

**Áine MacAfee.** Name.

**'A'isha bint Abid ibn Khalil.** Name.

**Alexander Logan of Argyll.** Device. Argent, a falcon jessed sable between three fleurs-de-lys azure.

**Alric of the Mists.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 9th C. Viking born in Britain and allowed no changes. The byname *of the Mists* is registerable as a locative byname derived from the SCA branch *Principality of the Mists* (registered in May 1980). Lacking evidence that the byname *of the Mists* would have been used in period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

**Asselyna Glendonwyn.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, an estoile within a bordure argent.

**Clothru ingen Matadín.** Name.

**Constancia de Kelly.** Name.

Submitted as *Constancia\_Kelly*, this name would conflict with *Constance O'Keeley* (registered in June 1997). The name *Kelly* has two origins. It is both an Anglicized form of the Gaelic name *Ó Cadhla* (Woulfe, p. 447 s.n. Ó Cadhla) and a form of a locative byname derived from the locations *Kelly* and *Kellie* in Scotland. As both *O'Keeley* and *Kelly* are Anglicized forms of the Gaelic name *Ó Cadhla*, they conflict.

The submitted documentation for the byname specifically mentioned *Warin de Kelly*, who is dated to 1194 in Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Kelly). We have changed the byname to the marked locative form *de Kelly* to clear the cited conflict, since patronymic bynames and locative bynames can only conflict via sound and appearance, and *de Kelly* and *O'Keeley* are different enough in both sound and appearance that they do not conflict.

**Craft Hunold.** Name.

**David of the Vayle.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and Or, a cross argent between four crosses of Jerusalem counterchanged.

**David of the Vayle.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a lion's head erased gules a rose Or.

**Elsbeth Anne Roth.** Badge. (Fieldless) A goutte per pale Or and vert.

**Eowyn Swiftlere.** Name.

**Esteban Santiago Alvarez.** Name.

**Fergus Matthew Kelly.** Name.

**Fia Scalandroni.** Name and device. Azure, a lozenge between three cats passant guardant argent.

Submitted as *Fia Scalandron*, *Scalandron* was documented from Ferrante LaVolpe's article "Family Names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/>). However, this source only lists the first ten characters in any name. The full byname in this case is *Scalandroni*. We have made this correction.

**Fine Moon.** Name.

**Franz Belgrand die Mus.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Franz Belgraunde die Maus*, this name was submitted as *Franz Belgraunde Das Mause* and changed at Kingdom to correct the grammar.

The LoI asserted that "*Belgraunde* is grandfathered to the submitter, as he is the mundane son of Francois Belgraunde, whose name was registered in December 1995." However, no documentation was provided supporting this relationship other than the statement in the LoI. Lacking such documentation, this name element is not eligible for the Grandfather Clause. We have changed this element to the form *Belgrand*, which was documented in the LoI, in order to register this name.

*Maus* was documented as a header form in Brechenmacher. However, all period forms of the name *Maus*, as well as those that include *-maus* or *Maus-* as an element, found by the College use the spelling *Mus* (*-mus*, *Mus-*). Therefore, as *Maus* does not seem to be a period form, we have changed the byname to use the element *Mus* in order to register this name.

**Gordon of Westover.** Name and device. Quarterly emine and azure, a wolf rampant contourny and a chief wavy Or.

Note: *Gordon* is his legal given name.

**Isabella Corelli.** Name.

Good name!

**James Ahearn.** Device change. Quarterly sable and argent, a horse's head couped contourny gules crined Or and in chief a sword fesswise

reversed gules hilted Or.

His previous device, *Quarterly sable and argent, a horse's head coupé contourny, in chief a sword fesswise reversed gules*, is released.

**Jean Ancelin.** Name and device. Azure, a bend engrailed argent between two lions rampant Or.

Nice arms!

**John Macpherson of Badenoch.** Name.

**Katerina Moon.** Name.

**Leonora of the Willows.** Name and device. Vert, three crescents in fess and on a mountain Or a mullet vert.

"Mountains, as variants of mounds, should be emblazoned to occupy no more than the lower portion of the field" (LoAR September, 1993, pg. 10). Please advise the submitter to draw the mountain smaller.

**Lorenz Butteman.** Name.

Good name!

**Malcolm Fraser the Impatient.** Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, a sun counterchanged.

**Malcolm Fraser the Impatient.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sun per pale Or and azure.

**Merduc Inchnertyn.** Name and device. Or, on a bend sinister vert three triquetras palewise Or.

**Natalya of the Vayle.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Note: *Natalya* is her legal given name.

**Nigel of Southwood.** Device. Argent, a cross quarter-pierced gules overall a straight trumpet bendwise sinister sable.

**Patrick Olsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Patrick Olesson*, this name was submitted as *Patrick Oleson*. Lacking documentation for the spelling *Oleson*, the byname was changed at Kingdom to use the spelling *Olesson* based on the construction of the byname registered to "his mundane sister, *Caryl Olesdatter* (registered 07/92)." However, no documentation was provided for the relationship between the submitter and *Caryl Olesdatter* except for the statement in the LoI. Lacking supporting documentation for this relationship, this name is not eligible for the Grandfather Clause. Even had such documentation been provided, the Grandfather Clause would not have been applicable in this case since "[o]nly the actual name element from the originally registered submission is covered by this permission" (RfS II.5). That would mean that *Olesdatter* is covered by the Grandfather Clause. The submitted *Olesson* is not.

*Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn* (p. 49, column one, s.n. Alf) dates *Alff Olsson* to 1479. We have changed the byname to this spelling in order to register this name.

**Raven Jäde vom Schwarzwald.** Change of device to badge. Or, a bird displayed vert within a bordure rayonny sable.

**Rónán Spenser.** Name and device. Argent, on a chevron between three sheaves of arrows azure five mullets argent.

**Rós of Port Oasis.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a rose gules slipped and leaved proper and on a chief vert five empty yam quills Or.

Submitted under the name *Rós O'Donnell*.

**Sabina of Borthwick.** Device. Per pale gules and azure, in pale two wolves passant argent.

**Sarra Moore.** Name and device. Vert, a swallow volant between three feathers Or all within a bordure inverted argent.

**Signý Hrútsdóttir.** Name change from Jacqueline of the Forgotten Home.

Good name!

Her previous name, *Jacqueline of the Forgotten Home*, is released.

**Siobhán inghean uí Liatháin.** Name and device. Azure, a demi-lion erect Or maintaining a harp all within a bordure argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Siobhán inghean uí Liatháin*, both the forms and the documentation show *Siobhán inghean uí Liatháin*. We have made this correction.

**Snorri Haraldsson.** Device. Barry argent and sable, a boar's head erased impaled on a stick issuant from base all within a bordure gules.

**Susane la Brume.** Name.

**Susanna of Leicester.** Name.

**Svana in kyrra.** Name and device. Vert, on a chevron Or five golpes and in base a needle threaded all within a bordure Or.

**Tomas Devoti.** Name and device. Azure, a griffin's head erased Or within a bordure argent.

**Una de Saint Luc.** Name.

**Valentine Rafael de Périgueux.** Name.

Submitted as *Valentine Rafael de Peregoy*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Peregoy* is a valid "Anglicized form of the French locative Perigeux". Lacking evidence that the form *Peregoy* is plausible in period, it is not registerable. The LoI stated that, "If *Peregoy* is not acceptable, he will accept *Perigeux*, a header form in Dauzat & Rostaing, which is dated in various spellings from 400 on." However, the header that appears in Dauzat & Rostaing (pp. 525-526) is *Périgueux*, not *Perigeux*. We have changed the locative to this form in order to register this name.

**Valentine Rafael de Périgueux.** Household name Maison Rouge and badge. (Fieldless) A unicorn's head erased gules armed Or.

## AN TIR

**Adriana the Fierce.** Badge. (Fieldless) An ermine statant contourny regardant ermine.

**Aelfric MacRancan.** Device. Vert, a decrescent and in chief three mullets of eight points Or.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Pomegranate Herald.

**Aric McBride.** Device change. Argent, a griffon rampant to sinister sable and a bordure embattled gules.

His previous device, *Azure, a unicorn rampant contourny and on a chief invected argent three suns azure*, is released.

**Brénainn mac Pádraig.** Name and device. Per fess wavy argent and azure, in chief a saltire vert and in base a lymphad argent.

**Eógán mac Áeda.** Name and device. Per fess sable and gules, a dance Or and in chief two mullets argent.

Submitted as *Eogan mac Áeda*, accents must be used or omitted consistently throughout a Gaelic name. We have added the accent to the given name to match the use of an accent in the patronymic byname.

This name is clear of presumption against the registered name *Tigernach mac Éoghain ua Áeda* (registered in May 1999 via the Middle) because the nature of the relationship between *Eógán* and *Áed* differs in these names. In the name *Eógán mac Áeda*, *Eógán* is the son of *Áed*. In the name *Tigernach mac Éoghain ua Áeda*, *Éoghan* is the grandson of *Áed*. If *Eógán mac Áeda* had a son named *Tigernach*, his name would be *Tigernach mac Eógain meic Áeda*. Therefore, the current submission, *Eógán mac Áeda*, is not claiming to be the father of *Tigernach mac Éoghain ua Áeda*, and so is clear of presumption.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullets larger.

**Eulalia de Ravenfeld.** Name and device. Argent, a dragon sejant between six increscents in orle azure.

Submitted as *Eulalia deRavenfeld*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 14th C England and allowed minor changes.

*Eulalia* was documented from Withycombe (p. 110 s.n. *Eulalia*), which describes this name as fairly common in Spain and France. However, when Withycombe is discussing languages other than English, she is generally referring to modern usage. This entry also gives the French form of the name as *Eulalie*, but gives no dates for this form. Aryanhwy merch Catmael and Talan Gwynek's article "Names Found in Commercial Documents from Bordeaux, 1470-1520" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/bordeaux.htm>) lists *Jehan Baudric de Sainte-Eulalie*. This shows that Saint *Eulalia* was well-known enough in France to have a place named for her (as shown in this locative byname) and that the form her name took was *Eulalie*. *Eulalia* would be the logical Latinized form of the French *Eulalie*, and so would be registerable.

Regarding a form of this name found in England, the entry in Withycombe dates English examples of this name: *Eulalia Sarat* to 1684 and *Ullalia Moyle* to 1657. The College found that Reaney & Wilson (p. s.n. *Hillary*) date forms of *Eulalia* in the submitter's desired time period: *Eularia*, *Eilaria*, and *Yllaria* to 1200; *Eularia* and *Elaria* to 1212; and *Illaria*, *Ilaria*, and *Hillaria* to 1219.

The submitter had the opportunity to read some of the commentary provided by members of the College. Upon seeing the given name forms appropriate for her desired period, she decided that the submitted form *Eulalia* was more important to her than her request for authenticity, and sent email withdrawing that request. We have included the information gathered by the College regarding authentic forms in the LoAR as general information for the submitter and future submitters who may wish to research this name.

We have added a space in the byname *de Ravenfeld* to follow period usage.

**John de Montainville.** Name and device. Argent, two bars azure and overall a winged lion rampant guardant gules.

**Juliana van Ardenburg.** Device. Or, on a fess vert a castle Or.

**Muireann inghean uí Rodáin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Muireann O'Reddan*, this name was submitted as *Muireann O'Reddan* and changed at Kingdom to

match submitted documentation.

*Muireann* is listed in Ó Corráin & Maguire (s.n. Muirenn) and in Woulfe (s.n. Muireann) and is a form consistent with Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) and Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) spelling conventions. However, the only dated examples of this name that have been found in period date to the 7th to 10th centuries. The Old Irish (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Muirenn*.

*O Reddan* is a modern Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic name *Ó Rodáin*. Woulfe (p. 633 s.n. Ó Rodáin) dates *O Rodane*, *O Ruddane*, and *O Rudden* to temp. Elizabeth I to James I. It is significant that none of the Anglicized forms dated to period are spelled with an *e* in the first syllable.

As submitted, this name had two weirdnesses: one for combining Gaelic and Anglicized Irish forms in a name, and another for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years between the name elements. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the byname to an Early Modern Gaelic form in order to remove the lingual mix and register this name. An authentic form of this name would be *Muirenn ingen hui Rodáin*. It would be appropriate for approximately the 7th through 10th C.

This name does not conflict with *Muireann ní Riordáin* (registered in September 1992). The particle *ní* (with an accent on the *i*) is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form of *inghean uí*. As such, *ní*, *inghean uí*, and the earlier *ingen hui*, all indicate the same relationship in the same language, and so conflict. However, the difference in sound and appearance between *Rodáin* and *Riordáin* is just enough to clear these elements of conflict.

**Muriel qui porte les chaperons.** Name.

**Olcán Mac Meanma.** Name.

**Rhiannon Boyle.** Name and device. Or semy of decrescents azure, an oak tree vert trunked sable.

*Rhiannon* was ruled SCA-compatible in the cover letter for the October 1985 LoAR. Mixing English and Welsh in a name carries no weirdness. Therefore, this name is registerable with only one weirdness for use of an SCA compatible element (in this case, *Rhiannon*).

**Ríoghach of Ruantallan.** Device. Per pall argent gules and vert, in chief a quatrefoil gules seeded and barbed vert and in base two griffins combattant argent.

**Robert of Hawthorne.** Device. Gules, a sinister arm embowed sustaining a bow fesswise all within a bordure argent.

**Sveinn Harðfari.** Device. Per bend Or and bendy gules and Or, a demon's head couped affronty gules wearing an arming cap sable.

## ANSTEORRA

**Amy of Stargate.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, in cross a wagon wheel and three oak leaves two and one Or.

