

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

Æthelmarc, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Comet Pursuivant to Debatable Lands, Barony-Marche of the.

Aileisabaib Hlasa. Name.

This submission did a great job of documenting both elements as Gothic words, but did not document that either was used in personal names. *Aileisabaib* is registerable under the saint's name allowance.

No evidence was presented that descriptive bynames like *hlasa* (meaning 'cheerful') were used by Goths. The most authentic solution would doubtless be no byname at all. However, we require that every name have a given name and a byname. The examples of bynames that we could find seem to be in form like second given names. However, some descriptive bynames were assigned later to Visigothic and Ostrogothic kings. Therefore the use of a simple descriptive byname is registerable. Barring evidence that such bynames were used by Goths, the use of such a byname is a step from period practice.

Alessandra Grazzini. Name and device. Gules, a decrescent argent and in chief three mullets Or.

The Letter of Intent reported that the submitter requested authenticity for fifteenth century Italy; however, examination of the forms revealed no such request. Nonetheless, the name is authentic for 1427 Florence.

Alethea Cowle. Name.

There was some confusion about what forms of the given name were found in period. Both the submitted *Alethea* and the variant spelling *Aletheia* are found around 1600 in England.

The Letter of Intent reported that the submitter requested authenticity for sixteenth century England; however, examination of the forms revealed no such request. Nonetheless, the name is authentic for that time.

Cristiano Martelli. Name.

The Letter of Intent reported that the submitter requested authenticity for fifteenth century Italy. Examination of the forms revealed no such request. Nonetheless, the name is authentic for 1427 Florence.

Debatable Lands, Barony-Marche of the. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Comet Pursuivant from Æthelmarc, Kingdom of.

Egill the Dane. Badge. (Fieldless) An acorn bendwise Or.

Emelyne le Tresor. Release of name and device. Gules, a chevron argent semy of key crosses sable between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Ottilige von Rappoltswiler. Name.

Submitted as *Ottilige von Rappoltswiler*, while both name elements are dated to period, neither spelling was dated. Luckily Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohter was able to date *Ottilige* to the 14th century (Seibicke s.n. Ottilia, Ottilie) and *Ottilie* to 1348 (Talan Gwynek, "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia"). The submitted form is a reasonable interpolation.

Rappoltswiler is the modern German name of a place in Alsace. The closest period spelling that commenters could find is *Rappoltswiler*, in *Rappoltsteinisches urkundenbuch, 759-1500* by Karl Albrecht. No forms with *-weiler* are dated to our period. We have therefore changed the byname to the dated form in order to register the name.

The Letter of Intent reported that the submitter requested authenticity for Germany; however, examination of the forms revealed no such request.

Petr Kotok. Badge. Quarterly gules and sable, a sickle within a bordure Or.

Raven Whitehart. Device. Per chevron ployé argent and vert, two ravens purpure and a stag salient argent.

This device is clear of the device of Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a falcon close argent*. Under the standard for difference set on the July 2005 LoAR ("From Wreath: Counting Differences"), it is not possible to go from one white bird to three charges which include only purple birds in a single cadency step. There is, therefore, a CD for the addition of two charges in the primary charge group and a CD for changing the type of the primary charge group: as a charge by itself on one side of a line of division, the stag is considered half the group.

Ullrych Sturm. Device. Lozengy bendwise azure and argent, three chevronels sable.

Ullrych has permission to conflict with the device of Sitric McConnail, *Checky vert and Or, three chevronels sable*.

AN TIR

Álvar Guerrero. Name and device. Gules, on a chevron between three bulls courant argent a cross flory sable.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Alvar Guerrero*, the name was submitted as *Álvar Guerrero*. While accents are rare before 1600, they do appear intermittently. As the accent is appropriate in modern orthography, it can be registered as a late-period spelling.

Conflict was called against the device of Emelyne le Tresor, *Gules, a chevron argent semy of key crosses sable between three fleurs-de-lys argent*. We have received a release for Emelyne's name and device, which appears elsewhere in this letter. Therefore, this device can be registered.

Andrew Williams. Name (see PENDS for device).

This name does not conflict with the singer Andy Williams. While he has been prominent in the past, only a few commenters mentioned him. Thus, he does not rise to the level of importance to require protection.

Basil Dragonstrike. Reblazon of device. Checky of nine and bendy Or and sable.

The submitter requested a reblazon of this device, formerly blazoned as *Bendy Or and sable, a cross quarter-pierced counterchanged*, on the grounds that the blazon does not accurately reproduce the emblazon. We agree with the submitter, but

are blazoning the device in line with period and SCA practice, rather than with his suggested blazon. We would only blazon each pane of the chequy individually if each was a separate marshalled coat of arms.

Brendan Strongbow. Name and device. Or, on a bend sinister gules between two drawn bows with arrows nocked sable flighted gules, a spear Or.

Brendan was justified in the Letter of Intent as the name of a saint. Commenters were able to find an example of it as a man's given name in sixteenth century England.

Please instruct the submitter to draw larger and more visible tips and fletching on the arrows. Heraldic arrows are deliberately exaggerated so that they are recognizable.

Brendan Strongbow. Badge. Or, a drawn bow with arrow nocked sable flighted gules.

This device is clear of the device of Robyn the Sharpe, *Or, a crossbow palewise inverted sable*. There is a CD for the orientation and at least a CD between a crossbow and a bow with arrow nocked. Precedent says there is one between a crossbow and a bow:

[a bow vs a crossbow] given the enormous difference in shape between the two objects, we are willing to allow substantial difference of charge... (Giovanni dell'Arco, 11/96 p. 1)

Since there is still large visual difference between an arrow and the stock of a crossbow, we are extending this to bows with arrow nocked.

Please instruct the submitter to draw larger and more visible tips and fletching on the arrows. Heraldic arrows are deliberately exaggerated so that they are recognizable.

Dezzriane Draganova doch'. Name.

Appearing on the letter of intent as *Dezzriane Dragan'ova doch'*, a timely correction returned it to the submitted *Dezzriane Dragan'ova doch'*.

The byname *Dragan'ova doch'* is not grammatically correct. The man's name from which this is derived is documented as *Dragan* and *Dragan'*. The patronymic byname derived from the first is *Draganova* and from the second is *Draganeva*. In the latter case, note that the soft sound (') is dropped. The former seems to be the smaller change from the submitted form, so we have made that change.

Dezzriane is the submitter's legal name; the use of the legal name allowance is a step from period practice when the name was not used in period.

Ellias Silver. Device. Pily bendy sinister sable and argent.

Grímólfr Griótgarðsson. Name and device. Sable, a stag's head erased contourny and in base a Thor's hammer argent, a bordure compony vert and argent.

Submitted as *Grímólfr Griótgarðsson*, the given name appears in the sources cited as *Grímólfr*. We have added the accent to the submitted form.

Hjálmtýr Úlfvaldsson. Name and device. Per chevron argent and sable, on a chevron gules between two ravens and a wolf's head cabossed counterchanged three crescents argent.

Some commenters wondered whether the name *Hjálmtýr* consisted of a prefix added to the name of the god *Týr*. However, this reveals confusion over the format of Cleasby and Vigfusson's dictionary (the source of the documentation for the given name). In this dictionary, the themes in compound words are separated by dashes to clarify meanings. As *Hjálmtýr* is in the middle of a list of other given names using the theme *Hjálmt* as a protheme, there is no reason to think it anything other than a given name. The fact that this name could be constructed from documented themes found in other names makes it even less likely that this is anything other than a normal given name.

Kaðlín in stórráða. Name.

Magdalena Arts. Name and device. Or, on a pall nowy azure a mullet of four points Or.

Commenters could not find the vernacular byname *Arts*, but did find the Latin form *Phisicus* in the 13th century. The typical medieval form of the word is *arsatere*. However, Noir Licorne found *Arts* as a late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century surname. Therefore, this can be registered.

The Letter of Intent asked us to clarify if there is a CD between a pall and a pall nowy. We consider a cross and a cross nowy to have a CD between them. We are extending this to other ordinaries throughout. Therefore, there is a CD between a pall and a pall nowy.

Nowing does not appear to have been a period practice for ordinaries other than fesses. Therefore, unless evidence of period practice is provided, nowing an ordinary other than a fess is a step from period practice.

