

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

Angellino the bookmaker. Device. Per saltire argent and sable, in cross a roundel counterchanged between four roundels counterchanged gules and argent.

Bera of Tavastland. Name change from Marianna Molin di Salerno.

The byname is a Lingua Anglica rendering of Swedish *i Tavastland*. This name combines Old Norse and Swedish, which is a step from period practice.

Her previous name, *Marianna Molin di Salerno*, is retained as an alternate name.

Catherine of Oakden. Household name Scholars Way Inn.

Dáithí Mór mac Cernaich. Name and device. Per chevron azure and Or, two acorns Or and a tree stump eradicated proper.

This name combines Early Modern Irish and Middle Irish, which is a step from period practice. A wholly Early Modern Irish form of the name would be *Dáithí Mór Mac Cearnaigh*.

Elizabeth Archer. Name.

Euriol of Lothian. Device change. Vert, on a bend sinister doubly cotised argent three mullets vert.

His previous device, *Vert, a bend sinister doubly cotised argent*, is released.

Katerina Alleye. Name.

The name was originally listed on the LoI as *Katerina Alleye, called Kitalia* and later corrected to *Katerina Alleye called Kit Alleye*. During commentary we received a request from the submitter asking that the name be considered just as *Katerina Alleye*. Since that form of the name is registerable, we have changed the name to *Katerina Alleye*.

This does not conflict with *Kathleen Allen*; the bynames are significantly different in sound and appearance.

Khristian Pykh. Name and device. Quarterly vert and sable, two spears in saltire argent.

This name uses an unmarked patronymic byname in Russian, which is a step from period practice.

This is clear of the badge of Thomas Logan, *Quarterly gules and sable, two ragged staffs in saltire argent*. Thomas' staves are proper heraldic ragged staffs, with raguly outlines.

Snæbj{o,}rn of Tavastland. Name change from Dagr snæbj{o,}rn Bjarnarson.

The byname is a Lingua Anglica rendering of Swedish *i Tavastland*. This name combines Old Norse and Swedish, which is a step from period practice.

His previous name, *Dagr snæbj{o,}rn Bjarnarson*, is retained as an alternate name.

Ullrych Sturm. Name.

Ulrych Volckhart. Name.

Verena von Talhain. Name and device. Vert, a hedgehog rampant and on a chief argent an ivy vine vert.

Vincenzo da Loria. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, two chevronels counterchanged and in dexter chief a winged lion rampant argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chevronels so that their central points are higher on the field.

AN TIR

Acacia Griphi. Name and device. Per saltire argent and sable, four dragonflies counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Acacia Gryphi*, a timely correction was issued changing the name to *Acacia Griphi*.

The given name *Acacia* was previously ruled unregistrable:

Acacia was documented as an undated feminine given name found in Francisca Arana de Love, *Nombres Propios Españoles*. Unfortunately, this book is a "baby name book". Undated names in this source are likely modern. While evidence was found of the masculine names *Acacius* in Latin and *Acacio* in 16th C Spanish, no evidence was found that a feminine form of this name, such as *Acacia*, was used in period. Further, Metron Ariston found that *acacia* was a type of tree in period, specifically that "acacia is primarily in Latin and thence in English a botanical term. The acacia tree or Egyptian pod-thorn was described by Pliny in antiquity and many medieval and modern plants drew their name from their similarity to that plant."

Not all Latin masculine names had feminine equivalents that were used in period. In this case, given that we were unable to find evidence of *Acacia* used as a feminine name in period, combined with the use of *acacia* as a botanical term in period, it is unlikely that *Acacia* came into use in period. Therefore, lacking evidence supporting the use of *Acacia* as a feminine name in period, this name is not registerable. [Acacia D'Navarre, Lochac-R, LoAR 07/2003]

The LoI argued that *Acacia* should be registerable as a Latinization of the Greek feminine name *Akakia*:

The Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (LGNP) shows both masculine <Akákios> and feminine <Akakía> used by real people in our period (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/database/lgpn.php> + search "Name starts with" <akaki>, display results in Unicode). According to the OED, Greek <Akakía> is the origin of Latinized <Acacia>. Since the masculine form of the Greek, <Akákios>, made it into the naming pool as <Acacius>, it stands to reason as possibly plausible that the feminine version, <Acacia>, also entered the naming pool. The MED dates the spelling of <Acacia> to 1398 in the medicinal sense.

On the basis of this evidence, *Acacia* is registerable as a Latinized form of a Classical Greek given name.

This device is clear of the device of Andrew of Elm Cottage, *Per saltire argent and sable, four bats displayed counterchanged*, by Section X.2. of the RfS. Bats and dragonflies are substantially different from each other.

Basil Dragonstrike. Badge. Per bend Or masoned sable and sable.

This badge is clear of the badge of Cormac Mór, *Per bend Or and argent*, by complete change of tincture under section X.4.a.ii.(b) of the Rules for Submissions. Precedent says:

Note that the masoning is considered part of the field tincture (like the ermine spots on an ermine field). [Culién Ó Cinnéide, February 2004, R-Atlantia]

Since masoning is part of the tincture, the two pieces of armory share no tinctures.

Please instruct the submitter to use thicker masoning that is easier to see.

Bernadette Árd. Name and device. Argent semy of shamrocks, on a roundel vert four hearts in saltire conjoined at the base Or.

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

Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer and larger shamrocks.

Ella atte Okenrode. Name and device. Azure, in fess two oak trees fructed and eradicated and in base three bars engrailed on the upper edges Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th C England. The given name was dated to 1196 and 1200 on the LoI, whereas the byname was dated to 1323, but we can push the given name later: *Ella* appears in the *Middle English Dictionary* s.v. *even* dated to a1387. Thus, this name is fine for the 14th C.

Gabriella Marguerite Simonetti Rucellai. Badge. (Fieldless) A horse's head erased argent collared gules.

This month, we are partially overturning a precedent elsewhere and declaring that collars on canines are artistic detailing, not worth difference. Research into the use of collars on horses revealed no collared horse heads. Therefore, collars on horse heads will still be considered tertiary charges as long as they have good contrast with the charge on which they are placed.

Macha of Mountain Edge. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a dolmen gules surrounding a roundel azure.

Submitted under the name *Macha the Determined*.

Marcus Andronicus. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Lozengy gules and Or, two griffins addorsed with tails entwined sable.

Nice device!

Reme the Burgundian. Device. Per pale argent and gules, a fleur-de-lys counterchanged within a bordure sable semy-de-lys argent.

Steinbjörn of Coeur du Val. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Bendy argent and vert, on a pile sable a bear's paw print argent.

The use of a paw print is a step from period practice.

Submitted under the name *Steinbjörn seiðrmund*.

Summits, Principality of the. Order name Ordo Aerie.

The principality has permission to conflict with the Kingdom of Gleann Abhann's *Order of the Aries*.

Summits, Principality of the. Order name Order of the Wings.

Tomas Boniface. Name.

ANSTEORRA

Ælfwyn Webbestre. Badge. Argent, a square weaver's tablet purple.

Æsileif Geirfinnsdóttir. Name.

Ana María de Cerdanya. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cross of Cerdaña argent a tortoise vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the indents on the cross as full half circles, so the cross is more recognizable.

A cross of Cerdaña is an SCA-invented cross. Although mentioned as a minor artistic variant of a cross clechy in the registration of Ana's device in July 2002, the cross is not attested in period armory. Barring evidence for this cross as a period charge, we will cease to register crosses of Cerdaña after the August 2010 Laurel meeting.

The cross is grandfathered to this submitter, who uses the cross in her device.

Angelique Le Roux. Name and device. Gules, issuant from a sinister wing a hand maintaining a scimitar argent, in base two annulets interlaced in fess Or.

The exemplar for the primary charge appears to be taken from the discussion on "Wings That Hold" from the Cover Letter to the August 2005 LoAR. The discussion on that Cover Letter appears to rule that the included drawing is the default. However, the depicted wing, both here and on the August 2005 CL, is a *sinister* wing, and must be blazoned that way.

Antonia Visconti. Name.

Bjarki Jóhansson. Name.

Catan ingen Míchil. Device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant guardant dexter forepaw raised sable and on a chief embattled azure two needles inverted in saltire argent.

Chrestien Brûlé. Device. Sable, a flame proper between three crosses crosslet fitchy, a bordure argent.

Conall Riabhach. Alternate name Tj{o,}rvi inn írski.

Cristiana inghean Fhearghuis. Name.

This name combines Scots and Gaelic, which is a step from period practice. If the submitter is interested in a wholly Gaelic name, we recommend *Cristina inghean Fhearghuis*; *Cristina* is listed as the standardized Early Modern Irish form of a name dated to 1268, 1269, and 1270 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals". If she's interested in a wholly Anglicized form of the name, we recommend *Cristiana neyn Arrassie*. The feminine byname *neyn Arrassie* is extrapolated from the masculine Anglicized byname *M'Arrassie* documented to Elizabeth I - James I in Woulfe, s.n. Mac Fhearghusa.

Daniel Schade. Name and device. Sable, a chevron embattled between two lightning bolts in chevron inverted and an anvil Or.

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

Dominique Michelle le Vasseur. Device change. Argent semy-de-lys purpure, a peacock close contourny vert.

This device is clear of the badge of Marsha of Ealdormere, (*Fieldless*) *A peacock contourny proper*. There is a CD for the field against a fieldless design and a CD for the addition of the fleurs-de-lys.

Her old device, *Argent, a peacock close contourny and a bordure invected purpure*, is released.

