

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED

ÆTHELMEARC

Briag ap Ithail ap Maelgwn. Device. Ermine, a wolf's head erased contourny gules and on a chief azure three arrows palewise argent.

Cassandra Pendorayl. Device. Vert, a centaur passant Or blowing a horn argent and on a chief Or three acorns proper.

Cernach Mac Gilla Críst. Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, three key crosses counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Cernach Mac Gilla Crist*, the submission form listed this name as *Cernach Mac Gilla Críst*. We have corrected the byname to match the documentation and the submitted form.

Katharina Jourdain. Badge. Sable, a dragon's head coupé between three annulets argent.

Konon Pivovar. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, three hands argent.

Mountain Confederation. Badge change. Per fess azure and Or, a catamount passant and a triple-peaked mountain issuant from base counterchanged.

The Letter of Intent stated that this was a new badge, but the forms clearly indicate that it is a change of badge. The old badge, *Per fess embattled azure and Or, a tyger sejant erect Or and a triple-peaked mountain issuant from base azure* (reblazoned in the errata letter issued with the August 2002 LoAR), is released.

We note that a mountain is issuant from base by default but are keeping the submitters' requested blazon of *issuant from base*, which matches their previous badge's blazon.

Pavla de la Satu Mare. Name.

Submitted as *Pavla Satu Marin*, the LoI submitted *Satu Marin* as "a noun-based toponymic intended to mean 'Person of/from Satu-Mare'" and asked for assistance from the College for determining a proper construction for this byname. Nebuly provided information regarding period forms for bynames based on the location *Satu Mare*:

The town of *Satu Mare* is mentioned in records dating from 1072 (Giurescu, p52). Judging by names in the chronology of rulers in the back of the book, locatives in Romanian may be formed as *de la [placename]* or *[placename] + -escu*. Since I do not know the grammar rules for adding *-escu* (or for creating its feminine form), and I have previously found period records using *de la*, I recommend *Pavla de la Satu Mare* as the best form for registration.

We have changed the byname to *de la Satu Mare* as recommended by Nebuly in order to register this name.

AN TIR

Agnarr bjarnylr Ásvaldsson. Name.

Angeline d'Avallon. Name.

Anne d'Amboise. Name.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge. Per pale wavy barry wavy argent and azure and vert.

Arnóra in hárfagra. Device. Or, a pegasus passant and a bordure potency vert.

Eden Kent. Name.

Effie Little. Name and device. Or, a goose contourny vair.

While swans are rousant by default, their barnyard cousins, geese, are close by default. Note, for example, the canting arms of Die Gansen on fol. 150 of Siebmacher's 1605 *Wappenbuch*, and von Ganse on fol. 182 of the same volume. Each of these canting coats uses a goose close as the sole charge on the armory.

Eileen of Dragon's Laire. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, on a pile inverted embattled throughout between two trefoil knots argent a mouse sejant erect sable.

Submitted under the name *Eileen in Luch*.

Enna van Merebeke. Name.

Faolán Mac Fíthil. Name.

Submitted as *Fáelán mac Fítheal*, the submitter requested that his name be adjusted to match his brother's time period and patronym spelling. His brother's name was registered as *Earc Mac Fíthil* on the September 2002 LoAR:

Submitted as *Erc Mac Fítheal*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish. As submitted, this name combined a Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) given name with an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) byname. *Earc* is the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of *Erc*. Additionally, *Fítheal* is a nominative form. Gaelic grammar requires a genitive form in a byname. Woulfe (p. 186 s.n. Fítheal) gives the Early Modern Irish genitive ending of this name as *-thil*, which matches the example of *Flaithrí mac Fíthil Uí Mhaoilchonaire* found in entry M1602.2 of "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 6, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005F/>). We have changed this name to the consistently Early Modern Irish form *Earc Mac Fíthil* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

The submitted given name *Fáelán* is a Middle Irish Gaelic form. The Early Modern Gaelic form of this name is *Faolán*. We have changed this name to the fully Early Modern Gaelic form *Faolán Mac Fíthil* in order to meet the submitter's request that his name match his brother's name in both time period and patronym spelling.

Genevieve de Bohun. Name change from Isolde the Nimble Fingered and device change. Ermine, two quill pens in saltire gules and on a chief sable three escallops argent.

Her previous name, *Isolde the Nimble Fingered*, and previous device, *Per pale sable and argent an escallop counterchanged*, are released.

Giovanni della Rosa. Name.

Submitted as *Giovanni Della Rosa*, the submitter requested authenticity for Italian. We have put *della* in lowercase to follow standard period practice.

Gunnarr Andreasson. Name.

Karen of Aquaterra. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale azure and vert, a wolfhound salient and on a chief Or three roses proper.

Submitted under the name *Ciarnait inghean Dhomngaile*.

Kilian van der Meer. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a dragon sejant and an anchor Or.

Marie Chantes. Name.

Mikael Drakelawe. Name.

Good name!

Morgan Clubfot. Name and device. Vert, a scimitar and in chief three hawk's bells Or.

Rande Dakes. Name.

Reginleif in hárfagra. Name.

Submitted as *Reginleif inn Hárfagra*, we have put the byname in lowercase to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.) Additionally, *inn* is the form used in masculine names. We have changed the byname to the completely feminine form *in hárfagra* in order to register this name.

Rodrigo Alfonso de Granada. Name and device. Vert, on a pale Or between in chief two crescents argent a scorpion inverted sable.

Skapti Þorinsson. Name.

Valentino da Siena. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Wenyeva atte grene. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, three beacons enflamed counterchanged.

The submitter has drawn the beacons with the standard fire-basket on top and the standard supporting poles. The beacons do not include a ladder from the base of the charge to the basket.

The ladder is mentioned as part of the charge in all the period real-world sources we have found that illustrate or describe a beacon, and also in the *Pictorial Dictionary*. Please advise the submitter to draw the beacons with a ladder.

The submitter has also drawn the beacons with a small flat piece of ground under the legs of the beacon. We were not certain whether this should be an acceptable variant of the charge. None of the sources stated that a beacon should have ground beneath the legs of the tripod. However, Fox-Davies' *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* depicts the beacons with such a small piece of ground beneath the legs. In addition, Guillim (second edition, 1632) depicts the beacon with a supporting cross-bar beneath the legs. The piece of ground depicted here is not much larger than the reinforcing cross-bar in the Guillim illustration. In SCA registration history, beacons have been registered with the small piece of ground under the legs, as in the arms of Gunnar Eriksson.

While the piece of ground under the legs of the beacon is not standard, and should not be encouraged, the SCA and real-world examples imply that it is a registerable artistic variant of the charge.

ARTEMISIA

Bronzehelm, Shire of. Heraldic title Northclyf Pursuivant.

This title does not conflict with the real-world title *Northcliffe*. Sommelier asked:

Does this conflict with the Viscounts Northcliffe, at least one of whom appears in the Encyclopedia Britannica under Northcliffe (Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, also called Baron Northcliffe of the Isle of Thanet)? Elsbeth *Laurel* wrote "Also, we wish to remind the College that for conflict purposes there are two kinds of names: personal and others. Household names, therefore, can conflict with place names, order names, or titles.

[**Conrad von Zuberbuehler**, 02/01, R-Artemisia] ". Neither Northclyf or Northcliffe is a personal name so they may be considered a conflict.

For conflict purposes, non-personal names (such as branch names, heraldic titles, household names, order names, et cetera) do not conflict against personal names. The entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica mentioned by Sommelier is for a person, rather than for the title *Northcliffe*. Therefore, it is the person which is important, rather than the title. Titles which are important have their own entries. For example, the online version of the 1911 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica lists entries for *ARRAN*, *EARLS OF* and *NORTHAMPTON*, *EARLS AND MARQUESES OF*. These entries address the titles, not an individual person. As the title of *Northcliffe* does not have its own entry in a general encyclopedia, it is not important enough to protect.

Ibrahim al-Dimashqi. Device. Per chevron sable and argent, a decrescent and an increscent argent and six annulets interlaced in annulo purpure.

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to use a closed loop of chain. These annulets interlaced in annulo resemble a chain closely enough that they could only be registered to someone able to register the reserved charge of a closed loop of chain.