The leaves in this submission were originally blazoned as *maple* leaves. However, they are not drawn like the palmate maple leaf. They appear to be the leaves of the pin oak, which have the multi-lobed appearance of a standard oak leaf but with sharply pointed lobes rather than the rounded lobes of the classic heraldic oak leaf. Pin oak leaves are an acceptable artistic variant of oak leaves and need not be blazoned explicitly.

Submitted under the name *Carmen Salazar*.

**Angus Matheson.** Name.

**Ansteorra, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Golden Bridle of Ansteorra.

**Ansteorra, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Sable Garland of Ansteorra.

**Baldmuotus Sigihard.** Name.

**Bréanaimh Ross Graym.** Name.

Submitted as *Bréanaimh Ross Grayem*, the name was changed to *Bréanaimh Ross Graym* at Kingdom to match the spelling of the submitter's father's registered name (*Ian Graym*, registered in February 1997). Since no documentation was provided for the relationship between the submitter and *Ian Graym* except for the statement in the LoI, the element *Graym* is not eligible for the Grandfather Clause. As alternate documentation was provided for this element, it is registerable.

**Caelin on Andrede.** Badge. Argent goutty de sang.

**Caelin on Andrede.** Badge. Argent goutty de sang, a fleam azure.

**Catarina Foscarì.** Name.

**Daniel of Loch Ruadh.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, three ivy leaves conjoined in pall inverted within an annulet between three shamrocks and in chief a label dovetailed of five points Or.

Submitted under the name *Daniel O'Céileachair*.

**David Michael Collanwood.** Device. Per chevron gules and sable, two chevrons between three triskelions of arms each arm maintaining a hammer argent.

**Erasmus Graber.** Name change from holding name Erasmus of Bonwicke.

**Raven's Fort, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Raven.

**Tangwystl verch Maredudd.** Name.

**Tír Medóin, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Azure, on a fess between three thistles argent a laurel wreath azure.

Submitted as *Tír Medóin, Incipient Canton*, we have dropped *Incipient* from the submitted name, as the College does not track this status. We have also added the particle *of* to follow standard practice.

## ARTEMISIA

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of badge transfer from Iduna Snorrisdóttir. (Fieldless) On a wagon wheel proper, an open scroll argent.

The Letter of Intent stated, "The e-mail requesting transfer, and Their Majesties' e-mail accepting transfer, are attached to the submission form". General Laurel policy has been explicit in indicating that official correspondence should be signed and that, while a scanned copy of a signed document is acceptable, e-mail is not. While the section of the Administrative Handbook dealing with transfers does not explicitly reiterate the requirement for a signature, Laurel has stated that a signature is needed in this case as well. The kingdom and Mistress Iduna have provided the College with signed transfer paperwork, so the transfer may be effected.

The LoI noted that this badge was intended to be used by the officer known as the *Keeper of the Kingdom Directory*. Per Laurel, "The Directory Keeper is listed on the Artemisia web page as a deputy of the Chronicler." Badges may not be registered for officers (including deputy officers) if a kingdom or corporate level badge for that position exists. In November 1980, a badge was registered for the Chronicler of the Society for Creative Anachronism: *Per pale sable and argent, two quills conjoined in pile counterchanged, a chief gules*. We have dropped the intended designator in order to register this badge to the Kingdom of Artemisia.

**Conrad von Zuberbuehler.** Household name Company of the Red Luce.

Listed on the LoI as *Compagnie du Luce de Gueules*, this household name was submitted as *Compagnie du Gueules Luce* and changed at Kingdom in an attempt to correct the grammar. The College found *gueules* used only as a heraldic tincture. Lacking evidence that it was used in contexts other than heraldry, it is not registerable in a household name. *Compagnie du Luce Rouge* would be the correct form of this name in French. However, changing *de Gueules* to *Rouge* is a significant enough change in both sound and appearance that it is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. The submitter specifically allowed changing this household name to the English form *Company of the Red Luce* (*luce* being a word referring to a particular type of fish in both English and French) if a form of *Compagnie du Gueules Luce* was not registerable. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Company of the Red Luce* in order to register this name.

The submitter's badge [*Fieldless*] *A pike haurient gules* (registered in February 2000) is associated with this household name.

**Damán MacMillan.** Name change from Damian MacMillan.

His previous name, *Damian MacMillan*, is released.

**Grimulf Thyrmódh.** Device. Per chevron argent and sable, a wolf courant and a lightning bolt palewise counterchanged.

**Helena Boccardi.** Name.

**Iduna Snorrisdóttir.** Badge transfer to Artemisia, Kingdom of. (Fieldless) On a wagon wheel proper, an open scroll argent.

The Letter of Intent stated, "The e-mail requesting transfer, and Their Majesties' e-mail accepting transfer, are attached to the submission form". General Laurel policy has been explicit in indicating that official correspondence should be signed and that, while a scanned copy of a signed document is acceptable, e-mail is not. While the section of the Administrative Handbook dealing with transfers does not explicitly reiterate the requirement for a signature, Laurel has stated that a signature is needed in this case as well. The kingdom and Mistress Iduna have provided the College with signed transfer paperwork, so the transfer may be effected.

**Isabeau Lia Rossedal.** Name.

**Ivan Leicester.** Alternate name Shotetsu Kensai.

**Ivan Leicester.** Device. Per fess argent and sable, a dragon passant contourny gules and a katana bendwise sinister argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the sword more boldly.

**Margate verch Llywelyn.** Name.

Submitted as *Margiad verch Llywelyn*, the submitter requested authenticity for Welsh and allowed any changes. Black Pillar clarified that the submitter was actually most interested in the sound of the name and had originally wanted *Margate*, "a place name that was unsuitable for a given name", and so chose *Margiad* as a similar sounding Welsh name.

*Margiad* was documented as a Welsh form of *Margaret* from Withycombe (pp. 206-7 s.n. Margaret). When Withycombe is discussing languages other than English, she is usually referring to modern forms unless she specifically states otherwise.

Gruffudd also lists *Margiad*, but gives no dates for this name. When Gruffudd does not list dates for a name, he is normally referring to modern forms. The College was unable to find any evidence that *Margiad* was used in period, though period Welsh forms of *Margaret* were found. Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh13.html>) lists *Margareta* and *Marured* as Welsh forms of *Margaret*. This article also lists *Lewelin* and *Lewelyn* as forms of *Llywelyn* found in this time period. From this information, authentic 13th C forms of this name would be the Latinized Welsh form *Margareta filia Lewelin* and the Welsh forms *Marured verch Lewelin* and *Marured verch Lewelyn*. Lacking evidence that *Margiad* is a plausible period form, it is not registerable.

Since the submitter originally desired *Margate* as a given name, it is important to note that *Margate*, listed as a form of *Margaret*, is dated to 1598 and 1600 in Aryanhwyl merch Catmael's article "Names found in Quedgeley, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1559-1600" (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/quedgeley.htm>). Quedgeley is a location in Gloucestershire, England, which bordered Wales in the 16th C. A form of *Llywelyn* used as a surname also appears in Gloucestershire. Irvine Gray and J. E. Gethyn-Jones, ed., *The Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock, 1538-1790* (p. 24) dates *Antony Fluellyn* to 1563. So, *Margate Fluellyn* would be an authentic form of this name for 16th C Gloucestershire.

Since Black Pillar has had contact with the submitter and has clarified that the sound of her name is most important to her, we are registering this name as *Margate verch Llywelyn*.

**Saige verch Laurens.** Name and device. Or, a Bowen cross vert and on a chief purple three fleurs-de-lys argent.

**Porkatla Bjarnardóttir.** Device. Argent, a seebblatt and a pair of gores purple.

#### ATENVELDT

**Andrione la rousse de Beauvoir.** Name and device. Purple, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief, in dexter chief and in base two fleurs-de-lys argent.

Submitted as *Andriona la rousse de Beauvoir*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th C French and allowed minor changes. *Andriona* was submitted as a hypothetical feminine name based on the name *Andrion* found in Colm Dubh's article "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>), in the entry *Andrion [neveu]*. Since *neveu* means 'nephew', *Andrion* is a man's given name in this entry. This article lists other entries that contain related masculine and feminine given names, including *Alain le Breton* and *Alainne la coiffière*; *Ascelin le viel*, *Asceline la chapelière*, and *Asceline la la deicière*; and *Symon le cousturier* and *Symonne la converte*. Based on these examples, *Andrione* or *Andrionne* would be plausible feminine forms of *Andrion* for this time period. We have changed the given name to *Andrione* to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Based on the examples in Colm Dubh's article, a 13th C French name would typically contain either a descriptive byname (such as *la rousse*) or a locative byname (such as *de Beauvoir*), but would not contain both. As the submitter did not allow major changes, we were not able to drop one of the bynames to make this name more authentic for the submitter's desired time period.

**Anita de Challis.** Badge. Gules, a seebblatt and a chief doubly enarched Or.

**Catalina of Tir Ysgithr.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, three quail and a bordure argent.

This does not conflict with Karl Habicht von Ammergau, *Azure, three swallows migrant within a bordure argent*. There is one CD for the change in posture from close to migrant and a second CD for the difference in type between quail and swallows. Both quail and swallows are found in period armory. They appear to be considered distinct in period and most certainly have significant visual difference. Quails are round birds with short tails and swallows are lean birds with long forked tails.

Please note that the comma-shaped head feathers drawn on the quails in this emblazon are an attribute of certain species of quail native to the southwest portion of North America. The European quail does not have any sort of distinguishing crest. The comma-shaped head feather, while not a bar to registration, should not be considered a period heraldic identifier for a quail.

Submitted under the name *Catalina da Quaglietta*.

**Conrad Tolbert Renault.** Device reblazon. Azure, a sword proper supporting on its point a pair of scales Or.

His previous blazon, *Azure, a sword proper, balanced on its point a pair of scales Or*, did not show that the scales and the sword are co-primary charges.

Note that the LoAR of July 1992 gives both *supporting* and *sustaining* as equivalent terms used to identify co-primary charges: "Either *sustaining* or *supporting* will be used when a "held" charge is of comparable size to the beast holding it; *maintaining* will continue to be used when the held charge is of negligible heraldic difference."

**Ealasaid Nic Shuibhne.** Device change. Quarterly gules and sable, a sea-lion Or tailed argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Azure, a cat sejant argent atop a camel saddle Or, on a base argent a drop spindle proper threaded gules*, is released.

**Felice Throkemarton.** Name.

Submitted as *Felice Throckmorton*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 14th C (presumably English) and allowed any changes. Reaney & Wilson (p. 445 s.n. Throckmorton) dates *Adam de Throkemerton* to 1221 and *Robert de Throkemarton* to 1327. As it is not unusual for English locative bynames to omit a particle such as *de* in the 14th C, we have

changed the byname to the form *Throkemarton* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Isabel de Estella.** Badge. Or, an apothecary jar sable lidded within a bordure indented gules.

**Isabella Dona Boticelli.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, in pale a hawk's bell and a sun Or.

*Dona* is an Italian feminine given name dated to period and falls into the same category as *Regina*. It is registerable in an SCA name so long as there is no indication of presumption:

As the name as a whole means 'Lady of Grove', this submission violates section VI.1 of the Rules for Submissions. For the same reason we cannot form a holding name by the standard method of combining her given name with her SCA branch, either. Thus the device must be returned as well. [Dona de Grove, 06/00, R-Meridies]

As the submitted name does not indicate landedness (or other presumption issues), this name is registerable.

**Martin de la Rosa.** Name and device. Per bend sable and Or, a rose Or and two crescents sable.

There was some question about the plausibility of the byname *de la Rosa*. Clarion found an example of it in period:

[V]olume II of the *Catalogo* [Bermúdez Plata, Don Cristóbal, Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias Durante los Siglos XVI, XVII, y XVIII (Sevilla: Imprenta de la Gavidia, 1946).] lists a *Francisco de la Rosa* in 1535 (pg. 131, #2206), so the name is fine. The byname is probably a form of generic descriptive more than a generic locative, although I can only guess at this time.

**Mary Rose de Burgon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Mary Rose of Burgundy*, the submitter requested authenticity for the year 1445 Bardsley (p. 148 s.n. Burgon) gives this name as deriving from *de Burgoyne*, referring to "a native of Burgundy", and dates *Elizabet de Burgon* to 1379. As this was the closest dated form of this byname that we could find to 1445, we have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. While double given names were not used in this period, *Rose* can be viewed as a matronymic byname (indicating her mother's given name). Therefore, *Mary Rose de Burgon* would be viewed as [given name] + [matronymic byname] + [locative byname] which is a construction that was used in the submitter's desired time period.

**Siobhán de Bhulbh.** Name and device. Or chapé ployé vert ermined Or, a needle sable.

The needle was originally blazoned as *eyed of a goblet Or*. This is not a standard shape for the eye of a needle. It is not, however, clear that there is only one possible shape for the eye of a period needle: the eyes of lacers are shaped differently than the eyes of standard sewing needles. The charge continues to be recognizable as a needle as it is drawn, and it is only under the closest scrutiny that the odd eye shape may be observed. Therefore, we are blazoning this charge simply as *a needle* and leaving the eye shape as an apparently non-period, but relatively innocuous, artist's choice.

**Steffen le Stalkere.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sun per pale azure and argent.

**Tvoislava Michelovna.** Name and device. Per bend sinister wavy gules and sable, a decrescent and in bend sinister three mullets argent.

