

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED

ÆTHELMEARC

Æthelmarc, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Seedling Pursuivant from the Kingdom of the East.

Arabella MacGrath. Device. Quarterly azure and Or, two fleurs-de-lys azure.
Nice device!

Bastiano di Iacopo. Name and device. Vert, a wine amphora and a chief rayonny Or.

Cellach mac Toimín. Name and device. Gules, a crossbow argent within an orle of pheons Or.

Deryk Archer. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a goblet between three pheons counterchanged.

Eleanor Elizabeth Burgar. Device. Per bend azure and gules, on a bend cotised Or four wagon wheels proper.

Franz Belgraunde die Mus. Name change from Franz Belgrand die Mus.

The byname *Belgraunde* is grandfathered to the submitter as it is the registered byname of his father, whose SCA name is *Francois Belgraunde* (registered in December 1995).

His previous name, *Franz Belgrand die Mus*, is released.

Gareth Craig. Name and device. Argent, a badger rampant sable between three standing balances vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Scotland/Wales. Lacking evidence that the name *Gareth* was used in Scotland or Wales in period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired culture.

The badger was originally blazoned as *sable marked argent*, but it is predominantly sable with only a few small argent details. We generally do not blazon a charge as "marked" when the marking details are so small. In addition, we might mistakenly give the impression that large portions of the badger (such as its underside) are argent, which might lead to emblazons that have inadequate contrast with the argent field.

Günther Schwarzrose. Device. Gules, on a pale engrailed argent a rose sable.
Nice device, with a nice cant on the surname!

Gwilym ap Dafydd. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, three suns counterchanged within a bordure sable mulletty argent.

Johann Schülein. Name and device. Gules, on a bend breasted argent three triangles sable.

The triangles were originally blazoned as *palewise inverted*. However, most members of the College perceived these as being in the default *bendwise* posture for charges on a bend. Such bendwise triangles would have one point aligned with the bend and pointing towards dexter chief, which is very visually similar to the design with the triangles *palewise inverted*. We have therefore blazoned the device to match the way that most viewers perceive the armory.

Johann Wulfeken. Name and device. Argent, on a chevron gules between three wolf's heads erased sable three chess rooks argent.

Submitted as *Johann Wülffen*, the submitter requested authenticity for German. Bahlow (s.n. Wulf(f)) dates *Sivert Wulfeken* to 1267. We have changed the byname to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Katerina McGilledoroughe. Device. Vert, a panther sejant head to dexter argent spotted sable within a bordure argent.

Table 3 of the *Glossary of Terms* indicates that the panther (which is to say, the default "English-style" heraldic panther) is guardant by default. As a result we must explicitly state that this panther has its head to dexter. Note that the Continental panther does not have an SCA default posture.

Please note that the discussions of the panther's default posture in the *Pictorial Dictionary* in the SCA have been superseded by the listing in the Glossary, which has been available for some years.

Lochlainn mac Faoláin Bháin. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a chevron between three wolf's heads erased counterchanged.

Submitted as *Lochlainn mac Faoláin Bhain*, Gaelic names are registerable with accents either used or omitted consistently. As there was an accent in the element *Faoláin*, we have added the missing accent to final element of this name.

There was some discussion about whether the element *Bháin* should include lenition, or whether it should not include lenition and take the form *Báin*. The "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 4, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100005D/>), entry M1453.6, lists an example of the byname *Bán* 'white' used as a descriptive byname for a man's father: *Eoghan mac Domhnaill Bháin Ui Raighilligh*. As this example has the descriptive byname lenited, we have registered it in the lenited form *Bháin*.

Lorenz Buttermann. Device. Per saltire indented sable and erminois.

Rhydderich Hael, Barony of the. Order name Order of the Golden Bee (see RETURNS for badge).

Riognach ny Rise. Name and device. Argent, two domestic cats sejant addorsed tails entwined sable between in pale two roses proper.

Submitted as *Riognach ni Rose*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Irish/English" and allowed minor changes. In period, a Gaelic woman's name would have been written entirely in Gaelic or entirely in Anglicized Irish depending upon the language of the record in which her name was recorded.

The byname *ni Rose* was submitted as an Anglicized Irish form of the byname *inghean Roiss*, where *Roiss* was intended to be a genitive form of the Gaelic masculine name *Rosa*. However, *Roiss* is not a genitive form of *Rosa*. Instead, the genitive form of *Rosa* in late period is simply *Rosa*. The "Annals of the Four Masters", vol. 5, (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100005E/>) shows an example of this genitive in entry M1518.2, which lists *Aedh mac Rosa mic Tomais Óicc Még Uidhir* in the year 1518.

For the most part, period Anglicized Irish forms of names use English spelling conventions of the time to represent the sound of Gaelic names. The difficult part of constructing period Anglicized Irish forms of names is determining how the English or

Anglicized Irish spelling conventions of that time would have rendered the sound of a name. In this case, there is an example of *-rosa* in a byname. Woulfe (p. 513 s.n. Ó Dubhrosa) dates the Anglicized Irish form *O Dubrise* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. This example supports *Rise* as a period Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic *Rosa*.

Regarding the use of *ni* in Anglicized Irish, there are some gray-area documents that show examples of this type of construction. John O'Donovan, ed., *Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters*, vol. 6, p. 2446, lists a transcription of the will of *Daniell O'Donovane* dated to 1629. This document mentions *Juane Ny Teige O'Donovane, the daughter of my sonne Teige O'Donovane*. The same page lists a transcription of the will of *Teige O'Donovane* dated to 1639. In this document, *Teige* lists his daughters: *Joane ny Teige, Ellen ny Teige, Eilene ny Teige, Shilie ny Teige, and Honora ny Teige*. These examples support *Ny* [Anglicized Irish form of father's given name] and *ny* [Anglicized Irish form of father's given name] as byname forms for women in Anglicized Irish. Therefore, *Ny Rise* and *ny Rise* are plausible period Anglicized Irish forms of the submitted byname. As the latter is the closer of these to the submitted byname, we have used that form in registering this name in order to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

A fully Gaelic form of this name would be *Rioghach inghean Rosa*. As the submitter only allowed minor changes, we were unable to change this name to a fully Gaelic form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Robert of Worcester. Name and device. Purpure, a bend argent between two crosses coupé Or within a bordure argent.
Good name!

Rose Thorne. Device. Gules, a rabbit sejant contourny regardant and a chief dovetailed argent.

Thomas von Hessen. Name and device. Or, issuant from a chevron inverted gules a demi-bull azure.

Most demi-quadrupeds (including winged demi-quadrupeds, such as demi-griffins) are erect in period armory. *Erect* appears to be the default posture for such charges in the real world. Therefore, *erect* should be the default posture for demi-quadrupeds in the SCA.

Wolfgang Güntherssohn. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, three wolves' teeth issuant from sinister Or.

Submitted as *Wolfgang Güntherssohn*, the byname *Güntherssohn* was submitted as a constructed byname. Brechenmacher lists a number of examples of this type of name, including: (s.n. Sohn) *Henrich Adrians Sohn* dated to 1580, (s.n. Jakobsen) *Drewes, Jacoppes son zu Lübeck* dated to 1335, (s.n. Friedrich) *Chuonnrat Friderichs sun zu Hottingen* dated to 1313, and (s.n. Wilhelm) *Jakob Wilhelms sohne* dated to 1526. These examples demonstrate that this construction existed in period. They also show that the expected form would have an *s* added to the end of the father's name, forming a patronymic such as *Günthers sohn*. Brechenmacher (s.n. Wolterssohn) also shows an example of the *sohn* 'son' element appended to the end of the patronym: *Jasper Wolterszoen* 1573. This example supports a construction such as *Güntherssohn*. We have changed the submitted byname to this form in order to follow period examples in order to register this name.

AN TIR

An Tir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Blue Anchor Pursuivant.

Anisko Mandevich. Name.

Anns Bradwardyn. Name.

Damian Wynter. Name and device. Per pale indented sable and argent, a goblet counterchanged.

Frederic Badger. Device change. Sable, a chalice within an orle argent.

His previous device, *Per bend sinister wavy sable and argent, a bend sinister wavy between a decrescent and chalice all counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Frederic Badger. Badge. (Fieldless) A badger rampant contourny sable.

Greyland of Trelac. Name.

Jacques Deleau. Device. Gules, on a pile between two fleurs-de-lys Or a stag's head cabossed sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fleurs-de-lys larger.

Julianne Cardenell. Name.

Lachlann Munro. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Lachlan Munro*, this name was submitted as *Lachlann Munro* and changed at Kingdom as no documentation was found for the spelling *Lachlann* "as a personal name". Black (s.n. Lachlan) dates *Lachlann* to 1436 as a surname. In Scots, given names used as unmarked surnames routinely retain the given name spelling. Therefore, the example of *Lachlann* as an unmarked surname in 1436 implies that the same spelling is plausible as a given name.

Nicolette Thomas. Name and device. Argent, a pair of open scissors points to chief sable and on a chief gules two open books argent.

Prudence Charbonnel. Name and device. Argent, a lion passant guardant vert and a chief counter-ermine.

Rhonwen Wynterbourne. Badge. (Fieldless) In annulo an oak leaf fesswise gules conjoined to an oak leaf fesswise reversed Or.

Sonnet Manon. Device change (see RETURNS for badges). Argent, a dragonfly and on a chief engrailed azure three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Her previous device, *Argent, a dragonfly azure winged sable and on a chief engrailed azure three estoiles argent*, is released.

Wenyeva atte grene. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cushion per pale azure and sable a mullet of eight points Or.

ANSTEORRA

Ané{zv}ka z Ro{zv}mitála. Badge. (Fieldless) A fret coupé argent.

She has a letter of permission to conflict with Meredudd Brangwyn, *Per saltire gules and pean, a fret argent*.

Celestria Monelyght le Dragon. Device. Argent, a dragon passant contourny gules and on a chief embattled vert a mullet between an increscent and a decrescent argent.

Chandranath Mitra. Badge. (Fieldless) An escutcheon Or.

One commenter asked whether we should protect the "naval signal flag for the letter Q: Or", and, if so, whether this badge conflicts with it. That commenter also suggested that all the signal flags deserve protection.

As an administrative note, we expect that the members of the College should provide documentation with any requests for the SCA to protect particular pieces of real-world armory. Unfortunately, this letter of comment does not provide any documentation in support of this request for protection, either for the specific signal flag for Q or for signal flags in general.

We did some research and found that Whitney Smith's *Flags* describes the International Signal Flags and Pennants on p. 86, and shows a square Or flag representing the letter Q. However, it is important to note that the contents of the signal flag listing implies strongly that the shape of the signal flags is significant, not just the armory on the flags. The signal flags have a number of different shapes. Some flags which have different shapes, but which otherwise "bear the same armorial display", have different meanings: both the flags for the letter T and the number 3 bear the same "armory" (Per pale gules and azure, a pale argent), but they differ in shape (the letter T flag is square, and the number 3 flag is a long pennant with the tip coupé flat.) None of the flags are shaped like escutcheons, which is the shape of this fieldless badge.

The identity of armory does not depend on the shape on which the armory is displayed. A period coat of arms or badge may be displayed on many different shapes (or, in the case of a fieldless badge, on no underlying shape at all) without losing its identifiability. Signal flags do not have this characteristic. We thus agree with Laurel's initial reaction that "signal flags are not armory."

Signal flags do not appear to fall into any of the categories of real-world insignia protected in the Administrative Handbook. They are not Armory of Significant Geographical Locations Outside the Society, Significant Personal and Corporate Armory from Outside the Society, or Copyrighted Images, Trademarks, Military Insignia, etc. They therefore do not require protection in the SCA Armorial and Ordinary under the current provisions of the Administrative Handbook.

In addition, Laurel Clerk has done research showing that the current "International" signal flags are neither an ancient nor a universal system of vexillological communications. At this time, the definitions of signal flags do not fully agree between the "International" signal flags, the NATO signal flags, and the U.S. Navy's signal flags. The meanings of the signal flags have changed significantly even in the past 50 years. The flag for the letter "J", in 1951, also meant "I am going to send a message by semaphore". In 1969 it meant "I am on fire and have dangerous cargo on board; keep well clear of me." There is thus no compelling reason to believe that the current signal flags have some special status as insignia that should cause us to consider adding them to the currently existing categories of protected items.

Darius of the Bells. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of four points within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

He has a letter of permission to conflict with the household badge of Walter de Witte, *Sable, a compass rose Or*.

Desirata Dupré of Dragonsfire Tor. Name and device. Purpure, three escarbuncles Or.

Submitted as *Désirée Dupré of Dragonsfire Tor*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Désirée* was used in period. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed this name to the form *Desirata* (which Withycombe, p. 83 s.n. *Désirée*, dates to 1210-12, 1302, and 1316) in order to register this name.

Simon Piroška. Device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a pawprint bendwise sinister argent.

Timothy of Glastinbury. Badge. (Fieldless) A billet argent.

This does not conflict with the badge of Rowena of Jorvik, *(Fieldless) A delf argent pierced two and two*. There is one CD for fieldlessness and another for the sizeable piercing. As noted in the LoAR of December 1999, "After much thought, we decided that piercing is worth a CD when drawn large enough to be equivalent to adding a tertiary charge, as it is done here; i.e. when it is clearly visible and takes up much of the space available to it."

