

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

Áine ingen Máel Coluim. Name and device. Azure, on a bend sinister between two mullets of eight points argent two bendlets sinister purpure.

Listed on the LoI as *Áine ingen Mhaoil Choluim*, the form listed this name as *Áine ingen Mháeil Coluim*. The name was changed at kingdom to correct the grammar of the patronymic. These changes use the Early Modern Irish form of the patronymic with the Middle Irish patronymic particle. As *Áine* is an appropriate Middle Irish form, we have changed the name to *Áine ingen Máel Coluim*, which is the Middle Irish form and closer to the originally submitted form. If the submitter prefers an Early Modern Irish form of her name, we suggest *Áine inghean Mhaoil Choluim*.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bendlets sinister larger so the device looks less like *three bendlets sinister* or a *bend sinister bendy sinister*.

Alana Strangeways. Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, two horses rampant argent and a lioness couchant sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the *per chevron* significantly steeper.

Albert de Moulton. Device. Argent, on a chevron sable three escallops inverted Or and a chief sable.

Alessandra di Giovanni. Name.

Nice name!

Alienora Fabian. Name.

Nice name!

Arianwen verch Llywelyn ap Rhys. Name.

Arii viligisl. Name and device. Per pale Or and gules, in saltire two double-bitted axes, in base a tankard counterchanged.

While we know of no examples where Norse and Russian are used in the same name, there is enough contact between the cultures for this to be only one step from period practice.

The submitter specified an interest in having the name be authentic for a language and/or culture, he did not specify which culture. We are, therefore, not able to change the name to meet this request. The name *Ari viligisl* would be an entirely Norse form. We were unable to find an entirely Russian form.

Birgir inn Blakki. Household name Gunnulfes hus and badge. Gules, in pale two wolves passant counter-passant both regardant Or.

Submitted as *House Gunnulf*, the submitter requested an Old English designator for House. Siren found a citation from the OED for *Aarones hus* dated to c. 1000. We have changed this name to the equivalent for Gunnulf: *Gunnulfes hus*.

Calista Cristi. Device. Argent, a dragonfly and a bordure indented purpure.

Carlina Vincenzi. Device. Azure, three caducei Or.

This is clear of Arch-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire (important non-SCA arms), *Azure, a sceptre Or*. There are CDs for number and type of primary charges.

Catharine Hawkwod da Barbiano. Device. Or, six quill pens azure.

Nice armory!

Catherine de la Loire. Name.

Celesta Vianello. Name and device. Gules, a gondola prow Or.

Celesta Vianello. Badge. (Fieldless) A gondola prow Or.

Chana al-Kha{d.}raa'. Name and device. Quarterly vert and azure, a cross argent between in bend two hazel leaves Or.

Submitted as *Chana al-Kha{d.}raa'* (where {d.} represents a 'd' with a dot under it), the name was changed at kingdom to *Chana al-Khadraa'* under the belief that {d.} was a pronunciation guide. Siren notes that {d.} is the scholarly transcription for the emphatic 'ḏ'. Therefore, we are changing the name back to the originally submitted form.

Diego Rivera de Soldano. Name.

This name adds an Italian placename to an otherwise Spanish name. Although the submitter provided documentation for *Soldano* as a placename in period, no documentation was provided that this particular form was used in Spain. A Laurel precedent of August 2001 holds that combining Spanish and Italian in a single name is a step from period practice, hence registerable.

Edith of Arbroath. Release of badge. Per pall argent, Or and gules, three natural panthers couchant sable, gules and Or.

Edith of Arbroath. Device change. Azure, a crescent inverted and overall an arrow fracted in chevron inverted Or.

Her current device: *Per pale gules and sable, a lion passant to sinister, on a chief argent three roundels sable*, is retained as a badge.

Eirikr mjoksiglandi. Name.

Eithne of Brechin. Name.