Donnchadh Beag mac Griogair. Badge. (Fieldless) On a saltire engrailed coupé vert, nine lozenges ployé Or.

Eleanor d'Eresby. Device. Gules semy of spears Or, a bear rampant argent muzzled, collared and chained sable.

Emeline Neville. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a cross patonce fretted of a mascle argent.

This device is clear of the device of Gormflait Suiban ni Cuallachta, *Gyronny Or and azure, a Celtic cross argent, fimbriated sable*. There is a CD for the change of field, a CD for the change of type of cross, from Celtic to patonce, and a CD for removing the mascle.

It is also clear of the device of Geffroi de Mosterol, *Per saltire azure and sable, a cross fleury argent*, and the badge of Stephen de Huyn, (*Fieldless*) *A cross of Santiago argent*. In each case, there is a CD for the change of the field and a CD for the removal of the mascle.

Fáelán mac Cellaig. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf passant per pale Or and sable.

Helene Dalassene. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A dog's head erased ermine collared Or.

There was some question on the registerability of an Or collar placed against a fur which is mostly argent. Precedent, set in July 2006, says that the low-contrast collar is an artistic detail and not a tertiary charge:

While collaring a beast's head is normally worth a CD, in this case the collar cannot be considered a tertiary charge as it is the same tincture class (metal) as the underlying charge. [Rolant Richolf von dem Reyne, July 2006, R-Atenveldt]

Batonvert says:

The arms of John Toke, d.1513. The arms on his brass (thus untingured) were "On a chevron between three greyhound's heads erased, three roundels". The arms of the same man, shown on his daughter's brass, "On a chevron between three greyhound's heads erased collared roundelly, three roundels." The collar was not differencing: a daughter bore the father's arms undifferenced.

Conclusion: the collar was a detail of the artist. Even on the head alone.

Therefore, based on considerable research that turned up no evidence for collars on canines being used for difference, and based on the example of the collar as artistic detail in at least one case in period, we are overturning this precedent and ruling that collars on canines are considered artistic license and do not count for difference, whatever their tincture.

Hildir Steinþórsdóttir. Name.

Isabel de Barton. Name and device. Argent, three boars statant gules.

It was the consensus of the College that *Elizabeth Barton*, "the maid of Kent", is not important enough to protect from conflict. Nice device!

Justinian de Fenn. Name and device. Argent, a fleam sable distilling three gouttes de sang one and two and in chief three decrescents azure.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Arthur of the Fen, *Argent, a fleam sable and in dexter three gouttes de sang one and two*. While the letter of permission to conflict blazons the charges in chief as *increscents*, so does the submitted blazon on the device forms. We are reluctant to penalize the submitter because his consulting herald made a simple mistake.

Margery of Bjornsborg. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron azure and sable, a winged rose and on a chief argent a compass star sable.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the point of the per chevron line higher on the field.

The use of a compass star is a step from period practice.

Submitted under the name *Margery Rose*.

Maridonna Benvenuti. Heraldic will.

Upon her death, Maridonna will be releasing all of her currently registered items.

Maridonna Benvenuti. Release of alternate name Aurelia Secunda.

Maridonna Benvenuti. Release of badge. (Fieldless) An eagle displayed per pale sable and Or.

Stephanie Lilburn. Device change. Azure, a fess engrailed between a poodle statant guardant and two needles in saltire argent.

Her old armory, *Azure, a fess engrailed between a poodle statant and two needles in saltire argent*, is released.

Please instruct the submitter to draw a wider fess.

Thorkel Magnusson. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In fess two double-bitted axes fesswise conjoined at the hafts Or surmounted by a bear's paw print sable.

Blazoned when registered as (*Fieldless*) *In fess two double-bitted axe heads fesswise conjoined at the hafts Or surmounted by a bear's paw print sable*, the charges have a significant amount of haft, so they are not axe heads.

Wulfgar von Regensburg. Badge. (Fieldless) On a wagon wheel sable, a wolf's head erased argent.

ARTEMISIA

Angelique de la Seine. Name change from holding name Joyce of Crystal Crags.

Listed on the LoI as *Angelique de la Seine*, there was some confusion that the name form showed *Angelique de la Seïne*. This discrepancy, which was not noted and explained in OSCAR, may have been reason to pend this submission. Happily, clarification was received from the consulting herald who filled out the form and explained that "[...] we had no intent to treat the I as accented. [...] Golden Wing's reading to the submitter's intent is correct.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) On a wooden wagon wheel proper, an open scroll argent.

Blazoned when registered as (*Fieldless*) *On a wagon wheel proper, an open scroll argent*, we are adding the term 'wooden' to clarify the tincture.

Arthen ap Run. Name and device. Vert, a tree coupéd and on a chief triangular argent a pheon sable.

Submitted as *Arthen ap Rhun*, *Rhun* was documented as the standardized modern spelling of a name which appeared in records dating between the 6th and 10th C as *Run*. All of the other period examples of the name that we have found spelled the name *Run*. We have changed the name to *Arthen ap Run* to use the period spelling of the name in order to register it.

Duran al-Rumi. Name change from Diego de la Mar and device change. Argent, an ivy leaf sable within a bordure vert.

This name combines Spanish and Arabic, which is a step from period practice.

The documentation for the byname was not adequately summarized on the LoI. Had the College not provided the missing information, we would have been forced to pend or return this name.

His previous name, *Diego de la Mar*, is retained as an alternate name.

His previous device, *Per pale vert and sable, two spoons in saltire argent*, is retained as a badge.

Elizabeth Urswick. Device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a bend sinister between two mullets argent.

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

Iduna Snorradottir. Device change. Plumetty purpure and argent, a sheep passant vert.

Her old device, *Per chevron azure and vert semy of sheep statant guardant, in chief a thistle and a quill pen argent*, is retained as a badge and reblazoned below.

Iduna Snorradottir. Reblazon of badge. Per chevron azure and vert semy of sheep statant guardant, in chief a thistle and a quill pen argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Per chevron azure, and vert semy of sheep statant guardant, in chief a thistle and a quill pen argent*, we are removing the extra unnecessary and confusing comma.

Mairghread inghean Uilleim. Device. Vert, on a bend argent between two stag's heads erased Or, a rose branch vert flowered gules.

Mina Ingram. Name.

As submitted, this name combined Italian and English, which is a step from period practice. However, Pelican Emeritus found an example of a Latin entry in Roberts, Charles, ed. *Excerpta è rotulis finium in Turri londinensi asservatis, Henrico Tertio rege, A. D. 1216-1272*, Vol. I. A. D. 1216-1246 (G. Eyre and A. Spottiswoode, 1835), p 23, that lists "Mina u{x~} ejus" meaning 'Mina his wife'. Therefore, the submitted name can also be viewed as a Latinized English given name combined with an English byname, which carries no step from period practice.

Robbert the peaceful. Name (see RETURNS for device).

While originally submitted as a name combining Dutch and English (which is a step from period practice), this name can also be documented as an English name as Pelican Emeritus found examples of *Robbert* as a late 16th / early 17th C English given name form:

Abstracts of the existing transcripts of the lost parish-registers ..., Volume 1, By Roger Granville, p 4 shows "Christian, d Robbert Shibber" baptized in 1610-1. p 5 shows a Robbert Bokom married in the same year. Wills and inventories illustrative of the history, manners ..., Volume 2, By James Raine, p 398, describes a "formhold that Robbert barroo of ye woodes dwelleth on" and p 399 has "Robbert tiestail p'son of Knarisdail", both in entries dating 1574.

Therefore, the submitted name can also be viewed as a fully English given name.

Roderick Renfield. Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, a raven sable and a hammer inverted argent within a bordure counterchanged.

Roderick was documented on the LoI as a header spelling in Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, but the entry doesn't give any dated citations for this spelling. Siren notes:

Academy of Saint Gabriel report 2274 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2274>)...says "Munro, Jean, and R.W. Munro. Acts of the Lords of the Isles: 1336-1493, Scottish History Society, 4th Series, vol. 22. Edinburgh: Scottish History Society, 1986, B41 gives the record in Latin of a marriage dispensation dated 1465 for 'Roderick Macliode and Marcella Celestini de Insulis.'"

Thus, this spelling is registerable as a Scots form.

Sibyl the daft. Name.

Thorfrithr Grimsdottir. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and Or, a compass star argent and a hammer inverted sable within a bordure counterchanged.

The documentation was inadequately summarized. Had the commenters not provided the missing information, we would have been forced to pend or return this name.

The use of a compass star is a step from period practice.

Ysemay Bowman. Badge. (Fieldless) A bow sable and overall a dragonfly fesswise purple.

ATENVELDT

Alaric von Bern. Name and device. Per bend vert and argent, a hammer bendwise argent and an anvil reversed sable, a bordure counterchanged.

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

Alianora Alexandra da Lyshåret. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sexfoil argent a Celtic cross Or.

The use of a gold Celtic cross on a white flower is grandfathered to the submitter.

Alianora Alexandra da Lyshåret. Badge. Per pale argent and sable, a chevron rompu and in base a lozenge, all counterchanged.

Ascelina Alánn ingen Ailella. Badge. (Fieldless) A demi-wyvern displayed argent.

This is clear of the device of Chabi of Burkhan Khaldun, *Per bend sinister sable and vert, a rermouse argent*. There is a CD for a fieldless design and at least a CD for the difference between this demi-monster and a bat.

Atenveldt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Red Hurlebatte and badge. Argent, two palm trees, trunks in saltire and in chief a pole axe gules.

Bella Emiliana da Monte. Name and device. Argent, two chevronels azure between three roses azure barbed and seeded proper.

