

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

An Tir, Kingdom of. Badge for Accademia dei Studiosi (see RETURNS for order names). Per fess engrailed argent and azure, a compass rose and an open book counterchanged.

Please instruct the submitters to draw deeper, more prominent engrailings.

Cheri du Chateau. Name (see RETURNS for device).

No documentation was provided on the LoI for the use of the preposition *du* before the byname *Chateau*. Siren notes that Monicat, *Comptes du Domaine de la Ville de Paris: Tome Deuxième, 1457-89* p. 27 lists *Jehan du Chastel*; *chastel* is an earlier form of *chateau*. The spelling *Chateau* is found in the same source on p. 20, so together these support the byname *du Chateau*.

Cheri is the submitter's legal given name.

David de la Rosiere. Name.

Submitted as *David de la Rosier*, the phrase *la Rosier* is not grammatically correct for French. In French, the gender of the definite article must agree with the (grammatical) gender of the word it modifies. *Rosier* is a masculine noun, and so takes that masculine definite article *le*. With the feminine definite article *la*, the feminine form of the noun, *Rosiere*, must be used. Both forms are found in medieval French bynames; Morlet, *Etude d'anthroponymie picarde, les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siècles*, p. 360 dates the byname *du Rosier* to 1404 (*du* being a contraction of *de le*), and *de la Rosiere* appears in Uckelman, *Names in the 1292 census of Paris*, p. 93. We have changed the name to *David de la Rosiere* in order to register it, as this is a smaller change.

Gwenlliana Clutterbooke. Badge. (Fieldless) A closed book palewise ermineois.

Closed books are one of the charges that are allowed to be slightly in trian aspect for identifiability purposes. Were they not drawn in trian aspect, they would appear to be delfs or billets with internal detailing.

Jorgen von Stein. Device. Quarterly gules and sable, a lion rampant, between its forepaws in fess three closed scrolls palewise Or.

Commenters complained that the scrolls were not identifiable. They are substantially identical to the scrolls in the previous return, which return instructed the submitter to draw the scrolls either bendwise or palewise. The submitter has addressed both stated reasons for return: the tincture of the field is now obviously gules and the scrolls are palewise. Therefore, we are registering this device.

Kaldor Ness, Canton of. Branch name and device. Gules, a pantheon rampant to sinister argent mullet of six points purple, maintaining between its forelegs a laurel wreath argent, on a point pointed Or a Heneage knot gules.

This name was documented as following the pattern of English place names which are created by appending a surname to an existing place name. However, the element *Kaldor* was documented as a Scottish place-name, and no evidence was provided that this pattern of place-name formation is also found in Scotland.

Luckily, alternative documentation can be given. The *Dictionary of the Scots Language* s.vv. *nes*, *ness* 'promontory, headland' notes that this word appears in various compound Scots place names such as *Fife Ness*, *Buchan Ness*, *Tarbat Ness*, *Souther ness*, *Skip ness*, *Stromness*, *Blac(k)nes*, *Catenes*, *Gulanenes*, and *Scatnes*. From these examples there are two patterns which *Kaldor Ness* could follow. Johnston, *Place-Names of Scotland*, s.n. Calder derives the name from either the Norse for 'calf glen' or the Gaelic for 'hazel stream'. The element *Buchan* in *Buchan Ness* derives from the Gaelic word for 'calf'. The protothemes of *Tarbat Ness* and *Stromness* are both words relating to water topography, 'isthmus' and 'stream', respectively. On the basis of these examples, *Kaldor Ness*, either 'calf's glen headland' or 'headland on the hazel stream', is a plausible Scots place name.

The question was raised in commentary whether a maintained laurel wreath was large enough to meet the Administrative Handbook requirement that the laurel wreath be "an important element in the design". Precedent holds that maintained charges do not meet this criterion:

[A beast rampant maintaining in its dexter forepaw a laurel wreath] "A number of commenters expressed concern that the laurel wreath did not constitute 'a significant element of the design', as required by the Administrative Handbook, I.D.2. Given that we do not normally grant any difference for maintained charges, this opinion has weight." [The device was returned for this reason] (LoAR 4/92 p.19).

However, many group devices with maintained laurel wreaths have been registered since that precedent was set. In the submitted device, the laurel wreath is large enough to be recognizable. Were it not maintained, it would be considered of sufficient size to be a secondary charge. We, therefore, overturn the 1992 precedent. Laurel wreaths may be maintained charges in a group device if they are large enough to be considered an important element in the design, which will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Laurence of Damascus. Badge. (Fieldless) An escallop per pale argent and gules.

Nice badge!

Lothar filius Adalberti. Name.

Michael of Lancaster. Device. Per fess argent and azure, a saltire engrailed counterchanged.

Nice device!

Mona da Vinci. Name and device. Gules, a legless wyvern displayed breathing flames argent within a bordure compony gules and argent.

A number of commenters argued that this name was presumptuous, because the *Mona Lisa* is one of the most famous works by Leonardo da Vinci. While the allusion is strong, simple evocation of a well-known period work is not by itself presumptuous. Furthermore, the allusion is no stronger than the allusion of the name *Dante Machiavelli*, registered October 2009, to *Dante Alighieri* and *Niccolo Macchiavelli*, or the allusion of the name *Tycho Kepler*, registered December 1999, to *Tycho Brahe* and *Johannes Kepler*.

Mona is the submitter's legal given name.

Mona da Vinci. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a wyvern displayed argent breathing flames gules sustaining an arrow fesswise reversed sable.

Saraswati Amman. Device. Per pale azure and Or, a beaver rampant between three lotus blossoms in profile counterchanged.

ANSTEORRA

Amelot Lisette. Device. Argent, a lion salient sable and on a chief vert two crosses patonce argent.

Amelot has permission to conflict with the device of Charles Fleming, *Argent, a lion rampant sable and on a chief vert three Latin crosses argent*.

This submission is clear of the device of Konrad von Ulm, *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief embattled sable three Maltese crosses argent*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary charge, from a chief embattled to a plain chief, another CD for changing the tincture of the secondary charge, from sable to vert, and a third CD for changing the type and number of tertiary charges.

Berand of Bangor. Name.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, this 20-year-old missing registration is being administratively registered as a hardship case.

Cathal Finn Ó Briain. Device. Argent semy of lozenges, a bordure sable.

Cherish Otte. Device. Per fess indented argent and sable, a lozenge and a rabbit couchant counterchanged.

Cherish has permission to conflict with Robert Otte, *Per fess indented argent and sable, a lozenge sable and a natural tiger couchant contourny argent marked sable*, which appears elsewhere in this letter.

Please instruct the submitter to draw more than two repeats of the indented field division.

Cristoffel Muller. Name and device. Azure grillage Or, on a chief argent two castles gules.

Nice 15th C German name!

Fronicka von Bayren. Name.

The place name *Bayren* was documented from Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "German Names from 1495." However, inspection of the source used to generate this article showed that the spelling *Bayren* was a typo for the documented form *Beyren* (a form of modern *Beuren*, a town about 11km south east from Aalen). Luckily, Pelican Emeritus was able to provide alternative documentation for *Bayren*:

Worldcat's OCLC Union catalog has this title *Ein gietliche vnd freüntliche Anntwort vnd Vnterricht auf eines eersamen, der Warheyt begerenden christlichen Burgers von Nürnberg (doch pürtig aus Bayren) Sandtbrieff antreffend die new Auffrur in christenlicher Leer vnnnd verfasst in Jr XXiiij. : christlich vntterweisung, dem gemaynen Mann vast nützlich vnd entspriëblich; darneben XXiiij. Artikel in fragweiß oder zweyflung gestellt. Auch ist gemellts Burgers Sandtbrief von Wort zu Wort anfenngklich fürgedruckt ... / durch Gasparn Schatzger. Dated to 1526, with Von Gottes Gnaden Ernst/ Marggraff zu Brandenburg/ in Preussen/ [et]c. Hertzog/ [et]c. Wolfgang Wilhelm/ Pfaltzgraffe bey Rhein/ in Bayren/ [et]c. Hertzog/ [et]c. : [Datum Düsseldorff den 27. Januarii/ Anno 1610.] and this *Des loblichen Haus und Furstenthumbs Oberrn vnd Niderrn Bayren Freiheyten : von einem regirenden Fursten von Bayrn auf den andern gemeinem Lannnd: vernewt unnd bestettigt, die auch von Keysern unnd Konigen zugelassenn unnd confirmirt seinn.* appearing in 1514.*

These support *Bayren* as a pre-1600 German city name, appropriate for use in a locative byname.

Grishka Kravtsovich. Name and device. Per bend gules and argent, a threaded needle bendwise Or and a feather bendwise azure.

Listed on the LoI as *Grishka Kravtsovich*, a timely correction was issued changing the name to *Grishka Kravtsovich*.

Please instruct the submitter that the entire feather, including the vanes, should be azure.

John of Severn. Badge. Azure, a lion passant and a chief embattled argent.

Nice badge!

Loch Soilleir, Barony of. Badge. Argent, a tankard sable within a sea serpent in annulo head to chief and vorant of its own tail vert.

This badge is clear of the device of Ania Dahlbergh, *Argent, a cup sable with ribbons issuant from its mouth gules within an orle of grapevine proper*. Ania's cup is drawn as a goblet. Precedent says:

As we grant difference between goblets and tankards, there's a second CD for type of all the charges. (The device was returned for another reason) [Medb ingen ui Mael Anfaid, June 2007, R-Gleann Abhann]

Therefore, there is a CD for the change of type of primary, from goblet to tankard, and a CD for the change of type of secondary, from grapevine to serpent.

Robert Otte. Device. Per fess indented argent and sable, a lozenge sable and a natural tiger couchant contourny argent marked sable.

Robert has permission to conflict with Cherish Otte, *Per fess indented argent and sable, a lozenge and a rabbit couchant counterchanged*, which appears elsewhere in this letter.