ARTEMISIA

Æðelwynn filia Caschin. Name and device. Argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant tails entwined in base sable and a chief azure.

Aislynn the Wanderer. Device. Per bend sinister sable and purpure, a dragonfly and a dragonfly inverted Or.

Anne de Junius. Badge reblazon. Gules, a fox sejant to sinister sustaining by its teeth the lower end of the bag of a bagpipe Or.

The submitter requested this reblazon to more accurately reproduce the emblazon. The previous blazon was *Gules, a fox sejant to sinister grasping in its teeth the lower end of the bag of a bagpipe Or*.

Bjorn Johansen. Device. Vert, two birds contourny argent and on a chief triangular Or a bunch of grapes purpure slipped and leaved proper.

Darius Coligny. Name and device. Plumetty sable and argent, an increscent Or.

Dietmar Wolfmeier. Name.

The submitter's real-world father registered the SCA name *Reinmar Wolfmeier* in February of 1991. Therefore, the submitter may register the byname *Wolfmeier* under the Grandfather Clause.

Gearoid MacEgan. Name and device. Purpure, an arrow Or sustained by two stags combatant argent within a bordure embattled Or.

The arrow is much thinner than the stags, but it is as tall as the stags, and the three charges could easily be blazoned as *in fess*. Prior precedent indicates that because these charges are about the same size as a group of charges in fess, the arrow is therefore a *sustained* charge rather than a *maintained* charge:

[registering *Azure, a bear rampant contourny sustaining a halberd between, in chief, two mullets of eight points argent.*] Regarding the "significance" of the halberd, as Green Crown noted, a charge consisting mostly of a long skinny handle will always have difficulty matching the visual weight of other charges, but here the sizes of the charges are about the same as would be expected if they were in fess a bear and a halberd. That seems to be a reasonable rule of thumb for determining sustained (and qualifying for a CD), as opposed to maintained (and not qualifying for a CD), charges. (LoAR September 1994)

Some members of the College felt that the arrow was obscured due to the proximity to the stags, but the arrow appears quite identifiable in the full-sized colored emblazon.

Isabeau de Savigny. Device change. Azure, a hippogriff segreant Or and in chief a decrescent and an increscent argent all within a bordure Or.

The submitter's previous device, *Azure, a hippogriff segreant between in chief a decrescent and an increscent, a bordure Or*, is released.

Kevin of Sentinels' Keep. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name and badge). Gyronny of sixteen argent and sable, four annulets in cross azure.

Precedent (as stated below) indicates that gyronny of sixteen may be charged if the armory is simple and if the charges maintain their identifiability. This armory is simple (using a single group of identical charges in a standard arrangement) and the charges do maintain their identifiability on this field.

We will register Gyronny of sixteen in simple cases, but nothing more, barring period evidence (LoAR June 1999).

[*Gyronny of sixteen argent and sable, a salamander statant regardant gules enflamed Or and a bordure counterchanged sable and Or*] In this submission, all the charges maintain their identifiability despite the visual complexity of the device. While the salamander's identifiability is somewhat confused by the field, it is no less identifiable than the salamander in Johannes' previous submission [the same but without the bordure], which Laurel ruled to be stylistically acceptable. The counterchanged bordure is clearly identifiable as well. This submission is therefore acceptable. However, it is at the absolute limit of complexity for accepting gyronny of sixteen without documentation showing that the overall design of the armory is consistent with period practice. (LoAR June 2002)

Submitted under the name *Minamoto Genkurô Tanekagé*.

Kristiane de Chancé. Device. Azure, a wolf sejant argent overall on a fess Or three ravens sable.

Naima bint Rashid al-Andalusyya. Name and device. Or, a sheaf of arrows gules and on a bordure sable four decrescents in cross Or.

Pádraigín Ó hIfearnaín. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 12th to 14th C Irish-Gaelic feminine name. As submitted, this name uses a masculine given name and the masculine form of the byname. As the College was unable to find evidence that *Pádraigín* was used as a feminine name in period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested gender.

Shauna of Carrick Point. Augmentation. Per chevron vert and argent, in pale a flute fesswise argent and a raven volant wings elevated and addorsed sable, and for an augmentation, in fess point on a lozenge sable a wing ending in a hand palewise reversed maintaining a straight trumpet Or.

Uluric Gilcríst. Device. Per bend purpure and Or, two thistles counterchanged.

ATENVELDT

Aldred Bertand. Name and device. Vert, on a bend between a goutte and a Latin cross bottony argent three roses gules.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Flower of the Desert.

Submitted as *Order of the Desert Flower*, no documentation was submitted and none was found that a toponymic would have been used as an adjective in an order name in period. Lacking such evidence, this name was not registerable as submitted.

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/>) dates the order name *Star of the Noble House* to 1351. This shows one example of a period order name constructed as [Item] of [Generic toponymic]. There are many period order names constructed as [Item] of [Placename] and many generic toponymics used in order names (most famously *Temple* and *Hospital*). Therefore, order names in the pattern [Item] of [Generic toponymic] are registerable, assuming that the item and generic toponymic are appropriate. Therefore, as the submitters allow any changes, we have changed this order name to *Order of the Flower of the Desert* in order to register this name.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Pilgrim of the Desert.

Submitted as *Order of the Desert Pilgrim*, no documentation was submitted and none was found that a toponymic would have been used as an adjective in an order name in period. Lacking such evidence, this name was not registerable as submitted.

As the submitters allow any changes, we have changed this order name to *Order of the Pilgrim of the Desert* in order to register this name.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Scarab and badge. Or, a scarab beetle vert and a bordure indented azure.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Star of the Desert and badge. Per fess indented azure and argent, in chief four mullets of four points elongated palewise Or and in base a sun in splendor azure.

Submitted as *Order of the Desert Star*, no documentation was submitted and none was found that a toponymic would have been used as an adjective in an order name in period. Lacking such evidence, this name was not registerable as submitted.

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/>) dates the order name *Star of the Noble House* to 1351. This shows one example of a period order name constructed as [Item] of [Generic toponymic]. There are many period order names constructed as [Item] of [Placename] and many generic toponymics used in

order names (most famously *Temple* and *Hospital*). Therefore, order names in the pattern [Item] of [Generic toponymic] are registerable, assuming that the item and generic toponymic are appropriate. Therefore, as the submitters allow any changes, we have changed this order name to *Order of the Star of the Desert* in order to register this name.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge (see RETURNS for order name Order of the Radiant Servants). Argent, a sun in splendor per saltire Or and azure and a bordure indented azure.

Aylwin Wyllowe. Device. Per chevron sable and vert, a bordure argent charged with three triquetras vert.

Brigit of Tir Ysgithr. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend purpure and Or, a butterfly Or and three columbines purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Submitted under the name *Brigit inghean ui Chumaráin*.

Clara of Mons Tonitrus. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Purpure, an increscent and on a chief embattled argent three increscents purpure.

Submitted under the name *Clara de La Mare*.

Clarastella MacGregor. Name.

Diek Rabynovich. Name.

Dragos de la Severin. Name.

Submitted as *Dragos Severin*, *Severin* was documented as the name of a Romanian town. Commentary provided for a submission earlier this year showed that locative bynames in Romanian in period typically used *de la* before the name of the town:

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. [Pavla de la Satu Mare, March 2003 LoAR, Æthelmearc-A]

Using the information provided by Nebuly, we have changed this byname to *de la Severin* in order to register this name.

Edric Longfellow. Badge. (Fieldless) Two stalks of barley in saltire within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Edric Longfellow. Household name Haus Tagestërne and badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of four points gyronny sable and argent within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Submitted as *Tagstern*, this submission had a number of problems. This household name was submitted as a constructed word using the modern German words *tag* 'day' and *stern* 'star'. No evidence was provided that *tagstern* is a word in modern German, much less a word used in period. Examples were cited for construction patterns for English inn sign names. However, evidence of a pattern in English is not evidence for the same pattern in German.

Metron Ariston found an Old High German dictionary online that lists *tagestërne* as a word in Middle High German:

The German parallel formation shown in Bahlow (*Deutsches Namenlexikon, s.n. Stern*), though undated, is *Morgenstern*. However, a quick look at the net found an on-line PDF version of an Old High German dictionary where under the letter T at www.koeblergerhard.de/germanistischewoerterbuecher/althochdeutscheswoerterbuch/ahdT.pdf I found the following entry: "*tagessterno** 1, ahd., sw. M. (n): nhd. Morgenstern; ne. morning star; ÜG.: lat. (sidus lucis) N, stella diei N; Hw.: s. tagasterno*; Q.: N (1000); I.: Lüs. lat. Stella diei; E.: s. tag, sterno; W.: s. mhd. tagestërne, sw. M., Morgenstern; nhd. Tagesstern, M., Tagstern, DW 21, 72, 85".

This entry shows that *tagestërne* is equivalent to *Morgenstern*. Aryanhwyl merch Catmael found *Morgenstern* as an undated surname in Bahlow:

Bahlow s.n. Morgen says "Morgenstern [morning star] (freq.) can also be interpreted as a house name. <Leydestern> 1327: the Pole Star."

Brechenmacher (p. 286 s.n. Morgenstern) dates *Dietrich M.* to 1374 and *Heinrich M.* to 1460, showing forms of *Morgenstern* were used as surnames in period.

Given the examples of *Leydestern* and *Morgenstern* dated to period, combined with the dictionary entry showing *tagestërne* as a Middle High German word with the same meaning as *Morgenstern*, it is plausible that *Tagestërne* could have been used as a surname in period.

As submitted, this household name included no designator, which is required for registration. The LoI noted:

If required, the household indicator *Haus* may be added to the name (e.g., *Tagsternhaus*); this follows the naming practices seen in *Hoffbrauhaus*, a German brewery dated back to 1160 A.D. (<http://www.hofbrauhaus-freising.de/>).

However, the element *-haus* in this example is not used in the manner of a designator. Koira explains:

Also, *_haus_* in *Hofbräuhaus_* is not what we'd call a designator; rather, *_Bräuhaus_* is the German word for Brewery, and the entire three-part compound glosses to *_Royal Brewery_*.

A household name formed from this hypothetical surname *Tagestërne* would take the form *Haus Tagestërne*. We have changed this household name to this form in order to register this name.

Finbarr Mathgamain mac Conchobair and Aífe Fael ingen Brénainn. Badge. Azure semy of compass stars, on a flame Or a crescent azure.

Please advise the submitter to have less overlap between the compass stars and the flames. In period armory, primary charges do at times overlap the surrounding strewn charges. However, because of the complex outline of this (period style) flame, and the fact that it is tinctured identically to the strewn charges which it overlaps, the overlap compromises the identifiability of both charge groups.

Gallant O'Driscole. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gallant O'Driscoll*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish. *Gallant* was documented as an English given name dating to 1210. Lacking evidence that it was used in Ireland in period, we were unable to make this name authentic according to the submitter's request.

No evidence was provided to support *O'Driscoll* as an Anglicized Irish form used in period. Woulfe (p. 507 s.n. Ó Drisceóil) dates the Anglicized Irish form *O Driscole* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Anglicized Irish forms of Gaelic bynames in late period sometimes appeared with a space after *O* and sometimes with an apostrophe. Therefore, *O'Driscole* is a plausible Anglicized Irish form in late period. We have changed the byname to this form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Gavin Skot of Stirling. Name and device. Sable, in pale two swords in saltire argent and a standing balance Or.

Heleyne Scot of Motherwell. Name and device. Argent, in pale three thistles vert headed purple between flaunches vert.

As noted in the February 2003 LoAR, "The 'head' of the thistle is comprised of a ball of sepals with a tuft of petals at the top."

Ivan Petrovich. Device. Argent a pall inverted gules between two turtles and a single-horned anvil reversed sable.

The originally provided blazon was incorrect, and the Kingdom did not provide a letter of correction. However, enough commenters mentioned that they researched this submission under the correct tinctures and charges that we do not need to pend this for further conflict research.

Kathy of Tir Ysgithr. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a tulip bendwise purple slipped vert within a bordure indented purple.

The tulip was originally blazoned as a *Turkish* tulip. However, this appears to be a reasonable variant of the standard tulip and needs not be explicitly blazoned. This particular stylization of a tulip is found in period Middle Eastern art.

Submitted under the name *Johari al-Noori*.

Lachlan McBean. Device. Argent, a bird's leg erased bendwise sinister sable sustaining a thistle bendwise proper.

This submission was pended from the January 2003 LoAR due to an incorrectly described tincture: the bird's leg was blazoned as *proper*. Note that a generic *bird* does not have a defined proper tincture.

Please advise the submitter to draw the head of the *thistle proper* correctly. Both in the heraldic default and in nature, the round ball of sepals is green, and is topped with a tuft of petals which may be either purple (as in this submission) or gules.

Natal'ia Diekova zhená Rabynovicha. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Natal'ia Dieka zhená Raynovicha*, the form showed that this name was submitted as *Natal'ia Dieka zhená Rabynovicha*. We have made this correction.

The submitter has a letter of permission for her name to presume a relationship with *Diek Rabynovich*, registered earlier in this LoAR. When indicating a 'wife of' relationship in a woman's name in Russian in period, her husband's given name takes on the same form as it would in a patronymic. For example, Wickenden (3rd ed., p. 202 s.n. Mariia) dates *Mar'itsa Fedorova zhená Neelova* to 1538-9. Therefore, a name meaning that *Natal'ia* is the wife of *Diek Rabynovich* would take the form *Natal'ia Diekova zhená Rabynovicha*. We have made this correction in order to register this name.