Melissent Lyonne. Name.

Morwenna de Membyri. Name.

Submitted as *Morwenna de Membyr'*, *Membyr'* is a scribal abbreviation. Reaney & Wilson (p. 306 s.n. Membro) date *Richard de Membri, de Membyr'* to 1201, 1242, and *John de Membury* to 1327. Based on these examples, the abbreviation *Membyr'* likely represents either *Membyri* or *Membyry*. As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have expanded this name to the form *Morwenna de Membyri*. The submitter is welcome to write her name as *Morwenna de Membyr'*, using the scribal abbreviation.

Sabina Ostler of Portsmouth. Name.**Theophania of Hythe.** Name.**ATENVELDT****Atenveldt, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Aspen Pursuivant to the Kingdom of the Outlands.

This item was pended in the January 2003 LoAR to coincide with the acceptance of transfer that was listed in the Outlands' November LoI.

ATLANTIA**Galen Storm.** Badge. Sable, a hawk's head erased and on a chief argent a rapier azure.

The submission was pended from the August 2002 LoAR due to an incorrect tincture in the blazon.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR**Alfgeirr skytja.** Name and device. Vert, on a Mongolian yurt argent an owl sable.

Submitted as *Aelfgeirr Skytja*, *Aelfgeirr* was submitted as an Anglo-Saxon form of the Old Norse name *Álfgeirr*. However, the Anglo-Saxon form of *Álfgeirr* was *Ælfgar*, not *Aelfgeirr*. Metron Ariston explains:

To quote Selten (*Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names*, Vol. II, p. 12), "The majority of the forms. . . probably reflect OE *Ælfgar*, which was much more common than *Æðelgar* in Old English to judge from the material in Searle's *Onomasticon*. ON *Alfgeirr* . . . may also be represented in the present material." In other words, the usual Old English form of *Alfgeirr* was in fact *Ælfgar*.

As the Old Norse *Alfgeirr* is closer than the Anglo-Saxon *Ælfgar* to the submitted *Aelfgeirr*, we have changed this name to the Old Norse form in order to register this name.

We have changed the descriptive byname to lowercase to match both the documentation and conventional Old Norse spelling.

The owl was blazoned as *affronty* on the Letter of Intent but the overall posture of the owl is mostly a side view, with only the head facing forward. This *close guardant* posture is the default for an owl and need not be blazoned.

Please advise the submitter to make some changes to the artwork. The submitter should be careful to draw the owl's body entirely in profile, rather than having the chest portion tilted slightly towards the viewer. An owl in a truly three-quarter view (also known as "trian aspect") would have had to be returned for a nonperiod heraldic posture.

Please also advise the submitter to be careful when drawing the yurt. Yurts generally have a visible door flap, and do not have such pronounced vertical bar details (which presumably depict seams). The combination of the bird and the depiction of the yurt led some commenters to perceive this emblazon as an owl and a birdcage, rather than an owl and a yurt.

Colyne Gray. Name and device. Per pale Or and vert, a double-headed eagle counterchanged and on a chief sable two hawk's lures Or.
Good name!**Flora di Manfredo.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent all semy of standing balances counterchanged.

Submitted as *Flora di Manfredi*, the submitter requested authenticity for Italian and allowed any changes. The byname *di Manfredi* is not grammatically correct. Grammatically correct forms of this name are *Flora di Manfredo* and *Flora Manfredi*. As *Flora di Manfredo* is the closer of these to the submitted form, we have changed this name to *Flora di Manfredo* in order to register this name.

Halbert Lynton. Name and device. Argent, a scythe and on a chief azure a sword reversed argent.**Marcella of Forgotten Sea.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, an elephant statant and in chief three elephant's heads cabossed argent.

Submitted under the name *Marcella the Unknown*.

Sveinn Thorolfsson. Name and device. Per pale gules and Or, a wolf courant counterchanged argent and sable and a chief embattled counterchanged.

Submitted as *Sveinn Thorwolfson*, no documentation was presented and none was found to support *Thorwolf* as a variant of the Old Norse masculine given name *Pórólfr*. Also, the patronymic form of this name is spelled *-fsson*, not *-fson*. We have made these changes to the byname in order to register this name.

Tace of Foxele. Name change from Maria Katerina von Adlerhof (see RETURNS for device).

Her previous name, *Maria Katerina von Adlerhof*, is released.

Tarasius of Galata. Name and device. Per pale vert and Or, two bison statant respectant, on a chief two bows fesswise, all counterchanged.

The primary charges were blazoned on the forms and the LoI as *buffalo*. We have reblazoned them to ensure that the correct animal will be drawn from the blazon. The term *buffalo*, according to the *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, primarily refers to the large-horned water buffalo and African buffalo. The term *bison* is used for a different sort of ruminant noted for its "large forequarters, a shaggy mane, and a massive head with short curved horns." Bisons include the American bison (*bison bison*) and the European bison or wisent (*Bison bonasus*). Even though the word *buffalo* may properly be used in modern English to refer to bison, the SCA has previously registered *bison* as *bison*.

DRACHENWALD

Jan van Seist. Device. Argent, a popinjay displayed gules winged azure within an orle sable.

Risteárd Ruadh Mac Leóid. Name change from Torcall mac Grigair.

His previous name, *Torcall mac Grigair*, is released.

Risteárd Ruadh Mac Leóid. Release of alternate name Risteárd Ruadh Macleod.

EALDORMERE

Charles of Eoforwic. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, three hurts one and two and in chief two bars wavy azure.

Submitted under the name *Charles Fitz John*.

Eadwine de Foxcote. Name and device. Per saltire gules and argent, two fox's masks in pale argent and two annulets in fess sable.

Submitted as *Eadwine of Foxecote*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th to 12th C Anglo-Saxon. As submitted, this name combines the Old English *Eadwine* with the Middle English *of Foxecote*. An authentic period name combining these elements would have been recorded completely in Old English or completely in Middle English depending upon the language of the document in which this language was recorded. Ekwall (p. 186 s.n. Foxcote) dates the form *Fuscote* to the Domesday Book. Gösta Tengvik, *Old English Bynames*, pp. 54-56, in the section entitled "Lat. de (in OE charters)" gives some examples of Old English given names with Latin locative bynames. Based on these examples, *Eadwine de Fuscote* would be an authentic form of this name for an Old English record. Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Foxcot) date *Edulf de Foxcote* to 1189. Therefore, a fully Middle English form of this name appropriate for the 12th C would be *Edwin de Foxcote*.

We have changed the byname to a form documented to the submitter's desired time period in order to partially meet his request for authenticity. As the submitter only allowed minor changes, we were unable to change this name to a form appropriate for Old English to fully meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Keja Tselebnika. Device. Azure, an owl affronty wings displayed argent sustaining a wheel Or all within two concentric annulets argent.

The owl was originally blazoned as a *snowy owl*. As noted in the LoAR of January 1993, "The owls were blazoned on the LOI as *snowy owls argent marked sable*, which is excessive precision in medieval blazon: the black spots were so small as to be heraldically negligible, and the exact type of owl here makes no difference. [The owl was registered with an *argent* tincture.]" We have thus reblazoned this owl accordingly. We also note that, even if a *snowy owl* could be blazoned, the distinguishing black spots are not present in this emblazon.

Please encourage the submitter to draw the owl in a less cartoonish fashion.

Medb ingen Dúngaile. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Medb ingen Dungaile*, both the submission form and the accompanying documentation included the accent in the byname. Therefore, we have returned the byname to the submitted form.

Richard of Dragon Castle. Name.

Richard was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. However, no documentation (such as a photocopy of a driver's license) was submitted to support *Richard* as the submitter's legal given name. Without such documentation, this name is not eligible for the Legal Name Allowance. As the College provided alternate documentation for *Richard*, this name is registerable.

Rosalia Querini. Name.

Submitted as *Rosalia dei Querini*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Venitian and allowed minor changes. No documentation was presented and none was found that the byname *Querini* would have taken the particle *dei* in period. We have dropped *dei* in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

MERIDIES

Bella da Firenze. Device. Azure, a cherub's head between three crosses crosslet argent.