This device is clear of the device of Thomas Wilkinson, *Or, on a pall azure a trefoil knot Or*. There is a CD for nowing the pall and a CD for the change of type only of the tertiary charge.

It is also clear of the device of Beorstan Hunigbin, *Or, on a pall vert a mullet of three greater and three lesser points Or*. There are CDs for changing the tincture of the pall and for nowing the pall.

Malie Rennick. Name.

The submitter expressed interest in an Irish name. While this is a lovely late-period English name, we cannot confirm that these elements were used in Ireland.

Rheinwylydd verch Einion Llanaelhaearn. Badge. Sable, an elephant statant maintaining on its back a tower, on a bordure argent the words 'aut age aut tace' sable.

Please inform the submitter that the word 'tace', on the bordure in base, would likely have been inverted in period, so the words appear to be arranged in a continuous strip.

ANSTEORRA

Audrie de Lyon. Name change from Aude Ella.

Submitted as *Audri de Lyon*, she requested that her name be feminized to *Audrie* if possible. As the 1292 Paris census includes the very similar pair *Andri* and *Andrie*, feminizing the documented *Audri* is reasonable.

She requested that her name be made authentic for 12th century French or Danish. This is a French name, authentic for 1292, but we cannot confirm that it is authentic for the twelfth century.

Her previous name, *Aude Ella*, is released.

Fionnghuala Ruadh inghean Ui Chonchobhair. Name.

Submitted as *Fionnghuala Ruadh inghean Ui Conchobhair*, the byname must be lenited to be grammatically correct. We have made this change.

Róis Bhallach. Name.

Sebastien de Foix. Name and device. Paly Or and gules, on a bend between two lions regardant sable three fleurs-de-lys Or.

Nice 16th century French name!

ATENVELDT

Beverly FitzAlan de Stirkelaunde. Name and device. Vert, a pigeon between flaunches argent.

The submitter presented evidence from genealogical websites for *Beverly* as a feminine given name. Genealogical websites must be used with caution, as the sources for the dates and the spellings are generally unclear. Spellings in particular are often modernized. Therefore, submitters who use genealogical websites must provide evidence that the spellings and dates are correct. Luckily, Edelweiss was able to find evidence for an English boy with the given name *Beverly* in 1584, allowing the registration of this as a masculine name.

Christmas Albanach. Name and device. Purpure, a gore argent ermined gules.

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

Gawayn Langknyfe. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bull-headed man vested of a loincloth between in bend sinister two battle-axes counterchanged.

Killian M'Cahall. Badge. Quarterly argent and vert, four dragonflies counterchanged.

Nice badge!

Ségán Ó Catháin. Device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a sinister wing argent and a bordure argent semy of triquetras inverted sable.

ATLANTIA

Angus Arnott. Name.

Catriona de Wales. Name and device. Vert, on a cross between in bend two masks of comedy and in bend sinister two masks of tragedy argent, in pale two arrows gules.

Submitted as *Caitriona de Wales*, the submitter indicated that she would prefer the form *Catriona* if possible. *Dwelly's parish records* includes a 1621 christening of a girl whose name was recorded as *Catriona Clothier*. While some commenters feel that the transcription is in error, we have to trust published sources by known scholars (like Dwelly) until we have evidence that they are in error. Barring evidence of that error, the citation is enough to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and allow her preferred form.

Henry Weyland. Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

Jane Alexandria FitzPatrick. Device. Per chevron vert and azure, a chevron Or between three sunflowers proper.

This device is clear of the device of Alexios Macedon, *Per pale azure and gules, a chevron between three suns Or*. There is a CD for the change of field and a CD for the difference between suns and sunflowers, by precedent:

The fact that Florio's arms have both a sun and a sunflower is evidence that period heralds did not consider these to be the same charge. Therefore, the submitted device is clear of the device for Isabel d'Avignon, *Azure, a sun Or, on a chief argent three decrescents azure*. There is a CD for the changes to the tertiary charges and another for the difference between a sun and a sunflower. [Cristina Rose da Napoli, March 2008, A-Atenveldt]

Kalisa Aleksandrovna. Device change. Purpure, a lion's head cabossed argent crowned Or and on a bordure argent three cinquefoils sable.

The submitter is a countess and thus entitled to bear a coronet on her arms.

Her previous device, *Purpure, a lion's head cabossed and on a bordure argent three cinquefoils sable*, is retained as a badge.

Katherine Tiernan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent listed this name as *Katherine O Tiernan* and stated: "The name was submitted as Katherine Tiernan with the byname documented from Black (Surnames of Scotland, s.n. Tiernan) where Tiernan appears only as a header form without any dated instances. We modified the byname to the documented Anglicized Irish form to produce a chronologically consistent Anglicized Irish name in accordance with the submitter's request for authenticity for 'Irish or Scots' culture."

However, the forms bear no traces of this change or of the originally submitted name. The Laurel office cannot tell whether this is because kingdom heralds took it upon themselves to create new forms or if the submitter withdrew her submission and

created a new one. We would remind submissions heralds that the Laurel office needs to know the submitter's intent as represented on the forms. In this case, we are giving the kingdom the benefit of the doubt, but repetition of this will lead to return of the items to determine the submitter's intent.

Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada gave examples of feminine Anglicized Irish names in which the marker *O* was dropped:

So, <Katherine Tiernan> would follow the examples above of <Ellen Carthie>, <Ellen Donovan>, <Joanne Donovan> in the name <Joanne Donovan, alias Goggan>, and possibly <Anne Ferrall>. There are several more examples of this format in my Anglicized Irish names article cited in the LoI: <Reix Toole>, dated to 1586, <Rosina or Reix Reyley> dated to 1552, <Sara Neale> dated to 1602, and <Sara Nell> dated to 1602. There may also be others, but I haven't exhaustively searched for them yet.

Therefore, we have changed the name back to what was indicated on the Letter of Intent as the submitted form.

Maaline Renard. Name change from Metylda the Cunning.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century France. The given name spelling is found in the 1292 Paris census; spellings like this seem to have fallen out of use by the 16th century. However, the name is authentic for the 13th century as submitted.

Her previous name, *Metylda the Cunning*, is retained as an alternate name.

Margalide de Clary. Device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a sea-lion counterchanged.

Tancred of Messina. Device. Quarterly per fess rayonny argent and gules, on a chief sable three Maltese crosses argent.

Tancred has permission to conflict with the device of Sebastiano Francisco de Valencia, *Gyronny vert and argent, on a chief sable three Maltese crosses argent*.

Borgautr inn vikverski. Device. Sable, in pale a Thor's hammer inverted and a Thor's hammer conjoined argent within a bordure Or.

This device is clear of the device of Patricio de Cordoba, *Sable, in pale an eagle displayed and a cup argent, a bordure Or*. Patricio's device is not suitable for purposes of X.2, so we must count CDs. There is a CD for the change of type of the primary charge group and a CD for the change of orientation of half the primary charge group.

Vincent d'Orleans. Device. Azure, a goose Or and on a chief argent a fleur-de-lys azure.

Vladimir Ivanovich Aleksandrov. Device change. Per chevron gules and argent, two otters combatant and another rampant to sinister, all maintaining glaives, counterchanged, each otter crowned Or.

The submitter is a count and thus entitled to display a coronet on his arms.

His previous device, *Per chevron gules and argent, two otters combatant and another rampant to sinister, all maintaining glaives, counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Vladimir Ivanovich Aleksandrov. Augmentation change. Per chevron gules and argent, two otters combatant and another rampant to sinister, all maintaining glaives, counterchanged, each otter crowned Or, for augmentation, a unicornate natural seahorse erect contourny maintaining in its tail a lance and pennon Or between the otters in chief.

His previous augmented device *Per chevron gules and argent two otters combatant and another rampant to sinister, all maintaining glaives counterchanged, for augmentation, a unicornate natural seahorse erect contourny maintaining in its tail a lance and pennon Or between the otters in chief*, is released.

CAID

Aharon ben Yaakov. Name.

Nice name!

Alithea de Rouen. Name and device. Per chevron argent and azure, three columbines slipped and leaved one and two and a dove volant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Alethea de Rouen*, the submitter indicated she preferred the spelling *Alithia*. Edelweiss and Noir Licorne were able to find an English girl of that name in 1601, so we have changed the name to her preferred form.