**Voislav Ivanovitch Nevskii.** Name and device. Per pale vert and argent, a bear statant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Vizlav Ivanovitch Nevsky*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th to 13th C Russian. As submitted, this name mixed transliteration systems, which has previously been cause for return. Wickenden (3rd ed., p. 399 s.n. Voislav) dates the forms *Vojslav* to 1071 and *Voyslav* to 1174. Thus, the alternate transliteration *Voislav* is also authentic for this time period. Wickenden (3rd ed., p. 73 s.n. Donskii) gives an example of a byname derived from the name of a river. This entry says that *Donskii* means "from the river Don region" and dates *Dmitrii Donskii* to c. 1375. From this example, *Nevskii* would be a form of the submitted byname *Nevsky*, 'from the river Neva region', appropriate for c1375. Using the name elements cited above as a guideline for the submitter's desired time period, we have changed this name to use a consistent transliteration system in order to register this name.

**Ynez Chaiya Benveniste.** Device. Purple, two dolphins haurient respectant argent and on a chief embattled Or three pomegranates vert seeded gules.

## ATLANTIA

**Áine Sindradóttir.** Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, a three-tailed fox passant argent and in base three millrinds two and one Or.

The millrinds' arrangement was not originally explicitly blazoned on the LoI, but it was blazoned on the form. On a shield shape three charges in base will be two and one by default, but this is not necessarily the case on other shapes, such as a rectangular banner. Since the submitter explicitly blazoned the charges in base as *two and one*, we have reinstated this term. If the submitter would prefer to have this left as a matter of artist's licence, she may request a reblazon.

**Caitlin ni Cáilean de Bri.** Badge reblazon. Argent, a raven close sable perched upon and supported by a rowan branch leaved and fruited proper.

Her previous blazon, *Argent, a raven close sable perched upon a rowan branch leaved and fruited proper [Sorbus aucutaria]*, did not clearly indicate that the branch is co-primary with the raven. We have also removed the unnecessary Latin species name from the blazon.

**Cassandra Arabella Giordani.** Name.

**Cyriac Grymsdale.** Name and device. Argent, a phoenix and on a chief sable three suns argent.

**Cyriac Grymsdale.** Badge. Sable, on a fess between two phoenixes argent, a phoenix sable.

**Faileann inghean Mheanmain.** Device. Quarterly vert and argent, two Latin crosses in bend Or.

**Giuliana Salviati.** Device change. Per pale vert and sable, a fleur-de-lys within an orle argent.

Her previous device, *Vert, three lilies, on a chief triangular argent a mullet sable*, is released.

**Gunther von Lindenwald.** Device. Paly bendy azure and argent, a dolphin hauriant gules and on a chief argent a trident sable.

**Hobbe de Coyners.** Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a fess counterchanged.

Good name!

Nice arms!

**Hugo van Halle.** Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and paly bendy Or and sable, in canton a Maltese cross gules.

Good name!

The device does not conflict with Ivan the Astronomer, *Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross patty gules*. There is one CD for changing the field, and another for the difference between a cross formy and a Maltese cross. Both crosses were found in period, and they were considered distinct from each other. The shapes of these crosses are too similar to allow substantial (RfS X. 2) difference to be given between them.

**Isabel Grimault.** Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent emine.

**Isabella Sancha de Luna.** Name and device. Or, a saltire purpure between in pale two crescents horns to center and in fess two mullets of six points azure.

**Isenfir, Shire of.** Household name The Red Mountain Inn and badge. (Fieldless) On a mountain coupé of three peaks gules a mug reversed Or.

**Issabella Lamont.** Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a lion's head cabossed between three suns counterchanged.

Submitted as *Isabella Lamont*, Metron Ariston has been in contact with the submitter and stated that the submitter "prefers the spelling of the given name with the double 's': Issabella", which was one of the spellings documented in the LoI. We are, therefore, changing the spelling of the given name to the submitter's preferred form.

**Junella merch Beli.** Name and device. Azure, a wolf rampant ermine maintaining a rose slipped and leaved Or.

**Kersten an der Straße.** Name.

Submitted as *Kersten an der Strasse*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C German. Bahlow (s.n. Straßer) dates *Johan an der Straße* to 1275. We have changed the byname to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Madeleine d'Angers.** Name and device. Gules, on a bend argent three doe's heads palewise erased proper and in chief a mortar and pestle argent.

**Piero Antonio Volpe.** Name and device. Argent, a fess chequy azure and argent overall a fox sejant contourny proper.

A fox proper in the SCA is "Red with black 'socks' and white at tip of tail", according to the Glossary of Terms. This fox is tintured accordingly.

**Taras Stefan Karanczay.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a domestic cat's face sable, chased Or, eyed gules, flames issuant from the eyes Or.

According to the Letter of Intent, the submitter states that the original emblazon of this armory was drawn with flames (tincture unspecified in the LoI) issuant from the eyes, ears and mouth of the cat's head. The mention of the flames was dropped in the 1990 re-blazon to *Sable, a domestic cat's face sable, chased Or, eyed gules*. Kingdom and the submitter requested that the flames be added to the blazon.

Archeology ensued in both the Laurel and Atenveldt files. The original August 1975 blazon was *Sable a domestic chatte's face chased Or and animé*. *Animé* is the French version of the English blazon term *incensed*, which is used to describe the flames issuant from a panther's face (generally from the ears and the mouth, but some heraldry books mention flames from the eyes). Note that the on-line version of the LoAR has the word *ermine* instead of *animé*, presumably due to a mistranscription of an unfamiliar word.

The form in the Laurel file has undergone significant fading but the Or details may be discerned if carefully viewed. The cat was depicted with some Or detailing resembling bushy eyebrows issuant from the top of the gules eyes. These Or details are, presumably, meant to be flames. The roughly contemporary emblazons in the Atenveldt files have similar details issuant from the eyes. None of the emblazons in Laurel or Atenveldt files show evidence that there were any flames issuant from the ears or mouth of the cat's head.

Because we determine our blazons from the emblazon, and the emblazons of this piece of armory in the heraldic files did



not have flames issuant from the mouth or ears, *incensed* is not an appropriate blazon term for this cat's head. Since the SCA's science of blazon was in its infancy in 1975, it seems most likely that the term *animé* was used at that time to refer solely to the flames issuant from the eyes.

The flames above the eyes are small enough in all the emblazons that they would be considered artistic license under our current blazon practices, as well as the blazon practices in effect in 1990 when the armory was reblazoned. Because it is easy to misinterpret the eye flames as eyebrow details, it is not surprising that the flames were missed in the 1990 reblazon. However, since the submitter's original blazon did mention the insignificant flames, it seems appropriate to comply with the submitter's request to alter the blazon to once again mention the flames. It is only appropriate to blazon the flames that were present in the original emblazon.

**Yolande of Isenfir.** Device. Argent, on a pile throughout between two violets purpure slipped and leaved vert a pegasus segreant argent

This does not conflict with Gabriella Maddelena Pisano, *Argent, on a pile purpure between two common blue irises slipped and leaved proper, a houndstooth bumisher argent*. There is one CD for the difference in type of flower: the violet is effectively a cinquefoil affronty and an iris has a distinctly different shape (more lily-like, and seen in profile). Gabriella's irises are azure rather than purpure, giving a second CD for the change in tincture. There is a third CD for changing the type of tertiary charge under RfS X.4.j.ii, since the armory is simple for purposes of that rule.

## CAID

**Cassandra o'r waun.** Device. Per pale argent and purpure, three butterflies and on a chief three annulets counterchanged.

This was pended from the April 2002 LoAR due to a misleading emblazon.

## DRACHENWALD

**Antonio di Rienzo.** Device. Gules, a fleur-de-lys within a double tressure Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the double tressure more boldly.

**Richard Cokeshank.** Name.

**Signy Halfdanardottir.** Device. Per fess azure and Or, three suns counterchanged.

Nice device! The suns in this emblazon have faces and thus could be blazoned as suns *in their splendor*. However, this term is not required. The suns were blazoned by the submitter simply as *suns*, so we have preserved the desired simpler blazon.

**Ulf de Fribois.** Device. Per bend azure and vert, a wolf rampant regardant and a bordure indented argent.

This bordure differs somewhat from the standard SCA bordure indented. This bordure indented is drawn with the indentations extending all the way to the edge of the shield, so that the indentations appear to be a series of conjoined triangles issuing from the side of the shield. (Or, alternately, drawn so that the bordure indented looks like the outside portion of a *bordure parted bordurewise indented*.) This bordure also has rather numerous small indentations (15 up one side), but (unlike most cases which are returned for "too many too small" indentations), the indentations are not too small to be identifiable. The indentations in this emblazon are very prominent and clearly visible. No explicit documentation was provided by the College for this form of bordure, and a number of commenters asked whether this was acceptable for SCA use.

Precedent has noted that period chiefs could be drawn with the indentations "inwards" reaching all the way to the chief line:

The device was blazoned as having *three triangles issuant from chief*. This style of indentation can be found in period (for example Lowell of Balumbye (Lindsay of the Mount, pl. 107)), but it was blazoned as either *indented* or *three piles*. As current scholarship believes that such chiefs were originally *indented* with deep indentations, we decided to blazon it as *indented* and leave the depth to artistic license (LoAR July 2000).

In addition, some period bordures indented approached this depiction. The Milanese *Stemmario Trivulziano* (second half of 15th C) has two coats of arms using bordures indented where the indentations touch the outside of the bordure: the arms of d[i] [L]uino de Barbati and the second and third quarters of Dal Vermo. Each of these emblazons has almost the same number of indentations up one side of the escutcheon as in this emblazon. While we do not have a period blazon for these arms, the modern blazon provided by the editor of the text is *indented*.

Because the bordure in this emblazon has a clearly identifiable indented line, and the artwork of the indentation is similar to period indented chiefs and at least one period armorial's depiction of an indented bordure, it is an acceptable variant of a bordure indented. Please also advise the submitter that the standard way to draw such a bordure through most times and places in our period would have fewer and larger indentations and would not have the indentations extend all the way to the outside of the shield. If the submitter can find a blazon term to describe this specific sort of bordure, and can show that it was considered distinct from a standard bordure indented in period, he may provide this documentation and make a request for reblazon.

## EALDORMERE

None.

## EAST

**Abigail of Lorraine.** Name and device. Azure, a cradle within an orle of thimbles argent.

**Aetheric Lindberende.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a hurt embattled a rose argent barbed and seeded proper.

**Aikateríne Lukanina.** Name change from Katerina Drachenklaue.

Her previous name, *Katerina Drachenklaue*, is released.

**Amanda of Stonemarche.** Name.

*Amanda* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no documentation (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) was provided to support *Amanda* as the submitter's legal given name. Lacking such support, *Amanda* is not registerable under the legal name allowance.

Reaney & Wilson (p. 10 s.n. Amand) date *Amanda filia Johannis* to 1221. Therefore, *Amanda* is documented as a feminine name in period and is so registerable.

**Anne Guest.** Name.

**Anne Meckil von Salm.** Name.

**Antony Martin of Sheffield.** Name and device. Per fess embattled vert and argent, three arrows bendwise inverted argent flighted Or and a tree eradicated proper.

Submitted as *Antony Martin de Schefeld*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 15th C England. The LoI also noted that he would prefer *of Sheffield* over *de Schefeld* "if that can be supported and registered". Reaney & Wilson (p. 404 s.n. Sheffield) date *Thomas de Sheffield* to 1328, and (p. 321 s.n. Newcastle) date *Agnes of Newcastle* to 1315 and *Adam de Newcastle* to 1340. Given these examples, the form *of Sheffield* is authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture, and is much closer than the submitted *de Schefeld* to his desired form *of Sheffield*. Therefore, we have changed the locative byname to *of Sheffield* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity in conjunction with his desired spelling.

The tree in base was blazoned as a *yew* tree. Yew trees have more diverse shapes than some conifers, but generally take a conifer's tall and roughly conical shape when left to grow naturally. In any case a heraldic yew tree is expected to conform to a coniferous depiction. The tree in this submission has the round shape of a generic *tree*. We have thus blazoned it simply as a *tree*. Please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer embattlements.

**Arthur Bayn.** Name.

Submitted as *Artus Bayn*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Scottish" and allowed any changes.

*Artus* was documented from D. J. Conway, *The Celtic Book of Names* (s.n. Artair). This source has various problems and should be avoided for our purposes. For a complete discussion, please see the Cover Letter. The LoI also stated that "'Artus de Bretania' is inscribed on a portrayal of King Arthur of Britain in the cathedral of Modena, Italy, dated to early 12th century" (<http://www.millersv.edu/~english/homepage/duncan/mideng/>). Given that De Felice *Dizionario dei nomi Italiani* (p. 78 s.n. Arturo) lists the form *Artus*, the form *Artus* found in the inscription cited in the LoI seems to be an Italian form of King Arthur's name.

Since the submitter requested authenticity for Scottish, an inscription found in Italy is not relevant when compared to actual forms of the name found in Scotland. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (p. 32 s.n. Arthur) dates *Arthur of Kyncorth* to 1435. We have changed the given name to use this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Cadolen ferch Angharad the Farwanderer.** Badge. Vert, an eagle displayed maintaining a longbow and a sheaf of arrows inverted argent within a bordure ermineois.

**Christian la Faire.** Name.

**Christina Elisabeth.** Name and device. Per pale wavy argent and azure, a griffin sejant contourny and a lymphad sails unfurled counterchanged.

Submitted as *Christina Elisabeth Spicewell*, the LoI documented *Spicewell* as an occupational byname:

Several epithets of the form {verb}-wel, including "Waitwel" (probably a servant), are listed in J{o}'ns{o}'. And 'spice' was used as a verb in 1377 (OED).

