

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

Áine Steele. Name and device. Sable, two chevronels and in chief an arrow fesswise argent.

This name combines a Gaelic given name with an English byname; this is one step from period practice.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 12th-13th C Irish. For an authentic Irish name in this time period, we would expect the name to be fully Gaelic. We were unable to find a Gaelic borrowing of *Steele*. The only Gaelic given name we could find starting with the *St-* sound is *Stiamhna*, which is the normalized Early Modern Irish equivalent of the Anglo-Norman *Stephen*; this name appears in Irish annals starting in the entries for the 12th C. We would suggest *Áine inghean Stiamhna* for an authentic 13th C Irish name with some similarities in sound and appearance to the submitted name. However, this is too much of a change to make to fulfill an authenticity request.

Under the current interpretation of our rules, this device is clear of Dmitrii of Seagirt's device, *Sable, in pale a winged serpent displayed and two chevronels argent*. There is a CD for changing the number of primary charges and a second for adding the secondary arrow in chief.

Aline Blakwode. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Brian Glefelagh. Name.

Submitted as *Brion Glefelagh*, *Brion* was documented from Mittleman, "Concerning the Names *Brianna*, *Branna*, *Brenna*, and *Brenda*" <http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/brianna.shtml>), which says "The masculine name, originally Brion, dates back at least to the 9th century, and forms of it were in use in Brittany and Ireland from that time, and in England from the Norman Conquest onward" and notes the source is Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. Brian. However, Withycombe does not give the spelling *Brion*; instead she cites *Brior* and *Brian* as 9th C Bretonic forms. This is not support for the spelling *Brion*; in fact, no documentation for this spelling was given and none found by the commenters. We have changed the spelling of the given name to *Brian*, which Withycombe dates to 1273, in order to register it.

Cristin Drache. Name.

The submitter indicated that she is not concerned with the gender of the name. As this name is a fine 15th C German masculine name, we are disinclined to change it. If the submitter is interested in a feminine version of this name, we suggest *Cristin Drechin*, which uses a feminine form for the descriptive byname.

Elin Karlsdotter. Name.

She has a letter of permission to conflict with *Elína Kársdóttir*, whose name was registered on this letter.

Elína Kársdóttir. Name.

She has a letter of permission to conflict with *Elin Karlsdottir*, whose name was registered on this letter.

Guillaine Rosalind de Gaulle. Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys per pale sable and gules charged with a miniscule letter "g" Or.

Heinrich Alois von Speyer. Reblazon of device. Erminois, two tygers counter-salient in saltire, both regardant azure incensed gules.

Registered March 1982 with the blazon *Erminois, a panther salient regardant and another salient contourny regardant in saltire azure, incensed gules*, the monsters lack the spots of heraldic panthers. As they have horns out of their snouts, and beards, we are blazoning them as (heraldic) tygers. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Heinrich von Soelinge. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a wolf's head affronty conjoined to two wolf's heads couped addorsed counterchanged, in base a mullet sable.

Submitted as *Heinrich von Soelinge*, the documentation for the locative shows the spelling *Soelinge*. We have changed the name to match the documentation.

The submitter requested a German name authentic for late 14th-early 15th C. However, the earliest date we have for the locative is in the late 16th C. Barring information on early 15th C forms for this place name, we are unable to say whether this form is authentic for his desired period.

Ladislau Dosa. Device. Argent, three bars azure, overall a horse rampant contourny sable.

This device is clear of the device of Ruarcc the Blind, *Argent, in chief three bars azure*. There is a CD for the placement of the bars and another CD for the addition of the overall charge.

Robin of Thornwood. Device. Argent, between three hawthorn trees eradicated flowered a robin proper, a bordure vert.

No difference is granted between an American or English/European robin. Both types of robin are brown with red breast; the underbelly is white for an English/European robin and red for an American robin. A robin may be blazoned as *proper* no matter where it is from - the tincture of the underbelly is artistic license. This robin has an argent underbelly; it is a European robin.

While the robin is centrally located, it is clearly a secondary charge between three primary charges. This is reflected in the registered blazon.

Robin of Thornwood. Badge. (Fieldless) A robin proper.

No difference is granted between an American or English/European robin. Both types of robin are brown with red breast; the underbelly is white for an English/European robin and red for an American robin. A robin may be blazoned as *proper* no matter where it is from - the tincture of the underbelly is artistic license. This robin has an argent underbelly; it is a European robin.

Ronan Barrett. Name and device. Sable, a snipe rising contourny and on a chief argent three dragon's feet bendwise sinister contourny sable.

Barrett is the submitter's legal surname.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief wider so that the dragon's feet can be drawn larger. Dragon's and lion's jantes are erect (with their claws to chief) by default; thus these dragons' feet are not inverted. A snipe is a "regular-shape" bird, as defined in the Cover Letter of November 2003; it has a long, sharply pointed bill.

Thomas of Wyewoode. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Per pale vert and azure, a chevron ermine between three roundels in chevron and an arrow inverted Or.

Submitted under the name *Thomas Makconoch*.

ANSTEORRA

Charles Mayer. Device. Argent, a broadarrow inverted sable between flanches gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the broadarrow larger.

Clara von Ulm. Device. Per chevron throughout gules and argent, two roundels and an eagle counterchanged.

Debora of Durham. Name and device. Argent, a dun cow statant proper and on a chief sable three bees Or.

A *dun cow proper* is brown.

Dyryke Stanley. Name and device. Argent, an anchor sable and a chief gules.

Nice armory.

Eithne ingen meic Cináeda. Device. Gules, on an amphora between three roses Or a cross of Calatrava gules.

Finnvaldr inn grimmi. Name.

Submitted as *Finnvaldr inn Grimmi*, by precedent, descriptive bynames in Old Norse cannot be registered using mixed case letters. We have changed the name to *Finnvaldr inn grimmi* in order to register it.

Genna di Chiaramonte. Name.

There was some question whether *di* was an appropriate preposition to use with a locative byname. Metron Ariston notes that the name uses a "southern Italian locative with the southern use of the preposition di."

Gilyan Alienora of Clonmacnoise. Badge. (Fieldless) On a horse rampant gules, a mullet Or.

Nicely drawn badge.

Hanna van Dahl. Name.

Submitted as *Hanna von Dahl*, the name *Dahl* was documented as a Low German place name found frequently in Westphalia. For Low German (which is the dialect of German spoken in Westphalia), the appropriate preposition is *van*. We have changed the name to *Hanna van Dahl* to make the byname phrase linguistically consistent.

Rose de Harwell. Name.

Nice 14th C English name.

