

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

Aleyne Edwinson. Name.

Ambra da Monte. Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a mullet of eight points and a frog argent.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Coquille Pursuivant.

Heraldic titles for use by an SCA branch may be registered to the branch; for example, *Gemshorn Pursuivant* was registered to the Barony of Mag Mor in July 2001. They may also be registered to the kingdom with a note that the heraldic title is for the use of the branch; for example, *Onyx Pursuivant* was registered to the Kingdom of Æthelmarc in August 1999 and noted as being for use by the Barony of Blackstone Mountain. (In either case, the title must be approved by the kingdom to which the branch belongs per the Administrative Handbook, section II.B.4.)

In this case, the title *Coquille Pursuivant* is registered to the Kingdom of An Tir and is noted as being for use by the Barony of Seagirt.

Bethel Allen. Name.

Note: *Bethel* is her legal given name.

Bran mac Conchobair. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Brianna Wulfbeald. Name and device. Per fess purple and vert, a fess embattled between a moon in her plenitude and a she-wolf passant contourny argent.

Note: *Brianna* is her legal given name.

Cassandra Catharne. Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) A dragonfly argent winged azure.

Note: *Cassandra* is her legal given name.

Elena Tvorimirova zhena Danilova. Name and device. Azure, on a pale engrailed argent three ladybugs gules marked sable.

Note: she has a letter of permission for her name to presume a relationship with *Tvorimir Danilov*.

Havoise de Rohan. Name and device. Azure, four lozenges in cross argent each charged with an ermine spot sable.

John Catharne. Name and device. Per fess indented Or and azure, five fleurs-de-lys three and two counterchanged.

John Gover. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a mullet of nine points argent charged with a nonagon vert and a Cornish chough proper.

The submitter requested authenticity for Cornish. While this name is a fine English name (and so likely to have been used by a person of English descent in Cornwall), we were unable to find evidence that this name is authentic for the Cornish language.

Jordan Catharne. Name and device. Quarterly azure and gules, five mullets of eight points in saltire Or.

This device does not conflict with Qaylah bint Aamir, *Per pale sable and azure, four mullets of nine points in pall Or*. There is a CD for changes to the field. There is no difference for changing the number of charges in the group from four to five per RfS X.4.f. There is a CD for changing the arrangement of the charges. It is possible to arrange five charges *in pall* by arranging them two, one, one, and one. Therefore, the change in arrangement of the charges from *in pall* to *in saltire* "is not caused by other changes to the design" and thus is worth difference under RfS X.4.g.

Rhonwen Wynterbourne. Name and device. Vert, on a chief argent three oak leaves bendwise gules.

Seagirt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Beare.

Seagirt, Barony of. Award name Award of the Harp and Hammer.

Seagirt, Barony of. Award name Award of the Rocke of Seagirt.

Seagirt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Seagull.

Tatsukawa Rokurou Yoshiaki. Name.

Tevenete de Charolais. Name and device. Argent, a fret and on a chief vert three estoiles argent.

The submitter has received a letter of permission to conflict from the Canton of Willoughby Vale, *Argent fretty, and on a chief vert two laurel wreaths argent*.

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

The submission was pended from the October 2002 LoAR due to an incorrect blazon.

Tvorimir Danilov. Device. Bendy sinister vert and Or, a hawk striking to sinister within an orle argent.

ANSTEORRA

Jason MacPherson. Badge. Sable, a cross of Jerusalem and a bordure Or.

Malcolm de Crauford. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Malcom de Crauford*, both the form and the documentation showed *Malcolm*. We have made this correction.

Tristan von Heidelberg. Name change from Tristan Fortier Taillant.

His previous name, *Tristan Fortier Taillant*, is released.

Ulstan the Unsteady. Name change from Walhstod the Unsteady.

His previous name, *Walhstod the Unsteady*, is released.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Defenders of the Citadel and badge. (Fieldless) A tower sable within and conjoined to an annulet sable mullet Or.

This name does not conflict with the registered order names *Order of the Defenders of Mons Tonitrus* (registered in August 1992) and *Order of the Defenders of the West* (registered at some point). *Citadel* is not the name of a registered branch name. Therefore, *Citadel* is a substantive element in this submission and counts for difference.

An issue was raised whether *Defenders* follows the pattern of group names used in historical order names. No evidence was found that *Defenders* would have been used in a period order name. However, *Defender* and *Defenders* have been used so often in awards and order names, including as generic designators, that this term has become part of SCA culture. Therefore, it is reasonable to declare use of *Defender* and *Defenders* in an order or award name to be SCA compatible.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Golden Badger.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Golden Sun in Splendour and badge. (Fieldless) A sun in his splendour within and conjoined to an annulet quarterly Or and sable.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Gryphon and Pheon.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Key Cross and badge. (Fieldless) In a pale a key cross conjoined to a key inverted sable.

Avelyn ingen Uilliam. Badge. (Fieldless) A butterfly bendwise sinister sable.

Callum Lamond. Device. Gules, a sea-dragon Or and a bordure embattled argent.

This is clear of Joseph the Good, reblazoned in the West section of this LoAR as *Gules, a Japanese dragon passant Or*.

Because the Japanese dragon is wingless, there is one CD for changing the type of the dragon variant by adding wings, which are present on a default sea-dragon. There is a second CD for adding the bordure. There is a third CD for changing the posture from passant to erect.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements on the bordure so that their height equals their width.

Conrad von Zuberbuehler. Badge. Gules, a tyger salient within an orle of escutcheons Or.

Robert Bedlam. Name and device. Argent, a chevron inverted vert between three crosses formy fitchy one and two gules.

Ronan of Hereford. Device change. Or, a chevron gules between three bugle horns and on a chief sable a boar's head erased contourny Or.

A *bugle horn* is an acceptable alternate blazon term for a *hunting horn*.

His previous device, *Or, a chevron gules between three hunting horns on a chief azure a boar's head erased contourny Or*, is released.

Sentinels' Keep, Barony of. Award name Order of Vigilance.

ATENVELDT

Adelyn la Souteresse. Name change from Eibhilin ni Mhaghnuis.

Her previous name, *Eibhilin ni Mhaghnuis*, is retained as an alternate name.

Adriana von Grimme. Name and device. Gules, on a cross ermine between four rabbits sejant argent a cross sable.

Submitted as *Adriana von Grimm*, all period examples found of this byname have an *e* on the end of the byname. Metron Ariston explains:

While Bahlow in the place cited primarily notes examples where *Grimm* is a descriptive, he does cite two period examples with a prepositional form: *Wulfard von Grimme* from 1284 and *Jorge von Grymme* from 1491. However, both of these use a clear dative form so I would register this as *Adriana von Grimme*.

We have changed this byname to *von Grimme* to match the documented examples.

Concerning the device, precedent indicates that fimbriating in a fur is not registerable heraldic style: "Ermine fimbriation is disallowed (LoAR of 3 Aug 86, p.17)..." (LoAR of October 1992, p. 26). Precedent also indicates that voiding, fimbriation, and "on an X an X" are considered equivalent designs for purposes of conflict, as is discussed more fully in the LoAR of June 2002.

Heraldic designs which are equivalent for purposes of conflict are not always equivalent for purposes of style:

In this case the blazon can make a difference: while you cannot "blazon your way out of" a conflict, you can "blazon your way out of" a style problem. If not, all submissions of *per chevron, three <X>* would be returned because they could also be blazoned as a charged chapé. (LoAR February 2000).

Therefore, we can consider whether this submission is a registerable depiction of an ermine cross charged with a sable cross, without being concerned about the fact that a cross sable fimbriated ermine is not registerable. This submission does have an

acceptable depiction of a cross ermine charged with a cross sable. In this depiction, the portion of the ermine cross that shows is wide enough so that the ermine spots lying upon the cross are clearly identifiable: they are not too small to be identified, and the ermine spots and the tertiary cross do not overlap, and thus do not obscure each others' identifiability. This submission is therefore stylistically acceptable.

Anna Carye. Name.

This name does not conflict with opera singer *Annie Louise Cary* (1841-1921), even though she has her own entry in the 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica. The "From Laurel: Beyond the Encyclopedia" section of the Cover Letter for the January 2003 LoAR explains:

In order to bring the decision back within the College of Arms and to realign with our scope of protection, we are refining the process by which we decide which names to protect. Beginning with this letter, each name will be evaluated individually. The initial factor will continue to be an entry in a general-purpose encyclopedia. However, now we consider the prominence of this person (including when they lived and the length and contents of their encyclopedia entry) when determining whether they are important enough to protect.

In accordance with this policy, since the singer *Annie Louise Cary* has an entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica, we considered whether or not she was important enough to protect. In this case, *Annie Louise Cary* is simply not well enough known among the general populace of the SCA to warrant protecting her name.

Aylwin Wyllowe. Name.

Bj{o,}rn Eiríksson. Name and device. Azure, a Thor's hammer argent within an annulet Or charged with eight mullets of eight points azure.

Listed on the LoI as *Bjorn Erikson*, the form listed this name as *Bjorn Eriksson*. The submitter requested authenticity for "Norse Viking" and allowed any changes. We have changed this name to the completely Old Norse form *Bj{o,}rn Eiríksson* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Charles de Lacy. Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a Lacy knot counterchanged and in dexter chief a crescent vert.

Conall mac Magnusa. Name change from holding name Conall of Twin Moons and badge. (Fieldless) A shamrock sable charged with a triquetra Or.