Presumably the author that the LoI is referring to is Jönsö, who is the author of *Middle English Nicknames*. However, Jönsö is not included in the list of works in the Administrative Handbook under "Appendix H - Name Books That Do Not Require Photocopies to Laurel", and no photocopies were included with the submission. As the provided documentation was insufficient, and the College was not able to find support for *Spicewell*, it is not registerable.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have dropped the problematic element. Since matronymic bynames (bynames derived from a mother's name) were used in English, *Christina Elisabeth* is registerable a feminine given name (*Christina*) with an unmarked matronymic byname (*Elisabeth*).

If the submitter is interested in a byname referring to spices, she may wish to know that the College found forms of *Spicer* used to refer to "a dealer in spices; an apothecary or druggist". Reaney & Wilson (p. 420 s.n. Spicer), which dates *William le Espicier* to 1184, *Bertram le Specier* to 1200, *Robert le Spicer* to 1201, and *Hugo le Especer* to 1214. Bardsley (p. 707 s.n. Spicer) dates *Simon le Spicere* and *William Spiciar* to 1273, and *Adam Spisar* and *Giliaum Spysyer* to 1379.

**Christopher of Haslingden.** Device. Quarterly sable and gules, all platy.

**Cian Mac Fhearghuis.** Name and device. Quarterly embattled azure and argent, in bend sinister a thistle proper and a lymphad vert.

**Cynyr ab Aneirin.** Name and device. Per bend gules and sable, a bend between three arrows fesswise in pale argent and a bell Or.

**Dominic Seymour.** Name and device. Barry wavy argent and azure, a dragon's head coupé and in base three gouttes sable.

**Dorren of Ashwell.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame proper, a heart argent.

This does not conflict with Grimm the Hele-Bourne, *Sable, upon a flame gules fimbriated Or, a skull argent*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference for changing the type only of charge on the flame, as a flame is too complicated to fimbriate by RfS X.4.j.ii.

There is, however, a CD for the tincture change between a modern flame proper (drawn with alternating tongues of gules and Or flame), as in Dorren's submission, and a flame gules fimbriated Or, as in Grimm's submission. While it is true that a flame gules fimbriated Or is one way of drawing an "old-SCA-style" flame proper, there is no evidence that Grimm ever intended the flame in his device to be a *proper* flame. Even on the original 1976 form it was blazoned as *a flame gules fimbriated Or*. There is therefore no reason to believe that Grimm's flame might be drawn just like Dorren's as a matter of artistic license. Similarly, there is no reason to believe that Dorren's modern flame proper would ever be drawn in the old (and now disallowed) SCA version of a flame proper, which might be depicted as *gules fimbriated Or*. Therefore there is a CD between these two flames, just as there would be a CD between a flame gules and a flame paly Or and gules.

**Einarr sælingr.** Name.

Submitted as *Einarr Sælingr*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th C Scandinavian. We have changed the byname to the form *sælingr*, shown in the submitted documentation, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Elisabetta Rosa.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and Or, in bend sinister three roses between in bend a dagger fesswise reversed and a dagger fesswise counterchanged.

**Elyenora Wise de Caumbrigge.** Name.

**Enoch MacBain.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a wolf and a hare salient addorsed and on a chief three mullets of six points counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief wider and to draw the mullets on it correspondingly larger.

**Esa mac Duf.** Name and device. Argent, three badgers statant azure.

Submitted as *Esa inghean Talorcan mac Dubh*, the submission form noted that the submitter desires the name *Esa mac Dubh* but "after researching it thought she may need to register the name as above. If the name elements can be dropped, that is preferable."

As submitted, this name combines Gaelic and Scots (a language closely related to English). *Esa* is Scots and *mac Duibh*, meaning 'son of *Dubh*', is Gaelic.

Bynames in Gaelic were literal in period. A woman who was the daughter of a man named *Dubh* would have the byname *inghean Duibh*, meaning 'daughter of *Dubh*'. Alternatively, a woman whose father had the byname *mac Duibh* could have the byname *inghean mhic Dhuibh*, meaning 'daughter of *mac Duibh*'.

Bynames in Scots were sometimes literal and sometimes inherited. In the case of inherited surnames, women sometimes had *Mac-* style surnames. For example, Black (p. 471 s.n. MacClumpha) dates *Joneta Makgillumquha* to 1406. In the case of the submitter's desired name, Black (p. 488 s.n. MacDuff) dates a number of Scots forms including *Malisius mc Duf* (1284), *David M'Duif* of Fandowie (1594), and *James Makduf* (1594).

Of both the Gaelic and Scots forms of this name, *mac Duf* (a reasonable variant of the Scots form *mc Duf*) gives the submitter the closest name to her desired form. Therefore, we have changed the byname to this form.

**Fiadhnaid inghean Chiaragáin.** Device. Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron engrailed between two decrescents argent and a sun Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the engraillings deeper. They should be semicircles. The number of engraillings is acceptable but the art might be improved by another two engraillings along each edge. With a few more engraillings it would be easier to draw each engrailling deeper.

**Fionnghuala Gliobach Mael Ailbe.** Alternate name Æmilia Silver and badge. Sable, a phoenix rising from and supported by a single-horned anvil argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Æmilia Silver of Southwark*, this name was submitted as *Æmilia Silver*. The locative byname of *Southwark* was added at Kingdom, after consultation with the submitter, to clear a possible conflict with *Amalia Silvia* (registered in November 1986). There is enough difference in sound and appearance between *Silver* and *Silvia* that they do not conflict. Therefore, we have returned this name to the originally submitted form.

This badge is to be associated with the alternate persona *Æmilia Silver*. We have blazoned the phoenix as being *supported* by the anvil to indicate that it is a co-primary charge.

The flames under the phoenix are drawn in a wide arc slightly wider than the wingspread of the phoenix. Please advise the submitter to limit the flames to a more standard compact shape.

**Fionnghuala Gliobach Mael Ailbe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A phoenix rising from and supported by a single-horned anvil argent.

This badge is to be associated with the alternate persona *Æmia Silver*.

The flames under the phoenix are drawn in a wide arc slightly wider than the wingspread of the phoenix. Please advise the submitter to limit the flames to a more standard compact shape.

**Genevieve d'Angoulême and Michael of Exeter.** Joint Badge. Or, a heart sable within an orle of escallops inverted vert.

**Havre de Glace, Barony of.** Order name *Ordre du Pèlerin*.

**Henry Balsac Dumas.** Name and device. Argent, a heart voided sable within an orle of grapevine vert fructed purple.

Submitted as *Henry Balsac Dumass*, no documentation was presented and none was found for the second *s* in the submitted *Dumass*. Therefore, we have changed this byname to the documented form *Dumas*.

**Isabella of York.** Name and device. Per fess gules and argent, on a fess sable between three roses Or seeded gules, barbed sable and a pomegranate slipped and leaved gules seeded a crocodile statant Or.

This name does not conflict with any of the historical women named *Elizabeth of York*. The names *Elizabeth* and *Isabeau* were ruled to be clear of each other in the precedent:

Under RfS V.1.i (Given Names) the given names Elizabeth and Isabeau do not conflict: they differ significantly in sound and appearance, and neither is a diminutive of the other. (It is true that Isabel/Isabeau began as a form of Elizabeth, but the two were differentiated quite early, just as Margery was from Margaret.) (*Elizabeth de Valence*, LoAR December 1995, p. 12)

Similarly, *Elizabeth* and *Isabella* do not conflict.

**Iuliana inghean Domhnaill.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Iuliana inghean Dhomhnaill*, due to Gaelic grammar, *D* does not lenite after *inghean* because *inghean* ends in the letter *n*. We have made this correction.

**Jake de Twelfoaks.** Name and device. Azure, an orle of oak leaves argent.

This does not conflict with Catterina da Calabria, *Azure, six leaves argent*. There is one CD for changing the type of leaf. There is a second CD for changing the arrangement from *three two and one* to *in orle*. While six charges three two and one could conceivably be misdrawn to leave a clear open space in the center, that is not the case with Catterina's emblazon, so there is no visual conflict problem between the two pieces of armory. This emblazon unquestionably disposes its charges *in orle*.

**Jane of Milford.** Name.

**Jehannine de Bordeu.** Name.

Submitted as *Jeanmine de Bordeaux*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 15th C French and allowed minor changes. Colm Dubh's article "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) lists *Jehannin de Saint-Thomas*, which uses the masculine given name *Jehannin*. Based on other feminine names listed in this article, *Jehannine* would be the feminine name based on the masculine *Jehannin*. Dauzat & Rostaing (p. 98 s.n. Bordeaux) dates *Bordeu* to 1280. We have changed this name to use these forms to meet the submitter's request for a authenticity.

**Jessica Buckley.** Name and device. Vert, a triquetra between three hearts argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for Anglo-Irish. *Jessica* was documented as a Jewish name used in England. Lacking evidence that it was used in Ireland, we were unable to make this name authentic.

**Jessica Buckley.** Alternate name *Jessica ingen ui Buachalla*.

The submitter requested authenticity for Anglo-Irish. *Jessica* was documented as a Jewish name used in England. Lacking evidence that it was used in Ireland, we were unable to make this name authentic.

**Jorge Branco de Arrancada.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Portuguese. The College could find no evidence that *Jorge* came into use before the 16th C. Additionally, the use of two bynames is highly unlikely in 12th C Portuguese. As we were unable to make this name authentic for 12th C Portuguese as requested by the submitter, we have left it in the submitted form, which is a plausible form for 16th C Portuguese.

**Joseph d'Armand.** Device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a crescent and a sinister wing Or.

**Julien Lapointe.** Name.

**Karl of Aschehrst.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale wavy argent and sable, a sea-dog rampant counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Karl von Aschehrst*.

**Máire of Skye.** Name and device. Vert, a toy top Or charged with a bar embowed to base purpure.

Submitted as *Máire Asan T'Eilean Sgithenach*, the submitter requested authenticity for "(Celtic) 600 Scott[sic]" and allowed any changes. Unfortunately, there is no way to make the submitted name authentic for the submitter's desired time period, given the name elements the submitter has requested and the relatively small amount of knowledge available about languages used in Scotland around 600.

*Máire* is a Gaelic form of *Mary*. It came into use in Ireland due to Anglo-Norman influences. The first example of *Máire* that has been found so far appears in 1396 in entry M1396.13 in the "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 4, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D>).

*T'Eilean Sgithenach* was documented as the modern Gaelic name for the Isle of Skye. *Asan* was documented as a "Gaelic preposition meaning 'of' or 'from'". No evidence has been found of locative bynames in names in Scottish Gaelic except as part of chiefly titles. Locative bynames are extremely rare in Irish Gaelic. Those based on placenames of relatively small areas, such as a village, town, or barony, are unmarked and in the genitive case. Those based on large regions, including provinces and countries, are almost uniformly adjectival forms.

Locative bynames were used in Scots (a language closely related to English which was used in the 14th to 16th C). The spelling *Skye* is dated to circa 1610 (in Speed's *The Counties of Britain*, p. 266, map of Scotland, map drawn 1610). Johnston (p. 296 s.n. Skye) dates *Skey* to 1292. Scots locative bynames based on these forms would be *of Skye*, *de Skey*, et cetera.

Lacking the ability to properly construct a locative byname in Gaelic that refers to the Isle of Skye, we have changed the byname to the Scots form *of Skye* in order to register this name.

This is the SCA's defining instance of a toy top. It is shaped, roughly, like an inverted onion dome. This shape of top is shown in the Brueghel painting of 1560, "Young Folk at Play (Children's Games)", which can be seen at <http://www.ahs.uwaterloo.ca/~museum/Brueghel/tops.html>.

The bar on the top was originally blazoned as a "stripe", with a suggestion that it be an artistic detail. Because the stripe is so prominent, much more prominent than the stripes on tigers or other animals for which striping is an acceptable artistic detail, the stripe functions as a tertiary charge and must be blazoned accordingly.

**Marion MacGregor.** Name change from Brianna of Bywater.

Her previous name, *Brianna of Bywater*, is released.

**Michael of Exeter.** Name change from Ulrich von Adlerberg.

His previous name, *Ulrich von Adlerberg*, is released.

**Nanesh Ivanovich.** Name.

**Petrus filius Silvein.** Name and device. Vert, two salmon hauriant embowed addorsed and a bordure Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider.

**Phillip Reed.** Name and device. Gules, on a bend between two fleams argent three fleurs-de-lis palewise gules.

**Rives, Canton des.** Branch name.

**Sancha de Flores.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Santiago Pescador.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Serena di Tommaso.** Name.

Submitted as *Serena Caterina di Tommaso*, the submitter requested authenticity for 1450 Florence and allowed any changes. Double given names were a late development in Italy. As the College was unable to find evidence that they came into use as early as 1450, we have dropped the second given name in order to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

**Thomas Loch.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a cross formy gules and a thistle argent.

**Tina of Lorraine.** Name.

*Tina* is the submitter's legal given name.

**Wynfrið æt Huntandune.** Name and device. Or, two bendlets sable overall a lion sejant erect doubly-queued gules all within a bordure embattled sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bendlets somewhat further apart, as the space between them is mostly obscured by the lion. When drawing the bendlets further apart, the submitter should be careful not to obscure the head of the lion.

**Ysabiau de Mortagne.** Name and device. Argent, a fox courant guardant gules and a chief flory-counter-flory sable.

**LOCHAC**

**Collette de Harecourt.** Device. Argent, on a fess sable between three cinquefoils azure pierced Or a horse courant argent.

This was pended from the April 2002 LoAR for an incorrect tincture.

**Gabriel Kalothetos.** Name.

Good name!