This device does not conflict with the device of Conall Synclare, *Argent, on a chevron between three roses azure three swallows volant contourny wings addorsed argent*. Precedent says:

... the three following very dissimilar-sounding blazons can all be drawn identically, and thus should be considered heraldically equivalent: *A lozenge Or charged with a lozenge gules, A lozenge Or voided gules, and A lozenge gules fimbriated Or*. This heraldic equivalence will apply for any charge "simple enough to void" by the criteria stated in the Cover Letter for the November 1992 LoAR. [Cecily of Whitehaven, 06/2002, R-Æthelmearc]

and

[Returning *Azure, two scarpes, in bend three sledgehammers bendwise sinister argent*] This is returned for redraw; the scarpes are too thin. Blazoned on the LoI as *Azure, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated between two hammers bendwise sinister a hammer bendwise sinister argent*, a fimbriated bend cannot be the same tincture as the field it lies on. Such a bend appears to be *two scarpes* rather than *a bend fimbriated*. What was drawn very thin to act as fimbriation must be interpreted as scarpes - extremely thin scarpes, but scarpes nonetheless. They need to be two or three times wider on resubmission. [Odolf Liafwin, May 2007, R-Artemisia]

and

Since the unregistrable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict. [Cover Letter, June 2006]

Under the Odolf precedent, a chevron argent is not registerable on an argent field. Under the Cecily precedent, *Argent, a chevron azure charged with a chevron argent* and *Argent, a chevron argent fimbriated azure* are equivalent blazons. By the Cover Letter precedent, neither is registerable. Therefore, this armory must only be conflict checked under the interpretation *two chevronels*. Under that interpretation, this device is clear of Conall's armory with a CD for the change of number of primary charges and another for the removal of the tertiary charge group.

Duncan Drax. Name and device. Quarterly vert and sable, a griffin contourny ermine.

Euuen Britannicus. Name change from holding name Geoffrey of Atenveldt.

Submitted as *Eogan Britannicus*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified language/culture and time period and allowed all changes.

The name *Eogan Britannicus* (where *Britannicus* means 'the Breton') was one option mentioned in the return of his previous name submission, *Eogan of the Breton March*, in the December 2008 LoAR. In that submission, the submitter did not request authenticity. As a result, the ruling only addressed registerability, not authenticity.

While the name *Eogan Britannicus* is registerable, it is not authentic as we do not have any examples of *Eogan* in Brittany. The cognate form of the name which was used in Breton is *Euuen* or *Even*, which was one of the most common 9th C Breton masculine names found in De Courson, *Cartulaire de L'Abbaye de Redon en Bretagne*.

We have changed this name to *Euuen Britannicus* to make this name authentic as requested. The form *Even Britannicus* would also be authentic. We note that the submitted form, *Eogan Britannicus* is registerable, though not authentic.

'Ijliah bint Rashid. Name change from holding name Kelli of Tir Ysgithr.

Ingvarr ørrabein. Name and device. Gyronny of six argent and gules, a Thor's hammer between three valknuts sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a valknut. Since the *gyronny of six* field is properly drawn, with a horizontal line, there is not another step from period practice for that. Also, there is no step from period practice for charging the center of a gyronny field that is not also *arrondi*. The use of a Thor's hammer is not a step from period practice.

Ingvarr ørrabein. Badge. Per pale wavy argent and gules, all semy of Thor's hammers counterchanged.

Isbera Bersadottir. Name and device. Gules, a tree stump eradicated and on a chief doubly enarched argent three lozenges gules.

Submitted as *Isbera Beradöttir*, the documentation supports the byname as *Bersadöttir* rather than *Beradöttir*. We have made this correction.

Additionally, the documentation for the given name includes an accent on the *í*. Old Norse names are registerable with the accents included or omitted, so long as the use or omission of accents is consistent throughout the name. Since the given name omits the accent, we have removed the accent from the byname. This name would also be registerable as *Ísbera Bersadöttir*.

As determined on the February 2009 LoAR, the use of a chief doubly enarched is a step from period practice.

Kali of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale gules and sable, the Sanskrit word "Om" in Devangari script between three lotus blossoms in profile Or.

The submitter might be interested to know that in Tamil-speaking areas, the script in use for Sanskrit would have been very different looking. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grantha_script for more information on it, and <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aum> for some information on "Om".

Submitted under the name *Kali Amman*.

Kenneth Bloodax. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Quarterly gules and sable, a double-bitted axe argent charged with three gouttes in fess gules.

Submitted under the name *Bjorn Bloodax*.

Mariyah al-Madinyah. Name change from Marina de Medina and device change. Per pale azure and Or, a crescent and between its horns a mullet of four points all counterchanged.

Submitted as *Mariyah al-Mediniyah*, the byname *al-Mediniyah* was submitted as a feminine form of *al-Madini* 'from Madinah'. However, no documentation was provided for changing the second vowel from *a* to *e*, and none could be found by the College. Additionally, if the given name is transcribed *Mariyah*, the byname should be transcribed *al-Madinyah*, since we require that Arabic names use the same transcription throughout the entire name. We have made these corrections to the byname in order to register the name.

Her previous name, *Marina de Medina*, is retained as an alternate name.

Her previous device, *Erminois, a demi-lion gules*, is retained as a badge.

Nikita Dobrynia Kievich. Name and device. Sable, a Latin cross inverted throughout gules fimbriated and cotised argent.

The SCA has long held that conflicts under any blazon are valid conflicts. This could be blazoned as *Sable, on a Latin cross inverted cotised argent, a Latin cross inverted gules*. Under that blazon, it is not in conflict with the badge of Cornwall, *Sable, a cross argent*. There is a CD for the addition of the secondary charges and a CD or the addition of the tertiary charge. Commenters should note that the alternate blazon must be registerable, by precedent:

Since the unregistrable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict. [Cover Letter, June 2004]

We would not register this device under the alternate blazon *Sable, on a Latin cross inverted argent, a cross gules cotised sable*, because we have prohibitions against having more than one tertiary charge group on a single underlying charge. Since we would not register that blazon, the devices are clear.

Ragnarr Lefthand. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Ragnarr the Lefthand*, no documentation was provided, and none could be found, for the inclusion of the definite article in the byname. While the submitter does not allow major changes, such as dropping an element, he explicitly allowed the dropping of *the* if required for registration. We have changed the name to *Ragnarr_Lefthand* in order to register it.

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

Rober le Rous. Name and device. Azure, a turtle and a base enrailed Or.

ATLANTIA

Ariel Benne Douw. Name and device. Or, a winged unicorn rampant sable within a bordure rayonny per pale gules and purpure.

There was some question whether *Ariel* was registerable. Edelweiss cited the following examples from the IGI Parish Record extracts:

Ariel Ricker married Margaretha Wener, 1st July 1599, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

Ariel Ricker married Christina Kerschner, 8th May 1604, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

Ariel Rikher married Susana Gerner, 12th August 1630, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

These examples support *Ariel* as a German masculine name used in the late 16th and early 17th C.

The combination of German and English is a step from period practice.

Cynan ap Maelgwn. Name and device. Checky sable and argent, on a chief purpure a talbot passant between two Celtic crosses argent.

Diego Diaz de Montañés. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, on a chevron between three lymphads sails set and oars in action Or, three anchors sable.

Edward Kynslay. Name.

Eldred Ælfwald and Ealdthryth of Humberstone. Joint household name Ealdercote.

As submitted, this household name seemed to lack a designator. The submitters explicitly allowed adding a designator if necessary for registration but the LoI noted: "The submitters would prefer to have the name registered without an external designator such as 'house' inasmuch as the name contains the analogous element 'cottage'."

Ekwall (p. 124 s.n. cot) gives the meaning of this word as 'cottage' and sometimes 'a shelter for sheep'. In this entry, he also states: "In Caldecote &c. the meaning may be 'a shelter for wayfarers', and the same may be the meaning for some Draycotts."

On p. 150 s.n. Draycott Moor, he dates the forms *Draicote* and *Dregcota* to the Domesday Book. Based on this information, and other information provided in the submission and found by the commenters, *Ealdercote* is a plausible place name in Old English.

In the past, we have allowed designators to be a theme within a name element if (1) the entire construction is appropriate for the language, and (2) the element acting as a designator is appropriate to the type of item being registered. In these cases, the designator is ignored when conflict checking the name. A few examples of this type of registration include:

Grimwithshire (05/2005 via An Tir)
 Bentonshire (04/2003 via Trimaris)
 Mædscir (05/2000 via the Outlands)
 Wastekeepshire (11/1980 via the West)
 Ladyhall (registered to Starhelm Warlock, 01/1973 via the West)

The meaning of 'cottage' seems to be an appropriate meaning for a household name registered to an individual; a person could certainly have a piece of land with a cottage on it. As this name is documented for a time when a 'cottage' name would have been literal (the name of someone's cottage or farmstead), it is reasonable to allow *-cote* to act as the designator in this name as it complies with RfS III.2.b.iv Household Names which requires that "Household names must follow the patterns of period names of organized groups of people."

Therefore, as *Ealder* is clear of conflict, we may register *Ealdercote* as a household name.

Elizabeth Tender Herte. Name and device. Per fess vert and azure, three hearts Or and a hand fesswise reversed inverted argent.

Submitted as *Elizabeth Goudhart alias Tender-Hearted*, the submitter allowed all changes and specified that if the name must be changed, she cared most about both meaning and sound and specified "Tender-Hearted" as the meaning/sound desired.