This submission was pended from the August 2002 LoAR due to incorrect tinctures in the blazon. It is clear of conflict with Siegfried der Unvertzagt von Brandenburg, *Azure, a lion's head, winged, erased and affronty, argent*. There is one CD between the two types of winged heads and another CD for adding the secondary group of crosses crosslet.

Cairistiona Bhán inghean mhic Cárthaigh. Name change from holding name Cairistiona of An Dun Theine.

Catte MacGuffee. Name and device. Per fess sable and gules, a cat rampant guardant within an orle argent.

This name was submitted as *Catte MacGuffee of Clan McFee* and changed at Kingdom to *Catte MacGuffee*, because bynames formed of *Clan [clan name]* have previously been ruled unregistrable due to lack of evidence of this type of byname in period.

The LoI explained that:

The client has stated that if "of Clan McFee" is not acceptable, she will accept "of Colonsay". If neither is acceptable, she will accept just "Catte MacGuffee."

Colonsay is the clan seat of MacPhee. Therefore, a name using *MacPhee of Colonsay* is not registerable, as it combines the name of a clan with the clan seat of that clan and so violates RfS I.3.b, which states "A name or piece of armory which expresses or implies presumptuous claims to status or powers that the submitter does not possess will not be registered." This is a long-standing precedent best summarized in the LoAR of March 1993:

We will continue to prohibit the use of a Scots clan name with the seat or territory of that clan (e.g. Cameron of Lochiel), or a surname with the phrase of that ilk (or its functional equivalent, e.g. Macintosh of Macintosh). That usage, with or without the given name, is the title of the actual chief of the clan or his immediate kin; its use in the SCA represents a direct infringement on actual nobility, and also appears to be a claim to rank, either of which is grounds for return. (Alexander MacIntosh of Islay, March, 1993, pp. 7-8)

MacGuffie is a variant of the name *MacPhee*. Therefore, *MacGuffie of Colonsay* falls afoul of the same problem as *MacPhee of Colonsay*, and so is not registerable.

This device does not conflict with Dónal Ó Dochartaigh, *Per chevron sable and azure, an English panther rampant regardant argent pelley incensed Or, an orle argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. Precedent indicates that there is a CD between a panther and a lion, so there should also be a CD between a panther and a cat: "If she resubmits with a genuine panther, charged with large roundels --- better yet, with a Continental panther --- it should [be a CD from a lion]" (LoAR March 1993).

Cydrych Wallas. Name.

Easaraigh, Shire of. Device. Per pale vert and Or, a sun within a laurel wreath counterchanged.

Jourdain de Boisrobert. Device. Per chevron Or and sable, two spiders sable and a spiderweb argent all within a bordure counterchanged.

Karin del Apelyard. Name.

Katalena Aleksandrova. Name and device. Argent, a chevron vert between three borage flowers purpure barbed vert seeded Or.

Maximilian Racheengel. Release of badge. (Fieldless) A winged ferret segreant argent, winged and marked, charged on the shoulder with a cross formy fitchy purpure.

Ordoño de la Coruña. Name.

Ricart Berenguer Falcón. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Submitted as *Ricart Berenguer Halco'n*, the submitter requested authenticity for Spain or the Iberian peninsula and allowed minor changes. *Ricart* is a Catalan given name, found in the 13th and 14th C. *Berenguer* is also a Catalan given name, in common use for most of our period. While double given names are not common, they are found in Catalan as early as the 12th C. *Halcón* is a Castilian byname with a 16th C spelling; the earlier form is *Falcón*. The Catalan form of this byname is *Falcó*. Because the submitter does not allow major changes, we cannot change the byname to the Catalan form *Falcó* in order to match the rest of the name. However, since the earlier spelling of the byname is dated to the same time period as the given name elements, we have changed the byname to the earlier form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Rosina da Ravenna. Name.

MIDDLE

Br{o,}ndólf the Stout. Name change from Morgan Greenleaf and device change. Quarterly Or and vert.

Submitted as *Brondolf the Stout*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Brondolf* is a proper Anglicized form of the Old Norse name *Br{o,}ndólf*. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable. We have changed the given name to the Old Norse form in order to register this name.

The byname *the Stout* is a Lingua Anglica translation of the Old Norse byname *inn digri*.

This device does not conflict with Sven Förlorad, *Quarterly arrondi sable and Or*. There is one CD for changing the tincture of the field. Recent precedent has been mixed about whether there is a CD for making a field division arrondy. The weight of the recent precedent and the commentary is in favor of giving a CD between these two lines. This is an SCA choice (rather than one which can be based on period evidence). The weight of precedent, and the fact that there is a visual distinction between a straight and an arrondy line, indicates that we should give a CD for this change.

His previous name, *Morgan Greenleaf*, and previous device, *Per pale argent and gules*, are released.

Cigfran Myddrael Joserlin, the Raven. Device reblazon. Argent, a raven rising regardant wings disclosed proper, maintaining in the dexter claw a sword gules.

The previous blazon, *Argent, a raven rising regardant wings disclosed proper, in the dexter claw a sword gules*, did not clearly indicate whether the sword was maintained or sustained.

Dicun Sailer of York. Name.

Ealdnorðwuda, Canton of. Branch name and device. Argent, a fess wavy azure surmounted by a pine tree coupé gules all between three laurel wreaths sable.

Submitted as *Ealdnortwalde*, the submission form noted that the meaning 'Old North Woods' was most important to the submitters.

As submitted, this name combined the Old English *Eald-* 'old' with *Nortwalde* 'north forest', which is a form dated to the Domesday Book. The forms of placenames found in the Domesday Book have to be interpreted with care, as this document shows the transition from Old English to Middle English. As it turns out, the Old English *Eald-* had shifted to the Middle English (Anglo-Norman) form *Alde-* by the time of the Domesday Book. Therefore, the submitted *Ealdnortwalde* combined

the Old English *Eald-* with the Middle English *Nortwalde* in a single word and so violated RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase.

Metron Ariston provided a fully Old English placename with the meaning the submitting group desires:

Eald is Old English and, given the evidence of Hall's *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* appears here used properly as in several plural or collective compounds indicating things that are "old" in the sense that the word is used in the English translation: *ealddagas* (former times), *ealdhettende* (old foes), *Eald-Seaxe* (Old Saxons), etc. The more usual form of the word for north is north which can also be a transliteration of Old English *norð*. However, Mills (*Dictionary of English Place-Names*) does support the form *Nortwald* under the heading *Northwold*. The latter would really be closer to northern forest than northwoods as we usually think of them. I do suspect, based on the use of *eald*, that they are trying for something Old English. That being the case, something like *Ealdnorðwuda* would not only be grammatically appropriate, mean what they say they want (old north woods), but also sound rather like what it is. (Wuda is the plural of wudu or wood according to Michell and Robinson's *Guide to Old English*, p. 27).

From this information, grammatically correct, registerable forms of this name are:

- *Ealdnorðuold* (Old English, means 'old north forest')
- *Aldnortwalde* (Middle English, c. 1086, means 'old north forest')
- *Ealdnorðwuda* (Old English, means 'old north woods')

As the last of these has the meaning 'old north woods' desired by the submitters, we have changed this name to the form *Ealdnorðwuda* in order to register this name.

Ealdnorðwuda, Canton of. Badge. (Fieldless) A pine tree gules.

Edyth Miller. Device. Azure, a fess wavy argent and in dexter chief a narwhal naiant embowed contourny Or.

Emmelyne de Marksbury. Name change from Rayna Haakonardottir.

Her previous name, *Rayna Haakonardottir*, is released.

Ernín inghean uí Fhiannaidhe. Name and device. Gules, a martlet argent and on a chief embattled Or a mullet between two crescents sable.

Submitted as *Ernín inghean uí Fhiannaidhe*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed minor changes. Gaelic names are registerable if accents are used or omitted consistently. Therefore, we have added the missing accent in *uí*. Additionally, the byname was not lenited as required by Gaelic grammar. We have made this correction.

As submitted, this name combines *Ernín*, which is a Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) form, with *inghean uí Fhiannaidhe*, which is an Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. We have changed this name to a completely Early Modern Irish form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. As *Ernín*, later *Ernín*, was only found as the name of a saint, we were unable to make this name completely authentic.