Gunnar Silverbeard. Name and device. Argent, a sea-bull sable and a chief embattled gules.

The documentation provided in the LoI entry for this submission was inadequate. If this submission were judged solely on the evidence provided in the LoI, this name would have been returned for problems with both the given name and the byname. The LoI stated:

The name is Old Norse and English. *Gunnar* is a masculine given name, "Viking Names found in the *Land-námabók*," Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/landnamabok.htm>) <<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/landnamabok.htm>>. The second element is a descriptive byname consistent with Norse practice of referring to an individual's physical characteristics; the submitter is not interested in using a translated form of the byname.

The information provided in the LoI for the given name *Gunnar* does not match the information in the cited article. The statement that *Silverbeard* "is a descriptive byname consistent with Norse practice of referring to an individual's physical characteristics" provides no evidence that *Silverbeard* is a plausible byname in period.

Multiple members of the College went out of their way to provide the missing documentation as a courtesy to the submitter and we would like to thank them for their efforts.

Regarding the given name, the correct title for Aryanhwy's article is "Viking Names found in the *Landnámabók*" and it is now located at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/landnamabok.html>. However, the name found there (and in Geirr Bassi) is *Gunnarr*, not *Gunnar*. Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden* (column 404 s.n. Gunnarr) dates *Gunnar* to 1374 and 1393, supporting *Gunnar* as a 14th C Norse/Icelandic form of this name.

Sommelier found documentation to support *Silverbeard* as a plausible descriptive byname in English:

R&W (sn Silverlock, p. 409) date John Silverloc to 1268 (from silver lock, silver hair) and John Silvertop (sn Silverside, p. 409) is dated 1478 with the meaning silver hair. They similarly list Peter Blacklock 1275 and Adam Blakelock 1332 probably from black-beard (sn Blacklock, p. 47) and William Whytlok is dated to 1285 (among others, sn Whitelock, p. 487). Given the R&W citations for black-beard (sn Blackbird, p. 46 with William Blackberd 1206, Thomas Blakeberd 1275) and white-beard (sn Whitbread, p. 486 with William Witberd 1221, Walter Wyteberd 1297), "silver-beard" is a plausible English descriptive epithet.

We would like to remind submissions heralds that inadequate documentation has been and will continue to be a reason for return.

Jehanne Chrestienne. Name and device. Gules estencely, an annulet Or.

Submitted as *Jehanne Feu Chrestienne*, *Feu* was submitted as a surname listed in Cateline de la Mor's article "Sixteenth Century Norman Names" (http://www.s_gabriel.org/names/cateline/norman16.html). Information has been found that *Feu* is used to mean 'deceased' in French records, not as a surname. Sommelier explains:

I believe that Cateline's article is in error and the *Feu* is **not** a surname, but rather means "deceased". The two examples in Colm's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" appear to use *feu* in this manner: Aalèz fame feu Jehan de Londres and Andrie fame feu Jehan de Beaumont. This is also the meaning I have seen in the genealogical research I have done, which covers the late 1600s through the mid-1800s. I don't know about period records, but post-period (1700s and 1800s) it is common to see illegitimate children simply identified as <name> fille/fils <mother's name> in civil registration records (birth, marriage, and death records). If the mother is dead, this becomes <name> fille/fils feu <mother's name>. *Feu* does not appear in Dauzat.

Lacking evidence that *Feu* was used as a French surname in period, rather than as a notation meaning deceased, *Feu* is not registerable as a surname.

Since the submitter allows dropping of *Feu*, we have dropped this element in order to register this name. As both *Jehanne* and *Chrestienne* are feminine given names, the name *Jehanne Chrestienne* is a given name with an unmarked matronymic byname. Based on the examples found by Sommelier, this name would also be registerable as *Jehanne fame feu Chrestien*. *Jehanne* wife of the deceased *Chrestien*. *Chrestien* is found as a masculine given name in Colm's article cited by Sommelier above.

Jens Sveinsson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 1500 to 1600 Norse/Scandinavian. Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden* (column 995) dates *Svein* to 1456 as a given name, supporting *Sveinsson* as a late period Icelandic/Norse patronymic byname.

Kathleen MacChluarain the Pure. Badge. Quarterly vert and argent, in bend sinister two roses slipped and leaved bendwise sinister sable.

Konrad von Grimme. Name and device. Gules, on a cross ermine between four lions' heads erased Or a cross sable.

Submitted as *Konrad von Grimm*, all period examples found of this byname have an *e* on the end of the byname. Metron Ariston explains:

While Bahlow in the place cited primarily notes examples where *Grimm* is a descriptive, he does cite two period examples with a prepositional form: *Wulfard von Grimme* from 1284 and *Jorge von Grymme* from 1491. However, both of these use a clear dative form so I would register this as Konrad von Grimme.

We have changed this byname to *von Grimme* to match the documented examples.

Concerning the device, precedent indicates that fimbriating in a fur is not registerable heraldic style: "Ermine fimbriation is disallowed (LoAR of 3 Aug 86, p.17)..." (LoAR of October 1992, p. 26). Precedent also indicates that voiding, fimbriation, and "on an X an X" are considered equivalent designs for purposes of conflict, as is discussed more fully in the LoAR of June 2002.

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Therefore, we can consider whether this submission is a registerable depiction of an ermine cross charged with a sable cross, without being concerned about the fact that a cross sable fimbriated ermine is not registerable. This submission does have an acceptable depiction of a cross ermine charged with a cross sable. In this depiction, the portion of the ermine cross that shows is wide enough so that the ermine spots lying upon the cross are clearly identifiable: they are not too small to be identified, and the ermine spots and the tertiary cross do not overlap, and thus do not obscure each others' identifiability. This submission is therefore stylistically acceptable.

Nicholas Fletcher of Canterbury. Name.

Pauline the Apothecary. Name and device. Azure, a crescent argent and on a chief Or three oak leaves bendwise sinister vert.

Sorcha MacGregor. Name and device. Per chevron azure and Or, two Celtic crosses argent and a dragon passant gules.

Tighearain Blackwater. Badge. Sable, on a bend wavy between two crosses formy argent three suns in their splendor palewise sable.

Zhigmun' Broghammer. Device. Ermine, a Caucasian frauenadler displayed proper crined and feathered sable all within a bordure azure.

This submission was pended from the October 2002 LoAR due to an incorrect blazon.

ATLANTIA

Achmed ibn Yousef. Device. Sable, a dhow Or sailed argent issuant from a ford proper and in chief a decrescent and an increscent Or.

Some commenters inquired if this armory was overly pictorial armory per RfS VIII.4.a, "Pictorial Design", which states, in part, "Design elements should not be combined to create a picture of a scene or landscape. For example, combining a field divided *per fess wavy azure and Or* with a sun and three triangles Or, as well as a camel and two palm trees proper to depict the Nile Valley would not be acceptable." It is important to remember that heraldry reminiscent of simple landscapes is not uncommon period armory. The "landscape" in this armory is similar to period armorial designs, and is much simpler than the example given in RfS VIII.4.a.

In particular, period civic armory often includes designs where a ship or a building issues from a ford or similar charge depicting water in base. Jiri Louda's *European Civic Coats of Arms* gives the history of many civic coats of arms along with illustrations. The arms of Paris in the 13th C were *Gules, a lymphad issuant from a base wavy argent*, and Charles V added a chief *azure semé-de-lys Or* in 1358. A piece of civic armory even more reminiscent of a landscape was granted to Cambridge in 1575, *Gules an arched bridge throughout, in chief a fleur-de-lys Or between two roses argent barbed and seeded proper, in base three lymphads sable sailing atop a ford proper*.

Agnes Beyewatyr. Name.

Alejandro Mateo Ramirez. Badge. (Fieldless) A shooting star gules.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Order name Award of the Silver Osprey.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *Silver* would have been used as an adjective in an order name in period. Meradudd Cethin's article "Project Ordensnamen OR What do you mean that the Anceint[sic] and Venerable Order of the Most Holy and Righteous Wombat's Toenail isn't period?" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>) lists a number of order names that use a color as an adjective. However, *Gold/Golden* is the only metal listed as an adjective. Therefore, while these examples support the construction [*color*] [*charge*], including *Golden* as a color, they do not support the construction [*any general metal*] [*charge*].

At this time, there are 43 order and award names registered that include *Silver* as an adjective. At least one order or award name including *Silver* as an adjective has been registered every year from 1981 to 2002 (inclusive) except for four years. Given this level of popularity, *Silver* is SCA-compatible for use in order and award names in any position where *Golden* is appropriate.

Cairistiona de Coueran. Device. Or, an iris purpure slipped and leaved vert and a gore lozengy argent and vert.

Eleanor de Chester. Name.

Elena Bertholmeu. Device. Vert, a fess of three conjoined fusils Or.

This does not conflict with Michaela della Isola, *Vert, a dance Or between three daisies proper*. There is one CD for removing the secondary daisies. There is another CD for the difference between a dance and a fess of fusils:

[*a bend sinister fusilly vs. a bend sinister dancetty*] Evidence taken from the *Dictionary of British Arms* strongly indicates that *bends dancetty* were not used interchangeably with *bends fusilly*; in fact, they were used by different people and in different ways. Thus there is a CD for changing the line of division on the bend ... (LoAR April 2001)

We have also researched the question in the *Dictionary of British Arms* in the *two bars* section, and also found that bars dancetty were used by different people from bars lozengy. Unfortunately, the *Dictionary of British Arms* is not yet published to the point where we could research fesses, but the evidence so far found implies strongly that what is true for bends and bars should also be true for fesses.