Tender-Hearted was submitted as a descriptive nickname. We have long declined to register English bynames formed from adjectival past participles, barring evidence for their usage:

While the LoI documented the word "distract" to very late period, no evidence was presented, nor could any of the commenters find any, to demonstrate that epithetical nicknames were constructed in this way from a fairly abstract past participle. Without such evidence, we are unable to register this. [Deirdre the Distracted, LoAR 04/1994, Ansteorra-R]

Submitted as Elisabeth the Brown-Eyed, English bynames were not formed from adjectival past participles. [Elisabeth Browneye, LoAR 09/1994, East-A]

No new evidence was provided for the use of abstract adjectival past participle bynames in English, so they continue to be unregistrable.

However, Magnus von Lübeck found a number of citations supporting a description meaning 'tender heart' in the Middle English Dictionary (s.n. tender) dating as early as a1325. A few of these examples are:

a1325(c1280) SLeg.Pass.(Pep 2344) 1442: Gret deol made þat symple ffolk.. Wymmen of tendre heorte loude wope.
 a1400(a1325) Cursor (Vsp A.3) 24245: Mi suet moder, tender of hert, Nu comforth þe.
 c1425(a1420) Lydg. TB (Aug A.4) 1.2956: Wommen ben of so tender hert þat þei wil gladly of rou3te and pite..Sauen his life.
 c1450(c1370) Chaucer ABC (Benson-Robinson) 180: Nere thi tender herte, we were spilt.

Based on these examples, *Tender Herte* is a plausible descriptive byname.

However, no evidence was provided, and none could be found by the College, for the use of *X alias Y* constructions where *X* and *Y* are anything other than inherited surnames. Since no support was provided for *Tender-Hearted* or *Tender Herte* as an inherited surname, the construction *Goudhart alias Tender-Hearted* does not follow period examples of *X alias Y*.

As the submitter allows all changes and we must drop one of the bynames in order to register this name, we have retained the element closest to the meaning and sound she specified that she desired.

Guilhelmes de Linivilla. Name and device. Ermine chaussé gules, a wyvern erect contourny azure.

Imran Yosuf le Scorpioun. Redesignation of device as badge. Azure, a scorpion tergiant erect within a bordure argent.

During LoAR processing, it was noted that Imran had two pieces of armory designated as his device. This was his initial device, which should have been either released or redesignated in 1987 when he changed his device. We are, therefore, redesignating this armory as a badge. The 1987 device *Quarterly gules and sable, a swan rousant, wings displayed, argent, beaked and membered, within a bordure Or*, remains his device.

Kateryne Ferneley. Device. Per chevron wavy vert and argent, two domestic cats sejant guardant contourny and a fern frond counterchanged.

Tómas Tryggvason. Name.

William Sexton. Device. Argent, on a flame gules a castle argent, a chief doubly enarched azure.

This is clear of the device of Arthur of the Serpentine Trail, *Argent, on flames of fire gules a tower argent, a chief enarched sable*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the chief and a CD for the change from a chief enarched to a chief doubly enarched. Precedent says:

[*A chief Or vs. On a chief double enarched Or, three mullets*] There is clearly a CD for the addition of the mullets, but is the double arching of the chief worth a second CD? It has been previously ruled that there is not a CD between a chief singly arched and a plain chief: "the arching here is virtually identical to that shown on period renditions of a plain chief and adds almost no visual difference" (AMoE, LoAR 19 March 1988, p. 12)

Chiefs double arched have been acceptable in the S.C.A. for over twelve years. According to J.P. Brooke-Little, the first use of this line of partition seems to have been in 1806 in a grant to William Proctor Smith: Gules, on a chief double arched Or, three trefoils proper. (Fox-Davies, *A Complete Guide to Heraldry*, 1969 revision, footnote, p. 75) Therefore, there is no period evidence upon which to base a decision. However, from this example, we can infer that nineteenth century heralds viewed double arching to be different from a straight line of partition; at least a blazonable difference.

From a visual perspective, single arching has been used to give representation to the curvature of a shield, especially with bends. Double arching does not appear to be an artistic method of denoting curvature. It involves a distinct action in the drawing of the line of partition in the same way as bevilling. This makes it one step removed from a

plain line of partition. Therefore, we feel a clear difference can be counted between a chief plain and a chief double arched. (Richard Stanley Greybeard, September, 1993, pg. 13)

Since chiefs singly arched are artistic variants of chiefs plain, and we grant a CD between plain and double arched chiefs, then there should be a CD between enarched and double arched chiefs.

The use of a double arched chief is a step from period practice.

CAID

Abigail Chandler of Caithness. Device. Quarterly azure and argent, four fleurs-de-lys and a bordure counterchanged.

Nice device!

Anastasia Strelkova. Name.

Angels, Barony of the. Badge for Order of Athena. Gules, the head of Pallas Athena couped and facing sinister argent wearing a full-faced crested Grecian helmet raised Or.

The term *raised* means that the helm is pushed up on the head, leaving the wearer's face visible. This is a typical depiction of the goddess Athena in classical Greek art.

This badge is clear of the badge of Ammalynne Sternjekrakki Haraldsdottir, *Ermine, a caucasian brunette woman's head couped to sinister proper spectacted sable gorged of a collar Or*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and a CD for the change of color of half the charge. The helm can be considered half the charge, by precedent:

In this case, the hat is half of the charge; therefore, there is a second CD for changing half the tincture of the primary charge. Nor does the submitted device conflict with the badge for Feliciano Grimaldi, (Fieldless) A skull argent, wearing a fool's hat with three tassels gules, erminois, and azure. There is a CD for adding the field and another for changing the tincture of half the primary charge. [Fabio Ventura, January 2008, R-Atenveldt]

Bryce ap Morgan. Name change from Rhys ap Morgan ap Martin.

This name conflicts with *Rhys ap Morgan*; however, Rhys's blanket letter of permission to conflict with any name not identical to his registered name was accepted on the January 2010 LoAR.

His previous name, *Rhys ap Morgan ap Martin*, is released.

Caid, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Crescent and Flame (see RETURNS for badge).

Nice order name!

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A quatrefoil voided within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Eldjárn Brandsson. Name.

Submitted as *Eldjárn Brandarson*, the correct patronymic byname formed from *Brandr* is *Brandsson*. We have changed the byname to this form to correct the grammar so that it may be registered.

Felinah Tifarah Arnvella Memo Hazara Khan-ad-Din. Augmentation. Per bend sinister raguly vert and Or, an eagle's head erased and a threaded drop spindle bendwise sinister counterchanged, for augmentation on the eagle's neck a roundel azure charged with four crescents conjoined in saltire, horns outward, argent.

Fionnghuala de Buchanan. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bend sinister per bend sinister argent and purpure between a snake glissant bendwise sinister contourny argent and a raven contourny sable.

Gallavally, Canton of. Name correction from Hæmatite Pursivant to Hæmatite Pursuivant.

Godgife of Heatherwyne. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a swan volant bendwise argent within a bordure Or.

The tincture of a *swan proper* does not ever appear to have been defined. There are several species of swans native to Europe, all of which are white. The beaks range from orange to yellow and up to half of the beak can be black. The tincture of the beak, and the proportions of the tinctures, are therefore left to artistic license.

This device is clear of the device of Rorik Fredericsson, *Azure, a grey goose volant bendwise wings addorsed proper gorged of a coronet Or*. There is a CD for the position of the wings and a CD for the addition of the bordure.

This device is also clear of the device of Imran Yosuf le Scorpion, *Quarterly gules and sable, a swan rousant, wings displayed, argent, beaked and membered, within a bordure Or*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and a CD for the change of posture of the bird.

Submitted under the name *Godgife de Mercia*

Guillaume de Belgique. Reblazon of device. Argent, a bell sable and a sinister gore purpure.

Registered in June 1984 with the blazon *Argent, a gore sinister purpure and in dexter chief a bell sable*, the gore is considered a peripheral charge, not the primary charge.

Guillaume de Belgique. Augmentation. Argent, a bell sable and a sinister gore purpure and for augmentation on the bell a roundel azure charged with four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward within a bordure argent.

Gunther of Orkney. Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, a phoenix and a bordure rayonny Or.

This name combines German and Scots, which is a step from period practice.

Ida Haraldsdottir. Device change. Argent, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet gules.

Her old device, *Argent, a mullet within an annulet gules*, is released.

Ivarr Hrafnsson. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th C Norwegian or Danish. *Hrafn* was a common name among the Norwegian settlers in Iceland from the initial settlement on, so it's a fine choice for the latter part of the 9th C. *Ivarr* was also common in Norway from an early date, though it was less common in Iceland. We believe that the name as submitted is authentic for 9th C Norwegian.

Jeremias Forster. Name.

Nice 15th C German name!

Juliana Romfare. Name.

Knut Forkbeard. Name.

Knut is an English given name dated to 1203 in Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Knott). The byname *Forkbeard* is a Lingua Anglica rendering of Old Norse *tjúguskegg*. For the purposes of evaluating lingual mixes, Lingua Anglica elements are judged under the original language of the element. Therefore, this name combines English (*Knut*) and Old Norse (*tjúguskegg*), which is a step from period practice.

A wholly Norse form of this name would be *Knútr tjúguskegg*.

Madelena Hidalgo de Valencia. Device. Or, on a chevron between three crosses of Jerusalem gules, three hands of Fatima Or.

Marco Solario. Name.

Medb ingen Mathgamna. Device. Sable, a pall inverted purpure fimbriated between two bear's paw prints and a raven regardant argent.