Gorm Bolin. Device. Argent, in pale a raven displayed and an axe fesswise reversed sable all within a bordure purpure.

Gulli-Grenjaðr. Name.

Gwenllian Tenby. Name.

Submitted as *Gwenllian of Tenby*, the submitter requested authenticity for Welsh and allowed any changes. Since locative bynames in Welsh typically did not include a preposition, we have dropped *of* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Ingram of Keth. Name and device. Argent, six caltrops sable and a chief indented gules.

Nice device!

Isabel de Montacute. Name.

Good name!

James de Lawton. Name and device. Sable, three swords proper and on a chief embattled Or two ravens sable.

Submitted as *James DeLawton*, no support was found for the form *DeLawton*. We have changed the capitalization and spacing to follow period examples in order to register this name.

Kathleen O'Deay. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Kathleen O'Dea*, *Kathleen* was ruled SCA-compatible in the Cover Letter for the March 2002 LoAR. *O'Dea* was documented from MacLysaght (p. 76), which lists *O Dea*. However, many of the Anglicized Irish forms listed by MacLysaght are modern. Woulfe (p. 494 s.n. Ó Deaghaidh) lists *O Dea* as a modern Anglicized Irish form and lists the forms *O Daa*, *O Dawe*, *O Daye*, and *O Deay* as Anglicized Irish forms dated to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Woulfe (p. 496 s.n. Ó Diaghaidh) lists *O Dea* as a modern Anglicized Irish form and lists the form *O Die* as an Anglicized Irish form dated to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Other Anglicized Irish forms dated by Woulfe to late period show an apostrophe after the *O* in some bynames. Based on this information, we have changed this byname to *O'Deay*, based on the dated example *O Deay* found in Woulfe, in order to register this name.

Leopold Eber von Lühtringen. Name change from Khalid al-Hasan.

His previous name, *Khalid al-Hasan*, is retained as an alternate name.

Matilda in the Holis. Name and device. Argent, three holly leaves within a bordure vert.

This device does not conflict with Sioned Maesbreila, *Argent, a triskelion of three leaves and a bordure vert*. There is one CD for the arrangement of the leaves (*in triskelion* versus *two and one*). A default leaf has an oval shape, possibly with a pointed tip (the leaves in this case have pointed tips). The spiky holly leaf has one CD from a default leaf.

Muriel Dancort. Name and device. Or, on a bend vert between two swans naiant sable three keys wards to chief Or.

Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester. Release of second primary name Rigunth af Bern and device change. Counter-ermine, on a pall Or three crescents gules.

Her previous device, *Counter-ermine, on a pall Or three crescents vert*, is released.

Oweyn ap Tegwaret ab Urien. Device. Azure, three wyverns argent.

He has a letter of permission to conflict from Karina of the Far West, *Azure, a wivern statant argent*.

Robin Arthur Kyrke. Badge. Per pale Or and vert, a pheon inverted counterchanged.

Sabine de Creuequoer. Name and device. Gules, a bean plant argent between four pheons two and two Or.

The bean plant was documented from a 14th C manuscript. It is a good stylization of the plant, clearly showing the bean pods and the leaves of the plant. The emblazon is also identifiable as a bean plant to those staff members who are familiar with period Western European beans.

Wilhelm von Wolfsburg. Name.

Zacarias Callado. Name.

Submitted as *Zacarias el Silento*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th C "NW Iberian peninsula" and allowed any changes. The LoI stated that:

The client would like to have the epithet "the silent" (in order of preference) in Ladino, Galician, Castilian, Hebrew, or English. [...] A consult in a Ladino dictionary, indicates that *el akedado*, *el kayado*, or *el silensyozo* would be possibilities, but we do not have the knowledge base here to decide between those options.

Clarion found support for this type of byname (though without a particle such as *el*): "Diez Melcón has *Alegre* (mirthful) and *Recio* (rude)." Siren provided information regarding the terms listed on the LoI in our period (though not as early as the submitter's desired 10th C):

<Silento> is not correct. The latter two cited Ladino words match up with the two standard Castilian Spanish words for 'silent' - <callado>, the past participle of <callar> 'to be silent' and <silencioso> 'silent'. Each is documented to at least 1650 (the former is found throughout period, the latter in the grey period). I'd make this <el Callado> (just <Callado> would be even more likely). I know nothing really about 16th century Ladino, but would bet that at that time the spelling (when in Roman letters - it was also written with Hebrew letters) was not that different from Castilian.

We have changed this byname to *Callado*, as recommended by Siren, to match the submitter's desired meaning and language.

Zophia Boreka. Name and device. Argent, a greyhound sejant pean and in chief three pine cones stems to base vert.

Submitted as *Zofia Borek*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Poland. All forms of the name *Zofia* that the College was able to find dated to period were spelled *-phia* rather than *-fia*. We have changed the given name to the form *Zophia* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

The byname *Borek* was submitted as "a generic toponym meaning 'small forest'". Evidence was found of *Borek* used as a masculine given name in period. In some of the dated examples, it is not possible to tell if *Borek* is being used as a second given name or as a patronymic byname. However, none of the examples found showed *Borek* used in a context that is identifiable as a toponymic byname. Lacking evidence that the byname *Borek* was used as a toponymic byname, we must assume that it derived solely as a patronymic byname from the masculine given name *Borek*.

Since this byname is being used with the feminine given name *Zophia*, Polish grammar requires that it be modified to a feminine form. Nebuly provided information regarding likely feminine forms of this byname:

Since the client expresses a desire for a period name, I recommend we register *Zophia Boreka*. I do have doubts about *Borek* being a patronymic byname and not simply a second given name in the noted citations. The proper patronym form appears to be *Borkow*. Because of this, I think *Zophia Borkowa* would be the most authentic possibility, but given Rymut's [Kazimierz Rymut, *Nazwiska Polaków*] citation of *Borek* as a surname, a claim against which I have no counter-evidence, the name *Zophia Boreka* should be registerable if not fully authentic.

Based on the citation of *Borek* as a surname in Kazimierz Rymut, *Nazwiska Polaków*, *Boreka* would be the most likely feminine form of this byname. Therefore, we have changed this name to use *Boreka* in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Zophia Boreka. Badge. (Fieldless) A greyhound sejant pean.

OUTLANDS

Æthelind of Erbystok. Name change from holding name Æthelind of Hawk's Hollow.

Submitted as *Aethelind of Erbystok*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th C Welsh/English and allowed minor changes. The only documentation provided for the submitted *Aethelind* was the statement on her form "Aethelind - Withycombe p.3 - Innes Compilation of 1992."

Andreanna Innes's *An Index of Given Names Contained in The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* by E. G. Withycombe lists *Aethelind* as a name found under *Ethelinda*. However, Withycombe (p. 109 s.n. Ethelinda) shows *Æthelind*, not *Aethelind*. The conversion from *Æ* to *Ae* is a modern editorial convention used when it is not possible to use the character *Æ*. As no evidence was found to support *Aethelind* as a period form of *Æthelind*, it is not registerable. We have changed the given name in this submission to the form *Æthelind* in order to register this name.

By the submitter's desired time period, the Old English form *Æthelind* was replaced by a Middle English form of this name such as *Athelyna*, which Withycombe (p. 109 s.n. Ethelinda) dates to 1346. However, Old English and Middle English are sufficiently different in enough ways (including appearance) that they count as different languages. As the submitter does not allow major changes, and changing the language of an element is considered a major change, we have registered this name using the Old English *Æthelind* rather than the Middle English *Athelyna*.

Christiana de Montford. Name (see PENDING for device).

Eigan of Black Diamond. Name and device. Sable, an amphora and on a chief Or three lozenges sable.

Submitted as *Eigen of Black Diamond*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Eigen* is a plausible variant of the period Welsh name *Eigon*. Lacking such evidence, *Eigen* is not registerable. The submitter indicated that if *Eigen* was not registerable, he preferred the variant *Eigan* found in Morgan & Morgan (s.n. Eigon). We have made this change.

Geoffrey fitz Robert. Name change from Harold of Baumaris.

