the Rules for Submission, there is a CD for the posture of the primary charge, but as both are New World animals not used in period armory, their appearance is too similar to grant the additional CD necessary to not be in conflict. Under the Standards for Evaluation, section A5E5 states that the change from rampant to statant of the primary charge is considered a substantial change, and so this device is not in conflict, and may be registered.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a raccoon, a New World animal.

MIDDLE

None.

OUTLANDS

Dairenn of Galway. Device. Azure chapé ployé plumetty argent and vert, a fox's mask argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Fandral Silverfox, *Sable, a fox's mask argent*, and with the badge of Stefan von Bernhardt, *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a wolf's head caboshed argent*. Under both the Rules for Submission and the Standards for Evaluation, there is a CD/DC for the change to the field, but no difference for the forced arrangement upon the field of the primary charge.

TRIMARIS

An Crosaire, Barony of. Order name Order of Serpents Coils and badge. (Fieldless) Two swords in saltire and overall an arrow inverted argent flighted sable all entwined by a snake facing sinister vert.

No evidence was presented that *Serpents Coils* matched a pattern for a period order name; the closest pattern is *heraldic charge*. While some body parts were used as charges, *coils* were not.

This cannot depend on the grandfather clause, either. While the group has registered *Serpents Gem*, body parts like *Coils* are not the same kind of thing as a *Gem*. Therefore, this pattern is not grandfathered to them.

Additionally, the letter of permission to conflict with the registered *Order of the Serpents Toils* cannot be accepted. It sets conditions for the permission (what the order can be used for) that the Laurel office cannot enforce. Thus, we cannot accept this letter.

This badge is returned for violating the ban on so-called "slot-machine heraldry", section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions, for having three types of charges in the same group. This ban is repeated in the Standards for Evaluation, in section A3D2a, which says "a charge group with more than two types of charges is not allowed." Regardless of the intent, this combination of two swords, an arrow, and a snake all gives the overwhelming impression of a single charge group.

This badge is also returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, and section A1C of the Standards for Evaluation, both of which require an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. The position of the snake here is impossible to adequately describe; blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *involved*, that blazon term does not completely describe what is happening in this badge. While the barony does have the grandfathered motif of *a saltire involved by a snake facing sinister*, that is a snake entwined about a single charge, a saltire. Here instead, the snake is entwined and looped about three other charges, two of which are in saltire and one is overall, sometimes with the snake on top and sometimes beneath.

An Crosaire, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Serpents Gem. Argent, a step-cut emerald fesswise within a serpent involved in annulo vert.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Lucia Greenstone, *Argent, a step-cut emerald palewise vert*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for the addition of the secondary serpent. As we do not grant difference for changing the orientation of a delf, billet, or lozenge between palewise and fesswise, likewise we do not grant difference for changing the orientation of a step-cut gemstone from palewise to fesswise.

The submitters may wish to know that one example in period heraldry of a gemstone used as an independent charge is in the arms of Beihlstein, shown in Siebmacher f. 226. The stone there is hexagonal in shape, shown not in profile but from above, with the facets coming to a point in the center.

Fáelán ua Imchada. Device. Argent, a pale endorsed sable between in pale three arrows fesswise reversed and an archer facing to dexter maintaining a drawn bow and standing on three arrows gules.

This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, and section A1C of the Standards for Evaluation, both of which require an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. The archer here is in a posture somewhere between in profile and facing to dexter, and the arrows at his feet are in a position that is impossible to describe. We would consider them maintained charges and thus not important in their exact positioning, except they are the same size as the arrow he is drawing, and as the three arrows on the dexter side of the field. Use of such items as both obvious secondary charges and as maintained charges is not allowed.

Please advise the submitter, upon resubmission, to draw the pale wider.

Iain Fhearghuis. Name.

This name is not registerable as submitted. First, *Iain* is not an attested name before 1600. The English *Iain* is found in the 16th century and would be registerable; however this is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Additionally, the byname is not correctly formed. In Gaelic, a patronymic byname must have a relationship word like *mac* 'son.' This would make the byname *mac Fhearghuis*. Alternately, the byname could be changed to the English family name *Fergus*. However, either of these changes is a major change, which he does not allow.

WEST

Brigid O'Connor. Device. Argent, a wolf sejant ululant contourny sable between three dogwood blossoms purpure seeded argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Harald de Sort Ulv af Danelaw, *Argent, a wolf sejant contourné, sinister forepaw raised, sable*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for adding the secondary charge group, but nothing else.

This device is also returned for having two steps from period practice, a violation of section VII of the Rules for Submissions, and section A2B4 of the Standards for Evaluation. There is a step from period practice for the use of the non-period ululant posture, and there is a step from period practice for the use of New World dogwood blossoms. The dogwood blossoms here are also in neither a palewise nor a bendwise orientation, which is also cause for return.

Sabrina de la Bere. Augmentation of arms. Or, a bend sinister azure between a rose gules slipped, leaved, and singly thorned vert and a natural leopard couchant sable and for augmentation, the bend sinister charged in chief with a quatrefoil Or.

This augmentation was withdrawn by the submitter.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

- *Explicit* -