**Giovanni Basilio de Castronovo.** Name and device. Counter-ermine, three estoiles Or.

This does not conflict with the Counts of Celje (important non-SCA arms), *Azure, three mullets of six points Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. The SCA has consistently held, since the Cover Letter for the June 1991 LoAR, that mullets should be given a CD from estoiles (in the estoile's standard depiction, with six wavy rays).

**Giovanni Basilio de Castronovo.** Badge. Per saltire sable and Or, a serpent involved counterchanged.

**Hanbal al-Barbari.** Device. Per chevron Or and azure, an ypotryll passant and a palm tree coupé counterchanged.

The palm tree in the colored emblazon is *couped* although it appeared to be *issuant from base* in the mini-emblazon.

Please advise the submitter to draw the line of division a bit higher on the field.

**Hrothgar of Rowany.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vairy en point gules and Or, a sea-wolf sable and a bordure counter-ermine.

Submitted under the name *Hrothgar Æt Gytingbroc*.

**Judith Fletcher of Wellow.** Name and device. Argent, a demi-hare erect proper issuant from a cooking pot sable between two bars wavy azure.

*Judith* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no documentation (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) was provided to support *Judith* as the submitter's legal given name. Lacking such support, *Judith* is not registerable under the legal name allowance. As alternate documentation was found for this element, we are able to register this name.

The submitter should be aware that most people drawing from this blazon will place the bars closer to the center than they are now. If the charges around the hare and pot combination were crescents or some other standard secondary charge, the placement of the secondary charges so far to chief and to base would not be surprising, so this appears to be stylistically acceptable. There is no clear way to indicate the enhancement and abasement of the bars in the blazon, so the exact proportions of this armory will need to be left to the artist.

**Lisette la Mandetta.** Name and device. Gules, on a chevron between three escallops Or a rose proper.

Good name!

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Aquarius Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Aquarius Pursuivant* (registered in February 1989) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Aquarius Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of River Haven.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Baryl Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Baryl Pursuivant* (registered in October 1995) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Black Wing Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Black Wing Pursuivant* (registered in April 1989) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Black Wing Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Aneala.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Bombarde Herald.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Canon Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Canon Pursuivant* (registered in April 1991) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Cinquefoil Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Cinquefoil Pursuivant* (registered in July 1984) from the West and a

change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Cinquefoil Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Rowany.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Crux Australis Principal Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Crux Australis Herald* (registered in June 1985) from the West and a change of the designator from *Herald* to *Principal Herald*.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Dromond Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Dromond Pursuivant* (registered in October 1995) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Dromond Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Ynys Fawr.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Frette Rouge Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Frette Rouge Pursuivant* (registered in October 1986) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Frette Rouge Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Innilgard.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Goutte d'Eau Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant* (registered in February 1989) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

Heraldic titles for use by a barony may be registered to the barony (for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001) or may be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the barony (for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain). In this case, the title *Goutte d'Eau Herald* is registered to the Kingdom of Lochac and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Stormhold.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Hund Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Hund Pursuivant* (registered in March 1988) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Mortar Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Mortar Pursuivant* (registered in February 1993) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title (from West, Kingdom of the) and change to Rocket Herald.

This is an acceptance of a transfer of the heraldic title *Rocket Pursuivant* (registered in May 1993) from the West and a change of the designator from *Pursuivant* to *Herald*.

**Seán le Bastard.** Name.

**Stowe on the Wowl, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Per fess embattled vert and sable, a demi-sun issuant from the line of division and a laurel wreath argent.

Submitted as *Stowe on the Wold, Canton of*, this name combined the Middle English *Stowe on the* with the Old English *Wald*. As a placename is a single name phrase, the submitted form was in violation of RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name element. Mills (s.n. Stow, Stowe) dates *Stowe on the Olde* to 1574. Speed's *The Counties of Britain* (p. 83, map of Gloucestershire, map dated to 1610) lists *Stowe on y(e) wowl* ("e" represents a superscript 'e'). We have changed *Wald* to *Wowl* to make the entire name Middle English in order to register the name.

There was considerable discussion about whether this name conflicted with the historical place *Stowe on the Wold*, which was the site of the last armed conflict of the English Civil War in 1646. While this location is indeed significant, the question is whether or not it is significant enough to be protected. The College was unable to find a general encyclopedia that listed *Stow on the Wold* under its own entry. Therefore, this location is not as significant as *London*, *Stonehenge*, *Cambridge*, or *Stratford on Avon*, all of which have their entries in the online version of the 1911 edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (<http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/>) and in other general encyclopedias. Therefore, this location is not as significant as locations such as *London*, et cetera, and is not protected.

**Thomasina l'Estrennere.** Device. Azure, eight open books in orle argent.

**Tomas del Valle de Bravo.** Device. Vert, a natural tiger's head caboshed argent marked sable and on a chief argent three trees proper.

**Ysabella Vitale.** Name and device. Azure, a pheon in chief between flaunches argent.

**Zhou Long Xi Xian Sheng.** Name and device. Argent, in pale a rermouse inverted gules and a pomegranate azure seeded argent.

Bats inverted have been explicitly allowed in the SCA in the past, as long as they are identifiable (as is the case here):

While the inversion of the bat is unusual, it remains (even at a distance) identifiable... Because of the bird-like nature of the bat, we believe that it should be allowed a posture which is not so very different from "migrant to base", which posture has not been disallowed under the ban on "inverted creatures" noted in the September 1993 LoAR. [The badge was registered] (LoAR September 1994)

There is also a recent precedent concerning tergiant animals which applies equally well to bats displayed:

A significant number of commenters felt that inverting a tergiant charge which is commonly found as tergiant (such as a tergiant scorpion or a frog) does not hamper the identifiability of the charge so much as to render it unidentifiable, and they felt that it should be acceptable. The frog in this submission certainly retains its identifiability very clearly in the inverted posture. As a result, inverting a tergiant charge is acceptable as long as it does not otherwise violate any basic heraldic principles, including the requirement for identifiability. Because of the lack of period evidence for tergiant inverted charges, the posture will be considered a clear step from period practice (also known informally as a "weirdness") for any charge that cannot be found in this posture in period (LoAR May 2002).

We will accordingly consider a bat (displayed) inverted to be a step from period practice ("a weirdness") unless documentation is provided for bats inverted in period heraldry.

## MERIDIES

**Ludwig Grün.** Household name Fähnlein Lintwurm.

Submitted as *Fähnlein Lindwurm*, the submitter requested authenticity for German language/culture and allowed minor changes.

Documentation has been presented supporting *Fähnlein* as a period term for a particular type of German military unit. Given this information, it is acceptable as a household designator.

Currently, we know little about the actual naming of German military units in period. In the case of this submission, *Lindwurm* was documented as a house name that became a surname. Bahlw (s.n. Lindwurm) lists *Lindwurm* as a house name and dates *Clesel zu dem Lintworme* to 1368 and *Nickel Lintwurm* to 1429. We are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and assuming that a German military company could have been referred to by its commander's surname (as was done in other countries). As the dated spellings that were found use *t* rather than *d*, we have changed the spelling *Lindwurm* to *Lintwurm* to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Lacking more detailed information regarding the naming of German military companies in period, we are unable to confirm that this name is completely authentic for German as requested by the submitter.

**Ulfr of Tir Briste.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend sinister argent and sable, a Thor's hammer and a wolf rampant counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Ulfr blásleggja Björnsson*.

## MIDDLE

**Andreas von Reineck.** Name.

Submitted as *Andreas von Rheineck*, the submitter requested authenticity for German. The byname *von Rheineck* was documented from "*The Zurich Roll of Arms*, strip II, back page 1, dated c. 1340 (<http://ladyivanor.knownworldweb.com/zroaen0.htm>)". Red Hawk found information regarding *The Zurich Roll of Arms* as a name resource:

While we do not question the Zürich Wappenrolle as a documentable resource, we seemed to recall that the names as they appear on the Roll of Arms can differ from the spellings of the names in the accompanying chart. We checked, and sure enough, what is seen in the image (*RINEG*) differs from what is claimed, and the question of 'modernized' spelling conventions was raised in our minds [...]

Bahlw has <Reine(c)ke> as a header entry and states that it is a Low German short form for Reinhard, et. al., and shows a <Reineke (filius) Reineken> dated to 1301. Digging a bit further, Brechenmacher, s.n. <Reineck>, shows a place name of <R(h)eineck> and further dates <Hans Rinegg> to 1438 Ravensburg and a <Dr. Mathis Reyneck> to 1519.

As the submitter has requested authenticity and none of the dated citations include the *h*, we have changed the spelling of the location to *Reineck*, based on the examples above, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Bastian Eychener.** Device. Per bend sinister bevilled sable and gules, two oak leaves argent.



**Conchobar mac Gabhann.** Device change. Argent, on a chief vert three martlets argent.

Nice device! The submitter's previous device, *Vert, a bend sinister between six acorns argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Dyfwyn Wen Ysginydd.** Device change. Purpure, a sea-unicorn argent between three oak leaves fesswise Or.

The submitter does not specify the disposition of her previously registered device, *Purpure, a chevron Or semy of acorns vert between three oak leaves fesswise Or*. The default action when the submitter does not specify an action is to release it, and it has thus been released.

**Ealdred of Warwick.** Name.

Submitted as *Aldred of Warwick*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Saxon, England" and allowed any changes. As submitted, this name conflicts with *Alfred of Warwick* (registered in September 1988). The change of a single letter between *Aldred* and *Alfred* is insufficient both in sound and appearance.

Withycombe (p. 12 s.n. Aldred) dates *Ealdred* to 1066-9; *Ældred(us)*, *Ældret*, *Eldred*, *Aldret*, and *Aldred* to 1086; and *Adred(us)* to 1189 and 1273. Of these forms, *Ealdred* and *Eldred* are different enough from *Alfred* to clear this conflict. The change in the initial letter, added to the difference between *d* and *f* in the middle of the name, creates enough difference in both appearance and pronunciation to clear these names.

Ekwall (p. 499 s.n. Warwick) dates the form *Warwic* to the Domesday Book. Therefore, we have changed this name to *Ealdred of Warwick* to clear the cited conflict while meeting the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Gorm Bolin.** Name.

Submitted as *Gorm Bolg*, the submitter requested authenticity for early Norse/Russian. There was sufficient contact between the Norse and Russia to make a name mixing these languages registerable, though it is a weirdness. In period, a name combining elements from these languages would have been written all in Norse or all in Russian depending upon the language of the document in which the name was recorded. Lacking a Russian form of *Gorm* or a Norse form of *Bola*, we were unable to suggest authentic forms of this name.

*Bola* is a Russian masculine given name. Lacking evidence that Russian used unmarked patronymic bynames, we have changed this to the patronymic form *Bolin* in order to register this name.

**Helmut von Reineck.** Name.

Submitted as *Helmut von Rheineck*, the submitter requested authenticity for German. The byname *von Rheineck* was documented from "*The Zurich Roll of Arms*, strip II, back page 1, dated c. 1340 (<http://ladyivan.or.knownworldweb.com/zroaen0.htm>)". Red Hawk found information regarding *The Zurich Roll of Arms* as a name resource:

While we do not question the Zürich Wappenrolle as a documentable resource, we seemed to recall that the names as they appear on the Roll of Arms can differ from the spellings of the names in the accompanying chart. We checked, and sure enough, what is seen in the image (*RINEG*) differs from what is claimed, and the question of 'modernized' spelling conventions was raised in our minds [...]

Bahlow has <Reine(c)ke> as a header entry and states that it is a Low German short form for Reinhard, et. al., and shows a <Reineke (filius) Reineken> dated to 1301. Digging a bit further, Brechenmacher, s.n. <Reineck>, shows a place name of <R(h)eineck> and further dates <Hans Rinegg> to 1438 Ravensburg and a <Dr. Mathis Reyneck> to 1519.

As the submitter has requested authenticity and none of the dated citations include the *h*, we have changed the spelling of the location to *Reineck*, based on the examples above, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Ilse von Reineck.** Name.

Submitted as *Ilse von Rheineck*, the submitter requested authenticity for German. The byname *von Rheineck* was documented from "*The Zurich Roll of Arms*, strip II, back page 1, dated c. 1340 (<http://ladyivan.or.knownworldweb.com/zroaen0.htm>)". Red Hawk found information regarding *The Zurich Roll of Arms* as a name resource:

While we do not question the Zürich Wappenrolle as a documentable resource, we seemed to recall that the names as they appear on the Roll of Arms can differ from the spellings of the names in the accompanying chart. We checked, and sure enough, what is seen in the image (*RINEG*) differs from what is claimed, and the question of 'modernized' spelling conventions was raised in our minds [...]

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As the submitter has requested authenticity and none of the dated citations include the *h*, we have changed the spelling of the location to *Reineck*, based on the examples above, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Ivar Kazak.** Name.

**Lachlan Macdougall.** Name and device. Azure, a chevron between a roundel and a wolf's head erased argent.

**Leuther Eckhardt.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and purple, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron wider.

**Maryam bint Wahib ibn Ahmad.** Name and device. Sable, a crescent within a bordure embattled Or.

Nice device!

**Morgan Greenleaf.** Name change from Kenric of Rohan.

His previous name, *Kenric of Rohan*, is released.

**Nathanael von Reineck.** Name.

Submitted as *Nathanael von Rheineck*, the submitter requested authenticity for German. The College found evidence that the name *Nathanael* was used in the Bible (and so was known to German speakers in period). However, we were unable to find evidence that the name *Nathanael* was actually used as a German masculine given name in period (though examples of *Nathanael* were found used in English). Lacking a period example of *Nathanael* used in German, we were unable to make this name completely authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

The byname *von Rheineck* was documented from "*The Zurich Roll of Arms*, strip II, back page 1, dated c. 1340 (<http://ladyivan.or.knownworldweb.com/zroaen0.htm>)". Red Hawk found information regarding *The Zurich Roll of Arms* as a name resource:

While we do not question the Zürich Wappenrolle as a documentable resource, we seemed to recall that the names as they appear on the Roll of Arms can differ from the spellings of the names in the accompanying chart. We checked, and sure enough, what is seen in the image (*RINEG*) differs from what is claimed, and the question of 'modernized' spelling conventions was raised in our minds [...]

