

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

Angels Keep, Canton of. Branch name.

Keep is SCA-compatible for English placenames.

Blackwater, Shire of. Device. Sable, a laurel wreath Or within a bordure engrailed argent goutty sable.

Bran Ó Labhradha. Name and device. Argent semy of oak trees vert, on a pale sable three goblets argent.

Brocc Huntington. Badge. (Fieldless) An eagle displayed head to sinister per pale gules and sable.

Byrghitta of Abhainn Cíach Ghlais. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert semy of Latin crosses flory argent, a hare courant Or.

Submitted under the name *Byrghitta Ksiazka*.

Dyfan of the Debatable Lands. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale vert and sable, a chevron raguly on the upper edge and in base three roundels two and one argent.

Submitted under the name *Dyfan filius Idris*.

Fiona inghean Léid. Name and device. Per pale and per saltire Or and gules, a dog passant and a chief dovetailed sable.

By precedent, "Gyronny of six more properly has a division per fess, with the upper and lower halves divided into thirds" (Wilhelm von Schlüssel, LoAR 25 November 1982). This field division is *Per pale and per saltire*.

Gwenhwyvar Morwyn. Name and device. Purpure, a chevron ermine between five escallops in chief and a dragonfly argent.

Submitted as *Gwenhwyvar verch Morwyn*, the submitter asserted that *Morwyn* was found as an unmarked patronymic. However, the only documentation submitted for this name showed it as a surname. We have been unable to determine the surname type, but we were also unable to find any documentation supporting this name as a given name appropriate for use in a patronymic. Therefore, we have dropped the patronymic marker and registered the name as *Gwenhwyvar Morwyn*.

Isolda filia Georgii. Device. Argent, a peacock in his pride proper and in chief two columbine flowers addorsed purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Juliana Delamere. Device. Argent, a bend purpure between a raven volant to sinister chief sable and a flame gules.

Katherine Rose of Bannockburn. Name.

Lillian of Hartstone. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Maximilian Petsch. Name and device. Per fess embattled gules and azure, a demi-horse issuant from the line of division argent.

Muireann ingen uí Muirchertaig. Device. Vert, a doe couchant between three oak trees eradicated argent.

Niamh bean Bhrain uí Labhradha. Name.

Niccola di Cristiano. Name and device. Per pale Or and sable, in pale three Maltese crosses counterchanged.

Nice name!

Rafe Woulson. Name and device. Or, a wolf rampant sable within a bordure sable estoily Or.

Nice name!

Nice armory!

Rakel Hrafnisdottir. Name and device. Argent, on a bend azure between two ravens sable three oak trees argent.

Vivienne of Yardley. Name and device. Argent goutty gules, a unicorn contourny sable and a base embattled vert.

AN TIR

Agnes Berengarii de Gerona. Name change from Deirdre Roswythe Dunwyn and device change. Vert, five cauldrons in saltire Or.

Her old name, *Deirdre Roswythe Dunwyn*, is retained as an alternate name.

This device does not conflict with Aileen Bardon, *Quarterly Or and gules, four cauldrons counterchanged*. There is no difference for the changing the number of primary charges from four to five, but there is one CD for changing the field and another for changing the tincture of half the primary charge group. This second CD applies even if we change in number of cauldrons on Aileen's device from four to five before changing their tincture. In that case, the fifth cauldron would lie in the center of the field and be tinctured quarterly gules and Or. Thus the tincture of two and a half of five cauldrons would be changed when comparing Aileen's device to Agnes's.

Her former device, *Per pall inverted arrondy Or, sable and gules, in chief two shamrocks in fess, slipped, counterchanged and in base a crescent Or*, is released.

Alessandra da Montefeltro. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Alyne of Kendal. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Annaka Poznanska. Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) A sprig of oak fructed proper leaved gules.

Submitted as *Annaka Regina Poznanska*, the submitter requested an authentic Polish name and accepted all changes. As submitted, the name is a claim to be queen of Poznanska. Nebuly notes, "The submitted name means "Anna, queen of Poznan", a violation of RfS VI.1. It does not matter whether the locative is constructed using the preposition *z* or the adjectival ending *-ska*; there will still be an issue of presumption when the element *Regina* (Latin for "queen") is placed in front of the locative." We have dropped the middle element and registered the name as *Annaka Poznanska*.

Anne Claxton. Name.

Arthus de Winterton. Name.

Beatrix Powson of Ravenstonedale. Name and device. Quarterly Or and sable, a raven counterchanged and in sinister chief an increscent argent.

Berik of Sugdak. Name change from holding name Berik of Wealdsmere.

Cateryn M'Manis. Name.

Charles le Verdier. Device. Per fess argent and azure, a fess counterchanged and in chief three alder leaves bendwise vert.

Crínóc Donn. Name and device. Argent, an owl affronty and an orle gules.

Submitted as *Crínóc Dhonn*, the submitter requested a name authentic for 10th-16th C Irish. As submitted the name mixes *Crínóc*, a Middle Irish given name, with *Dhonn*, an Early Modern Irish form of the byname. Since lenition isn't shown in writing in feminine descriptive bynames in Middle Irish, we have changed the name to *Crínóc Donn*. This is a fully Middle Irish form appropriate for the 10th-12th C, which fulfills her request for authenticity.

Crínóc Donn. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess three owls affronty gules perched atop and sustaining a needle fesswise argent.

Dalibor K{rv}ivoklátsky. Name and device. Vert, a boar rampant argent and on a chief embattled per pale sable and argent two suns counterchanged.

Submitted as *Dalibor K{rv}ivokl{a-}tsky*, the Letter of Intent indicated that the submitter would not accept any changes. An examination of the forms showed that he accepted minor changes. The submitted documentation showed that the correct form of the locative on which the byname is based is *K{rv}ivoklár*; this makes sense because the {a-} macron in the submitted byname is neither a period nor a modern diacritical mark in Czech. We have changed the name to *Dalibor K{rv}ivoklátsky* in order to register it.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Bohemian. While the given name is a good choice for that place and time, the locative byname is unlikely to be appropriate for 14th C Bohemia. Nebuly explains:

The modern Czech name *K{rv}ivoklát* means literally "cage (for the) crooked", i.e. "prison". Given the submitter's excellent research into the history of the castle, I'd wager this name was not used until the 16th century (at the earliest), when the castle was first used as a prison. The name may not date to period at all. In any case, the modern spelling would not be appropriate for a 14th century form as desired by the submitter. My best guess is that the first element would have been spelled as *Krzywo*...

Because the submitter will not allow major changes and because *Krzywosky* is significantly different in appearance from *K{rv}ivoklátsky*, we are unable to attempt to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Denis de Loyer. Badge. (Fieldless) A boar rampant to sinister Or.

Nice armory!

Donwenna la Mareschale. Name change from Donwenna Beast Healer of Hawksheye.

The name *Donwenna* is her currently registered name. Once registered, a name can be used by the owner in new names so long as 1) the new name is registerable via the current rules, or 2) the new name does not introduce a violation of the rules not already present in the old name. In this case, the name mixes French and Welsh in the same name. In registering the name *Chiere wreic Maredudd*, which also mixes French and Welsh, Pelican included a discussion of names mixing French and Welsh. Because the combination of French and Welsh is registerable, this name is, therefore, registerable.

Her old name, *Donwenna Beast Healer of Hawksheye*, is retained as an alternate name.

Earnrokke, Shire of. Branch name and device. Purpure, an eagle and on a mountain argent a laurel wreath vert.

Edward the Smith. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, three anvils argent.

Nice name!

Elise l'Éstrange. Name and device. Azure, a mermaid proper crined Or maintaining in her dexter hand a shamshir proper and in her sinister hand a gemstone gules, on a chief argent three crescents gules.

This device does not conflict with Camilla de la Reynarde la Droitière, *Azure, a blonde mermaid proper, tailed argent, maintaining in each hand a garden rose gules, on a chief argent, three foxes passant gules*. There is a CD for changing the tincture of half the mermaid and another for substantially changing the type of the tertiaries under RfS X.4.j.ii. Our practice has been to ignore maintained charges when defining a device as simple armory for the purposes of this rule and RfS X.2.

Elsbeth de Shropshire. Name and device. Per chevron purpure and azure, a chevron and in base a lozenge ployé argent.

This name mixes a German given name and an English locative byname; this is one step from period practice. Although the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C, she also indicated that she preferred the submitted form to a more authentic form. If she is interested in an authentic 15th C English form of this name, we suggest *Elsabeth de Shropshire*; *Elsabeth* is dated to the early 16th C in "Feminine Given Names found in the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty England" by Karen Larsdatter. Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron wider and to reduce the size of the lozenge accordingly.

Elyne MacCrimmon MacLeod. Name.