Sáerlaith ingen Chaicher. Name.

Submitted as *Sáerlaith inghean Caichear*, the patronymic is in an Early Modern Irish (1200-1700) form. However, the latest date we have for use of the given name is 969, while the latest date we have for the name used to form the patronymic is 1006. This means that, as far as we can determine, the parts of this name were not in use when Early Modern Irish spellings are appropriate. Therefore, these names may only be registered in earlier forms. The standard feminine patronymic particle for Middle Irish is *ingen*; because all parts of a name phrase must be in the same language, we must also modify the language of the particle. Because the patronymic is modifying a feminine given name, Irish grammar requires that the initial *C-* in the patronym be lenited. We have changed the name to *Sáerlaith ingen Chaicher*, a fully Middle Irish form, in order to register it.

Sigen Fridreksdottir. Badge. Per pale azure and gules, a gryphon passant and a chief embattled Or.

Tereysa Serrano. Device. Purpure, a wolf rampant and on a chief nebuly argent three hawk bells purpure.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger nebulas.

Vilhiálmr vetr. Name (see RETURNS for device).

ARTEMISIA

Alessandra Gianetta da Siena. Name.

Alexandria Bryennissa. Name.

Damiane Batatzina. Name and device. Per pall gules, sable, and argent, in fess a labrys argent and a pomegranate gules slipped and leaved vert.

The submitter requested an authentic 10th C Byzantine name. However, we have found no examples of *Damiane* as a feminine name later than the 7th C. While there is no reason to believe this name did not remain in use into the 10th C, without an example, we cannot say whether this name is authentic for the desired time period.

Ellisif sleggja. Name.

Submitted as *Ellisif in sleggja*, the submitter noted that she accepted only minor changes but explicitly allowed dropping the article if appropriate. As *sleggja* is a noun and not an adjective, we would not expect it to be used in a name with the article. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Ellisif_sleggja* to match known patterns in Old Norse names.

Gabrielle de Bourgogne. Name.

Submitted as *Gabrielle de la Bourgogne*, a timely letter of correction was received changing the name to *Gabrielle de Bourgogne*. We have made this change.

Juliana Bouchannane. Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron inverted argent three mullets of six points azure, in chief a decrescent argent.

The submitter noted that she believed that the spelling *Bouchannane* was a Gaelic spelling. However, we have no reason to believe that this is the case. The source from which this spelling is documented, Whyte, *Scottish Surnames and Families*, notes that *Bouchannane* is "supposed to mean in Gaelic, 'house of the canon'. However, we have no examples of this or similar spellings in Gaelic and we have a number of examples of very similar spellings in Scoto-Norman and Scots. Therefore, we believe that this is a Scoto-Norman or Scots spelling of the name, not a Gaelic spelling.

Lisabetta del Noce. Name.**Moyses de Mondello.** Name (see RETURNS for device).**Roibeard mac Carthaigh.** Name.**Tranquillo del Noce.** Name.**Valentina la Marcheande.** Name and device. Gules, a brunette mermaid in her vanity proper and on a chief doubly enarched argent a decrescent sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief more enarched and to draw the mermaid larger to fill the space.

Victor Davidesone. Name.

Submitted as *Victor Davidson*, the submitter requested an authentic 13th C English name. The ending *-son* does not appear in English naming practice until the 14th C. Albion provides this quote from Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* "thirteenth century examples noted are: <Adam Saresone> 1286, <William Marysone> 1298" (who was <filius Marie> in 1292) "<William Paskessone> 1293, <Thomas Wummanesone> 1297." This suggests that *Davidesone* would be an expected 13th C form of the surname *Davidson*. We have changed the name to *Victor Davidesone* to fulfill his authenticity request.

ATENVELDT**Brynhilde Kristiana Emma von Kohlenfeld.** Reblazon of device. Or, on a pile raguly sable between in base two crosses formy vert, a panther rampant guardant Or spotted sable maintaining a sword Or.

Registered July 1989 with the blazon *Or, on a pile raguly sable between in base two crosses patty vert, a panther rampant guardant Or, marked sable, maintaining a sword Or*, the marks are actually the spots expected on a heraldic panther. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

In period the term *cross patty* was used to describe a variety of crosses including patonce, formy, and sometimes fleury. As the device is being reblazoned for other reasons, we have elected to more accurately describe the crosses.

Claire de Brétigny. Name and device. Per chevron inverted azure and gules, three otters statant one and two argent.**Elizabeth the Herbalist.** Name and device. Argent, a dragon couchant gules and in chief three oak leaves fesswise reversed vert.**Gaius Valerius Corvinus.** Name and device. Purpure, in pale a double-headed eagle and a lightning bolt fesswise Or.**Gaius Valerius Corvinus.** Badge. Per bend Or and sable, a double-headed eagle purpure and a lightning bolt bendwise Or.**Geoffrey Winterbotham.** Device. Vert, on a chevron argent between two sheaves of arrows inverted and a fox sejant Or, three musical notes sable.

The tertiary charges were blazoned on the LoI as *fusas*. Batonvert noted: "In so-called 'white notation' (15th-16th C), these are fusas. In the earlier 'black notation' (14th-15th C), exactly the same symbols denoted semiminims; a fusa would have two flags on the stem. (All this from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mensural_notation>)." We have thus blazoned the tertiary charges simply as *musical notes*.

Griffin Val Drummond. Reblazon of device. Per pale purpure and azure, a griffin segreant argent, maintaining in its dexter talon a morgenstern, and in its sinister talon a targe charged with a tower azure.

Registered in July 1974 with the blazon *Per pale purpure and azure, a griffin segreant argent, bearing in its dexter talon a morgenstern, and in its sinister talon a targe charged with a tower azure*, it was unclear whether the morgenstern and targe were maintained or sustained. The blazon has been modified to clearly show that they are maintained charges.

Gudrun Oddsdottir. Name (see RETURNS for device).**Gunther Kriegsmann von Braunschweig.** Reblazon of device. Or, two ounces combattant sable, incensed, in chief a sun gules, all within a bordure sable.

Registered November 1989 with the blazon *Or, two panthers combattant sable, incensed, in chief a sun gules, all within a bordure sable*, the cats lack the spots of heraldic panthers. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Gwynfrewi Curzon. Name and device. Or, a natural sea-turtle sable and a chief azure.**Helena de Argentoune.** Badge. Per bend sable and gules, a bordure Or.**Helena de Argentoune.** Badge. Per chevron argent and purpure.

Nice armory.

John Hambleton. Name.

John the Animal of Glencoe. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister Or and sable, an ounce rampant guardant sable, incensed proper, and a hooded cobra erect contourny, tail coiled Or.

