THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Adam of Enstone. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Blausa Korsakova. Name and device. Vert, three fox's masks and on a chief argent three increscents azure.

Esa Baird. Name.

Jan Ignasiak. Name.

Jenneca de Navarra. Name.

Katherine Locha Dhuibh. Name and device. Vert, in pale a trident issuant from a flame argent.

Submitted as *Katherine an Locha Duibh*, Gaelic grammar requires that the byname be lenited. In addition, because *Locha Dubh* is likely
   to be a true placename rather than a generic locative, the byname would not use the definite article, *an*. We have, therefore,
   changed the name to *Katherine Locha Dhuibh*, which adds the needed lenition and drops the definite article.

This name combines an English given name with a Gaelic byname; this is one step from period practice. An all Gaelic form of this name
   would be *Caitríona an Locha Dhuibh*.

Rashid al-Tayyib. Name.

Rhydderich Hael, Barony of the. Reblazon of badge. Counter-ermine, a base argent, overall a dragon segreant Or.

This armory was registered in November 1979 via the East Kingdom with the blazon *Ermines, a base argent, overall a dragon segreant
   Or*. To minimize confusion we are changing the blazon of the field to the more distinguishable (and current SCA-standard) term
   counter-ermine instead.

Sergei Bolotnikov. Device. Gules, two wolves combattant and in chief a mullet argent, a point pointed ermine.

Thomas Lestrange. Name.

Wilhelm Smydele von Soelinge. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Wilhelm Smydele von Solingen*, the submitter requested authenticity for mid-16th C German, and accepted only minor
   changes. A map of Westphalia from 1579 gives the spelling of the modern placename *Solingen* as *Soelinge*; we have changed the
   byname to this form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Although some form of this name was clearly in continuous use throughout most of our period, the College was unable to find a form of
   Smydele actually dated to the 16th C. Given other examples of similar names, though, we would expect a form like *Schmiedel*. If
   the submitter is interested in another pet form of *Schmied*, Brechenmacher, *Etymologische Deutsche Familiennamenbuch*, cites
   Schmidichen dated to 1595. Therefore, we would suggest *Wilhelm Schmiedel von Soelinge* or *Wilhelm Schmidichen von Soelinge*
   as a 16th C form of this name.

Will Langdon of Greymorne. Exchange of device and badge.

His armory heretofore designated as his device, *Ermine, two scarpes pean between a lion rampant to sinister azure and a unicorn passant
   gules*, is redesignated as a badge. His armory heretofore designated as a badge, *Ermine, a lion rampant to sinister azure*, is
   redesignated as his device.

AN TIR

Anisko Mandyevich. Device. Or, on a pile throughout vert between two arrows inverted sable, a dexter gauntlet sustaining a dagger
fesswise reversed argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the gauntlet more clearly vertical and the dagger more clearly horizontal.

Avicia le Mey. Badge. (Fieldless) A hawthorn leaf per pale vert and argent.

This is clear of Canada (important non-SCA badge): *(Tinctureless) A maple leaf.* There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is significant
   enough difference between a hawthorn leaf and a maple leaf to allow a CD for type, providing the second CD.

Brien de Liedeberge. Name and device. Sable, a cross azure fimbriated argent between four eagles Or.

Submitted as *Brian of Ledbury*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th to 12th century. We have changed the name to *Brien de
   Liedeberge* to fulfill this request. All elements in the registered form are found in the Domesday book.

Caitilin de Gallaidhe. Name.

Johannes Fairhand. Device. Purpure, a hand within an annulet argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the annulet as more of a circle and less of an oval.

John Guthrie. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable all ermined, a fox rampant contourny within an orle argent.

Nice name!

Muireann inghean ui Rodain. Device. Vert, a bend sinister between an eagle rising and a sheaf of arrows Or.

This is clear of Tav-Alandil: *Vert, a bend sinister argent between a hawk close and a lightning bolt both Or*. There is one CD for changing
   the tincture of the primary charge, and another for changing the type of half of the secondaries (lightning bolt vs. sheaf of
   arrows).

Valgard Forkbeard. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th C Norse and accepted only minor changes. A fully Norse form of this name would be *Valgarðr tjúguskegg*. However, this would require changing the language of the byname, a major change which the submitter will not allow. Therefore, we have left the name in its fully Anglicized form.

Vostroi Ivanov Kievich. Name change from Gwilym Moore de Montfort.

The submitter's old name, *Gwilym Moore de Montfort*, is retained as an alternate name.

Walter Graham. Name.

Ysabeau of Dragon's Mist. Holding name and device. Per chevron argent and purpure, two pears vert and a heron argent.

Her originally submitted name, *Ysabeau d'Anjou*, was returned in October 2003.

ANSTEORRA

Madelina de Lindesay. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice name!

William Wescot of Welewen. Name change from holding name William of Loch Solleir.

ARTEMISIA

Caitrina de Bruce the Fowler. Name.

This name combines Gaelic and Scots orthographies, which is one step from period practice.

The byname combination "de Bruce the Fowler" is grandfathered to her; it is her husband's registered surname.

Johannet Renoux. Device. Per fess vert and sable, in fess three fleurs-de-lys argent.

It had been suggested that this might be reblazoned as *a fess of [three] fleurs-de-lys*, a term that appears not to be in use in SCA armory. Examination of the full-size emblazon reveals that the charges are all separated from each other and from the edge of the shield (albeit by very small margins), so we have not followed that suggestion. This arrangement of fleurs-de-lys would not get a CD from a hypothetical *fess of fleurs-de-lys* due to the overwhelming visual resemblance.

Melissente Lyonne. Device. Azure, a lioness passant and on a chief Or three wagon wheels gules.

One Thousand Eyes, Barony of. Order name Order of the Peacocks Eye.

ATENVELDT

Amalric d'Acre. Name and device. Per chevron embattled vert and Or, two plates and a sheaf of arrows sable.

Some members of the College asked whether this name was presumptuous, citing Amalric (Amaury) I and Amalric (Amaury) II, kings of Jerusalem. The city of Acre was never the capital of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, nor is there any evidence that either of these men was known as *Amalric d'Acre*. Therefore, there is no presumption.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division higher; it is barely registerable as drawn.

Belin bat Kedar. Name and device. Per fess enarched sable and azure, two cinquefoils argent pierced azure and an owl rising guardant wings elevated and addorsed argent.

Submitted as *Belen bat Kedar*, the given name was documented via the legal name rule. However, this rule only allows a name to be used as the same type of name as found in the person's legal name. *Belen* is the submitter's middle name; both given names and bynames/surnames are used as middle names. While the College documented similar names used as given names, it has only found this particular spelling used as a byname or place name. Therefore, we are changing the name to *Belin bat Kedar*; the given name is dated to 1348 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "Jewish Given Names Found in Les Noms Des Israélites en France."

The submitter requested authenticity for Jewish language/culture. However, we are unable to fully comply with this request. The patronymic *Kedar*, documented as a Biblical name, is not one used in Jewish culture in period. However, Biblical names are generally registerable for cultures who drew from the Bible for their name pool.

Catriona of Kyntail. Name change from holding name Catriona of Twin Moons.

This name mixes English and Gaelic orthographies, which is one step from period practice.

Dufan eyðimarkingr. Name.

Submitted as *Dufen Eyðimörkingr*, we have changed the name to *Dufan eyðimarkingr*. The spelling of the given name was changed to match the submitted documentation; there is no evidence that *a* and *e* are interchangeable when Old Norse is written in a Latin style alphabet.

The spelling of the byname was changed to correct the grammar. As Argent Snail notes:

Eyðimörk means indeed *desert wilderness* and the ending is per se correct. However, mörk is a feminine word where the vowel changes depending on the ending and according to both Zoega and modern Icelandic grammar, the ending -ingr would affect the previous vowel. Thus the correct form of the byname 'eyðimarkingr'.

Finally, we have changed the capitalization of the byname to match documented forms for Old Norse names.

Iona Putnika. Name and device. Or, an octopus and a gore vert.

Submitted as *Iona Putnikova*, she desired a name meaning "Iona the Wanderer." As submitted, the name means "Iona daughter of a man named Putnik." We have changed the byname to *Putnika*, a form suggested by Nebuly that has the desired meaning.

Jacques Beauchamp. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a pall between three ermine spots counterchanged.

Lassar Ruad. Name and device. Argent, a horse passant gules within an orle vert.