Bahlow has <Reine(c)ke> as a header entry and states that it is a Low German short form for Reinhard, et. al., and shows a <Reineke (filius) Reineken> dated to 1301. Digging a bit further, Brechenmacher, s.n. <Reineck>, shows a place name of <R(h)eineck> and further dates <Hans Rinegg> to 1438 Ravensburg and a <Dr. Mathis Reyneck> to 1519.

As the submitter has requested authenticity and none of the dated citations include the *h*, we have changed the spelling of the location to *Reineck*, based on the examples above, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Rhonwen verch Tudor.** Name.

Submitted as *Rhonwen Lili'r dyffrynnoedd ferch Tewdwr*, the submitter requested authenticity for Welsh and allowed any changes.

*Rhonwen* was ruled SCA compatible in November of 1995.

No documentation was provided and none was found that *Lili'r dyffrynnoedd*, 'Lily of the Valley', is a plausible byname in Welsh. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable. We have dropped this element in order to register this name.

There is a precedent against registration of forms of the name *Tudor*:

I have strong reservations about permitting either Tudor or Tudora. I'm afraid that no matter how harmless or common these may have been in period, most SCA members will see only an association with the House of Tudor, which they will perceive to be a claim "that one is a member of a royal family or is of royal birth. [Baldwin of Erebor, 12 May 85, p.4] [The name was disallowed.]

Evidence has been found that Welsh forms of *Tudor* (specifically *Tuder* and *Tedder*) were not limited to the royal family. For example, Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/>) includes the names *Meredith ap David ap Tuder*, *Llewelyn ap Tuder*, *Tuder ap Robert*, and *Margaret verch Ieuan ap Tedder*. In her article, Tangwystyl gives the source of this data as "legal cases found in *An Inventory of the Early Chancery Proceedings Concerning Wales*, compiled by E. A. Lewis (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1937)." Given these examples, the Welsh forms *Tuder* and *Tedder* fall into the same category as *Stewart* (used as an example in RfS VI.1). Since use of these forms "does not link one unmistakably to the royal house" (RfS VI.1), they are registerable.

The submitted form *Tewdwr* was documented from Davies, *A History of Wales* (p. 82-83), and Gruffudd (p. 89). In the case of Davies, as this is a history book, not a study on names or naming practices, the form *Tewdwr* in this location is almost certainly a standardized modern form. Gruffudd does not list a date for the form *Tewdwr*, which generally indicates a modern form. The College was unable to find any evidence that the form *Tewdwr* was actually used in period. Without such evidence, it is not registerable. We have changed the byname to *verch Tudor*, following the examples from Tangwystyl's article cited above, to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Lacking evidence that the name *Rhonwen* was actually used as a feminine given name in Wales in period, we were unable to make this name completely authentic.

**Rivenvale, Shire of.** Branch name (see RETURNS for device).

**Sebastian Elgar.** Name.

**Simon Hand.** Name and device. Sable, a horse rampant within an orle of mullets of four points argent.

Submitted as *Simon the Dark Hand*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Angevin England, specifically a person born in 1185 in Essex to a Saxon family, and allowed any changes. The submission form shows that the submitter intended *the Dark Hand* to be a single byname, though it was documented as two separate bynames (*the Dark* and *Hand*) on the LoI.

Reaney & Wilson date *Aluric Godhand* to c. 1095 (p. 198 s.n. Goodhand), *Richard Whithand* to 1204 (p. 487 s.n. Whitehand), and *Richard Hand* to 1279 (p. 215 s.n. Hand). No examples were found of *Dark* used as a protheme in bynames, so a compound byname such as *Darkhand* is not plausible. Given this information, we have changed this name to *Simon Hand* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**William Gunn.** Name and device. Sable, a falcon and on a chief Or three pheons inverted sable.

### TRIMARIS

**Oshaya de Carcassonne.** Badge. (Fieldless) A saltire within and conjoined to a delf voided fleury at the points Or.

**Ysabella Celestina Manrique de Palma.** Device reblazon and augmentation. Per pale argent and gules, all goutty, four mascles in cross, in base two bars wavy, a chief invected, all counterchanged, and for augmentation, on the chief, three escallops counterchanged.

This submission adds an augmentation to her registered device. The previous device blazoned the field as *Per pale argent and gules, goutty*. We have reblazoned the field of her registered device to *Per pale argent and gules, all goutty* to ensure that both sides of the field are goutty.

**Ysabella Celestina Manrique de Palma.** Badge. (Fieldless) An owl displayed supported by a weaving tablet argent charged with a cross of Santiago gules.

Her previous badge, (*Fieldless*) *An owl displayed perched upon a weaving tablet argent charged with a cross of Lorraine sable*, is released.

### WEST

**Brendan McNeill O'Neill.** Name and device. Vert, three escutcheons Or.

Nice device!

**Bubba of the Southern Shores.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent scaly, a bordure sable.

Submitted under the name *Bubba Ianson of the Caves of Smoo*.

**Elyas of Wulfereslowe.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and Or, three wolves statant counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron division a bit higher on the field.

**Gisela de Kalais.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and pean, a bend sinister and in chief a fleur-de-lys Or.

Submitted as *Gisela de Calais*, the submitter requested authenticity for 8th to 10th C Carolingia. No documentation was provided for *Calais* in the LoI except the statement "*Calais* is a city on the north coast of France", which provides no evidence that *Calais* was the name of a location in period. Dauzat & Rostaing (p. 131 s.n. Calais) dates the form *Kalais* to 1181. As this was the earliest citation found for this placename, we have changed the byname to use this form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Katira al-Maghrebiyya.** Name change from Kay the Innocent of Bel Anjou.

Her previous name, *Kay the Innocent of Bel Anjou*, is released.

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Aquarius Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Baryl Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Black Wing Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Canon Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Cinquefoil Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Crux Australis Herald (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Dromond Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Frette Rouge Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Hund Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Mortar Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

**West, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of heraldic title Rocket Pursuivant (to Lochac, Kingdom of).

## THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK

## ÆTHELMEARC

**Gabriella d'Asti.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop argent, in saltire two violets slipped and leaved proper.

Conflict with a badge of Etain Winterbourne, (*Fieldless*) *On an escallop argent, a violet plant vert, flowered purple*. In general there is a CD between a violet plant (a bushy tuft of leaves issuing some smaller flowers), and a violet slipped and leaved (a flower accompanied by a single insignificant leaved stalk.) However, in these emblazons, both pieces of armory appear to have charged the escallop with some violet flowers issuing from a tuft of leaves. Under RfS X.5 an "overwhelming visual resemblance" between two pieces of armory may be cause for a return for conflict. Such an overwhelming similarity is present between these two pieces of armory.

**Natalya of the Vayle.** Device. Gules, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys Or a heart gules between two roses barbed and seeded proper.

Conflict with Allwyn ap Gwilliam Caernarvon, *Gules, on a chevron between three double-bitted axes Or, three compass stars gules*. There is one CD for changing the type of the secondary charge group. However, there is no additional difference for changing only the type of the tertiary charge group. RfS X.4.j.ii does not consider this submission to be a simple case, because the group of charges on the chevron are not all of the same type.

This also conflicts with Aidan MacDonald, *Gules, on a chevron between three wolf's heads couped Or, three cinquefoils sable*. Again, there is a CD for changing the type of the secondary charge group. There is no additional difference for the changes to the tertiary charge group. Because there is no type difference between a cinquefoil and a rose, the group has changed in its tincture and in less than one-half of the type of the group. These cumulative changes are not worth a CD by RfS X.4.j.i.

**Patrick Olsson.** Device. Azure, three piles in point Or each charged in chief with a bee rising sable, the center bee contourny.

*Rising* is not a defined posture for insects. These bees are seen in profile with their wings addorsed and their bodies hovering in intermediate postures between bendwise and palewise. Their posture cannot be blazoned, and therefore, this device must be returned.

Note that the SCA accepts bees in a statant posture (horizontal body, legs down, wings addorsed). The SCA also accepts bees which are statant in a clearly defined bendwise or bendwise sinister posture. However, it is not acceptable to rotate a statant bee 90 degrees to a "palewise" posture. The resulting posture, with a vertical body, and legs extended to dexter, is equivalent to the previously forbidden "rampant" posture for bees and similar insects.

**Rós O'Donnell.** Name.

This name conflicts with *Rosie O'Donnell*, actress and talk show host. While she does not have her own entry in a general encyclopedia, we protect well-known figures who have become prominent too recently to appear with their own entries in standard sources under Section III.A.3 of the Administrative Handbook which states: "The names of famous individuals who do not appear in standard references due to the age and scope of these works may also be protected on a case by case basis." An example of a previous application of this type of protection exists in the precedent:

[Patrick MacManus] "Conflict with Patrick F. McManus, a well-known modern writer of humor. His name is apparently too recent to appear yet in any of our standard sources, but he is clearly well known enough to warrant protection. (Even Lord Laurel who has read none of his works, is familiar with all the titles mentioned by the commenters.) [The] statement that 'there is no problem with conflict' because of the middle initial 'F' is in error. We do protect against legal use names. In this specific case a legal name for the author is indeed Patrick McManus: this is a conflict." (LoAR 3/92 p.14).

It was the overwhelming opinion of the College that the prominence of *Rosie O'Donnell* was significant enough that she warranted protection.

The submitter's armory has been registered under the holding name *Rós of Port Oasis*.

## AN TIR

**Muireann inghean uí Rodáin.** Device. Vert, a bend sinister between an eagle rising and a sheaf of arrows Or.

The sheaf of arrows is drawn so small that it cannot be identified. The bend sinister is drawn considerably narrower than it should be. Bends sinister usually take up about one-fourth to one-third of the shield, and this is less than one-third of the usual width of the bend sinister. The cumulative problems with the artwork in this submission require its return per RfS VIII.3.

## ANSTEORRA

**Aidan MacAlpin.** Badge. Per pale argent and sable in chief a rose counterchanged.

Conflict with a badge of Jonas Aquilian and Elizabeth Scott of Berwick, (*Fieldless*) *A rose per pale sable and argent barbed and seeded proper*. There is one CD for fieldlessness, but no difference for changing the placement of a charge on the field when compared to a fieldless badge.

**Carmen Salazar.** Name.

*Carmen* was documented from De Felice *Dizionario dei nomi Italiani* (p. 100 s.n. Carméla). *Carmen*, like *Mercedes*,

originated as a devotional name referring to the Virgin Mary. *Mercedes* was ruled unregistrable in the precedents:

The submitter documented the given name from De Felice, *I Nomi Degli Italiani*; however, De Felice notes that *Mercedes* entered Italy from Spain. Because *Mercedes* is not found in Spain until well after 1600, the name could not have been found in period Italy. [*Mercedes Amici*, 01/00, R-Æthelmearc]

Unfortunately, no documentation has been presented, and none could be found to show *Mercedes* as a period given name. The best that was found was *María de las Mercedes*, from 1690. This is well past our grey area, and does not even document *Mercedes* as a stand alone name. Barring documentation that *Mercedes* was used as a given name in period, this must be returned. [*Mercedes de Cenlaña*, 09/98, R-Ansteorra]

Lacking evidence that *Carmen* was used in period, this name is not registrable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Amy of Stargate*.

**Caron Caleb.** Device. Per pall inverted gules azure and Or, two decrescents Or and a decrescent gules.

Conflict with Daniel the Silent, *Per chevron gules and Or, three decrescents with flames issuant from the upper cusp of each, counterchanged*. There is one CD for changing the field. The flames in Daniel's armory are effectively maintained charges and their deletion is not worth difference.

**Daniel O' Céileachair.** Name.

*O' Céileachair* combines the Anglicized Irish *O'* with the Irish Gaelic *Céileachair*. (The forms definitely show an apostrophe rather than an accent on the *O*.) RfS III.1.a requires linguistic consistency within a name element. As the submitter allows no changes, we were unable to change this to the fully Gaelic *Ó Céileachair* in order to register this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Daniel of Loch Ruadh*.

**Michael Silverhand.** Device. Quarterly argent and azure, in canton a cross formy gules.

The cross was originally blazoned as *alisée formy*. The ends are so slightly rounded that this depiction is merely an unblazonable artistic variant of a cross formy. Crosses *alisée formy* in their correctly-drawn globular form have been returned in the past as non-period style, under the blazon term "formy convexed" (see the LoAR of December 1998 for more information).

The device conflicts with Ivan the Astronomer, *Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross patty gules*. There is one CD for changing the field. The *cross patty* in Ivan's device is a standard cross formy, so there is no difference for changing the type of the cross. This also conflicts with a badge of the Knights Templar (important non-SCA armory), (*Fieldless*) *A Latin cross formy gules*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference between a cross formy and a Latin cross formy. There is also no difference for changing the placement of a charge on the field when compared to a fieldless badge.