Sláine O'Connor. Device. Gules, a frog and a chief dovetailed Or.

CAID

'Abd al-Salam of Saint Artemas. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in sinister chief a mullet between the horns of a decrescent vert and a gore azure.

Submitted under the name *Sharif 'Abd al-Salam ibn Salah*.

Adekin Caradoc. Name.

Agnarr Kl{oe}ngsson. Name and device. Quarterly vert and azure, a griffin argent and a lion Or combattant.

A'ishah bint Rashid al-Andalusi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *'A'isha bint Rashid al Andalusi*, this name appeared on the forms as *A'ishah bint Rashid al Andalusi*. She requested an authentic name for the Middle East.

There are a variety of different ways to transliterate Arabic into English. We register any of them, only requiring that a single transliteration system be used for the entire name. al-Jamal observed:

Common transliterations of the name of Muhammad's daughter include: 'A'isha A'isha, Ayisha, and Ayesha. A'ishah should be equally acceptable.

We have therefore returned the name to its submitted form.

As submitted, the byname *al Andalusi* says that *Rashid* is from al-Andalus, not *A'ishah*. If she is the one from al-Andalus, the correct form is *al-Andalusiyah*. We have not made this change, as either meaning is acceptable. However, we have added a hyphen between the article and the byname, as it is generally used in transcriptions of Arabic.

Alfric Alfricson. Device. Per fess gules and vert, a tower argent between three roosters Or.

Angels, Barony of the. Order name Order of the Seraph.

Submitted as *Companions of the Seraph*, the designator *Companions* does not clearly indicate that an entity is an order. As the last registration of *Companions* as a designator was in 1981, *Companions* is not SCA-compatible as a designator. We have changed the designator to *Order* in order to register this name.

This ruling only affects the registerability of *Companions* as a designator. Members of an order may be described as *Companions* of that order.

While, as a new submission, this would probably conflict with the Swedish *Order of the Seraphim*, the conflict is grandfathered to the group, as *Seraph Pursuivant* was registered to the West in April 1981 for this barony's use, and transferred to Caid in August 1987. (In the past, heraldic titles for branches were required to be registered to their kingdom.)

Balthazar van der Brugghe. Name and device. Argent, in pale a cloud sable and a bridge of one span gules masoned argent and a base wavy azure.

Submitted as *Balthazar van Bruges*, it appeared on the forms as *Balthazar van der Bruges*. The byname appears to combine elements of two distinct locative bynames used in Flanders: the Dutch *van der Brugghe* 'of/from the bridge' and the French *de Bruges* 'of/from Bruges.' The completely Dutch form of the latter would be *van Brugge*.

During the commentary period, Crescent was in contact with the submitter regarding the options that commenters had found regarding this byname. Crescent noted in her commentary that the submitter preferred the form *van der Brugge*, with *van Brugge* as a secondary choice. As *van der Brugghe* is only one character from the submitter's preferred form, we have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

Barrett of Muchelney. Name and device. Barry argent and gules, a lion sable within a bordure gules.

Bifru-Styrr Aðalbertsson. Name change from Albert of Greywater.

His previous name, *Albert of Greywater*, is retained as an alternate name.

Brion Dargan. Name and device. Argent, two dragons combattant sable maintaining between them a step-cut gemstone palewise gules all within a bordure sable.

Caoilfhionn inghean Amhlaoibh. Device. Argent, in pale two cauldrons and in fess two cats rampant sable.

The submitter blazoned the cats as *rampant*, but Kingdom reblazoned them as *sejant erect*. These cats are in an acceptable period depiction of rampant, and so we have returned the blazon to the original form. Each cat has its body positioned palewise, with its dexter foreleg pointing towards dexter chief, its sinister foreleg and dexter hindleg pointing to dexter, and its sinister hindleg pointing towards dexter base, so that all four legs are separated from each other. A number of period depictions of rampant animals and monsters resemble these cats, although as a general rule, rampant animals are usually drawn so that their sinister hindlegs point to base or even a bit towards sinister base. For discussion of this issue (with illustrations) see the *Proceedings of the Knowne World Heraldic & Scribal Symposium (Trimaris A.S. XXIX 1994)*, "On the Origins and Development of the Sejant Erect Posture" by Zenobia Naphtali, particularly pp. 19-20.

This distinction between *rampant* and *sejant erect* is an issue of correctly re-creating the emblazon, not of difference. No evidence has yet been presented that the *rampant* and *sejant erect* postures would have been considered distinct in period: in fact, it does not appear that the *sejant erect* posture was described in period blazon (as discussed further in the 1994 article cited above). Thus, period practice appears to agree with the visually-based precedent in the LoAR of June 1992 (symposium), which stated: "By SCA precedent, there's no difference between *rampant* and *sejant erect*. The only real change is the placement of a hind leg."

Caroline Marie de Fontenailles. Device change. Azure, on a pale between two fleurs-de-lis argent an iris azure slipped and leaved vert all within a triple tressure argent.

The pale is within and conjoined to the inside of the triple tressure. This is the SCA default for an ordinary within an orle or tressure, per the LoAR of August 2001:

It is standard SCA practice for an ordinary within an orle or double tressure to stop at the inside of the surrounding charge, as per the reblazon of Rouland Carre's arms in January 1991:

Rouland Carre. Device. Argent, on a bend cotised azure within an orle gules, in chief a Latin cross argent.

...In the real world, both the "throughout" and the "within and conjoined to" combinations of ordinaries and orles/double tressures may be found, without a clear default. David Lindsay of the Mount's 1542 roll of arms gives five examples of ordinaries combined with double tressures flory counterflory. There is support for both designs in this book: with the ordinary throughout, and with the ordinary within and conjoined to the double tressure flory counterflory.

Her previous device, *Sable, on a pale doubly endorsed argent, an iris azure slipped and leaved vert*, is released.

Christgaen von Köln. Name and device. Argent crusilly formy, a bordure sable.

Nice device! The SCA has been fairly consistent about reblazoning a group of more than eight charges that evenly covers a field or underlying charge as a group of strewn charges. We have thus reblazoned this device from the original blazon of *ten crosses formy* to *crusilly formy*. We note that should this device be drawn on another shape for heraldic display, such as a rectangular banner or a round shield, the submitter will quite likely find that a different number of charges will fill the space better.

Colin ap Llywarch. Device. Per pale argent and vert, two wyverns combattant counterchanged.

David of the Wode. Name.

Submitted as *David of the woods*, no documentation was presented nor could any be found supporting the use of the word *woods* in a byname, as opposed to the singular *wood*. In addition, all dated forms of this byname had the *Wood* element capitalized. We have therefore changed the byname to a form dated to 1285 in Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Wood).

Dimitrii Serev. Name.

Submitted as *Dimitrii Seryi*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Russia. Therefore, we have changed the byname from the nominative form to the patronymic form.

Disa blat{o,}nn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Disa blatonn*, this name was submitted as *Disa Blatonn*. The byname was changed at Kingdom to lowercase the byname to match standard transliteration conventions. However, the documented form of this byname is *blat{o,}nn*. While Old Norse names may be registered with or without accents, other diacritical marks cannot be omitted without documentation. Therefore, we have changed the *o* in the byname to {o,} (o-ogonek) in order to register this name.

Elena verch Gwalchmai. Device. Vert, a falcon argent within a bordure argent semy of triquetras vert.

Galen de Leon. Name change from Galen the Clumsy.

His previous name, *Galen the Clumsy*, is released.

Galen of Kildromy. Name and device. Argent, a wyvern erect contourny vert maintaining a sword inverted sable, a ford proper.

Jacob ffrayser. Name and device. Sable, a scorpion and on a chief indented argent a snake glissant vert.

John Blod. Name and device. Sable, three lozenges conjoined in fess within an orle argent.

Good name!

Jonathan Drake of Skye. Badge. (Fieldless) A sinister wing terminating in a hand argent sustaining a sabre bendwise sable.

Kevin Daniel Madoc. Device. Checky purple and argent, on a chief sable a horse courant argent.

Khalid of Dun Or. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess azure and vert, a crux ansata and in chief a scimitar fesswise edge to chief argent.

Submitted under the name *Khalid al-Adami 'Abd al-Aziz*.

Kolfinna in kyrra. Name and device. Purpure, a squirrel rampant argent between three acorns Or and a bordure embattled argent.

Kolfinna k{o,}ttr. Switch of primary and alternate names Ciana Masina della Luna and badge. (Fieldless) A maiden maintaining a crescent and sustaining a spear argent.

Kolfinna k{o,}ttr (formerly her alternate name) is now her primary name. *Ciana Masina della Luna* (formerly her primary name) is now her alternate name.

Leah of Sandy Stream. Name change from Kolli Benason.

The byname of *Sandy Stream* was documented as a constructed byname. However, no evidence was provided that *stream* was used as an element in placenames.

Sandy is a placename, dated as *Sandeie* to 1086 in Mills (s.n. Sandy). There is a pattern of English placenames created by appending surnames to existing placenames. Examples of this include *Chilton Foliot* 1221 (Mills, p. 78 s.n. Chilton), *Northone Brun* c. 1266 (Mills, p. 244 s.n. Norton), and *Saunford Peverel* 1275 (Mills, p. 284 s.n. Sampford). As *Stream* is a surname, dated to 1279 in the form *ate Streme* (Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Stream), a location *Sandy* located on or near an estate owned by the *Stream* family could come to be known as *Sandy Stream*.

Her previous name, *Kolli Benason*, is released.

Licia Solari. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Licia da Solari*, this name was submitted as *Licia de Solaria* and changed at Kingdom to correct the locative byname to the form found in Fucilla. However, Fucilla gives modern forms; all examples found by the College of *Solari* in Italian in period appear without a preposition. Therefore, we have dropped *da* in order to match period examples of this surname and register this name.

Lot Ramirez. Name and device. Per chevron rayonny argent and azure, two crescents and a mullet of six points elongated to base counterchanged.

Lyonnete la cousturiere. Name.

Marisse vanden Berghe. Name.

Marius of Calydon. Name.

Mat of Forth Castle. Household name House Grenefot and badge. (Fieldless) The sole of a human foot vert.

The College felt strongly that, given the artwork in the emblazon, this was the depiction of a sole of a foot rather than a footprint. There were no suggestions made in the commentary about how to blazon the plantar view of a foot. Based on the discussions in Parker's *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry* and Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign*, it appears that human feet are in profile by default, so this posture must be explicitly blazoned. Woodward does cite (without a date) the arms of Voet in Flanders as, *Azure, three human feet, the soles alone appearing, proper*. We considered this blazon when creating the blazon for this badge.

Mat of Forth Castle and Adekin Caradoc. Household name Gwely Caradoc.

Listed on the LoI as *Clann Caradoc*, this name was submitted as *Clan Caradoc*. The LoI stated that "The submitters note that 'If Clan is unacceptable, please change to correct Welsh designator.'"

RfS III.1.a requires linguistic consistency in a name phrase. As a household name is a single name phrase, the entire household name must be in a single language.

As *Caradoc* is Welsh, it may not be used with *Clann*, which is Gaelic, or with *Clan*, which is Scots or Anglicized Irish. Harpy provided information regarding a word in Welsh that has a close meaning to *clan*:

In my research, the type of name that seems to correspond best to the Gaelic "clan", in the sense of a group of closely-related individuals with mutual legal and economic obligations, uses the element "gwely", which literally means "bed", but in this context means "a group of closely-related individuals who hold land in common (also the land held by such a group)". These group/place names are normally constructed as "gwely <personal name of common ancestor>" where the ancestor may be identified by a given name or a full personal name or much more rarely by some other descriptor.

Some examples of this type of name from the mid 14th century rental in the Black Book of St. Davids include:

gwele Cradoc ap Duryñ~
gwele Ieuan ap Kediur
gwele Gwylbrid'
gwele redwyth'

Harpy explained that the form *gwele* found in the examples below is a non-standard spelling used in this source, and that the standard spelling for this time period would be *gwely*. She also provided the correct form of this household name using *Gwely* as a designator:

Gwely Caradoc (the near descendents of Caradoc who hold land in common, also the land they hold)

As the submitters allow any changes, we have changed this household name to *Gwely Caradoc* as recommended by Harpy to make this name completely Welsh in order to register this name.

Max Erich von Baden. Name (see RETURNS for badge).

Note: *Max* is his legal given name and *Erich* is his legal middle name. As *Erich* is, by type, a given name, it may be used in a given name position in this name.

Megen Paget. Name change from Meghan Fiona Paget.

Her previous name, *Meghan Fiona Paget*, is released.

Mikael Wynter. Name.

Mora de Buchanan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Mora Gowe. Name and device. Per fess purpure and vert, two stags trippant counter-trippant Or.

Nicola da Lipari. Device. Vert, a griffin and on a chief dovetailed Or three mullets vert.

This device does not conflict with the Canton of Griffin's Keep, *Vert, a griffin segreant and on a chief embattled Or a laurel wreath vert*, because the canton's device was released in December 1989.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger repeats of the complex line on the chief.

Obedia la calavera. Name and device. Sable, three chevronels and on a chief argent three fleurs-de-lys gules.

Ottavia Spadera. Device. Quarterly gules and purpure, a gyno-sphinx couchant contourny within a bordure rayonny Or.