Mixing Gaelic and English orthography in the same name is vanishingly rare and is considered one step from period practice.

Elyn de Hauocmore. Name.

Emma Rose de Harfleur. Name and device. Argent, a cross purpure between four roses gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century Norman (Normandy). Neither the College nor the submitter provided evidence of *Emma* as a given name or *Rose* as a byname in 14th century France/Normandy. Therefore, we are unable to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Fedelm Dub. Device. Per bend azure and sable, two anchors Or.

This is clear of Olrik van Lubbeke, *Per bend sinister gules and sable, two anchors Or*. There are CDs for the field and for the unforced change in placement on the field.

Fergus MacCarlich of Ercildune. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a tree blasted and eradicated between in fess a maple leaf and a maple leaf inverted counterchanged.

This name combines a 12th C placename with an otherwise 16th C name. However, this temporal disparity is only one step from period practice. A possible 16th century form this of name is *Fergus MacCarlich of Earlistoune*; this spelling of the locative is dated to 1553 in Black.

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

Combining Gaelic and English orthography in a single name is vanishingly rare and is one step from period practice.

Francesca MacBeth. Device. Vert, a Gothic capital letter M Or, a bordure indented argent pellety.

Gaius Marius Cingetorix. Name and device. Gules, a scorpion, on a chief Or three flames sable.

Guy Rand Gallandon. Device. Gyronny sable and Or, on a sun argent two swords in saltire sable and a bordure argent.

Helga Iden dohtir. Device. Argent, a spiderweb azure.

Ieuan Deheubarth. Name.

This name uses the form "given name + kingdom", which was regularly used in Welsh to indicate a member of the ruling family of that kingdom. However, Laurel made the following ruling in registering *Myfanwy Gwynedd* in August 2001:

The evidence indicates that the usage "given name + kingdom name" is regularly used in Welsh to indicate a member of the ruling family of that kingdom (e.g., Owain Gwynedd). (LoAR 14 Jun 87, p. 6)

However, more recent research (particularly Morgan & Morgan, p. 118 s. n. Gwynedd) has provided evidence of use of this byname by non-royals. As such, we are overturning that precedent and registering this name.

It seems reasonable to extend this precedent to *Deheubarth*.

Ívarr Sigurðarson. Name change from Gunnarr Kepr.

His previous name, *Gunnarr Kepr*, is released.

James MacNely. Name.

Jane Godwin. Transfer of household name House Griffin of Lands End and badge to Madeleine Ashbury. (Fieldless) A griffin sejant with dexter forepaw raised paly vert and Or.

Johann Grauenwolf. Name and device. Vert, a wolf dormant argent, on a chief Or three mullets gules.

Johann Grauenwolf. Badge. Sable, a fess wavy vert fimbriated and in sinister chief a mullet of eight points Or.

Khalida al-Khansa'. Name.

Submitted as *Khalida al-Khansa'*, the cognomen was dropped from the current edition of Da'ud ibn Auda's *Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices* because the author can no longer locate the source for the name. However, Siren located documentation for the feminine cognomen *al-Khansa'* in 664. We have, therefore, changed the cognomen to this form.

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th-12th century. However, both the ism and the cognomen are documented in the 7th century. While these names may have continued in use to the submitters desired time period, we have no evidence of this or of what the 10th-12th century forms of these names might have been. Thus, we are unable to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Madeleine Ashbury. Acceptance of transfer of household name House Griffin of Lands End and badge from Jane Godwin. (Fieldless) A griffin sejant with dexter forepaw raised paly vert and Or.

Maximilian Trolle. Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and gules, a tankard gules and a battering ram Or.

Submitted as *Maximilian þurs*, the name was two steps from period practice: *Maximilian* is dated to the 15th C, while the byname is from a work that describes 9th and 10th century names. This temporal incompatibility is a step from period practice, as is mixing German with Old Norse. Bahlow, s.n. Troll, dates *Trolle* to 1286. As the submitter requested a name that means "Max the Troll", and as that is the meaning of *Trolle*, we have changed the name to *Maximilian Trolle*, a temporally consistent and entirely German name with the submitter's desired meaning.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper.