Submitted as *Lassair Ruad*, the submitter requested authenticity for Irish Celtic [sic] and accepted only minor changes. As submitted, the name mixes an Early Modern Irish given name spelling with a Middle Irish Gaelic byname spelling. To fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity, we have removed a letter from the given name, giving *Lassar Ruad*, a fully Middle Irish Gaelic form.

Syele von der Rosen. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice name!

CAID

Aelesia le Drake. Name.

Nice name!

Ann the Bookmaker. Name.

Anne of Calafia. Holding name and device. Azure, a sun and on a chief Or three water pitchers azure.

Submitted under the name *Anne du Beausoleil*, this name was returned in September, 2003.

Caterucia Bice da Ghiacceto. Name.

Coinneach Kyllyr of Kilernan. Device change. Gules, a lion rampant to sinister, maintaining a sword fesswise and a shield, its sinister hindpaw resting on a sinister facing helm, all within a bordure embattled Or.

This is clear of Mary Katherine de Macey: *Gules, a cat salient to sinister Or atop a mace fesswise reversed argent*, with one CD for adding the (secondary) bordure and another for removing the (co-primary) mace. A visual check of Mary's device shows her cat and mace to be clearly co-primary; her armory is reblazoned elsewhere in this letter.

While the treatment of the bordure is odd (appearing embattled at the top but raguly near the bottom), it matches the way the bordure is drawn on the submitter's current device, and is thus grandfathered to her. Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider and with deeper embattlements.

Her previously registered device, *Gules, semy of thistles, slipped and leaved, a lion rampant to sinister, brandishing a sword fesswise and a shield, its sinister hindpaw resting on a sinister facing helm, all within a bordure embattled Or*, is released.

Daibhídh suaimhneach uí Néill. Name and device. Vert, a hand between two lizards statant in annulo argent.

Originally submitted as *Daibhead an Suaimhneach Uí Néill*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Daibhead mac Suaibhseach uí Néill*. The submitter indicated he was most interested in an Irish name meaning "David the peaceful O'Neill". According to Alexander MacBain's *An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* and Patrick Dineen's *S. Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla*, the word *suaimhneach* has the desired meaning of *peaceful*. In addition, a search of the CELT website (www.ucc.ie/celt) reveals this spelling in two Early Modern Irish poems and in the annal *Cathréim Cellacháin Caisil*, which is written in Middle and Early Modern Irish. However, as *suaimhneach* appears to be an adjectival form, the article *an* is inappropriate.

The submitted form of the given name *Daibhead* is a modern form; barring evidence that this form is found before 1600, it cannot be registered.

We are, therefore, registering this name as *Daibhídh suaimhneach uí Néill*. This changes the spelling of the given name to an appropriate Early Modern Irish Gaelic spelling and drops the article from the descriptive byname.

Deirdre Oilithreach. Name.

By longstanding precedent, the Gaelic name *Deirdre* is SCA-compatible.

Although the word *oilithreach* is a Modern Irish word meaning pilgrim, a search of the CELT website (www.ucc.ie/celt) reveals one example of this spelling in the Annals of the Four Masters, annal 1004. Although this may just be a transcription error, it is enough to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt for her chosen spelling of her byname.

Dun Or, Barony of. Heraldic title change to Popinjay Pursuivant.

The Barony's former heraldic title, *Golden Antelope Pursuivant*, is released.

Eleonora di Gerardo. Name.

Submitted as *Eleanora de Gerardi*, the forms list the patronymic as *diGerardo*. In Italian, patronyms are in the nominative case following a preposition. Therefore, we have returned the patronym to the correct nominative form.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Italian. The given name was submitted as *Eleanora*, and documented as an Italian name from Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*. However, Withycombe is not reliable for non-English names; when discussing non-English names, Withycombe is usually referring to modern forms. The cited header spelling in De Felice's *Dizionario dei Nomi Italiani* is *Eleonora*. In addition, *Eleonora d'Aragona*, Duchess of Ferrara, is mentioned in Book 3 of Baldessar Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano*, which places this spelling squarely in the 15th C. We have, therefore, changed the given name to that spelling to fulfill her request for authenticity.

Elizabeth of Gyldenholt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a pegasus segreant contourny sable and in chief a cloud purpure.

Please instruct the submitter to put some space between the cloud and the wings of the pegasus.

Submitted under the name *Elizabeth Sealeaf*.

Emma Doventhuayte. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Anglo-Saxon, i.e., Old English. As Old English was no longer spoken in the 14th C, it is impossible to fulfill the submitter's request. However, this is a lovely 14th C *Middle* English name.

Geneviève Ravenswood. Name and device. Gules, in pale three apples within a bordure Or.

Giovanni Bizzarro. Name.

No dates were provided for the byname *Bizzarro*; it is documented only as a header spelling in De Felice's *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani*. However, the submitter made no requests for authenticity. When (1) a name is listed in De Felice, (2) the documentation includes no indication that it is post-period, and (3) the name follows naming patterns documented to period, we have traditionally given the submitter the benefit of the doubt by assuming it was used in period and is therefore registerable.

Ismay of Giggleswick. Badge. (Fieldless) A glove puppet vested vair, faced argent, collared and wearing a jester's cap gules.

Katharine de Mirabeau. Device. Purpure, on a pale sable fimbriated between two Bowen crosses four Bowen crosses Or.

Kristopher Tike. Name and device. Purpure, a phoenix Or, flames issuant from base proper, in chief two pairs of swords inverted in saltire argent.

Kristopher is the submitter's legal given name.

Leanne de Bayeux. Reblazon of device. Counter-ermine, a doe's head couped at the shoulder argent, gorged of a collar engrailed azure, holding in its mouth a lily slipped and stalked Or.

This armory was registered August 1979 with the blazon *Ermines, a doe's head couped at the shoulder argent, gorged of a collar engrailed azure, holding in its mouth a lily slipped and stalked Or*. To minimize confusion we are changing the blazon of the field to the more distinguishable (and current SCA-standard) term *counter-ermine* instead.

Liudmila Vladimirova doch'. Device. Per pale Or and gules, a sun in splendour counterchanged.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with Ajax Thermopylokles: *Per pale Or and gules, a medusa's head counterchanged*. (That conflict was the cause for the original return of this device in September 2002.)

Malcolm Ross. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a cross crosslet fitchy and in chief two lions, a bordure counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Malcom Ross*, the original form showed the name as *Malcolm Ross*. We have changed the name back to his originally submitted form.

While the preponderance of evidence indicates that the charges in chief are leonine, please instruct the submitter to eliminate the confusing canine features from their heads.

Marcellus Drachenklaue. Exchange of primary and alternate name Marcel Longueville.

Marcellus Drachenklaue is now his primary name. His old name, *Marcel Longueville*, is retained as an alternate name.

Michael Duncan of Hadley. Name.

This name mixes an English place name with an otherwise Scots name; such a mixture was declared one step from period practice in September 2001. However, many Scots name forms are identical to English name forms. Furthermore, many of the standard sources used by the SCA College of Arms, including the *Oxford English Dictionary* and Reaney & Wilson, *Dictionary of English Surnames*, make no distinction between English and Scots forms. We are therefore overturning this precedent, and declaring that names combining Scots and English forms are no longer considered a step from period practice.

Rónán de Bhál. Name and device. Or, a dragon's head erased gules between three pairs of arrows inverted in saltire sable between flaunches gules.

Tamlin Lochmaben. Device. Per fess sable and argent, a drakkar Or and a thistle proper.

The blazon on the LoI had the thistle as *purpure leaved vert*, which more accurately reflected the emblazon on the original forms. Subsequent to the LoI, the submitter sent in recolored forms with the thistle truly *proper*, requesting that we register it instead of the original. As it made no difference to conflict checking, we are registering the 'new' form, and have adjusted the blazon accordingly.

William Hethefelde. Device. Per pale sable and vert, an armored wolf statant contourny ululant within a bordure embattled argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the bordure wider and with fewer and deeper embattlements; this drawing came very close to being returned.

CALONTIR

Adriana inghean Labhruinn mhic Fhionguin. Device. Quarterly argent and Or, a dragon dormant, wings inverted and addorsed, purpure.

This is clear of the Barony of Dragonsspine's badge: *(Fieldless) A wingless dragon dormant purpure*. There is one CD for the field. After a visual check against Dragonsspine's badge, it was decided that this submission's wings, while not as obvious as they might be in a different position, are sufficiently prominent to gain a CD against the wingless dragon, yielding the necessary second CD.