Fionnghuala inghean mhic Oitir. Device. Per saltire azure and purpure, a saltire interlaced with an annulet Or.

This device does not conflict with Morgaina Sarai la Foncée, *Per saltire vert and azure, a fret throughout Or*. There is one CD for changing the field. If we think of these devices as each having two co-primary charges, there would be a CD for changing the type of half the primary group from a mascle to an annulet. On the other hand, if we think of the saltire and annulet motif as a single charge, as we typically do a fret, we must rely on RfS X.4.e, which states, "A charge not used in period armory will be considered different in type if its shape in normal depiction is significantly different." Under this rule, we consider the saltire and annulet motif to be significantly, albeit not substantially, different from a fret.

Giraldus Evienece. Name change from Vincent of Hawksheye.

The byname *Evienece* is grandfathered to him; it is the registered byname of his father, *Angelos Evienece*, registered February 1982.

His old name, *Vincent of Hawksheye*, is released.

Grimwithshire. Branch name.

Hallgrímur Úlfsson. Name and device. Gules, a valknut within a bordure argent.

Nice name!

Isaac Wolfstan. Name change from Bran Wolfstan.

His old name, *Bran Wolfstan*, is released.

Isabel de La Roche. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for mid-16th C Normandy. The byname *de La Roche* is found dated to 1471 in Paris and Senlis in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Late Period French Surnames (used by women. Therefore, this name is quite reasonable for her desired place and time.

Juliana Felicita Boccaccio. Device. Quarterly gules and azure, in pale two unicorn horns in saltire and an open book Or.

Lina Joya de Grantham. Name and device. Gules, a needle bendwise between a tower and two fleurs-de-lis Or.

Lions Gate, Barony of. Order name Order of the Lion's Fang.

The use of the word *Lion's*, complete with apostrophe, is grandfathered to the Barony; this order name has the same syntax and structure as the registered order name *Lion's Claw, Order of the*, registered to this Barony in April 1981. The grandfather clause states, "Once a name has been registered to an individual or group, the College of Arms may permit that particular individual or group to register elements of that name again, even if it is no longer permissible under the rules in effect at the time the later submission is made."

Mary Webb. Device. Sable, two lightning bolts argent and a base wavy barry wavy Or and vert.

Meg Gwyneth. Badge. (Fieldless) A cat's face purpure.

Meheldis von Fulda. Name and device. Per pale Or and sable, an eagle counterchanged and on a chief gules two keys in saltire wards to chief argent.

Michael of Braghan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This is not an aural conflict with *Michael Brangwyn*, registered December 1992. The byname in the first case is pronounced approximately /brag-han/ while the second is /bran -gw-in/.

Milisandia verch Madoc. Name.

Nice name!

Missa Hendrich. Name and device. Azure, a fret argent and in base a daisy proper.

Nice name!

Morgina atte Wodelonde. Name and device. Bendy sinister argent and sable, a pitcher within a bordure gules.

Morin inghean ui Mhuirneachain. Name and device. Vert, a shamrock and a bordure engrailed argent.

Originally submitted as *Muireann inghean ui Mhuirneachain*, the name was changed as kingdom to *Morin inghean ui Mhuirneachain* because the spelling *Muireann* had been declared unregistrable. The submitter's form had the authenticity box checked. However, the summary of her documentation says "I am requesting that the first name *Muireann* be reconsidered as usable" and that she specifically preferred *Morin* if *Muireann* was not registrable. This is a strong indication that she wants an Irish name that uses the given name *Muireann* or *Morin* if at all possible.

No examples of the spelling *Muireann* have been found dating from 1200-1600. Although this is the expected spelling for this period (given the rules of Gaelic spelling), we cannot register this spelling without a reason to believe it was actually used during this period. We thought perhaps to find this form in Irish literature of that period, but were unable to do so. Since no additional evidence for its use in Early Modern Gaelic has been found, the Early Modern Gaelic spelling *Muireann* is still not registrable.

The submitter noted that she had documented both names from Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* and that she believed this meant both names were period. This is a misconception on the part of many submitters and some heralds. Note that Woulfe is a collection of Irish names, but that these names are not necessarily Irish names found prior to 1600. Woulfe collected both oral and written examples of Irish names in the early part of the 20th C, so the book is a mixture of Irish names found at that time and Irish names found in the written sources available to Woulfe. It is an excellent source, but unless the author states otherwise, the spellings must be taken as contemporary 20th C forms. In many cases, these forms are consistent with Early Modern Gaelic (1200-1600) forms, but not always.

Myrgan Wood, Barony of. Badge for the Champion of Rapier. Argent, an elm tree eradicated proper leaved gules and on a chief vert a rapier reversed argent.

Myrgan Wood, Barony of. Badge for the Champion of Armoured Combat. Argent, an elm tree eradicated proper leaved gules and on a chief vert a pole-axe reversed and inverted argent.

Myrgan Wood, Barony of. Badge for the Champion of Arts and Sciences. Argent, an elm tree eradicated proper leaved gules and on a chief vert a candle reversed argent.

Myrgan Wood, Barony of. Badge for the Champion of Missile Combat. Argent, an elm tree eradicated proper leaved gules and on a chief vert an arrow argent.

Quentin Martel. Name.

Ramsgaard, Shire of. Badge. Azure, a ram's head cabossed Or and a bordure argent.

Raven mac Uilliam mhic Fhearchair. Name.

Some question was raised whether this name was a claim to be the son of *Uilliam Farquharson*, whose name was registered in December 2002. Such a claim violates RfS VI.3 which says "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered." The name *Uilliam mac Fhearchair* does not conflict with *Uilliam Farquharson* because the bynames are in different languages. The April 2002 cover letter, where principles for conflict between various patronymics are spelled out is quite clear. "Are the byname phrases in different languages? If the answer is "Yes", then the two byname phrases are clear." Since *Uilliam mac Fhearchair* would not conflict with *Uilliam Farquharson*, this name is not presumptuous.

Ravensley, Shire of. Branch name and device. Or, a raven proper perched atop and sustaining a key bendwise wards to base, on a chief embattled gules two laurel wreaths Or.

Rhuddglyn, Shire of. Branch name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and gules, on a flame azure a flame Or, all within a laurel wreath counterchanged.

Robert O'Mora. Name and device. Purpure, a raven displayed and on a chief Or three trefoils vert.

Submitted as *Robert O'More of Leix*, this name constitutes a claim to be a member of the ruling family of Leix. Such a claim is presumptuous according to RfS VI.1 which states "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous" precedent has held this applies to both Scottish clan seats and to major Irish families:

There is a long-standing precedent against combining a Scottish clan name with the name of its seat, a precedent confirmed in the 3/93 registration of Alexander MacIntosh of Islay (Middle). By the same reasoning the combination Fitzgerald of Kildare must be prohibited: between 1316 and 1766 one of the major branches of the Fitzgeralds were Earls of Kildare. We have therefore dropped the locative to register the rest of the name. [Da'ud IV; Talan Gwynek, LoAR Nov 1995, p. 6]

Likewise, from sometime before 1347, when O'More of Leix made his submission to and acknowledged that he held his lands from the English king, until at least 1600, when the *Annals of the Four Masters* describes the death of Owny O'More who is "by right, the sole heir to his territory of Leix," the O'Mores (or Uí Mhorda) were the lords of Leix. We have dropped the locative in order to register the name.

The submitter requested a name authentic to 13th-16th C Irish language/culture. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* lists *O'Mora* and *O'More* as late 16th C English forms of the modern *O'More*. We have changed the patronymic to *O'Mora* to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity. *Robert O'Mora* is a reasonable 16th C Anglicization of the Gaelic name *Roibeart Ó Mhorda*. *Sir Roibert Gardiner* is found in the 1597 entry of *The Annals of the Four Masters* while *Ui Mhorda* is found in 1576 in the same work. The notation *e* represents a "long e" character. In some cases, it is transliterated as *e*. In other cases, it is transliterated as *ea*.

Rosalinde Makallastair. Name.

Submitted as *Rosalinde McAllistair*, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C England/Scotland. The byname is described as a spelling variant of *Macalaster*. However, none of the period forms found supports a spelling with an *i* in the third syllable. We have substituted *Makallastair*, which Black, *Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Macalaster, dates to 1576, in order to register the name and to partially comply with her request for authenticity. However, the name *Rosalinde* is only found in England as a name in literature at the end of the 16th C; it is unlikely that it reached the general naming pool. Therefore, we are unable to make this name authentic as requested.

Rowena Kyncade. Device. Azure, in dexter chief a Thor's hammer, a sinister gore argent.