The use of paw prints is a step from period practice.

Muirenn Segrave. Name.

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

Ránulfr Þorfinnsson. Device. Argent, on a pile sable between two flames gules a horse's head coupé contourny argent.

Rekon of Saaremaa. Name and device. Sable, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated between two crescents three arrows palewise argent.

The byname *of Saaremaa* is a Lingua Anglica form of *de Eysysla*, a Latinized Old Norse byname. *Eysysla* is an Old Norse form of *Ösel*, the Swedish and German name of the Estonian island *Saaremaa*.

Robert Belleman of Hornocke. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a sword bendwise sinister inverted throughout between three compass stars and a wolf's head erased argent.

The use of compass stars is a step from period practice.

EALDORMERE

Alicia of Ravensrespourne. Name and device. Sable, three escarbuncles one and two Or.

Anneke the Furious. Name and device. Vert, a raven contourny argent maintaining in its beak a serpent Or, a bordure argent.

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

Aude of Eoforwic. Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure fretted with a mascle, a bordure gules.

Eoforwic is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Edmund de la Haye. Alternate name Lodewicus Pound and badge. Or, twelve ounces rampant and on a chief sable, four ounces rampant Or.

Nice cant!

Edmund de la Haye. Badge. (Fieldless) An ounce rampant per pale Or and sable.

Grom meinfretr. Name and device. Vert, a Thor's hammer inverted Or within a bordure argent.

The byname *meinfretr* 'stink-fart' does not violate RfS IV.1 which prohibits the registration of scatological terms. The commenters agreed that the byname is embarrassing, but not offensive. Furthermore, we registered the byname as recently as April 2009, and at that time none of the commenters raised the issue of offense.

Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester. Badge. Argent, a pale azure, overall a dog salient sable maintaining in its mouth a torch gules.

EAST

Elena Lytle. Name and device. Vert, on an open book argent a necklace of beads in annulo vert, on a chief argent three wooden drop spindles bendwise sinister proper threaded vert.

The necklace does not appear to be a knight's chain. A chain is either interlinked open loops, or is the stylized version found in the arms of Navarre, which appears to be a tressure surmounted by an orle of roundels, with very visible separations between the roundels. This necklace appears to be entirely conjoined roundels. Care should be taken that it always be drawn that way.

Iron Bog, Barony of. Order name Order of the Duck and badge. (Fieldless) A duck naiant per fess argent and sable.

Submitted as *Order of the Ducke*, this form of the name was in conflict with the protected title of *Duke*; the addition of a single letter is not a significant visual difference. The more usual spelling of the word, *Duck*, is significantly different from *Duke* in appearance. We have changed the name to this form in order to register it.

Lillian Lytle. Name and device. Azure, on an open book argent a necklace of beads in annulo azure, on a chief argent three trees proper.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the name *Elizabeth Little*; because *Lillian* is a diminutive of *Elizabeth*, these two names conflict 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 necklace does not appear to be a knight's chain. A chain is either interlinked open loops, or is the stylized version found in the arms of Navarre, which appears to be a tressure surmounted by an orle of roundels, with very visible separations between the roundels. This necklace appears to be entirely conjoined roundels. Care should be taken that it always be drawn that way.

Lucrezia Spinelli. Device. Per chevron vert and gules, two sheaves of artist's brushes and a door Or.

Marietta da Firenze. Badge. Per pale vert and Or, a badger rampant sable marked argent.

Matilda of Fossoway. Name and device. Per chevron Or and sable, two domestic cats statant respectant and an acorn counterchanged.

Orm the Scop. Name.

Rose Mary Anderson. Name and device. Argent, in fess a sprig of rosemary vert and a raven volant sable, a chief indented purple.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the sprig larger, so that it is of equal visual weight as the bird.

Sorcha nic Aedha. Device. Per fess azure and sable, a fess wavy argent and in chief a sun Or.

Sorcha has permission to conflict with the device of Americ of Seashire, *Per fess sable and azure, a fess wavy argent, in chief a mullet of eight points Or.*

Stephanus de Londres. Device. Per fess azure and gules, three estoiles argent and a dragon Or.

Þorbj{ó,}rn Ragnvaldsson. Name.

The submitter noted that he preferred the spelling *Torbjorn* if it could be documented. While we did not find this spelling, the similar form *Torbiorn* appears in the *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* many times between 1354 and 1562. If the submitter is interested in a wholly Norwegian form of the name, we recommend *Torbiorn Ragnvaldzson*. The byname *Ragnvaldzson* is dated to 1409 in Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fran Medeltiden*, s.n. R{o,}gnvaldr.

Ysmay de Lynn. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C English. According to Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. Ismay, *Ysmay* and its variants is a rare name found in the 13th C. We have not been able to find any evidence the name continued in use into the 14th C, so we cannot confirm that this name is authentic for her desired time period. It is, however, a lovely 13th C English name.

GLEANN ABHANN

Ælfwynna de Silva. Device. Per bend sinister argent and Or, a dolphin naiant to dexter base vert and a sun gules.

Ebrahim al-Jabal{i-}. Name change from holding name Ebrahim of Ardanroe.

Gaius Aurelius Magnus. Name.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Badge (see PENDS for order name). (Fieldless) On a stringless hunting horn reversed within and conjoined to an annulet argent, a goutte de sang.

This item was to be associated with *Award of the Warre Horne*. As that order name has been pended, we cannot make this association at this time.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of the Combattant Rams. Sable, in fess two ram's heads fesswise respectant erased, conjoined at the forehead and horns, argent armed Or.

This is clear of the badge of Ramshaven, *Gules, in chief two ram's heads coupé respectant argent*. There is a CD for the change of tincture and a CD for the position of the heads. Ramshaven's heads are not forced to be in chief.

The order name was registered to Gleann Abhann in September 1998.

MERIDIES

Eden Fuller of Redenhall. Name and device. Argent, a phoenix vert rising from flames proper within a bordure sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C English. This is a fine 15th C English name.

Elwin Dearborn. Device. Argent chausé azure, three piles in point sable, the centermost charged in chief with a decrescent argent.

This device is clear of the device of Eleanora Valentina Beota, *Azure, on a pile ployé argent, a hummingbird hovering vert*. While it is true that chausé fields usually must be compared to other armory with triangular field divisions as though they had a pile, precedent from the June 2004 Cover Letter, under the heading "From Wreath: Alternate Blazons and Conflict" says:

... That would be four layers, which is unregistrable. Since the unregistrable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

Therefore, since the blazon *Azure, on a pile argent three piles in point sable, the centermost charged in chief with a decrescent argent* is invalid for the submitted armory, the armory need not be compared under that blazon.

Jacques Whitehart. Name.

Payn de Puteham. Name and device. Per pale Or and argent, a stork within an orle of crosses coupé all counterchanged azure and sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C English, but this authenticity request was not summarized on the LoI. Had this name not already been authentic for the 13th C, we would have been forced to pend this name to allow the commenters a chance to address the authenticity request.

Peregrine Brambles. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Argent, a thistle proper sustained by a wolf rampant sable.

Peregrine grants permission to conflict with his badge to any armory having a countable difference (CD) from it.

Svala Thorfinnsdottir. Name.

Thomas Paumer. Name and device. Azure, a pale sable fimbriated argent between in chief two crosses of Jerusalem Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the crosses slightly higher on the field, so that they are unquestionably in chief.

Valentine Daundelyon. Name.

Nice 15th C English name!

MIDDLE

Middle, Kingdom of the. Designation of badge as standard augmentation. Argent, a pale gules surmounted by a dragon passant vert.

The kingdom of the Middle wishes to have it formally noted in the Ordinary and Armorial that this badge, registered in December 1982, is designated for use as a standard augmentation by the kingdom.

NORTHSHIELD

Anthoinette Genheimer. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Anthoinette Gunheimer*, a timely correction was issued changing the name to *Anthoinette Genheimer*.

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

Godric Alburne. Name.

Windhaven, Barony of. Badge. Azure, a bat's sinister wing Or within a bordure argent.

This device is clear of the device of Heinrich Wilhelm, *Azure, a wing within a bordure argent*. There is a CD for the tincture of the wing and a CD for the difference between a dexter and a sinister wing, by precedent:

[*Bendy azure and argent, a sinister wing terminating in a hand sable sustaining an axe bendwise gules*] This is clear of Roger Fitzlyon's badge, *Argent, a dexter wing conjoined at the base with a sinister gauntlet sable maintaining a sword gules*, with a CD for the field and another for adding the sustained axe. There is a third CD for changing the dexter wing to a sinister wing. [Herman Mandel, August 2005, A-Calontir]

There is, however, not a CD for the difference between a bat's wing and a bird's wing:

[*Or, a vol sable and a bordure gules*] This device conflicts with William Guiscard, *Or, a pair of bat's wings, conjoined and displayed, sable within a bordure countercompony vert and argent*. Research into period usage finds bird's wings, but not bat's wings, as a stand-alone charge. Bat's wings are found only attached to bats or to various monsters such as dragons. Moreover, *A European Armorial*, by Rosemary Pinches and Anthony Wood (a drawing of a 15th C work), shows examples of dragon crests with both bird's wings and bat's wings, suggesting that the choice between the two may have been a matter of artistic license. Under the circumstances, we cannot see granting a CD between bird's wings and bat's wings, even as a stand-alone charge. [William of Tir Ysgithr, May 2005, R-Atenveldt]

OUTLANDS

Adam Mathyson. Device. Gules, a bend sinister sable fimbriated, in chief a bear's paw print argent.

The use of a paw print is a step from period practice.