Áengus mac Ailpín. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Angus MacAlpin*, the submitter requested authenticity for Scotland in 1066, and accepted all changes. Both elements of the name are late period Anglicized forms of Gaelic names. We are, therefore, changing this name to the Gaelic form *Áengus mac Ailpín* to comply with the submitter's request for authenticity. The Gaelic form *Áengus* is found in Scotland in 1100 according to Sharon Krossa's article, "Scottish Gaelic Given Names". It is also the normalized Gaelic spelling for that name at that time. O'Corrain and Maguire date the byname *mac Ailpín* in this spelling to 860, 913, and the 15th C. It should, therefore, be a reasonable form for 1066.

Amanda the Brave. Name and device. Argent, a chevron rompu vert between three unicorns rampant azure.

The angle of this chevron's "rompu-ing" is basically orthogonal to the chevron itself. That is rather far from vertical or near-vertical, which is what one would normally expect (and is what one sees in Parker). While we have decided to register it, please inform the submitter that the offsets should be drawn closer to vertical, and that most scribes will draw it with vertical offsets rather than the

way it is depicted on the submitted emblazon.

Bechte Morgenbesser. Name and device. Per saltire engrailed azure and argent, in fess two cushions purpure.

Carlos Xavier de Cadiz. Name and device. Per chevron purpure and sable, two chalices argent and a three-headed wheat stalk Or.
Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division with its apex higher.

Cristoval Anguiano. Device. Argent, a saltire sable, overall a pithon displayed vert.

Denise Lecourt. Name and device. Argent, four crosses moline disjointed two and two azure.

Donal O'Corcrane. Device. Per fess vert and pean, two billets and a loaf of bread argent.

Einarr mac Dhòmhnuill. Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, in pale three arrows fesswise reversed vert barbed sable and three annulets one and two interlaced argent.
Submitted as *Einarr MacDhòmhnuill*, in Gaelic patronymics the particle is both written in lowercase and separated by a space from the rest of the patronymic. We have, therefore, changed the name to *Einaar mac Dhòmhnuill*.
The submitter requested an authentic name with "the first name Norse and the second name Scottish." While there is a great deal of evidence for Norsemen adopting Gaelic names and vice versa, there is no evidence that Norse and Gaelic orthographies were combined in this manner. This name combines Norse and Gaelic orthographies, which has been ruled one step from period practice. As submitted, it's not authentic although it is registerable.
To make this name authentic, it should be in entirely in either Norse orthography or Gaelic orthography. An entirely Norse form would be *Einarr Domnalsson*; Talan Gwynek's draft article "Old Norse Forms of Early Irish Names" gives *Domnall* as the normalized form of the runic "*tomnal*", which is found in an inscription on a 12th C Icelandic sword hilt. As the College has been unable to find a Gaelic form of *Einarr*, we cannot speculate on a fully Gaelic form of this name.

Finán mac Domnaill. Name.

Francesca Joanna da Genova. Name.
Submitted as *Francesca Joanna d'Genova*, we have changed the name to *Francesca Joanna da Genova*. In Italian, the preposition *da* does not elide before a consonant.

Fredrich Gerebrand. Name.
The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C German and accepted all changes. The current form is a very nice Low German 14th to 15th C form; however, we have no examples of either of these names spelled this way in the 13th C. Since the submitter specifically requested this particular spelling of the given name, we feel that he probably would not like to have the spelling changed. Therefore, we have made no changes, but we cannot say whether the name is authentic for the 13th C.

Fujiwara no Kitsume. Name.

Gabrielle von Friedrichsthal. Name (see RETURNS for device).
The name was originally returned at kingdom for lack of documentation that *Friedrichsthal* is a period place name. The submitter appealed the return on the grounds that she believed it to be a town name in Alsace-Lorraine or that it could be a constructed place name based on elements found in Bahlow (*Friedrich* on p147 and *Stahl* found on p 536.)
There is a place named *Friedrichstal* in Baden-Würtemberg, which was founded by Margrave Friedrich of Baden in 1699, and another named *Friedrichsthal* in Saarland, which was apparently incorporated in the 1960s. The College was unable to find any other place in Germany called *Friedrichst(h)al*. Furthermore, the deuterotheme of *Friedrichsthal* is -*ta(h)l*, 'valley', not *sta(h)l*, which is a given name.
However, the College was able to find some evidence of period German place names using the pattern *given- or housename-+-tahl*. Brechmacher, *Etymologische Deutsche Familiennamebuch*, lists these names:
- s.n. *Bär(e)nthal(in)*, has *Birgitta Berenthalin* in 1579; from the forename *Bern, Berno*.
- s.n. *Frankenthal*, *Andris Frankintall*, 1428. *Franke* may derive from an old tribal name, or from the forename *Franko*
- s.n. *Rosenthal(er)*, has *Thulmannus de Rosindail zu Mainz* in 1300. *Rosen* in this case may be a descriptive element, though.
Given this evidence, we are giving the benefit of the doubt and registering this name.
By precedent, combining French and German in a single name is one step from period practice.

Gaston Dalstein. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, in bend three fleurs-de-lys counterchanged.

Gillian Elphinstone. Heraldic will.
[[FIXME: this is an admin decision for Shauna.]]

Isabel Beaumont. Name.

Juliana Macnayre. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Laura Lye of Bowden. Name and device. Per fess azure and vert, a dragon couchant to sinister argent.
This is clear of Var of the Ivory Dungeon: *Sable, a dragon dormant to sinister reguardant, the tail curled to sinister around the body, the dexter wing lowered to cover the body, the head peeking out to dexter base from beneath the dexter wing, argent spined gules*. There is one CD for the field and another for posture of the dragon. Var's dragon is decidedly *dormant in roundel* (as it were), a position that is no longer registerable; the visual difference between that charge and this dragon is immediately obvious.

Lung Hua. Name.

Nicolete de Saint-Denis. Name and device. Argent, a chevron wavy throughout azure between three fleurs-de-lys vert.

Submitted as *Nicolette de Saint-Denis*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C French and accepted all changes. We are changing this name to *Nicolete de Saint-Denis* to fulfill this request. Colm Dubh's *Index to the Paris Census of 1292* shows examples of *de Saint-Denis*. It also shows the given name *Nicole* and a pattern of forming feminine diminutives by adding the suffix *-ete*. However, only one name appears on this list using the *-ette* suffix. In addition, there is a chant-fable found in a 13th C manuscript; the fable's name is *C'est d'Aucasin et Nicolete*. The spellings *Nicholete* and *Nicolete* are used throughout. (For those interested, a transcription of the manuscript is found at http://www.umilta.net/aucassin.html).

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chevron more narrowly, and starting lower down the sides.

Nikolai Sazhka Kolosov. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a cockatrice displayed Or, on a chief counter-compony gules and argent three garbs Or.

Submitted as *Nikolai Sazhatec Kolosovski*, his name was changed to the form *Nikolai Sazhka Kolosov*, a form suggested by Nebuly. This form corrects the pet form of *Sazha* and changes the byname to a patronymic form of *Kolos*, which the submitter had indicated was his intention. Here's Nebuly's commentary on this form:

No justification is given in the LoI for addition of *-tec* to create a familiar form of *Sazha*. If the client desires a pet form of the name, then he might use *Sazhka* (1592, ibid., s.n. *Sazha*). Likewise, the addition of *-ski* [sic] to the patronymic *Kolosov* is incorrect. Adding the *-ov* ending makes it a patronym, while the ending *-skii* would form a locative.

Given the submitter's desire for authenticity, I recommend registering *Nikolai Sazhka Kolosov*.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Polish and accepted all changes. Unfortunately, the submitted documentation was only for Russian names, and the College was unable to suggest a Polish form for this name. Therefore, we are unable to fulfill his request for authenticity.

Novella Francesca Caterina Zancani. Device. Per pale vert and purpure, a pair of scissors inverted argent and on a chief triangular Or a needle bendwise sable.

Blazoned on the LoI as *Per pall Or, vert and purpure, in pale a needle bendwise sable and a pair of scissors inverted argent*, this blazon does not match the emblazon. The emblazon does not have a per pall field division, but clearly shows the top portion to be a *chief triangular* (albeit as large as one should get). We have adjusted the blazon accordingly.

Osmer of Cestre Scire. Heraldic will.

[[FIXME: as with the previous one, this is an admin decision for Shauna.]]

Parmen Volchkov. Name and device. Purpure, an eagle Or within a bordure erminois.