Sarah Preston. Name and device. Per fess azure and gules, in pale a demi-sun throughout issuant from the line of division and a unicorn contourny Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Scotland. No documentation was submitted and none found showing that the given name *Sarah* was found in Scotland in the 14th C. Therefore, we are unable to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity. We note that this is a lovely 14th C *English* name.

Serena Lyons. Name and device. Per chevron argent and gules, three lions counterchanged.

Nice armory!

Seumas of Krakafjord. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, a bend embattled Or between a lion and two dolphins haurient argent.

Submitted under the name *Seumas mac a'Phearsain*.

Sibylla de Bade. Name.

Tangwystl of Seagirt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, a cross between four crosses formy argent.

Submitted under the name *Tangwystl verch Glyn*.

Uilliam mac Ailéne mhic Seamuis. Name change from William the Mariner and badge. (Fieldless) An anchor argent enfiling a coronet bendwise sinister Or pearly gules.

There was some question whether the first patronymic *Ailéne* was in the correct genitive case. Part 53 of *Chronicon Scotorum* shows *Maeleuin meic Ailene*, and *Annals of the Four Masters* lists the same fellow as *Maol Dúin, mac Ailene*. Therefore, this name appears to be grammatically correct.

His old name, *William the Mariner*, is released.

He was made a Court Baron in January 2001 and is thus entitled to use a coronet in his armory.

Uilliam mac Fearchair mhic Gille Aindrias. Name change from William MacAndrew of Balnagowan.

Submitted as *Uilliam mac Fearchar mhic Gille Aindrias*, the first patronymic, *mac Fearchar*, is in the nominative case rather than the required genitive (possessive) case. We have changed the name to *Uilliam mac Fearchair mhic Gille Aindrias* to correct the grammar.

His old name, *William MacAndrew of Balnagowan*, is released.

Ursula Georges. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Wilhelm von Wittenberg. Name and device. Lozengy Or and sable, on a chief enarched vert three chess rooks Or.

This name is not presumptuous of *Wilhelm I*, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany from 1861-1888. Although Saxe-Wittenberg was part of both Prussia and Germany during his reign, there is no evidence that he was ever known as *Wilhelm von Wittenberg*. In general, the combination of a sovereign's name and the lands they rule(d) is protected. However, this protection applies only to the overall sovereignty, not to every region in the ruled land. Just as we would not consider *Henry of Sussex* presumptive of the kings of England, we cannot consider *Wilhelm von Wittenberg* presumptive of the German emperors.

Yrsa Ketilsdóttir. Name and device. Argent, a bend per bend indented throughout gules and sable cotised the upper sable and the lower gules.

The motif of a bend per bend indented of two colors can be seen in 15th C illustrations from the military roll in Sir Thomas Holme's Book 1. The back cover of Alan Young's *Tudor and Jacobean Tournaments*, for example, shows an illustration from this roll depicting a knight bearing arms with this motif in sable and vert.

ANSTEORRA

Angelique de la Fontaine. Name and device. Argent, an owl and a bordure vert.

Brenna MacEwin. Name.

This name combines Italian and Scots in a single name; this is one step from period practice.

Carletta da Nicolosi. Name.

Derich Brauer. Name and device. Quarterly argent and gules, two tricunes gules.

Some of the commenters were unsure whether the spelling *Brauer*, found only as a header form in Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*, was consistent with period spellings of this name. While none of the dated forms of *Brauer* show the *auē* vowel cluster, Brechenmacher lists other dated names with this cluster. Examples include *Bauer* in 1366 (s.n. Bau(e)r), *Bauernheim* in 1546 (s.n. Bauernheim), and *Plauer* in 1507 (s.n. Plau(er)). This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Brauer* could be a period form of this name.

Edmund Bakere of York. Device. Gules, a lion's face Or within an orle of fleurs-de-lys argent.

Engenulf de Vienville. Name and device. Argent, a chevron cotised gules between three oak leaves sable.

Étromma ingen Domnaill. Name.

Fáelán mac Cathail and Alisandre d'Ambrecourt. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A heart sable within the horns of and conjoined to a crescent argent.

Hannah Marie Lamb. Name.

Hrafn Ólafsson. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, two ravens respectant counterchanged.

Isabelot de Forens. Device. Vert goutty, on a saltire Or a cinquefoil gules.

Kyneth M'Kyvyr M'Fergus. Name and device. Sable, a winged bull rampant, on a chief argent three mullets sable.

There is a more than 300 year gap between the date for the spelling of the given name and the spelling of the second patronymic; such a temporal gap is one step from period practice.

The submitter has a letter from *Ivor McFergus*, registered September 1999, allowing the submitter to claim to be Ivor's son.

Odawara Tarou Yoshinobu. Name and device. Gules, a dragonfly within a Japanese wellframe Or.

Peter Makintare. Name.

Ricciardo da Nicolosi. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a cross fleury throughout between in bend sinister two lions combattant Or.

This device does not give the appearance of marshalling under our rules. While, by precedent, the use of a cross throughout, even one with complex ends, does not remove the appearance of marshalling, RfS XI.3.b states, "Charged sections must all contain charges of the same type to avoid the appearance of being different from each other." The two lions on Ricciardo's device, while differing in orientation, are still charges of the same type and thus do not violate this rule. This interpretation is particularly applicable to orientation since, in period rolls of arms, it is not unusual to find beasts in varying orientations on different depictions of the same heraldry. Some rolls of arms, for example, turn the beasts on one page to face those on the next.

Ricciardo da Nicolosi and Carletta da Nicolosi. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A lion's face per pale Or and argent.

Rose of Nazareth. Name and device. Argent, a horse's head couped contourny sable crined gules and a chief embattled sable.

Some question were raised whether this name was presumptuous of either the Virgin Mary or her mother, Saint Anne. We do not believe that it is presumptuous. Although a rose is widely used as an allegorical symbol for Mary, we have found no instances where she is referred to as *the Rose of Nazareth*. We have found rare examples where Saint Anne, Mary's mother, is referred to as *the Rose of Nazareth*. However, none of these are in standard sources such as *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, nor were any found in period sources. Therefore, this does not seem to be a standard or generally recognized title for Saint Anne.

Seamus Mac Duff. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots in a single name; this is one step from period practice.

Wilhelm der Wulf von dem Schwarzwald. Household name House Goldwulf and badge. Sable, in bend a wolf rampant contourny and a tankard Or.

William Killian. Device. Azure, in canton a mullet of four points argent within a bordure argent mullety of four points azure.

ATENVELDT

Anna de Wombwell. Device. Per fess argent and azure, a covered well argent with wooden supports proper roofed vert.

This device does not conflict with Moira Hawthorn, *Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a well argent masoned sable*. There is a CD for changing the field and another for changing the tincture of the well's supports and roof, which together constitute half the charge.

Beth McDonald. Reblazon of device. Purpure, an elephant argent maintaining atop its back a pyramid Or, a bordure embattled argent.

We have reblazoned this device, originally blazoned *Purpure, an elephant argent with a pyramid atop its back Or, a bordure embattled argent*, to more clearly indicate the relative sizes of the elephant and the pyramid.

Jane Kynesman of Northamptonshire. Device. Per pale azure and gules, three saltorels argent.

Mary Kate O'Malley. Device. Per saltire vert and sable, on a lozenge argent a wolf's head cabossed sable.

Simon Kerbouchard. Device. Per chevron azure and Or, two decrescents and a dragon contourny counterchanged.

Wesley the Silent. Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, the capital letter Q and in base a cartouche fesswise Or.

Although 1565 is the earliest date we have for the adjective *silent*, the descriptive is found applied to people in the late 16th C. Nor can its meaning be considered particularly abstract or learned; the corresponding noun *silence* is found extensively in Middle English and Elizabethan English with the meaning *muteness, reticence, taciturnity*. Therefore, although it is unlikely that *silent* would have been used as a byname, it is registerable.

ATLANTIA

Allegranza Marcovaldi. Name change from holding name Allegranza of Black Diamond.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Azure Decrescent Herald to Rhiannon ui Neill.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Release of heraldic title Gordian Pursuivant.

Bryce de Wales. Device. Quarterly vert and sable, an eagle displayed Or between three crescents pendant argent.

Ceara inghean Bhraonáin. Name.

Gyrth Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Transfer of device to Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Azure, a castle tripletowered Or, environed of an annulet issuant of eight arrows argent.

Gyrth Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Transfer of badge to Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Azure, a tower Or within an annulet argent.

Gyrth Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Transfer of household name House Deartharacha de Trithi and badge to Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Argent, a pair of hosen inverted and addorsed palewise vert.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Order of the Goshawk of Hawkwood.