Amaryllis le Pouke. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The given name and byname are approximately 300 years apart. A completely sixteenth-century form would be *Amaryllis Pouke*, but the submitted form is registerable.

Aurora Galena. Name.

Bronwyn ferch Brien Caerdydd Mawr. Release of name and device. Argent, a griffin sejant and on a chief azure, an arrow, barb to sinister, Or.

Caitriona inghean Diarmada. Name and device. Per pale Or and vert, two greyhounds courant counter-courant counterchanged.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Caitilín inghean Diarmada*. While both *Caitilín* and *Caitriona* were borrowed from forms of the English *Katherine*, the two names were not used interchangeably. As they are also significantly different in sound and appearance, they do not conflict.

Einarr grabarðr. Device. Ermine, on a fess vert an ermine statant proper.

An ermine proper is white with a black tail tip.

Eleanor di Michelozzo Gianfigliuzzi. Device. Per bend vert and Or, a quatrefoil saltirewise argent and three quatrefoils saltirewise purple.

Hayashi Otoro. Name.

Submitted as *Hayashi O Tora*, Solveig Thronardottir (the author of the book from which the documentation was taken), indicated that the prefix *O* should be incorporated into the name. We have made that change in order to register that name.

Jakob Hálfðanarson. Device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale gules and sable, two gores argent.

The use of two gores in a single device is a step from period practice.

Katherine of Hornechurch. Name change from holding name Katherine of Wintermist.

Marcellus Padovanus. Device. Argent, a cross formy gules and on a chief embattled sable three fleurs-de-lys Or.

Merewen of Warthwic. Device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a bull passant and a gore vert.

The bull's head is lowered in this depiction, as if it is about to charge, and it is pawing the ground, not in a standard *passant* with the leg lifted to the front. We are willing to register this as artistic license, though the submitter should understand that a heraldic artist is not likely to reproduce this position of the bull.

Michelle filia Osgari. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Michelle filia Osgarus*, the byname is grammatically incorrect. The genitive (possessive) form *Osgari* is required after *filia*. We have made this change.

As documented, this name mixed French and English; commenters were able to find examples of the given name in late period England. There would normally be a step from period practice for mixing the late period *Michelle* with the byname, which is dated to 1066. However, *Michelle* is also the submitter's legal name.

Mirabilla Starre. Device. Vert mullety, a tree eradicated argent and a bordure compony azure and argent.

Nikolaos Phaistios. Name and device. Sable, on a demi-sun issuant from base Or a Russian Orthodox cross sable, in sinister chief on a bezant two arrows inverted in saltire sable.

Oswyn Goodryke. Device. Per pale Or and argent, two fish haurient addorsed gules and azure both vomiting flames gules.

Theonis de Zeeuwe. Name and device. Argent, three strikes sable.

The strike was defined on the LoAR of February 2008. It is a matrix of tin or pewter nodules of equal weight, fastened by thin strips and attached to a handle for carrying and easy use.

Nice device!

Ursula Husenheinz. Name and device. Argent, a pale endorsed sable between two garbs vert banded Or.

Ylaria Thrieland. Name and device. Per pale Or and sable, a badger rampant gules marked argent maintaining a mullet of seven points inverted argent.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Alys Mackyntoich. Badge. (Fieldless) A bear rampant gules charged with an ermine spot argent.

Andreas der Eisfalke. Household name Haus zum Ulmer.

Submitted as *Haus von Ulm*, this household name has two issues: construction and conflict. No support could be found for the construction *Haus von placename*. The August 2007 LoAR said:

Now, assuming Behr is a placename rather than an animal word, the foresaid work has examples for that too (although not for the placename <Behr>, but again, always with the article/preposition:

Ortnamen (Placenames): zum Hohen Asperg 1565 zum Basler 1587 zum Bondorf 1343 zum Freiburger 1374 zum Briedenweiler 1565 zum Opfinger 1404 zum (O:)sterreich 1554 zum R{o:]mer 1403 zum Schwarzwald 1378 zum Unger 1452

(Although, I'll admit, this looks like adjectival forms -- "of the (person from) Rome/Freiberg/Briedenweil" rather than straight up placenames.).

This suggests that the more common form of the household name would be *Haus zum Ulmer*, with *Haus zum Ulm* also possible.

The byname *Haus zum Ulm* can only be registered if the city of *Ulm* is not important enough to protect. All commenters recognized the name, and all except one thought it important enough to protect. Therefore, *Haus zum Ulm* cannot be registered. However, *Haus zum Ulmer* is different enough in sound and appearance that it does not conflict with *Ulm*. We have therefore made that change.

Audrye Beneyt. Name.

Beatrice de Warynton. Name.

Charis Olynthia. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gavin MacKinnon. Device. Per chevron inverted sable and vert, a chevron inverted and in chief an eagle argent.

Ghita da Solari. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The most common form of the family name *Solari* does not include any preposition. However, as a placename, *da* is the expected preposition if there is one. So the name can be registered as it appears on the Letter of Intent.

Juliana Rose Faa. Name and device. Purpure, a swan naiant to sinister argent charged with a rose proper, in chief two mullets of eight points argent.

Lillia de Vaux. Badge. (Fieldless) A crampet azure.

Lillia de Vaux. Alternate name Ermine de Vaux and badge. (Fieldless) A crampet argent ermined vert.

Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

Meriwyn MacDonald. Device. Sable, on a sun Or a phoenix gules, on a chief argent three griffins sable.

Piçanina da Monte. Name and device. Per fess purpure and vert, two peaches stemmed and leaved Or and a duck argent.

William the Friar. Name change from holding name William of Gleann nam Feorag Dhuibhe.

Submitted as *William the Friar*, it was changed at kingdom to *William the Frier*, because they could not date the spelling of the byname to before 1600. Commenters were able to date the spelling *Friar* to 1623, which is within the grey period; we give such citations the benefit of the doubt unless there is a reason to think the spelling could not have been in use before 1600. We have therefore returned the name to the submitted form.

Zhelana Tomeslavitsa. Name.

GLEANN ABHANN

Adalyde de Sardaigne. Name.

This name mixes Catalan and French, which is a step from period practice.

Alianora Fynne. Name and device. Per bend purpure and azure, on a bend argent three dragonflies azure.

Anne Cochrane. Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, on a plate a wolf's head cabossed sable, a bordure argent.

Nice 14th century English name!

Aron inn danski. Name and badge. (Fieldless) A crescent pendant transfixed by a sword inverted gules.

Christiana Breakspear. Device. Argent, a brown horse courant contourny proper, on a chief embattled sable two broken snaffle-bits chevronwise fracted in chief Or.

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

Christopher Ashewell. Device. Purpure, on a pile ermine between two escallops argent a peacock close proper.

Collen ap Ifor. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Vert, a pall inverted argent and overall a boar's head couped close erminois.

Cormac Michelson. Device. Per pale vert and azure, a bear's head cabossed Or between three closed scrolls fesswise argent.

Edric de Gordun. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th c. Norman living in Scotland. This name consists of elements from 12th c. England/Scotland, but is not particularly likely as a Norman name. *Edric* is an Old English name, and Normans rarely adopted Old English names.

This name is clear of the registered *Kendrick Gordon*. The given names are substantially different in sound and appearance.

Francesca da Trani. Badge. Gules, on a tower Or in fess a human head couped affronty and a human head couped and facing dexter azure, in chief a Star of David Or.

The affronty head was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *fracted at the sinister ear*. If we blazon it as such, the ear becomes a tertiary charge and this device would be returned for having two different tertiary charge groups on a single underlying primary charge. We are treating it as artistic license so that we can register this badge.

Gabriela MacGillivray. Name.

The Letter of Intent did not date the spelling *Gabriela*. Luckily commenters were able to find this spelling as a feminine English name in 1566.

Gunder Jóhansson. Name.

Submitted as *Gunther Jóhansson*, the submitter indicated that he preferred the name *Gunder* if possible. Commenters were able to find *Gunder* in Lind (s.n. Gunnar) dated to 1446 and 1479. Therefore we have made that change.

This is clear of conflict with *Gunthar Jonsson*. The bynames conflict:

Conflict with Leifr Jóhansson (reg. Aug 1992 via Atlantia). As noted by Kraken, "Both names mean 'Leifr son of John' and RfS V.I.a.ii.(a) indicates that as such the two bynames conflict." [Leifr Jónsson, 09/01, R-Caid]

However, the given names are just different enough in sound and appearance to clear the conflict.