We do note that there is some interchangeability in period between the somewhat analogous lines *embattled-counterembattled* and *bretessed*, which also differ by putting the top and bottom lines 180 degrees out of phase. As a consequence of the period interchangeability, we do not give difference between *embattled-counterembattled* and *bretessed*. However, the square and indented line treatments are not exactly analogous, because there is no "zig-zag" form of the square lines analogous to dancetty. The "zig zag" form of embattled-counterembattled would look like the shaft of the SCA charge of a lightning bolt (see the *Pictorial Dictionary* for an illustration). There is no period treatment of an ordinary which makes this sort of square "zig zag". Because the two sides of a period ordinary *embattled-counterembattled* or *bretessed* are always separated by at least a thin amount of central ordinary, the two treatments are much more visually similar, and this may have contributed to the period confusion between them.

Some commentary on this submission addressed previous precedent on this topic, which appears to need some clarification (especially when only excerpts of the precedent were quoted). Here is some discussion clarifying these past precedents. As always, we encourage people quoting precedents to consider going back to the original LoAR and reading the excerpts in context.

As a bend sinister of fusils is an artistic variant of *indented*, there is not a CD between it and a bend sinister indented (LoAR April 2001, p. 13)

This precedent only refers to the lack of difference between an ordinary indented and an ordinary of fusils - ordinaries dancetty are not discussed by this precedent at all. Ordinaries indented and ordinaries of fusils were indeed interchangeable artistic variants in period. In both an ordinary indented and an ordinary of fusils, the top and bottom lines are 180 degrees out of phase, and the only difference is whether the artist decides to touch the "inside" parts of the top and bottom lines (creating an ordinary of fusils) or whether to leave some space between them (leaving an ordinary indented).

...the distinction between 'dancetty' and 'indented' when applied to ordinaries being not one of amplitude, as White Stag suggests, but a distinction parallel to that between counterembattled and bretessed (LoAR December 1988)

This precedent did not discuss the determination of difference between ordinaries dancetty and indented, but solely discussed the definitions of the two treatments. It makes the very good point that there is no implication of an amplitude difference between indented and dancetty (as indicated in some very post-period treatises). As noted in the discussion above, the difference between dancetty and indented is indeed "parallel" to that between counterembattled and bretessed, but it is by no means exactly the same.

Enneleyn Wagener. Name.

Submitted as *Enneleyn Wagner*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Germany" and allowed minor changes. None of the period forms of this byname found by the College were spelled *-gn-*. Bahlow (p. 531 s.n. Wagner) dates *wagener* to 1372, with other forms showing the capital *W* at the beginning of this byname. Therefore, we have changed this byname to *Wagener* in order to use a period spelling and so meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Heinrich von Melk. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name does not conflict with *Heinrich von Melk*, a 12th C German poet, even though he has his own entry in the online Encyclopedia Britannica. The "From Laurel: Beyond the Encyclopedia" section of the Cover Letter for the January 2003 LoAR explains:

In order to bring the decision back within the College of Arms and to realign with our scope of protection, we are refining the process by which we decide which names to protect. Beginning with this letter, each name will be evaluated individually. The initial factor will continue to be an entry in a general-purpose encyclopedia. However, now we consider the prominence of this person (including when they lived and the length and contents of their encyclopedia entry) when determining whether they are important enough to protect.

In accordance with this policy, since the poet *Heinrich von Melk* has an entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica, we considered whether or not he was important enough to protect. The article is brief (a single paragraph), and does not appear in such printed encyclopedias as the 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica. In this case, *Heinrich von Melk* and his poetry are simply not well enough known among the general populace of the SCA to warrant protecting his name.

Higashiyama Yukiko. Name.

Metron Ariston noted that *Higashiyama* was "the regnal name of the emperor who ruled from 1687 to 1709/10", so the question arose of whether use of *Higashiyama* violates RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank". *Higashiyama* means 'East Mountain'. While we could find no dated examples of it being used as a surname in period, Solveig Thronardottir's *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (NCMJ) dates *Nishiyama* 'West Mountain' as a surname to 1568. *Nishiyama* 'West Mountain' is a place a person could have been from, and so could have derived a surname from this placename. Similarly, *Higashiyama* 'East Mountain' is a place a person could have been from and so could have derived a surname from this placename. In this manner, *Higashiyama* is similar to *de Bourbon* (see Adelaide de Bourbon, LoAR of September 2001, Ansteorra's acceptances) since both are bynames that would refer to a placename that any person, not just royalty, could have been from. Therefore, *Higashiyama*, like *de Bourbon*, is not presumptuous.

The submitter requested authenticity for Kamakura (1192-1333) Japan. As we were unable to find an example of *Higashiyama* used as a surname in that period, we were unable to confirm that this name is authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

Issobella de Johnstone. Name.**Iustinos Ancyrenos.** Name.

Leinhard Germeyn. Name and device. Sable a crescent between two mullets in pale argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1500 French/German border" and allowed no changes. As submitted, this name combines a German given name with an English byname. While such a combination is registerable, it is not authentic for his desired culture. If the submitter is interested in a similar sounding byname appropriate for his desired culture, he may wish to know that Aryanhwy merch Catmael found that, "Bahlow has the given name <Gereman> dated to 1250-1300 s.n. Ge(h)rman; it would make a fine unmarked patronym."

Martyn Ashton. Badge. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a compass star Or and a bordure counterchanged.

Melisant Saint-Clair. Name.

Soffya of Stierbach. Holding name and device. Argent, a patriarchal cross between three crescents gules and on a chief sable three fleurs-de-lis Or.

Submitted under the name *Soffya Appollonia Tudja*.

Ysolt de la Mere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

CAID

Angels, Barony of the. Order Name Order of the Cherubim.

The Order of the Cherubim was returned in the February 2003 LoAR for exact conflict with the House Cherubim also owned by the Barony of the Angels. The LoAR states "... Order of the Cherubim is registerable if House Cherubim is released." Following the publication of the return, a timely request, including all administrative requirements, was made for the registration of the order name and the release of the household name. As this was recently discussed by the College, the extraordinary request is being accepted.

The name *House Cherubim* is released. The badge *Gules, a child's head cabossed Or between two wings conjoined in lure argent* previously associated with *House Cherubim* is now associated with the order name.

DRACHENWALD

Anna Laresdotter. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, a bordure argent.

Nice device!

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Name and badge for Order of the Hospitallers of Albion. (Fieldless) On a dragon passant coward sable, a wake knot argent.

Submitted as *Hospitallers of Albion*, this order name lacked a designator, as required by RfS III.2.b. We have added the designator allowed by Kingdom.

Elsa Snakenborgh. Device. Vert, a cameleopard statant guardant Or marked sable maintaining in its mouth a sexfoil slipped and leaved argent all within a bordure embattled Or.

Eyba Øndirsdatter Skram. Device. Vert fretty Or, on a fess embattled argent three cinquefoils azure seeded Or.

Pedher Mikælsson. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a stag's head cabossed and a bordure counterchanged.

Robert fitz Urse. Name change from Sven Jakobsson Grip.

His previous name, *Sven Jakobsson Grip*, is retained as an alternate name.

EALDORMERE

Aodhan Longarrow. Name.

Submitted as *Aodhan Longshafts*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 10th C (no culture specified) and allowed any changes. The LoI stated that:

Longshafts -attached letter of explanation stating his arrows in archery are long and feels that the longshafts should be considered as a by-name

This statement, along with the attached letter, provides no evidence that *Longshafts* is a reasonable period byname. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael found examples of names using *Long-* with the name of a weapon or tool:

Reaney & Wilson s.nn. Longspey, Longstaff have some useful entries:

<Lungespee> 1166; <Longespee> 1219; <Langspey>, <Longspey> 1298; <Longspy> 1375
from "long sword"

<Langknyf'> 1332
from "long knife"

<Langstirap> 1183
from "long stirrup"

<Langstaf>, <Longstaf> 1210
from "long staff"

These support the construction <long> + <weapon/tool>.

Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Sharparrow) date *Robert Sharparu* to 1364, *John Scherparowe* to 1448, and *William Sharparrow* to 1568. From these examples, *Longarrow* is a reasonable English byname in the 16th C. We have changed the submitted byname to this form in order to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 10th C, but did not specify a desired language or culture. This name combines an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) given name with a Middle English byname. In the 10th C, the language spoken in England was Old English and the language spoke in Ireland was Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200). The Middle Irish form of this given name is *Áedán*. We were unable to find an Irish Gaelic byname, in any time period, with the submitter's desired meaning. We were also unable to find support for a byname with this meaning in Old English. Therefore, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired time period. Rather than create a temporal disparity in this name, we have left the given name in the submitted form rather than change it to the Middle Irish form *Áedán*.

Catherine Rose Lamont. Name and device. Azure, on a chevron argent a rose sable barbed and seeded proper.
Nice device!

Dananir bint Zang al Tabib. Badge. (Fieldless) A tiger lily affronty proper.

The tiger lily in this emblazon is orange with brown markings. The defining tiger lily proper in the SCA is in the device of Joselyn Allyne Reynard, registered in May 1980, *Ermine, a red fox couchant between two tiger lilies, slipped and leaved, conjoined in annulo proper. (Vulpes vulpes, Lilium tigrinum)*. Those tiger lilies are also orange with black or brown markings. This emblazon also matches the proper tiger lilies in the badge of Arianell merch Iestin of Carmarthen, registered in July 1981, *Sable, two tiger lilies slipped and leaved, the stems tied in a Carrick bend knot, between on a pair of flanches argent two estoilles of eight rays sable*. A number of different species of lily have been called tiger lilies, according to the College's research. These different sorts of lilies are all orange in color with dark striped or spotted markings.