Registered February 1981 with the blazon *Per bend sinister Or and sable, a panther rampant guardant sable, incensed proper, and a hooded cobra counter-coiled and poised to strike Or*, the cat lacks the spots of a heraldic panther. We have dropped "poised to strike" as that is not a heraldically defined posture. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Marcus Marius Leontius Britannicus. Name and device. Gules, a thunderbolt and a chief embattled Or.

Merlin Orion Whiteowl. Name and device. Azure mullety, an owl contourny perched atop and maintaining a branch argent.

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

Michael the Taverner. Name.

Michael von Guttin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

There was some question whether the locative byname *von Guttin* was registerable. This submission documented it only as the name of a modern airbase, and claimed the submitter was eligible for it under the grandfather clause as a son of *Christine von Guttin*. However, no documentation was submitted to show this relationship. We remind submissions heralds that, unless you include proof of relationship through official paperwork such as a birth certificate, and/or (preferably) a letter from the owner of the already registered name claiming the relationship, you cannot call on the grandfather clause to register a name.

In examining the registration for *Christine von Guttin*, we found this comment from Metron Ariston:

Since the originally submitted *Guuten* appears to be an orthographic variant of *Gütten*, it would probably not have a preposition when used as a byname. The use of the name *Guttin* for a modern town with an airport does not really document the name from period! However, a German web site dealing with the history of the Eldena monastery near Greifswald appears to push the name back to the early thirteenth century: "Der Wendenwall bei Willershusen ist als Erdaufschüttung heute noch gut erkennbar. In früheren Schriften bezeichnet man ihn mit dem Namen 'Guttin'. '...Guttin war eine Burg bei Willershusen am Ryck, die 1207 als äußerster Punkt der Westgrenze der Abtei des Klosters Eldena bezeichnet wurde...'"

This provides the necessary documentation to allow us to register this name.

Richeard se brewere. Name.

Submitted as *Richeard se Brewere*, it is highly unlikely that an occupational term would be capitalized in an Old English name. We have, therefore, changed the name to *Richeard se brewere*.

Róisi MacCracken and Medb McLeod. Joint badge. Per saltire sable and Or, in pale two mugs foaming argent and in fess two monkeys sejant respectant gardant azure.

Sebastian de Rolstoun. Name change from Jacques Beauchamp.

His old name, *Jacques Beauchamp*, is released.

Tyler the Younger. Name and device. Per chevron inverted Or and sable, a pine tree coupé sable and a chief rayonné gules.

Tyler is the submitter's legal given name.

ATLANTIA

Anne Rose Smythe. Name.

Brenna Trentavasi. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic Italian name. However, *Brenna* is, at best, a hypothetical feminine form of a late period Classical Latin name. It is, by precedent, marginally acceptable as an Italian name, but it is not a good choice for an authentic Italian name as it is not an attested name.

des Iles des Diamants, Canton. Device. Azure, a laurel wreath and two sea-lions combatant, one and two, on a chief wavy Or three escallops azure.

Galfridus de Gaugie. Device. Gules, a bordure argent crusilly Maltese gules.

Nice device.

Gaspar Martí. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, three piles inverted bendwise wavy within a bordure counterchanged.

Lucia da Milano. Name.

Magnus mac Con Duib. Name.

Minowara Kiritsubo. Device change. Sable, an annulet surmounted by three dragon's claws in pall conjoined at the tips argent.

This is a device change but there is no previous device to release; when her previous augmentation was registered, the base device was not registered separately. After the actions in this LoAR, Minowara has the following items registered:

- Badge: *Argent, a pellet clasped per pall by three dragon's talons conjoined gules, armed Or.*
- Mon/Badge: *(Fieldless) A pellet clasped per pall by three dragon's talons conjoined argent.*
- Badge for *Eleanor Aison of Devon*: *Vert, a calla lily blossom proper within a bordure Or.*
- Secondary mon/Badge: *Sable, three paulonia tendrils conjoined in pall surmounted by three paulonia leaves conjoined in pall inverted, the upper two tendrils and the lower two leaves embowed to the chief in annulo, argent.*

- New device: *Sable, an annulet surmounted by three dragon's claws in pall conjoined at the tips argent.*
- New augmentation: *Sable, an annulet surmounted by three dragon's claws in pall conjoined at the tips argent between, as an augmentation, in pale in annulo an Oriental dragon passant to sinister and another passant inverted and in fess two coronets Or.*

The registration of five pieces of armory is grandfathered to her; the augmentation does not count as one of these.

Minowara Kiritsubo. Augmentation change. *Sable, an annulet surmounted by three dragon's claws in pall conjoined at the tips argent between, as an augmentation, in pale in annulo an Oriental dragon passant to sinister and another passant inverted and in fess two coronets Or.*

The submitter's previous augmentation (including the base device), *Sable, an annulet surmounted by three dragon's claws in pall conjoined at the tips argent between, as an augmentation, in fess two bezants and in pale in annulo an Oriental dragon passant to sinister and another passant inverted Or*, is released. A list of her currently registered armory is shown above.

The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to display the coronets.

Minowara Kiritsubo. Change of device to badge. (Fieldless) A pellet clasped per pall by three dragon's talons conjoined argent.

This armory is currently listed in the O&A as a device with an associated note that it is a *mon*. The designation is being changed from "device" to "badge" as the submitter has registered a new device above. While she previously had two devices registered (the base device of her previous augmentation and this armory), only a single device should be registered to any given person. As this armory is fieldless, we are redesignating it as a badge. The additional designation as *mon* is retained. A list of her currently registered armory is shown in the device change registered above.

Nakagawa Sukeie. Name and device. *Sable, a cross potent within an annulet argent.*

Santiago Ruiz de Zaragoza. Name.

Sorcha inghean mhic Dhubhghaill. Badge. *Argent, in pale a raven displayed conjoined to a pair of axes in saltire, within a bordure engrailed sable.*

A bird displayed, other than an eagle, is a step from period practice.

Vyell de Grymenhull. Name and device. *Argent, a tower between three scorpions tergiant in annulo widdershins sable.*

This is clear of the device of Anna im Turm, *Argent, a tower between three crows sable*, with a CD for changing the type of secondary charges and another for changing the orientation of two-thirds of the secondary charges.

CAID

Amariah of Chufut-Kale. Device. *Or, on a bend sinister vert between two spider webs coupé sable, a spider inverted Or.*

Dia of Newcastle. Name and device. *Argent, in fess a stag's head caboshed between a decrescent and an increscent sable.*

Dia is the submitter's legal given name.