Please instruct the submitter to draw more than two repeats of the indented field division.

The use of a natural (or Bengal) tiger, as fauna from outside period Europe, is a step from period practice.

ARTEMISIA

Isabel Cortes. Device. Per chevron ployé throughout azure and argent, two Latin crosses fleury and a domestic cat sejant contourny counterchanged.

Lianor da Costa. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Sheela de Presle. Device. Vert, on a roundel azure fimbriated an armoured horse's head erased, in base a triquetra argent.

ATENVELDT

Alexandros Korinthios. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Greece. This is an excellent early-period Greek name.

The question was raised whether this name conflicted with either Alexander the Great (who ruled over a confederacy that included Corinth) or any of the kings of the city-state of Corinth named Alexander. This name, which means 'Alexander the Corinthian', does not conflict with any of the rulers of Corinth named Alexander per the following precedents:

Regardless of whether or not any of the kings of Poland named *Wladyslaw* were known as *Wladyslaw z Poznania*, they would not conflict with a submitted name of *Wladyslaw Poznański* because *Poznański* is a descriptive byname referring to a person's ethnicity, not a locative byname. This issue, upheld as recently as November 2001 (*Eiríkr inn danski*, Atlantia-A), has been addressed in these rulings:

[<name> Lietuvos, meaning <name> the Lithuanian] While prior Laurel precedent has returned the form '{Name} the {Nationality}', we do not find this presumptuous of the ruler of the country in the same way or to the same degree that, say, '{Name} of {Nation}' would. Hence, we do not find that this name conflicts with <name>, King of Lithuania. (LoAR 12/91 p.12).

<Given Name> the Breton should no more conflict with <same Given Name>, Duke of Brittany, than Richard the Englishman would with Richard, King of England. [Note that this overturns a precedent of Master Baldwin's regarding Wladislaw Poleski] (LoAR 10/90 p.2).

[Wladyslaw Poznański, 03/2002, A-Æthelmearc]

Similarly, *Korinthios* is a descriptive byname referring to a person's ethnicity, not a locative byname. A name meaning 'Alexander the Corinthian' no more conflicts with the Alexanders who ruled Corinth than *Richard the Englishman* conflicts with Richard, King of England.

Brian Ambrose O Driscoll. Device. Lozengy vert and erminois, a Pierrot mask between three Bowen knots argent.

While Pierrot masks have been registered in the past, commenters raised the issue that Pierrot masks are not period, as the character was not developed until after period, and should not be registerable. The Pierrot character in *commedia dell'arte* appears to have developed either as the French variant of the Italian Pedrolino, or to have been based off Molière's character in *Don Juan, or the Stone Guest*, published in 1665, but both variants agree that it was attributed to an actor named Guiseppe Giratoni and happened after 1665. Therefore, unless documented to period, Pierrot masks will be no longer be registerable after the June 2010 decision meeting.

Donicia del Lunar. Name and device. Per chevron purple mullety Or and vert, a chevron and in base a unicorn's head coupé Or.

Donicia is the submitter's legal middle name. Middle names are treated by type; if they are given names in origin they can be registered as a given name, and if they are surnames in origin they can be registered as a surname. *Donicia* is a given name in origin (Colm Dubh, "Repertory [sic] of Catalan Names", dates the variant *Donizia* to before the 11th C), so it can be registered as a given name via the legal name allowance.

This device is clear of the device of Sabina Melisenda vom Katzenschloss, *Per chevron purple and vert, a chevron between two mullets and a garb Or*. Under current precedent, we consider semy charges to be a separate secondary charge group:

[*Per fess sable mullety Or and azure, a dance and in base a sun Or*] The device does not conflict with ... *Per fess gules mullety Or, and vert, a dance and in base a terrestrial sphere Or*. There is one CD for the change to the field. There is another CD for the change in type of the charge group in base, which is a different charge group from the semy group in chief. By current precedent, the semy charges must be in a separate group from all other charges (LoAR 7/01, Giraude Benet). [Wolfgang Dracke, 11/01, A-Artemisia]

There is, therefore, a CD for the change of number of charges in the secondary charge group, from three to one, a CD for the change of type of charges in the secondary charge group, from mullets and garb to unicorn, and a CD for the addition of the semy of mullets.

Ered Sûl, Barony of. Order name Order of the Mount and Flame.

Gideon the Weary. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The spelling *weary* was documented to 1684 on the LoI, well outside the grey area. However, it is a period spelling of the word, dated to 1590 in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.

Jean Le Loup. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Jean le Loup*, the name appeared on the forms as *Jean Le Loup*. No mention of this discrepancy was made on the LoI. The originally submitted form of the name is not incorrect. Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423 & 1438" lists the bynames *Le Leu* and *Leleu*; these are earlier forms of *Le Loup*. Since the originally submitted form of the name is registerable, we have restored the name to that form.

Mariella Jehannette de Lisieux. Name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, two needles inverted in saltire argent and a cross flory sable.

This name combines Italian and French, which is a step from period practice. The submitter noted that she wanted an authentic 13th C French name, but cared more about retaining the name *Mariella*. Since we have not found *Mariella* in French, this name is not authentic, but it is registerable. Additionally, the name combines either two given names or a given name and an unmarked matronymic byname with a locative byname. In the 13th C, a single given name and a single byname was the norm.

Olaf mj{o,}ksiglandi. Device. Purpure, a ram's skull cabossed and in chief a drakkar sailing to sinister Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the ram's skull larger, to better fill the available space.

Sorcha Broussard. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name combines Gaelic and French, which is a step from period practice.

Susanna Broughton. Name.

Tamsyn Stanford. Device. Erminois, two domestic cats salient respectant sable and on a chief gules three mullets Or.

Tatiana the Midwife. Name change from Tatiana Gordeevna Kazimirova.

This name combines Russian and English, which is a step from period practice.

Her previous name, *Tatiana Gordeevna Kazimirova*, is retained as an alternate name.

Theodric ap Breken Beaken. Reblazon of badge for Juan Carlos del Oso. Gules, on a cross formy throughout between four mullets argent a brown bear's head couped proper.

Blazoned when registered as *Gules, on a cross concave between four mullets argent a brown bear's head couped at the shoulders proper [Ursus arctos]*, a *cross concave* is not a known period charge. Given the splay of the arms, it is evidently a cross formy throughout with the corners smoothed away. Since we are reblazoning the cross, we have also reblazoned the rest of the badge according to current practice.

ATLANTIA

Adriana Michaels and Matthew of Summerdale. Joint badge. (Fieldless) On a tower per pale azure and argent, a cross crosslet Or.

Per precedent, the cross on this tower is a tertiary charge, since it does not appear to be an arrow slit:

The tower has a cross-shaped arrow slit that some commenters felt should be blazoned as a tertiary charge (i.e., a cross); however, such an arrow-slit is standard for towers and castles. In pending a badge for Matillis atte Hethe on the January 2007 LoAR it was ruled that such crosses are considered arrow slits, not tertiary charges. Crosses that do not appear to be arrow slits - such as Celtic crosses - will be treated as tertiary charges. Cross that appear to be arrow slits, such as plain crosses and crosses pometty, will be treated as architectural details - not as tertiary charges. [Conogan mab Rioc, January 2008, A-East]

Albrikt þambarskelmir. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a brown boar's head erased close contourny proper and a point pointed counterchanged vert and argent.

Alessandra da Venezia. Name.

Alexander Wolfson. Name.

Alric the Mad. Name and device. Per pale vert and Or, on a talbot passant sable a spear fesswise Or.

Alric is the submitter's legal given name.

Anastasia dello Scudo Rosso. Reblazon of device. Gules, on a bend sinister between a winged lion couchant guardant, maintaining two Mosaic tablets, and a sun in his splendor Or, two roses proper.

Blazoned when registered, in July 1993, as *Gules, on a bend sinister between a winged lion couchant guardant, maintaining a set of tablets, and a sun in his splendor Or, two roses proper*, the fact that the tables were stone tablets as carried by Moses, and not weaver's tablets, was not specified in the blazon.

Ann Geddy. Name (see RETURNS for device).

It was the consensus of the College that the photographer *Anne Geddes* is not important enough to protect from conflict.

Anna Cornelia van Sint Maartensdijk. Name change from Francesca Nicola Alessandra Cellini.

The given names *Anna* and *Cornelia* were documented on the LoI as Dutch. Precedent confirmed in October 2008 disallows the registration of double given names in Dutch, barring evidence for their usage. However, both of the names can also be found in Italian (they appear in Juliana de Luna, "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice"), which does use double-given names. Using the documentation from Juliana's article, this name is registerable with one step from period practice, for combining Italian and Dutch.

Her previous name, *Francesca Nicola Alessandra Cellini*, is retained as an alternate name.

Augustin le Blinde. Name and device. Azure, a bull rampant and in base two swords in saltire argent, a bordure Or.

Avice Claremond. Name.

Beatriz Aluarez de la Oya. Name change from Beatrice Sidney.

Her previous name, *Beatrice Sidney*, is retained as an alternate name.

Bellavene Scolari. Device. Per saltire azure and Or, two Maltese crosses argent and two seahorses respectant vert.

Bianca Kantakouzene. Name.

This name combines Italian and Greek. Siren presented evidence for contact between Italy and the Byzantine Empire, demonstrating contact between Italian and Greek speakers:

The connections are deep and long lasting. Venice was for a time (early on) a Byzantine vassal, as were parts of southern Italy. "[In Calabria and Apulia] Greek-speakers were in the majority, reinforced by Greek-speakers from Greece itself fleeing Slavic invasions of the Balkan Peninsula. Greeks were so numerous in this part of Italy that the

Byzantine authorities resettled Calabrian and Apulian Greeks in parts of Greece overrun by Slavs to rehellenise the Greek Peninsula itself!" (Byzantium in Italy, by Alexander J. Billinis <http://www.grikamilume.com/article2.htm>).