We have removed the Linnaean species name from the blazon given in the Letter of Intent, as we have not specified types of flora or fauna with Linnaean designations for some years.

Joleicia of Litchfield. Badge. (Fieldless) A trillium per pale argent and Or barbed vert.

Josephine of Ben Dunfirth. Device. Argent vêtu ployé vert, a ladybug gules marked sable charged with a coronet Or.
Please advise the submitter to draw the coronet larger.
The submitter is a countess and entitled to have a coronet on her armory.

Josephine of Ben Dunfirth. Badge. (Fieldless) A ladybug gules marked sable charged with a coronet Or.
Please advise the submitter to draw the coronet larger.
The submitter is a countess and entitled to bear a coronet in her armory.

Nikolai Domingo de Vallejo. Name and device. Argent, on a bend vert between a rapier bendwise and a rapier bendwise inverted sable a wolf's head erased pairwise contourny between two roses argent.

Rachael Catherine McLellan. Name and device. Gules, three escallops argent each charged with a pellet.
This name combines two English given names with a Scots byname. As there is no weirdness for use of two given names in English, this name only has one weirdness, for combining English and Scots, and so is registerable.

Tormod of Kirk Andreas. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, two triskelions of legs in armor and a fox sejant to sinister counterchanged.

EAST

Ailionora inghean Ronain. Name.

Aine Callaghan. Badge. (Fieldless) A goutte argent charged with a thistle proper.

Alan of Rosley. Name and device. Azure, two rapiers in saltire and on a chief argent three roses proper.

Submitted as *Alan of Roseleah*, *Roseleah* was submitted as a hypothetical variant of the documented location *Rosley* (Ekwall, p. 374 s.n. Rosley). The submitted *Roseleah* combines the Middle English *Rose-* and the Old English *-leah* and so violated RFS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. The LoI stated that the "[s]ubmitter allowed the change to the better-documented form, and would allow changes to a form including 'rose', but no other changes." This statement provides support that the change made at Kingdom was one allowed by the submitter. Therefore, we are registering this name in the form listed on the LoI.

Alida of the East. Holding name and device. Azure fretty, on a pile inverted throughout Or a thistle proper.

Submitted under the name *Alida de Conti*, the submitter's name was returned on the October 2002 LoAR for lack of documentation for *Alida*, which was submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Alida of the East*. As explained in the Cover Letter for the June 2002 LoAR (in the section entitled "From Laurel: Regarding Mundane Given Names Used to Create Holding Names"), use of *Alida* in her holding name does not grandfather this element for use in an SCA name, since no documentation was provided in this submission supporting *Alida* as her legal name.

Amanda of Stonemarche. Device. Purple, a unicorn argent charged with a fleur-de-lys purple.

Please advise the submitter to draw the head of the unicorn so that it does not overlap its neck and chest.

Anders Botman. Device. Vert, an owl displayed ermine and in base an annulet Or.

Aurelia du Coeur Sincère. Device change. Per pale gules and argent, a chalice bendwise Or distilling a goutte argent and a bordure nebully crusilly counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the nebully correctly, so that the ends of the nebully line are wider than the necks.

The submitter does not indicate the disposition of her previous device on the form. As a result, her previous device, *Per pale gules and argent, a goblet bendwise distilling a goutte, all within a bordure nebully counterchanged*, is released.

Baltasar Mondragon. Name and device. Sable, a pall inverted gules fimbriated between three estoiles argent.

Baltasar Mondragon. Alternate name Waki Souichirou Munenaga.

Caitrina Gordon. Name and device. Vert, on a fess between two pairs of rapiers in saltire Or a domestic cat couchant sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the rapiers more boldly.

Caranwyn Silveroak. Name and device. Argent, on a bend between two crosses of Jerusalem each with its center cross a cross crosslet azure an oak sprig fruited argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 16th C Welsh. Lacking evidence that either element of this name was used in Welsh in that time period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture.

The charges around the bend are not standard crosses of Jerusalem. Standard crosses of Jerusalem consist of a cross potent between four smaller crosses coupé. In these crosses, the center cross is crosslet, not potent. While we are not aware of any standard variants of the cross of Jerusalem in period, it is relatively standard SCA practice to vary the treatment of the end of a simple type of cross (such as a Celtic cross fleury). A cross of Jerusalem is not a simple type of cross, but the variant shown here is visually straightforward and recognizable. Therefore, this variant of a cross of Jerusalem is one step from period practice (a "weirdness"). Armory using only one "weirdness" is stylistically acceptable.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Order name Order of the White Hare.

Constance of Whitebirch. Name.

Submitted as *Constance of White Birch*, all of the period examples found of placenames that combine *White* with a type of tree show the placename as a single word. Therefore, we have changed the location in the submitted byname to *Whitebirch* to follow documented period patterns in order to register this name.

Einarr sælingr. Device. Quarterly argent and sable, a bend gules between two mullets of four points elongated to base argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend wider.

Flann Ua Cuill. Device. Or, an owl gules.

Nice device!

Gerrard Sanglier. Name.

Gilbert the Short. Name and device. Gules, two chevronels and a bordure Or.

Nice device!

Iron Bog, Shire of. Device change. Per chevron inverted argent and sable, a plant of three cattails slipped and leaved within a laurel wreath counterchanged.

Their previous device, *Per chevron inverted argent and sable, in pale a plant of three cattails slipped and leaved and a laurel wreath counterchanged*, is released.

Isabel of Rosley. Name.

Submitted as *Isabel of Roseleah*, *Roseleah* was submitted as a hypothetical variant of the documented location *Rosley* (Ekwall, p. 374 s.n. Rosley). The submitted *Roseleah* combines the Middle English *Rose-* and the Old English *-leah* and so violated RFS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. The LoI stated that the "[s]ubmitter allowed the change to the better-documented form, and would allow changes to a form including 'rose', but no other changes." This statement provides support that the change made at Kingdom was one allowed by the submitter. Therefore, we are registering this name in the form listed on the LoI.

Julien Lapointe. Device. Gules, three lower case Greek letters pi within a bordure embattled Or.

Koga Yoshitsune. Device. Gules, three delfs conjoined in pall and an orle argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the orle thicker.

Mirabel Belchere. Name change from Fionnghuala ni Chiaráin and device. Per bend sinister Or and azure, two wyverns counterchanged.

Her previous name, *Fionnghuala ni Chiaráin*, is released.

Nice device!

Olrik van Lubbeke. Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, two anchors Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bend sinister line of division so it issues exactly from the sinister chief corner of the shield, rather than slightly beneath it.

Patrick de Brues. Name.

Rainillt Leia de Bello Marisco. Name and device. Vert, two coney's combattant argent.

Rheinwlydd verch Gwasdewi Goch. Name and device. Lozengy Or and vert, a pale wavy purple.

Sabine Kerbriant de Lanvaux. Name.

Serena di Tommaso. Device. Argent, a fret within a bordure azure.

Nice device!

Please advise the submitter to draw the fret with wider lathes, to draw the bordure wider, and to draw the mascle portion of the fret larger.

Sorcha of Ar n-Eilean-ne. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly argent and gules, a dragonfly counterchanged and on a chief sable three boars heads erased argent.

Submitted under the name *Sorcha Deismireach inghean Mhurchudha*.

Timothy Fletcher. Name and device. Or, a battle axe bendwise sinister sustained by a cubit arm sable and on a chief vert three bells Or.
Good name!

MERIDIES

Günther von Weißensee. Name and device. Counter-ermine, two Greek sphinxes rampant regardant addorsed their tails entwined in a Bourchier knot with the dexter maintaining a sword and the sinister maintaining a quill pen all within a bordure embattled Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements on the bordure so that the height of the embattlements matches their width. Please also advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

Juliane de Vivonne. Name and device. Argent, a fleur-de-lys azure within a bordure quarterly sable and azure.

Lucien d'Artois. Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and sable, a cross clechy within a bordure counterchanged.
Good name!

Morgan Archer. Name (see PENDS for device).

MIDDLE

Aidan Mac Dhubhghaill. Name and device. Or, a hand sable and in chief three Latin crosses azure.

Listed on the LoI as *Aidan Mac Dowell*, this name was submitted as *Aidan MacDhughail* and changed at Kingdom to a fully Anglicized Irish form, as the submitter requested authenticity for Anglicized Irish or Gaelic. Further information provided by the submitter has clarified that he specifically wishes a form of *MacDougal* rather than *Mac Dowell* as he wants to indicate a specific family.

In modern family names, spellings have standardized so that a spelling used by one family is not used by another family, even though both family names derive from the same root name. Such seems to be the case with *MacDougal* and *Mac Dowell*. Both names derive from *Mac Dubhghaill*, which means 'son of *Dubhghall*'. While the use of a particular spelling of a name to indicate one family rather than another of the same name is common today, that was not the case in Anglicized Irish in period.

Regarding the submitted byname *MacDhughail*, the Gaelic language went through changes around 1700 which often included dropping letters that were no longer pronounced. *MacDhughail* is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form. The Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of this name is *Mac Dhubhghaill*. Both of these forms have some of their consonants lenited (shown by the *h* following the lenited letters). Lenition causes a softening in pronunciation. As a result, both the Modern Gaelic *MacDhughail* and the Early Modern Gaelic *Mac Dhubhghaill* are pronounced approximately "mak-OO-ahl".