Submitted as *Goshawk, Order of the*, the substantive elements are identical to those of *Goshawk Herald*, registered to the Kingdom of Atlantia in August 1983. Although the submitter's have a letter of permission to conflict with the Kingdom of Atlantia, we cannot register identical items. The submitters explicitly allowed adding *of Hawkwood* to the order name if this was necessary for registration. We have made this change in order to register the name. Although branch names do not count for difference in order names, the addition of the group name gives a sufficient difference to register this name with a letter of permission to conflict.

Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Release of device. Azure, a castle triple-towered Or environed of an annulet issuant of eight arrows argent, in chief a label Or.

Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Acceptance of transfer of device from Gyrth Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Azure, a castle tripletowered Or, environed of an annulet issuant of eight arrows argent.

Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Acceptance of transfer of badge from Gyrth Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Azure, a tower Or within an annulet argent.

Michael Oldcastle of Ravenspur. Acceptance of transfer of household name House Deartharacha de Trithi from Gyrrh Oldcastle of Ravenspur and badge. Argent, a pair of hosen inverted and addorsed palewise vert.

Rhiannon ui Neill. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Azure Decrescent Herald from Atlantia, Kingdom of.

Takeda Yoshinaka. Badge. (Fieldless) Four dragonflies in saltire conjoined at the tails azure winged argent.

Teresa de Çaragoça. Device. Or, a tree eradicated proper within a bordure denticulada azure.

The submitter provided copious documentation to support the use of this bordure in Iberian armory. Commenters also supplied evidence that similar bordures can be found in Italy and in England. We believe that its use is compatible with general SCA style and blazon, just as we permit the use of Germanic motifs such as the *schneke*.

The documentation provided actually showed two different types of this bordure. One variant is a bordure compony that shares a tincture with the field. Another variant, as in this submission, has no line marking the edge of the bordure, giving the impression of square "teeth" that issue from the edges of the field at regular intervals. In some of the latter cases, the bordure is clearly not a bordure compony because the "teeth" actually go around the corners at the top of the field. We have elected, therefore, to maintain the Spanish *denticulada* as the blazon for this second variant.

Finally, the documentation provided, together with the supplementary materials noted in commentary, demonstrates that our precedents banning the use of a bordure compony that shares a tincture with the field, which date to 1987, do not accurately reflect period usage. We therefore explicitly overturn those precedents and permit the registration of bordures compony that share a tincture with the field. We have not, however, as yet seen evidence to suggest that this ruling should be applied to ordinaries other than the bordure.

Tomás Mauricio de los Reyes. Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 15th-16th C Spanish. This is a lovely late 15th or 16th C Spanish name.

Vittorio Mezzadri. Device. Per bend urdy sable and azure.

CAID

Caid, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Green Water Pursuivant to Western Seas, Barony of.

Iðuna breiðrazi. Device. Sable, a valknut argent within a bordure counter-compony gules and argent.

Mariam Albarran. Device. Azure, on a goblet argent a mullet of eight points vert and on a chief argent an Arabic pen box vert.

The submitter has provided documentation demonstrating that her depiction of an Arabic pen box, with a round "head" and three "tails", is a reasonable variant of this charge.

Western Seas, Barony of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Green Water Pursuivant from Caid, Kingdom of.

William Walworth de Durham. Name and device. Gules, a bend engrailed argent between a garb and three martlets Or.

Ysoude de Rochester. Name.

DRACHENWALD

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of Ffraid. (Fieldless) An oak sprig per pale sable and azure fructed inverted Or.

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A horse courant per pale azure and sable sustaining atop its back a knight armed cap-a-pie regardant maintaining to sinister a crossbow fesswise reversed Or.

Submitted as a badge for the *Ordre du Richard Coer de Lyon*, the order name was returned in March 2005.

Estevana d'Orliens. Name and device. Azure, a lion dormant Or between in pale two estoiles argent.

EAST

Alejandra Maria de Granada. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a pomegranate vert seeded gules issuant from a tankard azure.

This badge was incorrectly blazoned on the LoI as a *pomegranate gules slipped and leaved vert*. However, research by Wreath staff shows it to be clear of conflict under the correct tinctures.

Ceawlin Ealhreding. Name change from Nicholas of Blackheath.

His old name, *Nicholas of Blackheath*, is released.

Ciarán mac Gáeth. Name.

Some questions questioned whether *mac Gáeth* was in the genitive case as required by Gaelic grammar. The Royal Irish Academy's *Dictionary of the Irish Language: based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials* lists *Gáeth mac Ingáeth*; this indicates that the patronymic is in the correct genitive case.

Cuilén Ó Rothláin. Name and device. Gules, a ladder between in fess two axes Or, on a chief argent three Maltese crosses sable.

Submitted as *Cuilén O'Rothláin*, the patronymic combined the Anglicized *O'* with the otherwise Gaelic *Rothláin* in violation of RfS 3.1.a Linguistic Consistency. We have changed the patronymic to the fully Gaelic *Ó Rothláin* in order to register it.

Darius Aurelius. Name change from Johan Kronenwache.

Submitted as *Darius Aurelius Serpentius*, the supernomen *Serpentius* is unique to the Roman emperor Livius Severus, also recorded as *Livius Severus Serpentius*. Stewart Irvin Oost, "D. N. Libivs Severvs P. F. AVG.", *Classical Philology*, 1970, after demonstrating that this emperor is noted in Greek as *Serpentius* in a number of documents, says:

...we must accept that Severus possessed a *signum*, or *supernomen*, *Serpentius*, although the word seems otherwise unknown to Latin (or Greek lexicography). *Signa* are notoriously common in names of the imperial period, and they sometimes have a perjorative significance; they could also be taken from the names of animals and were not infrequently developed according to the paradigm *Constans* > *Constantius*. There can be little doubt that the sense here is pejorative...[discussion of the name being applied by Severus's enemies]...This is true even if, as is possible but seems unlikely, the name were hereditarily transmitted. Possibly a "snakelike" person is devious, a born intriguer.

Thus we know two things about the signum *Serpentius*: first that it is formed according to a common pattern, and second, that it is unique to one of the emperors of Rome. It is a longstanding principle that unique bynames, especially of individuals whose full names are important enough to protect, are not registerable. Livius Severus Serpentius is a Roman emperor, e.g. a sovereign; by precedent sovereigns are always important enough to protect. Therefore, barring documentation that the supernomen *Serpentius* is not unique to this emperor, it is a unique byname and not registerable. We have dropped the unique element and registered this name as *Darius Aurelius*.

The submitter requested authenticity for 2nd C Rome. The name formation, both as submitted and as registered, is consistent with that time period. However, the submitter should be aware that *Darius* is a Persian name, not a Roman name. It is registerable as part of a Roman name, but not authentic.

His old name, *Johan Kronenwache*, is released.

Giovanna del Penna. Name.

Submitted as *Giovanna del Pennino*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Italian. The surname *Pennino* was an undated variant of the name *Penna* from de Felice, *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani* s.n. Penna. No documentation was submitted and none found showing *Pennino* as a surname in period. However, Siren notes that *del Penna* is found in the unpublished data from the "Census and Property Survey of the Diocese of Florence, Italy, 1427." Therefore, we have changed the name to *Giovanna del Penna*, a fully 15th C form of this name.

Jadwiga Zajaczkowa. Badge. (Fieldless) A rabbit couchant erminois.

Jadwiga Zajaczkowa. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a demi-hare erect Or issuant from a mortar and maintaining a pestle purple.

James of Uxebridge. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Jamila of Bhakail. Name change from Jeannette of Bhakail.

Her old name, *Jeannette of Bhakail*, is released.

Jesca de Hunteleghe. Badge. (Fieldless) An orange tree fruited proper charged on the trunk with a mullet of six points Or.

Jonathan Blaecstan. Device change. Sable, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated argent a sinister gauntlet clenched Or.

His former device, *Sable, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated argent a gauntlet clenched, in dexter chief a fleur-de-lys Or*, is released.

Jost von Aichstadt. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Katarina von Freiburg. Name and device. Argent, a dragon segreant sable and a base rayonny gules.

Katharine Aldrich. Name.

Katryne Blak. Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant regardant contourny gules within a bordure per saltire sable and gules.

Nice name!

Kirstyn Mansfeld. Name and device. Azure, on a fess argent between two stags passant respectant and a stag passant argent three bells azure.

Lilie Dubh inghean uí Mórdha. Name.

Submitted as *Lile Dubh inghean ui Mórdha*, the given name was documented from Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*. Unless Woulfe provides a date, or otherwise indicate that the name was found before 1650, the spelling is modern. As the College was unable to find documentation for a Gaelic name *Lile* before 1650, this spelling cannot be registered. We were unable to find any Gaelic name similar to *Lile*, but Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* s.n. Liley, has a *Thomas son of Lylie* in 1296 and an *Alkan Lilie* in 1247. Both these names are matronymics probably deriving from a pet form of Elizabeth.