The connections continue into the Renaissance. An article called "Byzantines in Renaissance Italy" by Jonathan Harris at ORB (<http://www.the-orb.net/encyclop/late/latebyz/harris-ren.html>) observes that while the Byzantine empire had ruled parts of southern Italy until 1071, most 15th century refugees headed to Venice. "By about 1478 the Greek population of Venice stood at some four thousand people, mainly concentrated in the Castello area of the city."

Further information on the relationship between Venice and Byzantium can be found in Donal Nicol, *Byzantium and Venice: A Study in Diplomatic and Cultural Relations*. Additionally, Juliana de Luna, "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice", shows at least two foreign women of Greek origins. Given the significant and sustained contact between the two cultures, names which combine Italian and Greek elements are registerable with a step from period practice.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Badge for Brewers Guild. Sable, a goblet argent and on a chief Or a sprig reversed vert fructed gules.

Brewers Guild is a generic identifier.

Blazoned as a *rowan* sprig, rowan has oval leaves and large clumps of berries, rather than the vaguely-triangular leaves with individual pairs of berries shown in the submission. We have, therefore, blazoned it as a generic *sprig*.

Broccán mac Rónáin uí Lochlainn. Device. Per chevron gules and pean, two brock's heads cabossed argent marked sable and a sea unicorn contourny argent.

Bróccín Stratton. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, on a bend sinister breasted between a water-level and a fish haurient Or, three roundels azure.

Submitted as *Brocc Stratton*, the given name *Brocc* was documented from Ó Corráin & Maguire, *Irish Names*, s.n. Brocc, where it is noted as "a relatively rare early name". The only examples of this name that the College could find date from the legendary period. Gaelic names which are only documented from legend are not registerable:

Given this, there is no documentation for *Luan* as anything but a legendary name. As it can be documented only as a legendary name, it is not registerable. [Luan an Fael, LoAR 11/2007, Lochac-R]

Likewise, barring evidence for *Brocc* outside of the legendary period, it is not registerable. There is a similar Gaelic name *Bróccín* which is dated to the 12th C in Sharon L. Krossa, "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names". We have changed the name to *Bróccín Stratton* in order to register it.

Stratton is the submitter's legal surname.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *level*, the depicted charge was documented to period using the grant of arms of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, granted by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, in 1588. While Parker blazons this depiction as inverted, the original grant does not. We will adopt the medieval convention: the water-level depicted in this submission, with the longer projections to dexter and sinister, and with the smaller projection to base, is defined as the default orientation.

Bróccín Stratton. Household name House of Little Barra.

Submitted as *House of Little Barre*, the submitter preferred the spelling *Barra* if it could be documented. Davis & Douie, *The register of John Pecham, archbishop of Canterbury, 1279-1292*, vol. 64-65, p. 221 lists *Walterus de Barra*. In this source, the given names are routinely Latinized while the bynames are left in the vernacular, so this supports *Barra* as a non-Latinized form of the place name. We have changed the name to *House of Little Barra*.

Cáelán Weyfare. Name.

This name combines Gaelic and English, which is a step from period practice.

Caillech ingen Alaxandair. Name and device. Azure, a badger's head cabossed argent marked sable.

Cale na Maor. Name and device. Lozengy azure and argent, a tau cross sable and a gore Or.

This name combines Anglicized Irish and Gaelic, which is a step from period practice.

Catte of Highland Foorde. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly vert and azure, on a lozenge argent a roundel sable.

Submitted as a *sand dollar*, this would be the first registration of that charge. The submitter supplied no documentation and the emblazoned depiction of the charge does not match any of the documentation that commenters were able to locate, so we are unwilling to blazon it that way. Since a sand dollar, were it registerable under that blazon, would be considered equivalent to a roundel with some artistic detailing and since that is exactly how the charge is depicted in the submitted emblazon, that is how we have blazoned it.

Submitted under the name *Catte mac Ewan*.

Ceallach Sparhawk. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, in pall a boar statant between three decrescents all between flanches Or.

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

Cian mac Cellacháin hUí Dublaich. Device. Vert, on a bend sinister cotised between two sheaves of arrows Or a stag's head erased affronty vert.

Daidoji Akitsuna. Name change from Alexandre of Kapellenberg.

The name follows the pattern <family name> + <nanori> instead of the more common pattern for Japanese names, <family name> + <yobina> + <nanori>. Concerning this pattern, precedent says:

There was some question whether this name followed construction patterns found in Japanese names. We believe it does reflect a documentary form, the form [*surname*] + [*nanori*] (a *nanori* is a formal name reserved to the aristography, according to Solveig Thronardottir, *Name Construction in Medieval Japan*). This is the form of the name that would appear on official documents. However, the form [*surname*] + [*yobina*] + [*nanori*] is considerably more likely, especially for the 16th C (the *yobina* is a less formal "use" name). [Yamahara Yorimasa, LoAR 03/2006, Æthelmearc-A]

Thus, this name is registerable as submitted.

His previous name, *Alexandre of Kapellenberg*, is released.

Daniella Trentavasi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Diego Diaz Montañés. Name.

Submitted as *Diego Diaz de Montañés*, no documentation was provided for the addition of the preposition *de* before the adjectival byname *Montañés*. We have therefore removed it in order to register the name.

Eilionora inghean Domhnaill. Device. Vert, a wyvern statant contourny and on a chief inverted argent three thistles proper.

Eleanor Hamilton. Device. Per chevron argent crusilly and azure, in base a garb Or.

Ella de Lille. Badge. Argent goutty de poix, a fleam vert.

Emelina Dragheswerd. Device. Vert, on a chevron between three triquetras Or three fleurs-de-lys vert.

Geldamar le farceur. Device. Lozengy argent and azure, a compass rose and in base a dance Or.

Geneve Wölfelin. Name and device. Azure, three seeblätter conjoined in pall points to center Or and a chief argent.

Geneve has permission to conflict with the device of Wulff Nuremberger, *Azure, three seeblätter conjoined in pall points to center Or*, which appears below.

Gwerfyl verch Aneirin. Household name Sign of the Gilded Apple and badge. Azure, an apple slipped and leaved Or within a bordure argent.

The use of *gylt* or *gilded* in English household names based on inn signs is an exception to our general ban on the use of adjectival past-participles in English names (v. Elisabeth Browneye, LoAR 09/1994), since we have examples of this word actually used in period English inn names. Margaret Makafee, "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636", lists *Sign of the Gilded cuppe*, dated to sometime between 1485 and 1600.

This badge is clear of the badge of Aleksei Zateev, *Vert, a roundel Or, a bordure argent*. There is at least significant difference between an apple and a roundel. Therefore, there is a CD for the change of type of primary charge and another CD for the change of tincture of the field.

Isabel Henry. Device. Vert, a mortar and pestle Or and on a chief argent four lozenges purple.

Isabele de Torriden. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Isabele de Torridon*, the documentation provided showed the place name spelled *Torriden*. We have changed the name to match the documentation.

Isabella Delfino. Name and device. Per chevron ployé throughout purple and vert, in base a natural dolphin haurient argent.

This does not conflict with *Ysabella Dolfin*. *Dolfin* and *Delfino* are significantly different in sound and appearance. The fact that they both mean 'dolphin' is not relevant since we do not do conflict through translation.

Isabella Gase atte Cloude. Name and device. Or, in fess three penguins statant affronty, heads facing to dexter, sable bellied argent.

The use of a penguin is a step from period practice.

Jeannette Delacroix. Badge. Quarterly argent and azure, a seahorse Or and a chief embattled sable.

Jonathan Bowman. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a pig's head cabossed gules and a point pointed counterchanged vert and argent.

This is the defining instance of a pig's head in Society armory. While no documentation was provided, we have previously registered the whole animal. As the use of heads of known animals is a standard practice in period heraldry, this submission is acceptable. We will not grant difference between pig's and boar's heads, as the only difference is the presence of tusks on a boar.

Katheryne Gawenis dochter. Name and device. Gules, on a bend sinister between two ankhs Or a besom inverted sable.

Nice Scots name!

Lachlann McQuhollastar. Device. Or, a horse courant contourny gules and on a chief sable a sheaf of three arrows fesswise Or.

Lerben ingen Bairre. Name and device. Checky sable and argent, in pale a fish contourny gules and a fish inverted azure naiant in annulo.

Liadan ingen hui Chellaig. Name and device. Vert, a Bowen knot fretted with an annulet argent.

This device is clear of the badge of Martin Monteyro do Monte, registered in November 2009 via Caid, *Vert, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent*. There is at least a single CD for the change from a mullet to a Bowen knot. Martin has registered blanket permission to conflict for all armory with at least a CD from his badge.

Lorelei Solas. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Lorelei is the submitter's legal given name.

The byname *Solas* is grandfathered to the submitter; it is the registered byname of her husband *André Solas*.

Ludwig Brumser. Name.

Magdalene de Hazebrouck. Device change. Purple, a fess fusilly argent between three Arabian lamps Or enflamed proper.

Her old device, *Purple, a fess fusily argent between three torches Or*, is released.

Magnús sverðsbrjótr. Name and device. Per chevron sable and chevronelly argent and purpure, two crosses formy argent and on a raven displayed sable a hammer argent.

A bird depicted in a *displayed* posture, other than an eagle, is a step from period practice.

Mari de Almendara. Name.

María ísungr. Name and device. Argent, on a cross moline throughout azure between four cinquefoils gules a bear's head cabossed argent.

Marie d'Andelis. Name and device. Vert, in pale a trefoil Or between two fleurs-de-lys argent.

Submitted as *Marie des Andelys*, the byname *des Andelys* was not adequately documented. The only documentation provided on the LoI was:

The locative byname is documented from Dauzat and Rostaing (*Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de lieux de la France*, Second Edition, s.n. Andelys).