For the most part, period Anglicized Irish forms of names use English spelling conventions of the time to represent the sound of Gaelic names. This trend can be seen in Woulfe (p. 353 s.n. Mac Dhubhghaill), which dates the Anglicized Irish forms *M'Cowgall*, *M'Cougald*, *M'Cowyle*, *M'Coel*, *M'Cual*, *M'Coole*, *M'Cole*, and *M'Coyle* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. These forms correspond to the pronunciation "mak-OO-ahl". On the same page, Woulfe lists a header for the name *Mac Dubhghaill*. Because the *D* is not lenited in the name *Mac Dubhghaill*, Anglicized Irish forms dated to temp. Elizabeth I-James I in this entry (*M'Doole*, *M'Doell*, and *M'Doile*) show the *D* sound in their forms.

As the submitter desires his name to indicate a particular family, we are only making the minimal changes necessary to register this name. In this case, that means changing the Modern Gaelic *MacDhughail* (which is solely a post-period form and so is not registerable) to the closest period equivalent, which is the Early Modern Gaelic *Mac Dhubhghaill*.

Alfred Brekewall. Name and device. Per fess argent and azure, a hammer inverted gules and a castle Or.

Anne Geoffreys of Warwick. Badge. (Fieldless) Three natural tiger's jambs conjoined in triskelion argent marked sable each sustaining a harp reversed azure.

Bárekr silfri. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Bárekr inn silfri*, this name was submitted as *Bárekr Silfri*. The byname was modified at Kingdom to lowercase the byname to match documented usage and to add the article *inn*, which Kingdom believed was the normal format for descriptive bynames. In this case, Geirr Bassi (p. 19) shows that the byname *silfri* appears without an article. Therefore, we have removed the article that was added to this byname.

Donald Deyell. Name.

Elena inghean Rónáin. Device. Per fess engrailed argent and sable, in chief three cherries gules slipped, conjoined at the slips and leaved vert.

Henry Best. Badge. (Fieldless) Two jester's baubles in saltire Or each vested azure and gules.

Kimotsuki Takeo. Name.

Submitted as *Kimotsuki Yorimoto Takeo*, both *Yorimoto* and *Takeo* were documented as nanori. No documentation was presented and none was found to support the use of two nanori in a Japanese name in period. As the submitter allows any changes, we have dropped the second nanori in order to register this name.

Nonna the Midwife. Device. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a trident bendwise sinister argent between two carp naiant tergiant in annulo Or.

We are not aware of period heraldry using fish tergiant. However, period heraldry uses fish in a wide variety of orientations and arrangements. These fish tergiant maintain their identifiability as fish. The tergiant posture is thus one step from period practice ("a weirdness"), but since this submission only contains one "weirdness", it is stylistically acceptable.

Nonna the Midwife and Hroar Njalsson. Joint badge. Or, a pitcher reversed vert and a bordure gules.

Onóra Refsdóttir. Name.

Sarra Bossard. Device change. Per pale Or and vert all fretty counterchanged, a rabbit sejant erect contourny sable.

Her previous device, *Argent, a coney couchant sable, on a chief vert three goblets Or*, is released.

Stonecroft, Shire of. Branch name.

Yamina bint Habib. Name and device. Or, six crescents two, two, and two gules.

Nice Spanish armory, which goes well with the Andalusian name!

OUTLANDS

Avalon Dubois. Name.

Avalon is her legal given name. A question arose whether the given name *Avalon* is excessively obtrusively modern, and so not registerable, even under the Legal Name Allowance. *Avallon* is a period location in France. A reference to this location appears in the name *Guillaume, d'Avalon* found in Hercule Geraud, *Paris sous Philippe-le-Bel: d'après des documents originaux et notamment d'après un manuscrit contenant Le Rôle de la taille imposée sur les habitants de Paris en 1292* (p. 63, column 1). Therefore, *Avalon* is a period placename being used as a modern given name, putting it into the same category as names such as *Lorraine*, *Brittany*, *Wesley*, and *Ashley*. As it is not excessively obtrusively modern on the same level as the example of *Moon Unit*, it is registerable.

Gonter van Kortrike and Regana van Kortrijk. Joint badge. Vert, a fleur-de-lys argent and a bordure embattled Or.

Katrine van Deventer. Name.

Leifr Vagnsson. Name.

Submitted as *Leif Vagnsson*, the submitter requested authenticity for Norse. The LoI stated that "Both elements are documented from Geirr Bassi. 'Leif' from 'Leifr', page 13. [...]" Geirr Bassi, as stated in the LoI, lists *Leifr*, not *Leif*. We have changed the given name to the documented *Leifr* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Margarete de Colechon. Name.

Submitted as *Margarete Colquhoun*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 13th C and allowed minor changes. The submitted form of this name is appropriate for 16th C Scots. Black (s.n. Colquhoun) dates *Robert de Colechon* to 1259. Black (s.n. Porter) dates *Margareta* to 1261 and (s.n. Rutherford) dates *Margarete la fille Nicol de Rotherforde* to 1296. Based on these examples, we have changed this name to a form appropriate for the 13th C as requested by the submitter.

Rothin in flamska. Device. Or, a lily gules.

Nice device!

Ryan de Caergybi. Name and device. Per pale argent and gules, a griffin between six feathers in annulo counterchanged.

Submitted as *Ryan De Caergybi*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C English and allowed minor changes.

There was some question regarding the registerability of the name *Ryan*. Both *Ryan* and *Rian* are plausible Anglicized Irish forms of the Gaelic masculine given name *Rián*, which was the name of a saint (per Ó Corráin & Maguire, p. 155 s.n. Rián). Therefore, *Ryan* and *Rian* are registerable as Anglicized Irish forms of this saint's name under the guidelines for registerability of saints' names (see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR for details).

The byname was submitted as *De Caergybi*. However, the submitted documentation supports *de Caergybi*. We have made this correction.

There was some question whether the combination of Anglicized Irish and Welsh is registerable. Anglicized Irish, like Scots, is structurally similar to English. Therefore, as with Scots and Welsh (Anton Cwith, LoAR of August 2001, Ansteorra's acceptances), combining Anglicized Irish and Welsh in a name is registerable, though a weirdness. Mixed Gaelic/Welsh names remain unregisterable.

WEST

Gwyneth Rhiannon of the Sea. Device. Argent, on a cartouche purpure a dragonfly argent.

Joseph the Good. Device reblazon. Gules, a Japanese dragon passant Or.

His previous blazon, *Gules, a Japanese dragon volant Or*, did not clearly indicate the posture of the charge. The dragon is much more stocky than the usual sinuous and undulating Oriental dragon, and is clearly in a passant posture.

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

Bran mac Conchobair. Device. Argent, a bend sinister azure between two ravens sable.

Conflict with Malleta MacKessock, *Argent, a bend sinister azure between a rose sable barbed and seeded proper and a natural panther rampant to sinister sable.* There is a CD for changing the type of the secondary charges. There is no additional CD for changing the charge posture.

The November 2002 LoAR stated: "There is not a meaningful posture comparison either between birds and cats (per the charges in chief) or between birds and insects (per the charges in base)." A similar analysis holds when comparing Bran's armory with Malleta's: there is not a meaningful posture comparison between birds and cats, or between birds and roses.

The November 2002 ruling continued, stating:

We do allow meaningful posture difference between groups of unlike charges if both groups can be said, for example, to have a meaningful addorsed posture versus a respectant posture, but that is not possible in this armorial comparison.

Note that the November 2002 precedent ended in a fashion that was unclear at best. Here is a clarification of that ruling:

We do allow meaningful posture difference between groups of charges which would otherwise not have comparable postures when the following conditions apply:

- both groups consist of charges which have the ability to be addorsed or respectant
- one group is addorsed or respectant (both charges face in opposite directions) and the other group is not (both charges face in the same direction)

So, while it is not possible to compare the posture of a bird and a cat, it is possible to compare the posture of two cats rampant addorsed versus two doves close, and see that the cats are facing in opposite directions and the doves are facing in the same direction. This ruling affirms a ruling in the LoAR of September 2000:

[*Purpure, a bend sinister between two falcons rising wings addorsed Or*] This is clear of ... *Purpure, a bend sinister between two glaive heads addorsed Or*; there is a CD for the type of secondaries, as well as a CD for orientation. (This CD is granted because both charges have the ability to be addorsed, and the falcons are not.)

Cassandra Catharne. Device. Sable, on a fess rayonny argent, a python displayed head to chief azure.

The tertiary charge was originally blazoned as a *dragon migrant to chief*. However, the charge has no visible legs so clearly cannot be a dragon. We have reblazoned it to a python as this more closely resembles a bat-winged snake than a dragon. However, the College felt strongly that the charge was not identifiable as drawn. The wings are clearly drawn but the body and head of the python are too small and slight to clearly identify.

Desiree de Colecestra. Device. Per fess wavy argent and azure, two caravels counterchanged.

Conflict with Feliciano Grimaldi, *Per pale azure and argent, in fess a ship reversed and a ship both under sail counterchanged.* There is one CD for changing the field. There is no difference for changing the type of the ship per the LoAR of April 2000: "By long standing precedent, there is not a CD between two types of ship ..." There is no difference given for the change of posture due to reversing one of the ships per the LoAR of February 2000: "... there is a CD for the field, but by long standing precedent nothing for reversing a ship."