His previous name, *Harold of Baumaris*, is released.

George Woulfryth. Device. Per bend sinister azure and purple, on a bend sinister argent three gouttes palewise vert.

Gráinne inghean Chonaill uí Eachadha. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gráinne inghean Chonaill uí hEachaidh*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Irish. This name means 'Gráinne daughter of Conall Ó hEachaidh'. In the submitter's desired time period, the genitive form of her father's byname would have been slightly different. It would have been *Ó hEachadha* rather than *Ó hEachaidh*. We have made this change to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

There is one other change that we have made in order to follow the rules of Gaelic grammar. Bynames, such as *Ó hEachadha*, that are formed like *Ó [name of eponymous ancestor]* have an *h* prepended to the name of the eponymous ancestor if that name begins with a vowel. When this byname is used in a woman's byname, *Ó* (which is in the nominative case) becomes *uí* or *Uí* (which are in the genitive case). Since the name of the eponymous ancestor now follows *uí* rather than *Ó*, the *h* is not prepended to it. Therefore, *Ó hEachadha* becomes *uí Eachadha* in this submission. We have made this correction.

Isabella dell'Edera. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Isabella Edera*, this name was submitted as *Isabella di Edera*. The particle *di* was dropped at Kingdom because *di* is used in patronymic bynames in Italian and *Edera* was documented as an Italian word meaning 'ivy', not as a given name that could be used in a patronymic byname. In fact, De Felice, *Dizionario dei nomi Italiani* (p. 135 s.n. Edera), indicates that the use of *Edera* as a given name is modern.

No evidence was presented to show that *Edera* was used in a byname in Italian in period or that *edera* was used as an Italian word in period. The College found that *edera* is the modern Italian word for 'ivy' and that it derives from the Latin word *hedera*. Therefore, it is plausible to assume that *edera* was a period word in Italian. Fucilla (pp. 76-78, 79-82, 97) shows bynames derived from the names of flowers, garden vegetables, and other plants. In these cases, the bynames do not use a particle. While Fucilla lists no surnames meaning 'ivy', Siren found listings on the Web for people in modern Italy with the surname *dell'Edera*, which means 'of the ivy'. Given all of this information, a byname deriving from *Edera* is plausible enough as a period name that it may be registered. We have registered this name using *dell'Edera*, because it is a demonstrated surname using *Edera* and it is closer than *Edera* to the appearance and meaning of the originally submitted *di Edera*.

Katherine Niemann. Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, two mullets of four points and an open book Or.

Meriel of Tay. Device. Argent, a lozenge gules between four roundels two and two vert all within a bordure gules.

Morgan Railey. Device. Per pall inverted azure vert and Or.

He has a letter of permission to conflict from Rivka Vladimirovna Rivkina, *Per pall sable, vert and Or*.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Aspen Pursuivant from the Kingdom of Atenveldt.

Vladimir Musat. Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, two Catherine wheels argent and a badger salient Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for Romania and allowed minor changes. *Vladimir* was documented as Russian. While both *Vlad* and *Vladislav* were found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "Names from the Royal Lines of Moldavia and Wallachia" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/romanian.html>), the College was unable to find examples of *Vladimir* used in Romanian in period. As the submitter only allows minor changes, we were unable to change *Vladimir* to one of the Romanian forms found in Aryanhwy's article in order to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

At this time, it seems reasonable to for a name using both Russian and Romanian elements to be registerable. However, no one has presented evidence to support sufficient contact between these two cultures to make such a mix registerable without a weirdness. Therefore, a name mixing Russian and Romanian is registerable, but carries a weirdness.

SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM

Atholl, Earl of. Device (important non-SCA armory). Paly Or and sable.

These are the territorial arms of the earls of Atholl. When considering the "arms" school, these arms have some prominence of their own. They are illustrated in this form (unquartered with other armory) in some standard widely available heraldic sources, including Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign* and Fox-Davies' *The Art of Heraldry*. They are also found, either as a quartering or alone, in some of the period rolls of arms that are more generally available to SCA heralds, including the pan-European *Armorial Gelre*, the English ordinary to period rolls *Anglo-Norman Armory Two*, and the Scottish *Scots Roll*.

In the "man school", a number of the Stewart or Murray earls, marquesses, or dukes of Atholl who can be shown to have used this coat as one of their quarterings are mentioned in the (print) 11th edition *Encyclopedia Britannica* with subheadings under *Atholl*. (The 11th edition *Brittanica* mentions all the earls and dukes of Atholl under *Atholl* rather than their surnames.) The on-line current *Encyclopedia Britannica* also mentions a number of these Atholl nobility who bore this quartering in entries under their own surnames.

The combination of the prominence of these arms and the prominence of their bearers is sufficient to register these arms as important non-SCA armory.

TRIMARIS

Aíbhinn ingen Artáin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Aoibhinn ingen Artán*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish Gaelic. *Artán* is a nominative form. A byname uses the genitive form *Artáin*. We have made this correction. As submitted, this name combined an Early Modern

Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) given name with a Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) byname. We have changed this name to a completely Middle Irish form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Candice of Swampkeep. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron purple and gules, in pale a crescent and in fess an increscent and decrescent argent.

Some commenters thought that the crescents were conjoined. A close inspection of the Letter of Intent shows that the crescents are not conjoined, and the lack of conjoining is even more apparent in the full-sized color emblazon.

Submitted under the name *Sylvana the Grey-Eyed*.

Cicilia of Falkeburn. Name and device. Vert, a fret ermineois.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Principal herald's seal. (Tinctureless) On a fess wavy between in chief two straight trumpets in saltire and triskeles sans nombre a crown of four points.

The Glossary of Terms allows crowns to be used in "Kingdom/Principality armory; personal armory of Society Royal peers." The Glossary does not state that the crown may only be used in some pieces of armory belonging to the kingdom. While most kingdom armory using crowns does belong to the sovereign or the consort, various kingdoms have registered other sorts of armory using crowns, including two Principal Herald's seals, a flag, and various badges (undesignated, designated for a kingdom officer, and designated for an order).

As has been noted before, in real-world armory, the use of a crown on a coat of arms is not linked to the rank of the holder, so any policies restricting the use of crowns in SCA heraldry must be determined from SCA heraldic history and policies. Given the statement in the Glossary of Terms and the registration history, it certainly seems acceptable for Principal Herald's seals to use crowns, since the Principal Herald's seal is registered to a kingdom. We thus explicitly overrule the precedent set in the LoAR of September 1986 (although arguably the wording in the Glossary has already overruled this precedent), which stated that "[A Kingdom badge registration designated for use of a guild] The crown is reserved to the arms of Kingdoms, Principalities and Royal Peers and may not be used, even with royal permission, by other individuals or groups".

It is clear from the SCA registration history that SCA Principal Herald's seals have not generally followed the rules for fieldless armory. For example, most SCA heralds' seals contain unconjoined charges, and many contain charges which are defined by or end at the edge of the field, such as ordinaries throughout or bordures. SCA herald's seals appear to have the same style restrictions as tinctured armory, not fieldless armory. Thus the design of this seal is acceptable, even though it uses a number of design elements that would not ordinarily be allowed in fieldless armory.

WEST

Catalina Estevez de Teixeira. Name change from Stephen of the Yews.

Her previous name, *Stephen of the Yews*, is released.

Catherine de Gray. Name and device. Barry wavy azure and argent, on a chief argent three crosses crosslet fitchy sable.

Clarissa the Traveller. Name and device. Argent, two cats combattant and a bordure purple.

Cynagua, Principality of. Badge for the populace. Quarterly argent and Or, a swan naiant within a bordure sable.

Étaín du Pommier. Name and device. Per saltire Or and sable, a pomegranate gules slipped and leaved vert between four trefoils counterchanged.

Gemini de Grendel. Device. Per chevron raguly sable and argent, two death's heads and a Roman numeral two counterchanged.

The appeal is correct that the pair of death's heads would not automatically bring to mind twins, but when associated with the given name *Gemini* the connection is made by many. The following precedent is applicable in this situation.