Rachel of Sandy Stream. Name and device. Argent, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief and in dexter chief a seeblatt purpure.

The byname *of Sandy Stream* was documented as a constructed byname. However, no evidence was provided that *stream* was used as an element in placenames.

Sandy is a placename, dated as *Sandeie* to 1086 in Mills (s.n. Sandy). There is a pattern of English placenames created by appending surnames to existing placenames. Examples of this include *Chilton Foliot* 1221 (Mills, p. 78 s.n. Chilton), *Northone Brun* c. 1266 (Mills, p. 244 s.n. Norton), and *Saunford Peverel* 1275 (Mills, p. 284 s.n. Sampford). As *Stream* is a surname, dated to 1279 in the form *ate Streme* (Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Stream), a location *Sandy* located on or near an estate owned by the *Stream* family could come to be known as *Sandy Stream*.

Please advise the submitter to draw the schnecke so that it is more centered on the field. The curl of the schnecke should extend both above and below the center point of the field.

Robert James Buchanan. Name and device. Vert, a cross between in bend a triskele and a tower Or.

Rosa Maria da Cosenza. Name.

Submitted as *Rosa Maria di Cosenza*, the particle used with in locative bynames in Italian is *da*, not *di*. We have made this change.

Siobhán inghean an Chamsroin. Device. Per pale gules and purpure, three triquetras argent.

Sören Nielsen. Device. Sable, a winged tree blasted and eradicated and in chief four crescents argent.

South Crossewaie, College of. Branch name.

Submitted as *College of Southern Crossewaies*, this name had two problems.

First, while evidence was offered that the adjective *southern* was used as a word, no evidence was presented, nor could any be found, that an English placename would be formed by adding *Southern*, rather than *South*, to the name of an existing placename. We have changed *Southern* to *South* in order to register this name.

Second, no evidence was presented nor could any be found for the use of the plural *-waies* in a placename. The single period OED citation of *crosse-waies*, dated to 1590, clearly refers to multiple locations, not a single place. Lacking evidence that the plural *-waies* would be used in an English placename, we have changed the plural *Crossewaies* to the singular *Crossewaie* in order to register this name.

Steffen von Ostdorf. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Steffan von Ostdorf*, both the forms and the documentation showed the given name as *Steffen*. We have made this correction.

Ulrich von Kallenberg. Name.

Valeria Tertia Alexandrina. Device. Argent, a pall inverted vert between three annulets gules.

Walter Ribelinck. Name.

Submitted as *Walter Riebling*, the submitted form is too close to his legal name, Walter Riebli. Section III.A.9 of the Administrative Handbook requires that an SCA name must differ from a submitter's legal name. In this case, the only difference is the added consonant cluster at the end of an unemphasized syllable. Similarly small changes have previously been ruled insufficient. However, other different forms of the same name are dated to period; *Bartold Ribelinck* is dated to 1524 in Brechenmacher (s.n. Ribeling). This form adds a syllable to the submitter's legal name, as well as changing the final syllable. Therefore, it is sufficiently different from the submitter's legal surname to allow registration of this name. We have, therefore, made this change.

William de Cameron. Name and device. Sable, a fess ermine.

Nice (yea, magnificent) device!

CALONTIR

Alianora d'Argent. Name.

Ásbj{o,}rn kolbrúnarskáld. Name and device. Vairy in pale Or and vert, on a pale vert three bear's heads couped Or.

Submitted as *Ásbjörn Kolbrúnarskáld*, the documentation showed the given name as *Ásbj{o,}rn*. We have made this correction. We have also lowercased the byname to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

Some members of the College thought that the bear's heads were *erased close* rather than *couped*. The full-sized emblazon clearly shows these heads as *couped* (and couped under the head rather than *couped close*.) The backs of the bear's heads are somewhat fuzzy, as is appropriate for the charge, and that probably led to the misinterpretation of *erased close*.

Berndt der Kühne. Device. Gules, a fess breasted Or between a horse rampant and a sledgehammer argent.

Brigida von München. Device. Azure, a monk's hood and on a chief argent three crosses of St. Brigid azure.

Caitilín inghean Aodha. Name.

Submitted as *Caitilín ingen Aodha*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed any changes. The submitted byname *ingen Aodha* combined the Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) particle *ingen* with the Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 to c. 1700) *Aodha* and so violated RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. We have changed this byname to the fully Early Modern Irish form *inghean Aodha*, which is appropriate for use with the given name *Caitilín*, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Edward de Villaret. Name and device. Argent, a bend and in sinister chief a cross formy gules.

Ingeborg Cristensdatter. Name.

Submitted as *Ingeborg Cristendottir*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Skandinavian (Danish)" and allowed any changes. The LoI submitted *Cristendottir* as a hypothetical "Variation of modern last name [Christensen] to be more period with the feminine version." Several commenters provided documentation of different forms of this byname in Scandinavian languages in period. Metron Ariston provided a good summary of the changes necessary for a period form of this byname authentic for the submitter's requested culture:

[...] Knudsen and Kristensen (*Danmarks Gamle Personnavne*, col. 621 ff.) shows numerous instances of the given name in various spellings including this one. They also (op. cit., cols. 786 ff.) show both *Cristen* and *Kristen* as forms of *Kristiarn* (Latin *Christianus*). Based on that evidence, *Ingeborg Cristensdatter* would appear to be a fine mid to late period Danish name.

We have changed the byname to the form suggested by Metron Ariston in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Jawar al-Ifriqi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Good name!

Nicole de Merle. Name and device. Azure, on a fess between three dragonflies argent three frogs vert.

Portia Magdalena Bosch. Name and device. Argent, three spiders inverted purple and a bordure azure.

This submission documented *Portia* as a literary name in English, *Magdalena* as an Italian feminine given name, and *Bosch* as the name of a medieval painter, but did not note the language for this element. The lingual mix in this name caused much discussion. Metron Ariston found evidence for *Portia* in Italian:

Portia [...] derives from the Roman *gens Portia* as in *Marcus Portius Cato* a.k.a. *Cato the Elder*. It would be a very reasonable given name in a neo-Latinist family. In fact, the Walters Art Gallery has a portrait stated to be Livia da Porto Thiene and her daughter Portia painted by Veronese and dated to 1551 (www.thewalters.org) so there is good evidence that the name was actually used in such circles. (One assumes that the mother's name of Livia reflects a family addiction to Latin literature!!!) Thus, both given names are solidly documented to Renaissance Italy and the surname to the Lowcountries, Brabant in particular. (It is locative in origin since he came from 's-Hertogenbosch, whose short form even today is *Den Bosch*.) While mixing Italian and Flemish or German are considered a weirdness, the name as a whole should be acceptable.

Given the information found by Metron Ariston, this name may be considered as a combination of Italian and Flemish, which is a registerable combination, though it carries a weirdness.

Taariq ibn Akmal. Device. Argent, a winged lion rampant and in chief three escutcheons vert.

Thorolf Asgeirsson. Name and device. Or, a Celtic cross and on a chief dovetailed vert three roses argent.

EALDORMERE

Auguste of Ben Dunfirth. Holding name and badge (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a trillium gules barbed and seeded vert within a bordure indented gules.

Submitted under the name *Auguste Valason*.

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Award designator change to Award of the Scarlet Banner from Order of the Scarlet Banner and badge. Argent, a pale wavy gules between two wolves combattant sable.

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Badge redesignation for Award of Orion (see RETURNS for name change for the award). Purpure, an Irish harp and on a bordure Or five mullets purpure.

This badge was previously associated with the Order of Lyra.

Jared Edwardson. Name and device. Argent, a bat azure within a bordure quarterly azure and sable.

Note: *Jared* is his legal given name.

Jhone de Wodecote. Name and device. Lozengy vert and erminois.

Submitted as *Jhone of Woodcote*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Anglo-Norman. The College found forms of the location *Woodcote* in and near the submitter's desired time period. Aryanhwych merch Catmael found forms of this placename in Ekwall:

Ekwall s.n. Woodcote has <La Wodecote> 1212, <la Wudecot> 1233, <Wdecote> 1109, <Wodekot> c1250, <Udecote> DB, <Wodecot> 1202, <Widecote> DB, <Wudecota> 1190, <Wodecot> 1205, <Wodecote> 1242. When <Jhone> first came in to use, I'd expect to see the spelling <Wodecote> or <Wodecot>.

Siren found forms of this name used in bynames:

<Woodcote> is documented (in R&W s.n. Woodcock). <Richard de Wdecote> is dated to 1198; <Adam de Wudecota> to 1193.

Based on this information, we have changed the byname to use the form *de Wodecote* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Lachlan MacLean. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Marioun Golightly. Name.

Note: *Golightly* is her legal surname.

Michelina D'Este. Name.

Richard of Dragon Castle. Device. Purpure, a lion rampant maintaining an egg Or within a bordure Or semy-de-lys purpure.

EAST

East, Kingdom of the. Transfer of heraldic title Seedling Pursuivant to the Kingdom of Æthelmearc.

James de Northebrok. Device. Azure, three bears rampant regardant and on a chief argent three escarbuncles azure.

Jennette Elizabeth Colquhoun. Name.

Kali Harlansson of Gotland. Name change from Kale Harlansson of Gotland.

His previous name, *Kale Harlansson of Gotland*, is released.

Lewin de Partone. Name.

Good name!

Maria Alegreza Nicoletti. Name.

Submitted as *Maria Alegreza di Nicoletti*, the byname was not correctly formed. Siren explains:

<Nicoletti> is not used as a second given name in the cited documentation, but as a patronymic, in a possessive form. The underlying given name is <Nicoletto>. This would be registerable either as <Maria Alegreza di Nicoletto> or <Maria Alegreza Nicoletti>.

We have registered this name in the second form suggested by Siren as it retains the pronunciation of the byname element *Nicoletti*.

Maria Alegreza Nicoletti. Alternate name Isabelle la Béguine d'Avignon.

Orlando dei Medici. Name and device. Or, a crequier vert.

Listed on the LoI as *Orlando de Medici*, the submission form listed the name as *Orlando de' Medici*. The element *de'* is an abbreviation for *dei*. As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have spelled it out.

Nice device!

Sancha de Flores. Badge. (Fieldless) A cock sable, headed and queued gules.

This is clear of the Society for Creative Anachronism's badge for the Privy Clerk to Morsulus Herald, (*Tinctureless*) *A secretary-bird sejant regardant. [Sagittarius septentarius]*. There is one CD for tincturelessness. A secretary bird is a thin African raptor, with a shaggy crest, long tail and long legs. It is unique among hawks for killing its prey by stamping with its powerful legs and taloned feet. Because the secretary bird is a charge that was not used in heraldry in period, difference from a period charge (such as a cock) is determined on visual grounds by RfS X.4.e. The secretary bird should thus have at least a CD from a cock.

See the Laurel Letter of Intent accompanying this LoAR for an action to release the Morsulus Clerk badge.

Tamar bas Reuven. Name change from Temair ingen Áeda (see RETURNS for device).

Her previous name, *Temair ingen Áeda*, is released.

Ulric of York. Name.

MERIDIES

Andrew of Marion Glen. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess Or and sable, a bull's head cabossed and a sun in its splendor counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Andrew MacLeod*.

Besina da Verona. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Besina Daverona*, the submission form had the entire name capitalized and it is unclear whether or not there is a space between *DA* and *VERONA*. However, the attached Pennsic consultation worksheet clearly showed the byname as *da Verona*. As this form matches the submitted documentation, we have changed the byname to this form.

Celestine Albret de Morat. Badge. Quarterly vert and argent, a flame Or between in bend two spear tips argent and in bend sinister two hearts gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the spear tips so that they are clearly spearpoints, rather than lozenges. Spear tips are drawn with a more pronounced attachment (ferrule) at the bottom of the charge, and are more elongated than the charges drawn here.

Corwyn Ambrose. Name and device. Per pall sable vert and argent, in base an increscent argent and a dragon passant gules.

There was some question whether this name was sounded too similar to *Corwin of Amber* from Roger Zelazny's Amber novels. The byname *of Amber* is a locative byname. The byname *Ambrose* is a patronymic byname. These bynames do not have the same origin and so must be evaluated solely by whether they are significantly different in both sound and appearance. The two bynames have sufficient difference in appearance, so the issue is whether there is sufficient difference between the sound of the bynames.

Ignoring *of*, there is the final syllable is different between *Ambrose* and *Amber*. The level of difference is similar to the difference between the given names *Conor* and *Conan* which were ruled clear in 1996 (Conan MacPherson, April 1996 LoAR). The Gaelic name *Conán* is pronounced approximately "KUHN-an", rather than "KOH-nan", the pronunciation of the hero of *Conan the Barbarian*. So the first syllable in the Gaelic *Conán* is pronounced the same as the first syllable in *Conor*, which means that the second syllables in these names contribute the significant difference necessary to clear these two names. The difference between the second syllables in *Conan* and *Conor* is smaller than the difference between the second syllables in *Ambrose* and *Amber*. Therefore, the byname *Ambrose* does not conflict with the byname *of Amber*.

Dinara Torzhokskaiia. Name and device. Per chevron gules and vert, a pall inverted between two horseshoes inverted and a horse's head coupé argent.

Submitted as *Dinara Torzhok*, the submitter requested authenticity for Russian and allowed minor changes.