Al Ulaghan Chinua. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Alverik Czypser. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a fox courant counterchanged gules and argent.

Submitted as *Alverkes Czypser*, *Alverkes* was documented to 1415 from the Edda Gentry translation of Bahlow, *A Dictionary of German Names*, s.n. Elvers.

However, the documentation shows *Alverkes* as a byname, not a given name. This issue can be seen more plainly in the German (untranslated) edition. The Gentry translation shows the name as "H. *Alverkes*" and it may not be clear to the casual reader that the H. is an abbreviation for a first name and is not a code to indicate a source or some similar type of notation. The German (untranslated) edition shows the full name as "Henneke *Alverkes*", clearly showing *Alverkes* as a byname not a given name. In this case, *Alverkes* seems to be an oblique form, not a nominative form which would be used in a given name position. Therefore, the submitted name contains two bynames and no given name.

The same entry in the German edition dates *Alverik Raleves* to 1406, showing *Alverik* clearly as a given name form. We have substituted this form in order to register the name.

Celestina Santi. Name.

James Maccorquodill. Device. Or, three crosses crosslet one and two and on a chief gules a rose argent.

Magge Magnus. Device. Purple, on a bend between two hummingbirds hovering argent three butterflies bendwise sinister purple.

The use of hummingbirds is a step from period practice.

Thorir kyrsbani. Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable all semy of Latin crosses bottony counterchanged, on a bend sinister gules three roses argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer and larger crosses and to draw the roses to better fill the available space.

Umamah bint Zayd al-Andalusiyah. Device. Argent, a Hungerford knot sable, entwined around and maintaining in fess a pair of arms embowed gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Sven Örfhendur, (*Fieldless*) *A Hungerford knot sable*.

Violetta Villani. Name.

Wolfgang Bienemann vom Swartzwald. Name and device. Per chevron sable and Or, two bees and a fir tree counterchanged.

Listed on the LoI as *Wolfgang Bienemann vom Schwartzwald*, the name was originally submitted as *Wolfgang der Imker vom Schwarzwald*, and changed in kingdom because no documentation was found for *der Imker* and so that the spelling of the second byname matched the submitted documentation. The submitter allowed major and minor changes, requested authenticity for 16th C Schwaben, and cared most about the meaning 'Wolfgang the beekeeper of the Black Forest'.

Like the Outlands College of Heraldry, we were unable to find any support for *Imker* as a period word meaning 'beekeeper'; however, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor notes a similar byname *Imeler* (meaning 'bee breeder' or 'beekeeper') dated to 1357 in Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*, s.n. Im(m)ler. Since we have not found any 16th C examples of this byname, the choice of *Bienemann* 'beekeeper' listed on the LoI and dated to 1563, is a better match for the submitter's authenticity request.

On the July 2009 LoAR, Laurel remarked:

Listed on the LoI as *Friderich_Schwartzwald_*, the name was originally submitted as *Friderich von dem Schwarzwald*, and changed in kingdom to meet the submitter's request for an authentic 16th C German name. However, no date for *Schwartzwald* used as a byname was provided on the LoI, so it's not clear whether this form is in fact authentic for the 16th C. Blanck & Wilhelm, *Die Mecklenburgischen Ärzte von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart*, p. 6 dates one *Sebastian Swartzwald* to 1529/30. It is unlikely that this form has been modernized, since *Swartz-* is not the standard modern spelling of the word. We have changed the name to *Friderich Swartzwald* to meet his request for authenticity. [Friderich Swartzwald, East-A]

The use of an occupational byname followed by an adjectival locative byname, such as *Swartzwald*, is not a common pattern; more common is an occupational followed by a true locative, i.e., *Wolfgang Bienemann vom Swartzwald*. We have changed the name to the 16th C form *vom Swartzwald* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. We note that *Wolfgang Imeler vom Swartzwald* is also registerable though we cannot confirm it is authentic for his requested time and language. If the submitter prefers this form, he is welcome to request it as a submission under Administrative Handbook IV.F Request for Reconsideration.

Blazoned on the letter of intent as *volant*, the posture of the bees is actually *volant-en-arriere*. This is the default posture for winged insects.

TRIMARIS

Konrad Reinhard. Device. Or, a rermouse sable within a bordure embattled vert.

This device was originally pended on the July 2009 LoAR.

This device has a single CD versus the standard symbol for Batman, *Or, a rermouse sable*. While we protect registered trademarks, trademarks are only protected from identical use in the same industry. This submission, which is both different from the Batman insignia and not being used in the context of a superhero comic book, is therefore registerable.

The other question was the issue of presumption. To many members of the College of Arms, this armory implies that the submitter is the armiger of the first cadet line of Batman. We are declining to protect the armory of Batman and, therefore, this device is registerable.

WEST

Gabrielle de l'Ambrosia. Reblazon of device. Vert, a Bengal tiger's head erased close reversed argent marked sable, in sinister canton a lozenge concave argent.

Blazoned when registered, in July of 1980, as *Vert, a tiger's head erased close reversed proper, in sinister canton a lozenge concave argent*. [*Pantera tigris altaica*], the *Pantera tigris altaica* is a darker variant of the usual orange tiger. Gabrielle's tiger is white with black markings.

Hallbi{0,}rn Erlendar son. Device. Per chevron vert crusilly Or and Or.

Nice device!

Loy Schiemann der Kleine. Device. Per pale argent and sable, two crosses formy fitchy counterchanged.

Nice device!

Magdalena Georg'eva Oshitkovna Ochakovicha. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Magdalena Georg'eva Oshitkova Ochakovicha*, this name was submitted as *Magdalena Georg'eva Oshitkanova Oshakavichka*, no documentation was presented and none was found for the form *Oshitkanova* which the LoI cited as an undocumented patronymic from the masculine given name *Oshitka*. Documentation was found for *Oshitkina* and *Oshitkovna* as patronymic forms based on *Oshitka*. The patronymic *Oshitkova* listed on the LoI derives from a different given name *Oshitok* and so is unrelated to the originally submitted byname.

We have changed the byname to *Oshitkovna* as this patronymic is the closer documented forms to the originally submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for Russian. While we have examples of complex feminine bynames in late period Russian, we have no examples that follow exactly the pattern of this submitted name. Therefore we are unable to confirm that the name is authentic for late period Russian, though it seems likely.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Thomas Ouswood. Badge. (Fieldless) A lantern vert.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Griffith Davion, (*Fieldless*) *A lantern vert*, registered October 2009, via the East.

AN TIR

Basilius Fuchs. Name.

The byname *Fuchs* (meaning 'Fox') was ruled unregistrable on the April 2007 LoAR, as it violates RfS IV.1, which states "Pornographic or scatological terms will not be registered" because of the similarity in sound of *Fuchs* to a particular modern English word.

It is worth noting that a version of this byname has been ruled to be different enough in sound to clear this issue:

There was some question whether the byname in the form *der Fuchs* falls afoul of RfS IV.1, which states "Pornographic or scatological terms will not be registered." We believe that in this form it does not. The article makes it clear that the word is used as a noun and not as a verb or gerund for a sexual act. [Gawin der Fuchs, 10/2007, A-Gleann Abhann]

The byname *der Fuchs* means 'the Fox'. In addition to this option, Metron Ariston also found *zem Fuchse* 'of the Fox' (referring to a house name) in Bahlow (p. 150 s.n. Fuchs).

Based on this information, *Basilius der Fuchs* or *Basilius zem Fuchse* should be registrable. However, as the submitter allows no major changes, we are unable to add a word to this name in order to register it.

Gustav Man Lorn. Name and device. Argent, a bend vert and overall a catamount's head coupé contourny sable.

Commenters found several ways to look at this name, all of which produced options for the submitter to consider, but none of these variants was registrable without a major change to the submitted name, which he does not allow.

No support was found for a name construction of an inherited surname or the unmarked patronymic byname followed by an unmarked locative byname. However, support was found for an inherited surname followed by a marked locative byname. Following this pattern, this name would be registrable as *Gustav Man de Lorn* or *Gustav Man of Lorn*.

Support was also found for two inherited surnames joined by *alias*, e.g., *John Johnston alias Jonston* 1463, *John Gray, alias Barbour* 1463, *William Oughtre alias Parker* 1475, and *John Borelle alias Steward* 1482, in Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, pp. li-lii. These examples support the form *Gustav Man alias Lorn*.

The element *Man* can also be viewed as a given name. Black (p. 574 s.n. Main) gives one origin of the surname *Main* as being from the Norse given name *Magnus*. In this entry, he includes examples of *Mane* as a surname form of this name, though all the examples of that spelling are categorized under the alternate origin. Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Index of Scots names found in *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*", s.n. Mane, dates *Mane* as a given name to 1534. Black (p. 581 s.n. Manson) gives *Manson* as an assimilated form of *Magnusson* but includes an example of *Mans* as a given name: *Mans Magnusson* to 1602. Based on these examples, it may be plausible that *Man* was in use in the 16th C as a variant of *Mane*, *Mans*. However, viewing the submitted name in this manner results in two given names with a Scots byname, which is a step from period practice [Robert Cory MacPherson, 08/2008, R-Calontir]. There is also a step from period practice for combining Swedish and Scots. Together these two steps from period practice result in the name being unregistrable.

Noir Licorne found an entry for a burial of *Jerom Lorne* in Somerset, England on 01 Jan 1585 (Somerset: Bruton Parish Registers 1554-1680, "Burialls" book, extracted at ancestry.com). This record, combined with the documentation in the LoI for *Man* as an English surname, allows us to view this name as having two English surnames. Because we register names with two surnames in this manner in English, the example found by Noir Licorne would support *Gustav Man Lorne* as a registrable form of this name. However, a change in language is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, we are unable to change *Lorn* to the documented English form *Lorne* in order to register this name.