[Cerridwen Maelwedd] Several commenters stated some concern about the use of the name Cerridwen with a charge which could be perceived as a moon. However, even had the crescent been a moon, the standard in effect is excessive allusion, not just allusion. To paraphrase Baron Bruce when he instituted this more relaxed standard: One allusion to the name is not considered excessive, two allusions may be, three or more is probably right out. (Da'ud ibn Auda, LoAR January 1995, p. 1)

Combining the name, the pair of death's heads, and the Roman numeral two (which strongly resembles the astrological sign for Gemini) is highly allusive of both the constellation Gemini and the myth of Castor and Pollux, but it is not presumptuous.

Richenza von Augsburg. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Richenza von Augsburg*, no documentation was presented and none was found to support *Augsberg* rather than the documented *Augsburg*. Lacking such documentation, we have changed this name to the documented *Augsburg* in order to register this name.

Thomas of Selviégard. Name (see PENDS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Thomas of Selveirgard*, the submission form showed *Selviégard*, which is the registered form of this branch name. We have corrected this typo.

Yrsa Egilsdottir. Name.

Zelma of Thistletoe. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, on a fess between three shamrocks vert, those in chief in chevron inverted, a shamrock Or.

Submitted under the name *Brianna ni Shea*.

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

None.

AN TIR**Ciarnait inghean Dhonngaile.** Name.

No evidence was presented and none was found that the name *Ciarnait* was used outside of legend. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable. (However, the related name *Ciar*, a saint's name, is registerable.)

The byname *inghean Dhonngaile* combines the Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *inghean* with the Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) *Dhonngaile* and so violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. Additionally, names beginning in *D* do not lenite if the previous word (in this case, *inghean*) end in the letter *n*. Therefore, the correct Middle Irish Gaelic form of this byname is *ingen Donnhaile* and the correct Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of this byname is *inghean Donnghaile*.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Karen of Aquaterra*.

Eileen in Luch. Name.

Eileen is the submitter's legal given name.

The byname *in Luch* was submitted as a constructed descriptive byname meaning 'the Mouse'. It has only been registered once before (*Cera in Luch*, registered May 2000). Since the registration of this name, more information has become available about how descriptive bynames were constructed in period in Gaelic. As a result, we can better evaluate the plausibility of *in Luch* as a Gaelic descriptive byname in period.

While the *Dictionary of the Irish Language Based Mainly on Old and Middle Irish Materials* (s.n. Luch) shows that the word *luch* is period, this entry does not show any examples of *luch* used in a descriptive byname. Descriptive bynames based on animals are extremely rare in Gaelic. At this point, only a handful have been dated to period, specifically *Cu* 'wolf', *Sinnach* 'fox', *Damán* 'little stag, little ox', and *Rón* 'seal' (which may be unique to *Aed Rón*). It is important to note that none of these animals are rodents. The return of this submitter's previous name stated in part:

In a broader sense, no evidence was presented and none was found that any type of rodent would have been included as a root in [...] a descriptive byname. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable. [Eileen ingen Dubh-luchag, LoAR December 2001, R-An Tir]

No documentation was provided for the current submission and none was found to show that a descriptive byname formed from the name of a rodent is reasonable in Gaelic. Lacking such evidence, the byname *in Luch* is not registerable.

As the submitter noted that the meaning 'the Mouse' is most important to her, she may be interested in an English byname with this meaning. Bardsley (p. 544 s.n. Mouse) dates *Roger Mus* to 1273, *John le Mous* to 1302, *Richard Mowse* to 1550, and *Richard Mouse* to the first year of the reign of Queen Mary.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Eileen of Dragon's Lair*.

North, Principality of the. Branch name change from Tir Rígh, Principality of.

This name conflicts with *the North*, which has its own entry in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (s.n. North, the) and which is defined as the part of the United States of America that opposed the Confederacy in the American Civil War. The *Administrative Handbook* section III.A.5, "Names of Significant Geographical Locations Outside the Society", states in part, "Generic descriptive names outside the Society will not be protected except where the name is immediately associated with a single significant location." That *the North* is listed as a header in a general encyclopedia and is identified with the territory that formed one half of the American Civil War demonstrates that *the North* is "immediately associated with a single significant location" as required by section III.A.5 cited above. Therefore, this submission conflicts with the protected name *the North* and, so, is not registerable.

Additionally, no documentation was presented and none was found that *the North* is plausible as a period placename (as opposed to a simple direction, which could be part of - or an element in - a compound placename) as required by RfS III.2.b.i. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable.

Valdís Osborne. Device. Azure, two lace bobbins in saltire and on a chief triangular argent, a spider inverted azure.

The submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Valentino da Siena. Device. Per pale sable and Or, in pale three labels coupé counterchanged.

The armory depicts all three labels in the top two-thirds of the escutcheon. These labels are therefore not in the *in pale* arrangement (which would distribute them equally across the shield). However, the labels cannot be blazoned *in chief*, because that would place the labels considerably higher on the field. The blazon term *enhanced* only applies when there is a standard position on the field for the charge (from which the charge has been moved towards chief). There is no standard position on the field for three labels, so *enhanced* is not meaningful in this context. Thus, this device is not blazonable as drawn. At this time, it appears that the armory would be acceptable if the three labels were correctly drawn in pale, as indicated in the blazon.

There was a question about whether it is acceptable to have multiple labels in a piece of armory. This is not a common period design but al-Jamal provided a number of period or near-period examples from various sources.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

None.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Alys de Wilton. Device. Paly sable and argent.

This submission was pended from the February 2003 LoAR. The pend was due to waiting for the ruling on whether or not the SCA should protect, as important non-SCA arms, the arms of the earls of Atholl, *Paly Or and sable*. These arms were protected in the SCA section of this LoAR. Alys' device conflicts with the earls of Atholl, as there is only one CD for changing half the tincture of the field.

CALONTIR

Clef of Cividale. Device change. Argent, on a pile inverted throughout sable a "Lombardic griffin" contourny Or all within a bordure counterchanged.

The charge blazoned by the submitter as a *Lombardic griffin* was taken from a 7th C shield ornament found in a grave. The term *Lombardic griffin* was from a museum Web site that described the shield ornament. The charge looks somewhat like a bird close with its head down, its back humped, and an unusually stylized face (more like a sheep's face than a bird's face).

RfS VII.2 states that "Use of an element in period art does not guarantee its acceptability for armory." The College felt strongly that this artistic element from period is not compatible with period heraldic design and is thus not acceptable for SCA armory.

The College also felt that the "Lombardic griffin" charge submitted here could not be considered an acceptable artistic variant of a standard heraldic charge (such as a generic bird close). It certainly is not an acceptable artistic variant of the heraldic griffin, which is a winged quadruped with the back half of a lion, the front half of an eagle (including eagle foreclaws) and mammalian ears (generally, but not always, drawn as pointed ears in period).

As this charge is not a variant of a period heraldic charge, and is not an artistic motif which is compatible with heraldic style, it may not be accepted.

Please note that the design of counterchanging a bordure over a pile is considered "a weirdness" in the SCA - a single step from period practice (per the LoAR of July 2001). One such step in armory is acceptable, but more than one such step is considered too far from period practice and reason for return.

Leandra de Levet. Device. Azure, a chevron between two garbs Or and a gurgles coupé argent.

Prior precedent indicates that the charge in base (a spiral cut off in base) is not acceptable period style, and the College did not find any evidence to overrule these precedents:

It has previously been ruled (LoAR of Oct 90) that the *gurgles* may not be coupé- "Whirlpools or gurgles are used as a single, throughout charge on a field." (LoAR July 1993, pg. 13)

The *spiral* does not appear to be an acceptable charge; a previous attempt at registration (under the blazon *gurgles coupé*) was returned Oct 90. (LoAR December, 1992, pg. 21)

Marcella the Unknown. Name.

No documentation was provided and none was found that *the Unknown* is a plausible byname in period. While we register period words in descriptive bynames on a case by case basis, such words must be plausible in a descriptive byname. Lacking such evidence, this byname is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Marcella of Forgotten Sea*.

Tace of Foxele. Device. Argent, a fox's mask gules between three sprigs of holly inverted vert fructed gules.