Originally blazoned as a raven, the bird on this device looks more like an eagle and is in the typical posture for an eagle, as opposed to that of a raven.We have reblazoned it accordingly.

Pipa Sparkes. Name.

Rhiannon of Lough Derg. Reblazon of device. Per bend vert and azure, a bend sable fimbriated between three apples Or.

This armory was registered in October 1999, having been sent up with the incorrect blazon of *Per bend azure and vert, a bend sable fimbriated between three apples Or*. The tinctures of the field were inadvertently transposed from what the emblazon clearly depicts, so we are fixing the blazon to match the registered emblazon.

Ronan Lynch. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and English, which is one step from period practice.

Tatiana Korotkaia. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a cat's head caboshed and a garb Or.

Wilhelm Meis. Name (see RETURNS for device).

As documented there is a more than 300 year gap between the 12th C date for the given name, *Wilhelm*, and the 16th C date for the byname, *Meis*. This would make the name one step from period practice. However, Brechenmacher, *Etymologische Deutsche Familliennamenbuch* cites an *Engellius Meys* in 1350, and shows numerous *Meis-* spellings including *Stephan der Meissower* in 1293, making this name consistent with period practice.

DRACHENWALD

None.

LOCHAC

Alys de Wilton. Device. Per fess ermine and sable.

This is clear of Jakob Stiufsun: *Per fess with a left step sable and pily bendwise argent and azure*. Per RfS X.4.a.ii.c, there is a CD for changing the tincture of half the field (argent-and-azure to ermine) and another for changing the line of division (per fess with a left step and pily bendy to just plain per fess).

Amalia van Bergen op Zoom. Device. Azure, an hourglass between three escarbuncles argent.

Bella Lucia da Verona. Name and device. Gules, a lion couchant within an orle indented on the inner edge Or.

We note that the documentation was not adequately summarized on the LoI, although the College of Arms commenters filled in the blanks. St. Gabriel letters provide extensive footnotes on the sources from which the names are drawn, as well as the dates for most of the names discussed. This information should be included when summarizing documentation from a St. Gabriel report.

The motif of *an orle indented on the inner edge* is found in Italian armory, though some depictions of it might tempt us to blazon them as *an orle of triangles conjoined, points inward*. Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer and bolder indents in future: this came very close to being returned for being "pinking-sheary."

This is clear of Farquhar Finley Farquharson: *Gules, a lion dormant within an orle of hearts Or.* A visual check of Farquhar's armory shows the hearts to be palewise and clearly separated; thus against the various depictions of *an orle indented on the inner edge* there are separate CDs for number and type of charge(s).

Cairistiona inghean Raghnaill. Name (see PENDS for device).

Submitted as *Cairistiona inghen Raonuill*, this name uses a significantly post-period Gaelic orthography for the spelling of the byname. *Mac Raonuill* is a modern Gaelic spelling; no evidence for this spelling is found prior to the 19th C. The Middle Irish Gaelic equivalent (900-1200) is *Mac Ragnaill*, while the Early Modern Irish Gaelic equivalent (1200-1700) is *Mac Raghnaill*. It is highly likely that the Scottish Gaelic forms in these periods would be identical to the Irish Gaelic forms. Furthermore, the patronymic particle uses a spelling occasionally found in the transitional period between Middle Irish Gaelic and Early Modern Irish Gaelic. We have changed the spelling of the patronymic to *inghean Raghnaill*, the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form.

Edward Dymoke. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a lion rampant within an orle of lozenges argent.

The question was raised in commentary whether this combination of name and armory could constitute a presumptuous claim to be Edward Dymoke, Royal Champion at the Coronations of Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I. This issue was based largely on an online picture of Edward Dymoke (for which the URL was supplied), showing him riding an armorially barded horse. After careful visual study of the online picture, we have concluded that the armory on the horse's barding is *(field), a lion passant within an orle of lozenges argent*. The appearance of a "lion rampant" seems to be an optical illusion, resulting from a fold in the fabric and some odd angles of perspective. Therefore this combination of name and armory is <u>not</u> a presumptuous combination (as referred to in RfS XI.2).

Eleanor of Orkney. Device. Paly vert and argent, on a bend sinister purpure a compass star palewise argent.

We have reblazoned the tertiary charge's position to match the emblazon. This is clear of Seonaid Fitzalan: *Vair en point, on a bend sinister purpure three caltrops argent*. There is one CD for the change of field. The other CD must come from differences to the tertiary charge(s). While there is not substantial difference between a caltrop and a compass star, they are sufficiently distinct in appearance to allow for a significant difference between them. That, plus the change in number from one to three, is enough for a CD by RfS X.4.j.i.

Eline Wentworth. Name.

Submitted as *Elaine Wentworth*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15-16th century English language/culture and accepted all changes. The name was changed to *Eline Wentworth* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Withycombe notes that *Elaine* is an Old French form of Helen which is not found in use in England "as an ordinary christian name until after Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* (1859) had made familiar the story of Lancelot and Elaine."

The spelling *Eline* differs from *Elaine* by only a single letter, and is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article *16th Century Names from Ormskirk Parish Registers*.

Henri de Montferrant. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, a lion rampant Or between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13-14th C French language/culture. The byname, *de Montferrat* is a modern form. We have changed its spelling to *de Monferrant*, which is a close form used in Froissart's Chronicles (14th C), to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Katherne of Lochac. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly azure and gules, a bat-winged wolf rampant and a base embattled argent.

Please advise the submitter that in the presence of a base, the horizontal dividing line of the *quarterly* division should be raised somewhat.

The armory was submitted under the name *Katherne von Risna*.

Robin of Twyford. Name and device. Vert, on a lozenge between three crosses crosslet fitchy Or an oak leaf vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the oak leaf to look more obviously like an oak leaf.

Rosalind Ryne. Name change from holding name Rosalind of Ildhafn.

The name combines English and Flemish. Barring documentation of such combinations, this is one step from period practice.

Saint Basil the Great, College of. Branch name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitter as *College of St Basil the Great*, we have changed this to *College of Saint Basil the Great*; by precedent we do not register scribal abbreviations.

This item was listed on the LoI as belonging to *Lochac, Kingdom of*. Submissions for branches should be listed under the branch name, not the kingdom name. Names and armory of branches within a kingdom are owned by the branch, not by the Kingdom.

MERIDIES

Beatrix Langebarne. Device. Azure, a rose within an orle engrailed Or.

Eleanora of Glenyla. Name.

Submitted as *Eleanora of Glen Isla*, the submitter requested authenticity for "12th to 15th c. British language/culture". There was some question about whether Glen Isla was a reasonable period form. It appears that it is not. Johnson, *The Place-Names of Scotland* s.n. Isla and Islay (which is cross referenced from the Isla entry) says "The s is a recent innovation". Metron Ariston documented the form *Glenyla* from Timothy Pont's maps of Scotland, created between 1580 and 1590 (For enterprising researchers, these maps are online at the National Library of Scotland, http://www.nls.uk/pont). We have changed her name to *Eleanora of Glenyla* to match the documentation and partially fulfill her request for authenticity.

Lasairfhíona bean Mhuireadhaigh. Name.

Submitted as *Lasairfhíona bean Mhuireadhach*, we have changed it to *Lasairfhíona bean Mhuireadhaigh* to put the byname in the required genitive case, as required by Gaelic grammar.

Muireadhach Fairley. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Scottish Gaelic. However, *Fairley* is a Scots name; Scots is a language closely related to Middle English. There is no evidence that a Gaelic version of this name existed. Therefore, we are unable to fully comply with the submitter's request for authenticity.

If the submitter is interested in a Scots form of this name rather than a Gaelic form, *Murdoch de Fairlie* is a likely 14th C form. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland* s.n. *Murdoch* has a "Walter Murdac, Morthaich, or *Murdoch* in the late 12th C and notes "Mordach, second duke of Albany, executed in 1425". The byname, *de Fairlie*, is also found in Black, dated to 1335.

This name combines Gaelic and Scots, which is one step from period practice.

Nigel de Rothewelle. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Nigel de Rothwell'*, the name was originally submitted as *Nigel de Rothewell'*. As submitted, the name is already authentic for the desired time period of 1250-1350. However, since we do not register scribal abbreviations we have changed the byname to *de Rothewelle*.

Vincent Tyrel. Name.

Nice name!

MIDDLE

Mary Katherine de Macey. Reblazon of device. Gules, a cat salient to sinister Or atop and supported by a mace fesswise reversed argent.