Mora Ottavia Spadera. Name reconsideration from Ottavia Spadera.

The submitter first submitted the name *Mora Ottavia Spadera* in 2002. At that time she requested an authentic feminine name for 16th C Venice. Because no evidence was available for when *Mora* came into use as a feminine name, the element was dropped to fulfill the request for authenticity.

In January 2003, Laurel introduced an avenue by which submitters could ask for a reconsideration of changes made as a request for authenticity in a name submission. One reconsideration option is to evaluate the name with no request for authenticity; this submitter has chosen that option.

When her old name was registered, Laurel ruled

Mora is registerable at this time as a feminine given name, though no dated examples have yet been found of it used as a feminine given name in period

we are changing the name to the form she originally requested, *Mora Ottavia Spadera*.

Her old name, *Ottavia Spadera*, is released.

Nicolao Ventimiglia. Name.

Patricia de Lyon. Name.

Pedr Bach. Name.

Rebecca Mary Robynson. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys quarterly azure and argent.

Rhodri ap Ieuan. Name.

Rhys ap Morgan ap Martin. Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, a bend cotised between two triskeles argent.

Rosamund Ryghtwys. Name.

Rozelin Drummond. Name.

Sarah of Calafia. Holding name and device. Argent, a horse passant to sinister and a bordure purpure.

The client's submitted name *Sarah Deibhiosdan* was returned in November 2003.

Sorcha inghean mhic an Ghabhann. Name.

Sybill Owles. Name.

Tauron Sanglier. Name change from Roch Sanglier.

The combination of Russian and French is at least a step from period practice. A fully French form of this name is *Taurin Sanglier*.

His previous name, *Roch Sanglier*, is released.

Tegan verch Morgant. Name.

Thoren Lokky. Name.

Although this name sounds like "Thor and Loki", names of two Norse gods, there is no reason to believe that it is either presumptuous or intrusively modern. It is, most likely, a joke name; Laurel precedent has long held:

The fact that this is a "joke name" is not, in and of itself, a problem. The College has registered a number of names, perfectly period in formation, that embodied humor: Drew Steele, Miles Long, and John of Somme Whyre spring to mind as examples. They may elicit chuckles (or groans) from the listener, but no more. Intrusively modern names grab the listener by the scruff of the neck and haul him, will he or nill he, back into the 20th Century. A name that, by its very presence, destroys any medieval ambience is not a name we should register. (Porsche Audi, August, 1992, pg. 28)

Tora Haraldsdottir. Name.

Originally submitted as *Tora Haraldsdottir*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Thora Haraldsdottir* because the submitter documentation was unclear of the date and nationality of the submitted form. We are changing the name back to its original form; as Siren notes,

What the Runnamlexicon is saying is that *Tora* is a nickname for names starting with *Tor*.

Viridovix Aeduus. Name.

Submitted as *Aeduii Viridovix* and changed at kingdom to *Viridovix Aeduii*, there was some confusion as to the proper form for this name. Metron Ariston notes that the ultimate source for Gallic names in Latin contexts is Caesar's *De Bello Galica* (*The Gallic Wars*), which has several names of individuals from the Aedui tribe, including *Diviciacus Haeduus*, *Convictolitavis Aeduus*, and *Eporedorix Aeduus*. We have changed this name to *Viridovix Aeduus* to match these examples.

EALDORMERE

Aleydis de Vries. Name.

Submitted as *Aleydis DeVries*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 15th C and allowed any changes. The name was changed to *Aleydis de Vries* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity; no examples of this name have been found in period that didn't include the space between the preposition and the locative.

Aurelia von Grein. Name and device. Per bend purpure and vert, an aeolus argent and a harp Or.