Edborough Kellie. Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for the 14th-16th C. This is a lovely 16th C English name.

Ian Kirkpatrick. Device. *Purple, a lamb rampant argent haloed within an orle Or.*

There was some question as to the registerability of the halo as it is an annulet, not a solid disk. The annulet-type halo improves the recognizability of the primary charge (by avoiding argent on Or). Either form of a halo is acceptable; they are artistic variants.

There was also some question as to the registration of a lamb as we do not generally register baby animals. Laurel has previously noted:

As a rule, baby animals are not used in SCA heraldry: they're visually indistinguishable from adult animals, and period examples of their use are rare. Lambs appear to be an exception: not only is the Paschal lamb often found in period armory, but lambs were used for canting purposes (e.g. the arms of Lambert --- or the current submission). (Agnes Margaret de Grinstead, October, 1992, pg. 12)

While there is not a cant here, the use of Paschal lambs and lambs in period heraldry is sufficient to allow its registration in this submission.

Kára sindri. Name.

Marcán hua Máel Chathaig. Name.

Originally submitted as *Marcan ua Maelchathaig*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Marcán Ó Maol Chathaigh* to make it more authentic. The submitter had requested a name authentic for 9th-12th C Irish. The change rendered the patronymic into Early Modern Irish, the form of Irish used between 1200-1700. By putting a space into the originally submitted patronymic, and prepending the particle with h-, we have a form appropriate for Middle Irish (900-1200), the time period requested by the submitter. The *Book of the Saints of Lismore* (available at <http://www.ucc.ie/celt>) lists the name *Mael Cathaigh* in a list of saint's names. Note, though, that we have found no other examples of this name as a given name, so we cannot say whether it is appropriate for use during this time. In addition, the normal form of *Mael* names uses the *á* character; precedent requires that accents in Gaelic names be used consistently or dropped consistently. We have changed the name to *Marcán hua Máel Chathaig*, an appropriate form for the 9th-12th C, to partially meet the submitter's authenticity request.

DRACHENWALD

Aryanhwy merch Catmael. Change of alternate name to Aleyn Lyghtefote from Aryanwy Lyghtefote.
Her old alternate name, *Aryanwy Lyghtefote*, is released.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael. Release of badge. (Fieldless) A stag salient argent, winged Or.

Dorothea Weberin. Name change from Myfanwy Branwen of Dindyrn.
Nice late 15th C German name.
Her old name, *Myfanwy Branwen of Dindyrn*, is released.

EAST

Æthelwulf Stealcere. Device change. Gules, a theow rampant and on a chief embattled argent four trilliums gules, barbed vert, seeded Or.

His previous device, *Gules, a theow rampant and on a chief embattled argent four Latin crosses pomelly azure*, is released.

Aidan Sacheverell Hyde. Device. Vert, three flames argent each charged with a heart azure.

Aleksei Dmitriev. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Gules, on a bend sinister between two griffins salient argent an arrow purple.

Badouin MacKenzie of Balfour. Reblazon of device. Gyronny argent and vert, a Continental panther rampant regardant sable, gorged and incensed gules.

Registered August 1979 with the blazon *Gyronny argent and vert, a panther rampant regardant sable, armed, orbéd gorged, and incensed gules*, the monster is a Continental panther not a heraldic (English) panther. In accordance with current SCA practice we have dropped *armed* and *orbéd*. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Bj{o,}rn blundr Tómasson. Device. Argent, a roundel Or fimbriated gules and overall a pale gules.

Precedent disallows the use of a fimbriated ordinary with an overall charge:

Edward Senestre. Device. Sable, a pale vert fimbriated and overall in chief a boar passant contourny argent.

Precedent indicates: "Ermine fimbriation is disallowed (LoAR of 3 Aug 86, p.17), as are overall charges surmounting fimbriated ordinaries (9 March 86, p.12). (LoAR October 1992, pg. 26)". This armory uses a fimbriated ordinary surmounted by an overall charge, and thus is not acceptable.

The question was raised in commentary whether a fimbriated charge could be surmounted by an ordinary. This potential problem was not raised in the previous return of Bj{o,}rn's device in January 2006, which was *Argent, a sun Or fimbriated and overall a pale gules*. There have been no changes to the rules or new evidence presented since that return dealing with this issue, therefore we will give him the benefit of the doubt and register this combination. We decline to rule at this time whether or not a fimbriated charge can be combined with an overall charge.

Brianna Vivina O Choda. Reblazon of device. Chevronelly purple and Or, on a chief argent two ounces statant regardant addorsed, tails entwined, breathing flame sable.

Registered August 1988 with the blazon *Chevronelly purple and Or, on a chief argent, two panthers statant regardant, addorsed and tails entwined, sable*, the cats lack the spots of heraldic panthers. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Brigit Comyn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested a name authentic for 13th C Irish. While *Brigit* is found in a source on Irish names, we have no examples of name used by anyone but the saint in Irish in period. However, *Brigit* is a fine 16th C English spelling; the name, as submitted is a fully English name. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. Cumming, dates the spelling *Comyn* to 1463.

Creatura Christi of Oakes. Name.

Originally submitted as *Creatura Christi of Oakes*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Creature Christi of Oakes* to match available documentation. However, the documentation supplied by kingdom noted that *The Dictionary of Genealogy* by Terrik VH Fitzhugh has this entry: "Creature - A baptismal name bestowed .. more likely when a name had not been chosen and the baby was not expected to survive. It is from the Latin 'Creatura Christi', which was sometimes in the working of the registry." As the submitter appears to use *Creatura* rather than *Creature*, we see no reason why this name should not be registerable as submitted. Therefore, we have changed it back to the originally submitted *Creatura Christi of Oakes*.

There was some question whether *of Oakes* was an appropriate form for this surname. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. Oaks, shows this name as a topographic descriptive rather than a true place name. As such, if this is the only source consulted, we would believe *of the Oakes* or *atte Oakes* would be the appropriate form. However, an examination of Ekwall, *A Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, lists Oaks as a header form and shows a pattern of place names composed solely of tree names, including the headers forms Elm and Ash. Given this pattern, this byname is registerable in its submitted form.

Damiana de Granada. Name and device. Or, a tree issuant from base proper and on a chief sable three estoiles Or.

Deborah Hirczy. Reblazon of device. Lozengy azure and argent, a Continental panther's head erased vert, vomiting flames gules, armed Or.