This is not an adequate summary of the information because it does not say what Dauzat and Rostaing say about *des Andelys*. In fact, the entry s.n. Andelys (Les) is merely a cross-reference to another entry, Andainville. S.n. Andainville, no dates are provided for the form (*Les*) *Andelys*; the dated forms of this place name are the Latin forms *Andelaum*, *Andelaium* 588, and *Andelaicum novum* 1232. Golden Dolphin notes that the city name appears as *Andelis* in the 1552 edition of Estienne, *Guide des chemins de France*. On the basis of this citation, the correct medieval French byname meaning 'of Andelys' is *d'Andelis*. We have changed the name to *Marie d'Andelis* to match the available documentation so that we can register it.

This name does not conflict with *Maria de Andalusia*; *Andalusia* and *Andelis* are significantly different in sound and appearance.

Marie d'Andelis. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four fleurs-de-lys conjoined at their bases quarterly Or and vert.

Morgaine MacNeil. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Morgaine MacNeill*, the byname was originally submitted as *MacNeil* and changed in kingdom to match the available documentation. Pelican Emeritus provides documentation for the originally submitted spelling:

Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, Vol 1, edited by James Morrin (available on books.google.com), p 407, lists a <Gilpatrick M'Neil> in October 1558. The same work lists a <Hugh M'Neil> on p 502, dating to 1566.

The abbreviated form *M'Neil* would be expanded to the full form *MacNeil*. Since the byname is documentable as originally submitted, we have restored the name to the original form.

The given name *Morgaine* was documented as the submitter's legal given name. Edelweiss provides examples of this spelling from the IGI Parish Record extracts:

[S]ome male examples:

Morgaine David married Alice Joanes, 27th November 1592, Beenham, Berkshire

Morgaine Hubble married Tomison Halestone, 23rd June 1583, St. Antholin Budge Row, London

Morgaine Pinder baptized 20th April 1578, St. Mary Whitechapel, Stepney, London

Morgaine Powell married Dorithye Roch, 11th August 1600, St. Margaret, Westminster, London

Morgaine Williams married ? Lucas, 17th May 1591, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, London

Thus, there is no need to rely on the legal name allowance to register the name *Morgaine*.

This name does not conflict with *Morven MacNiall*. The bynames are not significantly different, but the difference in both sound and appearance between *-ven* and *-gaine* is significant, so *Morven* does not conflict with *Morgaine*.

Musa ibn Yusuf. Name and device. Sable, on a chevron between three reemice argent two drinking horns sable.

Nicholas Blackhand. Name and device. Argent, a cross checky sable and argent between four hands sable.

Nice period-style device!

Óláfr ísungr. Name.

Oliva Isabelle. Device. Per chevron wavy azure and argent, a columbine slipped and leaved azure within a bordure purpure.

Philipp Hartrat. Device change. Or, a centaur passant regardant sable playing a straight trumpet gules and on a point pointed sable a cross moline Or.

The trumpet in this device is a maintained charge.

His old device, *Azure, a horse passant and in chief three crosses coupé argent*, is retained as a badge.

Randall de Gloucester. Name and device. Per saltire purpure and sable, an octopus within a bordure embattled Or.

Randvér askmaðr. Device. Per bend azure and vert, a hunting horn reversed and an armored human leg coupé argent.

Please instruct the submitter that the string on the horn should be more than a single pen stroke in width.

Rheanna Bjarkadottir. Name and device. Argent, a wyvern erect contourny purpure within a bordure embattled sable.

Rheanna is the submitter's legal given name.

Roland de Mounteney. Badge. (Fieldless) Three spear heads conjoined in pall points outward Or.

Roland de Mounteney. Badge. (Fieldless) Three spear heads conjoined in pall points outward purpure.

Roland le Fowler. Name.

Sadb ingen Chonchobair. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Seóan Amhreachd. Name and device. Purpure, a stag trippant reguardant argent within a bordure embattled ermine.

Serena de Almendara. Name and device. Per bend argent and sable, a bunch of grapes purpure slipped and leaved vert and a lightning bolt bendwise Or.

The use of a lightning bolt is a step from period practice.

Susanna inghean Aoidh. Device. Per pale sable and vert, a horse statant contourny between two horseshoes inverted and a thistle argent.

Theodora Delamore. Badge. (Fieldless) Three ivy leaves in pall inverted stems conjoined argent.

Thomas Mackay. Name and device. Gules, on a fess engrailed Or three ravens sable.

The LoI documented *Mackay* from Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. MacKay, which cites one *Brian Vicar Mackay of Islay* in a charter dated to 1408. However, this is not actually the form of the name which is found in the charter. The Islay Charter was written in Gaelic, and this person is referred to in the charter in the oblique form *Bhrìan Bhicair Mhagaodh*. Thus, this citation does not provide documentation for *Mackay* as a period Scots form of the byname. Stuart, Burnett, & McNeill, *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland: 1508-1513*, p. 252 mentions "Johanne McKay ex parte comitis de Ergile". *McKay* is a scribal abbreviation for *MacKay*, of which *Mackay* is an expected variant, so the submitted form of the byname is fine. Nice device!

Tigernan Mear mac Riatai. Name.

Virginia of Wolfholt. Name.

William Leigh the Bald. Name and device. Per chevron argent and gules, on a chief sable three mullets of six points argent.

This device is clear of the device of Talonayre of the Two Swords, *Per pale gules and argent, on a chief enarched-counter-enarched sable, in sinister chief a mullet of four points argent*, with a CD for the field and a CD for the change of type of secondary charge, from a plain-line chief to a complex-line chief.

William Scolari. Device. Per saltire argent and gules, two Maltese crosses sable and two pairs of compasses argent.

Wulff Nuremberger. Name and device. Azure, three seeblätter conjoined in pall points to center Or.

Wulff has permission to conflict with the device of Geneve Wölfelin, *Azure, three seeblätter conjoined in pall points to center Or and a chief argent*, which appears earlier in this letter.

Zaccaria Balistrari. Name and device. Per bend gules and argent, a castle triple-towered and a feather counterchanged.

CAID

Ciorstan MacAmhlaidh. Reblazon of badge. Or, a clenched gauntlet bendwise sable maintaining a thorn sprig vert.

Blazoned when registered, in July 1983, as *Or, a gauntlet bendwise sable grasping a thorn sprig vert*, we are adding the word *clenched* because we grant difference between a clenched and open hand.

Collawyn Lughaidh O Cearbhaill. Reblazon of device. Per fess argent and gules, in pale a lion contourny maintaining an Irish harp and two Mosaic tablets conjoined in fess counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered, in November 1989, as *Per fess argent and gules, in pale a lion statant erect to sinister, its sinister hind leg extended to sinister, playing an Irish harp, and two tablets conjoined all counterchanged*, the harp is maintained. Additionally, the tablets in base are not weaver's tablets, but stone tablets as carried by Moses. We have reblazoned this device to aid future conflict checking.

Collawyn Lughaidh O Cearbhaill. Reblazon of badge. Gules, two Mosaic tablets conjoined in fess argent.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1990, as *Gules, two tablets conjoined in fess argent*, the fact that the tablets are stone tablets as carried by Moses, and not weaver's tablets, was not specified in the blazon.

Gunnar Iverson of Hangarstad. Reblazon of device. Potent azure and Or, a bottlenosed dolphin naiant contourny and in chief a decrescent and a mullet argent.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1981, as *Potent azure and Or, a bottlenosed dolphin counter-embowed and in chief a decrescent and a mullet argent*, the dolphin is not embowed to base and facing dexter. It is embowed to chief and facing to sinister.

CALONTIR

Oddmarr berserkr. Reblazon of device. Vert, on a pile throughout argent a boar rampant proper, on a chief argent three Thor's hammers gules.

Blazoned when registered as *Vert, on a pile throughout argent; a boar rampant proper, on a chief argent three Thor's hammers gules*, a semicolon somehow slipped into the blazon.

DRACHENWALD

Aryanhwy merch Catmael. Badge for Aleyn Lyghtefote. (Fieldless) A squirrel purpure.

Ásbi{o,}rn inn eyverski. Name and device. Azure, a bear rampant and in chief three Thor's hammers argent.

Ceara inghean Eoin mhic Lucais. Name.

The submitter has a letter of permission to presume from *Ihon MacLucas*.

Rose Chandler. Device. Per fess purpure and pean, in chief a phoenix, head facing to sinister, argent.

This device is clear of the device of Ariel Ramsey of Skye, *Per fess azure and argent, a phoenix argent rising from flames proper*. There is a CD for the field. There is also, by precedent, a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge:

[A phoenix argent rising from flames proper vs a phoenix argent] This is clear [with a CD] for changing the tincture of the flames from argent to proper. Just as we will give a CD for changing the tincture of the wings on a winged monster, so do we give one for changing the tincture of the flames of a phoenix. (Aoife nic Gillechomghain, 9/97 p. 4)

Ariel's phoenix is centered on the field. There is also, therefore, a CD for the unforced move of Rose's phoenix to chief.

Please instruct the submitter to draw larger ermine spots.

EAST

Aldiana della Serra. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a vol counterchanged and on a chief triangular sable a crescent argent.

Alesone Gray of Cranlegh. Badge. (Fieldless) On the breech of a cannon barrel fesswise reversed sable a spool of thread Or.

Allessandra Francesca da Milano. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a threaded needle inverted bendwise sinister and three fleurs-de-lys Or.

Submitted as *Allessandra Francesca di Milano*, the correct proposition to use in Italian locative bynames is *da*, not *di*. We have made this correction.

Arabella of Ardtayne. Name and device. Argent, a hazel sprig fructed and leaved proper, on a chief raguly azure three butterflies argent.

Brunehilde de Ravenel. Name.