Conflict with Metylda the Cunning, *Argent, a fox's mask gules between three quivers vert each containing two arrows sable*. There is one CD for changing the type of secondary charges. However, there is no other difference. The arrows coming out of the quiver are effectively charges maintained by the quiver and worth no difference for their addition.

DRACHENWALD

Tófa Jóhansdóttir. Device. Azure, a Latin cross formy floretty between four lozenges argent.

The formy portion of this cross is not a standard cross formy. The arms do not spread out all the way to the ends of the cross arm. Instead, the arms spread out through most of their length, but they end in a straight portion of cross arm. The straight portion is set off by a detail line, so it appears to be a 'cap' at the end of the arm. This does not appear to be a standard variant of a cross formy.

In addition, it is not clear that a cross formy floretty is acceptable period style. A cross formy bottony was returned as non-period style in August 2000. Without documentation for this charge, or for similar constructions combining a cross formy with another type of complex cross end, this may not be registered.

EALDORMERE**Charles Fitz John.** Name.

This name conflicts with *Charles XIV John*, who reigned under that name as King of Sweden and Norway (1818-44) and who has his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Elected crown prince in 1810 and adopted by the childless Charles XIII, he took the name *Charles John (Karl Johan)* and became the first king of the house of Bernadotte, which holds the Swedish throne to this day.

The LoI stated, "If a holding name is to be used, the submitter wishes Charles the Clerk". However, no documentation was provided for the byname *the Clerk*. It is necessary for documentation to be provided for a submission (either by the submitter, his kingdom's College of Heraldry, or the College of Arms) in order for a submission to be registered. A larger problem, though, is that a holding name is intended to be exactly that - a name that holds a submitter's armory while the submitter goes through the process of resubmitting his or her name. Generally a holding name is formed using the submitter's group name or using an abbreviated form of the submitted name. *Charles the Clerk* is neither of these and incorporates an element which is not present in the submitted name and for which no documentation was provided. It is, therefore, inappropriate as a holding name. The submitter is welcome to submit it in a name resubmission, if he wishes, as it is appropriate for a registered name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Charles of Eforwic*.

Gina il Castello del Drago. Name.

This submission is being returned for problems with the construction of the byname *il Castello del Drago*. The submitted byname literally means 'the Castle *del Drago*' where *del Drago* is a family name that happens to mean 'of the dragon'. So, the name *Gina il Castello del Drago* means *Gina* is the castle, not that *Gina* is from the castle. While the castle itself was built in the 10th C, the castle had other names in period. In the 16th C, it was known as the *Castello di Riofreddo* and only passed to the *del Drago* family in the 17th C. Therefore, this location was not known as *Castello del Drago* in period. However, this information does demonstrate that a castle could be named for the family who owned it.

Talan Gwynek's article "15th Century Italian Men's Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/italian15m.html>) lists *Girolamo da Castello*. This supports *da Castello* as a period byname in Italian. However, no documentation was found that a person from a castle named for a family would include the entire name of the castle in their byname in the form *Gina da Castello del Drago* rather than *Gina da Castello* or *Gina del Drago*. Lacking such evidence, the byname *da Castello del Drago* is not registerable. As dropping either *da Castello* or *del Drago* is a major change, which the submitter does not allow, we must return this name.

As the submitter requested authenticity for Italian, she may wish to know that the College was unable to find evidence that the name *Gina* was used in Italian in period. *Gino* is documented as a masculine given name in David Herlihy, R. Burr Litchfield, Anthony Molho, and Roberto Barducci, ed., "FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE RESOURCES: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/>). This information, along with the pattern of feminizing masculine names in Italian in period, is enough to give the name *Gina* benefit of the doubt and make it registerable. However, *Giana* was the closest feminine Italian name to *Gina* that the College was able to document to period. Metron Ariston provided citations for *Giana*, as well as the diminutives *Gianetta* and *Gianotta*:

Mittleman in "Feminine Given Names from Thirteenth Century Perugia" at www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/perugia/perugiaFemAlpha.html shows *Giana* which is very close. Mittleman's "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" (www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto/#alpha) shows not only *Giana* but also the diminutives *Gianetta* and *Gianotta*.

Westbelleford, Canton of. Badge. Quarterly argent and Or, a boar's head erased close sable.

Conflict with Hugo Maundiville, the Improvident, *Quarterly Or and sable, in the first quarter a Boar's head couped sable, tusked and langued proper*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no additional difference for the location of the boar's head on the field, as the boar's arms is forced to lie on one of the Or quarters, and may not lie in the center of the field as in this badge. The change in location on the field is thus "caused by other changes to the design" and is not worth difference by RfS X.4.g.

MERIDIES**Eckhart von Eschenbach.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an elfbolt Or a sea-wolf purple.

The elfbolt is an SCA-invented charge referring to a stone-chipped arrowhead. The *Pictorial Dictionary* states that "prehistoric specimens found by the ancients were attributed to the Little People."

The College generally found that this artwork, which uses a smoothly rounded charge to depict the elfbolt, was not identifiable as the roughly chipped and angular SCA elfbolt. This is reason for return under RfS VII.7.a.

The College also questioned whether an elfbolt should continue to be registerable in the SCA, as it is an SCA-invented charge. The charge clearly was an artifact that was known in period, namely, old chipped arrowheads that could be found by period people. As a period artifact, a stone-chipped arrowhead may be registered if it is drawn identifiably.

Ricart Berenguer Falcón. Device. Vert, on a pale argent cotised Or a hawk contourny supported by a delf sable.

Conflict with a badge for the Kingdom of the Outlands, for the Order of Sharparrow, *Vert, on a pale argent endorsed Or a fire arrow sable fletched vert enflamed gules*. There is only one CD for cumulative changes to the charges on the pale.

Ricart Berenguer Falcón. Badge. (Fieldless) A hawk striking maintaining in its talons a compass star sable.

Conflict with Cigfran Myddrael Joserlin, the Raven, reblazoned in the Midrealm section of this LoAR as *Argent, a raven rising regardant wings disclosed proper, maintaining in the dexter claw a sword gules*. There is a CD for changing the field. There is no difference between a hawk and a raven (see the discussion in the January 2002 cover letter). There is no difference in posture between these birds except for the head position, which is insufficient for posture difference by RfS X.4.h. There is no difference for changing the maintained charge.

This is also a visual conflict by RfS X.5 with a badge of Jared Alexandre Blaydeaux, (Fieldless) *A raven striking sustaining a spur rowel of eight points sable*. The only obvious visual difference between these two pieces of armory is the angle of the bird's wings (which is never worth difference) and the piercing of the spur rowel. Only on close comparison is it clear that in Jared's case the spur rowel is co-primary while in Ricart's case the compass star is a maintained charge. The visual similarities of two designs are so close as to give an unavoidable visual conflict.

MIDDLE

Duessa of Movilla. Device. Per chevron argent and azure, in chief a rose slipped and leaved fesswise and in base six gouttes three two and one, counterchanged.

The device does not clearly use a per chevron line of division, nor does it use a point pointed. Because of this ambiguity this must be returned under RfS VII.7.a.

Note that a per chevron line of division should appear to divide the field into two equal pieces. This emblazon does not give that appearance. One reason is that the per chevron line is drawn somewhat low on the field - it appears to have been drawn by using the form's guidelines for a per saltire division and drawing the bottom section of that field. In addition, the fact that the rose in chief is drawn as a small charge, with lots of field around it, implies that it is not a charge filling its half of an equally divided field.

Kathleen O'Deay. Device. Sable, three spiders and on a chief triangular Or in cross a full drop spindle and a needle fesswise sable.

The small tertiary charges, which overlap each other and share the same tincture, lose their identifiability. This is reason for return by RfS VIII.3. We also advise the submitter that, as a general rule, a full drop spindle has somewhat less yarn on it and the yarn makes more of a cone shape. On resubmission, she may wish to resubmit with a more standard drop spindle in order to enhance the identifiability of the charge.

Lancelot of Windhaven. Device. Per pale pean and erminois.

Conflict with Alia Marie de Blois (registered in May 2002), *Per pale pean and erminois*. The two devices are identical.

Middle, Kingdom of the. Badge for Equestrian Guild-Authorized Rider. (Fieldless) An armored leg erased at the calf argent in a stirrup with leather Or.