Registered January 1985 with the blazon *Lozengy azure and argent, a panther's head erased vert, vomiting flames of fire gules, armed Or*, the monster is a Continental, not an English (or heraldic) panther. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Duncan Kerr and Eleanor FitzPatrick. Addition of joint owner Eleanor FitzPatrick for badge. (Fieldless) A horse passant gules charged on the shoulder with a cross coupé argent.

This is the Duncan Kerr registered through the East.

Elisabetta da Roma. Name change from holding name Elisabetta of the East.

Feia Radostevicha. Name and device. Argent, in fess a goutte gules and a goutte purpure, a base rayonny sable.

Gerard d'Aigues Mortes. Name.

Giovanna del Penna. Device. Argent, a mullet sable and a base azure.

Gwenllian Basset. Name change from Rhiannon Basset.

Her old name, *Rhiannon Basset*, is released.

Jehannine de Flandres. Name change from Jehannine de Bordeu.

Her old name, *Jehannine de Bordeu*, is released.

John Williams of Farnham. Name change from holding name John Williams of the East.

Kawamoto no Ogin. Name.

Submitted as *Kawamoto no Gin*, there was some question whether the name *Gin* was documentable as a period Japanese name. In fact, *Ogin* (where *O-* is an honorary prefix) is the sister of *Myamoto Musashi*, the famous samurai of the late 16th/early 17th C according to http://www.musashiusa.org/pages_F/History.htm and <http://www.art-of-budo.com/samurai/musashi/musashi.htm>. Solveig Thronardottir, *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (2nd edition), indicates that in the 16th C, the "o" honorific was ubiquitous. On p 50, she says both "Because of the regularity of honorific "o", it is omitted from feminine names in the table of *Historical feminine names*" and "From the late medieval period to shortly after the Meiji Restoration in the nineteenth century, the names of adult Japanese women were prefixed with "o"...". We have changed the name to *Kawamoto no Ogin* to match late 16th C practice.

Magdalena von Regensburg. Name.

Mustapha al-Muhaddith ibn al-Saqaa. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and Or, two lit candles mounted in flat candlesticks and an open book counterchanged.

Registered May 1988 with the blazon *Per chevron azure and Or, two candlesticks and an open book counterchanged*, the charges in chief are *not* candlesticks, which are the ornate metal columns on which candles are placed. Candlesticks are period charges, quite separate from candles; they're found in the arms of the Worshipful Company of Founders, 1590. The reblazon gives the charges in chief their correct name.

Rhonwen Y Clermwnt o'r Mwnthuog. Reblazon of device. Per fess indented argent and sable, five crythau three and two counterchanged gules and argent.

Registered December 1987 with the blazon *Per fess indented of three points argent and sable, in chief three cythau lyres in fess gules, in base two such lyres in fess argent*, the primary charges were misspelled. *Crythau* is the plural of the Welsh word *crwth*. A *crwth* is a Welsh sort of lyre; this was the defining instance of the charge, but we've registered a *crwth* since then, under that name (as the badge of Northshield's Order of the Crwth). This reblazon corrects the spelling of *crythau* and modifies the blazon to match current SCA heraldic practice.

Roland of Endeward. Holding name and household name House of the Two Loons (see RETURNS for name).

There was some question whether the name *House of the Two Loons* was registerable. The documentation showed it following the inn-sign name pattern, *[number] + [animal]*. However, there are two problems with this. First, there is no evidence that the word *loon* was used before 1600 to refer to the bird. The first date given in the Oxford English dictionary for this meaning is in 1634. Second, there is no evidence that the loon is a bird native to England or that it is a creature widely recognized in that land like, for example, an eagle or an ostrich. However, the OED offers another definition that follows the known household name pattern of *[number] + [human]*. The word is found in 1560 with the meaning "strumpet or concubine" and in the same year as "lad or youth". Therefore, this would be a reasonable sign name showing two boys or two strumpets.

Submitted under the name *Roland d'Endeward*.

Settmour Swamp, Barony of. Order name Order of the Iron Tower and badge. (Fieldless) A tower bendwise sable.

The construction *Order of the [metal] Tower* is grandfathered to the Barony.

Settmour Swamp, Barony of. Badge and association with order name Order of the Ivory Tower. (Fieldless) A tower bendwise argent.

The order name was registered to the barony in December 1989.

Snorri hrafnauga Hrólfsón. Device. Azure, a wolf sejant affronty and on a chief argent, a raven contourny regardant sable.

Sunnifa Heinreksdóttir. Name and device. Azure, a talbot dormant and in chief three crescents argent.

Sunnifa Heinreksdóttir. Badge. Azure, a talbot's head caboshed and in chief a crescent argent.

William Whytemore. Name and device. Azure, in fess three bows reversed argent.

Nice armory.

GLEANN ABHANN

Domnall Dubh Ua Máille. Name change from holding name Domhnall Broyces.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Amethyst Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Blue Saphyre Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Diamond Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Emerald Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Obsidian Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Ruby Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Topaze Herald from Meridies, Kingdom of, and change of designator.

Marcel Orillon. Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 9th-12th C French. However, the earliest example we have found for the spelling *Orillon* is 1633. Because we have no earlier examples of this surname, we cannot make this name authentic as requested.

Robert Sellose. Name and device. Counter-ermine, a portcullis, on a chief dovetailed Or three fish naiant embowed vert.

This name mixes Dutch and Mittelhochdeutsch (Middle High German); this is one step from period practice.

Rosalind O'Maughan. Badge. Azure, three crescents in pall, horns to center Or.

MERIDIES

Jean-Michel d'Aix en Provence. Badge. Gules, three griffins segreant, each sustaining a sword Or.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Release of order name Order of the Broken Bank.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Amethyst Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Blue Saphyre Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Diamond Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Emerald Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Obsidian Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Ruby Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Topaze Pursuivant to Gleann Ahbann, Kingdom of.

Randvér Þorvarðarson. Name and device. Argent, a ram's head cabossed sable enflamed gules and a bordure sable semy of Thor's hammers argent.

Submitted as *Randver Thorvardson*, the submitter requested a name authentic for 10th C Norse. The submitted spellings are from modern English translations, and while the names themselves are good choices, the spellings are not appropriate for a 10th C Norse name. Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*, lists the given name as *Randvér*. The name on which the patronymic is based is *Þorvarðr*; to form a genitive as required for an Old Norse patronymic, the *-r* is dropped and *-ar* is added. We have changed the name to *Randvér Þorvarðarson*, a fully Old Norse form, to corrected the grammar and partially fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

MIDDLE

Hrothebert van Dyke. Reblazon of device. Or, an ounce rampant guardant sable, incensed gules, and on a base embattled azure two bars wavy Or.