There is also no difference for changing the arrangement of the charges. The charges may not lie on a portion of the field with which they have no contrast. Desiree's charges could not be arranged like Feliciano's (with the argent charge in the center of the dexter portion of the field and the azure charge in the center of the sinister portion of the field) on a per fess wavy argent and azure field, because each charge would have no contrast with half of the field on which it lies. The charges must change their arrangement. Because this change in arrangement is "caused by other changes to the design" (namely, the changes to the field) it is not worth difference per RfS X.4.g for arrangement changes. (This is often known as a "forced" arrangement change or "forced" position change.) See the LoAR of February 2003 for another ruling which discusses the issue of "forced" arrangement and position changes in counterchanged armory in more detail.

Druim Doineann, Shire of. Device. Per chevron throughout sable and vert, the line of division "fimbriated", three laurel wreaths argent.

This device has identifiability problems. Because the three laurel wreaths are of the same type and size, and because heraldic designs of the form *Per chevron [A] and [B], three [X]* are overwhelmingly more common in period than designs of the form *[A], on a pile inverted [B] between two [X] an [X]*, the overwhelming visual impression of this emblazon is of armory following the *Per chevron [A] and [B], three [X]* design. However, the thin white line in the middle of the field is not compatible with a per chevron field interpretation. It is much too thin to be a chevron between the laurel wreaths. It is too thick to be considered simply an argent detail line dividing the field. It cannot be fimbriation, because only charges may be fimbriated, not field divisions. As a result of the identifiability issues, this must be returned per RfS VII.7.a, which states in pertinent part, "Any charge, line of partition, or field treatment used in Society armory must be identifiable, in and of itself, without labels or excessive explanation."

ANSTEORRA

William of Welewen. Name change from William of Loch Solleir.

This name conflicts with *William Welwyn* (registered in July 2001). As Sommelier notes, "the 'of' does not contribute to difference and Welewen is an alternate spelling of Welwyn".

ARTEMISIA

Aletheia Isidora of Philae. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Bræs Hæt Herald.

The registration of this item by Artemisia is returned in this LoAR.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Bræs Hæt Herald and transfer to Aletheia Isidora of Philae.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *Bræs Hæt Herald* follows a pattern of period heraldic titles as required by RfS III.2.b.iii. Evidence was found for heraldic titles using the pattern [color] [charge] as noted by Electrum:

While I can cite numerous examples of colour + charge (Bluemantle, Eagle Vert, Rouge Dragon, Rouge Croix, Blanc Sanglier), I was only able to find two examples where the title was not clearly <colour> + <charge> as opposed to <material> + <charge> Leon d'Or Pursuivant (1446) and Toison d'Or King of Arms. Toison d'Or does not help, as that is derived from the Order of Chivalry, rather than the other way around. Leaving Leon d'Or. Neither Wagner and London, "Heralds of the Nobility" nor Walter, *The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street* suggest that this title is derived from a Lion Or, noting that Dudley, to whom the herald was attached in 1446 used as his arms Or a lion queue forche vert.

These examples support the construction [color] [charge], including *Golden* as a color, but do not support the construction [any general metal] [charge]. Lacking such evidence, this title is not registerable.

Additionally, the phrase *Bræs Hæt* is not grammatically correct. *Bræs* 'brass' is a noun form in Old English. The corresponding adjectival form is *Bræsen*.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Glorious Gryphon.

No documentation was presented and none was found that the combination *Glorious* + [a heraldic beast or charge] follows a pattern used in period order names. In the example of *Glorious St. Mary*, dated to 1261 in Meradudd Cethin's article "Project Ordensnamen OR What do you mean that the Anceint[sic] and Venerable Order of the Most Holy and Righteous Wombat's Toenail isn't period?" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>), *Glorious* is used to describe Mary, the mother of Jesus. As noted by Metron Ariston:

[T]he adjective here is purely religious and one used even in modern Spanish and Italian to describe the Virgin. It is fairly technical, being more or less equivalent to "in glory" which in Catholic terminology refers to the state of being in the presence of God.

Lacking evidence that *Glorious* [a heraldic beast or charge] is a plausible pattern for an order name in period, this name is not registerable.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Award name Order of the Gryphons Pride.

Pride was documented from the OED using several definitions: "Magnificence, splendour; pomp, ostentation, display", "Exalted or proud position or estate", and "A group of lions forming a social unit". Therefore, the submitted order name would mean 'Order of the Gryphon's Splendour/Display', 'Order of the Gryphon's Exalted Position', or 'Order of the Gryphon's [group of lions]'. No evidence was presented and none was found that any of these meanings follow a period pattern of order or award names as required by RfS III.2.b.i. The meaning 'Order of the Gryphon's [group of lions]' comes closest to period examples. However, while examples have been found of period order names that refer to groups of people (*Knights, Militia, Preachers*, et cetera), none have yet been found referring to groups of animals. Lacking evidence that *Order of the Gryphons Pride* follows a period pattern of order or award names, it is not registerable.

ATENVELDT

Catherine Diana de Chambéry. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of four points elongated to base quarterly argent and azure.

Conflict with Gerhard Helmbrecht von Offenbach, (*Fieldless*) *A compass star quarterly argent and azure*, registered in January 2003. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference between a mullet of four points and a compass star per the LoAR of January 2001: "As neither a compass star nor a mullet of four points are period charges, and they differ only by the addition of the lesser points, there is not a CD between a mullet of four points and a compass star." There is also no difference for the slight artistic variant in elongating the bottom point of a mullet.

Note that this armory is eligible for the letter of permission to conflict against the badge of Eleanor Leonard, (*Tinctureless*) *A mullet of four points distilling a goutte*, described in the cover letter of the January 2002 LoAR. It is eligible because the mullet is divided into more than one tincture.

Ian Cradoc. Device change. Per fess azure and sable, three decrescents Or and a turnpike argent.

The turnpike, or turnstyle, in this submission would be the defining registration of this charge in SCA heraldry. Defining instances of charges require slightly higher standards of documentation than registrations of previously registered charges. This policy has been upheld consistently for over ten years but one of the clearest statements of the policy is in the LoAR of August 1995:

A registration of this submission would apparently be the first, and therefore defining, instance of such a charge. Especially in the case of charges not registered previously, the College requires documentation that the charge (a) has been used in period armory or (b) is compatible with similar charges in period armory, and (c) has a standardized depiction which would make reproducibility [sic] from the blazon possible. We need such documentation here.

This submission was accompanied by a single piece of documentation from Parker's *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry*. This book does not clearly date the charge as having been used in period armory. The only date provided in Parker is associated with the crest of Skipworth, but appears to be the date of the founding of the baronetcy rather than the date of the crest. We consulted Fairbairn's *Crests*, but that volume did not help resolve the date of that particular crest. No evidence was presented by the submitting kingdom, and none was found by the College or Laurel staff, for use of a turnpike in period heraldry.

If a turnpike is a period artifact, it would probably be "compatible with similar charges in period armory" such as portcullises and doors. However, no evidence was presented describing a period turnpike. Nor was documentation presented showing that a turnpike "has a standardized depiction which would make reproducibility [sic] from the blazon possible." The submission must therefore be returned until such time as the turnpike may be documented appropriately for a defining instance of the charge.

Jens Sveinsson. Device. Argent, a merman proper crined sable maintaining in his sinister hand an open book argent fimbriated gules all within a bordure engrailed vert semy of escallops argent.

The engraillings on the bordure are too numerous and too shallow for easy identifiability: this could just as easily appear to be indented from any distance. This must be returned per RfS VIII.3, which states in part, "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size."

In addition, the maintained book may not be fimbriated. RfS VIII.3 states, in part, "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." An open book is not a simple geometric charge and it is not

in the center of the field in this device. Note that the book was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as an *open book argent bound gules*, but that blazon would not necessarily recreate the fact that the binding fimbriates the book around all of its edges.

The escallops on the bordure would be more identifiable if they were larger and if there were fewer of them.

Tearlach McIntosh. Name.

This name conflicts with *Charles Macintosh* (1766-1843), the Scottish chemist and inventor who invented waterproofed fabric and who has his own entry in the online version of the 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica. It is from his name that a raincoat is often called a "macintosh" throughout much of the English-speaking world. The names *Tearlach* (which is pronounced approximately "TCHAHHR-l@", where @ represents a schwa sound) and *Charles* have been equated over time due to their similarity in sound. It is this similarity in sound which is the cause for this conflict.

Sommelier notes:

Black (sn *Tearlach*, p. 764) notes "Teàrlach is the Gaelic name with which Charles has been equated. There is no co[nn]ection between the two names, it being simply a case of adopting a name like or nearly like in sound to the Gaelic." Black also notes "In Irish as a forename it has been Anglicized Turlough and Terence (!)."

Black (p. 465 s.n. MacCarlich) shows that the association of these names and so similarity in their pronunciation, dates to period in Scots (a language closely related to English), when he states that "Tarlocht M'Ene V'Carlych, a witness in 1573, appears again in the same year as Charles M'Ane V'Tarlych and as Therlycht M'Ain W'Therlycht". Therefore, because of the similarity in sound between the names *Charles* and *Tearlach*, these names conflict.

The College noted other information regarding the given name *Tearlach* that the submitter may wish to consider when resubmitting this name.

Tearlach is a Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) form of this name. Lacking evidence that it was used in Gaelic in period, it is not registerable. The Middle Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Tairdelbach*. The Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of this name is *Toirdhealbhach*.