Camille des Jardins. Name and device. Vair, on a chief argent three cinquefoils azure.

Camille was documented on the LoI as the modern French form of the name of a 13th C French nun. In general documenting a name as a modern form is insufficient for registration. Noir Licorne found examples of this spelling from the end of our period from <http://www.ancestry.com>:

Camille Aycard (1590, marriage to Estienne Aydoux, Cassis, Bouches-Du-Rhône)

Camille Aydoux (1599, marriage to Jean Philippe Dalest, Cassis, Bouches-Du-Rhône)

Camille Richard (father, baptism of Pierre Richard, 1593, Chatea-Thierry, Saint-Crepin)

These are all from records which were not normalized when they were added to the ancestry.com database, so they are acceptable documentation for the spelling *Camille* in our period, as both a masculine and feminine French name.

Donal of Ruantallan. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, on a pale between two bears combatant Or a pallet gules.

Submitted under the name *Donal O'Neill*.

Duncan Kieran. Badge. (Fieldless) A rabbit's head erased affronty attired of stag's antlers per pale vert and Or.

Eiríkr á Vestrgautlandi. Device. Gules, a dunhill cock Or between two pallets argent all between three bezants.

Jadwiga Zajackowa. Badge. (Fieldless) On a mortar and pestle Or a sage leaf bendwise sinister vert.

This badge is clear of the badge of Marion del Okes, *(Fieldless) A cup Or charged with in fess three oak leaves bendwise sinister vert*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the change of type and number of the tertiary charge group. There is also a CD for the difference between a cup and a mortar and pestle: both were period charges, and we have no evidence that period heralds didn't distinguish them, so by section X.4.e of the Rules for Submissions there should be a CD between them. This overturns the following precedent:

Vyrden von Drachenlager, der Alchemist. Badge. Per saltire sable and gules, a mortar and pestle argent, issuant flames of fire proper. Conflict with Kathleen Erin-go-Burne-the-Bragh ("Vert, a chalice argent, containing flames Or."). [September 1987 LoAR, R-Outlands]

The badge is also clear of the badge of Gianetta del Bene (registered in October 2009, via the West), *(Fieldless) A mortar and pestle Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the addition of the tertiary leaf.

Jehanne Urchurdan. Alternate name Verica filia Uргуist.

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th-11th C Scottish. *Verica* is a Celtic name used during the Roman occupation of Britain, so it is appropriate for some time before the 6th C. The byname *filia Uргуist* is Pictish, and appropriate for the 6th or 7th C. Neither element is appropriate for 10th-11th C Scotland, and any name which would be authentic for that time and place would be radically different from the submitted name. If the submitter is interested, we know that the Pictish name *Uргуist* is a cognate of the Gaelic name *Fergus*, which was used in Scotland in the 12th C, according to Sharon L. Krossa, "Scottish Gaelic Given Names".

Kors Damiszoon. Device. Ermine, on a chevron vert three frogs Or, a chief embattled sable.

Please instruct the submitter that there should be no shading on the frogs. Medieval armory used stylized, flat representations of animals.

Lucrezia Spinelli. Name.

Nice Italian name!

GLEANN ABHANN

Ailín nic an Bháird. Badge. (Fieldless) A ram's horn argent, within and conjoined to an unstrung harp Or.

Southtower, Canton of. Branch name.

MERIDIES

Alessandra Vespucci. Name and device. Per pale vert and sable semy-de-lys Or, a Maltese cross argent.

Amelia von Wurtzburg. Device. Azure, a columbine slipped and on a chief enarched argent three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.

Cassandra la Rose. Name.

Dorothea Wilhelms. Device. Argent, in pall a dove volant wings addorsed azure between three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.

Eleri Cadarn. Device. Purpure, two pegasi combatant argent and a base wavy Barry wavy argent and sable.

Emma Williamdoghter. Device. Sable, a cross of four lozenges Or and in chief three columbines slipped and leaved argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the lozenges larger, so they fill more of the available space.

Iastreb Desislavich. Device. Per pale Or and gules, a hawk striking within an annulet of suns all counterchanged.

Jehan Azriel du Corbier. Name and device. Argent, on a pale sable between six ravens rising contourny sable a pallet Or.

Mor Cochrane. Badge. (Fieldless) A wing Or.

This badge is clear of the badge of Ruter Rotbart von Rothenberg, *Per pale azure and sable, in pale a seax fesswise argent sustained by an eagle's sinister wing terminating in a hand Or*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the fieldless design and a CD for the removal of the seax.

Petros Mystikos. Device. Or, six piles throughout inverted in point and on a chief sable a Latin cross formy between two mullets of six points voided and interlaced Or.

This device is clear of the device of Jacquemette de Chaponay, *Lozengy Or and azure, on a chief sable three crosses fleury Or*, and the device of Rowland Baker, *Checky purpure and Or, on a chief sable a cross patonce argent between and sustained by two lions sejant erect respectant Or*, even if Petros' device is considered to be gyronny issuant from chief. There is a CD for the change of field and a CD for substantially changing the type of all the charges on the chief, under Section X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submissions. Crosses formy and fleury/patonce were ruled substantially different on the Cover Letter for the May 2009 LoAR.

Quintin MacConnor. Device. Gyronny sable and Or, a lymphad and on a chief argent two swallows volant sable.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the lymphad larger, to better fill the available space.

Rhys ap Morgan. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

The submitter grants permission to conflict with any name that is not identical to his registered name, *Rhys ap Morgan*.

Susan van Ham Langille. Device. Per bend enarched argent and purpure, in sinister chief a heart fracted distilling three gouttes gules.

MIDDLE

Elen Greenhand. Name.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, this 20-year-old missing registration is being administratively registered as a hardship case.

NORTHSHIELD

Aletheia Xanthia. Name and device. Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames proper, a chief rayonny purpure.

This device is clear of Sion of Nant-y-Derwyddon, *Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames of fire proper, a chief azure*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary, from a chief plain to a chief rayonny, and another CD for the change of tincture of the chief, from azure to purpure.

Christiana Silverton. Name and device. Vert, three closed books palewise within an orle argent.

Guinevere de Barry. Name and device. Argent, a blackberry sable between flaunches gules.

Listed on the LoI as *Guinevere de Berry*, a timely correction was issued changing the name to *Guinevere de Barry*.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Ireland. While the English byname *de Barry* shows up in Anglicized Irish contexts, and so is plausible for 16th C Ireland, we have no evidence that the Welsh name *Guinevere* was used in Ireland. We cannot make the name authentic because there is no evidence that a form of *Guinevere* was used in Ireland in the 16th C.

John Motley. Name and device. Per fess argent and azure, two stags rampant addorsed sable and a fir tree argent.

Sens Rowan atte Grove. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The given name *Sens* was documented on the LoI as the name of the wife of James Bynde in 1620, according to Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. Sanchia. This is an error; Withycombe gives Bynde's wife's name as *Sanctia* or *Sence*. Noir Licorne provide alternative documentation for the spelling *Sens*:

From ancestry.com:

Lidia daughter of Tho. & Sens Glover paynter (baptized 1590, Buckinghamshire)

Beiamin sonne of Tho. & Sens Glover paynter (baptized 1588, Buckinghamshire)

Elyzabeth daught. of Tho. & Sens Glover paynt. (baptized 1593, Buckinghamshire)

and the baptism of six additional children of Thomas and Sens

The documentation for the byname was also misstated on the LoI; the LoI quoted *atte Grove* dated to 1317 from Reaney & Wilson s.n. Grove. The citation in that entry is in fact *ate Grove*. However, the submitted form is unexceptional; the *Middle English Dictionary* s.v. grove dates *Alicia atte Grove* to 1327 and *Willelmus atte Grove* to 1428.

Shiraghul Qara Arslan. Name and device (see RETURNS for alternate name). Argent, a sea-lion sable, on a chief vert three estoiles argent.

OUTLANDS

al-Barran, Barony of. Order name Order of the Silver Dagger.

Bernhardt Grimme. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Caerthe, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Black Glove (see RETURNS for other order name). Or, a glove within a bordure embattled sable.

Charles Robert Blackstone. Badge. (Fieldless) A lion passant guardant erminois wearing a pearled coronet Or.

The submitter is a court baron, and thus entitled to the use of a coronet in his armory.

Nice badge!

Christopher Devereux. Badge. Argent, two dances gules.

Constance Warwick of Wynandermere. Name change from Constance Warrock de Winandemere.

Her previous name, *Constance Warrock de Winandemere*, is retained as an alternate name.

Edward Warwick of Wynandermere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Elizabeth de Holecombe. Name.

Jehannete la Picarde. Name and device. Argent, three cups and a bordure purpure.

Nice 13th C French name!

Nice device!

Katherina von Lehmann. Name.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, this 20-year-old missing registration is being administratively registered as a hardship case.

Lelien Widoeghe. Device. Argent, on a pile rayonny vert, a lily of the valley slipped and leaved argent.

Robert Glendon of Auk. Name.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, this 20-year-old missing registration is being administratively registered as a hardship case.

Ruter Rotbart von Rothenberg. Reblazon of badge. Per pale azure and sable, in pale a seax fesswise argent sustained by an eagle's sinister wing terminating in a hand Or.

Blazoned when registered, in August of 2005, as *Per pale azure and sable, an eagle's sinister wing terminating in a hand Or maintaining a seax fesswise argent*, the seax meets our current standards to be considered co-primary.

Seóan mac Ruaidhrí Uí Cheallacháin. Name.

Submitted as *Seóan mac Ruaidhrí Uí Ceallacháin*, the byname needed two fixes in order to be grammatically correct. First, since accents are used elsewhere in the name, the clan membership particle also needs to have the accent, i.e., *Uí*. Second, following *Uí*, *Ceallacháin* needs to be lenited, i.e., *Cheallacháin*. We have made these corrections in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Ireland, c 1325. This authenticity request was not summarized on the LoI. Had the name not already been authentic for early 14th C Irish Gaelic, we would have had to pend it to allow the College the chance to address the authenticity request.