Registered March 1985 with the blazon *Or, a panther rampant guardant sable, armed and incensed gules, and on a base embattled azure two bars wavy Or*, the cat lacks the spots of a heraldic panther. We have omitted the tincture of the claws in accordance with current SCA practice. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Thomas ap Llewellyn. Reblazon of badge. Per bend sable and argent, a savage gules maintaining a sword inverted argent, hilted sable, the blade enflamed gules.

Registered in January 1987 with the blazon *Per bend sable and argent, a wild man gules maintaining a sword inverted argent, hilted sable, enflamed gules*, the term "wild man" normally refers to another type of human, one completely covered with hair (or leaves... descriptions vary). The SCA has only one other registration of "wild man", in the arms of Corwyn Wodewarde registered in 1982, and it matches this definition. On the other hand, all the other human figures like Thomas's, naked but girded in leaves, have been blazoned "savages" or "sauvages" in the SCA. We have reblazoned his badge to match standard SCA practice.

The sword's argent blade is completely enclosed in gules flame, so it can be on the argent portion of the field. This is not the standard depiction of an enflamed sword; however, this is the clearest blazon we could derive.

OUTLANDS

Ailionóra MacFarlane. Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, on a saltire argent a rapier and a scourge of nine lashes in saltire both inverted sable.

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

The term *cat-o'-nine-tails* dates from 1695; we have this reblazoned the tertiary charge as a *scourge of nine lashes*.

al-Barran, Barony of. Badge (see RETURNS for order name). Sable, on a bell Or a chevron couped couched from sinister sable, a bordure Or.

Blazoned on the LoI as a *Kano rune*, the tertiary charge is not identifiable as a rune. This particular rune has been registered once before, in the device of Clef of Cividale where it was blazoned *an early Norwegian kauna rune*. Some runes are recognizable as runes, even if you don't know which rune they might be: the "feoh" and "thorn" runes in the Saxon futhork, to name two. Other runes won't be recognizable as such, particularly in a heraldic context. In a heraldic context, we see a mascle, not the rune "ingwaz"; a pale couped or a staff, not the rune "isaz". So it is here: this being heraldry, we see this as a chevron couped couched from sinister, not a "kano/kauna" rune. However, as it can be blazoned in standard heraldic terms, it is registerable.

Arwa bint Haroun. Name and device. Per saltire vert and Or, a butterfly counterchanged within a bordure sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider and more regularly.

Mabell McEwin. Name and device. Purpure, a lily Or between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

We note that the lily and the fleur-de-lys, while related, were considered separate charges in period. The arms of Eton College (temp. Henry VI) contain both lilies and a fleur-de-lys.

María Abramsdóttir. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Originally submitted as *María Abramsdóttir*, the name was changed at kingdom to *María Abramsdóttir* to make it consistent with Old Norse. However, no documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the name *Abraham* or *Abram* was ever used by Old Norse speakers. This means that it cannot be combined with the Old Norse patronymic marker *-dóttir*. However, Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fran Medeltiden*, s.n. Abraham, shows a *Eiriks Abrams son* in 1338. "Diplomatarium Norvegicum" (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/dipl_norv/diplom_field_eng.html) contains some 80 Norwegian documents dating between 1299 and 1551 that use the patronymic marker *-dóttir*. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form in order to register it. This name mixes Old Norse and Norwegian; this is one step from period practice.

The submitter requested an authentic Christian-era Norse name of 1000-1300 AD/CE. However, as we have no examples of *Abraham* or *Abram* in Old Norse, we are unable to make this name authentic.

WEST

Catriona Gillander. Reblazon of device. Azure, a straight tau cross throughout between in chief an ounce passant guardant argent incensed proper and in base an increscent and a decrescent, all argent.

This device has been reblazoned several times in an attempt to accurately describe the cross. The last reblazon was March 1982, *Azure, a straight tau cross throughout between in chief a panther passant guardant argent incensed proper and in base an increscent and a decrescent, all argent*. The cat lacks the spots of a heraldic panther. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Ciaran of the Flames. Reblazon of device. Gules, a bendlet enhanced rayonny Or and in dexter base a natural panther couchant guardant, forepaw raised, sable fimbriated Or.

Registered January 1973 with the blazon *Gules, a bendlet rayonny-counter-rayonny enhanced Or above a panther couchant guardant sable, fimbriated Or*, the cat lacks the spots and incensing of a heraldic panther. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Joab Cohen. Reblazon of device. Argent, a pall inverted vert, in dexter chief an ounce rampant guardant sable incensed gules.

Registered November 1990 with the blazon *Argent, a pall inverted vert, in dexter chief a panther rampant reguardant sable, incensed gules*, the cat lacks the spots of a heraldic panther. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

Kallessa Panthera. Reblazon of device. Argent, a chevron vert between two natural panther's faces and a unicorn's head erased sable.

Registered October 1985 with the blazon *Argent, a chevron vert between two panther's faces and a unicorn's head erased sable*, the cat's heads lack the spots and incensing of heraldic panthers. Please see the November 2006 Cover Letter for a discussion on the difference between English, Continental, and natural panthers.

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

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

Aline Blakwode. Device. Argent, a cross of four lozenges vert.

This device is returned for lack of forms.

Armatus Kamateros. Device. Azure, a cross potent atop three steps argent, in chief three mullets of eight points Or.

Blazoned as an *equal-armed cross of Calvary potent*, a cross potent is by definition equal-armed. However, a cross of Calvary would have the cross larger than the steps; here, the steps are much larger than the cross, to the point that the steps are the primary charge. As drawn, we can't judge whether the cross is maintained or sustained; it matches no period emblazon of which we're aware. Therefore, this must be returned for redrawing.

When resubmitting, the cross should be drawn somewhat larger than the steps; the example of Glochen (Siebmacher, pl.62) shows the right proportions. Better still would be to have the cross not be potent, but the whole blazonable as a standard *cross of Calvary*. Assuming no conflicts in the interim, it should be acceptable.

ANSTEORRA

Dominique Michelle le Vasseur. Device change. Argent semy-de-lys purpure, a bird contourmy vert.

Originally blazoned as a *peacock*, this bird is not a peacock nor does it match the peacock in her current device. The bird lacks a crest; its tail feathers have no 'eyes'; the proportions of neck and tail to the body are wrong for a peacock. We would have pended this for conflict checking as a generic bird, but the submitter clearly intended the charge to be a peacock, not a generic bird. We are therefore returning it so that an accurate emblazon may be submitted.

Karl Thorgeirsson. Name and device. Argent, on a bend sable, between two wooden drums proper, four pawprints Or.

Aural conflict with *Karl Thorirsson*, registered February 1988. The only difference in the sound is the *g* in the bynames, and this does not provide a substantial difference in sound.