**Neassa de Siún.** Name.

*Neassa* is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1700-present) form of the name *Ness* listed in Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 145 s.n. *Ness*). This name is only given in legendary contexts and as the name of a mother and a sister of saints. Unlike the names of saints, the names of their relatives listed in their legends are not automatically registrable. An example is the return of *Cassair*:

Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 46 s.n. *Cassair*) gives this as the name of a holy virgin included in the legend of Saint Kevin. No evidence has been found that this name was used by humans in period. Names of saints are registrable, regardless of whether they are apocryphal or not. This policy is due to the practice in many cultures (though not in Gaelic) of naming children for saints. (For more details, see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR.) As *Cassair* was not herself a saint and the name has not been documented as having been otherwise used in period, it falls into the category of a legendary name and is not registrable. [*Cassair Warwick*, R-Atlantia, 02/2002]

Lacking evidence that any form of *Ness* was used by humans in period, it is not registrable.

Since the submitter indicated that the meaning 'Neassa the young' was most important to her, she may wish to know that the byname *de Siún* doesn't actually carry this meaning in Gaelic. Woulfe (p. 278 s.n. *de Siún*) indicates that the name *de Siún* is a rendering of the Anglo-Norman surname *Young*. As such, it would not actually mean 'the young' in Gaelic, but would indicate that this person belonged to the Anglo-Norman *Young* family, whose surname originated from the French byname *le Jeune*, meaning 'the young' as in the younger member of a family. In Gaelic, the byname which has the meaning of 'the young' is *Óc*.

## ARTEMISIA

None.

## ATENVELDT

**Ann Busshenell of Tylehurst.** Device. Gules, three bendlets abased azure fimbriated and in sinister chief an hourglass argent charged with a needle sable.

RfS VIII.3 states: "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." The bendlets abased are not in the center of the design and therefore their fimbriation is not acceptable.

**Catalina da Quaglietta.** Name.

The documentation presented in the LoI for the byname *da Quaglietta* was:

"The byname was registered to her husband, *Niccolo da Quaglietta*, in September 1999; it is his legal surname, and it is also a town in central Italy. It is also found in De Felice *Cognomi*, under *Quaglia*, p. 204. (*Quaglia* is the Italian word for "quail.")

There are several problems with the submitted documentation. First, no supporting documentation was provided for the submitter's relationship to *Niccolo da Quaglietta*. Lacking such supporting documentation, the Grandfather Clause is not available for this submission.

Examining the submitted byname *da Quaglietta* without the Grandfather Clause, more issues arise. No documentation was provided to support *Quaglietta* as a "town in central Italy". De Felice references this byname as a descriptive byname (or nickname), not as a locative byname. Lacking documentation that *Quaglietta* was an Italian town name in period, the byname *da Quaglietta* is not registerable.

As she allows no changes, we were unable to drop *da* in order to register this name.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Catalina of Tir Ysgithr*.

**Mary Rose of Burgon.** Device. Argent, two peacock feathers crossed in saltire proper and a chief vert.

The peacock feathers here are blazoned as *proper*. According to the September 1993 LoAR, "A peacock feather proper is mostly green, with an iridescent roundel near the end." The feathers in this emblazon are sable with the eyes colored in azure, vert, Or and purple.

The "eyes" of the peacock feathers dwarf the rest of the feather. Even though heraldic stylizations generally use a certain amount of artistic exaggeration, the "eyes" of these feathers are too disproportionate for these charges to be called peacock feathers.

This submission must therefore be returned for redrawing. The redrawing should rescale the feathers so that they are long feathers with smaller eyes at the end, and the tincture of the feathers should either be the previously defined proper for a peacock feather or standard blazonable tincture(s).

## ATLANTIA

**Keelin Mirymuth.** Name.

This name was submitted as *Kaoilinn Mirymuth* and changed at Kingdom to *Keelin Mirymuth* as no documentation was found for the form *Kaoilinn*. The LoI explains:

No documentation at all was provided for *Kaoilinn*, therefore we changed the first name from *Kaiolinn* [a typo for *Kaoilinn*] to *Keelin* at Kingdom. *Keelin* is found in Woulfe "Irish name and Surnames" on page 208 under the header form *Caõilfionn* as an anglicization[sic] of "the name of an Irish virgin saint who was venerated on 3 February."

However, undated Anglicized forms listed in the given names sections of Woulfe are modern forms, and so cannot immediately be assumed to have been used in period. Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 41 s.n. *Cáelfind*) lists *Caõilinn*, which is an Early Modern Irish (c. 1200-c. 1700) form, but lists no Anglicized forms of this name. Lacking evidence that *Keelin* is a plausible period form, it is not registerable.

The LoI summarized changes allowed by the submitter:

Submitter stated on form "I will accept changes, but I want my first name spelled with a 'K', not a 'C'. She also stated she wishes her name authentic for "English if possible, if Irish is easier, then go for Irish with 'K' in the first name."

The letter 'K' is not used in Gaelic, and the College was unable to find a period Anglicized Irish form of this name. Therefore, lacking a registerable form of this name that begins with 'K', we are unable to change this name within the changes allowed by the submitter in order to register this name.

## CAID

None.

## DRACHENWALD

None.

## EALDORMERE

**Porfinna Grafeldr.** Name.

This name was pended in the June 2002 LoAR awaiting resolution of the policy requiring capitalization of Old Norse descriptive bynames. Since this requirement has been upheld (see the Cover Letter for more details), and the submitter allows no minor changes, we must return this name.

## EAST

**Alida de Conti.** Name.

*Alida* was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no documentation (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) was provided to support *Alida* as the submitter's legal given name. Lacking such support, *Alida* is not registerable under the legal name allowance.

**Andreas Kalisiensis.** Device. Barry bendy gules and argent, a dog rampant sable maintaining an arrow inverted Or within a orle pean.

The ermine spots on the orle are drawn in a sort of salmon-pink color, and are not clearly Or. The arrow suffers from a similar, albeit less strong, tincture problem. While this may be a result of what appears to be computer printer technology, rather than the submitter's intent, we in the College of Arms must use the form as the final arbiter of the actual appearance of the armory under submission. If the form is not acceptable, the submission must be returned. Thus this must be returned for use of nonheraldic tinctures.

The dog depicted here is not a spaniel, which is most clearly identified by floppy ears. It is, however, an acceptable depiction of an otherwise unspecified *dog*.

**Aurelia du Vrai Coeur.** Name change from Aurelia du Coeur Sincère.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *du Vrai Coeur* follows examples of period French bynames. Lacking such examples, this byname is not registerable.

**Gunther Engelhaus.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron between in chief three roses pierced by swords palewise and in base a tower embattled argent.

This name is being returned for lack of documentation of *Engelhaus*, which was submitted as a constructed byname. Nebuly explains the problem with the documentation:

The documentation for the byname *Engelhaus* is confusing. The LoI cites a number of *-haus* names from Brechenmacher, but does not provide the meanings of any of them. The *Engel-* names are also misinterpreted. The element *engel-* is an Old Germanic protheme, found as the first half of many early names, such as Engelbald, Engelbert, Engelfrid, etc. In each case, the standard protheme *engel-* is combined with a standard deutero-theme, such as *-bald*, *-bert*, or *-frid* to form a given name. It should be noted that *-haus* is not a standard deuterotheme.

A second line of reasoning has been intermingled in the LoI and confused with this first line described above. The LoI claims that *Engelmann* would mean "Man of Angels", but that is not what Bahlow says (q.v.). The name is actually a short form of various *Engel-* names, and would therefore mean "the guy named Engel-something." A third line of reasoning inserted in the LoI is based on *Engelsohn* meaning "Son of Angels", but again that is an erroneous translation. The byname is a patronym meaning "son of a guy named Engel-something."

To summarize, there is insufficient support in the LoI for the hypothetical byname *Engelhaus*. All the cited examples upon which the byname is erroneously based are patronyms, which **Engelhaus** could not be.

Lacking evidence that *Engelhaus* is a plausible period byname, it is not registerable.

This submission uses a single group of charges consisting of three types of charge: roses, swords and tower. This is overly complex and not acceptable by RfS VIII.1.a.

Please also advise the submitter to draw the chevron more centered on the field.

**Iuliana inghean Domhnaill.** Device. Sable, a lion passant Or in base a bar of ermine spots argent all within a bordure Or.

We have blazoned the ermine spots in base as *a bar of ermine spots*, parallel to armory using arrangements of unnumbered charges such as *an orle of martlets*. "Unnumbered" charges, such as the charges in an orle of martlets, are too many to explicitly enumerate: generally eight or more charges.

Orles of unnumbered charges are found in period armory, but no documentation has been provided for barulets abased of unnumbered charges (or other ordinaries abased of unnumbered charges). This arrangement is a step from period practice. The fact that the unnumbered charges in question are ermine spots is a second step from period practice. While ermine spots are reasonable charges when taken in small numbers, unnumbered ermine spots are indicative of an ermined fur rather than a group of charges. This combination is too many steps from period practice to be acceptable. This design could alternately be blazoned with a counter-ermine bar on a sable field, but that would contravene the rules of contrast, further indicating that this design is not period style.

**Jón of Hvalsoy.** Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for "15th C Norse" and allowed no changes. By the 15th C, the Norse language had given way to regional languages including Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, etc. In both Old Norse and English, the name of this location is *Hvalsey* not *Hvalsoy*. In fact, the Landnamabok (*LANDNÁMABÓK (Sturlubók)*, <http://www.snerpa.is/net/snorri/landnama.htm>) lists the spelling *Hvalsey*. Lacking documentation for the spelling *Hvalsoy*, it is not registerable. As the submitter does not allow changes, we were unable to change the spelling of this byname in order to register this name.

**Karl von Aschehrst.** Name.

The byname *von Aschehrst* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name element. *Aschehrst*, the name of the submitter's group, is English, while the particle *von* is German. A similar case is shown in the precedent:

Submitted as Ulrich von Rudivale, we have changed the [von] to of since the rules require that prepositions must agree in language with the following noun, and Rudivale, which is the client's home group, is English. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR July 1996, p. 13)

As the submitter allows no changes, we cannot change *von* to *of* and register his name. However, as the submitter allows a holding name, we have formed his holding name, *Karl of Aschehyrst*, according to the standard format of using the name of his branch, in order to permit registration of his armory. By having *Karl of Aschehyrst* as a holding name, rather than an (undesired) name change, we can register the device, which would otherwise have to be returned.

**Kusunoki Yoshimoto.** Device. Argent, a demi-roundel gules issuant from three barrulets bevelled azure.

The bendlets provided here are not *bevelled*. A bend *bevelled*, as illustrated in the *Pictorial Dictionary*, is a bend which has been cut along a vertical line and offset so that the top edge of the chiefmost portion of the bend touches the bottom edge of the basemost portion. Each of the bars here is in a "Z" shape: the bar is not broken but bent at two sharp angles. No evidence has been presented that a bar in this shape is a period heraldic charge or an SCA-compatible heraldic charge.

Moreover, the nested Z-shaped barrulets are each individually much too thin and much too close together for good heraldic style for any sort of barrulet. This emblazon is much more like a single Z-shaped barrulet with white artistic details rather than three barrulets bevelled. We cannot, however, reblazon this, as we lack a term of art for a Z-shaped barrulet of this sort.

While the College speculated about whether a charge of this shape might be a traditional element of Japanese mon, no such example has been found. The closest that could be found is the traditional Japanese stream depiction, which uses S-shaped barrulets.

As this design cannot be blazoned in either Eastern or Western terms, and as it is not a documentable design in either the East or the West, it cannot be accepted.

**Mark of Bergental.** Device. Vair, a squirrel passant gules pierced by an arrow bendwise sable.

The black charge on the vair field, which lines up with the azure panes of the vair field, is almost invisible and certainly cannot be identified as an arrow. This must be redrawn so that the arrow may be identified in order to be acceptable per RfS VIII.3. As the arrow is currently drawn, it appears to be a shadow on one diagonal row of the vair bells.

On resubmission the submitter should be careful to avoid conflict with Peregrine Fairchylde, *Vair, a squirrel rampant gules*. If the arrow is drawn as an identifiable co-primary charge, this will be clear of conflict with one CD for adding the arrow and another for changing the posture of the squirrel. The arrow and squirrel must be of similar lengths to be considered co-primary charges. However, if the arrow is too small to be co-primary with the squirrel, the arrow will be considered a maintained charge and its addition will not be worth difference. The two pieces of armory will then conflict.

**Matsuyama Mokurai.** Name change from holding name Eric of Eisental.

The element *Mokurai* was submitted as a *dougou*. The use of a *dougou* is explained in Solveig Thronardottir's book *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (p. 52), which states that:

[A Zen monk] would assume a *dougou* when they enter upon the path of enlightenment. A monk's *dougou* would express either his own understanding of enlightenment or his wish to achieve enlightenment. [...] As the *dougou* expresses a desire to achieve enlightenment or an understanding of what enlightenment, it is typically composed of two elements the first of which is descriptive while the second is the word for some type of human habitation.

The submitter provided documentation from a Japanese-English dictionary for the meanings of the elements *moku* 'silent' and *rai* 'thunder'. Japanese names elements are created by combining Kanji characters, but the characters cannot be combined randomly; the characters that make up a name element only combine in groups that make conceptual sense to the medieval Japanese mind. The submitted name element *Mokurai* means 'silent thunder'. No evidence was presented and none was found that such a combination is plausible as a name element (regardless of whether that element is a *nanori* or a *dougou*). Lacking such documentation, *Mokurai* is not registerable.

**Rupert the Unbalanced.** Device change. Or, a chevron gules between in chief two pairs of arrows inverted in saltire and in base three goblets one and two sable.

The chevron is too narrow, well less than one-third of the width that one would expect of the somewhat narrowish chevron that would fit between a group of secondary charges like these. It must be drawn more prominently to be acceptable.