Gaelic names either use accents consistently or omit them consistently; the byname should be either *inghean uí Mórdha* or *inghean ui Mordha*. We have changed the name to *Lilie Dubh inghean uí Mórdha* in order to register it. However, we note that this change mixes English and Gaelic in a single name, making it one step from period practice.

Lucentio Maccabee Loredano. Alternate name Líadnán mac Abbáeth and badge. Argent, a chevron inverted azure, overall a lion contourny pean maintaining a tankard gules.

Lucentio Maccabee Loredano. Badge. (Fieldless) A lion contourny pean maintaining a tankard gules.

Lucien de Pontivi. Name and device. Sable, on a bend azure fimbriated and cotised three harps palewise argent.

Submitted as *Lucien de Pontivy*, the submitter requested authenticity for the late 16th C and accepted minor changes only. The submitter's documentation for the locative byname shows that *Pontivy*, which is the chief town of the department of Morbihan, was spelled *Pontivi* in the 12th C. We also find this spelling in the early 17th C in François-Nicolas Baudot Dubuisson-Aubenay, *Itinéraire de Bretagne en 1636, d'après le manuscrit original*. Given the wide range in which this spelling is found, it seems reasonable that it would also be found in the 16th C. We have changed the name to *Lucien de Pontivi* to partially comply with his authenticity request.

Although the spelling *Lucien* is recorded in the 13th C, we have been unable to find it in use as a personal name in the 16th C. In England, the name seems to fall into disuse after the 13th C and was not revived until the 19th C, and the dates found for this French examples of this name suggest that the same thing may have happened there. We have been unable to find a name that sounds similar to *Lucien* in 16th C France and so are unable to suggest an authentic alternative.

Magdalena von Kirschberg. Name.

Malcolm of Caer Adamant. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a portcullis and a bordure embattled Or.
Submitted under the name *Malcolm MacLeod*.

Marcus d'Orleans. Name and device. Azure, on a cross fleury throughout Or between four lymphads argent, five wooden barrels palewise proper.

Medb of Rusted Woodlands. Badge (see RETURNS for alternate name). Sable, between the horns of a crescent pendant a cloud argent.

Merewyn del Grenewode. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a sea-horse contourny and a sea-dragon argent.

This name combines Old English and Middle English, which is one step from period practice. Since the dated citations for the names are exactly 300 years apart, we cannot logically say that the citations are more than 300 years apart. Therefore, this name just misses being a second step from period practice.

Meriwyn MacDonald. Name.

Meriwyn is the submitter's legal given name.

Meuris of Antioch. Device. Argent, two cherries gules slipped and leaved conjoined at the stems vert and on a chief gules three cartouches fesswise argent.

Mícheál of the East. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a tankard and on a chief triangular argent a roundel gules.

Submitted under the name *Mícheál O'Finn*.

Moira MacDonald of Dunskahay. Name change from holding name Moira of Northern Outpost and badge. (Fieldless) A dragon passant erminois maintaining in its dexter foreclaw a raven rising contourny sable.

The name *Moira* is an SCA-compatible Anglicized Irish or Scots spelling of the Gaelic equivalent of Mary; its use is, by precedent, one step from period practice.

Ormgeirr Ormarrsson. Name.

Osol Altan. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a roundel Or between two peacocks close respectant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Osol Altan Hákim*, the element *Hákim* was documented as a title rather than as a name. We do not register titles as parts of names. In addition, no evidence was submitted and none found for Mongolian names having more than two elements. Therefore, we have dropped the problematic element and registered this name as *Osol Altan*.

Osol Altan. Badge. Argent, a dumbek vert conjoined in base to two Moor's arms embowed counterembowed proper, in chief a peacock's feather purpure eyed Or.

Padraig Ó Taidg. Badge. (Fieldless) A harp argent charged on the soundboard with a feather azure.

Penni of Iron Bog. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a mermaid vert and on a chief azure two spoons palewise argent, a base wavy azure.

Submitted under the name *Triona Mac Casky*.

Peter of Hawkwood. Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a hawk's talon coupé and two trees Or.

Rashid al-Junayd. Name.

Originally submitted as *Rashid Al-rijl al-Junayd*, the name was changed to *Rashid Al-rijl* at kingdom because there was no support for an Arabic name containing two nisba. This change, though, appears to be a misinterpretation of the name. It does not consist of an ism and two nisba, but rather of an ism, a laqab (nickname), and a nisba (byname of descent, location, or occupation); this latter pattern is well established. Unfortunately, the documentation provided for the laqab *Al-rijl* does not support its registration. The documentation shows *rijl at-t{a-}'{u-}s* (peacock's foot), but this name is undated. No documentation was provided and none found that a laqab meaning *human bodypart* is found in Arabic naming practices. Barring such documentation, the laqab *al-Rijl* is not registerable. Since all registered names must have a given name and a byname, we have re-added the nisba removed at kingdom and registered this name as *Rashid al-Junayd*.

Richenda de Honneflo. Name and device. Gules, an estoile argent and in chief three roundels Or.

Richenza ander Brucke. Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, a chevron between two lozenges ployé and a key wards to chief argent.

Nice name!

Robin le Sautreour. Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, a carp haurient embowed contourny Or, in sinister chief three roundels two and one argent.

Roesia de Blacwode. Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic to 12th C England. Although the spelling *Blacwode* is not found in the 12th C, it can be constructed from 12th C elements. Ekwall, *A Dictionary of English Placenames* has *Blacfordebi* 1200 (s.n. Blackfordby), and *Blacgraua* 1194 (s.n. Blagrave). Mills, *A Dictionary of English Placenames* has *Terstewode* 1195 (s.n. Testwood), *Lingwode* 1199 (s.n. Lingwood) and *Estwode* 1151 (s.n. Eastwood). We note that, while *Blacwode* is a possible 12th C spelling, it is a much more likely 13th C spelling. The elements *Blac-* and *-wode* are uncommon before the 13th C. The

common spellings in the 12th C for these themes are *Blake-* or *Blache-* and *-wude*; *Blakewude* and *Blachewude* would be more typical 12th C forms.

Rónán Mór mac Carthaig. Name and device. Sable, in pale a dexter hand missing the little finger and a bowen knot argent, a bordure ermine.

Sigered Aldrich. Name.

Sigered Aldrich and Katharine Aldrich. Joint badge. Argent, a dragon passant purpure and on a chief vert a gurgles argent.

While the gurgles was used, in period heraldry, as a single throughout charge on a field, this use of a gurgles as a single throughout tertiary on a plain peripheral ordinary would seem to be only one step from period practice.

Simon Ivanovich. Name and device. Checky azure and Or, a cup inverted gules.

Submitted as *Simon Ivanovich Tsarinkoff*, the submitted documentation dates the element *Tsarinkoff* to 1662. The College was unable to find a period form of this name. Therefore, we have dropped this element and registered the name as *Simon Ivanovich*.

Smoking Rocks, Barony of. Device change. Argent, a sperm whale sable within a laurel wreath vert.

Their former device, *Argent, a sperm whale [Physete catodon] naiant sable and in chief a laurel wreath vert*, is retained as ancient arms.

Smoking Rocks, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Quadrant. (Fieldless) A quadrant argent.

Smoking Rocks, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Leviathan. (Fieldless) A sperm whale sable.

Solveig Anderhalfolt. Alternate name Chimori Asahi and device. Per saltire vert and sable, a roundel between a cat passant contourny bendwise sinister, a cat passant contourny bendwise and a cat passant Or.

Sorcha of Stonegrave. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and English; this is one step from period practice.

Svína-Kormákr Ívarsson. Name.

Nice name!

Póra Eiríksdóttir. Device. Gules, a dance between three lozenges argent.

Tristran de Dene. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a winged stag segreant contourny Or.

Submitted as *Tristran Deans*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th-12th C Scots. However, the Scots language did not exist in the 10th-12th C, although there were dialects of Old English, or, in the 11th-12th C, Scoto-Norman-French, spoken in Scotland during these centuries. As the given name is likely Scoto-Norman-French, we will assume that he wishes a name authentic to that language. While we do not have vernacular examples of the given name *Tristran* during this time, the submitter notes that Black, *The Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Tristram, notes the Latin *Tristrannus* as a charter witness in 1200. This strongly suggests a vernacular *Tristran* and puts its use in the end of the 12th C. The name *Deans* is a bit more problematic. Black gives no instances of this name until the 16th C. However, Johnston, *Placenames of Scotland* s.n. Dean, notes the similar sounding *Dene* in 1145. If used as a surname, the expected 12th C form would be *de Dene*. We have changed the name to *Tristran de Dene* to comply with his request for authenticity.