This device is returned for lack of documentation of the style of drum depicted; they are not the standard drums in heraldry, which also led to many commenters being unable to identify them. The drums appear to be Mambo drums. Mambo drums may - or may not - be period, but no documentation was provided so that their acceptability as a charge could be evaluated.

The use of pawprints is a step from period practice.

Vilhiálmr vetr. Device. Argent, three annulets interlaced within a bordure dovetailed purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Liadan inghean Ghlasain, *Argent, a triquetra within a bordure embattled purpure*. There is no difference between a *bordure dovetailed* and a *bordure embattled*. Neither a triquetra nor three annulets interlaced are period heraldic charges (both are apparently period ecclesiastical artistic motifs), so we cannot follow how period heralds would have counted difference between them. Therefore, based on a comparison of the emblazons, we are granting a CD, but not a substantial (X.2) difference, between *three annulets interlaced* and a *triquetra* (or *three demi-annulets interlaced*).

ARTEMISIA

Drust mac Nectan. Name.

The patronymic *Nectan* is in the nominative case, but the proper case would be the genitive case -- *mac Nectain*. We would change the name to correct the grammar, but the submitter will not accept any changes. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Moses de Mondello. Device. Vert, in pale a rapier fesswise reversed and a cross of Calvary argent.

This device is returned for a redraw as it is unclear from the emblazon whether this is two co-primary charges or a primary charge and a secondary charge. Under our rules, *Vert, in pale a rapier fesswise reversed and a cross of Calvary argent* would be clear of *Vert, a cross of Calvary and in chief a rapier fesswise reversed argent* with one CD for changing the number of primary charges and another for adding the secondary charge. As commenters - and those present at the Wreath meeting - were about evenly split on the issue of co-primaries versus primary and secondary, this must be returned for blurring the distinction between the two. Any resubmission should either draw the cross more prominently (making it clearly the sole primary) or lower the charges and place more emphasis on the rapier (making it a clear co-primary with the cross).

William of the Longsword. Name.

This name conflicts with the historical figure *William Longsword* (in French *Guillaume Longue-épée*), who was the second duke of Normandy. At this time, Normandy was effectively a sovereign nation, making William the sovereign of that nation. As we protect the names of sovereigns, he is worthy of protection.

ATENVELDT

Aoife inghean Eoin gabha. Name.

Per precedent, the name *Aoife* is not registerable:

Registerability of the Name *Aífe/Aoife*. An item this month raised discussion regarding registerability of the name *Aoife*. *Aoife* is listed in Ó Corráin and Maguire (p. 16 s.n. *Aífe*). However, this entry lists only legendary women with this name. Lacking evidence that this name was used by humans in period, this name would not normally be registerable. Nonetheless, it was registered (in the form *Aífe*) as recently as July of 2001. To date, there have been nine registrations of *Aoife* and two of *Aífe*. Of these registrations, only four date from after the previous rules change in November of 1995. Given these numbers, this name does not have the popularity of other SCA compatible names

such as Fiona and Ian, and so does not warrant being declared SCA compatible. Therefore, we will stop registration of this name beginning with the April 2003 decision meeting. [September 2002 Cover Letter]

Gudrun Oddsdottir. Device. Gules, three turnips Or leaved vert.

Unfortunately, this device must be returned for conflict with the device of Richenda de Cameron, *Gules, three acorns Or*. There is a significant (CD) difference, but not a substantial (X.2) difference, between a turnip and an acorn.

Imma Kailley. Device. Per pale indented gules and purple, a needle bendwise sinister and a bordure argent.

This device is returned for lack of forms.

Michael von Gutfin. Device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a bend sinister gules between three wolf's teeth issuant from dexter azure and three wolves' teeth inverted issuant from sinister argent.

This device is returned for redesign. Laurel has previously ruled in the case of Dubhagán mac Ruairc (05/2004): "This is being returned for improper drawing and non-period style, stemming from improper use of wolf's teeth. The examples of wolf's teeth in the Pictorial Dictionary and in Siebmacher show that the teeth invariably extend almost to the center line; where teeth come from both sides they almost touch. Those on this submission do not come close. This is in itself grounds for return."

With the bend, it is impossible for the wolf's teeth to extend anywhere near the center line. This device is therefore returned.

Wolf's teeth inverted are identifiable; they are registerable but - pending period heraldic examples of such inversion - are considered a step from period practice.

ATLANTIA

Helena Kaltenbach. Name.

Current precedent requires descriptive and patronymic bynames in German feminine names to be written in the feminine or the possessive case. This is keeping with standard German grammar. However, the byname here is a locative byname. There was some question about the form of locative bynames in feminine German names when the locative is not accompanied by the preposition or in its adjectival form. Albion notes:

I've so far found only two examples of non-adjectival locative bynames without prepositions used by women in my data, and they both show the same pattern of feminization/possession as other bynames: <Reybachin> and <Rumelheußin>, both in my Nurnberg data.

Therefore, barring examples of locative bynames without the preposition appearing in their non-feminized form in German feminine names, these bynames must also include the feminine ending. We would change the name to *Helena Kaltenbachin*, but the submitter will accept no changes.

CAID

None.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Aleksei Dmitriev. Badge. (Fieldless) A griffin salient argent.

Unfortunately, this must be returned for conflict with the device of Griffin Val Drummond, *Per pale purple and azure, a griffin segreant argent, maintaining in its dexter talon a morgenstern, and in its sinister talon a targe charged with a tower azure*, which has been reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. As the targe and morgenstern are maintained charges, there is only a single CD for removing the field.

Brigit Comyn. Device. Vert, a chevron argent between three stick shuttles bendwise argent, threaded purple.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. The thread on a stick shuttle is an artistic detail, blazonable but worth no difference. Thus, this conflicts with the device for Caitlyn Emrys, *Vert, a chevron between three peacocks pavonated to base argent*, and with the device of Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, *Vert, a chevron between three falcons argent*. In each case, there is a single CD for changing the type of secondary charges.

This does not conflict with the device for Harrys Rob of Wamphray, *Vert, a chevron between three winged spurs argent*. In this case, there is a CD for changing the type of secondary charges and another for their orientation. Unlike birds, there is a meaningful comparison between winged spurs and stick shuttles so a second CD can be obtained for the difference in orientation (bendwise versus palewise).

Durko Vadas. Device. Sable, on a mullet of seven points inverted Or a chess knight purple, a base rayonny Or.