Torzhok was documented as a period location in Russia. However, unmodified placenames were not used as bynames in Russian. Instead, the name of the place was modified in one of several ways. A recent ruling discussed this issue with *Novgorod* as the placename in question:

Locative bynames can take different forms in Russian, including nouns, patronymics, and adjectives. Wickenden (3rd edition, pp. xxviii - xxvix) lists a thorough description of these constructions. A summary of the more common forms is provided below. Quoted text is from this section of Wickenden. Forms constructed according to these rules are in parenthesis.

Nouns: "a noun formed from the place name, usually meaning 'inhabitant of' or 'citizen of'."
(*Novgorodets*)

Patronymics: "Literally these 'patronymics' would be translated as 'son/daughter of <place name>', as if the city was the father of the person." Wickenden uses Novgorod as an example in this entry where he gives the patronymic form as *Novgoroditsev* and says of it that it means "'son of Novgorodets' or literally 'son of a Novgorodite'". Pennon found a dated example of this type of byname: "According the Dictionary or Period Russian names; Paul Goldschmidt, <<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/paul/zgrammar.html>>; s.n. Toponyms: dates Sidor Novgorodov (15th Century) [Gra 276] ("from Novgorod");"

Adjectives: "'the person of <place name>' or 'the <place name>-ish person.' The person is described as being colored by his/her place of birth, bearing the place (as a Russian would say) in their soul."
(*Novgorodskii*, *Novgorodskoi* *Novgorodskyi*, *Novgorodskogo*)

As the adjectival form is the form most commonly associated with locative bynames in Russian, we have changed the submitted byname *of Novgorod* to the form *Novgorodskii* to meet the submitter's request to translated the byname into Russian. [Jurik Novgorodskii, July 2003 LoAR, Atenveldt-A]

In this case, Nebuly provided the appropriate locative bynames formed from the placename *Torzhok*; the noun form being *Torzhoketsa*, the patronymic form being *Torzhokova* (as noted on the LoI), and the adjectival form being *Torzhokskaiia*. As in the example cited above, we have changed this byname to the adjectival form in order to register this name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bottom part of the pall inverted a bit higher on the field so that there is more room for the horse's head in base.

Frederich Kober von Rostock. Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, two bulls passant guardant argent.

Submitted as *Fredrick Kober von Rostock*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th to 15th C German and allowed minor changes. *Fredrick* was documented as a Low German form while the remainder of the name was documented as High German. In period, a person with this name would have had their name written in Low German or in High German depending upon the language in which their name was recorded. We have registered this name in a fully High German form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Friða Sørkvisdóttir. Name and device. Per fess sable and vert, in bend three suns Or.

Submitted as *Friða Sørkvirsdóttir*, the patronymic *Sørkvirsdóttir* was not correctly formed. The patronymic byname formed from the masculine given name *Sørkvir* is *Sørkvisdóttir*. We have made this correction.

Gavin d'Orleans. Name.

Peter Larcombe the Merchant. Name change from holding name Peter the Merchant.

Note: *Larcombe* is his legal middle name.

Pierre Vorman de Saint Germain. Name (see PENDING for device).

Submitted as *Pierre von Vorman RaKogscy de Saint Germain*, there were a number of issues with this name.

Several elements of this name were submitted under the Legal Name Allowance. The submitted documentation states that the submitter's legal name is *Pierre von Vorman Philosephales d'St. Germain*. However, no photocopy of documentation (such as a driver's license) was received by the Laurel office supporting this as the submitter's legal name. Lacking such supporting documentation, this name must be evaluated without benefit of the Legal Name Allowance.

As submitted, this combined French (*Pierre* and *de Saint Germain*), German (*von Vorman*), and Hungarian (*RaKogscy*) in a single name. Lacking evidence that there was a time and place that these three languages would have been spoken at the same time, this combination violates RfS III.1, which states in part, "Each name as a whole should be compatible with the culture of a single time and place."

No documentation was provided and none was found that the byname *von Vorman* is plausible as a German byname in period. Nebuly explains:

The element *Vorman* is a German byname meaning "man who lives by the ford", which means that it would not take the preposition *von*, since *Vorman* is a description of a person and not the name of a place.

Lacking evidence that the byname *Vorman* would have included the particle *von* in period, we have dropped this element in order to register this name.

No documentation was presented and none was found that *RaKogscy* is a plausible period form. Nebuly explains:

The element *RaKogscy* does not appear in Bahlow, and despite the LoI association, it does not derive from the Polish town of *Rakow*. It appears to be a fanciful spelling of the name *Ragoczy*, used in the [Chelsea Quinn] Yarbro [vampire] novels. This byname is Hungarian (all vampires are ultimately Hungarian, aren't they?), and it derives either from *Ragyóci* or *Rákóci*.

Lacking support for the form *RaKogscy*, and lacking evidence that French, German, and Hungarian would plausibly be combined in a name in period, we have dropped this element in order to register this name.

The form *Pierre Vorman de Saint Germain* also avoids conflict with the submitter's possible mundane use name of *Pierre von Vorman d'St. Germain* by removal of the element *von*.

Tir Briste, Shire of. Device change. Per saltire argent and vert, a laurel wreath and on a chief sable three mullets of eight points argent.

Their previous device, *Per pale sable and vert, on a plate within a laurel wreath argent a tree proper*, is maintained as ancient arms per section II.D.2 of the Administrative Handbook, which states "If a branch changes its arms, it may retain the old arms under the designation 'Ancient Arms.'"

Please advise the shire to draw the laurel wreath with less of a gap between the arms at the top. "A laurel wreath should have a round shape, rather than a "U" or "V" shape, and they should be completely closed, or almost completely closed, at the top" (LoAR November 2002, p.18)

Tustan le Blanc. Name.

Good name!

Zofeia Iul'iana Iastrebova zhena. Name and device. Or, on a pile engrailed vert in chief a lion dormant contourny Or.

Submitted as *Zofeia Iul'iana zhena Iastrejeva*, the submitter requested authenticity for Russian and allowed minor changes.

The given names *Zofeia* and *Iul'iana* are both Christian names rather than native Slavic names. When two given names were used in Russian in period, one name was a native Slavic name and the other was a Christian baptismal name. Therefore, the combination of *Zofeia* and *Iul'iana* in this name is not authentic. Using two Christian given names in Russian was ruled registerable, though a weirdness, in the June 1997 LoAR. As the submitter does not allow major changes, we were unable to drop one of these given names in order to meet her request for authenticity.

The byname element *Iastrejeva* was not correctly constructed. Nebuly explains:

[T]he element *Iastrejeva* is undocumented. The documented form is *Iastrebova* or *Iastrebtsova*, and there is no evidence presented for the *b* to become a *y*. Secondly, the word *zhena*, which indicates that she is a wife, should follow the name of her husband as in the examples given by Wickenden on pp xxvi-xxvii.

We have changed *Iastrejeva* to *Iastrebova* as noted by Nebuly.

The byname *zhena Iastrebova* is a single name phrase consisting of the elements *zhena* 'wife' and *Iastrebova*. All examples of this type of byname that were found by the College had the element *zhena* 'wife' after the element referring to her husband's given name. Therefore, the construction *Iastrebova zhena*, not *zhena Iastrebova*, is supported by these examples.

While changing the order of name phrases in a name is a major change, changing where a particle appears within a name phrase is a minor change. This level of change is similar to dropping a particle (such as *mac*) in a name phrase, which is a minor change, while dropping the entire phrase is a major change. Therefore, we have placed *zhena* after *Iastrebova* in this byname in order to register this name.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper and fewer engravings on the pile.

MIDDLE**Alexandar mac Gille-Michél.** Name and device. Vert, a saltire between three scorpions one and two Or.**Aregunda de Aria.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Aregundis de Aire*, this name was submitted as *Aregunda de Aire* and changed at Kingdom to use forms documented to period in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for Frankish.

Metron Ariston found evidence that the submitted form *Aregunda* is a reasonable Frankish form:

It is true that Morlet (*Noms de personnes*, Vol. I, p. 40) shows only a single instance of the given name and that is as *Aregundis*. However, she also shows many early feminine forms which alternate a usual final *-is* with a final *-a*: *Adalindis*, *Adalendis* and *Adalenda* (*op. cit.*, p. 14), *Adalgardis* and *Adalgarda* (*op. cit.*, p. 15), *Hildebergis* and *Hildeberga* and *Hildigardis* and *Hildegarda* (*op. cit.*, p. 129) are only four randomly selected examples.

Siren found period examples of the location *Aire* in period:

Aire is a modernized form; [Dauzat & Rostaing] (s.n. Aire) give <Aria> dated to 864 and <Eyras> to 964. The form <de Aria> seems pretty reasonable for a Frankish name.

Given this information, we have changed this name to *Aregunda de Aria* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael. Name change from Aryanhwy Prytydes merch Catmael Caermyrdin.

Her previous name, *Aryanhwy Prytydes merch Catmael Caermyrdin*, is retained as an alternate name.

Caterine le Marinier. Name and device. Per chevron argent and sable, two daggers in chevron and a lymphad under full sail counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the daggers more boldly.

Christopher Jameson. Device reblazon. Gules, on a pale brethesed between two crosses crosslet in chief argent a cross crosslet in chief gules.

The previous blazon, *Gules, a pale brethesed argent, in chief three crosses crosslet counterchanged*, misspelled the *brethesed* line of division as *betressed*. *Betressed* is not an acceptable spelling for this line of division.

In addition, we have reblazoned the crosses crosslet to clearly indicate their placement. Each cross crosslet lies entirely on the field or on the pale. See the cover letter for further details for this blazon choice.

Constanza de Sevilla. Device. Or, a grenade within a bordure embattled gules.

The SCA distinguishes the single-flamed *grenade* from the quadruply-flamed *fireball* in blazon.

Heinrich von Stuttgart. Name and device. Per bend azure and checky Or and azure, a cross of four lozenges Or.

Helene Gabrielle du Lac. Badge (see RETURNS for third badge). (Fieldless) In cross a spoon and a key fesswise reversed argent.

Helene Gabrielle du Lac. Badge (see RETURNS for third badge). (Fieldless) A spoon argent.

Milisandia verch Thomas. Name.

Onóra Refsdóttir. Device. Per fess sable and argent, two lozenges gules fimbriated argent and a fox passant proper.

RfS VIII.3 states that:

Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, excessive counterchanging, voiding, or fimbriation, or by being obscured by other elements of the design... Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design.

In this armory, we have a single group of primary charges arranged two and one in the center of the design. Each element of this charge group is close to the center of the design (unlike, for example, a single charge group of charges *in orle*, which would place the charges at the the outside of the design by definition.) In a primary charge group of three charges arranged two and one, each element of the group is considered to be "in the center of the design" for purposes of the voiding and fimbriation requirements of RfS VIII.3 and thus may be fimbriated as long as the other criteria of this rule are met.

OUTLANDS

Caerthe, Barony of. Badge. Or, a lyre vert and a bordure embattled sable.

Charles Robert Blackstone. Name and device. Sable, a cross raguly between four lions passant guardant Or.

Margaret Hepburn of Ardrossan. Device. Ermine, a fess cotised fleury on the outer edge azure.

The submitter documented a piece of armory from 1493, illustrated on p. 188 of Neubecker's *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols, and Meaning*, which shows a bend cotised on the outer edges with plain points alternating with bottony points. Some members of the College asked whether this single documented example of cotises with a treatment on only the outer edge was sufficient documentation for this design, which used a different complex treatment on the outer edges of its cotises. We were able to find other documentation for such a design in period. The *Dictionary of British Arms*, vol. 2 (a book containing only period armory), cites the arms of Kelke, *Sable a bend cotised fleury on the outer edge argent*, and Bromflete, *Sable a bend cotised fleury on the outer edge Or*, which documents the specific sort of cotising found in this device.

In addition, we note that the SCA has for some time accepted cotises that have complex lines on the outer edges. Cotises that have a complex line on the outer edge (away from the ordinary being cotised) and a plain line on the inner edge (near the ordinary being cotised) are SCA-compatible for all the standard complex lines of partition, and all the standard cotised ordinaries.

Margaret Hepburn of Ardrossan. Badge. (Fieldless) A marguerite proper charged on the seeds with the Roman capital letters M and H conjoined azure.

Seuilla de Córdoba. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Seuilla de Cordoba*, this name was submitted as *Seuilla de Córdoba* and changed at Kingdom to match submitted documentation. Siren provided the following information regarding use of accents in Spanish in period: "In the fifteenth century, accents occur occasionally, but not systematically." Given this information, we have added the accent back to the locative byname.

Simon Montgomery. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a boar rampant within a bordure charged with crosses crosslet counterchanged.

Good name!

Tyrfingr von Wolfsberg. Name.

This submission combines an Old Norse given name with a Middle High German locative byname. Old Norse was still in use in 1100. It is generally agreed that Middle High German came into use before 1100. Therefore, Old Norse and Middle High

German were in use at the same time. Given this information, combining Old Norse and Middle High German in a name is registerable, though it is a weirdness.

WEST

Aileth Gardiner. Device. Per pale azure and Or, a chevron between three bees counterchanged.

Aminah al-Zarqah. Name and device. Argent, a rose azure barbed and seeded proper and on a chief azure a salmon naiant embowed argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Aminah al-Zarquā*, the form and the documentation listed the byname as *al-Zarqa*. The submitted form of the given name and byname use different transliteration systems. When registering Arabic names, a single transliteration system must be used consistently throughout the name. Therefore, registerable forms of this name are *Amina al-Zarqa* and *Aminah al-Zarqah*. As the latter transliteration retains the submitted spelling of the given name, we have used that form when registering this name.