The emblazon shows a generic wind or *aeolus* exactly as shown in the *Pictorial Dictionary*. A *zephyr* would have the head of an androgynous youth.

Eve the Just. Name (see RETURNS for badge).

Gwerydd ferch Rhys. Name and device. Per chevron argent and sable, three ravens volant contourny and a sun in his splendor counterchanged.

Submitted as *Gwerydd verch Rhys*, the byname mixes the medieval patronymic particle with normalized (modern) forms. The name was changed to *Gwerydd ferch Rhys* to make the byname temporally consistent.

The submitter requested an authentic 9th C name. We were unable to do this because the College was unable to find a 9th century form of the given name. Clarion suggested a 13th century form, *Gwerith verch Reys*, based on the documentation that accompanied this submission. The submitter was asked whether she preferred her submitted form or this 13th century form, and expressed a preference for the submitted form.

Jason Archer. Name.

Note: *Jason* is his legal given name.

Matilda la Zouche. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Robert the Blue. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Some commenters questioned whether *Blue* was a reasonable descriptive byname. Bardsley, s.n. Blew, lists *Blue* in the header, dates *Henry Blewe* to the 16th century, and cites *le Blue* as an earlier form.

Sadhbh inghean an tSagairt. Name and device. Argent, on a pale wavy sable a decrescent argent.

MERIDIIES

Abdah al-Rumiyyah. Name.

The name was submitted as *Abdah al-Rumiyyah* and changed at kingdom to *'Abdah al-Rumiyyah* to meet the submitter's desire for an authentic Arabic name. Since the ayn (') is a matter of transcription rather than authenticity, we have returned the name to the originally submitted form.

Cristof d'Argento. Name and device. Sable, on a bezant a capital letter omega gules and in chief three compass stars one and two argent.

Daniel of Raven's Nest. Device. Azure, a pavilion between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Einarr of Brantestone. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron argent and azure, two shackles chains to the outside and a bear dormant counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Einarr Magnúsarson*.

Gelis of Iron Mountain. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Isabetta Delecroix. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This combines an Italian given name with a French byname, which Laurel precedent considers a step from period practice.

Marion Glen, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) A bee within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Rebecca the Egyptian. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for English language/culture and allowed minor changes. The OED lists the spelling *Egyptian* referring to a gypsy in 1609 and from the late 14th C onward dates various forms of the word as an adjective.

Robert de Forge. Name and device. Per chevron inverted vert and sable, in fess a sword inverted proper between two dragons combatant argent.

Sárán mac Ímair. Name change from William Guiscard and household name Clann Fhinn Mhóir.

His former name, *William Guiscard*, is released.

Sárán mac Ímair. Household name Clann Fhinn Mhóir.

WEST

Sylvie la chardonnière. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Sylvie la Chardonnière*, the name was changed to *Sylvie la chardonnière* to match the submitted documentation.

Willeam Grenetrewis. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Willeam of the Green Pants*, the OED dates the first occurrence of the word *pants* to 1846. Barring evidence that the word *pants* occurs before 1600, it cannot be registered. Since the submitter will accept all changes, and since he obviously wants to be identified by his green pants, we have changed the byname to *Grenetrewis*, a hypothetical descriptive byname constructed from two 16th century Scots words, grene (green) and trewis (trews).

Ysabelle d'Angiers. Name (see RETURNS for device).

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

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

Fionnghuala de Buchanan. Device. Per pall inverted purpure, counter-ermine and argent, a chevron per chevron argent and gules, in base a triquetra braced with an annulet sable.

This violates RfS VIII.3, which states: "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability."

The specific combination and arrangement of the tinctures on this submission make it impossible to tell whether the chevron is of a divided tincture, or simply *gules* (and on a somewhat unbalanced field): it made almost everyone at the meeting do a mental double-take. The chevron's identifiability is thus fatally compromised.