Uaithne inghean uí Mhathghabhna. Device. Vert, on an open book Or a brown bear passant proper, a bordure embattled Or.

LOCHAC

Drusticc inigena Eddarrnonn. Name.

MERIDIES

Andrew Castlebuilder. Reblazon of device. Per chevron purpure and Or, an elephant passant proper caparisoned of a carpet purpure fimbriated Or and maintaining atop its back a tower argent masoned sable.

We have reblazoned this device, originally blazoned *Per chevron purpure and Or, an elephant (Elephas sp.) trumpeting passant proper, on its back a carpet purpure, fimbriated Or, supporting a tower argent, masoned sable*, to more clearly indicate the relative sizes of the elephant and the pyramid.

MIDDLE

Emily of Swordcliff. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a wolf's head cabossed per pale argent and vert.

OUTLANDS

Auriana Danburge. Name.

Blackwater Keep, Shire of. Branch name change from Scorpions Hollow, Shire of.

The use of the element *Keep* in branch names is SCA-compatible in English placenames.

The old Shire name, *Scorpions Hollow, Shire of* is released.

Kathws Rusa. Device. Azure, a scimitar inverted and reversed proper issuant from a trimount vert, in chief two crescents Or.

Although the documentation provided was not adequately summarized on the Letter of Intent, it showed a number of period examples of a charge issuant from a vert trimount on an azure field with two secondary charges in chief, most often crescents, mullets, or one of each. This device, therefore, follows the patterns of regional style allowed in this documented exception to our rules.

Mari the Far-Travelled. Name.

Mari is the submitter's legal given name and registerable to her via the legal name allowance. The byname, *the Far-Travelled*, is justified as a lingua anglica translation of the Old Norse byname *inn víðflo,rlri*; this is the translation given in Geir Bassi. The name *Mari* was documented from 16th C England, but names mixing Elizabethan English and Old Norse are not registerable, so this is not helpful in this case. The name was also documented to 13th C Wales. There are no precedents concerning the registerability of Welsh and Old Norse, and no documentation was submitted to suggest that there was significant contact between the two cultures. That's not to say that there wasn't, just that it was not demonstrated in this instance. Therefore, it must be justified under the legal name allowance. Since it is not registerable with the byname when documented to period, its use here is one step from period practice.

There was some question whether a name justified by the legal name allowance and a name justified via lingua anglica was two steps from period practice. Use of the Lingua Anglica rule has always been without penalty to the name. Therefore, this name is only one step from period practice.

Omar of Dragonsspine. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale vert and sable, a falcon displayed and in base a sword fesswise argent.

Submitted under the name *Omar al-Saqr al-Antaki*.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Transfer of heraldic title Gold Trumpet Herald Extraordinary to Timothy O'Brien.

Theodor von Oldenburg. Name.

Timothy O'Brien. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Gold Trumpet Herald Extraordinary from Outlands, Kingdom of the.

Vivienne Kestrel la Fauconnière. Name.

The name *Kestrel* is the submitter's legal surname. It is not an attested period surname, so its use here is one step from period practice.

The submitter indicated an interest in authenticity for 12th to 14th C. For that time period, a name of the form *[given]+[byname of some sort]* would be expected. However, the submitter will not accept major changes, so we are unable to drop one of the elements. Although the occupational byname in the submitted name is authentic for this time period, the given name is unattested at that time. Therefore, we are unable to suggest a truly authentic form for this name.

TRIMARIS

Brighid d'Arcy. Name change from holding name Brighid of Darkwater.

This name mixes Gaelic and English in a single name; this is one step from period practice. If the submitter is interested in a fully Anglicized form of this name, we suggest *Bridget d'Arcy*; *Bridget* is dated to 1552 in Julian Goodwyn's "English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions."

Christoff of Swampkeep. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name was a resubmission of a name returned by Laurel, but no information was included about the reason for the return. When providing information about a returned item, please include the reason for the original return. This helps the College to evaluate whether the problems with the original submission were addressed.

Iohne the Borderer. Name change from holding name Iohne of Darkwater.

Mael Mide ingen Medrain. Name.

The documentation for this name was not adequately summarized. Saying simply "the name is documented in Saint Gabriel Report # XXXX" has long since been reason for return. It is necessary to summarize what the report has to say about the name, including sources, dates, and other pertinent information. Had the College not supplied this information, we would have been forced to return this name.

Otes atten Oke. Name and device. Quarterly sable and gules, an oak tree and a chief Or.

Passchyer Bisscop. Name and device. Argent, a Coptic cross purpure.

Ramette Peregrine. Name.

Rayne Peregrine. Name.

Riversmor, Shire of. Branch name.

Sakurakawa Toujirou Sumiyori. Name.

The documentation for this submission was not adequately summarized. Although the summarization noted the work and page number on which each element appeared; it gave no information about the elements such as dates, meanings, or whether the combinations were plausible. Had the College not provided this information, we would have been forced to return this name.

Sesildi Garces de Leon. Device. Gules, a lion dormant between three trefoils and a bordure embattled Or.

Ursula Bienaimé. Name and device. Purpure scaly Or, a pale Or scaly purpure.

Precedent says, "A number of commenters questioned the propriety of counterchanging a field treatment over a charge in this manner. Certainly no one was able to find any period exemplars of such, bringing into question the propriety of such a counterchange" [Arnolt Brekeswerd, 4/94, R-East]. However, while the device discussed in that precedent was returned, it also had other problems. In this more simple case, the counterchanged field treatment seems to be only one step from period practice.

WEST

Donovan Synklar. Name and device. Argent, a bat and on a chief sable three sets of three annulets one and two interlaced argent.

The commenters questioned whether the anglicization *Donovan* was registerable; it was documented from Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names*, where anglicized forms are nearly always modern. However, John O'Donovan, *Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters*, vol. 6, p. 2446, contains a transcription of the will of "Mr. Daniell O'Donovane", dated August 14, 1629. This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Donovan* is consistent with period anglicizations of this name.

Gavin MacRobert. Device. Or, on a chief triangular gules a hawk argent.

Jaida al-Badawiya. Name change from holding name Jaida of Golden Rivers.

Submitted as *Jaida al-Badawiyah*, this name combines two transcription systems; when registering names not originally written in the Roman alphabet, we require a single transcription system to be used throughout. Al-Jamal notes "The name should be either *Jaida al-Badawiya* or *Jaidah al-Badawiyah*." We have changed the name to *Jaida al-Badawiya* in order to register it.

Oertha, Principality of. Badge. (Fieldless) A compass star elongated to base quarterly azure and argent.

They have a letter of permission to conflict from Eric Blaxton, *Quarterly argent, scaly sable, and azure, a mullet of four points counterchanged azure and argent*.

Seraphina Raleigh. Name.

Tomas Egilsson. Name and device. Counterermine, a chief potency argent.

Submitted as *Tuomas Egilsson*, no documentation was provided showing that *Tuomas* is a period Finnish spelling for this name. This is a header form in the cited source. This source says that headers are normalized or modernized, and does not indicate which headers are which. This source does give the spelling *Tomas* dated to 1507. We have changed the given name to that spelling in order to register it.

The submitter requested a Finnish given name and an old Norse byname. Unfortunately, no documentation was submitted and none provided by the commenters suggesting that the Finnish *Tomas* is temporally consistent with and Old Norse byname. However, the SMP, s.n. Egill, lists a placename *Egilsetrum* in 1291; *Egilsson* would, therefore, be a reasonable Swedish spelling as well. Sweden ruled Finland through most of the later Middle Ages, and there is ample evidence of Finnish/Swedish combinations.

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:**ÆTHELMEARC****Byrghitta Ksiazka.** Name.

The byname *Ksiazka* means "of the prince", and hence is presumptuous. Nebuly explains:

Unfortunately, the root word *ksi{a,}{z,}{e,}* itself means "prince", and any byname constructed by addition of the adjectival ending *-ska* would result in an unregistrable element meaning "of the prince" (RfS VI.1). The title *ksi{a,}{z,}{e,}* may be one that appears in the Alternate Title list, but I can't tell for certain since, in the official printed copy I have available, the non-standard Polish characters have been mutated into font-astical nonsense.

Although the submitter allows changes, I can find no bynames in the SSNO that will sound similar without making a similar claim to prince(ss)ly status. There is a word in modern Polish *ksi{a,}{z,}{ka}* that means "book", but I can find no surnames based on that word in period. Further, almost all of the period forms I found have markedly different spellings from the submitted version (*Xanszka*, *Xszanginsky*, and *Sxanszka*, to name a few).

In addition, the name combines a Swedish spelling of the given name with a Polish byname. However, no documentation was presented showing substantial contact between Sweden and Poland during our period. Barring such documentation, names combining Swedish and Polish are not registerable.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Bryghitta of Abhainn Cíach Ghlais*.