Céline Angeli de Moneta. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Céline di Moneta Angeli*, this name was submitted as *Céline de Moneta Angeli* and changed at Kingdom to use the standard patronymic marker *di* rather than the Latin *de*.

Moneta is listed under *Giacomoni*, which is given as a diminutive of *Giacomo* in Fucilla (p. 42). However, the College was unable to find evidence that *Moneta* was used in period as a diminutive of a masculine given name. Instead, evidence was found of *Moneta* as a surname referring to a coin or money, which likely originated as an occupational byname. Juliana de Luna's article "Masculine Names from Thirteenth Century Pisa" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/pisa/pisa-bynames-alpha.html>) lists the surname *de Moneta*. (The original source is in Latin.) Lacking evidence that *Moneta* is a period diminutive of a masculine given name, it is not registerable in a patronymic byname such as *di Moneta*. In order to register this name, we have changed the byname to the documented occupational byname *de Moneta* and placed the family name before the occupational byname to follow period patterns.

Dietrich Lorenz Uhl. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Dietrich Lorenz Ulz*, both the forms and the documentation showed the byname as *Uhl*. We have made this correction.

Isabelle Françoise de Sancerre. Name and device. Vert, a unicorn's head erased between acorns slipped and leaved in annulo argent.

Johanna Ludwiger von Hertesbergk. Name and device. Azure, in pale three bears passant argent.

Nice device!

Mór Dhána. Device. Ermine, on a lozenge azure a lacy knot Or.

Sabina le Sewester. Device. Party of six gules and argent, three spiders inverted argent.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK

ÆTHELMEARC

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a ribbon fesswise enarched gules the words "verba volant scripta manet," overall an escallop Or.

The ribbon is not a registerable charge, per prior precedent: "The *ribbon* is an SCA invention. ... There seems to be no compelling reason to register the *ribbon* as an heraldic charge. [i.e. the charge is banned from registration.]" (LoAR of September 1994, p. 15).

The ribbon in this submission was originally blazoned as a *scroll*. A *scroll* is not nearly as long and narrow as a ribbon, and is proportioned more like a billet. Æthelmearc has previously registered a badge using a scroll: *Argent, on an open scroll gules an "E" Or*. The scroll in that submission is drawn correctly and does not resemble this ribbon. Because this charge is not the same charge as the previously registered *scroll*, the grandfather clause does not apply to this submission.

We note that there would be stylistic difficulties with armory designed with a *scroll... and overall an escallop*. Due to the shapes of these charges, any such design would have a large amount of overlap between the scroll and the escallop, making the escallop just "barely overall." By previous precedent, "Barely overall charges have been ruled unacceptable for a long time and for fieldless badges overall charges must have very little overlap with the charge it surmounts" (LoAR of September 1999).

The text on the ribbon was stated to mean "Words fly, the written remains." Metron Ariston wrote:

The Latin ... does mean what they say, but is not exactly grammatical. While classical and some medieval authors routinely use the singular verb with neuter plural collectives, you have to be consistent and they are not here. Both *verba* and *scripta* are neuter plurals and can be considered collectives for this purpose. However, if you use the plural with *verba* (which is more euphonious!), you should use the plural with *scripta* as well: *manent*.

Lastly, we note that the submission form designated the badge for the use of the College of Scribes, but this was not stated in the Letter of Intent. A future resubmission should be clear about whether Kingdom intends to designate the badge for a particular use.

Rhydderich Hael, Barony of the. Badge. Per pale vert and sable, a bee Or.

The badge conflicts with the badge of André Lessarde, (*Fieldless*) *A legless bee displayed barry sable and Or, winged Or*. There is one CD for fieldnessness, but no difference for changing less than half of the tincture of the bee from Or to sable.

The barony has a letter of permission to conflict with a badge of Elizabeth Braidwood, (*Fieldless*) *A bee Or*.

AN TIR

Sonnet Manon. Badge. (Fieldless) A triangle inverted voided ployé fleury at the points azure.

The *triangle inverted voided ployé fleury at the points azure* may have been considered a single charge in German armory. However, this single charge is not heraldically distinct from *three fleurs-de-lys conjoined in pall azure*. We do not give difference between three charges and three conjoined charges when both groups of charges are in in the same orientation and arrangement. This is noted in the following precedent, which specifically treats of charges in annulo: "There is no difference between charges in annulo and charges in annulo which are also conjoined, although the conjoining must be blazoned when present" (LoAR January 2002).

As a result, this only has one CD from a badge of Atenveldt (registered in December 2002), *Or, three fleurs-de-lys in pall bases to center azure*. There is one CD for fieldlessness but nothing for conjoining the fleurs-de-lys.

Sonnet Manon. Badge. (Fieldless) A triangle voided ployé fleury at the points argent.

The *triangle voided ployé fleury at the points argent* may have been considered a single charge in German armory. However, this single charge is not heraldically distinct from *three fleurs-de-lys conjoined in pall inverted argent*. As a result, this only has one CD from the badge of Caterine d'Albret (registered in July 2002), (*Fieldless*) *Three fleurs-de-lys conjoined in pall inverted bases to center argent*. There is one CD for fieldlessness but nothing for conjoining the fleurs-de-lys.

ANSTEORRA

Geneviève de Lironcourt. Badge. (Fieldless) A lozenge sable.

Conflict with the badge of Solveig Gunnadóttir ór Úlfey, *Per pale Or and argent, a lozenge sable*. There is only one CD, for fieldlessness.

ARTEMISIA

Minamoto Genkurô Tanekagé. Name and badge. Gyronny of sixteen argent and sable, a bordure counterchanged.

The submitted yobina *Genkurô* uses a non-standard transliteration. The term *romaji* is used to describe Japanese words rendered using a Roman character set. There are several standard transliteration systems used in writing romanji. Any of these transliteration systems may be used in an SCA name, but one transliteration system must be used throughout the entire name.

Genkurô uses the Hepburn system for transliteration. However, the Hepburn system uses a macron over letters rather than a caret. Therefore, this name is correctly written as *Genkur{o-}* using the Hepburn system, not *Genkurô*. As macrons can be difficult to render in publishing, they are often left off. Hence *T{o-}ky{o-}* is rendered as *Tokyo*. Solveig Thronardóttir, in her book *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (NCMJ) uses a modified Hepburn system that would render this name as *Genkurou*. Therefore, this yobina is registerable as *Genkur{o-}*, *Genkuro*, or *Genkurou*, depending upon which transliteration system the submitter chooses to use.

No support was found for the accent on the final letter of *Tanekagé*. Also, no evidence was found that *Tanekage* is a plausible masculine nanori either in period or modernly. The submitter documented the kanji characters for *Tane* 'offspring' and *kage* 'shadow' from Edward of Effingham's "Online Japanese Miscellany" (<http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/Miscellany/Names.html>). The character the submitter indicated for *kage* is found in NCMJ

(2nd ed., p. 180 s.n. Bright/Magnificent). Regarding this character, Solveig states that "when used in personal names, this character appears [to] mean 'bright' and 'magnificent' and not 'shadow' as the permissible Chinese reading for this character in personal names represents 'bright' and not 'shadow'". The character the submitter indicated for *tane* is found in NCMJ (pp. 204-205 s.n. Blood Heir).

While many different kanji characters appear in medieval Japanese names, not all combinations are plausible. Names were formed from kanji combinations that made sense to the medieval Japanese mind. To determine whether a hypothetical combination is plausible, it is useful to compare it to documented names. There are three names that combine a kanji character meaning 'bright' with the kanji character for 'Blood Heir': *Akitane* (Bright + Blood Heir) dated to 1332, *Masatane* (Clear/Bright + Blood Heir) dated to 1600, and *Mitsutane* (Bright/Shining + Blood Heir) dated to 1600. In each of these cases, the element meaning 'Blood Heir' comes second. Therefore, *Kagetane* would be a plausible nanori while *Tanekage* is not.

When two kanji characters are combined to form a name element, they are viewed as a single name element. Changing their order would be similar to changing a specific given name in a name submission to a completely different (though, perhaps, similar sounding) name. A parallel case would be the Old English names *Bealdwine* and *Winebeald* found in Searle. Both names are formed from the themes *beald* and *wine*. However, they are two different names. Similarly, changing the nanori in this submission from *Tanekage* to *Kagetane* would be a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

The badge conflicts with Wulfgar Neumann, registered in September 2002, *Gyronny sable and argent, a bordure counterchanged*. The SCA gives no difference between gyronny of sixteen and the default gyronny of eight, although we usually note the distinction between the two types of gyronny in blazon. There is no difference for changing the order of the tinctures in gyronny fields per RfS X.4.a and the SCA has traditionally extended this lack of difference to gyronny charges. There are thus no CDs between these two pieces of armory.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Kevin of Sentinels' Keep*.

Stephen Other. Device. Azure, a sword the blade fimbriated of flame proper within a bordure erminois.

We have reblazoned the sword blade to be *fimbriated of flames proper* rather than *enflamed proper* (as in the LoI), as it more clearly describes the emblazon. Here, the blade is entirely surrounded by tongues of flame radiating out from the sword. At no point does the sword blade touch the field. The small tongues of flame follow the outline of the blade closely, giving the appearance of outlining (or "fimbriating") the sword blade with flame.

The Letter of Intent stated, albeit without documentation, that the depiction of the sword in this emblazon was "not all that different from enflamed objects one occasionally sees in religious paintings." Even if documentation were produced for swords with this appearance in period paintings, that does not guarantee the design's acceptability in heraldry. RfS VII.2 states "Use of an element in period art does not guarantee its acceptability for armory. Use of the Greek key design, which was common in period decorative art, never carried over into armory." In order to document this design for use in SCA heraldry, it is necessary to produce examples of this sort of enflaming in period heraldry.

This submission therefore has a stylistic problem that is equivalent to the problem described in the following return from the April 1999 LoAR. Please advise the submitter to read this previous return closely, as it describes how we expect period enflamed objects in heraldry to be drawn, as well as why the drawing found here does not meet those expectations.

This submission suffers from the same problem which resulted in a return to Walram von Laufenberg (*Fieldless*) a flame gules, winged argent, surmounted by the blade of a sword proper in the May 1998 LoAR. At that time we said:

"While blazoned on the LoI as (*Fieldless*) between a pair of wings argent a sword blade proper enflamed gules., we have reblazoned to more accurately reflect the emblazon, as "Period enflamed has a few gouttes of flame scattered around the edge of the charge being enflamed. Where the flame completely surrounds an object, that object is said to be 'on a flame'. (Da'ud ibn Auda, LoAR May 1992, p. 26). "We don't permit flaming fimbriation in Society armory." (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, 24 July 1993 Cover Letter, (with the June 1993 LoAR), p. 5-6."

We see no reason to overturn our ruling, and we are returning this for the same reason.

ATENVELDT

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Radiant Servants.

No documentation was provided and none was found that *Order of the Radiant Servants* follows a period pattern of order names as required by RfS III.2.b.ii, which states in part that "Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards." Siren explains:

[I]n describing a pattern <adjective noun> and combining order names based on charges and order names based on religious artifacts in that pattern, Meredudd and Kwellend-Njal did us a bit of a disservice. There are really two distinct patterns. One is <color+charge>; in form these are like inn sign names. The other is complex descriptions of items of religious significance, using adjectives like "Precious" and "Holy." [...] Only a few order names do not fit in one of these two groups. Of them, a few fit the pattern <adj+knights>, where the adjective is really what we might call the order name (Knights Templar, Golden Knights, etc.). [T]he order names following this pattern either use a geographical location, a color adjective, or a trait such as "poor." The one more abstract example is <Angelical Knights>, which is again a religious reference. I'm not sure how <Radiant> is justifiable given these examples.

As noted by Siren, the adjectives used to describe groups of people do not include attributes such as *Radiant*. Lacking evidence that *Radiant Servants* follows a period pattern used for order names, this order name is not registerable.

Brigit inghean ui Chumaráin. Name.

The byname *inghean ui Chumaráin* was submitted as a feminine form of *Ó Cumaráin*, which was documented from MacLysaght (p. 35 s.n. Cameron). No documentation was provided and none was found that the name *Ó Cumaráin* existed in period. Lacking such evidence, the submitted byname is not registerable.

As the submitter only allows minor changes, and changing the language of the byname is a major change, we were unable to change this name from the Irish Gaelic *inghean ui Chumaráin* to the Scots *Cameron* in order to register this name.

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

Clara de La Mare. Name.

This name conflicts with *Claire de la Mer* registered in March 1991.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Clara of Mons Tonitrus*.

Ena Weshen-eskey gav. Name.

This name combines an Anglicized Irish feminine given name with a Romany placename. However, no evidence was provided showing that Anglicized Irish and Romany were spoken in the same location in the same time period. Lacking such evidence, this lingual mix is not registerable as it does not meet RfS III.1, which states in part "As a rule of thumb, languages should be used together only if there was substantial contact between the cultures that spoke those languages [...] Each name as a whole should be compatible with the culture of a single time and place." Lacking evidence that Anglicized Irish speakers and Romany speakers had substantial contact in period, this combination is not registerable.

Additionally, there were problems with each element in this name.