Slaine inghean Ui Sheanain. Device. Quarterly argent and sable, a thistle and a bordure counterchanged.

Veronica Brannick. Name.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, this 20-year-old missing registration is being administratively registered as a hardship case.

TRIMARIS

Alexander Valiant. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C English, but this authenticity request was not summarized on the LoI. Had the name not already been authentic for that time period and place, we would have had to pend this name for further research.

Brangwayna Kavanagh. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and purpure, a bend sinister wavy between a tulip and a heart Or.

This name combines English and Anglicized Irish, which is a step from period practice.

Dmitrii Ivanov. Name and device. Per saltire sable and azure, a double headed eagle and in chief a mullet of eight points argent.

Submitted as *Dmitrii Zarekoi Ivanov*, the submitter requested authenticity for Russian. The byname *Zarekoi* was documented as a constructed byname meaning "beyond the river". While no examples of this byname were found in period, sufficient examples of bynames following this pattern were found to support this byname as a plausible period construction. Lacking examples *Zarekoi* in period, we cannot be certain that this name is authentic as requested by the submitter.

Edwardus the Wise. Device. Argent, a bend embattled counter-embattled sable between two natural salamanders tergiant sable spotted Or.

Eleanora de Laval. Name.

Iain Qwhewyl. Device. Per chevron inverted raguly argent and gules, in chief three brown weasels rampant contourny two and one proper.

Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin. Name.

Submitted as *Isibél ingen_ Lonagáin*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Ireland.

The byname *ingen Lonagáin* was documented from Mac Lysaght, *A Guide to Irish Surnames*, p. 134, which gives *Ó Lonagáin* as the Gaelic form of (*O*) *Lanigan*. MacLysaght does not give documentation for his Gaelic forms and many are modern. As a result, a citation of a Gaelic form from MacLysaght is not support for that spelling as a period Gaelic spelling.

The origin of the modern byname *Ó Lonagáin* is unclear. Rowel provided detailed information about period forms of this byname, saying in part:

From what I've found, I've come to believe that the most likely explanation is that what is seen in Anglicized Irish in the late 16th C as <O Lonegan> (and similar forms) is probably a corruption of <Ó Longargáin> or, slightly less likely, a form of <Ó Longacháin>. And that it is NOT a form of <Ó Lonagáin>. I have been unable to find any support for anything like <Ó Lonagáin> in period in Gaelic.

Forms of the byname *Ó Longargáin* appear in the Irish annals as early as the 11th C. In the 15th C, the appropriate feminine form of *Ó Longargáin* is *inghean Uí Longargáin*.

We have changed the name to *Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin* in order to register this name and to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Johannes von Rottweil. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Johannes von Rottweil*, the name appeared on the forms as *Johannes Von Rottweil* and was presumably changed in kingdom. However, no mention of this change was made on the LoI. Had the change not been correct (since no documentation was provided to justify the capitalized preposition), we would have been forced to pend it for further research under the originally submitted form.

Kaðlín skarptunga. Name.

Milica of Castlemere. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale sable and gules, a fess cotised Or between three bezants.

Submitted under the name *Milica od Soli*.

Philippe Devereux. Device change. Argent semy-de-lys, a bend and on a chief azure a lion passant guardant argent.

His old device, *Ermine, on a saltire engrailed sable a crescent argent, on a chief sable, a crescent argent*, is retained as a badge.

Rónán Mór Ó Ríoghbhardáin. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, two wolf's heads couped respectant sable and a massacre argent.

Sosanna of Kilkenny. Device. Argent, in pale a castle sable and a rose gules slipped and leaved all within an orle vert.

Taliesynne Nycheymwrh yr Anghyfannedd. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Sea Panther Herald from Trimaris, Kingdom of.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Sea Panther Herald to Taliesynne Nycheymwrh yr Anghyfannedd.

WEST

Caol Fhionn inghean ui Neill. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Cáelainn ingen ui Néill*, the name was originally submitted as *Caoilfionn inghean ui Niall* and changed in kingdom so that the name used consistently early-period spellings.

While some of the changes made in kingdom are necessary for registration, not all of them are. *Cáelainn* is the standardized Middle Irish form of the saint's name, but since the saint was also known and venerated in the Early Modern Irish era, her name is registerable in an Early Modern Irish form. The two standardized Early Modern Irish spellings of the name are *Caol Fhionn* and *Caolainn*. Of these, *Caol Fhionn* is closest to the originally submitted form of the name. Similarly, the byname is also registerable in its Early Modern Irish spelling, i.e., *inghean ui Neill*. (The kingdom's change of nominative *Niall* to genitive *Neill* was correct). Since the name *Caol Fhionn inghean ui Neill* is registerable, and closer to the originally submitted form of the name, we have changed the name to that form.

Marynel of Darkhaven. Reblazon of device. Purple, a dragon salient Or, its neck embowed around a cinquefoil argent.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1973, as *Purple, a dragon salient Or, its neck embowed about an edelweiss proper*, the flower is not an edelweiss and it is entirely argent.

Morgann Mac Eóin. Name and device. Or, on a pile doubly cotised sable, a sword inverted Or.

This device is clear of the device of Duncan Arthur Ross the Black, *Or, on a pile sable a claymore inverted Or, a bordure counterchanged*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary charge and a CD for the change of number of secondary charges.

Yolanda del Campo de Cerdana. Reblazon of badge. Counter-ermine, in fess a minaret and a dome conjoined at their bases argent illumined Or.

Blazoned when registered, in August 1979, as *Counter-ermine, a minaret and dome argent, illumined Or*, this is the defining instance of a 'minaret' as a stand-alone charge. Later registrations have treated the minaret as a separate charge from the dome, not as a single charge. However, as both are charges in their own right, and a minaret is not granted difference from a tower, we are reblazoning them as separate charges.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Alane Mac Aonghais. Device. Vert, in pale a holly tree eradicated and a compass star argent between in fess two pairs of arrows inverted in saltire Or, each tied with a ribbon purple.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability. The arrows are not identifiable from any distance, which is a violation of section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability", and continues "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size." That is the case, here.

Drawing the arrows larger is probably not a solution for this device. Doing so would quite likely make them large enough to be considered co-primary charges, which would cause a return for violating section VIII.1.a of the RfS, which says that "As another guideline, three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group."

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Morgans Rose.

This order name was withdrawn by the submitters.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Award of the Sable Chime.

This order name was withdrawn by the submitters.

Cheri du Chateau. Device. Argent, on a bend sinister between a dragon couchant to sinister and a turtle purple, three triquetrae palewise argent.

This device conflicts with the device of Brenna Montgomery Cameron, *Argent, on a bend sinister between two fleurs-de-lys purple, three roses argent*. There is not a CD for the change of type only of the tertiary charge: section X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submissions requires that there be only two types of charge on the field for change of only type to grant a CD, this device has three. There is only one CD for the change of type of secondary charges.

Upon resubmission, please have the tertiary charges drawn in a blazonable orientation: either following the line of the ordinary (the default), or else unquestionably *palewise*.

Jennet MacLaughlan. Name.

This conflicts with *Jhone MacLachlan*. The spelling *Jhone* was used by both men and women. *Jennet* is a diminutive of the feminine name *Jhone*, and so the two given names are not significantly different, per RfS V.1.a.i, which 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."

ANSTEORRA

Ivo Blackhawk. Badge. Vert, a cross between four quatrefoils, a chief argent.

Blazoned as *dogwood blossoms*, the secondary charges do not have any of the distinguishing features that would allow us to blazon them using that term. There is no notch at the end of each petal. We would blazon them as quatrefoils, but commenters pointed out that, from a distance the secondary charges appear very similar to crosses couped with rounded ends. This is a violation of section VIII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance."

Robin of Gilwell. Augmentation. Ermine, on a chief double-arched to base gules, a moustache Or, for augmentation in chief on a double rose sable and Or a mullet of five greater and five lesser points sable.

This augmentation is returned because the charges forming the augmentation are not recognizable. The mullet on the rose is indistinguishable from any distance. This is a violation of section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." One of the listed things that may render charges unidentifiable is "significant reduction in size." Sadly, that is the case here.

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that, in trying to make it clear that the rose is an augmentation, it has been drawn very small and shoved to chief on the design. The terms *honour point*, *nombriil point*, etc, are post-period inventions not used in the SCA, but without them, it becomes impossible to blazon the fact that the central charge on the field, the rose, is not a primary charge that fills the entire field.

ARTEMISIA

Lianor da Costa. Device. Per pale gules and sable, in pale three rib bones Or.

This device is returned because the primary charges are not recognizable. While Batonvert provided documentation that rib bones were used in period armory, in the *Livro da Nobreza*, in the arms of da Costa, the charges there do not resemble those in this emblazon. The bones there issue from the sides of the shield, are curved and of the same width their entire length, and terminate in a small ball-joint which is no larger than the width of the bones.

Sveinn Fróði. Device (see PENS for name). Gules, on a sun Or, a two-headed raven displayed sable.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

It conflicts with the flag of Macedonia, *Gules, a sun Or*. There is a single CD for the addition of the tertiary charge.

It conflicts with the flag of Kyrgyzstan, *Gules, on a sun Or three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, all enarched, within and conjoined to an annulet gules*. There is a single CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge group.

It conflicts with the device of Leifr Jóhansson, *Gules, on a sun Or, an eagle displayed azure, a bordure argent*. There is a single CD for the removal of the bordure. We grant no difference between a raven displayed and an eagle displayed, nor do we grant difference for the number of heads. Changing only the tincture of a tertiary charge is not worth a CD.