Dyfan filius Idris. Name.

The patronymic name phrase *filius Idris* mixes Latin and early Welsh in violation of RfS 3.1.a Linguistic Consistency. The patronymic *Idris* is dated to the 7th C. While Welsh patronymic markers are found combined with Latin names in the 13th C, no documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that this occurred in the Early Welsh of the 7th C. We would change the particle to the Welsh *ap*, or we would change the patronymic to the fully Latin *filius Idri*. However, these both change the language of a name element, a major change that the submitter will not accept.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Dyfan of the Debatable Lands*.

Lillian of Hartstone. Device. Purpure, an elephant statant argent.

This device conflicts with Andrew Castlebuilder, *Per chevron purpure and Or, an elephant passant proper caparisoned of a carpet purpure fimbriated Or and maintaining atop its back a tower argent masoned sable*, reblazoned in the Meridies section of this LoAR, and with Beth McDonald, *Purpure, an elephant argent maintaining atop its back a pyramid Or, a bordure embattled argent*, reblazoned in the Atenveldt section of this LoAR. There is a CD for changing the field in the first case and one for adding the bordure in the second, but nothing for the maintained charges atop the elephants. Regarding Andrew's device, we have a precedent concerning a different conflict that states, "Towers are commonly found on the back of elephants, and must be blazoned when present. However, such towers are of much less visual weight than the elephant, and are therefore equivalent to maintained charges. The tower in Andrew's arms follows this pattern" [Dionello Cristoforo dei Medici, 03/02, R-An Tir]. The visual weight of the pyramid on Beth's device is similar to that of the tower on Andrew's, and so it must also be considered maintained.

AN TIR**Alessandra da Montefeltro.** Device. Azure, a triquetra interlaced with a heart voided and on a chief Or an open book between two lozenges gules.

The opinion of the College is that the primary charge on this device is unidentifiable. RfS VIII.3 states, "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, excessive counterchanging, voiding, or fimbriation, or by being obscured by other elements of the design." In this case, the heart, a charge not usually seen voided, loses its identifiability when voided and interlaced with the triquetra.

Alessandra dei Medici. Name.

Aural conflict with *Alessandro de' Medici*, first duke of Florence. The only difference in sound is the final vowel. Dukes and duchesses of Italian city-states are considered the equivalent of a sovereign, and so are always important enough to protect.

Alyne of Kendal. Device. Azure, a doe springing contourny argent.

This device conflicts with Silverhart, Shire of, *Azure, a stag rampant contourny within a laurel wreath argent*, and Douglass Grayhart de la Feld, *Per pale purpure and vert, a hart springing contourny argent*. While there is a CD for adding the laurel wreath in the first case and one for changing the field in the second, there is no difference between a doe and a stag or a hart. The addition of antlers to a beast is not a significant difference.

Annaka Poznanska. Device. Azure, in bend sinister a sinister wing argent and a beehive Or.

This device conflicts with the important non-SCA arms of Dante Alighieri, *Azure, a sinister wing argent*. There is only the one CD for adding the beehive.

James the Tormentor. Device. Or, two pallets sable, overall a cross clechy and overall in chief a coronet gules pearled argent.

This device must be returned for non-period style. The difference in size between the cross and the coronet makes it impossible to see them as a single charge group, and we have seen no evidence that the use of multiple overall charge groups is in keeping with period practice.

Lions Gate, Barony of. Order name Order of the Lion's Mark.

This order name does not follow period order name patterns, or patterns explicitly ruled SCA-compatible. Precedent holds that, for an order name of the form *[creature]'s [X]* to be registerable, [X] must be an attribute ordinarily associated with that creature:

A flame is not an attribute associated with a griffin, therefore we need to see evidence that *Griffin's Flame* is a reasonable name for an order. [Order of the Griffin's Flame, Avacal, Principality of, 01/00, R-An Tir]

A mark is not an attribute associated with a lion. Furthermore, this order name could only be justified under the pattern of "heraldic charge", and it is unclear how or even if a lion's mark could be represented heraldically.

Michael of Braghan. Device. Azure, a bend beviled argent.

This device conflicts with Adalasia Serena, *Per bend sable and gules, a bend bevilled argent*, with only the one CD for changing the field.

Seumas mac a'Phearsain. Name.

Aural conflict with *Séamus Macpherson*, registered February 2005. The two names are nearly identical in sound.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Seumas of Krakafjord*.

Steinn Vikingsson. Device. Azure, on a chevron Or three triskeles azure and in base a coronet within an annulet of chain Or.

This device must be returned for lack of documentation of the type of coronet it depicts. Precedent says, "While it has been true that the default coronet is a simple coronet of three points, we have for a while now been allowing the blazon *coronet* to be used with any period depiction of a coronet that is not otherwise reserved" [David of Moffat, 04/00, R-An Tir]. No documentation was provided showing that a coronet with single central point at the front is a period depiction of a coronet.

Tangwystl verch Glyn. Name.

Aural conflict with *Tangwystyl verch Gwyn*, registered November 2002. The two names are nearly identical in sound and appearance.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Tangwystl of Seagirt*.

ANSTEORRA

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Badge for the Historian's office. Per fess sable and Or, on an open book Or a mullet of five greater and five lesser points sable, a demi-sun issuant from base gules.

The Historian is a deputy of the Chronicler and, as such, cannot have an independent badge registered for the office. Precedent states, "Badges may not be registered for officers (including deputy officers) if a kingdom or corporate level badge for that position exists. In November 1980, a badge was registered for the Chronicler of the Society for Creative Anachronism: Per pale sable and argent, two quills conjoined in pile counterchanged, a chief gules" [Artemisia, Kingdom of, 10/02, A-Artemisia].

Eric von Stryker. Name.

The name *Stryker* was only documented as a locative, appropriate for use with the preposition *von*, after 1650. The grey area (names dating 1601 - 1650) is a courtesy to our submitters, which allows the supposition that a name found during this time may have been in use before 1600. Assuming that a name found outside the grey area might have been found during the period of 1601-1650 cannot, therefore, carry the same supposition of being found in period.

The submitter documented *Streich*, a German occupation name from which he derived *von Stryker*. Ansteorra documented *Streich* as a field name and *streich* as an occupational byname. Finally, Ansteorra provided a reference to a Dutch painter *Juriaen van Streek* born in 1632--within the grey area. The names *Erich Streicher*, *Erich van Streek*, and *Erich Streich* are all registerable, but each changes the appearance of the name more than is comfortable for a minor change.

ATENVELDT

William of Tir Ysgithr. Holding name and device. Or, a vol sable and a bordure gules.

This device conflicts with William Guiscard, *Or, a pair of bat's wings, conjoined and displayed, sable within a bordure countercompony vert and argent*. Research into period usage finds bird's wings, but not bat's wings, as a stand-alone charge. Bat's wings are found only attached to bats or to various monsters such as dragons. Moreover, *A European Armorial*, by Rosemary Pinches and Anthony Wood (a drawing of a 15th C work), shows examples of dragon crests with both bird's wings and bat's wings, suggesting that the choice between the two may have been a matter of artistic license. Under the circumstances, we cannot see granting a CD between bird's wings and bat's wings, even as a stand-alone charge.

This item was originally submitted under the name *Wilhelm Ludwig von Rabeslautern*. The name was returned on the August 2004 LoAR and the device pended under the holding name.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Gaius Grattius Brutus. Device. Sable, on a bend sinister between two bulldogs statant respectant argent, four quatrefoils bendwise slipped to dexter base vert.

This device must be returned for lack of documentation that the bulldogs as depicted actually represent a period breed of dog. While the submitter provided documentation that the term *bulldog* was used in period, no documentation was provided and none was found indicating that the period dogs referred to by that term had the overly developed head and jaws shown on this device. In fact, such period pictures of bulldogs as we were able to locate showed a rather generic hound. Without additional documentation, this depiction of a bulldog is unregistrable.

DRACHENWALD

Drachenwald, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent Or, surmounted in fess by a quill pen sable and another reversed azure.

This badge must be returned for unidentifiability. RfS VIII.3 says, "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, excessive counterchanging, voiding, or fimbriation, or by being obscured by other elements of the design." In this case, the odd placement of the overall quill pens obscures the identity of the underlying crescent. The fact that these overall charges are being used on a fieldless badge exacerbates the problem, but this motif would be unidentifiable even on a field. Submitted as a badge for the *Order of Geoffrey Chaucer*, the order name was returned in March 2005.

Justin of Trebizond. Name.