The submitter marked his submission forms as if this were a new device, but he already has a device registered, *Or goutty de sang, three cups sable*. The submitter, on resubmitting this device, should indicate that it is a device change, and should indicate on the forms whether the currently registered device should be released or retained as a badge. The default, when the submitter does not specify, is to release the previous device.

**Sancha de Flores.** Device. Gules, two plum flowers in bend slipped in annulo argent.

A *plum flower* is a standard cinquefoil-type flower like a cherry blossom.

The device conflicts with Roberto Raimondo of Mons Tonitrus, *Quarterly sable and gules, in bend two cinquefoils argent*. There is one CD for changing the field, but no difference for slipping the cinquefoils.

**Santiago Pescador.** Device. Per saltire sable and purple, a newt statant Or.

Conflict with Sveinn rauðskegger Einarsson, *Azure, a natural salamander statant regardant queue forchy Or*, registered in March 2002. There is one CD for changing the field but no difference between a two-tailed natural salamander and a newt, which is a single-tailed natural salamander.

**Sigurðr Vigahamarr.** Name.

No documentation was provided and none was found that *Vigahamarr* is a plausible byname in Old Norse. Aryanhwy merch Catmael found information regarding the elements *Viga-* and *hammar*:



<Víga-> (note accent) is found in the Landnamabok (and Geirr Bassi) as a prefixed byname meaning "battle"; the appropriate usage of such a byname would be the construction <Víga-Sigurðr>. <Hamarr> is not found in the Landnamabok, though <sleggja>, "sledge-hammer" is; however, I don't believe we have any evidence for the use of two descriptive bynames in Norse names. [...] [T]he following information from Academy of S. Gabriel report #2431, [...] discusses <hamarr> as a byname:

"The Old Norse word for "hammer," <hamarr>, does occur by itself as a byname; however, it was usually not used to refer to the tool. Rather, <hamarr> was often used in place names to denote a rocky crag, and bynames using <hamarr> most likely reflected that fact. Examples that we found are <garðhamarr> 'cliff [near a] farm' and <vegghamarr> 'wall-hammer, precipitous cliff.' Only two bynames that we found appeared to use the word to refer to the tool: <dráttarhamarr> 'pull-hammer' 1240-1244, and <hniððhamarr> 'riveting hammer' 1243. [2] We cannot say for sure that these last two bynames were used literally of someone who worked with such tools; it is just as likely that they were used metaphorically, likening the bearer in some way to such a tool."

[2] is Lind's *Personbinamn*. On second thought, if the client is more interested in something like <Vígahamarr>, he might be interested in <vegghamarr>.

Lacking evidence that *Vigahamarr* is a plausible byname in Old Norse, it is not registerable. As the submitter did not allow major changes, we were unable to change this name to a registerable form since the changes suggested significantly affected the meaning and/or sound and appearance of the name.

**Thorolf Egillsen.** Badge. Or, an ogress within eight billets conjoined in annulo azure.

The armory in this badge cannot be blazoned accurately. While the blazon provided sounds like a portion of the blazon of the submitter's registered device, *Or, on an ogress within eight billets conjoined in annulo azure, a troll Or*, the badge does not resemble the design in the device.

The design in the arms shows a correctly drawn round ogress, within (but not conjoined to) eight billets conjoined in annulo, so that the billets appear to be swimming in a circle around the ogress. In more mathematical terms, the billets are oriented so that their long sides are tangential to the ogress. The "ogress" in the badge emblazon for this submission is not a round ogress, but an octagon. Each side of the octagon is fully conjoined to the short side of one of the eight billets, so the long side of each billet is perpendicular to the octagon rather than tangential to it. It is as if one had taken a *cross azure quarter pierced sable* and extrapolated to an "eight-armed cross" azure that has been "octagonally pierced" sable.

This design results in a black octagon laying entirely on the group of azure billets. The octagon therefore has insufficient contrast with the underlying charges by RfS VIII.2.

## LOCHAC

**Hrothgar Æt Gytingbroc.** Name.

The byname *Æt Gytingbroc* is not properly constructed. Metron Ariston explains:

There is a problem here since not only would we expect the lower case in the preposition but also correct grammar. The preposition *æt* takes a dative noun and the expected dative of the place name would be *Gytingbroce*. (The final "e" is the mark of the dative singular for strong nouns like *broc*.) The Letter of Intent, however, indicates that the submitter will not allow such a change.

As the submitter allowed only a change from *Æt* to *æt*, if necessary, and allowed no other changes, we were unable to correct the grammar of the byname in order to register this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Hrothgar of Rowany*.

**William fitz Symon.** Name and device. Gules chapé argent, a sword its hilt grasped by a hand argent.

This name conflicts with *William Simon* (1927-2000), American business executive and sports administrator, and former United States secretary of the treasury, who has his own article in the online Encarta.

The device conflicts with Benson of Stannington, *Per pale azure and argent, a sword proper embrued*. The embruing is a small red detail on the tip of the sword. (As an artist's note, the sword in Benson's device is in the center of the field, which would not be allowed today for a predominantly white sword on a half-white field). There is one CD for changing the field but no difference for adding the small hand (which is effectively a maintained charge) and no difference for the minor tincture changes to the sword.

This does not conflict with Conrad Tolbert Regnault, reblazoned in the Atenveldt section of the LoI as *Azure, a sword proper supporting on its point a pair of scales Or*. There is one CD for changing the field and another CD for removing the co-primary scales.

## MERIDIES

**Ludwig Würzsteiner.** Device. Azure, a fess cotised between two chevronels inverted argent.

The cotises are too thin to be acceptable. There are also problems with the placement of the chiefmost chevronel inverted. The chiefmost chevronel inverted should issue from the sides of the shield or, at the highest, from the chiefmost corners of the shield. In this emblazon, the chiefmost chevronel inverted issues entirely from the chief of the shield. The cumulative problems with the art require that it be returned for redrawing. (Note that the placement of the bottommost chevronel inverted is acceptable. It issues from the functional equivalent of the "chiefmost corners" of its part of the shield, namely the intersection between the bottom of the bottommost cotise and the sides of the shield.)

We suggest that, when redrawing, the submitter make the fess somewhat thinner, so that the chevronels inverted and the fess

are of roughly equal widths. Drawing the fess thinner will leave more room for the cotises and chevrons inverted, and will be more likely to recreate period heraldic style. We note that in the period examples we have seen of the combination of a fess between two chevrons, the fess and chevrons are of about equal width. (See Bedingfeld and Gwynn-Jones' *Heraldry* for some examples, one from c. 1280 on p. 8 and one on the back cover from the 15th C).

#### Ulfr blásleggja Björnsson. Name.

Submitted as *Ulfr Blásleggja Björnsson*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th to 10th C Norse and allowed minor changes. The accents were added at Kingdom and the byname was lowercased to match the submitted documentation.

The byname *blásleggja* was submitted as a constructed byname combining the elements *blá*- 'black' and *sleggja* 'sledge-hammer'. There are several issues with this construction. First, the color referred to by *blá*- is a blue-black. The color we normally refer to as black (the same one seen in a box of Crayola markers) is referred to by the Old Norse term *svart*.

More of an issue is the construction itself. No evidence was found a byname would be formed as *[color]+[tool]* in Old Norse. Lacking such evidence, *blásleggja* is not registerable. As the submitter did not allow major changes, we were unable to change the byname to *sleggja* in order to register this name.

Additionally, the construction of the patronymic *Björnsson* is incorrect. Information on p. 18 of Geirr Bassi shows that *Bjarnarson* would be the patronymic byname formed from the given name *Björn*.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Ulfr of Tir Briste*.

## MIDDLE

#### Fehér Stefánne de la Afumati. Name.

This name is being returned for multiple issues. Regarding the submitter's wishes, the LoI stated that the submitter intended the name to mean "the white-haired wife of Stefan of the Afumati family." Also, the LoI said that, "The client wants a name authentic to 15th century Romania/Hungary and cares most about having a name from that language/culture."

The first issue with this name is that there is no given name in this name, and so it violates RfS III.2.a, which requires at least one given name and at least one byname in a personal name. Second, by combining the Romanian *Stefán* with the Hungarian *-ne*, the element *Stefánne* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. Third, the number of bynames may be an issue depending upon whether the submitter wishes Romanian or Hungarian. No documentation has been presented, and none was found, that a Hungarian name would contain more than one byname. Lacking such evidence, multiple bynames are not registerable in Hungarian.

Since the LoI provided this information to the College, the College had the opportunity to research options for the submitter. Nebuly provided information regarding issues with this name and options that the submitter may wish to consider:

The three biggest problems are that (1) it mixes Hungarian and Romanian elements even within individual phrases of the name (RfS III.1.a), (2) undocumented[sic] use of a three element name from Hungary (my research through thousands of period names has never turned up even one case with more than one given and one byname, for more see my article *Hungarian Names 101*), and (3) lack of a given name (required by RfS III.2.a).

The name also does not mean what the submitter thinks it means. It does not mean "the white-haired wife of Stefan of the Afumati family," but instead "the wife of white-haired Stefan of Afumati."

According to Giurescu (p.412) the byname means "of Afu-mati" (as a locative and not a family name; see P{av}tru{t,}) and is written in modern Romanian as *de la Afuma{t,}i* (note comma below the letter *t*). This notation was not used to write period Romanian, and a better transliteration might be *de la Afumatsi*. However, according to Giurescu (p.100):

His tombstone, in Neagoe Basarab's church at Curtea de Arge{s,}, is a remarkable piece of funerary sculpture; the ruler is represented on horseback, with his mantle floating in the wind, as a knight, and the inscription reminds of his victorious battles.

With this information, it just might be possible to track down a photograph of the statue and inscription to see how his name was actually recorded in period.

Contrary to information given in the LoI, the name *Stefán* does not appear in Aryanhwy's article on names from Moldavia and Wallachia. In fact, there is no letter *á* in either modern or period Romanian. The modern spelling is *{S,}teff{av}n* (note comma under the *S* and breve over the *a*). However, Romanian was written in Cyrillic until 1859, so the diacritics are not period.

The period Hungarian form of Stephen is *Istvan* or *Istwan*, and *Fehér Istwanne* would be a fine documentary form for a period Hungarian woman. However, it would mean "wife of white-haired Stephen", and could not be registered in the SCA because it still would lack a given name.

To construct a registerable Hungarian name, the submitter would need to choose a feminine given name, such as Orsolya (there is a list of all the period women's names I've been able to find in *Hungarian Feminine Names*), and she could then be *Fehér Orsolya*. Alternatively, the submitter could find a period Romanian given name and be *[name] de la Afumatsi*. Either way, this is a drastic change requiring the addition of a wholly new name element, and the submission would best be returned so that the submitter can select one.

#### Rivenvale, Shire of. Device. Vert, a pile throughout azure fimbriated argent, overall an angel statant to sinister maintaining a sword argent, in dexter chief a laurel wreath overall Or.

Overall charges may not surmount fimbriated ordinaries by prior precedent: "Ermine fimbriation is disallowed (LoAR of 3 Aug 86, p.17), as are overall charges surmounting fimbriated ordinaries (9 March 86, p.12)" (LoAR October 1992 p.26).

The angel lies almost entirely on the pile and the laurel wreath lies almost entirely on the field. If the angel were entirely on

the pile and the wreath entirely on the field (but still large enough to be a significant element of the design) then this would be stylistically acceptable, although it is not known whether there would be a problem with conflict.

The angel was originally blazoned as a *seraph contourny*. Seraphim in period heraldry consist of a human head cabossed conjoined to six wings. The top two pairs of wings are displayed and the bottom pair crosses beneath the head. The SCA has an invented charge of a "standing seraph", which is a standing gowned human with six wings (the top two pairs displayed and the bottom pair crossed over the body). Since the angel in this emblazon is a standing human with two addorsed wings, it is a standard angel and should be blazoned as such.

Angels are affronty by default and so contourny is not a well defined term: the angel must be blazoned as *statant contourny*. Because an angel is a humanoid monster, the term *statant* is understood to mean "standing as a human does": it is not necessary to blazon an angel as *statant erect*. (And it is not period heraldic practice, nor is it respectful, to emblazon an angel statant as an animal would be statant, down on all fours.)

#### **Ulrich von Brandenburg**. Name.

This conflicts with *Ulrich von Brandenburg* (registered in August 2001 via Meridies).

#### **TRIMARIS**

None.

#### **WEST**

#### **Bubba Ianson of the Caves of Smoo**. Name.

There are several issues with this name.

This name combines the Old English name *Bubba* with a name that is otherwise Scots. Combining Old English and Scots in a single name is not registerable (see the ruling for *Dunno Jamesson* in the March 2002 LoAR for details).

*Ian* was ruled SCA compatible in April 1997. The name *Ian* is a modern name found in Scots (a language closely related to English). Similar constructions appeared in Scots in period as shown in Black (p. 228 s.n. Duncanson, p. 260 s.n. Ferguson, p. 577 s.n. Malcolmson). Given these examples, *Ianson* is registerable, though it carries a weirdness for use of an SCA compatible element.

The *Caves of Smoo* was documented from Johnston (s.n. Smoo). However, since Johnston gives no dated examples of this name, we do not know if this name was used for these caves in period. Were such documentation found, there is an additional problem with this byname. No evidence was provided and none was found that a byname formed from the name of this location would take the form *of the Caves of Smoo* rather than *of Smoo*. These issues make this byname unregistrable.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Bubba of the Southern Shores*.

**THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE MAY 2003 LAUREL MEETING**

**AN TIR**

**Tressach mac Domnaill.** Device. Per bend sable and gules, a bend wavy Or and in chief a dogwood blossom argent.

The field was originally blazoned as *Per bend gules and sable*. This must be pended for further research.