It conflicts with the device of Seth the Seeker, *Gules, on a compass star throughout Or; a unicorn's head couped at the shoulders sable, armed and crined gules*. No difference is granted between suns and compass stars. Suns are too complex to be suitable for purposes of X.4.j.ii, so there is no CD for changing only the type of tertiary charge.

There are other conflicts, too numerous to list here. These are only the most obvious ones.

On resubmission, the submitter should use a standard heraldic sun, which has alternating straight and wavy rays which are much thicker than those shown in the submission. The central disk of the sun should not touch the field at all.

The use of any bird displayed, other than an eagle, is a step from period practice.

ATENVELDT

Chavezs MacTavish. Name.

This name is being returned for administrative reasons; it was sent to Laurel on a form that was not approved by Laurel.

The version of the form used in this submission was a problematic one that was replaced by Atenveldt working with Laurel staff. The change to a new, Laurel-approved form was made effective by Atenveldt as of July 1, 2008. Copies of Atenveldt's current forms may be found at the *Kingdom of Atenveldt Heraldic Submissions Page* (<http://atensubmissions.nexilis.com/forms.shtml>).

This submission was submitted on August 8, 2009 - over a year after the previous forms were replaced by Atenveldt. The August 2006 Cover Letter stated: "As of the May 2007 Letter of Intent, each Kingdom's name and armory submissions must appear on the new forms, or be subject to administrative return." As this was not on a Laurel approved form, and it was submitted over a year after new, Laurel-approved forms were rolled out by Atenveldt, we must return this name submission without consideration of the name's registerability.

Gideon the Weary. Device. Per pale argent and sable, a dragon and a griffin segreant addorsed, tails entwined, counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Balin the Grisley, *Per pale argent and sable, two dragons rising addorsed counterchanged, breathing flames and their tails grasped by, in base, a gauntlet counterchanged gules and Or*. The gauntlet is a maintained charge; therefore, there is a single CD for changing a dragon to a griffin.

This device is also returned for violating section XI.3 (Marshalling) of the Rules for Submissions, which says "Divisions commonly used for marshalling, such as quarterly or per pale, may only be used in contexts that ensure marshalling is not suggested." Section XI.3.a says that "such fields may be used with identical charges over the entire field, or with complex lines of partition or charges overall that were not used for marshalling in period heraldry." This submission uses non-identical charges on the field and has no complex line of partition or charge overall.

Some commenters argued that the entwined tails removed the appearance of marshalling. However, due to the tinctures involved, several people thought that the tails were not entwined, but merely 'bouncing off' each other as they touched the line of division, and remaining within the same half of the field as the monster each is attached to, thus contributing to the appearance of marshalling.

Sorcha Broussard. Device. Argent, a skate sable and on a chief azure two escallops argent.

This would be the defining instance of a *skate* in Society armory. No documentation was submitted, and none could be found, for a skate which has the shape drawn here. Therefore, this submission is returned for violating section VII.7 of the Rules for Submissions, being neither identifiable, blazonable, or reconstructable from blazon.

This is a resubmission of a device having a manta ray. In the return, we declared a manta ray registerable, with a step from period practice. If the submitter wants a manta ray, the submitter should draw a creature which is unmistakably a manta ray. If the submitter wishes a skate, the submitter should draw the skate to match either the shape of the natural creature or the depiction found in the Macclesfield Psalter.

ATLANTIA

Ann Geddy. Device. Or, an Oriental dragon ondoyant bendwise purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Sabrina Morna, *Or; a wingless wyvern statant, tail ending in a cinquefoil purpure*. There is a single CD for the posture of the monster, but nothing for the cinquefoil at the end of the wyvern's tail.

The dragon was drawn in profile with its body ondoyant, but with the legs in a posture usual for Oriental dragons, a depiction not easily blazonable in European terms. On resubmission, the submitter should supply documentation that the posture was known to and blazonable by Europeans in period.

The use of an Oriental dragon is a step from period practice.

Catte mac Ewan. Name.

This conflicts with *Katheryn MacEvin*. *Catte* is a diminutive of *Katheryn*, and so the two given names are not significantly different, per RfS V.1.a.i, which 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." The bynames are variants of each other and are not significantly different in sound.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Catte of Highland Foorde*.

Daniella Trentavasi. Device. Gyronny vert and argent, in pale an owl contourny perched atop an open book sable.

This device is returned because the book is in trian aspect. While books are allowed a slight bit of leeway when it comes to being in trian aspect, to distinguish them from billets or delfs, this book is seen very nearly edge-on.

Giovan Donado. Device. Argent, in pale a winged lion passant and two bars gules.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

It conflicts with the device of Ealasaid nan Oighean, *Argent, three bars gules between a gauntlet aversant fesswise reversed and a sinister gauntlet fesswise sable*. There is a CD for removing the gauntlets, but nothing for changing the type of just one charge in a group of three primary charges arranged in pale.

It is also a conflict with the non-SCA arms of Ancient Hungary, *Barry argent and gules*. We consider barry fields to be equivalent to plain fields charged with bars. There is only one CD for changing the number of primary charges, from three to *sans nombre*. No difference is granted for changing only one of the charges in the primary charge group.

Lastly, it is a conflict with the non-SCA armory of the Republic of Viet Nam, *Or, three barrulets gules*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field, but again, no difference is granted for changing only one of the charges in the primary charge group.

Isabele de Torriden. Device. Argent, three thistle heads proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Deborah the Dextrous, *Argent, three artichokes vert*. We note that artichokes are a species of thistle, which explains the similarity in appearance. We will grant significant, but not substantial, difference between an artichoke and a thistle head. Therefore, there is a single CD for the change of type of primary charges; there is no CD for changing the tincture of less than half the charges.

The use of just the head of a thistle is a step from period practice.

Lorelei Solas. Device. Azure, a manatee naiant and a trimount argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Wyllym MacLeod of Tir Ysgithr, *Azure, a walrus couchant guardant and a chief wavy argent*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary charge, from chief wavy to trimount, but there is no difference between this depiction of a manatee and a walrus.

Sadb ingen Chonchobair. Device. Argent, on a catamount rampant vert a straight-armed Latinated Celtic cross argent.

This device is returned for violating section VIII.4.d of the Rules for Submissions. The so-called "Celtic" cross is not. A Celtic cross is a specific type of cross, which has tapering arms. Adding an annulet to any particular type of cross does not automatically make it a Celtic cross. This "crosshair" depiction of a cross is not acceptable.

We considered blazoning this as a Latin cross surmounted by an annulet, but that would violate our ban on having multiple tertiary charge groups on a single underlying charge.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

None.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Donal O'Neill. Name.

This is returned for conflict with *Donngall Ui Neill*. While the given names are significantly different in appearance, they are not significantly different in sound. Similarly, the change from *Ui* to *O'* in the byname is not a significant difference.

His device was registered under the holding name *Donal of Ruantallan*.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

Eva of Greenfield. Device. Vert, on a cross Or a hedgehog proper between four frets gules.

This device is returned for technical conflict with the badge of Geoffri of Wareine, *Vert, a cross vert fretty and fimbriated Or*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the cross. We do not grant difference between fretty and any number of frets. This means that the tertiary charges on Eva's device are considered to be equivalent to a single fret (one hedgehog out of five charges does not change this). As such, there is not a CD for the change of only tincture of the tertiary charges.

This device is clear of the device of Magdalena Bischoptre, *Vert, on a cross quadrate Or a thistle proper*, and the device of Padraighcine Ó hUrthile, *Vert, on a cross nowy Or a shamrock vert*. In each case there is one CD for aggregate changes to the tertiary charges and a CD for the change of type of cross. The SCA has historically granted a CD for a cross throughout versus a cross nowy or nowy quadrate (c.f., the registration of Jessimond of Greencrosse, 11/03, A - An Tir).

Myfanwy ferch Elys. Badge. Quarterly purpure and vert, a saltire coupé argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Glennon Fabyan, *Per saltire sable and gules, a Latin cross bendwise sinister argent*. There is a CD for the field, but there is no difference granted for the extra length on one of the arms of the saltire.

The badge is; however, clear of the device of Sunniva Haraldsdottir, *Per pales gules and azure, a saltire coupé quarter pierced argent*. There is a CD for changes to the field and a CD for the quarter piercing, by precedent:

However, there's a CD ... for the quarter-piercing, which is visually equivalent to adding a tertiary delf. (Toirrdelbach Ua Mel Doraid, October, 1992, pg. 16)

The badge is also clear of the badge of Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, *Sable, a saltire formy argent*. There is a CD for the field and a CD for the difference between a saltire coupé and a saltire formy.

Sens Rowan atte Grove. Device. Sable, a bat-winged ferret statant erect argent maintaining a needle bendwise inverted and a button Or.

This device is returned for violating section VII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms."

This is the first submission of a button in Society armory and documentation was not provided. Commenters mentioned that medieval buttons were nearly universally shanked and had no holes, that the four-hole button is an artifact of modern mass-production. An extensive search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Finds Database (<http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk>) turned up no buttons from period with four holes. All of the buttons with holes seem to have been bored after the shank fell off, and the only example of a button with more than two holes we found (http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk/hms/pas_obj.php?type=finds&id=001455C4957019E6) turns out to be post-period.

This device is clear of the badge of Eric Foxworthy, *Sable, a winged fox rampant, wings addorsed, argent* and of the device of Michael MacAlpine, *Sable, a dragon rampant argent between three ermine spots Or*. In each case, there is substantial difference, under Section X.2. of the Rules for Submissions, between the primary charges. Dragons and foxes are not ferrets, even when all of them have wings.

Shiraghul Qara Arslan. Alternate name Sæweard Grægmor.

This is returned for lack of documentation for *Grægmor* as a plausible Old English place name.