In addition to these options, the name is also registrable with either byname dropped; as *Gustav Man* or as *Gustav Lorn*. However, since dropping an element is also a major change, we are unable to drop an element to register this name.

It is our hope that this information proves useful to the submitter and that one of these options may appeal to him.

Since *Gustav* does not allow the creation of a holding name, we are forced to return his device.

The device is clear of the device of Cedric Helmeclaver, *Argent, a bend vert, overall a Norman helm sable cleaved by an axe fesswise reversed gules*. The axe is a sustained charge, so this has three CDs: for the change of type, number, and tincture of overall charges.

Macha the Determined. Name.

This name is returned for problems with the byname *the Determined*.

We have long declined to register English bynames formed from adjectival past participles, barring evidence for their usage:

While the LoI documented the word "distract" to very late period, no evidence was presented, nor could any of the commenters find any, to demonstrate that epithetical nicknames were constructed in this way from a fairly abstract past participle. Without such evidence, we are unable to register this. [Deirdre the Distracted, LoAR 04/1994, Ansteorra-R]

Submitted as Elisabeth the Brown-Eyed, English bynames were not formed from adjectival past participles. [Elisabeth Browneye, LoAR 09/1994, East-A]

No new evidence was provided for the use of abstract adjectival past participle bynames in English, so they continue to be unregistrable.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Macha of Mountain Edge*.

Marcus Andronicus. Badge. Sable, on a lozenge throughout per pale Or and gules a griffin's head erased sable.

Conflict is valid under any registerable blazon, not just the submitted blazon. This submission can also be blazoned as *Per pale Or and gules vêtue sable, a griffin's head erased sable*. Under that blazon, it is a conflict with the badge (ensign) of the Kingdom of Artemisia, *Or, a gryphon's head erased sable*, with a single CD for the change of tincture of the field.

Steinbj{o,}rn seiðrmund. Name.

The byname *seiðrmund* has several problems, all of which are reason for return.

First, *seiðrmund* was documented as a constructed byname meaning 'spell hand' or 'magic hand'. No evidence was provided, and none could be found by the College, that 'spell, magic' + <body part> is a plausible construction in Old Norse.

Second, the compound *seiðrmund* is not grammatically correct; in compounds, *seiðr* becomes *seið-*.

Third, even if a byname with this meaning were documentable, it would violate RfS VI.2 Names Claiming Powers, which says that "Names containing elements that allude to powers that the submitter does not possess are considered presumptuous."

His device has been registered under the holding name *Steinbj{o,}rn of Coeur du Val*.

ANSTEORRA

Caitlin nan Cnoc Airgead. Badge. (Fieldless) A triskelion of horse's legs sable.

This badge is returned for visual conflict, under section X.5. of the Rules for Submissions, with a badge of Trimaris, *(Fieldless) A triskele sable*. The fact that this triskele is made of horse's legs and Trimaris' is a smooth stylized version is indistinguishable at any distance.

Helene Dalassene. Badge. (Fieldless) On a castle sable, two roses Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Simon MacLeod, *(Fieldless) A castle sable charged on the dexter tower with a lion's head erased and on the sinister tower with a unicorn's head coupé respectant Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but a castle is not simple enough to void, so it is not suitable for purposes of section X.4.j of the Rules for Submissions. Therefore, there is not a CD for changing only the type of the tertiary charges.

This badge is also returned for conflict with a badge of the Shire of Eisenmarch, *(Fieldless) On a tower sable two mullets in pale Or*. There is a CD for fieldless. There is not a CD for the difference between a castle and a tower. The position of the mullets on Eisenmarch's badge is essentially forced, there not being enough room for the mullets to be in fess. Since a castle/tower is too complex a charge to void or fimbriate, there is not a CD for changing only the type of the tertiary charge group.

Margery Rose. Name.

This name conflicts with *Magge Rose*. *Magge* is a diminutive of *Margery*, and thus these two names conflict 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."

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Margery of Bjornsborg*.

Wolfgang von Sachsenhausen. Device. Per pale gules and sable, two halberds in saltire argent.

This device conflicts with the device of Katrine Keathe, *Sable, two doublebitted axes in saltire argent*. There is a CD for the field but no CD is granted between different styles of axe head.

ARTEMISIA

Grainne Dhonn. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, a fret argent.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

Submitted as having a charged *pile inverted*, the green area is far too wide at the base to be a pile. Instead, it fits the definition of per chevron nearly exactly, especially when one considers that per chevron lines of division would frequently be moved up and down the field to make more room for charges, such as the fret.

This device, therefore, conflicts with the device of Meredudd Brangwyn, *Per saltire gules and pean, a fret argent*, with the device of Anézka z Rozmitála, *Gules, in dexter chief a fret coupé argent*, with the badge of Anézka z Rozmitála, *(Fieldless) A fret coupé argent*, and with the device of Volodar Ivanovi{cv}, *Per fess gules fretty argent and sable*. In each case, there is a single CD for the field. The position of Grainne's fret is forced and we do not grant difference between a fret and fretty, based on the period practice that they are interchangeable.

Karl Braden von Sobernheim. Badge. Per pale vert and argent, two hares salient respectant counterchanged within a bordure argent.

This badge is returned for violating the rule of tincture. Section VIII.2.a says that good contrast exists between an element equally divided of a color and a metal, and any other element, as long as identifiability is maintained. Having an argent bordure on a field which is half argent does not maintain identifiability.

Lutvik der Kramer. Name.

This name change is returned because no forms for it were received by the Laurel office, as is required by the Administrative Handbook, section V.C. Completed Paperwork, 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."

Robbert the peaceful. Device. Purpure, a stalk of three ears of wheat leaved within a bordure Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Dagmaer or Nautaloeck, *Purpure, a garb within a bordure Or*. Dagmaer's garb is drawn as three single stalks of wheat bound with a ribbon and is visually very similar to this charge.

In addition, precedent states:

A single wheat stalk conflicts with a single cattail. And precedent states:

[(Fieldless) A cattail plant with two cattails argent] Conflict with ... *(Fieldless) A tuft of three cattails slipped and leaved argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. However, both these pieces of armory are

effectively cattail plants. The exact number of cattails on a plant may be blazonable but is not worth difference. This also conflicts with ... *Vert, three cattails slipped and leaved conjoined at the base argent*. That armory also appears to be a single cattail plant, resulting in a similar analysis. [Iron Bog, Shire of, 05/02, R-East]

This means that a plant with multiple cattails conflict with a plant with a different number of (multiple) cattails. However, a single wheat stalk is a period charge, as in the arms of Trigueros, in the *Libra da Nobreza*, f. xxxvi and no evidence has been presented that a single stalk of wheat is interchangeable with cattails. Therefore, a single stalk of wheat has a CD from a plant with two or more cattails and Vivien's device is clear of the barony's badge. [Vivien of Shaftesbury, 10/05, A-An Tir]

Applying the same logic to wheat stalks, this device is returned for conflict with a badge of the Shire of Ambergard, *Gules, a stalk of wheat within a bordure Or*. There is no CD for the change of the number of ears of wheat on the stalk, yielding a single CD for the change of tincture of the field.

This device is clear of the badge of the Barony of Saint Swithin's Bog, *Sable, a stalk of three cattails slipped and leaved, a bordure Or*. Wheat stalks and cattails are period charges. We have no evidence that period heralds considered them interchangeable. Therefore, by the previous precedent, there is a CD for the difference between a stalk of three cattails and a stalk of three heads of wheat and there is another CD for the change of tincture of the field.

ATENVELDT

Bjorn Bloodax. Name.

This name is returned for lack of documentation for the spelling *Bjorn*. The given name was cited from Geirr Bassi Haraldsson, *The Old Norse Name*, but the form of the name documented there is *Bj{o,}rn*. As precedent notes, "In old Norse, *o* and *o,}* are not interchangeable" [Bj{o,}rn the Hunter, LoAR 07/2009, Meridies-A]. Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fran Medeltiden*, s.n. Bi{o,}rn shows several examples of *Biorn*, one of which dates to 1334, but no examples of *Bjorn*. We would change the name to either *Bj{o,}rn* or *Biorn*, but the submitter does not allow any changes, so we are forced to return this name.

The byname *Bloodax* is a *Lingua Anglica* form of Old Norse *blóðøx*.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Kenneth Bloodax*.

Kali Amman. Name.

This name is returned for presumption, as it is a name of the goddess *Kali*, known variously in Tamil as *Kali Mata*, *Kali Ma*, and *Kali Amman*.

Sufficient evidence was found to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Kali* may have been used as a human name in India in period. However, when combined with the byname *Amman*, the submitted name becomes presumptuous of the goddess as *Kali Amman* is identical to one of the names used for this goddess. Therefore, this name must be returned.

The combination of articles used to document this name resulted in a temporal disparity issue. We want to make the submitter aware of this factor to help with any resubmission.

The given name was documented from the article "Female Chola Names". Metron Ariston provided the summary:

The article entitled "Female Chola Names" at <http://sites.google.com/site/vairavisca/Home/creations/indian-name-research> contains material from pre-1400 inscriptions at Chola with dates that very clearly go back as early as the ninth century with the bulk of the names I looked at being from the twelfth century and before. The introduction to the article states that most names are Tamil or Tamilized Sanskrit with a very few Sanskrit forms.