This armory was the subject of a visual comparison against one of this month's submissions. Since the cat and mace here are clearly co-primary, we are reblazoning the armory to make that fact clear.

NORTHSHIELD

Æsa Gilsdottir. Name.

Ása rauða. Name.

Submitted as *Ása rauðr*, the name was changed to *Ása rauða* to correct the grammar. Red Hawk says it best:

Eric V. Gordon, *An Introduction to Old Norse*. 2nd. ed. Oxford: Clarendon. 1986. p. 312 §163 says of adjectives: "The weak form of the adjective was used after the definite article or demonstrative pronoun; also in elliptical phrases in which the article has been omitted, e.g. <Gizurr (inn) Hvíti>."

The weak feminine declension of <rauðr> gives a nominitive [sic] case form <rauða> (see Gordon p. 291 §102), and this is what should be used for a woman's by-name meaning "the red".

Cúán Senchaidh Ua Suillebáin. Name.

Submitted as *Cúán Senchaidh Ua Suilleabháin*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th to 12th C Irish. The patronymic *Ua Suilleabháin* is a Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of this name; we have changed it to Ua Suillebáin, the Middle Irish Gaelic form, to fulfill the submitter's desire for authenticity.

There was some discussion among the commenters as to the correct form of the byname, noting that it fell somewhere between *Senchaid*, the normalized Middle Irish Gaelic form, and *Seanchaidh*, the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form. Since the submitter has documented the submitted spelling, *Senchaidh*, in the Annals of Ulster, the submitted form is fine.

Kaitou Naeme. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for the Heian period (794-1184). However, the family name, *Kaitou*, is documented from the Kamakura period (1184-1333). Barring documentation that *Kaitou* was a surname in use during the Heian period, we are unable to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Kita Jirou Toramasa. Name and device. Argent, a tiger's pawprint within an annulet gules.

Lancelot of Windhaven. Badge. (Fieldless) A keythong rampant pean.

Moira MacVey. Device change. Purpure, three gouttes d'eau one and two.

Her previously registered device, *Quarterly gules and argent, two hearts gules, a bordure purpure*, is retained as a badge.

OUTLANDS

Anora Marchaunt. Name and device. Sable, in pile a rose slipped and leaved argent and a feather Or.

Cathyn Fitzgerald. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A cross flory gules within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

Originally registered with the blazon *(fieldless) On an annulet sable a cross flory gules*, this came up as a possible conflict for the badge of Leifr Hrólfsson and Lucia de la Valette (see RETURNS under Drachenwald). The registered emblazon for this badge has the points on the ends of the cross just barely overlapping the outside edge of the annulet, which would not be registerable today. While the new blazon doesn't quite fit the actual picture, it certainly works better than the original blazon.

Destino Dini. Name.

The College raised the question whether *Destino* was adequately documented as a period name. When (1) a name is listed in De Felice, (2) the documentation includes no indication that it is post-period, and (3) the name follows naming patterns documented to period, we have traditionally given the submitter the benefit of the doubt by assuming it was used in period and is therefore registerable. Orle cites these names from James Grubb's *Provincial Families of the Renaissance: Private and Public Life in the Veneto*: Well-behaved (Bonagente) Uglychild (Brutofante), God Aid Him (Deolavanzio), No Trouble (Senzabriga), Welcome (Benvenuto), Good fortune (Bonaventura), Pilgrim (Pellegrino), and Allgood (Ognibene).

Feodosia Vasil'eva zhena Volchagova Zub. Name and device. Per chevron embattled pean and vert, in base a horse rampant contourny Or.

Submitted as *Feodosia Vasilova zhena Volchagova Zub*, the correct grammatical form of the first byname is *Vasil'eva*. We have made this change.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division with a steeper angle.

Gauvain Eisenbein. Device. Vairy en point erminois and azure, a bordure gules.

An example is found in Parker of using an ermine variant as part of a vair: *Barry of six, vaire gules, and ermine, and azure* attributed to Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, 1200-16. With that in mind, it seems appropriate to allow *ermine, erminois, counter-ermine,* and *pean* to be part of vairy furs.

This is clear of Burgundy Ancient (important non-SCA arms): *Bendy Or and azure, a bordure gules*. Commentary was mixed as to whether vair(y) should be considered a field division or a single tincture, and if it be a field division, whether it is substantially different from bendy for the purposes of RfS X.4.a.ii.(a), Substantial Change of Partition. We decline to rule on either issue at this time. There is no conflict with Burgundy Ancient in any case. If we consider this vairy field as a single tincture, it is clear via RfS X.4.a.ii.(a), Substantial Change of Partition. If we consider vairy to be a field division, then via RfS X.4.a.ii.(c) there are CDs for changing the line of partition and the tincture of half the field (from *Or* to *erminois*) without needing to determine if a vairy division is substantially different from bendy.

Isabel Benet. Name and device. Or, two bars sable and overall a phoenix gules.

Submitted as *Isibeal Benet*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C Scotland and accepted all changes. After consulting with the submitter, we have changed the given name to *Isabel* to comply with the submitter's request for authenticity. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, cites a *Geoffray Isabelsone* in 1296.

Please instruct the submitter to center the bars on the field better.

Jacques Lambert. Device. Per bend purpure and vert, a lightning bolt bendwise and a rabbit rampant argent.

Mirabel de Malmesberie. Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, a bell counterchanged.

Thomas Adler. Name and device. Gules, a sword inverted argent between an increscent and a decrescent Or.

Originally submitted as *Thomas Adler*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Thomas der Adler* to conform with submitted documentation. The College found *Petsche adelar* in 1372. As the byname can be documented without the article, we have returned the name to its originally submitted form.

Vasilii Volchogo Zuba syn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Wilham Juste. Name change from holding name Wilham of Caer Galen.

Ziddina Ait Zumar. Name.

- Explicit littera accipendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

Adam of Enstone. Device. Argent, a monster consisting of the upper half of a Moor and the lower half of a tree stump eradicated proper maintaining in its dexter hand a hammer sable, a ford proper.

The top half of the primary charge is neither a *Moor* nor a *brown Saracen* (however that might be blazoned). Each of those has certain necessary defining features which this charge lacks:

The Moor and the Blackamoor: The terms Moor and Blackamoor will both be used to blazon the same sort of human. He has Negro features, and is clean-shaven with short curly/nappy hair. If the Moor or Blackamoor wears headgear, such as a torse, it must be explicitly blazoned. When proper he is dark brown, a tincture which classifies as a color (rather than a metal), and his hair is black.

The Saracen: The Saracen has Semitic features, and is bearded by default. His hair, when visible, is long and wavy. He is depicted with headgear; usually this is a turban, but sometimes it is a torse or a crown. The type and tincture of the headgear must be explicitly blazoned. [Cover Letter, Dec 2002]

This, therefore, is not blazonable in such a way that it would be "reconstructible in a recognizable form" therefrom (RfS VII.7.b).

The use of a combination half-animal, half-plant creature is also problematic; the "vegetable lamb" appears to be a unique case (and not actually used in period armory). Resubmission of this motif should be accompanied by documentation of similar conjunctions of charges in period armory.

Wilhelm Smydele von Soelinge. Device. Argent, a griffin segreant gules winged sable haloed Or maintaining a rapier all within a bordure sable.

Conflict with Pomerania: *Argent, a griffin segreant gules crowned Or.* There is one CD for adding the bordure. The maintained rapier counts for nothing, nor do the halo or crown. As drawn and colored in this specific instance, the wings constitute considerably less than half the charge, so there is no difference for changing their tincture.

AN TIR

Lucrezia da Ferrara. Name.

This name is being returned for conflict against *Lucrezia Borgia, Duchess of Ferrara*. As Metron Ariston notes,

[T]he (in)famous *Lucrezia Borgia* was Duchess of Ferrara. She lived in Ferrara for the last seventeen years of her life and played a leading part in the patronage and politics of the day. Her life (accurately or not) has been enshrined in historical works, fiction, drama and opera over several centuries. She not only has her own article in the 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica, but also in the Columbia Encyclopedia and most on-line and printed encyclopedic works and is certainly familiar to most in our Society.

By precedent,

We have historically registered ' 'name' of 'Kingdom' ' so long as the given name was not identical to that of one of the rulers of 'Kingdom'. (Da'ud ibn Auda, 5/91)

Given the fame and importance of the Italian city-states, we are extending this precedent to them and their rulers.