Grægmor was submitted as a constructed Old English place name using the elements *græg* 'grey' and *mor* 'moor'. The submitted documentation, as well as that found by the commenters, showed Middle English placenames that included forms of *Grey-* and *-mor*. In the discussions of these place names, the sources explain that the roots for these portions of the names have their basis in the Old English elements *græg* 'grey' and *mor* 'moor'. However, no examples of Old English placenames containing these elements were presented.

Not all place names occurring in Middle English records are appropriate Old English constructions. Many Middle English place names were created after Old English fell out of use, so one cannot assume that a later-period construction is also appropriate for the earlier period.

In order for *Grægmor* to be registerable as an unmarked locative byname, it would need to be shown that *Grægmor* follows patterns of Old English (not Middle English) place names used at the time when unmarked locative bynames are plausible. (The examples found by the commenters were from the time period of the Domesday Book.)

The documentation provided supports *Greymoor* or *Graymoor* as a Middle English place-name whose elements derive from Old English words, but this does not by itself justify the Old English form of the name as a plausible Old English place name. We would have changed the byname to the Middle English form *Greymoor* or *Graymoor*, but the submitter does not allow major changes, such as changing the language of an element.

OUTLANDS

Bernhardt Grimme. Device. Or, a brown bear's head cabossed proper attired of stag's antlers sable and in chief a cross crosslet crossed gules.

This device is returned for using a type of cross which was not documented to period. Blazoned on the LoI as a *cross crosslet*, a cross crosslet is a cross coupé with a crossbar on each of the four arms. The depicted cross takes this a fractal step further and adds another crossbar on each of the twelve branches. No documentation was presented, and none could be found, that this is a period style of cross. While Parker does mention a 'cross crosslet crossed', and gives dated examples, his examples are taken from Legh's *Accedens of Armory*. Checking Legh, the actual armory being referred to with that blazon is what we call a *cross of Jerusalem*.

This device is also returned for unidentifiability of the primary charge. The full-size emblazon appears to have a brown blob with black antlers. The black internal detailing of the bear's head entirely disappears against the dark shade of brown used.

Caerthe, Barony of. Order name Order of the Keystone of Caerthe.

This is returned for conflict with the Barony of Lions Gate's *Order of the Keystone of Lions Gate*; the addition of the branch references of *Caerthe* and of *Lions Gate* do not clear the two names. While the LoI noted that permission to conflict had been received from Lions Gate, no letter attesting to this fact was provided to Laurel.

The barony has permission to conflict with the Kingdom of Æthelmearc's *Order of the Keystone* and *Keystone Pursuivant*.

This order name was intended to be associated with the barony's badge, *Sable, a keystone within a bordure embattled Or*. Since the order name was not registered, we are unable to make that association.

Edward Warwick of Wynandermere. Device. Gules, a lion rampant contourny and a sinister tierce embattled Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Coinneach Kyllyr of Kileman, *Gules, a lion rampant to sinister, maintaining a sword fesswise and a shield, its sinister hindpaw resting on a sinister facing helm, all within a bordure embattled Or*. The sword, shield, and helm in Coinneach's device are all maintained charges, which do not count for difference. There is a single CD, for the change from a bordure embattled to a sinister tierce embattled.

Violante d'Atayde. Device. Per chevron inverted Or and gules, a chief triangular sable.

The submitted design, no matter how it is drawn, appears to be a poorly drawn rendition of *Per chevron inverted sable and gules, a chevron inverted Or*. Therefore, it is returned for conflict with the badge of Joanne of Puffin Cliff, *Per chevron inverted azure and gules, a chevron inverted Or*.

TRIMARIS**Æsa Bogsveigir.** Name and device. Gules, in saltire an arrow and a needle, on a chief Or a boar statant gules.

No forms were received for the name submission. Therefore, this name is being returned per AH IV.C which says "No submission, including any resubmission, appeal, change or release of a protected item, etc., shall be considered for registration until a complete set of paperwork is provided to the appropriate heraldic officer."

This device has three charges on the field (arrow, needle, chief) and is, therefore, ineligible to use section X.2 of the RFS for clearing conflicts. It is, however, clear of the device of Cristina Iarina Chaikinaian, *Gules, in fess a deer and a horse both rampant and on a chief Or a pair of shears fesswise points to sinister sable*. There is a CD for the change of type of primary charges, a CD for the change of arrangement of the primary charges, and a CD for the change of type and tincture of the tertiary charges.

Unfortunately, no name paperwork was received for this submission. As it is impossible to determine if a holding name would be acceptable, we are forced to return this device.

Catherine of Coventry. Name and device. Azure, two domestic cats combatant between two roses in pale argent.

The name conflicts with *Catelin of Coventry*. *Catelin* is a diminutive of *Catherine*, and so the two given names are not significantly different, per RFS V.1.a.i, which 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."

This device is in conflict with the badge of Tamera FitzGloucestre of the White Boar, *Azure, two cats combattant, tails sufflexed, argent, both maintaining a fountain fimbriated argent*. There is a single CD for the addition of the roses.

Mard{o,}ll of Ounst. Name and device. Vert, in pale a bow fesswise inverted and an arrow fesswise Or, overall a massacre argent.

The given name *Mard{o,}ll* has previously been ruled unregistrable:

Lacking evidence that *Mard{o,}ll* was used by real people in our period or that it was used in period literature as the name of a human woman, it is not registrable. [LoAR 11/2008, Middle-R]

No new documentation was provided showing that *Mard{o,}ll* was used by real people in our period or that it was used in period literature as the name of a human, so it continues to be unregistrable.

Commenters were unanimous in finding it extremely difficult to identify the surmounted bow and arrow in this device. Section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions says that charges may be rendered unidentifiable by being obscured by other elements of the design. The complex outline of the massacre causes enough visual confusion that this is the case, here.

Milica od Soli. Name.

No documentation was provided for the element *od*. This word means 'of, from' in modern Serbian, but in the sense of relationships (e.g., 'sister of John'), not in the sense of locations (e.g., 'from London'). To the best of our understanding, the appropriate modern Serbian preposition for use in a locative phrase is *iz*. Hammond, *Serbian: an essential grammar*, explains the difference as follows: you use *od X* where *X* is animate (mother, dog, elephant), and *iz X* where *X* is inanimate (Kosovo, the school, my house).

While we don't have any examples of *iz X* bynames in medieval Serbian, this is more likely a result of our extreme lack of medieval Serbian sources rather than an indication that this construction is incorrect. We would change the preposition from *od* to *iz* in order to register the name, but this significantly changes the sound and appearance of the preposition, and hence is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Her device was registered under the holding name *Milica of Castlemere*.

Soshka Gregor'evich Vilanov. Badge. (Fieldless) A skull argent wearing a pearled coronet Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Stephan Totenkopf, *Gules, a human skull argent pierced gules wearing a winged helmet, in its mouth a broken sword, all argent*. There is a single CD for fieldlessness. Precedent says:

The addition or removal of a hat is worth no difference: this is similar to the way we treat crowns...Nor is the fact the hat is, in this case, winged count for difference here: while the addition or removal of wings on a monster is a CD, the same is not true when dealing with a winged helmet as the wings are visually a much smaller proportion of the entire charge. [Fabio Ventura, January 2008, R-Atenveldt]

That precedent was addressing conflict with Stephan's device.

The badge is also returned for conflict against the badge of Achbar ibn Ali, *(Fieldless) A skull argent, within the dexter eye socket a rose gules*. There is no CD for removing the maintained rose, nor is there a CD for the addition of the coronet, as per the previously mentioned precedent.

The badge is not in conflict with the badge of Valentine Christian Warner, *Purpure, a skull argent wearing a fool's cap per pale ermine and Or*. There is a CD for the fieldless design. The hat in Valentine's badge was ruled to be half of the charge in the return of Fabio Ventura's submission; therefore, there is a second CD for changing half the tincture of the primary charge.

WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE May 2010 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**ARTEMISIA**

Svein Fróði. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter is requesting a name authentic for an 11th C Dane, but this request was not summarized on the LoI. We are pending the name so that the authenticity request can be addressed by the commenters.

The LoI originally provided the following information and documentation:

Submitter desires a male name.

Meaning (Svein the Wise) most important.

Svein - Norse Masculine given name. Found in *Heimskringla* by Snorri Sturluson, pg. 183.

Fróði - Found in *The Old Norse Name* by Geir Bassi Haraldsson, pg. 10. Also appears in *Nordiskt Runnamnslexicon: Dictionary of Norse Names from Old Norse Runic Inscriptions*, as found on the Viking Answer Lady Website (<<http://vikinganswerlady.com/onmensnames.shtml>>)

This was item 4 on the Artemisia letter of September 30, 2009.

MERIDIES

Meridies, Kingdom of. Heraldic title *Adferere Lucernum Lucis*.

Listed on the LoI as *Adferere Lucernum Lucis*, the title was submitted as *Adfero Lucernum Lucis* and changed in kingdom. However, this change was not mentioned on the LoI and no explanation was given for why the name was changed. In accordance with policy set on the June 2008 Cover Letter, which says "If information about changes made in kingdom is not provided in OSCAR, this omission will result in names being pended until the information is received", we are pending this name so that Pennon can provide the missing information.

Additionally, the name lacks a designator, as required by RfS III.2.b. A designator will need to be supplied before this can be registered.

The LoI originally provided the following documentation:

Language (latin) most important.

Meaning (bearing (carrying) the lamp of light) most important.

<Adferere> Infinitive case of "Adfero" - verb "to bear / carry"

"Smith's English Latin Dictionary" authors = Smith & Hall page 69

<Lucernum> accusative singular of "lucerna" - object "a lighted lamp"

"Smith's English Latin Dictionary" authors = Smith & Hall page 433

<Lucis> genitive singular of "lux" - adjective "light"

"Smith's English Latin Dictionary" authors = Smith & Hall page 444

expected usage to be: "Lucis Herald"

No Conflict Found

This was item 9 on the Meridies letter of September 29, 2009.

- *Explicit* -