Islyle le Gannoker de Gavain. Alternate name *Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy*.

Illuminada and *Iluminada* are not interchangeable in Spanish, since *ll* and *l* are considered separate letters in that language. No documentation was provided for this name spelled with *ll*. We would change the given name to the documented form *Iluminada*, but the submitter will not allow any changes. This name must, therefore, be returned.

Karolyne, called the Wanderer. Name.

The name as submitted is not substantially different from her previous submission, which was returned because "Caroline does not appear to be a period name." In addition, the resubmission introduced a new problem. The submitter provides documentation for the name *Karolin* in a play first published in 1641 (the "gray area"). The purpose of the gray area is to provide the benefit of the doubt for names that are not found prior to the 17th century, but that may plausibly have been in use prior to 1600. For example, if a marriage record or a death record shows a particular name in use between 1600-1650, the name is registerable because it is plausible that it was in use prior to 1600. Literary names in the gray area do not enjoy the same mantle of plausibility. In this specific case, it is likely that *Karolin*, given to a character that sings carols, is an allegorical name. Barring evidence for the use of *Karolin* or *Karolyne* prior to 1600, or of the use of these names by real people prior to 1650, these names are not registerable.

The form of the byname is also problematic. In February 1998, Laurel disallowed *called the X* style bynames in English. Lacking evidence of this style of byname was used in English names in our period, this construction continues to be a reason for return.

The submitter noted she will accept her legal given name *Keryl*; however, this introduces a new problem. The use of a legal given name which has not been documented as a period name is one step from period practice:

If the name element can be documented as being used in the submitted position in period, there is no weirdness for use of this name element. As an example, if John is submitted as a masculine given name under the Legal Name Allowance, there is no weirdness for use of this element, because it is documentable as a masculine given name in English in period. On the other hand, if Craig is submitted as a masculine given name under the Legal Name Allowance, there would be a weirdness for use of this element. In this case, Craig would be the submitter's legal given name. While Craig is a commonly accepted masculine given name today, no evidence has been found of it being used as a given name in period. It is registerable as a given name only through the Legal Name Allowance and so carries a weirdness.

Using an an SCA compatible name element such as *the Wanderer* is also a step from period practice. As *Keryl the Wanderer* would be two steps from period practice, we cannot make these changes either.

Litoris Longi, Lyceum. Name and device. Sable, three laurel wreaths Or.

We are returning this name for lack of documentation.

When submitting a constructed placename, the Rules for Submission make several requirements:

- II.2, Constructed Names - Documented names and words may be used to form placenames, patronymics, epithets, and other names in a period manner.
- III.2.b.i, Non-Personal Names - ... Names of branches must follow the patterns of period place-names.
- III.1, Name Grammar and Syntax - All names must be grammatically correct for period names and follow documented patterns.

What this boils down to is each element in a name must be documented to period (unless the group is using the grandfather clause), the grammar of the name must be correct (although this can generally be fixed prior to registration), and the form of the name must follow period patterns for the language and/or culture in which the elements are documented. In this case, none of these requirements were met.

This submission asked whether *Lyceum* was a valid alternate designator for a College. The Lyceum was the proper name of the garden in Athens in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. The word does not appear to have been used as a designator for a school until well after 1600. Barring such evidence, *Lyceum* cannot be used as a designator in non-personal names, although it could be used as part of the descriptive element of such names. In addition, even if such evidence were available, we are unwilling to declare Lyceum the equivalent of College and thereby reserve its use to official SCA groups, especially in light of the fact that there is already a Latin equivalent, Collegium.

The armory submission did not have any forms or petitions included. The armory would have had to be returned in any case, since the name is being returned and holding names cannot be created for groups.

Philip Williams of Aston. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross flory azure surmounted by a rose argent barbed vert.