The information provided in the LoI for *Ena* was:

Ena is found in Withycombe (3rd edition, p. 104) as a semi-Anglicization of the Irish feminine and masculine given name *Eithne*; O Corrain and Maguire corroborate this under *Eithne* (pp. 84-5), citing anglicized forms as *Anne*, *Annie* and *Ena*.

However, this information does not support *Ena* as a period Anglicization of the Gaelic feminine given name *Eithne*. As noted by Metron Ariston:

The anglicization noted in Ó Corráin and Maguire is undated and probably quite late. Withycombe's citation indicates that this anglicization became popular with the birth of an English princess in 1887 which is hardly evidence for period usage.

Lacking evidence that *Ena* is a period Anglicized Irish form of the Gaelic *Eithne*, it is not registerable.

Weshen-eskey gav was documented as the Romany name for Epping, England. However, no evidence was found that this name dates to period. Further, no evidence was found that locative bynames were used in Romany in period. Either of these issues would be sufficient reason for return of this byname.

As the submitter allows any changes, this name would be registerable as *Eithne of Epping*. However, it was generally felt that these changes were more substantial than is generally expected in a major change. Therefore, we are returning this name.

Gallant O'Driscole. Device. Per chevron vert and argent, two double-bitted axes argent and a compass rose sable.

In the full-sized emblazon, the annulet portion of the compass rose is drawn unacceptably thin: it is not an annulet but a single very thin line (one fine tip pen width wide on the full-sized form.) This is a reason for return in itself, as RfS VII.7.a requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance", and elements drawn with such thin lines are too thin to be recognized.

There was a significant discrepancy between the full-sized emblazon and the mini-emblazon. The mini-emblazon showed the compass star with a normally drawn annulet. In addition, the proportions of the per chevron field were different between the full-sized and mini-emblazons, although both depictions of a per chevron field are acceptable.

A significant discrepancy between the full-sized and mini-emblazon can be reason for return in itself, and is certainly a reason for return when the mini-emblazon's depiction masks a significant style issue with the armory on the full-sized emblazon. The Administrative Handbook requirements for preparation of letters of intent state that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." The Cover Letter for the April 2002 LoAR stated:

In the last few months, there have been cases where the mini-emblazon included with the Letter of Intent did not accurately represent the emblazon on the submission form. If the emblazon does not match the form, the CoA cannot produce useful commentary, which in turn does not allow a decision on that item. The CoA has enough to review without commenting on the "wrong" item. A mismatch between the LoI emblazon and what is on the submission form can be reason for administrative return. If you produce LoIs, please double-check that the mini-emblazons on your letters are a good representation of the emblazons on the submission forms.

Johari al-Noori. Name.

No documentation was presented and none was found to support *Johari* as a name used in period. Further, no documentation was presented for the byname *al-Noori* at all, and the College found no evidence that it is a period byname. Lacking evidence that these name elements were used in period, this name is not registerable.

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

CAID**A'ishah bint Rashid al-Andalusi.** Device. Gules, two peacocks respectant Or.

Peacocks are close by default, with their tails extending behind them, and closed up (rather than being fanned out). The SCA has blazoned some peacocks close as *pavonated to base* (indicating that the tail points downwards), but the exact orientation of the tail of a peacock close is an artistic choice rather than a heraldic distinction. A peacock close could legitimately be drawn with the tail pointing straight behind the peacock, to base, or even somewhat towards the chief, as long as the tail is not fanned out. The exact orientation of the tail of a peacock close thus does not need to be explicitly blazoned and is not worth difference. A peacock *in his pride*, which is affronty with its tail fanned out and held up behind its body, must be explicitly blazoned. There is a posture CD between a peacock close and a peacock in his pride.

Because there is no difference between a default peacock and a peacock pavonated to base, the device conflicts with Gorandookht Mamigonian, *Gules, two peacocks pavonated to base respectant and a pomegranate Or*. There is only one CD for removing the pomegranate.

The peacock tails in this emblazon are held so that they point behind the peacocks and the end of each tail curves to chief. This is a Byzantine and Eastern stylization of a peacock. Some members of the College felt that the identifiability of the peacocks had been diminished by the unusual tail depiction. Although we feel that these peacocks are adequately recognizable in a Western artistic context, please advise the submitter to be careful to draw the peacocks so that they are clearly identifiable in the context of Western heraldic art.

We also note that the submitter has drawn the peacocks' tails with substantial amounts of detail in argent, vert, and sable. Please advise the submitter to draw the tails of the Or peacocks so that they are more predominantly Or.

Anastasia de Ravenna MacEwan. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Anastasia MacEwan da Ravenna*, this name was submitted as *Anastasia de Ravenna MacEwan*. The order of the bynames was changed at Kingdom to follow period examples of names having a surname first, followed by a locative

byname. The form indicates that the submitter accepts only minor changes, and no indication was given on the LoI that the submitter was contacted and that she permitted reversing these bynames. Lacking evidence that the submitter allowed major changes, or specifically allowed the switch of the order of these bynames, this change should not have been made.

However, without this change, the name is not registerable. There is no evidence that patronymic bynames such as *MacEwan* appeared after locative bynames such as *da Ravenna* in either Scots or Italian. Therefore, this name must be returned.

Angels, Barony of the. Badge redesignation for Order of the Halo. Gules, a lyre Or within two wings conjoined argent.

The name for the *Order of the Halo* was returned in the June 2003 LoAR. We cannot therefore associate this badge with the returned name.

Christina O'Cleary and Anderewe Hawkewood. Badge. (Fieldless) A demon's head cabossed gules jessant of an arrow Or.

All the members of the College who commented on this submission indicated that the artistic style of the demon's head was overly cartoonish and overly modern style. RfS VIII.4.d, "Modern Style", states that "Charges may not ...be patterned after comic book art." We also note that the particular type of this head affronty is obscured by its extreme grimace.

Disa blat{o,}nn. Device. Quarterly azure and sable, on a mullet of eight points argent a harp sable.

Conflict with Fine of Clare, *Per pale azure and gules, on a sun argent an estoile of eight rays sable*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no difference between a sun and a mullet of eight points per the following precedent: "There is ... nothing for the difference between a sun and a multi-pointed mullet" (LoAR May 1998, p. 28). Mullets are not eligible for RfS X.4.j.ii per the following precedent: "There is one CD for fieldlessness, but as the mullets are not simple charges, there is no CD for changing the type only of the tertiary. (LoAR June 1994, p.15). Thus, there is no difference for changing the type only of the tertiary charge.

Erich von Drachenholz. Badge for Die Roten Dracken Kompanie. Per bend sinister rayonny argent and gules, a dragon salient contourny gules.

Conflict with a badge of Graidhne ni Ruaidh, (*Fieldless*) *A dragon rampant to sinister gules maintaining a straight trumpet Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference for the change to the dragon's location on the field in comparison to a fieldless badge. There is no posture difference between *rampant to sinister* and *salient contourny*. There is no difference for removing the maintained charge.

This also conflicts with the device of Wilfred de Ackelonde, *Per pale vert and argent, a dragon contourny gules*. There is one CD for changing the field. A dragon contourny is rampant to sinister, so again, there is no difference between *rampant to sinister* and *salient contourny*. There is no difference for the location of the dragon on the field. The gules dragon in Erich's badge may not overlap the gules portion of the field and thus must be placed entirely on the argent portion of the field, in dexter chief. Therefore the move of the dragon from the center of the field (as in Wilfred's armory) is "caused by other changes to the design" (the change to the field) and thus is not worth difference by RfS X.4.g.

Khalid al-Adami 'Abd al-Aziz. Name.

This name has the form [given name] [byname] [given name]. Lacking evidence that this construction is plausible in period, it is not registerable. al-Jamal describes the issues with this name:

Khalid is a well-documented period masculine given name, found in the names of Abu Khalid al-Khurasani; Abu Khalid ibn 'Amr ibn Khalid al-Wasiti; Khalid ibn Barmak, and a bunch of others.

Al-Adami is another documentably period name, found in the name of Abu Sa'id Sahl ibn Ziyad al-Adami (from the *Fihrist of al-Nadim*, a translation of a 10th Century source, vol. 2, p. 1088).

'*Abd al-Aziz*, "servant of the Almighty", is another well-documented period name, with many, many examples.

However, there is a problem with the grammar. The form here is <given name> + <byname> + <given name>, a form not found in Arabic naming practices. The smallest change that I can recommend (and it's not what I would call a minor change) would be to make Khalid the son of 'Abd al-Aziz and to move the byname to the usual terminal position: *Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Adami*. [...] The other change that might be made, which is also a major change, would be to drop 'Abd al-Aziz, making him *Khalid al-Adami*.

As the submitter does not allow major changes, we are unable to make either of the changes suggested by al-Jamal in order to register this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Khalid of Dun Or*.

Max Erich von Baden. Badge. Per pale gules and sable, a sword Or surmounted by a skull argent.

The submission was withdrawn by the submitter.

Mealla Caimbeul. Name.

Mealla is the modern form of *Mella*, which Ó Corráin & Maguire state was the name of the mother of Saint Manchán of Lemanaghan. Precedent states that the names of people mentioned in saints' legends are not registerable:

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

Similarly, as *Mealla* was not herself a saint and the name has not been documented as having been otherwise used in period, it falls into the category of a legendary name and is not registerable.

Mora de Buchanan. Device. Per chevron purpure and vert, a winged owl's head cabossed and in chief a crescent argent.

Some members of the College did not find the owl's head as drawn here to be identifiable. We note that this is a very stylized depiction of an owl's head, without a clearly drawn beak or eyes.

Those members of the College who were able to identify the owl's head all perceived this "winged owl's head cabossed" as a depiction of an owl flying straight out of the shield towards the viewer. While the SCA does register many winged objects, such as winged swords, they generally cannot be perceived as anything other than a winged object. When one adds wings to a bird's head cabossed, one does not perceive a winged bird's head, but one perceives an entire bird seen flying towards the

viewer, which is to say, a bird *volant affronty*. Previous precedent notes that "The posture *volant affronty* has been ruled unsuitable for use in heraldry on at least two occasions ... on the grounds that it is "inherently unidentifiable" ... in those case[s] the returns involved birds... [This return was of a demi-pegasus.]" (LoAR February 1998 p. 18).

Please advise the submitter that, if she plans to resubmit using an owl's head, she should draw it as a more standard heraldic owl's head to avoid the identifiability problems in this submission.

Muirenn ingen meic Martain. Device. Per fess vert and sable, issuant from a vol argent a sinister hand argent.

Conflict with Francois le Féroce, *Per chevron vert and argent, in chief two wings addorsed argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. The wings "addorsed" are effectively displayed and separated, and are not different from two similar wings conjoined into a vol. The hand in this submission is effectively maintained by the vol and its addition is not worth difference. There is no difference for the location of the wings on the field. The argent wings in Francois' badge may not overlap the argent portion of the field and thus must be placed entirely on the vert portion of the field, in chief. Because the placement of the wings in Francois' armory is forced by the field ("caused by other changes to the design"), it is thus is not worth difference by RfS X.4.g.

Ninian of Man. Name change from holding name Kay of Starhaven.

This conflicts with Saint Ninian, a 4th C saint best known for his role in the Christianizing of Scotland, who has his own entry in the 1911 Encyclopaedia Britannica under the header *Ninian, St*. The article "Divided by Sea but Joined by Kin" (in *Isle of Man Family History Society Journal*, vol. 2, no. 2, April 1980) states that "St. Ninian... appears in an early record as Mancennus which probably means that he was of Manx blood..."

Therefore, Saint Ninian was known by a Latin name that meant *Ninian of Man*. As we protect historical personal names in all of the forms in which they commonly appear, this form of his name is protected as well.

Sharif 'Abd al-Salam ibn Salah. Name.

This name has several problems. *Sharif* was documented as a given name found in Azieza Hamid's *The Book of Muslim Names*. However, no evidence could be found that *Sharif* was used as a given name in period.

Additionally, *Sharif* is a title. Al-Jamal states "[t]he title sharif is used by the real descendants of the Prophet Muhammad through his daughter Fatima's son Hasan..." RfS VI.1 states in part:

Titles like *Earl* and *Duke* generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitters legal name. Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, *Regina the Laundress* is acceptable but *Regina of Germany* is not.

In any resubmission, evidence must be presented that *Sharif* was used as a given name in period. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable as a given name.

The forms asserted that *Shereif* was the submitter's legal name, but no documentation of this fact was included as required when submitting a name element under the Legal Name Allowance. Were such documentation provided, *Shereif* would not be registerable, even under the Legal Name Allowance. *Shereif* is a variant of *Sharif* and so is a name that was a title in period, not a personal name. As such, it falls into the same category as *Earl* and *Duke*, noted in RfS VI.1 cited above, and is not registerable.

In any resubmission containing a form of *Sharif*, evidence must be presented that *Sharif* was used as a given name in period, or it may not be registered, even under the Legal Name Allowance in the form *Sherief*.

As submitted, this name had two given names: *Sharif* (which was submitted as a given name rather than a title) and *'Abd al-Salam*. No evidence has been found for the use of two given names in Arabic. Lacking such evidence, two given names are not registerable in an Arabic name. As the submitter does not allow major changes, we cannot drop one of the given names in order to register this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *'Abd al-Salam of Saint Artemas*.

CALONTIR

Gabriel Ximenez de Malaga. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf courant argent.