Gwenllian of Emlyn. Device. Per fess wavy azure and Barry wavy argent and azure, in chief two daffodils blossoms, bells to chief Or.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Ragna Dzintara of Amberhall, *Per fess wavy azure and argent, issuant from the line of division a lion rampant Or and in base three bars wavy azure*. The new device cannot be blazoned as having a co-primary group of ordinaries and non-ordinary charges, by precedent:

In this submission the chevron inverted and the tree can only be interpreted as co-primary charges, as they are of approximately equal visual weight and neither occupies the center of the shield. This combination of ordinary with non-ordinary charge in a single charge group produces an unbalanced design. Without period evidence for such a design, it is not registerable. [Issobell nic Gilbert, April 2005, R-Caid]

Since it is not registerable under that blazon, even though the old device is blazoned that way, we do not need to consider it for conflict under that blazon, by precedent:

This month we registered *...on a pale argent fimbriated vert, a peacock feather proper* despite a possible conflict with *...on a pale vert three fangs palewise Or*. The argument was made that both pieces of armory could be considered as *...a pale vert charged with <stuff>*. However, in order for the new submission to fit this interpretation, it would be blazoned as *...on a pale vert a pale argent charged with a peacock feather proper*. That would be four layers, which is unregisterable. Since the unregisterable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

However, there are other circumstances do exist where there is a conflict with already registered armory due to reblazoning the registered armory. Last month, for example, we returned *...on a compass star argent a Maltese cross azure...* for conflict with *...within a sun throughout argent, eclipsed azure, a goshawk displayed argent*, giving no CD between the two excerpted parts. In this case the already registered armory would today be blazoned as *...on a sun throughout argent, a roundel azure charged with a goshawk displayed argent*, emphasizing that the goshawk can be considered a quaternary charge and thus ignored completely when checking for conflict.

The main difference between these two cases is that in the "no conflict" example it was the new armory to which the problematic reblazon applied, while in the "yes conflict" example it was the old armory that had the unregisterable reblazon. [Cover Letter, June 2004]

Based on that precedent, we must only consider it for conflict under the legal blazon. If we consider both as having a field *Per fess wavy azure and barry wavy argent and azure*, the Or charges become the primary charge group in each case, and the designs are clear under Section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions, since flowers and demi-lions are substantially different charges.

Howard of Cookham. Name.

Joye Wölfinin. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, two trees eradicated and a crane in its vigilance counterchanged.

Matheus atte Forge. Name and device. Sable, on a bend sinister between two stick shuttles inverted argent, an anvil palewise reversed sable.

M{o,}rðr Bessason. Name.

Morgan of Osprey. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Vert goutty d'Or.

Morgan has permission to conflict with a badge for the Barony of Dragonsspine, *Azure, gouty d'Or*.

Nice badge!

Robert Gethin Albret. Badge. (Fieldless) A rose per pale sable and gules barbed vert and seeded Or.

Nice badge!

Symon von Behr. Name change from holding name Sebastian of Grey Niche.

Titus Cornelius Lupinus. Name.

Toirdhealbhadh Wesley. Badge. Per pale vert and sable, a dragon's sinister wing and a bordure indented argent.

Valentina Elisabetta della Luna. Name and device. Or, a fox sejant guardant proper within a bordure azure semy of dragonflies, tails to center Or.

MERIDIIES

Catherine Sexton. Device. Per pall gules, ermine, and sable, in sinister a bee argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Sine ni Dheaghaidh, (*Fieldless*) *A honeybee argent*.

Ellisif Hallbjarnardottir. Name change from Elspeth Forsythe (see RETURNS for device).

Commenters questioned the form of the byname. The submitter is correct: Old Norse names ending in *-bj{o,}orn* change to *-bjarnar* in the genitive (possessive) form. This does not conflict with the registered *Ellisif Bjarnardottir*; the father's names *Hallbj{o,}rn* and *Bj{o,}rn* are substantially different both in their original form and in the genitive form found in the byname. Her previous name, *Elspeth Forsythe*, is retained as an alternate name.

Gwenhwyvar verch Rhufon. Name.

Submitted as *Gwenhwyvar merch Rhufon*, the byname is not temporally consistent. Either a completely earlier *merch Rhufawn* or a completely late-period *verch Rhufon* are registerable. As the latter seemed closer to the submitter's intent, we have made that change.

Henri Bouchard. Name.

Merlyn Elzebeth von Preßela. Device. Argent crusilly sable, on a chief azure three plates.

This device is clear of the device of Zanolbia Adimari, *Argent, a cross bottony sable and on a chief azure three mullets argent*. There is a CD for the change in the number of crosses and a CD per section X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submission, for the substantial change of type of the charges on the chief.

Mor ingen Daire hui Neill. Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, two dragonflies sable and a griffin passant argent.

Submitted as *Mor ingen Daire Ui Neill*, the byname mixes Middle Gaelic and Early Modern Gaelic in a single name element. While *Ui* is used in late period Gaelic names, the corresponding Middle Gaelic form is *hui*. To make the byname consistent, we have changed it to entirely Middle Gaelic forms. The name would also be registerable as the completely Early Modern *Moringhean Daire Ui Neill*.

This device is clear of the device of Dierdre Cambroun de Lochabor, *Per chevron argent and azure, two dragonflies sable and a natural seahorse argent*. There is a CD for the change to the field and a CD, by precedent, for the change of type of the bottom-most charge in a group arranged two-and-one.

The bottommost of three charges arranged two and one, either alone on the field or surrounding a central ordinary such as a fess or chevron, is defined as half of that charge group. However, no more than one difference may be obtained by making changes to that bottommost charge. [Glossary of Terms, s.n. Half]

Riocus de Uuenetia. Name and device. Azure, a pale Or endorsed argent.

MIDDLE

Æiric ørvender. Name and device. Argent, a chevron between two pairs of stag's attires sable and a heart gules.

Submitted as *Æiric Ørvender*, precedent requires that descriptive bynames in Old Norse be written in lower case. We have made this change.

Please instruct the submitter to draw each set of attires symmetrically, as if on a stag which is facing the viewer, not as if it is on a stag which is in profile.

Bogdan Vukovi{c'}. Name.

Cicily Bridges. Name and device. Or, a pale wavy azure and overall a stone bridge of one arch sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century England; this name meets that request.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as being *proper*, the bridge is tinctured in a very dark gray. Precedent says: "Stone charges proper are gray by default... [BoE, 14 Apr 85, p.7] and another precedent says that grey is equivalent to argent in SCA armory: "The dolphins are grey (i.e., argent) which breaks tincture by being placed on the metal field." [AmCoE, 29 May 88, p. 20] We have registered such dark grey as *sable*, in the past. Doing so here allows us to accept this device.

Iscelein Teague. Name and device. Per bend sinister purple and vert, a talbot statant and in chief three roundels argent.

Submitted as *Isillin Teague*, the submitter says that she found the given name in a book she no longer has access to. Unfortunately, without some identification of the book and what it said, we cannot register the submitted form.

Fause Lozeng was able to find two names around 1100: a masculine *Isceelinus* and a feminine *Eselina*. They would justify a vernacular *Iscelein* or *Eselin* from that time; the former seems closer to her submitted spelling.

The byname was also not dated in the Letter of Intent. Luckily Edelweiss was able to provide evidence of *Teague* as a grey period English byname.

This name has a single step from period practice for the temporal incompatibility between an 11th century given name and a byname from around 1600. However, there is not a step from period practice for combining French and English, so this name can be registered.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *beagle*, sufficient documentation was provided to show that beagles were a period breed of dog. Unfortunately, the documentation did not prove that the dog in the emblazon matches the actual look of the period breed.

Meave of Cloonlara. Name.

Submitted as *Maeve of Cloonlara*, *Maeve* is a modern English form of the Gaelic *Meadhbh*. Commenters were able to find a sixteenth century *Meave* in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents." We have made that change in order to register that name.

Cloonlara could not be dated to period in that spelling. However, it was certainly a place known in period by its Gaelic name. Therefore, the modern form can be registered as the *Lingua Anglica* form of a Gaelic locative byname.