The rose is barely overall, which violates the precedents on overall charges in fieldless badges: "In cases where identifiability is maintained --- where one of the charges is a long, slender object, and the area of intersection small --- overall charges will still be permitted in fieldless badges." (15 January 1993 Cover Letter (November, 1992 LoAR), pg. 3)

The submitter also claimed the right to use this motif by his prior use of it in his device: *Gules, a saltire Or surmounted by a rose, on a chief argent three crosses flory vert*. The motif in the current submission is not grandfathered to the submitter for two independent reasons. First, designs acceptable on fielded armory are not always acceptable on fieldless armory; since the motif for which the submitter is invoking the Grandfather Clause is on fielded armory, its acceptability there is not relevant to its acceptability on fieldless armory. Second, the original armory had a saltire, not a cross, surmounted by the rose; for the grandfather clause to apply, "Only the actual armorial element from the originally registered submission may be covered by this permission. For example, if an individual had registered armory containing a fimbriated lion many years ago, only that fimbriated lion would be covered under this rule, not fimbriated wolves, eagles, or lions in other postures" (RfS VII.8). Here

the "element" in question on the existing armory is the combination of the rose surmounting the saltire, which is not reproduced in the current submission.

Rebecca Mary Robynson. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun Or a robin proper.

This conflicts with Kriemhild of Stonecroft (badge for the Compagnie du Dindon d'Or): *Vert, a mullet of nine points throughout Or, thereon a turkeycock's head [Gallopavo meleagris] erased proper*. There is one CD for the (lack of) field. There is no CD for type between a mullet of nine points and a sun. As suns are not eligible for X.4.j.ii, type alone (between the robin and the turkey's head) is insufficient for a CD, and the tincture of both charges is in fact primarily brown:

[Quarterly gules and sable, on a sun Or a wheel proper] Conflict with the badge for the Compagnie du Dindon d'Or (Kriemhild of Stonecroft), *Vert, a mullet of nine points throughout Or, thereon a turkeycock's head [Gallopavo meleagris] erased proper*. There is a CD for the field, but nothing for the difference between a mullet of nine points and a sun, and nothing for changing the type only the tertiary charges. An examination of Kriemhild's emblazon shows that the head is primarily brown. [Ive Rathbourn, Aug 2000, R-Ansteorra]

EALDORMERE

Eve the Just. Badge. (Fieldless) A serpent nowed contourny vert.

The serpent is nowed in a Savoy (or Cavendish) knot. These two knots are identical, as noted in August 1993:

[returning (*fieldless*) *A Cavendish knot vert*] ... The badge conflicts with the badge of the House of Savoy (Gayre's *Heraldic Standards*, p.95): A Savoy (or Cavendish) knot. The two knots are identical; as the badge is tinctureless, we can get but a single CD between it and this submission. [Aug 1993, Returns, Middle, Middle Kingdom for the Order of the Cavendish Knot]

This conflicts with the House of Savoy's badge (important non-SCA armory): (*tinctureless*) *A Savoy knot*. Past precedents have either not explicitly given a difference, or explicitly given **no** difference, between a *serpent* arranged in a specific shape and the shape itself. Given the explicit precedents from Elsbeth and Bruce, we are taking the implication from the first cited decision and making it explicit:

[Registering *Argent, two serpents nowed in a Bouchier knot palewise vert, a bordure counter-compony sable and argent*.] Versus ... *Argent, a Bouchier knot vert*, there are CDs for adding the bordure and for the orientation of the knot. [Jun 1994, Acceptances, Atlantia, Duncan MacAdam]

[Returning *Per pale sable and vert, a serpent involved in annulo Or*] The device conflicts with Vladimir Vitalieich Volkov, *Per pale argent ermined purple and purple an annulet Or*. There is one CD for the field but nothing for *involved serpent* vs. *annulet*. [Jul 1999, Returns, Atenveldt, Alexander le Browere]

[Returning *...a snake involved and in chief three annulets*] The use of almost-but-not-quite identical charges is unacceptable style; it confuses the eye, where the whole purpose of heraldry is visual recognition. This has been grounds for return ere now (v. the LoAR of 21 May89, pp.18, 25). [Dec 1992, Returns, East, Denewulf Ringmaker]

A serpent nowed in a simple recognizable knot therefore has no significant difference for type from that knot itself. Thus, while there is one CD for the lack of field against the Savoy badge, there is no CD for type, and since the Savoy badge is tinctureless, no difference can be generated from tincture (beyond the one for fieldlessness).