This name appears in Scots (as noted in Black, p. 465 s.n. MacCarlich, cited above) as *Tarlocht* and *Therlycht* in 1573.

Anglicized Irish forms of this name are found in indentures listed in footnotes in John O'Donovan, ed., *Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters*, vol. 5. These indentures date the given name forms *Tirlagh* to 1578 (pp. 1710-1712), *Tirlogh* and *Tirloghe* to 1576 (pp. 1690-1691), *Tirrelage* to 1570 (pp. 1651-1652), and *Tirreloghe* to 1570 (pp. 1649-1650).

ATLANTIA

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Order name Award of the Bright Leaf.

The registration of *Bright Leaf Herald* (registered in April 1985 to Atlantia) does not grandfather *Bright Leaf* for use in an order name. While we have evidence of heraldic titles being taken from order names, no evidence has yet been found of order names being derived from heraldic titles. Therefore, this name must be supported by documentation showing that *Bright Leaf* is plausible as an order name in period. To address this issue, Atlantia provided the following information from Kwellend-Njal:

Fortunately 'bright' fits this mold, as far back as the 11th century. The OED offers, for definition 6:

6. Illustrious, glorious, splendid. (Lat. *clarus*) with examples dated to 1000, 1340, 1548 and 1593 (just listing the period examples.)

Therefore bright, while it has no period exemplars as an adjective in an order name, does have meaning and use in period consistent with other period adjectives used in Order names.

For leaf, definition 6 again is a relevant period usage 'a representation of a leaf; an ornament in the shape of a leaf', dated to as early as 1459. This is not, however, the most striking definition. Number 7 wins that prize, with:

"One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon." With citations from 900 to 1595 just to use the period ones.

So, in the sense of a splendid or glorious representation of a leaf used as the orders badge (a period way of naming orders, see Cameo, Banda, Garter...) or as an allusion to the glorious or illustrious words and works of our artisans (scientists were usually artists!) it would seem to be appropriate.

However, as noted in another return in this LoAR (*Artemisia, Kingdom of; Order of the Glorious Gryphon*), we only have support for *Glorious* as an adjective describing Mary, the mother of Jesus, in an order name. Lacking evidence that a word meaning 'illustrious, glorious, splendid' would plausibly be used in an order name in period to describe a leaf or a piece of paper, *Bright* is not registerable in an order name.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Jade Dragon Herald.

The LoI stated that "This is a Heraldic title created from an Order named for the Jade Dragon token given to it's [*sic*] recipients." However, Atlantia does not have an order named "Order of the Jade Dragon" registered. Therefore, *Jade Dragon* is not grandfathered to them for use in a heraldic title and must be documented. Kraken notes:

The OED dates the first occurrence of *jade* with this meaning **in English** to 1727, well out of even our grey area. All earlier citations use Spanish or French, and they only go back to 1595 (1569 if you count the all-Spanish passage). Its use as an adjective is dated to 1865.

Lacking evidence that *Jade* would have been used as an adjective to describe an item in period, it is not registerable.

Heinrich von Melk. Device. Azure, an eagle Or and a chief embattled erminois.

Conflict with Napoleon I (important non-SCA arms), *Azure, an eagle displayed contourny grasping in both claws a thunderbolt Or*, with a single CD for adding the chief. The thunderbolt is a maintained charge so removing it does not grant a CD. Turning the eagle's head is also not worth a CD.

We have removed the explicit *armed sable* from the blazon; this is too small a detail to mention on an eagle, and is invisible from any distance.

Please advise the submitter not to use such a modern stylization of the eagle.

Karl von Lindenheim. Device. Argent, a linden tree eradicated proper within a bordure purple.

Conflict with O'Connor Don (important non-SCA arms), *Argent, a tree eradicated vert*. There is one CD for adding the bordure. The SCA has consistently not given difference for the tincture change between a tree vert and a tree proper (vert with a brown trunk). There is no type difference between a linden tree and a default round-shaped tree, as a linden tree has roughly the same shape as an oak tree, which is the model for the default heraldic tree.

One commenter asked if the charge in this device should have been blazoned as a *crequier*. The charge drawn in this submission is a linden tree, not a crequier. The SCA considers trees and crequiers to be distinct charges, and worth difference from each other:

The *créquier* is sufficiently different from any other kind of tree to be considered a different charge, and its stylization is more than consistent enough for it to be unlikely to be mistaken for any other kind of tree. (Not to mention the fact that we regularly give a CD between radically different types of trees; for example, fir trees and oak trees.) All things considered, I have no problem granting at least a CD for a *créquier* versus any other tree. (LoAR January 1996)

In this submission, the linden tree is drawn so that the leaves are only at the ends of each twig (one leaf per twig end, multiple twigs per tree branch). This is not an uncommon way of drawing an early period heraldic tree. The charge's proportions clearly show that it is a tree, not a crequier. The branches and leaves are at the top of the charge, the thick trunk is all that shows in the center of the charge, and the substantial root structure is at the bottom of the charge.

A crequier is also drawn with linden leaves, but the resemblance to a tree generally ends there. The classic crequier is as depicted on plate XXIX of Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign*, in the heraldic atlas at <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/glossary/pics/380.jpg>, and as found in the 14th C Armorial Bellenville and Gelre. It has a distinct, candelabra-like form: it has a thin center stem and a small number of horizontal or slightly rising branches, distributed evenly throughout the charge. Each branch proceeds, without any further branching into twigs, to end in one single, very large, linden leaf.

Note that there do exist some more tree-like depictions of a crequier, as shown on p. 344 of Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign*, but even those depictions have the branches issuing throughout the majority of the height of the charge. It is not clear whether the charge on p. 344 of Woodward, which has multiple twigs per branch, would be blazoned by the SCA as a crequier, or as a tree, due to the SCA's need to preserve the distinction between different charge types.

Séamus mac Inneirghe. Household name House Green Rose and badge. (Fieldless) On a rose vert a sail-hilted main gauche argent.

This name is too evocative of the *Order of the Rose* to be registered. Precedent states:

[House Whitrose] Per VI. 4. Other Presumptuous Names - Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered.

Such items include the peerage orders of the Society and such well-known items outside the Society as the *Order of the Garter*. The *House of the Rose and Laurel* does not conflict with the *Order of the Rose* or the *Order of the Laurel*, but it is too evocative of both to be registered. Similarly, the *Award of the Blue Garter* is too evocative of the *Order of the Garter*, whose badge is a blue garter.

This is too close to the Society Peerage order, *Order of the Rose*, to be registered. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR April 1998, p. 22)

House Green Rose and *House Whitrose* have the same level of difference from the *Order of the Rose*. Therefore, *House Green Rose* is too evocative of *Order of the Rose* to be registered.

Additionally, no forms were received for the household name submission.

The *sail-hilted main gauche* in this submission would be the defining registration of this charge in SCA heraldry. Defining instances of charges require slightly higher standards of documentation than registrations of previously registered charges. This policy has been upheld consistently for over 10 years but one of the clearest statements of the policy is in the LoAR of August 1995:

A registration of this submission would apparently be the first, and therefore defining, instance of such a charge. Especially in the case of charges not registered previously, the College requires documentation that the charge (a) has been used in period armory or (b) is compatible with similar charges in period armory, and (c) has a standardized depiction which would make reproducibility [sic] from the blazon possible. We need such documentation here.

The *sail-hilted main gauche* was not documented with the submission. Since the *sail-hilted main gauche* is a weapon, it would be "compatible with similar charges in period armory", as a wide variety of period weapons are found in period armory. However, the College was not able to find evidence that the charge has either "been used in period armory" or "has a standardized depiction which would make reproducibility [sic] from the blazon possible." The earliest mention of a *sail-hilted main gauche* that the College could find was in 1635, which is in our pre-1650 "grey area". However, the College could not find an illustration showing that even a "grey area" *sail-hilted main gauche* would be drawn in a standardized form, or that this depiction matches such a form.

The College felt that this charge was not recognizable as any variant of a dagger, and felt that it more closely resembled a drop spindle. We thus were not able to reblazon this as a dagger, which would be a more generic form of the weapon.

Because the submission has not been documented suitably for a defining instance of a charge, and because we cannot provide a blazon which will correctly re-create this emblazon, we cannot register this submission.

Soffya Appollonia Tudja. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Hungarian and allowed minor changes. No documentation was presented and none was found to support the use of two given names in Hungarian. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable. As the submitter only allowed minor changes, we were unable to drop one of the given name elements in order to register this name.

No documentation was provided to support *Tudja* as a period name in Hungarian. The submitter provided a copy of her birth certificate which lists *Tuger* as her surname. As the Legal Name Allowance only allows registration of the actual form of the legal name element, this documentation would allow registration of *Tuger* under the Legal Name Allowance, but would not support registration of *Tudja*.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Soffya of Stierbach*.

Ysolt de la Mere. Device. Per chevron ermine and sable, on a chevron gules fimbriated three fleurs-de-lis Or.

The fimbriation on the top half of the chevron is effectively invisible, since it is a very thin Or line against an ermine field. This has inadequate contrast per RFS VIII.2. Note that so far no evidence has been presented where, in period armory, the fimbriation failed to have good contrast with both the charge being fimbriated and the field on which the charge lies.

Please advise the submitter that the gules chevron has adequate contrast with the per chevron ermine and sable field without any fimbriation.

CAID

None.

DRACHENWALD

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Badge for the Order of the Dragon's Steel. Or, three pine trees in fess eradicated gules overall a dragon passant coward sable and on a chief gules a rapier argent.