Petrona da Manciano. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Petrona di Manciano*, in Tuscany the preposition used in locative bynames is *da*. The preposition *di* is used in central and northern Italy only in patronymic bynames and in titles.

Ysabella L'Erbriere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

None of the articles cited in the Letter of Intent documented the submitted spelling of the given name. Luckily, commenters were able to find it in England and Italy, allowing the registration of the name.

Commenters questioned the use of the capitalized article in *L'Erbriere*. While the citation from the 1292 census is not capitalized, citations from the 15th century Paris censuses have both capitalized and lower-case articles. So this is registerable as submitted.

Zafirah of the White Waters. Name and device. Purple, a rhinoceros sejant erect contourny, on a chief argent three pomegranates gules, leaved vert.

The rhinoceros is a period heraldic charge, found as the crest of William Wade, 1574 (Woodcock & Robinson, *Heraldry in Historic Houses of Britain*, p.163), and as the crest of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, 1617 (Bromley & Child, *Armorial Bearings of the Guilds of London*, pp.1-3). The emblazons on those grants were apparently based on the famous Dürer engraving of the rhinoceros, dated 1515; judging from the grants' blazons of those crests, the rhinoceros was statant by default. As fauna not native to Europe but used in period armory, per RfS VII.4 the use of rhinoceroses is not a step from period practice

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chief more prominently, so there is more room to depict the tertiary charges.

Zippora Ledayle. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and purple, two arrows inverted in saltire and a horseshoe inverted argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the arrows as heraldic arrows, with exaggerated prominent point and fletchings.

NORTHSHIELD

Heorot Denu, Canton of. Branch name and device. Per chevron inverted Or and azure, a stag salient proper and a laurel wreath Or.

While *Heorotdenu* (one word) seems the more likely spelling, Eastern Crown was able provide examples of similar Anglo-Saxon placenames appearing as two words. Therefore, this can be registered.

Please instruct the canton to draw the line of division higher on the shield, so that it divides the field into two equal parts, and to draw both charges much more equal in size. They are co-primary, they should be of roughly equal visual weight.

Katherine de Saint-Denis. Name.

Appearing on the letter of intent as *Katherine_Saint-Denis*, a timely correction gave the name as *Katherine de Saint-Denis*. The hyphens are probably editorial, but we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

Madok Serpent Bane. Name and device. Per chevron inverted rayonny Or and gules, a battle axe and a snake contourny nowed counterchanged.

Submitted as *Madok Serpentsbane*, the byname has construction issues.

Serpentsbane was considered a plausible construction 18 years ago (when the byname was last registered), but our standards have changed considerably since then. While *Serpentsbane* might be a plausible name for a plant (indeed, a plant was named that in the 18th century), no evidence could be found that plants like *hensbane* and *wolfsbane* were used as bynames. Without that evidence, this byname cannot be registered.

Luckily, both *Serpent* and *Bane* can be registered as surnames. *Bane* is dated to 1279 in Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Bain. *Serpent* can be constructed. The word *serpent* is dated in the Middle English Dictionary to the 14th century. Surnames with similar meanings can be found in the fourteenth century in the Middle English Dictionary: *Snake* (s.v. snake), *le Wurm* (s.v. worm), and *Dragon* (s.v. dragoun). These are sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register *Serpent Bane*.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division higher, so that it divides the field into two equal parts and to draw the charges, which are co-primary, of a more equal size.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Gout de Vin Herald.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Holly Herald.

Philip Quartermaine. Device. Vert, a wyvern sejant and in chief a demi-sun, a bordure argent.

Tadeusz Szczepanowic. Name.

Thura Englandsfara. Name.

OUTLANDS

Adam ben Avram. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Alboin van den Brom. Name.

Alboin was documented as a 6th century Frankish given name, which is not registerable with the 14th century German byname. Luckily, commenters were able to find the given name in the 15th century, so that there is only one step from period practice for mixing a French given name with a German byname.

Alexander ben Avram. Name and device. Purpure, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief, in dexter chief a mullet of six points Or.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Alexander Ben Avram*, the forms had *Alexander ben Avram*. The submissions herald confirmed that the capitalization was a typographical error, so we have changed the name back to the submitted (and the documented) form.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a schnecke and a secondary charge, by precedent:

...as we know of no period examples of schneckes with secondary or tertiary charges, we find the use of both in this device to be two steps beyond period practice. We may allow secondary or tertiary charges with a schnecke, but we doubt that the use of either is period practice. [Adriana Nichole la rousse de Beauvoir, November 2000, R-Atenveldt]

Since there is only a single step, this device is registerable.

Arye ben Avram. Name.

Catherine MacLaren. Name change from holding name Catherine of St. Goliath.

Conall Óg mac Dabhídh. Device. Vert, three chevronels braced Or, on a chief indented argent a salmon gules.

Nice device!

Francesco di Napoli. Name.

Submitted as *Francesco Di Napoli*, no evidence was presented nor could any be found for capitalizing the preposition. In the northern and central part of Italy the preposition *di* was used in patronymic bynames and titles. But in southern Italy, both *da* and *di* are used with locative bynames.

Frank von Hunsrück. Device. Azure, three pallets argent, each charged with three broad-arrows gules.

Hannes zum Eichhorn. Name and device. Per fess vert and Or, a wheelbarrow and an acorn counterchanged.

This device is the defining instance of a *wheelbarrow* in society armory. The Letter of Intent did not mention the attached documentation that a wheelbarrow is a period charge. The submitted depiction matches an image from *De Re Metallica*, by Agricola, but many period variants are provided. Commenters provided proof that the depiction of a wheelbarrow in the emblazon is a period depiction. Therefore, this charge is registerable as a period artifact.

The default posture of a wheelbarrow will match this submission: fesswise, wheel to dexter.

Ilaria de Felice. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent constructed *Ilaria* from the documented masculine *Ilario*. We were able to confirm that *Ilaria* was in use in late 15th century Pisa (in unpublished data Pelican is working with). The more typical patronymic byname in Italian would be *di Felice*, but more Latinized forms use *de*.

Jethro Stille. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Per fess azure and Or, two hands in birkat kohanim and a double-headed eagle counterchanged.

The position *birkat kohanim* denotes a pair of hands aversant, tilted slightly towards each other, with each hand having the index and middle fingers touching, separated from the ring and little fingers, which are also touching. The position is used as a Jewish blessing and is similar to the hand position that the character Spock uses in the Star Trek franchise when he says "live long and prosper". Indeed, Nimoy used a one-hand version of this because he remembered the gesture from his childhood.

The submitter's provided documentation was not mentioned on the Letter of Intent. The submitter provided a copy a page from Nathan Ausubel's *Pictorial History of the Jewish People*, which shows the armory of Abraham Menachem Rapoport, a rabbi and doctor, who died in 1596. The armory features hands in this exact position. The same image can be seen at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rapaport_Coat_of_Arms.jpg

There was a question of presumption, since the hand position is that used by the Kohanim to bless Jewish congregations. However, since the motif has entered the common consciousness through Paramount's Star Trek franchise, since two prominent Jewish heralds who live in Israel stated at the beginning of the commentary period that they saw no presumption, and since the remainder of the commentary was mixed but generally in favor of allowing this motif, we rule that this position for a pair of hands is registerable in the SCA. We allow the name Cohen/Kohane to be used in Society names; it would be inconsistent to disallow this symbol in armory.

Johann of the Northern Moors. Device. Argent, in pile three sprigs of heather vert flowered purpure conjoined in base, a mount vert.

This device is clear of conflict with the device of Christian of Orange, *Argent, an orange tree fructed proper issuant from a mount vert*. While there is not substantial difference between the types of primary charges, there is a CD for the change of type of charge and a CD for the change of number of charges.

Laurent de Lourdes. Name.

The Letter of Intent did not provide a date for the spelling *Lourdes*. Luckily commenters were able to date it to period.

Lukas Weber. Name and device. Quarterly sable and purpure, in sinister chief a cross potent argent.

Roana Robertson. Name and device. Vert, a griffin couchant between three roundels argent.

Symon Cranmere. Name and device. Gules, a crane in its vigilance argent beaked and limbed within a bordure embattled Or.

Nice 15th century English name!

TRIMARIS

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

Andrew Jenckes. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice late period English name!

Berenike Spartiatis. Device. Purpure, a pegasus segreant contourny regardant, wings displayed argent within a bordure argent semy-de-lys purpure.

There was some question if this was returnable because the wing partially obscures the head and the one leg. Because the pegasus retains its identifiability, it is registerable.

Ciarán Cael maqqas Baidagni. Name.

Submitted as *Ciarán Cael mac Baidagnas*, the patronymic byname mixes the Oghamic spelling of the father's name and the Old Gaelic *mac*. Moreover, it does not put the father's name in the grammatically required genitive form. The fully Oghamic form is *maqqas Baidagni*, while the fully Old Irish form is *mac B  t  in*. The first seems the smaller change; we have changed it to that form in order to register it. No evidence was presented that the mix of the Oghamic Gaelic byname with the otherwise Old Gaelic name should not be a step from period practice. However, since it would be the only one, we decline to rule whether the combination should be considered a step from period practice.

Collyne Graymore. Name and device. Vair, a wolf's head erased gules.

This device is clear of the badge of Wulfric Gyl  ir, (*Fieldless*) *A wolf's head ululant gules*. There is a CD for the difference between a fielded and a fieldless design and a CD for the difference between a wolf's head ululant and a wolf's head in a standard fesswise arrangement. The position of just a head can be significant, by precedent:

The current submission is not a *wolf's head ululant contourny*, it is definitely *bendwise contourny*, since the position of the neck and the erasing differs.

As such, this badge is not in conflict with the device of F  el  n MacFergus, *Per bend sinister wavy sable and chequy Or and gules, in canton a wolf's head erased contourny argent* or the badge of Dregel Alewulf, *Quarterly sable and gules, a wolf's head erased contourny argent*. In each case, there is a CD for fielded versus fieldless armory and a CD for the change of posture of the head. There is not an additional CD for the placement of the head in F  el  n's device because the device is being compared with fieldless armory.

Since the head position is important, we are overturning the following precedent:

The wolf's head was originally blazoned as ululant, a term used in SCA heraldry for a wolf in some posture with its head pointed to chief and howling. In this emblazon, the muzzle of the head is tilted to dexter chief, which is a reasonable artistic variant for a plain wolf's head. We do not believe that it is

necessary to blazon a charge consisting only of a head in profile as *ululant*. [Caitilín inghean Sheáin, January 2004, A-Outlands]

Ululant is a blazonable, but not significant, difference. A charge consisting of just a head *ululant* is not a CD from a charge consisting of just a head bendwise contourty [sic]. [Nikolai Domingo de Vallejo, August 2009, A-Ealdormere]

Gryfyn de Moyon. Name change from Miguel Antonio Fernandez de Chaves and device change. Azure, a griffin crowned of a pearled coronet and on a chief embattled Or three crescents azure.

His previous name, *Miguel Antonio Fernandez de Chaves*, is released.

The submitter is a court baron and, therefore, entitled to display a coronet on his arms.

His previous device, *Sable, on a fess gules fimbriated between four lozenges ployé, three and one, two lozenges ployé Or*, is released.

WEST

Altani of the West. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, in fess a flame gules between an increscent and a decrescent azure.

Submitted under the name *Altani of Daidu*.

Arthur Glendower. Reblazon of device. Or, between two lions combatant azure an altar sable flammant gules.

Blazoned when registered as *Or, a flame gules above an altar sable between two lions combatant azure*, the lions are the primary charges and the altar is a secondary charge.

Brant Marcksson. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vair, in dexter chief a cross coupé vert.

The submitter requested the name *Brant Marksson*; commenters could not find that spelling of the byname. However, the submitter might want to know that *Brant Markson* is also registerable as a late-period English name.

This device is clear of the badge of Nikolai of Trakai, (*Fieldless*) *A doubled cross vert*. Crosses coupé are in a different category than doubled crosses on the May 2009 Cover Letter. Therefore, there is X.2 difference between these two pieces of armory.

There was some question about the registerability of the vair portion of the field against the argent portion. While the ermine furs may not be abutted against a tincture which matches the background without a separating ordinary, the vair furs may be registered abutting a tincture which matches one of the tinctures used in the vair as long as identifiability is preserved.

Caitríona inghean ui Chionaodha. Badge. Per saltire azure and sable, a fret within and conjoined to a mascle argent.

Eskalya, Barony of. Badge. Per fess sable and Or, a sun between six mullets in annulo counterchanged.

Geoffrey of Canterbury. Name and device. Or, a dragon and a tyger rampant addorsed and on a chief gules three crosses patonce Or.

Grimr korni. Name.

The submitter expressed interest in a name sounding like "grimkorn;" he might want to know that an early Middle English *Grim Corn* (both found in Reaney and Wilson, s.nn. Grim, Corn) would be registerable as well.

Kedivor ap Madoc. Name.

Submitted as *Cydyfor Ap Madog*, the name was changed at kingdom to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for 12th to 13th century Welsh. The form as it appears here is authentic for that time. The submitted form follows modern orthography and would not be found at that time.

Konrad von Luxemburg. Name.

The Letter of Intent did not present evidence that the byname spelling was period. Commenters were able to find the period spelling *Lutzenburg* and *Luxembourg* (both are found in the Braun & Hogenberg map of 1581-88). The submitted form is a reasonable interpolation between these documented forms.

Leonardo Phenix. Name.

Listed on the Letter of Intent as a resubmission, we could find no evidence of a previous submission. Moreover, the forms list it as a new submission. Please make sure summaries are complete and correct.

As documented, this name mixes Italian and English. However, Edelweiss was able to find evidence that the given name was used occasionally in sixteenth century England. Therefore, this name can be seen as entirely English.

Verica of Lighthaven. Name.

As documented, this mixes a given name from before 400 and a hypothetical placename that is not well documented. A place like *Lighthaven* could only be justified as a late period English placename, which would be unregistrable with a Roman-era given name.

Lighthaven can be constructed as a placename, derived either from the surname *Light* plus *Haven* or from the placename element *Light-* found in *Lithclif*, *Lictheseles*, *Liththorne*, *Ligherich*, and *Lyghtwood*, all from the Middle English Dictionary, s.v. light.

Verica can also be documented as a later name; *Vera* is found in Italy in 1427, and the diminutive *Verica* can be constructed from period patterns. The combination of Italian and English is a step from period practice.

Zanobia Fiorentini. Name change from Katherine ní Cheallaigh of Skye.

Submitted as *Zanobia Fiorantini*, no evidence was presented nor could any be found for the spelling *Fiorantini*. Therefore we have changed it to the documented *Fiorentini* in order to register the name.

Her previous name, *Katherine ní Cheallaigh of Skye*, is retained as an alternate name.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

None.

AN TIR

Adiantum, Barony of. Order name Order of Courtesy of Adiantum.

This submission included a letter of permission to conflict with the *Legion of Courtesy* of Caid. Unfortunately, this order name also conflicts with the *Queen's Order of Courtesy* of the East, the *Princess' Award of Courtesy* of Atlantia, the *Queen's Order of Courtesy of Drachenwald* and the *Princess' Order of Courtesy* (both of Drachenwald).

Some commenters argued that the words *Queen's* and *Princess'* should contribute to difference and make these names clear. However, these elements are part of the designator, and designators do not contribute to difference. This is in part because designators were not always used in the same form either in period or in Society usage. To rule otherwise would require that we require kingdoms to never use terms like "the Venerable Order of the X" as well as to never describe an order as "the Crown's/Kingdom's/Queen's/King's Order" (as each of these would be a different order). We decline to make that change to precedent.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ATENVELDT

Wthyr na Lannyust. Name.

The form of the byname is not supported by the evidence presented by the submitter or that found by commenters. Locative bynames are at best rare in Cornish and its neighbor, Welsh. But when they do occur they only use the placename, without other words or grammatical changes. No evidence was presented nor could any be found of locative bynames using *na*.

Commenters were not able to find evidence that the spelling *Lannyust* was used in period, but the Cornish Language Society dates the spelling *Lanuste* to 1396. We would change the name to *Wthyr Lanuste* to register it, but the submitter only allows minor changes. Under current precedent, the removal of *na* is a major change.

ATLANTIA

Cassandra Arabella Giordani. Badge. (Fieldless) A spider within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

This badge was withdrawn by the submitter.

Katherine Tiernan. Device. Purpure, three roses argent within a bordure Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Brian of Calafia, *Per pall argent, gules and sable, a rose sable and two roses argent, all barbed and seeded proper, a bordure Or*. There is a CD for the change to the field, but no CD for the change of tincture of one out of three charges, and no CD for the change of arrangement, since the position of the roses in Brian's device is forced.

CAID

Amaryllis le Pouke. Device. Ermine, a bat-winged sea-lion Or winged and tailed gules.

This device is in conflict with the device of Rothri de Ross, *Quarterly Or and sable, a winged sea-lion gules*. There is a CD for the changes to the field but no CD for the change of tincture of less than half the sea-lion. We grant no difference for a monster having feathered wings when compared to a monster having bat wings.

Jakob Hálfðanarson. Name.

An identical submission for this individual was registered in the May 2010 LoAR. As this submission is a duplicate, it is returned. This return does not affect the May 2010 registration.

Merewen of Warthwic. Name.

An identical submission for this individual was registered in the May 2010 LoAR. As this submission is a duplicate, it is returned. This return does not affect the May 2010 registration.

Michelle filia Osgari. Device. Purpure, a chevron sable fimbriated between three four petaled roses argent barbed and seeded proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Seth of Newcastle, *Purpure, a chevron sable fimbriated between two fleurs-de-lys and a cross potent argent*. There is a single CD for the change of type of the secondary charge group.

DRACHENWALD

Queniva fitz Reginald. Device. Vert, three maple leaves in pall stems to center argent.

This device is still in conflict with the device of Theodora Delamore, (*Fieldless*) *Three ivy leaves conjoined in pall argent*. There's a CD for the difference between fieldless and fielded designs, but no CD for the difference between maple and ivy leaves. Maple leaves do not appear to have been used in period heraldry. As such, we must fall back on a visual determination of whether or not we grant difference. Since there are many and varied depictions of maple leaves, as seen in the original submission of this device, some of which are nearly indistinguishable from ivy leaves, we will not grant difference between them.

This device is, however clear of the device of Aeneas Oakhammer, *Vert, three oak leaves conjoined in pall between three acorns in pall inverted caps to center argent*. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges, from three to six, and CD for the change of type of primary charges, from oak leaf to maple leaf, by precedent:

To quote the LoAR of May 1994 regarding maple leaves versus oak leaves: "The two leaves are not so visually similar as to warrant granting no difference between them". We do not find this ruling so unreasonable as to overrule it. [Tylar of Lochmere, April 2002, A-Atlantia]

This device is also clear of the badge of Avicia le Mey, (*Fieldless*) *A hawthorn leaf per pale vert and argent*. There is a CD for the difference between a fieldless and a fielded design and a CD for the change of number of primary charges.

Turmstadt, Shire of. Device. Per fess indented gules and argent, a laurel wreath and a castle counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of the Shire of the Crimson Citadel, *Per bend sinister argent and vert, a tower gules and laurel wreath argent*. There is a CD for the change of field, but the charges are forced to move by the changes to the field and, therefore, there is no CD for the change of position.

EAST

Charis Olynthia. Device. Gules, an ounce's head cabossed Or charged with the astrological symbol for Leo sable, a bordure argent semy of suns gules.

The astrological symbol on the primary charge is a single pen-width wide, which is narrower than the prominent markings around the beast's eye, and was seen by most commenters as an artistic detail. There is precedent for this:

This device is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The tertiary rapier was initially interpreted by far too many commenters as internal detailing, since it is so thin. [Basilius Fuchs, June 2010, R-An Tir]

Since it is indistinguishable from an artistic detail, we will not grant difference for it. Therefore, this device conflicts with the device of Patricia de Lyon, *Gules, a lion's head cabossed and a bordure argent*. There is a single CD for the addition of the tertiary suns.

Ghita da Solari. Device. Per pale gules and Or, a sun and a chief rayonny counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Hanne vestfirzka, *Per pale gules and Or, a sun within a bordure counterchanged*. There is a single CD for the change from a bordure to a chief rayonny.

Silver Rylle, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) A pale wavy couped argent.

This badge is returned for lack of identifiability. Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." It was the consensus of commenters that this emblazon is not identifiable.

GLEANN ABHANN

Collen ap Ifor. Badge. (Fieldless) A demon statant affront purpure vested argent charged on the vestments with a capital letter "M" gules.

This badge is returned for violating Section VIII.4 of the Rules for Submissions, which states that "Armory may not use obtrusively modern designs." Commenters were nearly unanimous that the demon appears to be wearing a T-shirt with a monogram, and giving a "'thumbs up' sign, which they believe makes it too closely resemble a modern sports mascot.

Daphne of Colchester. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale two wolfhounds courant conjoined argent and Or.

While the submitter is correct that the wolfhound is a period breed, discussed and described in writings since Roman times, the emblazoned beasts do not resemble period wolfhounds. Paulus Potter, famous for his pictures of animals, painted a wolf-hound at the very end of the gray area. His work, "Wolf-Hound", can be seen at http://www.independent.co.uk/multimedia/archive/00016/wolfhound_16203a.jpg. The dogs depicted in this submission do not match the period image of wolf hounds, which is not surprising, as the modern breed was cross-bred with mastiffs in the 19th Century. Section VII.4 of the Rules for Submissions says that "Hybrids or mutations of period forms known to have been developed after 1600 generally may not be used as charges. For example, the English Sheepdog may not be used in Society armory because it was developed after 1600." Since these beasts do not resemble a period breed of dog with which any of the commenters is familiar, we are unable to register them without documentation that the depicted dogs are, in fact, a period breed.

On resubmission, the submitter should note that Section VII.7.b requires that "elements must be reconstructable in a recognizable form from a competent blazon." Given the nearly non-existent conjoining of these canines, the emblazon is not readily reproducible from any blazon we could derive. If the submitter wishes this arrangement of canines, we would ask that they show conjoined quadrupeds in this position in period heraldic art.

Morgan of Osprey. Badge. Sable, a crane's skeleton rising contourny argent enflamed proper.

Only one commenter identified the item in the center as a bird skeleton. Because of this, the badge is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." We do not believe that any bird skeleton, no matter how well drawn, would be sufficiently identifiable by the majority of viewers.

While we do register armory containing fish skeletons, fish skeletons are both a period charge and are identifiable as such by even the most casual viewer. That is not the case here.

Shaul ben Yisrael of Poznan. Badge. (Fieldless) A panther salient guardant argent spotted of various tinctures incensed proper, overall in annulo a fish naiant gules and a fish naiant azure.

This badge is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." It is not possible to easily tell what posture the panther is in, nor is it possible to identify the position of the head without studying the emblazon closely. Precedent says:

Several commenters recommended returning this badge for using an overall charge on a fieldless badge. We routinely allow overall charges on fieldless badges where the area of intersection is small, which is not the case in this submission. However, the November 1992 Cover Letter, where the current standard for acceptability of such overall charges was set, Laurel stated

I've therefore decided not to implement a comprehensive ban on fieldless badges with overall charges. I will be returning cases where the underlying charge is rendered unidentifiable, per Rule VIII.3; this will include the most egregious cases of overall charges (e.g. *A pheon surmounted by a hawk's head*). But this can be done as an interpretation of the current Rules, and needn't involve a new policy. In cases where identifiability is maintained -- where one of the charges is a long, slender object, and the area of intersection small -- overall charges will still be permitted in fieldless badges.

The primary concern is identifiability. The charges in this badge maintain their identifiability, though the area of overlap is larger than we normally allow, and thus the badge is registerable. We note that if the charges had been reversed, that is (*Fieldless*) *Two recorders in saltire azure overall an open book argent*, the badge would not have been registerable as the recorders would have been unidentifiable. [Sondra van Schiedam, September 2006, A-Calontir]

Since the panther is not identifiable, this badge is returned.

MERIDIES

Ellisif Hallbjarnardottir. Device. Quarterly azure and sable, in bend three escallops argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Llywelyn ap Evan, *Per fess azure and vair ancient, three escallops in chief argent*. There is a single CD for the field. The change in position of the escallops is forced by the field and, therefore, not worth a CD.

Nuala ingen Fedhlimidh Ui Muireadhaigh. Name.

As submitted, this name mixes Middle Gaelic *ingen* with an otherwise Early Modern Gaelic byname; the byname must be completely Early Modern Gaelic or completely Middle Gaelic. The byname also requires lenition of the patronymic elements. It would be registerable as *Nuala inghean Fheidhlimidh Ui Mhuireadhaigh*, but the change of language from Middle Gaelic to Early Modern Gaelic is a major change by long precedent. As she does not allow major changes, this name must be returned.

MIDDLE

Eginolf von Basel. Badge. Or, three eagles gules.

Sadly, this lovely device is identical to the armory of Al Altan, *Or, three eagles gules*, registered in October 2009, via Atlantia and must, therefore, be returned.

Linden le Bukere. Badge. (Fieldless) A linden leaf vert and overall an open book argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as "On a leaf, a book", that would require the book to be entirely surrounded by the outline and tincture of the leaf.

This badge is returned because the overall book nearly entirely obscures the leaf. Section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions says that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." The leaf does not remain identifiable in this design.

Petrona da Manciano. Device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, an oak leaf inverted embowed and a holly leaf embowed counterchanged.

This device is returned for using two charges which are artistically different but heraldically identical in the same design, violating our so-called "sword-and-dagger" principle. While there may be a CD between a holly leaf and an oak leaf when properly depicted, it is nearly impossible to tell, in this depiction, that the leaves aren't identical without close inspection.

The device is also returned for having the leaf in base in trian aspect. Heraldry is supposed to use flat, stylized pictures. The leaf in base appears to be folded and curled upon itself, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. The use of trian aspect is limited to those charges which require it for identifiability, or which have been shown to have been depicted in trian aspect in period heraldry.

Thomas der Kreuzfahrer. Badge. (Fieldless) On a bear passant argent, a Latin cross Or fimbriated azure.

This device is returned for violating our rules on voiding and fimbriation. While a Latin cross is both simple enough to be voided and it is placed in the central portion of the design, the rule is intended to be used with primary charges only. Tertiary charges may not be fimbriated, by precedent:

[*Per pale gules and purple, a unicorn passant regardant argent, armed and crined Or between three voided western crowns Or.*] This is being returned for violating VIII.3. Armorial Identifiability. It states *Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design*. This has been taken to mean that we void primary charges only; the crowns in this submission are clearly secondaries. Even if they were the primaries, this would have to be returned as crowns are not simple enough charges to fimbriate or void. Note: since the submitter is a viscountess she may use a crown in her arms, just not this depiction. [Nerissa de Saye, September 1997 R-Lochac]

Since voiding and fimbriation are treated identically, only primary charges may be fimbriated.

This badge is clear of the badge of Tirloch of Tallaght, (*Fieldless*) *A bear passant argent, charged on the shoulder with a tau cross azure*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for changing the type and tincture of the tertiary charge.

Wolfram von Waldersbach. Device. Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron between two Latin crosses clechy and a stag's skull cabossed argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Da'oud al-Dimashqi, *Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron between a decrescent and an increscent and an oak leaf argent*. There is a single CD for the change in type of secondary charges.

Ysabella L'Erbiere. Device. Azure, on a mullet argent a mullet purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Somalia, *Azure, a mullet argent*. There is a single CD for adding the tertiary mullet.

This device also conflicts with the badge of Astra Christiana Benedict, *(Tinctureless) On a mullet a cross crosslet*. As tinctureless badges cannot count difference for tincture, there's a CD for the fieldlessness, but nothing for changing only the type of the tertiary charge.

NORTHSHIELD

Morin Ó Cathasaigh. Name.

Unfortunately, patronymic bynames in Gaelic are literal, which means that a woman cannot use *Ó Cathasaigh*, as *Ó* means "male descendant (of)". A woman's name would be *Morin inghean Uí Chathasaigh*, which literally means "daughter of the male descendant of Cathasach." As the submitter allows no changes, we must return this name.

This would also be registerable in a form that mixed Gaelic and Anglicized forms. The English sometimes wrote women's names using the masculine *O*, so this would also be registerable as *Morin O Cahessy*.

OUTLANDS

Adam ben Avram. Device. Per chevron argent and azure, in base three penguins statant affronty faces to dexter one and two sable bellied argent.

This device is returned for lack of contrast between the primary charges and the field. Sable charges do not have good contrast with the azure field, by section VIII.2.b of the Rules for Submissions, and charges placed on the field must have good contrast.

There is a step from period practice for the use of penguins.

Ilaria de Felice. Device. Azure, on a pile throughout argent, a phoenix sable rising from flames gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Eleanora Valentina Beota, *Azure, on a pile ployé argent, a hummingbird hovering vert*. There is a single CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge, but nothing for the difference between a plain pile throughout and a pile ployé.

Jethro Stille. Badge for Suleiman ibn Da'ud ibn Sahl al-Qalqashandi. Gules, between the blades of a Zulfikar inverted Or a mullet of six points voided.

This device is returned for violating our standards on voiding and fimbriation, which may be used only with "simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." The mullet of six points is not in the center of the field.

Póra Sigurðardóttir. Name and device. Argent, a rermouse volant wings addorsed within a bordure engrailed sable.

Unfortunately this name conflicts with the identical *Pora Sigurðardóttir* registered in March 2010.

This device is returned because the bat is not in a blazonable posture. It is not volant, because the angle of the body would be horizontal. It is not volant bendwise, because then the angle of the body would be much steeper. Lacking the ability to blazon this device, it must be returned.

This device is also returned because the stylization of the bat causes identifiability problems. One commenter described the bat as being 'fimbriated argent'. Commentary was nearly unanimous that the white outline and face renders the creature almost unidentifiable, violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions.

On resubmission, the submitter should be aware that commenters have been unable to find the rermouse in any position other than displayed in period, so unless documentation is included showing the use of rermouse in a non-displayed posture, it will be considered a step from period practice.

William Flanagan. Badge. Purpure, on a bend sinister Or, a four-leaved clover palewise slipped vert.

This badge conflicts with the device of Gwynffd of Ogg, *Purpure, on a bend sinister Or a blackbird perching upon a log sable, holding in its beak an annulet gules*, and the device of Alan Brom O'Brien, *Purpure, on a bend sinister Or, three sea lions palewise sable*. In both cases, there is a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charge group.

TRIMARIS

Andrew Jenckes. Device. Sable, in bend a tower and a human skeleton genuant, a bordure embattled argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Kenneth of the Grove, *Sable, two grozing irons in saltire within a bordure embattled argent*. This device has three types of charges on the field and, therefore, is not eligible for X.2. There is a CD for the change of type of the primary charge group, but a tower and a skeleton cannot be in saltire, so the arrangements are not comparable and there is no CD for the change of arrangement.

Please instruct the submitter that, if he resubmits a device with an embattled border, that the embattlements should be larger and more prominent.

WEST**Altani of Daidu.** Name.

The submitter documented the byname *of Daidu* as the Lingua Anglica form of a hypothetical Mongolian locative byname. *Daidu* is the Mongol version of the Chinese name, *Dadu*, given to the location which would later be known as *Beijing*. The Lingua Anglica rule allows a locative byname to be translated into an English form, but this rule requires that the standard modern English name of the location be used. This would allow the registration of *Altani of Beijing*, but not *Altani of Daidu*. A properly constructed Mongolian name could of course use *Daidu*.

Her armory is registered under the holding name *Altani of the West*.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE January 2011 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**AN TIR**

Andrew Williams. Device. Sable, on a saltire vert fimbriated Or a skull argent sustaining in its mouth a serpent fesswise Or.

This device is pended for conflict checking under the correct blazon. Both the colored emblazon and the blazon on the Letter of Intent had the serpent tinctured argent, but the version on the forms received by the Laurel office have the snake as Or. Since the forms originally blazoned the serpent as Or, the posted emblazon has a coloring error.

This was item 3 on the An Tir letter of May 12, 2010.

WEST

Oliver of Southhampton. Name.

The forms say that the Society Name is *Oliver of Southhampton* but that the submitted name is *Oliver de Montfort*. The kingdom treated the first as the submission, but the documentation suggests that the latter is the submission. This is pended to find out the submitter's intent.

This was item 7 on the West letter of May 30, 2010.

- *Explicit* -