Michael of Lancaster. Device. Per fess argent and azure, a saltire engrailed counterchanged overall a sword inverted and in chief a rose gules.

This violates RfS XI.2, Charge and Name Combinations, in accordance with the following precedent which we reaffirm at this time: "As one may not combine the White Rose of York and the name of York, it is forbidden to combine the Red Rose of Lancaster with the use of the name Lancaster." (29 Mar 1987, R-Outlands, Rebecca of Lancaster p. 21)

The overall sword lies overwhelmingly on the azure portions of the saltire and field, including the quillons and much of the hilt, greatly reducing its identifiability to the point where it violates RfS VIII.3, Armorial Identifiability: "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable ...by being obscured by other elements of the design." In addition, the saltire is not centered on the shield, being counterchanged across an abased *per fess* line, causing a jarring feeling of imbalance; raising the line of division and recentering the saltire would cause the sword to be only "half-overall," which is also grounds for return.

Removing the rose, raising the line of division, recentering the saltire, and elongating the sword so that it remain overall would fix the aforementioned style and presumption problems, though it would still need to be checked for conflict.

ANSTEORRA

Alaric Morganygg. Device. Gules, a bend sinister sable fimbriated between a sea-lion rampant and a cross botonny Or.

Withdrawn by the submitter.

Gwynaeth Angharad of Glamorgan. Device change. Per saltire vert and sable, a Bowen knot crosswise within an orle Or.

Conflict with Francesca Lucia Sammicheli: *Purpure, a Bowen cross within a tressure Or.* There is one CD for the field, but no CD for type between a *Bowen knot crosswise* and a *Bowen cross*. Likewise a single *tressure* is functionally identical to an *orle*, so there is no difference between them.

Madelina de Lindesay. Device. Argent, two goblets in fess vert within a bordure vert semy-de-lys argent.

As drawn, the charges on the bordure cannot be identified at any reasonable distance; guesses included *ermine spots* and *quatrefoils* as well as *fleurs-de-lys*. This must be returned for a redraw to make the fleurs-de-lys more identifiable. Making them larger is the primary need. To that end, increasing the size of the bordure a little could help. Drawing fewer fleurs-de-lys would definitely help; the

typical number for semy on a bordure ranges from 8 to 16, though larger numbers have been deemed acceptable in the past as long as identifiability was maintained.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Avilina Andreu. Badge. Per bend sable and azure, two bones crossed in saltire surmounted by a skull argent and a badger rampant maintaining a mullet Or.

This submission violates two different aspects of RfS VIII.1.a, Tincture and Charge Limit. Each violation is sufficient by itself for return.

"In no case should the number of different tinctures or types of charges be so great as to eliminate the visual impact of any single design element."

This submission has four charge types and four tinctures, arranged such that two of each are entirely on one side of a *per bend* division. There is no central focus at all, and the visual impact of every element is greatly reduced; that of the mullet is completely destroyed. While this design has a complexity count of only eight, in combination with its complete lack of unity it is simply too complex.

"[T]hree or more types of charges should not be used in the same group." (This is commonly known as the 'slot-machine' clause.)

The primary charge group here has three types of charge: badger, bones, and skull. This is in accordance with the following precedent:

[Returning *Vert, two arrows inverted in saltire Or surmounted by a tower argent*] Conflict with a badge of Border Vale Keep (registered in April 1985), *Vert, two swords in saltire Or surmounted by a stone tower, the top enflamed, proper*. Both pieces of armory are effectively a single group (a sheaf) of three charges. [June 2003, Ret-Middle, Nikolai of Trakai]

As the charges in each armory cited in the precedent are considered to be in the same group, so must the skull and bones here. Therefore this clause of RfS VIII.1.a is indeed applicable.

Eleanor Cleavely. Device. Per fess azure and sable, a harp "Or" strung argent and a lion dormant "Or".

The color of the harp and lion on the forms we received is decidedly orange, not Or. Orange is not a heraldic tincture, and its use in this context is grounds for return.

Sundragon, Barony of. Badge. Per fess azure and gules, four wolves' teeth issuant from sinister all within a bordure Or.

Nobody present at the Wreath meeting was able to identify this as a combination of wolves' teeth and a bordure. Most thought it was some odd central charge (perhaps a modernish flame sideways?); others noted remarkable similarity to a modern corporate logo. Most of the commentary on this submission concerned identifiability problems as well. Using a combination of one peripheral charge issuant from another peripheral charge, especially of the same tincture, is something that will require extreme care to maintain identifiability.

Syele von der Rosen. Device. Per pale sable and "gules", a pale of four lozenges Or, each charged with a rose proper, between in chief an increscent and a decrescent Or.

The color of the sinister half of the field on the forms we received is decidedly orange, not gules. Orange is not a heraldic tincture, and its use in this context is grounds for return.

The bottom lozenge of the group is not whole, being cut off by the edge of the shield; in a design where each lozenge of an *ordinary of lozenges* is charged, the lozenges should all be complete.

Tatiana Laski Krakowska. Device. Per saltire argent and azure, six mullets argent.

Conflict with Domenica Farnese: *Gyronny vert and azure, a mullet of six points within eight mullets of six points in mascle argent*; with Robin Arwood: *Per fess gules and vert, five mullets in saltire argent*; and with Seitse: *Vert, mulletty pierced argent*. In each case there is a CD for changing the field, but none for number of charges, as six is not different from five or more. Nor is there a CD for arrangement against either Domenica or Robin, as their arrangements are not reproducible on this field, this submission's mullets being forced into the azure quadrants. Comparing against Seitse's mullets the following precedent applies:

[mullets vs mullets pierced] Current research seems to indicate that mullets and mullets pierced (or spur rowels) were used interchangeably in period. As a consequence, no difference is currently granted between them. [May 1996, Ret-Atlantia, Agnes Daunce]

So there is no CD for not piercing the mullets in this case.

Temur Khana. Name and device. Gules, a ram's head erased within nine lozenges in annulo argent.

This name conflicts with *Temur Khan*, grandson of Kublai Khan. *Temur Khan* was Emperor of China and has his own entry in Britannica Online. Although the names do not have the same meaning, they are nearly identical in sound and appearance. Just as we would protect the names of kings of European kingdoms, it is appropriate to protect the names of Chinese emperors.

No adequate blazon could be found for the position of the lozenges, violating RfS VII.7.b: "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon.... elements that cannot be described in such a way that the depiction of the armory will remain consistent may not be used." The submitted blazon would result in all the lozenges being palewise, which does not match the emblazon.

Vladimir Dragos syn. Name.

Conflict with the registered name *Vladimir Dragonovich*. Both *Dragonovich* and *Dragos syn* are patronymics meaning "son of Dragos". RfS V.1.a.ii.a says, "Two bynames of relationship are significantly different if the natures of the relationships or the objects of the relationships are significantly different."

CAID

Elizabeth Sealeaf. Name.

This is returned because the documentation in Reaney & Wilson states specifically that *Sealeaf* is a modern form. Reaney and Wilson claim only a very speculative derivation from period citations. In most cases, header forms are plausible for period and so are registerable. However, precedent (most notably regarding modern forms in Ó Corráin & Maguire) states that header forms which are modern may not be registerable. Reaney and Wilson date a form of this name, *Seloue*, to 1308. However, as this changes both the sound and appearance of the name, it is judged to be a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Elizabeth of Gyldenholt*.

Emma Doventhuayte. Device. Per bend indented azure and argent, a bend dancetty sable between a bird rising wings elevated and addorsed argent and a rose purpure.

The sable bend is drawn so thin as to render it indistinguishable from the azure half of the field at any reasonable distance. It is possible, though not guaranteed, that redrawing the bend to be of a proper thickness could make it sufficiently identifiable.

Miriel Gard of Yale. Device. Azure, a cat sejant ermine and on a chief argent a cat s'elongeant sable.

The lack of detail on the primary cat reduces its identifiability below the point of comfort. The cat on the chief is in a posture for which registration has not been attempted since the 1970's. This *s'elongeant* posture certainly blurs the distinction between *passant/statant* and *couchant*, two posture categories between which we give a CD. Barring evidence that this posture was used in period armory, *s'elongeant* is hereby declared unregisterable.

CALONTIR

Áengus mac Ailpín. Device. Gules, a wingless dragon passant between six barrulets Or.

The primary charge could not be decisively identified as any specific type of critter. On resubmission it should be drawn more clearly as a dragon if that is the submitter's desired charge.