This device is returned for using a modern, not a period, chess piece. The emblazon represents a chess knight from the Staunton chess set, which was created in the mid-nineteenth century. The period heraldic chess knight, as found in the arms of Hertzheim (Siebmacher, plate 95) is double-headed; we permit single-headed chess knights in the SCA if they are explicitly blazoned, but they still can't be the Staunton form. That, alone, has long been reason for return, as far back as the case of Graça d'Alataia (returned February 1985).

Katherine de Staverton. Device. Azure, a bend engrailed between a swallow volant and a cat sejant guardant argent.

This device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Roland d'Endeward. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic late period French name but allowed only minor changes. The byname *Endeward* is an SCA branch name; its orthography and formation is an English place name. While an elided *d'* before a vowel is expected in French names, we have no evidence for it in English locative bynames. We also have no evidence that *Endeward* is an appropriate French form for this name. Therefore, this byname combines French and English in a single name phrase in violation of RfS III.1.a, Linguistic Consistency. We would change it to *Roland de Endeward*; because *de* is found in English names, this would put the name into a fully English form. However, this would change the language of the preposition from French to English or Latin; as the submitter will not accept major changes, we cannot change the language of this element.

His household name was registered under the holding name *Roland of Endeward*.

GLEANN ABHANN

Ceara ynseyder kiaull. Name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the words used to form the byname *ynseyder kiaull* (Manx for music teacher) are appropriate period forms or to suggest that Manx occupational bynames were formed in this way. In particular, we have no examples of Manx occupational bynames using the pattern [*subject + teacher*], or, in fact, any Manx occupational surname meaning "teacher". We have very little information on Manx names, but what we do have suggests that names in Man are typical of the names found in Ireland. Heather Rose Jones, "Manx Names in the Early 16th Century" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/manxnames/jonesmanx16.shtml>) shows patronymic bynames as the most typical byname, with some simple descriptives, and occupational bynames of the sort that are typical of any medieval location. Examples include *Clerke*, *Goldesmythe*, *Brewer*, *Swyneherd*, and *Piper*. This byname *Piper* might be a good choice here; the assumption of the medieval apprenticeship relationship is that one learns a trade or skill from a master of that trade or skill. We would expect a piper to also teach others how to pipe.

MERIDIES

Christoph of Willaston. Device. Per pale gules and sable, an escutcheon fracted bendwise sinister Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Friedrich Bruner, *Per pale gules and sable, a nesselblatt Or*. There are period depictions of nesselblatten that actually show them as escutcheons with added frou-frou. For example, see the arms of Holstein in Siebmacher, plate 7: the nesselblatt in the 3rd quarter is drawn as a regular escutcheon within and conjoined to three passion nails in pall and three "bird's tails" (for want of a better description) in pall inverted. Given this, we will grant significant difference (CD), but not a substantial (X.2) difference, between an escutcheon and a nesselblatt.

Generally, a fracted charge is not granted a difference from the same charge unfracted. In this case, the fracting is so prominent that some argued that it should be blazoned as a *scarpe dancetty per pale gules and sable*. If the fracting were treated as a tertiary charge on an escutcheon, this device would be returned for presumption under RfS XI.4.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Chandranath Mitra, (*Fieldless*) *An escutcheon Or*.

MIDDLE

None.

OUTLANDS

al-Barran, Barony of. Order name Order of the Hammer.

This name conflicts with *Hammer Pursuivant*, registered to Meridies in April 1981. The descriptive elements are identical and the designators do not count for difference. We note that, if the Barony had a letter of permission to conflict from Meridies, the name *Order of the Hammer of al-Barran* would be registerable; although the addition of the group name would not clear the conflict, it would provide sufficient difference for such a letter to allow registration.

Cailin MacKinnon. Name.

Aural conflict with *Colin MacKenna*, registered April 1999. The given names are pronounced nearly identically, while the only substantial difference in the pronunciation of the patronymics is in the addition of the trailing *n* sound.

Máría Abramsdottir. Device. Purpure, an angel volant to sinister argent.

Barring evidence of angels volant as period heraldic charges, they are not registerable. By precedent, from the tenure of Baldwin of Erebor, the term *volant* is used only for insects and birds - the term is ambiguous for other winged creatures (q.v., BoE, 3 Aug 86, p.17). For heraldic purposes, this submission's posture cannot be blazoned: it doesn't fit the definition of *volant* for either birds (which would have the body horizontal, wings spread to chief and base) or insects (which would have the angel's back facing the viewer). Nor could the human part alone be blazoned if the wings were ignored: it's neither *rampant*, *salient*, nor *statant*.

WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE July 2007 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**AN TIR****Thomas Makconoch.** Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Thomas Makconoch*, the name was originally submitted as *Tomas MacDonagh* and changed at kingdom. No mention was made on the LoI of either the original form or the reasons for the change. As we have said many times, failure to mention changes made at kingdom deny the commenters for the College of Arms the ability to properly evaluate a name and suggest possible changes. In this case, not knowing the original form made it impossible for the commenters to evaluate whether there were closer names similar in sound and in the period desired by the submitter. We are pending this name to let the commenters evaluate this name with the full history of the submission in place.

The documentation on the form included the following information:

Tomas is a masculine name found in Reaney and Wilson sub Thomas, with the example *Hugo Tomas* in 1317.

MacDonagh is a header spelling in MacLysaght *Surnames of Ireland* from the Gaelic *Mac Donnachadha*.

The submitter cares most about sound if changes must be made and requests a name authentic to 12th-14th C Scotch [sic].

The following summary appeared on the LoI for this item.

Symon Freser of Lovat, 13th and 14th Century Scottish Names,

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/symonFreser/scottish14/scottish14_given.html>, lists Thom/Thomas variants with a frequency of 7.

Arianwhy verch Catemael, 15th Century Scots Names from Dunfermline

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dunfermline.html>

<[http://www.ellipsis.cx/\[pct\]7Eliana/names/scots/dunfermline.html](http://www.ellipsis.cx/[pct]7Eliana/names/scots/dunfermline.html)>, cites two Thomas names in the data set.

Makconoch is dated to 1506 in Black s.n. Macconachie. McDonchy is dated to 1582 s.n. Macdonachie. M'Donquhy is dated to 1596 under the same header.

One item for the college to consider whether Black (or other articles on the web) shows names dated from the 12th-14th C that are closer in sound and appearance to the submitted *McDonagh* than *Makconoch*. Some forms to consider from Black are *MacDuncan* 1264 s.n. MacDuncan, *mac Dunac* 1204 s.n. MacDunec.

His device was registered under the holding name *Thomas of Wyewoode*.

This was item 14 on the An Tir letter of August 29, 2006.

- *Explicit* -