The College of Arms felt strongly that the particular depiction of this overall dragon obscured the identity of the underlying trees to an unacceptable degree. After looking at previous Drachenwald registrations, it appears that none of the previous registrations had this high a degree of overlap between the trees and the dragon. Because this particular emblazon's design is not grandfathered to the submitters, and because the trees are not identifiable as drawn, this must be returned under RfS VIII.3.

Solveig Gyðja Christiansdottir. Name.

The submitter allowed no changes. Therefore, we were unable to put the byname *Gyðja* into lowercase to match the submitted documentation and to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

Further, there was some question whether the byname *gyðja* was presumptuous. Geirr Bassi gives the meaning of this byname as 'priestess'. However, Metron Ariston noted that:

The doubts about the usage might be enhanced (and possibly raise an issue of presumption) since Zoega's *Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic* (p. 176) shows its primary meaning as "goddess" with "priestess" only secondary.

At this time, we are declining to rule whether use of *gyðja* is presumptuous. Any resubmission of this name that includes the element *gyðja* should address this issue.

EALDORMERE

None.

EAST

Catheryne Greene. Name.

This name conflicts with *Kate the Green* (registered in July 1998). *Kate* is a diminutive of *Catherine*, and the bynames *Greene* and *the Green* are equivalent.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) A barbute argent.

Conflict with a badge of the Barony of Wastekeep, *Azure, a great helm, pendant therefrom a chain crescentwise argent, the helm pierced through the eyeslot by an arrow fesswise reversed Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. The chain and arrow through the helmet are equivalent to maintained charges, and their deletion is not worth difference.

We have reblazoned the helmet from a *jousting helm* to a *barbute* to better match the information we have from dictionaries of arms and armor.

Hans von Bern. Name.

This name conflicts with *Johannes von Bern* (registered in March 1988). RfS V.1.a.(i) states that "[i]rrespective of differences in sound and appearance, a given name is not significantly different from any of its diminutives when they are used as given names." As *Hans* is a diminutive of *Johannes*, these names conflict.

Laoghaire of the Valley. Device. Purpure, on a pale argent three oak leaves vert.

Conflict with Alison Bonaventure, *Purpure, on a pale inverted argent, three shamrocks vert*. There is one CD for removing the complex line of partition from the pale. There is no difference under RfS X.4.j.ii for changing the type only of tertiary charges, since the type change is not substantial, just significant, per the following precedent:

[Returning *Sable, on a chevron between three horses rampant argent, three oak leaves vert*.] Conflict with ... *Sable, on a chevron argent, three trefoils slipped vert*. There is a CD for the addition of the secondaries, but the consensus among the commenters was that there was not the substantial difference required by X.4.j.ii. to grant the necessary second for the change to type of the tertiaries. (LoAR 5/94, p.18)

Rhiannon Bassett. Device change. Argent, a cat sejant sinister forepaw raised sable gorged of a coronet Or and on a chief embattled vert two crescents argent.

The charges on the chief are much too shallow to be identifiable as crescents. They are thus not acceptable by RfS VII.7.a. The crescents in her current device, *Argent, a cat sejant, dexter paw raised sable, on a chief embattled vert two crescents argent*, are correctly drawn crescents, so the improper depiction of the crescents in this submission is not grandfathered to the submitter.

Sarra Fina MacDonald. Badge. Quarterly argent and azure, four lozenges counterchanged.

Conflict with Warner Michelson, *Quarterly wavy argent and azure, four lozenges counterchanged*. There is only one CD for changing the line of partition of the field from wavy to straight.

Sorcha Deismireach inghean Mhurchudha. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Ireland and allowed minor changes. *Deismireach* meaning 'curious' was documented from Malcom MacLennan's *A pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*. However, no documentation was submitted and none was found to support *deismireach* as a period word in Gaelic. Lacking evidence that *Deismireach* is plausible as a descriptive byname in Gaelic in period, it is not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Sorcha of Ar n-Eilean-ne*.

MERIDIES**Ludwig Grün.** Badge for Fahnlein Lindworm. Per pale paly of four Or and sable, and Or, in sinister a dragon gules.

This has the appearance of marshalled armory, impaling the coat *Paly of four Or and sable* and *Or a dragon gules*. RfS XI.3 states, "Armory that *appears* to marshall independent arms is considered presumptuous" (emphasis added). The appearance of marshalling is so strong in this design that it would be considered presumptuous, even if a few examples of armory of this design were found that could clearly be demonstrated not to be marshalled.

The submitter provided documentation showing some pieces of German heraldry that the submitter felt showed analogous heraldic designs without the implication of marshalling. However, three of the six pieces of armory in the documentation used bars on the upper or lower part of the field, rather than pallets on the dexter or sinister side of the field. Marshalling by impalement (with two coats of arms side by side) is not uncommon in period heraldry, but marshalling by "imfessment" (with one coat of arms over the other) is not common enough for the SCA to consider such a design to give the appearance of marshalling. So the examples using bars are not analogous to this submission, as they do not give an appearance of marshalling by impalement. One of the six examples showed a pale counterchanged in the center of the field (overlying a per pale line of division) between two unlike charges. This design also does not resemble two coats of arms set side by side, and thus does not have a possible appearance of marshalling by impalement.

The final two pieces of armory provided by the submitter are analogous to this submission in their design. However, the documentation did not demonstrate that these German coats were not themselves marshalled arms. Some similarly designed armory in Germany is known to depict marshalled arms. According to Jiri Louda's *European Civic Coats of Arms*, the arms of the city of Leipzig (unchanged since 1470), which have *Or a lion rampant sable* to dexter and *Or, two pallets azure* to sinister, "bear the Lion of Meissen and Landsberg pallets." The arms of the city of Dresden, identical to those of Leipzig except with sable pallets, are described in the same source as follows: "The early 14th century arms show a black lion, the armorial device of Meissen; the black pallets were originally blue Landsberg pallets later altered to the colours of Saxony." These civic arms show that in some cases of German arms with this design, two coats of arms were indeed combined side by side to make the resultant coat.

MIDDLE**Bárekr silfri.** Device. Sable, a paw print and on a chief argent three torteaux.

Conflict with Harald Ulfson, *Sable, a bear's paw print and on a chief wavy argent, a pellet between a decrescent and an increscent sable*. There is one CD for making the chief wavy. There is, however, not a second CD for changing part of the type of the group of tertiary charges and all of the tincture of the group of tertiary charges under RfS X.4.j.i, which states:

Making two or more visually significant changes to the same group of charges placed entirely on other charges is one clear difference.

Changes of type, number, tincture, posture, or independent changes of arrangement may each count as one of the two changes. Generally such changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished. For example, *Sable, two mullets and a fleam argent and on a chief Or three mullets gules* would not have a clear difference from *Sable, two mullets and a fleam argent and on a chief Or a mullet between two lozenges vert*.

OUTLANDS**Hákon refr.** Device. Or, a fox courant to sinister gules and a bordure wavy purpure.

The bordure was blazoned sable on the Letter of Intent and on the forms, but the forms show the bordure to be a slightly brownish purple. We have two alternatives: to pend the submission on the grounds that the bordure is purpure, and ask the College to research it as purpure, or to return the submission on the grounds that the submitter desires a sable bordure and the forms do not provide a sable bordure. We do not have the option of simply registering this with a sable bordure, because the College registers the emblazon and not the blazon, and the bordure in the provided emblazon is clearly not sable.

Because both the forms and the Letter of Intent say that the bordure is sable, and because of the particular and unusual sort of purplish tincture of the bordure, we believe it likely that the problem in the coloration of the bordure was due to color photocopying or printing rather than an intentional color choice. We have thus elected to return this submission for clarification of the submitter's intent.

WEST**Catherine de Gray.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mermaid argent, tailed crined and maintaining in each hand a cross crosslet fitchy sable.

Conflict with Colin of Duntamknackan, (*Tinctureless*) *A merman, bow in dexter and arrow in sinister hand, tail raised to sinister*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. There is no additional difference for tincture given in comparison to a tinctureless badge. There is no difference for the changes to the type of the maintained charges. There is no difference given between a merman and a mermaid: "[a winged merman vs a winged mermaid displayed] In each case there is... nothing for posture (which is identical) or for the minor differences among the types of the winged humanoid sea-monsters" (LoAR January 1996 p.22).

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

Alaric Domhnallach. Device change. Azure, a claymore inverted enfiling a coronet all between three harps Or.

The sword was originally blazoned as *proper* (which would have an argent blade and an Or hilt), but the sword is entirely Or on the emblazon form. This must be pended for further conflict research.

We advise the kingdom to contact the submitter to see if he wanted the sword to be proper, as in his blazon and as in his currently registered device. If so, he should instruct us to withdraw this submission and he should resubmit with a correctly colored emblazon form.

The submitter is a court baron and is entitled to use a coronet.

Should this device be accepted, he will release his current device, *Azure, a claymore inverted proper enfiling of a circlet between three harps Or.*

(This submission was item number 13 on Atlantia's LoI of January 26, 2003.)

MERIDIES

Morgan Archer. Device. Azure, a sea horse Or between in pall three arrows points to center argent.

The sea-horse was not blazoned as *Or* on the letter of intent. This must therefore be pended for further research.

On completion of this pend, the submitter should be advised to draw the sea-horse larger in proportion to the arrows.

(This submission was item number 5 on Meridies's LoI of January 31, 2003.)