If we follow the blazon from the LoI and consider this to be a lizard or a wingless dragon, it also conflicts with Joseph the Good: *Gules, a Japanese dragon passant Or*. The only CD is for adding the barrulets.

Charles of Westermark. Device. Argent, a pall sable between a dagger gules and two oak trees vert.

Conflict with Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn: *Argent, a shakefork sable*. There is one CD for adding the secondary charges, but nothing for type between a pall and a shakefork according to the precedent set forth in the Cover Letter to the June 2002 LoAR: "Because of the period evidence presented concerning pall variants and in light of RfS X.4.e, no difference will be given between the following four pall variants: the pall (throughout), the pall couped, the shakefork, and the pallium. Any of these four charges will be given a CD from a pall with a decidedly different end treatment, such as a pall fleury or a pall potent."

Eithne ingen Chuilind. Name.

Conflict with *Eithne ni Chailein* (02/96) and *Eithne ní Chaillin* (05/96). According to the 04/2002 precedent, there is no difference given between <ingen> and <ni>, and the patronyms in both cases are too similar in sound.

Gabrielle von Friedrichsthal. Device. Per chevron inverted purpure and sable, a chevron inverted between a garb and two bees Or.

A chevron inverted must bisect the field regardless of whence it issues. We can do no better than to quote the following precedent:

The chevron inverted issues from the top corners of the shield and only extends about halfway down the field, so that it lies almost entirely in the top half of the field. This is not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted. As a general rule, chevrons inverted issue from the sides of the shield. One might posit that it could be acceptable for a chevron inverted to issue from the chief corners of the field, because in some displays of armory using chevrons in period on a square form of display (a banner or a square quarter), the chevron issues from the bottom corners of the field. However, the chevrons in those period examples still effectively bisect the field. The chevron inverted in this submission is too high on the field to bisect the field. This is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted. [Erika Bjornsdottir, R-Trimaris, Apr 2003]

As drawn, the chevron inverted on this emblazon is too high on the field to bisect the field, and is therefore not an acceptable depiction of a chevron inverted.

Johann von Magdeburg. Device. Sable, a chalice Or, the stem environed of a padlock, a bordure embattled argent.

This is being returned for a redraw. The padlock is not identifiable at any reasonable distance; the overlap between it and the bottom of the chalice, with poor contrast between the two, causes important details to be obscured. The embattlements of the bordure are not deep enough and too widely spaced.

Juliana Macnayre. Device. Per pale azure and purpure, a triskelion with a roundel at each point, a chief Or.

The picture is not blazonable as drawn; either the roundels should be firmly attached to the endpoints of the triskelion, or they should be in some other blazonable position per RfS VII.7.b ("Any element used in Society armory must be describable in standard heraldic terms so that a competent heraldic artist can reproduce the armory solely from the blazon").

Philippe du Rouchard. Device. Per pale argent estencely azure and azure estencely argent, a fleur-de-lys estencely counterchanged.

This is being returned for non-period style. "Counterchanging a semy over an ordinary appears to be modern and not Period style." [Giovanna di Piacensa, R-Trimaris, February 1992 LoAR] Counterchanging a semy across a charge more complex than an ordinary appears to be even further from period style.

Sadb Constance. Device. Per pale dovetailed sable and argent, two roses counterchanged argent and gules, both slipped and leaved vert.

This conflicts with Brianna of Wessex: *Per bend wavy argent and gules, two roses counterchanged*. There is one CD for changing the field. Brianna's field forces her roses into their arrangement; likewise Sadb's roses are forced into their arrangement since one of her roses shares a tincture with half the field. As the move is forced, and slipping and leaving are not worth difference, there is not a CD for either.

Wilhelm Meis. Device. Argent, a chevron between two estoiles azure and an eagle displayed sable.

The emblazon on the form provided was far too small, an apparent victim of resizing on printing. We remind everyone that forms must be reproduced in their normal size. According to Admin Handbook IV.A.1.d, emblazons are supposed to be 5 inches wide; escutcheons should be 6 inches tall, top to bottom. This form does not come sufficiently close to that size.

DRACHENWALD

Leifr Hrólfsson and Lucia de la Valette. Badge. (Fieldless) A Maltese cross gules within and conjoined to an annulet sable charged with the words "Antiquity Camaradery Generosity" argent.

Words that are used in armory must be period. As the earliest date that could be found for "Camaradery" in any spelling is late 17th century, this word is not allowable on armory barring evidence of its use in period.

This item had been pended on the September 2003 LoAR. At that time, several additional issues were raised regarding the acceptable uses of text in armory:

[S]hould [the text] be within the usual range of spelling for [the] language [it is in]? Should a phrase in a motto be allowed to mix languages? Does the motto need to make sense?

Few (if any) comments addressed these issues. At this time we decline to rule on them, but expect that they should be addressed upon resubmission if relevant.

LOCHAC

Eleanor of Orkney. Badge. Or, in annulo six hurts, the one in chief replaced by a roundel gules charged with a portcullis Or.

(According to the forms, submitted as a (household?) badge for La Parentiara, to be jointly owned with Sabine du Bourbonnais. We assume the household name was returned in kingdom, in which case it should have been crossed off on the forms. That this was to be a joint badge should have been noted on the LoI.)

The change of color, and charging with a tertiary, of a single charge that is a member of a larger group is a motif we have only found in period as an augmentation. This therefore violates RfS XI.4: "Armory that uses charges in such a way as to appear to be arms of pretense ~~or an unearned augmentation of honor~~ is considered presumptuous." (Emphasis added.) As an administrative note, if the submitter has been granted an Augmentation of Arms and wishes to register the augmentation, the augmentation must be submitted as a separate action on top of the armory being augmented.

The roundel in chief is also twice the diameter of the others. Consider the following precedents:

[Returning *...a Maltese cross between four others...*] This is being returned for using two difference [sic] sizes of the same charge on the field. [Jun 1998, Ret-Middle, Savaric de Pardieu]

[returning *Argent, on a mullet of seven points vert a griffin couchant, wings close, Or, in chief two mullets of seven points vert...*] The use of two different sizes of the same charge, especially when they then cause some confusion as to whether there is one group of primary charges or a primary charge and group of secondary charges, as here, has been cause for return in the past. (See, e.g., LoAR of March 1992, p. 15). Drawing all three mullets the same size, or choosing a different set of charges to go in chief, would cure this problem. [Jul 1995, Ret-Caid, Alexandria Elizabeth Vallandigham of Cambria]

While some variation in size among charges in a group is not uncommon, this large a discrepancy in sizes makes this emblazon returnable in accordance with the precedents cited above.

Katherne von Risna. Name.

This name is returned for a number of reasons. First, the documentation for the place name *Risna* is insufficient to determine whether this is a reasonable transcription of a period place name. The name is found in an index to an English translation of a Victorian-era history of Russia; the date is attached to a different spelling, *Riasno*, to which *Risna* is cross referenced. The index gives no indication whether the spellings are period forms, if they are normalized, or if the modern names are used. Without this information, we cannot register this spelling. If the submitter wishes to research this name further, finding the work in which this name is found, *Vol. 4 Russia Under the Tatar Yoke, 1228-1389*, Helen Y. Prochazka, London, England, and seeing what it says about it and about how the names are handled would be useful. In future uses of this source as documentation, submitters should include enough information from the introduction to explain how names are treated. For further research, the submitter may consider searching for Ryasna in Belarus, which is probably the preferred modern name for this place.

The second problem is that the name mixes an English given name with a Lithuanian byname. As no documentation was submitted showing contact between these two cultures, and none found by the College, such combinations cannot be registered. The submitter may want to consider using a German form of *Katherne*, since there was contact between Germany and Lithuania in period. Some forms are *Katherin* 1337, *Katherine* 1366, and *Kethe* 1365.

Finally, the name combines a German preposition with a Lithuanian name in the same name phrase. The Rule for Submission III.1.a says "Each phrase must be grammatically correct according to the usage of a single language." Barring documentation that *Risna* is a German form of this place name, these two words cannot be combined in a name phrase. A better alternative would be to use an appropriate Lithuanian form for the locative byname. However, since we do not know the appropriate form for the place name, we are unable to suggest its byname form.

Her armory was registered under the holding name Katherne of Lochac.

Saint Basil the Great, College of. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a tower broken counterchanged and on a base Or two laurel sprigs

bases crossed in saltire vert.

Barring evidence of period armorial towers or castles being "broken" in such a manner as this, this "broken tower" motif is not registerable.