The badge conflicts with a badge of Isabel the Mad, (*Fieldless*) A greyhound courant argent, collared vert, for the same reasons stated in the previous return for conflict with this badge in the August 2002 LoAR. The submitter included a copy of e-mail from Isabel the Mad, which gave permission to conflict, but the e-mail was not signed with an actual signature. The Administrative Handbook section IV.C.3 requires a signature to a letter of permission to conflict:

Permission to Conflict - If permission to conflict has been granted, a written statement of permission must be included, signed by the owner of the conflicting item with both Society Name and name used outside the Society. (See Appendix D for a standard form for granting permission to conflict.)

In this month of "spoofed" e-mails courtesy of the computer virus de jour (where the apparent sender of the e-mail was not in fact the real sender of the e-mail) it seems appropriate to reaffirm current precedent on this topic, as stated in the LoAR of November 2001:

Unfortunately, the letter of permission provided is not valid. According to the Administrative Handbook, section IV.C.3, a written statement of permission must be included, signed by the owner of the conflicting item with both Society Name and name used outside the Society. The letter provided was not signed. Note that a signature is not a computer generated line of typescript giving the name of the submitter, it is a handwritten signature or a copy thereof. Perhaps in the future we might wish to consider e-mail headers, or electronic signatures, as valid signatures. However, it is worth noting that neither of these were present in this letter of permission either.

Jawar al-Ifriqi. Device. Or, in pale an increscent vert and an Eye of Horus sable all within a bordure vert.

This submission must be returned for use of an eye of Horus, which is an artistic design incompatible with heraldry and thus unregistrable per RfS VII.2. To quote previous precedent:

The Eye of Horus is an abstract symbol or combination of symbols whose meaning was not understood by Europeans in the SCA period. Unlike the Eye of Horus, the occasional word or letter found in medieval and Renaissance heraldry were part of the languages and symbolic iconography of Europe. Nor is this symbol a reasonable heraldic

depiction of an eye; a heraldic eye is a solid charge where the Eye of Horus is depicted as a thin line. As such, this belongs to the category of artistic designs which are not compatible with heraldry. (LoAR August 2001)

Loch Meadhonach, Shire of. Device. Azure, five plates in annulo within a laurel wreath and a chief embattled Or.

This submission uses a "V-shaped" laurel wreath, which is not a registerable design. Previous precedent notes that "A laurel wreath should have a round shape, rather than a 'U' or 'V' shape, and they should be completely closed, or almost completely closed, at the top. Laurel wreaths in the shape submitted here have been considered sufficient reason for return in the past." (LoAR December 2001, pp. 22-23). Note that while their previous submission, returned in April 2002 for lack of a petition, had an identical blazon, it did not have an identical emblazon. That submission used a standard round laurel wreath. Therefore, this stylistic issue did not arise on that previous submission.

In addition, we still have not received an acceptable petition of support. We have received a petition which consists of a piece of paper which describes the device being submitted (very accurately and completely) but the signatures are on a separate piece of paper which has been cut off halfway down the sheet and then taped to the description paper. As noted in the LoAR of November 2001, "As with real-world petitions, the signatures should be on the same piece of paper as a clear description of the item being supported by the petition." You wouldn't want your bank to cash a check which had a snipped separate piece of paper with the signature taped onto the check - the same principle applies here.

Lastly, Administrative Handbook section IV.C.5 states "In the case of branches with no ruling noble, this support may be demonstrated by a petition of the populace and officers or by a petition of the seneschal and at least three-quarters of the other local officers." The signatures provided here do not indicate which (if any) officers have signed the petition. As a result it is difficult to determine if a majority of the populace and officers - or the seneschal and at least three-quarters of the other local officers - have signed the signature list. The format of the petition is also unclear about whether the signatures shows both SCA and real names of the submitters - or just SCA names. It is thus hard to determine how many people have signed the petition.

Thorfinnr Hrafnahamingr. Name change from holding name Thorfinn of Deodar.

No documentation was presented, and none was found, that *Hrafnahamingr* is a reasonable byname in Old Norse. This element was documented from Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 390 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/390>). This report was written in 1997 and is one of the older Academy reports. A warning has been added to the top that states, "Some of the Academy's early reports contain errors that we haven't yet corrected. Please use it with caution." Regarding the submitted byname, this report states:

If you're attached to the word "ravenhammer" and don't care about what it actually means, there is a way to use it. "hamarr" was a word for "a hammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil." It's common in place names throughout Iceland and Norway. "Hrafn" is also found in placenames in the same area. Thus, it would be possible to create a place-name "Hrafnahamarr," or "raven's crag." You could be "Thorfinnr at Hrafnahamri," which means "Thorfinn at Raven's Crag." You could also use the name "Thorfinnr Hrafnahamingr," which translates roughly as "Thorfinn Ravencragger."

This report contains no indication regarding where the information given above was found. Additionally, there is no indication that the element *hamarr* appeared in placenames in period. Given both of these issues, the submitted report is not sufficient to support *Hrafnahamingr* as a plausible period byname in Old Norse.

EALDORMERE

Auguste Valason. Name.

The College only found one example of the name *Auguste* dated close to period. Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "French Names from 1601" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french1601.html>) lists the name *August* as appearing once, and the form *Auguste* as appearing once, in the source document. The College was unable to find any evidence that this name was used in France earlier than this time.

Therefore, this name combines a French given name dated to 1601 with an Old Norse byname. As *Valason* is documented from Old Norse sources that record names used before approximately 1100, this name has one weirdness for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years.

This submission did not provide information regarding the level of contact between French speakers and Old Norse speakers. Depending upon the level of contact between speakers of these languages, combining French and Old Norse in a name is either a weirdness or not registerable. Either status, when combined with the temporal disparity, is cause for return in this name. Therefore, we are declining to rule on whether the combination of French and Old Norse in a name is a weirdness or unregistrable at this time. We would ask the College to consider this issue, that they may offer advice if this combination is submitted in the future.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Auguste of Ben Dunfirth*.

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Award name change to Award of the Orion from Award of Orion.

No forms were received for this name submission.

Additionally, a change from *Award of Orion* to *Award of the Orion* changes the structure of this name and requires documentation supporting *Award of the Orion* as a plausible order name following a period pattern as required by RfS III.2.b.ii, which states that "Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards." No such documentation was submitted.

Gina il Castello del Drago. Device. Or, perched atop a visored helm a dragon statant purpure.

The College uniformly had difficulty identifying the sort of helm depicted in the emblazon. None of the members of the College felt that this depicted a visored helm, and were not able to identify a type of helm which resembled this emblazon (although the helm incorporates some design elements which may be seen in various sorts of period helmets.) Without documentation for this helmet, this must be returned for violating RfS VII.3, "Period Artifacts", which states that "Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms."

The College also felt strongly that the dragon on the helm was not identifiable as a dragon. This must therefore be returned for violating RfS VII.7.a, which states that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance."

Note that this submitter's name was returned in March 2003. Any armory resubmission will need to be accompanied with another name submission.

Lachlan MacLean. Device. Azure, six daggers conjoined at the pommels points outwards proper within an orle Or.

The device conflicts with Kilic ibn Sungur ibn al-Kazganci al-Turhani, *Sable, a sheaf of five swords argent within an orle Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. Normally, there would be a CD for changing the orientation of the swords, from points to chief to points outwards. However, the visual similarity between these two agglomerations of swords is too strong to give a second CD per RfS X.5. The fact that the hilts on Lachlan's armory are all in the center, and the ones in Kilic's armory are all in base, would give difference for sword posture if the emblazons were drawn correctly. However, in both of these emblazons, the sword hilts are visually insignificant. Thus, these two groups of swords appear to be groups of pointed sticks argent conjoined in the center (six and ten sticks, respectively). There is not enough visual difference between these two groups to consider the armory clear under X.5.

EAST

Líadan inghean Laoghair. Device. Per pale azure and vert, a fret within a bordure argent.

Conflict with Ceallach inghean ui Dhubhthaigh, registered January 2003, *Per pale azure and vert, a fret and a bordure argent*. The two submissions are identical.

Tamar bas Reuven. Device. Argent, a martlet volant "brown" between four ivy leaves two and two vert.

The martlet is tinctured in brown, and was originally blazoned as *proper*. However, the martlet is a heraldic (rather than natural) creature, and does not have a defined proper tincture. Because brown may not be used in SCA heraldry except as a proper tincture, this may not be registered.

MERIDIES

Andrew MacLeod. Name.

This is in aural conflict with *Aindrea MacLeod*, registered in May 1994. As noted by Metron Ariston, "*Aindrea* is a Gaelic form of *Andrew* and, properly pronounced, the two names are very close in pronunciation."

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Andrew of Marion Glen*.

Knut Thorfinnsson. Badge. (Fieldless) A sword azure impaling a rat couchant proper.

Conflict with Laurence of the Crystal Sword, *Per chevron ployee argent and sable, a crystal sword azure, hilted Or, pommeled of a ruby proper*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference for changing less than half the tincture of the sword, and there is no difference for adding the rat, which is small enough to function as a maintained charge rather than a co-primary charge.

Some commenters discussed the proportions of the rat and the sword in their commentary. This submitter already has the same design as part of his registered device, *Argent, a sword azure impaling a rat couchant proper between flaunches azure*. The emblazon on the device has the same proportions between the rat and the sword as in this badge submission.

MIDDLE

Helene Gabrielle du Lac. Badge. (Fieldless) A spoon overall four needles conjoined in saltire points to center argent threaded sable.

The group of needles has lost its identifiability. The points of the needles are obscured because they surmount a charge with which they have no contrast. In addition, the needles are drawn with very little taper, so that these appear to be some sort of batons rather than needles. This must be returned under RfS VIII.3, which states "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by ... marginal contrast, ...or by being obscured by other elements of the design."

Some commenters noted that each individual needle only "barely surmounted" the spoon, as each needle lies mostly on the field and only extends partially onto the spoon. We do note that, while each individual needle is only barely surmounting the spoon, the entire group of four needles conjoined at the points does acceptably surmount the spoon: the group extends over the spoon and onto the field in all directions. Such a design is acceptable as long as identifiability of both the underlying and overlying charges is preserved, which is not the case in this emblazon.

OUTLANDS

None.

WEST

Céline Angeli de Moneta. Device. Sable, four swords in cross conjoined at the pommels argent.

The device conflicts with Balthazar Thornguard, *Sable, a sword inverted argent, the blade enflamed proper*. There is one CD for changing the number of swords. As noted in the LoAR of October 2001, concerning Balthazar Thornguard's device, "as drawn in Balthazar's arms, the flames are not significant enough to be worth difference."

Indirabai At-tar. Name and device. Vert, an elephant statant and on a chief embattled Or a quill pen fesswise nib to dexter vert.

The documentation provided for this name on the LoI was:

The Book of Indian Names by Raja Ram Mehotra is the source of the following information, none of which is dated: p.7 *At-tar* is a Kashmiri family name based on the Persian or Urdu equivalent of the traditional occupation of

herbalist *cum* scent dealer. p.110 *Indira* is one of the personal names attached to the goddess Lakshmi. p.67 *-bai* is a female suffix attached to the given name among the Parsis.

This information does not support the use of *-bai* in period or that a women's name in period would have been taken from the name of goddess. Lacking such evidence, *Indirabai* is not registerable. Lacking evidence that *Indira* was used in period as a regular woman's name, it is not registerable.

The College found information regarding the submitted byname *At-tar*:

'attar is an Arabic word for "perfumer". It appears at least as early as the 13th Century in the name of a man we know only as *ibn al-'Attar*, who composed popular stories in the late 9th or early 10th Century. (Dodge, *Fihrist of al-Nadim*, vol. 2, p. 966) The transliteration of the submitted form looks "odd" to me; I suspect (without being able to prove it) that it is modern at best. [al-Jamal]

The cited <At-tar> is clearly derived from an Arabic occupational byname which can be written without diacritical marks as <al-'Attar> 'the perfume-maker.' Arabic bynames were brought into Mughal India in late period, and so ought to be registerable within an Indian name context, with at most a weirdness. [Siren]

Lacking evidence that the form *At-tar* is a plausible period form, it is not registerable.

As the submitter allows no holding name, we must return her device as well.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE FEBRUARY 2004 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED)**EALDORMERE**

Alistair Kirk. Device change. Quarterly argent ermined azure and Or, in bend sinister two compass stars all within a bordure azure.

Both the original blazon and the suggested reblazon had problems that did not correctly indicate the tinctures of the emblazon. Most members of the College did not indicate that this has been checked for conflict under the correct tinctures and therefore it must be pended for further research.

The submitter's previous device, *Quarterly ermine and Or, a raven volant sable between in bend sinister two compass stars, all within a bordure azure*, is to be retained as a badge if this submission passes.

(This submission was item number 1 on Ealdormere's LoI of April 20, 2003.)

MERIDIES

Pierre Vorman de Saint Germain. Device. Quarterly argent and azure, on a bend sable between two double-headed eagles seven Maltese crosses palewise Or.

The tincture of the bend was omitted in the Letter of Intent. Pennon issued a correction on a letter dated June 30, but as this letter was dated on the last day of the primary commentary period, there was no time for the College to provide timely primary commentary on the corrected blazon. This must therefore be pended for future conflict research.

(This submission was item number 11 on Meridies's LoI of April 30, 2003.)