This name mixes an English given name with a lingua anglica translation of a Greek locative; this effectively makes the name an English/Greek mix which is not registerable. *Justin* was justified as a lingua anglica translation of the Greek *Iustinus*. However, as the lingua anglica rule applies only to descriptive and locative bynames, it cannot apply to a translation of a given name. The name *Justin* may be the submitter's legal given name; if he includes proof of this, then *Justin of Trebizond* would be registerable. Likewise, the name *Iustinus of Trebizond* would be registerable, but changing the language of the given name from English to Greek is a major change which the submitter will not allow.

EAST

Brunihelt de Ravenel. Name and device. Argent, a lauburu azure and in chief three cinquefoils gules.

This name is two steps from period practice. First, there is a more than 500 year gap between the documented dates for the given name and the byname. Second, the name mixes Germanic/Frankish with Middle French; these two languages did not exist in the same point of time. In this case, it is unclear whether the name *Brunihelt* was ever used in non-Germanic territories. The source from which the name is drawn is *Urkunderbuch zur Geshichte der jetz die preussischen Regierungs bezirke Coblenz und Trier bilden den mittelrheinischen Territorien* (loosely, "Book of documents on the history of what are now the Government of Prussia's districts of Koblenz and Trier, forming the Middle Territories of the Rhine") which strongly suggests that the source is not discussing those Gaulish territories that became later became France.

This device must be returned for lack of documentation of the lauburu as a period design. While the submitter provided a number of documents that appear to show this charge in use, under various names, in modern heraldry, none of them provided evidence that it was used in our period.

James of Uxebridge. Device. Ermine, a chevron azure between three fox's masks gules.

Unfortunately, this device conflicts with Muirgheal inghean Labhrain, registered November 2004, *Ermine, a chevron azure*. There is only the one CD for adding the secondary charges.

Jost von Aichstadt. Device. Lozengy argent and azure, on a chief gules three hazelnut flowers Or.

This device is returned for redrawing of the hazelnut flowers. As currently drawn, the hazelnut flowers are not identifiable as such, looking more like an odd fleur-de-lys variant. The submitter's own documentation showed that hazelnut flowers have many tendrils issuing from the central bud, rather than the three depicted on this device.

Malcolm MacLeod. Name.

Conflict with *Callum MacLeod*, registered September, 1995. RfS V.1.a.i says "Irrespective of differences in sound and appearance, a given name is not significantly different from any of its diminutives when they are used as given names." According to the "Dictionary of the Scots Language" (<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/dsl/>), Callum is a "shortened form of Malcolm, Gael. Maol Chaluim, the servant dedicated to Saint Colum (Columba)." Because *Callum* is a diminutive of *Malcolm*, these names conflict.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Malcolm of Caer Adamant*.

Medb of Rusted Woodlands. Alternate name Kujirafuchi Tsukime.

The family name *Kujirafuchi* does not follow semantic patterns used in forming Japanese *kamie*. In period Japan, a whale is considered a type of fish, so comparing this name with patterns showing *animal+substantive element* cannot be used to demonstrate a pattern of *whale + substantive element*. The names of fish do not appear to be combined in this way to form *kamie*. An examination of Solveig Thondardottir, *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* shows no examples of fish names except *Samejima* (shark/island) in any locative construction. Unfortunately, one name does not a pattern make. Furthermore, in correspondence, the author of this work indicated that she was unaware of any family name that used the theme *Kujira*. In light of this, we are forced to return this name.

Mícheál O'Finn. Name.

This is an aural conflict with *Michael O'Flynn*, registered January 1991. In reviewing past aural conflicts, in most cases the addition or removal of a single consonant sound has not been considered significant. In addition, a large number of commenters noted that they believed the names were too close in sound. Thank you, commenters! Such commentary is important in determining aural conflict. One of the aural conflict standards is whether heralds and other participants in our game could confuse the two names if they were yelled across a noisy listfield. The large number of comments on this name indicate that it does not pass that test.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Mícheál of the East*.

Triona Mac Casky. Name.

The given name *Triona* was documented as a diminutive from Ó Corráin and Maguire, *Irish Names* s.n. Cáiterina. When this source provides an undated diminutive, it is almost certainly a modern diminutive. In this case, no other documentation was submitted and none found showing that this diminutive was used in period. Barring such documentation, *Triona* is not registerable. The submitter indicated that the only change she would accept was changing the given name to *Catriona*. However, the name *Catriona* is, likewise, unregistrable:

Submitted as *Catriona of Whitemoor*, the LoI stated that the submitter preferred the spelling *Catriona* which she believed to be "the English version of the period Irish Name". However, documented English spellings do not

contain an "o". The spelling *Catriona* is neither Gaelic nor English. The closest Gaelic spelling is *Caitriona*. The closest English spelling is *Catrina*. As no documentation has been provided and none could be found for the spelling *Catriona*, it is not registerable. [Catrina of Whitemoor, 10/01, A-Meridies]

In addition, there is no evidence that the patronymic particle *Mac* is separated from the rest of the name in Anglicized Gaelic spellings. We would register this name as either the all English *Catrina MacCasky* or as the English/Gaelic mix *Caitriona MacCasky*, but either name makes changes which are unacceptable to the submitter. Therefore, we must return this name. Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Penni of Iron Bog*.

LOCHAC

None.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

None.

OUTLANDS

Omar al-Saqr al-Antaki. Name.

This name contains two *isms* (given names), which is unattested in Arabic naming practices. Al-Jamal notes:

...Looking for *al-Saqr* in the Arabic names list cited, it says quite clearly in the header for that section "Used As Isms". In other words, *al-Saqr* is not a byname, it is an *'ism*, a given name, and would not be used in the way it is in the submitted name. The examples of the name element I have from the *Fihrist of al-Nadim*, vol. 2, p. 1093 are: Abu al-Saqr 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Uthman; Abu al-Saqr al-'Adawi; ibn al-Saqr. In none of these is it used as a byname, and Arabic does not string together two given names in a row. Omar could be the father or son of *al-Saqr*; he could himself drop the *Omar* and be *al-Saqr*; but he cannot be *Omar al-Saqr*.

We would register this name as *Omar ibn al-Saqr al-Antaki*, but changing the second given name to a patronymic is a major change, which the submitter will not allow.

We note that *Omar* is a Persian form of this name; mixing Persian and Arabic is one step from period practice. If the submitter is interested in a fully Arabic form of this name, we suggest *'Umar ibn al-Saqr al-Antaki*. *'Umar* appears in Da'ud ibn Auda, "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices."

His device was registered under the hold name *Omar of Dragonsspine*.

TRIMARIS

Christoff of Swampkeep. Device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a mullet of nine points voided and interlaced within a bordure argent.

This device conflicts with Cynedd ap Gwen, *Sable, a sun eclipsed within a bordure argent*. Although the two devices may be technically clear, the voiding of Christoff's mullet and the eclipsing of Cynedd's sun, together with the shared tincture of half the field, create an overwhelming visual similarity between the two pieces of armory under RfS X.5.

WEST

None.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE NOVEMBER 30, 2005 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**AN TIR**

Áedán mac Suibne. Alternate name Khalid al-Nasiri.

Commenters raised the question whether the byname *al-Nasiri* was used in period. Part of the problem was that the submitter's documentation was misquoted. The summary says "Sultans using the byname al-Nasiri can be found in Robert Irwin's *The Middle East in the Middle Ages: The Early Mamluk Sultanate 1250-1382*. Arghun al-Nasiri served as Sultan on three occasions, the most recent between 1310 and 1341," but this is incorrect. The photocopy of the citation says that Arghun al-Nasiri served as *na'ib* of Egypt three times. This makes the man in the cited material a governor of a territory appointed by a Sultan, not the Sultan himself. A websearch uncovered some other instances of the name *al-Nasari*. The name *Taynal al-Nasari*, appears in an inscription in Tripoli dated to 1336 (http://archnet.org/library/sites/one-site.tcl?site_id=2501); at that time, the man was Emir in Tripoli. The website "Islamic Art/Late Medieval Art" lists a lamp inscribed by *Sayf al-Din Shaykhu al-Nasiri*, who the site describes as "a former mamluk of the Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad."

These citations do raise the specter of presumption. All the men bearing the name *al-Nasiri* are of high rank -- the title *Emir/Amir* is the SCA equivalent for *prince*, while *naqib* is the equivalent for *viscount*. Historically, some *Emir* were the equivalent of independent princes while others were temporary governors. In addition, in this case, the *al-Nasiri* name may be associated with officials specifically appointed to important positions by the Sultan and may constitute a form of title. This is unclear from these citations. Therefore, we are pending this item to allow discussion of how to address presumption against bearers of the title *Emir* and *naqib* or *na'ib*, and also to discuss whether *al-Nasiri* is an honorific equivalent to a rank or title.

This was item 1 on the An Tir letter of January 21, 2005.

- *Explicit* -