Also, precedent is clear that this depiction of a laurel wreath must be returned for redrawing:

[a tower sable ... environed in base with a laurel wreath vert] The device must be returned for lack of a name to which to register it. The armory had an additional problem which would not allow it to be accepted. Laurel wreaths should not be drawn with another charge between the tips of the wreath, except possibly when the charge between the tips is very thin. [Apr 2002, Ret-Atenveldt, Hawk's Rest, Shire of]

...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. [Dec 2001, Ret-Ealdormere, Brant County, Canton of]

Laurel wreaths should be drawn in a basically circular or elliptical shape, and either completely closed or with no room between the tips as to allow placing another charge between them. While some artistic latitude has sometimes been given on the latter point, U- and especially V-shaped wreaths are not allowed.

This item was listed on the LoI as belonging to *Lochac, Kingdom of*. Submissions for branches should be listed under the branch name, not the kingdom name. Names and armory of branches within a kingdom are owned by the branch, not by the Kingdom.

MERIDIES

Nigel de Rothewelle. Device. Per pale purpure and sable, a lozenge counterchanged fimbriated argent.

This violates RfS VII.7.b, Reconstruction Requirement. The lozenge touches the edge of the shield at exactly three points (not four), so it is not properly throughout, nor is it <u>not</u> throughout. The position is unblazonable, and RfS VII.7.b states "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon."

Even if drawn properly, this conflicts with Teceangl Bach's badge, *(fieldless) A mascle argent*, per RfS X.5, Visual Test. The current submission could also be blazoned as *Per pale purpure and sable, a lozenge argent voided per pale sable and purpure*, and a *mascle* is the same as a *lozenge voided*. The visual similarity is overwhelming, all the more because of the extremely low contrast between *purpure* and *sable*.

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

Lancelot of Windhaven. Device. Lozengy erminois and pean.

This conflicts with Jhone de Wodecote: *Lozengy vert and erminois.* The lone CD is for changing half the tincture of the field.

Another possible conflict was called against Ulrich Krieger: *Barry and per chevron throughout pean and erminois.* There would have to be <u>substantial</u>, not just significant, difference between *lozengy* and *barry and per chevron throughout* to clear this possible conflict, and no prior decisions exist that address the matter. Since this armory is being returned for a different conflict, we explicitly decline to rule on the degree of difference of partitions between *lozengy* and *barry and per chevron throughout* at this time.

OUTLANDS

Anne Bigod. Device. Counter-ermine, three chevronels braced Or.

This conflicts with Eugénie Griffon de Seleone: *Per pale vert and azure, three chevronels braced Or.* The only CD is for the difference between the fields. (This was registered on the LoAR for September 2003, which was published after the LoI that included this submission.)

Vasilii Volchogo Zuba syn. Device. Per bend vert and sable, in pale three bears passant argent.

This conflicts with Johanna Ludwiger von Hertsbergk: *Azure, in pale three bears passant argent.* There is only one CD for changes to the field.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE JANUARY 2005 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ATENVELDT

Dougal Stewart. Name.

This is being pended for discussion on whether "Dugald Stewart" is important enough to protect. In commentary, Metron Ariston wrote:

[T]here may be a problem with the famous late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century mathematician and philosopher *Dugald Stewart*. This scholar contributed greatly to the popularity and influence of Adam Smith and the acceptance of political economy as an academic discipline. His works exerted great influence through much of the nineteenth century. While he has a lengthy article in the 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica (48.1911encyclopedia.org/ S/ST/STEWART_DUGALD.htm), most other modern encyclopedic works also give him a great deal of space and consider him a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment. For example the Columbia Online Encyclopedia says of him "**Dugald Stewart** 1753-1828, Scottish philosopher. He studied at the Univ. of Edinburgh, later becoming professor of mathematics (1775-85) and of moral philosophy (1785-1810). After retiring he devoted himself to writing. A student of Thomas Reid and strongly influenced by him, Stewart is credited with aiding in the forming of the Scottish school of philosophy. His work was largely an exposition of Reid's philosophy, accepting the existence of the external world and applying the principle of common sense to the problems of philosophy. An eloquent lecturer and a brilliant writer, he is noted for these abilities rather than for any original philosophical development. Among his works are *Outlines of Moral Philosophy* (1793), *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind* (3 vol., 1792-1827), and *Philosophical Essays* (1810)." (cited at //reference.allrefer.com/encyclopedia/ S/StewrtD.html).

There were no responses to these comments. We are interested in the College's opinion on this matter.

LOCHAC

Cairistiona inghean Raghnaill. Device. Gules, a unicorn rampant argent armed Or, on a bordure Or an orle sable.

The tincture of the unicorn was omitted from the blazon, leading most commentors to assume the unicorn was *Or*. This is being pended to allow for conflict checking using the correct tinctures.

Cluain, Canton of. Branch name and device. Azure, a seahorse within a laurel wreath and on a chief invected argent a lymphad gules.

Normally, we would have returned this name for lack of an appropriate petition of support for the name. RfS IV.C.5 states "A valid petition must include a clear description of the item submitted." A group name on a device petition does not fulfill that requirement. However, because of the various vagaries of starting an office such as the Pelican Sovereign of Arms, no one notified the group that they needed to complete their paperwork prior to the date the rulings were made. Therefore, this is pended until the group can submit a proper petition for their group or until four months from the publication of this LoAR, whichever comes first.

The device is pended because the name is pended. Please advise the group to draw the chief a bit more narrowly and the ship accordingly smaller. This is as large as a chief can get without being returnable for confusion with a *per fess* line of division. Please instruct the group also to draw the laurel wreath with a narrower opening at the top.

This item was listed on the LoI under *Lochac, Kingdom of*. Submissions for branches should be listed under the branch name not the Kingdom name. Names and armory of branches within a kingdom are owned by the branch not by the Kingdom.

NORTHSHIELD

Nikolai of Trakai. Change of badge. (Fieldless) Two arrows inverted in saltire Or surmounted by a wooden conical roofed stone tower proper.

The blazon given on the LoI had the tower as *argent*. On the colored emblazon, the tower appears to be of light grey stone except for the conical roof, which is brown. We are pending this to give the College a chance to consider it with its actual tinctures. The blazon given here is only a stopgap; suggestions for improvement are STRONGLY encouraged.

The predecessor of this submission (with a *vert* field instead of none) was returned in June 2003 for conflict with a badge of Border Vale Keep, *Vert, two swords in saltire Or surmounted by a stone tower, the top enflamed, proper*, with only one CD for type of (two out of three) primary charges. This resubmission successfully addresses that return by adding a second CD for changing the field tincture.

This time around, a possible conflict was called in commentary against Wulfric FitzDugald: *Gules ermined argent, two arrows in saltire inverted Or, overall a wolf's head bendwise couped at the shoulders sable*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for changing the type or tincture of one of three charges in a sheaf arrangement (which the June 2003 return ruled this to be). This therefore does conflict with Wulfric. However, Nikolai's current badge (for which this submission is a change) has the charges in the same arrangement and has the same conflict with Wulfric. Therefore the "grandfather clause" applies: in this particular specific circumstance it would be unreasonable to say that Nikolai may have the badge with the tower being one tincture but not of another, as changing the tincture of the tower alone cannot affect the conflict with Wulfric. Precedent has long held that the "grandfather clause" applies to conflict:

[W]hile this conflicts with [another registered piece of armory], since Jennet's previously registered device [blazon snipped] also conflicts to the same degree, she gets this badge courtesy of the grandfather clause. The Grandfather Clause applies to conflict, as well as stylistic problems; the badge conflicts no more (and no less) than the device, and if Jennet may display the latter, it would be unreasonable to tell her she may not display the former. [Jul 1998, Acc-Meridies, Jennet of Tewkesbury]

The grandfather clause has been held before to apply to armory changes where the new armory has identical conflicts to the previously registered armory. [Feb 1994, Acc-West, Hauoc of House Bender]

This submission is a textbook example of why the Grandfather Clause applies to problems of conflict, as well as of style. The new device has the same conflicts (e.g. Ashton, Or, a mullet sable) as the previous device; if he could bear the latter, he should be able to bear the former. See the cover letter for a more complete discussion of the Grandfather Clause. [Dec 1992, Acc-Middle, Eliahu ben Itzhak]

If this badge is registered, his previously registered badge of *Vert, two arrows inverted in saltire surmounted by a tower Or* is to be released.