This is clear of James Qui Connait, (*Fieldless*) *A pretzel vert*, as precedent has long held there to be a CD between a Cavendish/Savoy knot and a Bouchier/pretzel knot:

[regarding (*fieldless*) *A Cavendish knot vert*] Conflict was also cited against other "knotty" badges: e.g. the badge of Wake (*Heraldic Badges* 152), A Wake knot, and the badge of Kemrith Danil (SCA), *Argent, a Bouchier knot vert*... In cases where the single primary charge is a recognized heraldic knot, however, we can see granting a CD between certain types of knots. In particular, the Savoy/Cavendish knot is sufficiently different from any other standard knot that I would call this submission clear of the cited conflicts. [Aug 1993, Returns, Middle, Middle Kingdom for the Order of the Cavendish Knot]

Some concern was raised about the possible presumptuousness of combining a name including *Eve* with armory including a *serpent*. This single allusion was ruled acceptable by Bruce Draconarius:

[combining *Aoife ni Aodhagáin* with *Chevronelly azure and argent, a serpent glissant palewise gules holding in its mouth an apple slipped and leaved vert*] It has been ruled acceptable (Thora of Thescorre, LoAR of Aug 92) to have a single armorial allusion to a deity name that's also a documented period given name. It's reasonable to extend the policy, in this case, to the Biblical name *Eve* (often used as an anglicization of *Aoife*). The allusion here is mild, and acceptable. [Aug 1993, Acceptances, East, Aoife ní Aodhagáin]

Aoife's serpent was even munching on an apple(!), so this *Eve's* serpent does not cause a presumptuous combination.

Matilda la Zouche. Device. Quarterly gules and vert, a quatrefoil saltirewise argent.

This conflicts with Cedric Myles Madoc: *Quarterly sable and azure, a four-leaved shamrock saltirewise slipped argent*. There is a CD for the field, but nothing for the difference between the primary charges.

Robert the Blue. Device. Argent, a bend gules between four roundels sable.

Almost nobody who looked at the colored form identified the bend's tincture as *gules*; most thought it was either purple or brown, and two specifically said "not gules." As the bend is not recognizably in a heraldic tincture, this must be returned.

MERIDIES

Einarr Magnússon. Name.

This name conflicts with *Ainar Magnusson*, registered in January, 2000. *Einarr* and *Ainar* are nearly identical in sound and appearance. The bynames *Magnússon* and *Magnusson* only differ in sound by a single syllable, and both mean *son of Magnus*.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Einarr of Brantestone*.

Gelis of Iron Mountain. Device. Or, a drakkar prow azure and a gore purple.

Gores issue from the dexter chief corner and the base corner of the shield. As drawn, the gore issued from the side of the shield. This method of drawing a gore is reason for return in itself. Please advise the submitter to use bolder colors on any resubmission.

Isabetta Delecroix. Device. Argent, a cross indented azure between four fleurs-de-lys purple.

The fleurs-de-lys are murrey/sanguine, too far from purple to be recognizable. Most observers thought they were either red or brown.

A *cross indented* does indeed have the outward-pointing points opposed to each other (*dancetty* would have them in parallel). The indents on this cross, however, are too numerous and too small (each one taking up about 1/12 of the shield side to side or 1/14 of the shield top to bottom), and the center intersection appears to make it *nowed of a lozenge* (as it were). Ideally a *cross indented* would look like a cross of lozenges, with a center lozenge, two or three lozenges on the top arm and each side arm, and three to five on the bottom arm, except that instead of just touching at the corners the lozenges overlap a bit. (If the lozenges only touch at the corners, then it's a *cross of lozenges/fusils* or a *cross fusilly*.)