The erasing of the armored leg is too small to be acceptable - what is colloquially known as "pinking shear erasing" in the SCA College of Arms. There is a long discussion in the November 2001 cover letter about how coupé and erased charges were drawn in period. The pertinent summary for erased charges states:

For purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved. The predominance of the three-jag erasing is such that it can be recommended throughout our period and across Europe...

Submissions which contain ... erased charges that diverge significantly from the guidelines above risk being returned for unidentifiability or non-period style unless they are accompanied by documentation.

In addition, it was difficult to identify the stirrup. Stirrups in heraldry are generally drawn as affronty charges rather than charges in profile as this stirrup is drawn. The stirrup, of course, is forced to be in a profile position because the leg is through the stirrup, and the leg is in profile. Still, please advise the Kingdom to take care to draw the stirrup so that it is clearly identifiable.

Please also advise the Kingdom that the leather through the top of the stirrup would be more identifiable if it were drawn with a clearly visible buckle, or even if it were twisted to show the strap face on rather than from the side. We have explicitly blazoned the leather as, according to the *Pictorial Dictionary*, the default stirrup in the SCA does not include the leather.

OUTLANDS

Gráinne inghean Chonaill uí Eachadha. Device. Argent, a horse rampant contourny gules crined sable and on a chief azure three trefoils Or pierced argent.

The trefoils are drawn with white piercings in the center of the yellow foil. This has inadequate contrast by RfS VIII.2. A pierced trefoil should follow the same contrast rules as a trefoil charged with a roundel. Note that a standard pierced charge would have the tincture of the underlying charge or field (in this case, the blue chief) as the tincture of the piercing.

Please advise the submitter to draw the slip of the trefoil thinner. Period trefoils could have prominent slips, but these slips are so wide that they could almost be mistaken for another foil. This depiction thus blurs the ability to clearly identify the charge either as a trefoil or as a quatrefoil.

SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM

None.

TRIMARIS

Aíbhinn ingen Artáin. Device. Vert, a bend sinister embowed-counterembowed azure fimbriated between two triquetras argent.

The bend sinister was originally blazoned as *wavy* but did not have enough waves for that blazon. The consensus of the College appeared to support the SCA-acceptability of a bend sinister embowed-counterembowed.

Because there is no evidence that a bend sinister embowed-counterembowed is a period charge, we must determine any difference from a bend sinister wavy on solely visual grounds. A bend sinister wavy and a bend sinister embowed-counterembowed do not appear to be so visually distinct as to warrant difference.

Thus, this conflicts with Henry William of Oxeneford, *Vert, on a bend sinister wavy between two ox heads erased affronty argent a scarpe wavy azure*. There is a CD for changing the type of the secondary charges. A bend sinister wavy argent charged with a scarpe wavy azure is heraldically equivalent to a bend sinister azure fimbriated argent, so there is no additional difference.

James Standish. Device. Sable, a cross argent charged with a Russian firebird displayed head to sinister and a flame issuant from base gules.

Conflict with Brian Dritar an Con, *Sable, on a cross argent, a sinister hand coupéd at the wrist apaumy azure*. There is only one CD for the cumulative changes to the tertiary charge group. This also conflicts with Cornwall (important non-SCA Flag), *Sable, a cross argent*. There is only one CD for the addition of the tertiary charge group.

Note that the flames beneath the Russian firebird are not part of the charge's definition and need to be explicitly blazoned.

Kristrøðr Sløngvandkottu. Name and device. Per bend sable and azure, a mullet of nine points voided and interlaced argent.

No documentation was provided and none was found that a byname meaning 'cat-slinger' is a plausible period byname. Lacking such evidence, the byname *Sløngvandkottu* is not registerable.

The device conflicts with Robert FitzNorman, *Azure, a mullet of eight interlocking mascles argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no additional difference between mullets voided and interlaced of eight and nine points, or for the exact method by which the mullets are voided and interlaced.

Please advise the submitter to draw the argent parts of the mullet thicker.

Rhysling of Westover. Name.

No documentation was provided and none was found to support *Rhysling* as a name used in period. The LoI summarized the submitted documentation as:

Rhysling: Welsh masculine given name. Withycombe, pg. 253 states that this is "a common Welsh Christian name, the origin of the surnames Reece, et al."

However, this statement in Withycombe (s.n. Rhys) is referring to *Rhys*, not *Rhysling*. This entry makes no mention of *Rhysling*. The College was unable to find support for *Rhysling* as a name used in period. Lacking such support, it is not registerable. It was generally felt that changing the given name to *Rhys* was a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Sylvana the Grey-Eyed. Name.

No documentation was presented to support *Sylvana* as a period name. *Sylvana* was submitted as an English name per the LoI:

Sylvana: English feminine given name. Withycombe, 3rd Edition, pg. 269. Name is apparently a feminized and shortened form of Latin *Silvanus*.

Several submitters noted errors with this reference to Withycombe. Metron Ariston explains:

[Withycombe] never mentions *Sylvana* or *Silvana* at all. There is a crosslisting from *Silvanus* to *Silas*, but the much of the quoted material applies to *Silas*, which is stated to be a shortened form of Latin *Silvanus*. Moreover, Withycombe only mentions the spelling with "y" in an eighteenth and nineteenth century context. However, Morlet (*Les noms de personnes*, Vol II, p. 108) does cite two instances of *Silvana* so that spelling at least can be documented to period.

Regarding the byname *the Grey-Eyed*, precedent states:

Submitted as ...the Brown-Eyed, English bynames were not formed from adjectival past participles. We have substituted the documented form. (Elisabeth Browneye, LoAR September 1994, p. 10)

Reaney & Wilson (p. 203 s.n. Graybeard) date *Ralph Greyeye* to the 13th Century. We would have changed this name to *Silvana Greyeye* in order to register this name. However, the change from the submitted English *Sylvana* to the documented French *Silvana* is a change in language, and so is a major change. As the submitter only allows minor changes, we were unable to make this change in order to register this name.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Candice of Swampkeep*.

WEST

Brianna ni Shea. Name.

The name *Brianna* is no longer SCA compatible. The Cover Letter for the December 2001 LoAR states:

So, the summary of changes to the registerability status of the name *Briana* is:

- *Briana* is registerable as a Spanish feminine given name.
- *Briana* is registerable as an English feminine given name.
- Since *Briana* has been documented, it is no longer SCA compatible.
- As of the July 2002 decision meeting, the spelling *Brianna* will no longer be registerable.

As the submitter allowed no changes, we were unable to change the given name to *Briana* in order to register this name.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Zelma of Thistleor*.

Richenza von Augsburg. Device. Per fess gules and vairy sable and argent, a stag's head erased affronty argent.

Conflict with Aengus mac Coll, *Vert, a stag's head cabossed argent, orbéd and attired of flames proper, resting on its head a chalice Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no difference for the location of the stag's head on the field by RFS X.4.g, as the stag's head is forced to chief on the submitted design because it may not overlap the vairy sable and argent portion of the field. There is no difference between a head cabossed and a head erased affronty. There is also no difference for removing the small maintained chalice on the stag's head in Aengus' device, nor is there a CD for changing the tincture of the attires, which are less than half the tincture of the stag's head.

William Blood the Merchant. Device. Gules, a skull argent between three bezants all within a bordure Or.

The submitter's name was returned in the February 2003 LoAR for lack of forms. Since we do not have copies of the name forms, we do not know whether this submitter allows a holding name. Lacking such information, we must return this submission.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE OCTOBER 2003 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED)**OUTLANDS**

Christiana de Montford. Device. Per fess indented azure and vert, a cat couchant guardant and on an open scroll argent three musical notes in bend sable.

The tincture of the cat and the scroll were omitted from the blazon. While one commenter did guess at the correct tinctures and check for conflict, one commenter's research is not sufficient analysis by the College. This must therefore be pended for further conflict research.

WEST

Thomas of Selviergard. Device. Argent, two brown bears combattant proper and on a chief indented vert three mullets of eight points Or.

The mullets of eight points were blazoned as *argent* on the Letter of Intent. This must be pended for further conflict research.