The byname was documented from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "Women's Names from (Mostly) 16th Century Inscriptions at Tirupati (India)". Tangwystyl says in this article that "the names appear to be classical Sanskrit". Siren explains, "By this time, Sanskrit is a dead "language of record" like medieval Latin. Thus, I'd describe the names as "Sanskritized Tamil" rather than the other way around. The 16th c. names seem likely to also be Sanskritized Tamil" [...] or possibly Telegu".

Therefore, if a given name is documented from the first article and a byname is documented from the second, the name as a whole could easily have elements that are dated more than 300 years apart, which is a step from period practice. With a single step from period practice, a name is registerable. However, any additional step from period practice (such as one for linguistic mix), is cause for return of the name.

His device was registered under the holding name *Kali of Atenveldt*.

Ragnarr Lefthand. Device. Per saltire gules and sable, an axe head Or.

This item is being returned for unrecognizability of the primary charge. Section VII.7.A says that "Items must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Guesses on the identity of the primary charge varied from axe head to air horn to trumpet to cannon. While it is similar to some axe heads found as artifacts from period, it is not recognizable as any particular type of charge.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge for the Order of the Crescent and Flame. Azure, a flame Or issuant from a crescent within a bordure embattled argent.

This badge is returned for technical conflict with the device of Eldon Ungol of Phoenix, *Azure, in pale a phoenix Or and a triple towered castle within a bordure embattled argent*. There are three types of charge on the field, so the devices are not suitable for purposes of X.2. Therefore, there is a single CD, for the change of type of the primary charge group.

Note that the order name is not returned; this badge was intended to be the associated badge for that order.

Godgife de Mercia. Name.

This conflicts with Lady Godiva, the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. In Old English, her given name is *Godgifu* or *Godgife*. Her device has been registered under the holding name *Godgife of Heatherwyne*.

Michael Mallory. Device. Sable, a rapier inverted Or between two monkeys sejant erect addorsed argent each maintaining a tankard Or.

This is returned for technical conflict with the device of Broinnfinn inghean uí Chatháin, *Sable, a sword inverted Or between in pile two calla lilies slipped and leaved conjoined in base argent*. We do not grant difference between a sword and a rapier. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary, from lilies to monkeys, but the slipping and leaving of the lilies is not considered significant for purposes of conflict. There is, therefore, not a CD for orientation of two monkeys addorsed when compared to two lilies.

Veronica Bloodaxe. Name.

This submission was withdrawn by the submitter.

EALDORMERE

Elswith Longbow. Badge. Azure, three pheons in pall shafts conjoined argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Alessandra di Fiore, *Azure, eight pheons in annulo shafts to center argent*. There is a single CD, for the change from eight to three pheons.

Mary Hannah le Moyné of Butterfield. Device change. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a cote of six sleeves and a bordure Or.

This device would be the defining instance of a cote in Society armory. The submitter did not supply documentation for the cote. While Blue Tyger did supply documentation for a cote similar to the one seen in this submission, the documentation was for a cote having only two sleeves. We have precedent against the alteration of beasts by adding more legs:

[Six-legged weasel] There was a considerable consensus in the College that the hexapodal weasels were not consonant with period style. [Aurelia Dawen, August 1989, R-Middle]

We have decided to extend this rule to period artifacts: unless documented in period armory, we will not register garments made for people with extra limbs.

EAST

None.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

MERIDIES

Faolán Ó Manacháin. Device. Quarterly sable and Or, in bend three lozenges counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Daniello di Martello Carradori, *Per pale vert and azure, three lozenges one and two Or*. There is a CD for the change of field, but this is the only CD. There is not a CD for the change of tincture of half of one lozenge in a group of three. The position of the Or lozenges in Faoláin's device is forced, so there is not a CD for the change of arrangement of the lozenges.

The device is also returned for conflict with the device of Veronica of Silver Desert, *Purple, three lozenges Or*, by the same reasoning.

'Izza Amat al-Rahman. Name.

This name consists of two feminine given names, *'Izza* and *Amat al-Rahman*, a pattern not documented in Arabic. The easiest fix would be to turn the second given name into a matronymic byname, *bint Amat al-Rahman*. However, the addition of *bint* 'daughter' is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

Ricart Berenguer Falcón. Badge. Per pale sable and argent, an annulet counterchanged.

This is returned for conflict with the device of William of York, *Per pale sable and argent, a roundel counterchanged*. Since they were considered different charges in period, there is significant difference (a CD) between a roundel and an annulet, but there is not the substantial difference required for X.2, by precedent: "Note that charges which are voided by definition are generally given one CD from their solid equivalents: mascles are given a CD from lozenges, and annulets are given a CD from roundels." [Cecily of Whitehaven, 06/2002, R-Æthelmearc]

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

Daibhídh of Spinning Winds. Name and device. Vert, a jester's hat argent.

Originally submitted as *David of Spinning Winds*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Daibhídh of Spinning Winds* with the submitter's permission to meet his request for authenticity for 14th to 15th C Ireland.

It is worth noting that records in Ireland during much of our period are recorded in different languages. Some records are written in Gaelic and some in Anglicized Irish. The form of David that is authentic for Ireland in that time period will vary depending on the language of the record. In Gaelic records, *Dauidh* and *Daibhídh* are the typical forms. In Anglicized Irish records, *David* is the form that appears. Therefore, all three of these forms are authentic for the submitter's desired time and location. Which of these three is a better choice for an authentic name depends on the language of the rest of the name since names in period were recorded in a single language - the language used in the document in which the names are recorded.

The byname *of Spinning Winds* was documented from a registered SCA branch name. However, the registered form of the name is actually *Shire of the Spinning Winds*. Branch names may be used in SCA names only in the exact form in which they are registered. We would change the name to *Daibhídh of the Spinning Winds*, but the submitter does not allow major changes, such as the addition of an article. Thus, we are forced to return the name.

This device is returned for conflict against the badge of Sionyn Muirgen ni Dhonnall, *Gyronny sable and vert, a fool's cap argent*. There is a single CD for the changes to the field.

OUTLANDS

Al Ulaghan Chinua. Device. Sable, on a fess argent between a shamshir fesswise reversed and a shamshir fesswise proper, a wolf courant gules.

This device is returned because the wolf's posture is not blazonable. It is not passant, which would have three legs nearly vertical and a single foreleg stretched out in front of it. It is not courant, which would have all four legs stretched out ahead of and behind the body.

The device is clear of the device of Brendan mac Artuir, *Sable, on a fess between two shamshirs fesswise reversed and inverted argent, a third sable*. There is a CD for the change of type and tincture of the tertiary charge and a CD for the change of orientation of half of the secondary charge group. Please inform the submitter that he might wish to use a more substantial scimitar, instead of the depicted shamshir, to make the difference very visible.

Myhell Ruadh. Device. Barry azure and argent, a shark urinant Or, on a chief wavy argent three herrings haurient sinister gules.

This device is returned for violating the so-called "sword and dagger" rule. The most recent precedent on this practice says:

While it is acceptable to use the same charge as both a primary (or secondary) charge and a tertiary charge, using a similar charge is not acceptable for exactly the reasons discussed in the September 1993 Cover Letter. We hereby overturn the February 2003 precedent and restore the September 1993 precedent. Due to the armorial identification problems caused by using similar but not identical charges in two different charge groups, this practice is no longer allowed. [Desiderata Drake, March 2007, R-Æthelmearc]

Since sharks are considered to be a blazonable but not countable difference from herrings, this device suffers from the same issue.

Robert Magnus. Device. Or, an eagle's foot gules and on a base sable a mullet of eight points Or.

This device is returned for blurring the line between a base and a per fess line of division. A per fess line would divide the field in half, a base would cover at most the lower third of the field. On resubmission, it should be drawn as one or the other.

TRIMARIS

None.

WEST

None.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE August 2010 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**GLEANN ABHANN**

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Order name Warre Horne, Award of the.

Listed on the LoI as *Award of the Warre Horne*, the name was originally submitted as *Award of the War Horn*. Neither the change nor the reason for the change was noted on the LoI. We are pending this name in order for Ruby to provide the missing information, in accordance with procedure outlined on the June 2008 Cover Letter, which says in part, "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, and systematic failure to provide this information will result in names being administratively returned."

The LoI originally provided the following information:

This name is constructed in the manner of *event+thing*, an attested pattern of award/order names in "[Project Ordensnamen](http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/)" by Meradudd Cethin © 2002 Timothy Shead

Warre - *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1989. Vol XIX, p.887, heading "**war**". The spelling **<warre>** is dated to 1513 and 1593.

Horne - *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1989. Vol VII p. 387, heading "**horn**". **13a**. "A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape, and originally formed of the horn of some beast, now made of brass or other material." The spelling **<horne>** is dated to 1420 and 1596.

A petition of support dated 9/19/09 signed by King Loric and Queen Diana (reign ended 10/3/09) and Crown Prince William and Crown Princess Onora (now King and Queen) accompanies these submissions.

The order name is intended to be associated with their badge, (*Fieldless*) *On a stringless hunting horn reversed within and conjoined to an annulet argent, a goutte de sang*, registered elsewhere on this letter. Since this name is not being registered, we are unable to make the association at this time.

This was item 4 on the Gleann Abhann letter of October 29, 2009.

MERIDIES

Meridies, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Thunder Pursuivant to Grey Niche, Barony of.

This is pended until the April 2010 Pelican meeting, when the LoI containing the acceptance of the transfer from the barony will be considered.

This was item 6 on the Meridies letter of October 28, 2009.

- *Explicit* -