Pelacho del Corazón Carinoso. Badge. (Fieldless) On a heart Or a hand inverted gules.

The most recent precedent relevant to this submission is from February 2004:

[Returning (*Fieldless*) *On a heart purple a compass star Or*] ...The fact that this fieldless armory does not appear to be a charged charge, but appears to be an independent display of a different piece of armory (because the heart is a shield shape), is in itself a reason for return.... [Feb 2004, Returns, West, Geoffrey Scott]

Given the recent nature of that decision, this submission is likewise being returned for the same reason.

This appears to be free of conflict even when considered as *Or, a hand inverted gules*.

WEST

Sylvie la chardonnière. Device. Ermine, on a pile inverted throughout azure, a sun Or.

This conflicts with Martin of the Fallen Star: *Purple, in base a mullet of twelve points Or*, and with the badge for Chronicler of Ansteorra: (*fieldless*) *A mullet of five greater and five lesser points distilling gouttes Or*. The submitter's device can also be blazoned as *Per chevron throughout ermine and azure, in base a sun Or*, so in each case there is only a single CD for the field. There is no CD for position of the sun, since against Martin the positions are the same, and against the Ansteorran Chronicler one cannot get a CD for position against a fieldless badge.

Willeam Grenetrewis. Device. Per pale erminois and pean, on a pale vert a skull argent "transfixed" by a sword inverted argent pommeled and quilloned Or griped of brown wood proper.

This conflicts with Armand Baird: *Lozengy vert and Or, on a pale vert, in pale a harp Or and a sword argent*. There is one CD for the field. The arrangement of the tertiary charge group is changed, but the type and tincture of only half of it. RfS X.4.j.i states "Making two or more visually significant changes to the same group of charges placed entirely on other charges is one clear difference. Changes of type, number, tincture, posture, or independent changes of arrangement may each count as one of the two changes. Generally such changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished." Changing only half of the group is not sufficient to count towards a CD via RfS X.4.j.i, and changing only the arrangement is not enough to get a CD.

On the colored emblazon the sword has a brown hilt grip, and gold quillons and pommel. It has been reblazoned accordingly. But the complexity count of this armory is nine (six tinctures, three charge types); were the sword truly *proper* the count would drop to eight. The relative positions of skull and sword is also a problem, as transfixing implies front entry and rear exit (or vice versa), whereas this sword both enters and exits at the front. That brought up questions of multiple style problems relating to tertiary charge groups. That, together with the overly high complexity count, is cause for return on stylistic grounds; any resubmission using the same sword-through-skull motif should eliminate the brown color on the sword grip and use fewer tinctures in general, and redraw the sword so that it emerges from behind the skull at either the top or the bottom.

Ysabelle d'Angiers. Device. Azure, in fess a key palewise wards to chief between two fleurs-de-lys Or.

The full-size emblazon is only 4 3/8 inches tall. The Admin Handbook states that escutcheons should be 6 inches tall; we allow a deviation of 1/2 inch either way, but over 1 1/2 inches difference is far out of specification. From the very wide margins on the forms, it appears that the problem stems from photocopying the forms too small.

In addition, this conflicts with France Modern (important non-SCA arms): *Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or*. As drawn, the charges are closer to being co-primary than they are a primary between two secondaries, so while there is a CD for arrangement of the charges, there is no CD for type of one out of three when that 'one' is not the bottommost of two-and-one. If this same armory is resubmitted on properly sized forms, the submitter should draw the key longer, which would both fill the space better and make it obviously the sole primary charge (leaving the fleurs-de-lys as secondaries), clearing the conflict with France.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -