THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

AN TIR

Fortune verch Thomas. Name and device. Vert, a brock passant and in chief three dogwood blossoms argent.

> The submitter requested authenticity for Welsh; this name is authentic for 16th century Welsh.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of New World dogwoods.

Gaius Octavius Lunaris. Device. Per bend sinister wavy purpure and argent, a bend sinister wavy counterchanged between a tyger rampant contourny argent and a rose purpure barbed, slipped and seeded proper, a bordure counterchanged.

Karie Wen ferch Morgan. Name.

Kseniia Nikolaeva doch'. Name and device. Or, a double-headed eagle azure maintaining in its claws a closed scroll and a feather, a bordure gules.

> The submitter requested authenticity for Russian; this is a fine 13th century Russian name.

Martin von München. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century German. The Letter of Intent cited an article which dated the given name to that period. Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor was able to date the submitted spelling of the placename to the 14th century in *Lexikon Bayerischer Ortsnamen*. Therefore, this meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

> The submitter might want to know that at this time, names appear both with the prepositions *von* and *de*; sometimes both prepositions are found (in different contexts) for the same person (according to records in Socin).

Nicolai Raben von Tachov. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a raven migrant and a stag rampant argent.

> The spelling *Tachov* was not dated as a German placename (rather than a Czech one), as would be required to be used in a byname with *von*. However, commenters were able to date the spelling *Tachaw* in German to around 1600. Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor was able to demonstrate evidence of placenames in German recorded with terminal *-aw* and *-ov*. Therefore, *Tachov* can be registered as a German placename.

Nyvein Dyfnawal. Name.

> *Nyvein* is a standardized medieval Welsh form of a saint's name, recorded in 1336 as *Nuvien* and *Nyveyn* (in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "Names of Women of the Brythonic North in the 5-7th Centuries"). As a medieval form of a saint who was venerated in that area, it can be registered under the saint's name allowance.

Summits, Principality of the. Heraldic title Juste Veue Pursuivant.

Summits, Principality of the. Heraldic title Plume d'Or Pursuivant.

Summits, Principality of the. Heraldic title Que Regne le sagés Pursuivant.

> Submitted as *Regne le sagés Pursuivant*, the name is not correctly constructed. The correct form to give the desired meaning "Let the sages reign" (and construct something that is grammatically correct) is *Que Regne le sagés* or *Que sagés regne*. The submitter explicitly approved the addition of *Que* to the existing name in order to register the name.

Summits, Principality of the. Heraldic title Silver Lark Pursuivant.

Summits, Principality of the. Heraldic title Silver Mountain Pursuivant.

Tófa Eiríksdóttir. Name.

Vestia Antonia Aurelia. Name and device. Argent, a sinister fist sable and on a chief gules a crescent Or.

> Submitted as *Vestina Antonia Aurelia*, the name had a structural issue. *Vestina* is documented as a cognomen, which would require it to be after other elements. Luckily, commenters were able to find the praenomen *Vestia*, which is closer to the submitter's desired *Vesta*. We have made this change, with the submitter's approval, in order to register the name.

ANSTEORRA

Anastassia Mikhailovna Donskoi. Device change (see PENDS for name change). Argent, a phoenix and on a base azure a crescent argent.

> Her old device, *Per chevron throughout urdy azure and argent, two berdiches in chevron addorsed argent and a peacock in its pride gules*, is released.

Charles Grothaus. Name.

> The given name was documented as French and the byname constructed as German. Edelweiss was able to find examples of the given name in grey period Dutch, and in the name of a baby in late 16th century Germany (though he is identified as a Hugenot, meaning his family is French, and the language of the record is unclear). He also found the byname in grey period Low German.

> We decline to rule on whether this is sufficient to allow *Charles* in German contexts. At worst, this name has a single step from period practice and can be registered.

Ebergardis von Zell. Badge. Vert, in cross three bees proper each maintaining a crown, and a beehive Or.

> The submitter is a duchess and, therefore, entitled to display a crown on her armory.

Elisava Iliesca. Name and device. Argent, on a fess cotised gules between a dragon passant and a raven statant regardant contourny wings displayed sable three patriarchal crosses argent.

Given the relatively small number of feminine forms in Romanian, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering this name. The masculine *Liescu* and *Ilia{s,}cu* are dated, but no dated feminine forms have *sc* as opposed to forms like *Iliasa*. However, such a form is the modern standard, and the spelling is documented in masculine forms. Therefore, we will allow it as a plausible, if unattested, form.

Please instruct the submitter that the sable charges require internal detailing to be more recognizable. The position of the dragon's tail is an unblazoned artistic detail.

Padraig of Kilkenny. Name and device. Azure, in fess two fish urinant and on a chief invected argent an arrow reversed vert.

The combination of a Gaelic given name and an Anglicized byname is a step from period practice. The byname could alternately be seen as a lingua Anglica form of an undocumented but constructible Gaelic locative byname.

William Spike Harper. Name.

ATENVELDT

Elnor Howard. Badge. (Fieldless) Two hawk's lures in fess azure and gules conjoined by the cords.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as having an *annulet Or* at the joint of the cords, the annulet is so small that it is considered an artistic detail.

Fiona inghean Mheg Uidhir. Badge. (Fieldless) A cow statant gules.

Gelleia de Horslaporte. Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, a butterfly counterchanged.

The submitter expressed a preference for a form of *Juliana* with an initial *G*; the submitted given name is a pet form of *Juliana*. She may wish to know that *Giliana* is also found as a period name (dated to 1194 and later in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames*").

Irone of the Blue Star. Reblazon of device. Sable, a python displayed Or winged argent and in chief a mullet of seven points azure fimbriated Or.

Blazoned when registered as *Sable, a python displayed Or, winged argent, issuant from the head a plume, in chief a mullet of seven points Or, voided azure*, the mullet is azure, not Or.

Jeuls de Caen. Name and device. Argent, three piles inverted in point azure, in dexter chief a leaf vert.

Jeuls is the submitter's legal given name.

ATLANTIA

Geoffrey Athos von Ulm. Household name Compagnia di San Giorgio and badge association. Gules, a cross flory and a chief argent..

This submission is free of conflict. While there is a late period *Ordine di San Giorgio*, commenters agreed that it is not important enough to protect. The Order of the Garter was dedicated to Saint George and is identified as his order in Latin from time to time, but we have no reason to think that name would have been used in Italian. There are multiple organizations that have been named for San Giorgio formally or informally; none are important enough to protect.

This was pended from the December 2010 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

The badge was registered in December 2010, via Atlantia.

CAID

Arianna di Zanchi. Name and device. Argent, in pale a peacock azure perched on a threaded needle fesswise point to sinister sable within a bordure azure.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge for the Order of the Acorn. Azure, an acorn within a bordure embattled argent.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge. Azure, in pale a flame Or issuant from a crescent, a bordure argent.

Caid has permission to conflict with the device of Eldon Ungol of the Pheonix, *Azure, in pale a phoenix Or and a triple towered castle within a bordure embattled argent.*

Caitilín Bhallach. Name.

Caterina di Cellini. Name reconsideration from Caterina di Cellino.

This is a request for reconsideration of a name registered in April of 2005. At that time, we had no evidence of the use of *Cellini* as a given name, but only as a family name derived from the masculine given name *Cellino*. However, more recent research has found *Cellini* as a masculine given name in 1427 Florence (in Juliana de Luna's "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions"). Therefore, *di Cellini* can be seen as a properly formed patronymic byname.

The submitter cites examples of family names like *Medici* and *Rossi*; these would support *Caterina Cellini*, not *Caterina di Cellini*.

Dananir al-Attarah. Household name Copperhill Inn.

In English, inns were sometimes named using their owner's bynames (both in possessive and unmodified form). As Copperhill can be constructed as a placename, which would result in an unmarked locative byname, it can be used as a plausible English inn name.

Davi d'Orléans. Device change. Azure, a sword inverted Or winged at the blade argent and in chief two fleurs-de-lys Or.

His old device, *Azure, a sword inverted winged at the blade argent and in chief two fleurs-de-lis Or*, is retained as a badge.

Diego Antonio de Palma. Name change from Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma and device. Per chevron gules and argent, in base three trefoils one and two sable and a chief ermine.

His previous name, *Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma*, is released.

Ioan Breaksword. Name change from Ioan Ferkar.

His previous name, *Ioan Ferkar*, is retained as an alternate name.

Jakob hildit{o,}nn. Name change from Gaius Marius Cingetorix and device change. Per pale sable and vert, on a pale dancetty argent a bear rampant sable.

His previous name, *Gaius Marius Cingetorix*, is retained as an alternate name.

Please instruct the submitter that the dances on the pale should be lined up and regular.

His old device, *Gules, a scorpion, on a chief Or three flames sable*, is retained as a badge.

Jamie Muir. Device. Or, a thistle purpure and on a chief azure three mullets of six points argent.

Jimena Montoya. Badge. Gules, a demi-maiden in her modesty and on a chief embattled argent three mullets of eight points gules.

Kristofer Olafsson. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of four points azure within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Magnus bj{o,}rnkarl. Name.

Fellows Jensen documents *bj{o,}rnkarl* as a probable byname meaning "bear-hunter," though it may be a worn-down form of a given name. This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register it as a byname.

Morcant ap Angharat. Name and device. Argent, a tyger rampant gules between in fess two trees eradicated sable.

Morgaine FitzStephen. Badge. (Fieldless) A coronet Or enfiled of a sword inverted proper.

The submitter is a court baroness and, therefore, entitled to the display of a coronet in her armory.

Naevehjem, Barony of. Badge. Argent, an ermine spot gules on a chief sable two annulets Or.

Rhys Ravenscroft. Alternate name Richard Studley.

Robert Fordwich. Name change from Robert Bedlam.

While the forms marked both release and retain the old item, the submitter communicated his intent in an e-mail to kingdom. His previous name, *Robert Bedlam*, is released.

Speranza de Rauvenna. Device change. Azure, on a chevron inverted between two griffins passant Or three mullets sable.

Her old device, *Per bend sinister argent and sable, a bend sinister vert between a mullet azure and a griffin passant Or*, is retained as a badge.

Thorbjorn hrafn Ulfsson. Name change from Thórbjörn Assa.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Thorbjorn Hrafna Ulfsson*, the byname is incorrectly constructed. This form is suitable for a prepended byname, in the form *Hrafna-Thorbjorn*. The correct form for the freestanding byname is *hrafn*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

His previous name, *Thórbjörn Assa*, is retained as an alternate name.

Tiberius Claudius Bibulus. Device. Gules, three mullets in chevron and on a point pointed argent an increscent gules.

Tristan the English. Name.

Ulricus de Kynton. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a triple-towered castle argent between in fess two lanterns Or.

DRACHENWALD

Delia of Ely. Name and device. Quarterly purpure and gules, a hedgehog its quills impaling grapes between in cross four mullets of seven points Or.

Delia is the submitter's legal given name.

The Letter of Intent presented evidence that *Delia* was in use in the Netherlands, in Germany in the 16th century, and in grey period Denmark. English period forms include *Dallia* and *Deylie*.

At the moment, the combination of English and Dutch elements is a step from period practice. The Letter of Intent presented some evidence for the combination of English and Dutch names in period, which would allow them to be combined without a step from period practice. We decline to rule on that issue as the item in question can be registered regardless.

EAST

Bryan mac Dhughaill an Boghadair. Badge. (Fieldless) On a trefoil vert three hearts bases to center argent.

Christopher Stanley. Device. Azure, on a chief embattled argent three thistles proper.

Christopher has permission to conflict with the device of Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, *Azure, on a chief embattled argent a dragon couchant azure winged sable*, and with his augmented device, *Azure, on a chief embattled argent a dragon couchant azure winged sable, as an augmentation the dragon maintaining between its forefeet an escutcheon azure charged with four crescents conjoined in saltire, horns outward argent*.

Ciarán Ó Tarpa. Name.

> Submitted as *Ciarán Ó Tarpaigh*, the byname spelling appears to be a modern reanalysis of the period *Ó Tarpa*. Therefore, we have changed the name to the documented period spelling.

Elspeth of Shepton Mallet. Device. Vert, a bend sinister between a squirrel contourny maintaining an acorn and an annulet of eight thimbles Or.

Heather Rose de Gordoun. Name and device. Quarterly azure and sable, four coneys courant addorsed two and two argent.

> *Heather* is the submitter's legal given name. Edelweiss was able to date it as an English feminine given name to 1581, 1612, and 1620. He also found *Hether* as an English feminine name in the 16th century.

Isabella Altoviti. Name change from Isabella la curiosa.

> The submitter requested authenticity for the Italian Renaissance. Both elements are found in 1427 Florence.
>
> Her previous name, *Isabella la curiosa*, is released.

Manuel de Mirguelo. Name and device. Or, a rose sable barbed and seeded proper and on a chief vert an increscent Or.

Marguerite inghean Lachlainn. Device. Vert, on a bend sinister argent three mushrooms palewise azure and in canton a coronet Or.

> Marguerite is a countess and, therefore, entitled to the display of a coronet.

Marlène of Havre des Glaces. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a chevron pean between two suns and a butterfly gules.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw the chevron wider, since it is the primary charge and should be very much the most visible charge on the field. Drawing it larger would also allow the ermine spots to be drawn larger, so they are more easily identifiable. Additionally, the suns should be drawn larger, to better fill their available space.
>
> Submitted under the name *Shadia al-Zahra*.

Rainillt Leia de Bello Marisco. Device change. Sable, a fess engrailed Or between three fleurs-de-lys and a swan naiant contourny argent.

> Her old device, *Vert, two coneys combattant argent*, is retained as a badge.

GLEANN ABHANN

Bleuflattes, College of. Device. Vert, a valknut within a laurel wreath Or, on a ford proper a crescent pendant Or.

> A valknut was most recently defined in 2006:
>
>> For purposes of SCA heraldry, a valknut is three voided triangles interlaced. The triangles in the submitted emblazon are not voided, nor are they really interlaced. The triangles are fracted (broken) in various places and the "voiding" is a thin line, abstract design on a non-identifiable underlying charge. This is also sufficient grounds for return. [Feb 2006 - Rauþúlfr inn Orþstóri]
>
> Please instruct the submitter that the depiction of the valknut should not have such large spaces in the sides of the triangles. "Interlaced" means that they're voided, not that they're disjoint.
>
> The use of a valknut is a step from period practice.

LOCHAC

Burghardt von der Brandenburg. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

> He allows all names that are not identical to his registered name.

Elinor Clifford. Name and device. Gules, a cross flory disjointed between four roses Or.

> Nice late period English name!
>
> Commenters asked about the registerability of crosses flory disjointed. Crosses moline disjointed are period charges. Therefore, the cross flory disjointed is no more than a single step from period practice. Since that is the only step present in this submission, it is registerable.
>
> Crosses 'disjointed' are split along the long axis of the arms. Crosses 'dismembered' have their arms separated from the center of the cross (across the long axis). Crosses disjointed are not considered equivalent to "on a cross, a cross", since the ends of the cross disjointed are open, not closed.

Engelin Teufel. Name.

Francesco di Falco di Pietro Aviati vinattiere. Name.

> While such a structure is unusual in Italian, examples can be found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1386-1528."

Ginevra Lucia di Namoraza. Name.

Honoré Corbaut. Name and device. Per saltire sable and argent, on a chief argent three corbies contourny sable.

> While the accents in the 1292 Paris census appear to be editorial, the name *Honoré* is also found in other sources (like Morlet *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde*) with accents. By the 15th century, accents are frequently, though not systematically, found. Thus, this can be registered as submitted. The spelling may even be plausible as early as the 13th century, but the citation from the 1292 Paris census is not sufficient to demonstrate it (given the editorial addition of accents).

Josseline de la Cour. Device. Purpure, an urchin sejant erect and a chief indented flory at the points argent.

Commenters asked if the chief flory at the points was a period practice. Precedent says:

> [registering a chief indented crusilly long at the upper points] Pelican has found support for the unusual line of division on the chief in a somewhat similar design element in Randle Holme's Book (15th c.): a coat blazonable as Ermine, a chief indented flory at the upper points sable is attributed to Adame Dovynt of Sowthereychyre (Surrey). We find the line of division of the chief here to be a reasonable extension of that period line. [Paul de Gorey, May 1996, A-Drachenwald]

Adding fleurs-de-lys at the lower, as well as upper, points is consistent with period practice.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Taillefer.

Noir Licorne observed that Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Telfer) date *Taillefer* as a given name to period. A given name can be used to create an order name (one named after a founder or inspiration).

Lochac, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Star and Lily.

Rosalind Beaufort. Badge. Azure, three cogwheels and a bordure embattled Or.

Rosalind Beaufort. Blanket permission to conflict with badge.

Rosalind grants permission to conflict for designs which are similar but not identical to (blazonable difference) her badge, *Azure, three cogwheels and a bordure embattled Or*.

Rose Pennyngton. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Sigrith Vigdisardaater. Name.

MIDDLE

Kolfinna in draumspaka. Name.

OUTLANDS

Andrew von Otelingen. Badge. Quarterly argent and azure, a bordure counterchanged.

Andrew von Otelingen. Badge. (Fieldless) A flame argent and azure.

Anzelm Kowalski. Device. Gules, a key palewise, wards to sinister base Or, on a chief argent a greyhound courant contourny sable.

Barberry Bramble. Name.

Submitted as *Barbary Bramble*, the submitter said that she wanted a name as close to *Barberrie Bramble* as possible. While the exact spelling she desires is not documented, Red Flame was able to find a late period *Barberry* as a feminine given name (a variant of *Barbary/Barbara*). We have made that change in order to meet the submitter's request.

Ealusaid inghean Mhaoil Choluim. Name and device. Per fess purpure and Or, a hummingbird volant, wings addorsed, and three roses counterchanged barbed and seeded proper.

Submitted as *Ealusaid inghean Mhaoil Choluin*, a timely comment from kingdom corrected the spelling to *Ealusaid inghean Mhaoil Choluim*.

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

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

The zulfikar sword in this depiction does not match that in the defining instance, having a much larger angle between the two portions of the blade. This is acceptable, as period depictions of zulfikars showed similar variation.

Commenters asked if this device was clear of the device of Katherina Mornweigh, *Gules, a table-trestle Or*. While the table-trestle is a period charge, and the zulfikar is not, there are sufficient visual differences between the two that there is at least significant difference between a zulfikar and a table-trestle. The mullet in base adds a second CD and also clears any visual conflict under Section X.5 of the Rules for Submissions.

Lochlainn O Mahony. Name (see RETURNS for device).

All the documentation that was provided by kingdom used sources that modernize spellings. Luckily, forms of the name in Woulfe from the time of Elizabeth I/James I include *M'Maghone*, *M'Maghowney* and *O Mahowny*. The submitted form can be interpolated from these forms.

Nicolaao Machado. Name.

Nice 16th century Portuguese name!

TRIMARIS

Andrew Jenckes. Device. Sable, in bend a tower and a human skeleton kneeling on one leg, skull resting on one hand, a bordure embattled argent semy of skulls sable.

Catherine Abernathy. Device. Per pale azure and purpure all mullety, a bordure argent.

This is clear of the device of Amelot Marguerite de Poitiers, *Per pale azure and purpure all mullety, issuant from base a phoenix argent*. The phoenix in Amelot's device is the primary charge, these two designs are clear using Section X.1 of the Rules for Submissions.

Ceridwen verch Caradog. Device. Quarterly purpure and gules, on a lozenge between four horseshoes argent a harp sable.

Gareth Dalyngrigge. Device. Gyronny sable and Or, on a bordure eight roundels counterchanged.

> Nice device!

Hanko Kal. Name change from Hanko Kale.

> His previous name, *Hanko Kale*, is released.

John le Irish. Device. Quarterly vert and sable, in pale a four-leaved clover slipped argent and on a heart Or a raven contourny sable.

Katerina Evelyne Lee. Name.

> Appearing on the forms as *Katreina Evanline Lee*, the Letter of Intent gave *Katerina Evaline Lee* as the submitted form with no indication that the name had been changed. Commenters could find no evidence that the first two submitted elements, *Katreina* or *Evanline*, were found in period. *Katrina*, *Katerina* and *Katrein* (a sixteenth century Scots name) are. Indeed, commenters could not find evidence of the spelling *Evaline* from the Letter of Intent either; the closest commenters could find was a grey period *Evelyne*. We have changed the first two elements to the documented forms in order to register the name.

> This was pended from the December 2010 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Leonides Abington. Name.

> Submitted as *Leonidem Abington*, the given name is in the accusative form, the form equivalent to *him/her* in English. We register names in the nominative form (the form equivalent to *he/she* in English), as that is the form in which they are most frequently used. For this name, that is *Leonides* or *Leonidas*. As the first is closer to the submitted spelling, we have changed the given name to that form in order to register it.

Luc de San Michel. Name.

> This name mixes a French given name with a Spanish or Catalan byname; either combination is a step from period practice.

Ragnar inn Tryggvi. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, azure, and Or, two dragons combatant Or and a saltire issuant from the line of division gules.

> This name mixes a Swedish given name and an Old Norse byname, which is a step from period practice. The completely Old Norse spelling of the given name would be *Ragnarr*.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Badge for the Trimarian Guard (see RETURNS for order name). Argent, a triple-headed wingless sea-dragon contourny vert within an orle of triskeles azure.

> *Trimarian Guard* is a generic identifier.

Ulrich Sturmaere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> While this spelling of the byname is not dated, it is found in Talan Gwynek's "Some Early Middle High German Bynames" as a normalized Middle High German form. Such a form is compatible with period forms and can thus be registered.

Yin of Oldenfield. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a coney courant argent and in base a kraken Or.

> Submitted under the name *Han Yin*.

WEST

Bran of Rivenoak. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, a pavilion gules, in chief three grenades sable flamed gules.

> Submitted under the name *Bran MacMurrough*.

Helga skjaldmær. Name.

Johann von der Müre. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, on a flame gules a sword inverted argent, a ford proper.

> The submitter may wish to know that commenters found the originally submitted spelling *von der Mure*. However, as he prepared new forms which allow no changes, we cannot make that change without his explicit permission.

Jonathan Chance. Name.

> Nice 16th century English name!

Lakhan Bornin syn. Name and device. Quarterly Or and sable, in bend two bears combatant gules.

> Submitted as *Loclan Bjornson*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Lochlainn Bjarnarson*.

> The form on the Letter of Intent is a good balance between what he submitted and meeting his request for authenticity (12th Century Rus or Viking). However, the submitter was told about two alternatives: a completely Russian 12th century *Lakhan Bornin syn* or a completely Viking *Lokki* or *Laki Bjarnarson*. The submitter indicated that he preferred the Russian name to the form he submitted; we have therefore made that change.

> If the submitter were interested in a name closer in sound to his submission, he might consider the following. Commenters could not find evidence that the spelling *Loclan* was used in period. The closest form they could find was the Scots *Lochlan*. This did not appear until long after the 12th century. It could be registered with a later Scandinavian form of the byname, such as *Biornson*. The name *Lochlan Biornson* would be a step from period practice, for the mix of Scots and one of several Scandinavian languages.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw the bears larger, so they nearly fill the available space.

Sorcha Fhionn inghean uí Ruairc. Badge. Per pale Or and argent, on a swan naiant, wings elevated and addorsed, sable a needle bendwise sinister Or.

> There was some concern expressed that the submitted armory is too similar to several pieces of armory belonging to the Principality in which Sorcha lives. The device is well clear of all of their armorial registrations. We do not protect similarity of concept. Indeed, using a similar motif in one's own arms as are found in the arms of one's liege-lord is a period practice, according to Gayre in *Heraldic Cadency*. There is no issue of presumption or pretense according to our rules.

Tiberius Addams. Name and device. Per pale rayonny gules and argent, a death's head argent and a cup-hilted rapier sable.

> *Tiberius* was the name of a saint, who was venerated at Montpellier during the Middle Ages. Thus the given name is compatible with an English byname.

Willem Troch van Ryssel. Name and device. Argent goutty de sang, a demi-lion sable maintaining a fleam gules.

> Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Willem Troch de L'isle*, the name was changed from the submitted *Willem Troch d'Lille*. While the kingdom form is correct, the much smaller change to *de Lille* is another 15th century form (from for example Morlet's *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde*).

> We would make this change, but the submitter requested authenticity for 14th-15th c Flanders. As submitted the name mixes Dutch and French forms; an authentic form would not (though a person's name may be recorded in both French and Dutch forms in different documents).

> A fully Flemish form would be *Willem Troch van Ryssel*, while a French form would be *Guillaume de Lille*. As the former is closer to his submission than the latter, we have changed it to that form in order to meet his authenticity request.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

AN TIR

None.

ANSTEORRA

Jon Lutherson. Name and device. *Argent, a cross barby purpure.*

This name conflicts with the registered *John Luther*. The given names are identical. While the bynames are different in sound, we give no difference between patronymic bynames that differ only in whether they are marked or unmarked (that is, whether they include the word 'son' - or some other relationship word - or not).

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Rayne Louvecienne, *Argent, on a cross fleury purpure, a rose argent.* There is insufficient difference between a cross barby and Rayne's depiction of a cross fleury. There is a single CD for the removal of the rose.

On resubmission, the submitter should be aware that the cross barby is the outlawed symbol of the white supremacist movement in Hungary, similar to the use of the swastika/fylfot in Germany, and there was some discussion of banning the cross barby as an offensive charge. We are not ruling on that issue at this time. However, research provided no examples of crosses barby in period heraldry. Any submitter wishing to register this charge after the December 2011 Laurel meeting must provide documentation that it is, in fact, a period charge.

ATENVELDT

None.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Ian the Red. Name and device. *Sable, on a pale gules fimbriated between in chief two triquetra, in base a triquetra Or, overall a natural tiger's face argent marked sable.*

This name conflicts with the registered *John Read*. While the given names are different in appearance, one pronunciation of the given name *Ian* is essentially \YAHN\; this pronunciation is sufficiently similar that the names cannot be ruled to be different in sound. The bynames are also too similar in sound, as the article *the* is ignored for purposes of considering conflict. The name could be registered with a letter of permission to conflict.

This device is returned for having two steps from period practice. The first step is for the use of a natural tiger, which is an animal not native to Europe which was not used in period heraldry. The second step is for the use of fimbriation and an overall charge in the same design, which was ruled a step from period practice on the March 2011 LoAR.

On resubmission, please instruct the submitter to use much less internal detailing on the tiger's head. This charge borders on being considered a sable charge, which has no contrast with the field.

Lot Ramirez. Badge. *Per chevron inverted azure and sable, in chief a mullet of six points elongated to base and in chief a rapier fesswise argent.*

This device is returned for violating Section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon. There is no way to unambiguously say that both charges are in chief, but that the rapier is a secondary charge. Precedent says:

> This device is returned for blurring the distinction between a group of co-primary charges and two separate groups, one primary and the other secondary. The horn and axe are roughly equivalent in visual weight, which would make them co-primary charges. At the same time, the drinking horn is the central charge, placed exactly where a sole primary charge would be, and the axe is placed in chief, exactly where a long, narrow secondary charge would be placed in chief. [Donnchad Eardstapa, March 2011, R-Calontir]

The same situation applies to this submission. Were the mullet truly the primary charge, it would be larger and would cross the line of division.

Marie Bythewode. Device. *Argent, a duck rousant to sinister and a chief embattled azure.*

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Nicholas le Fauconer, *Argent, a falcon rising to sinister within a bordure azure.* There is a CD for the change of type of secondary from a bordure to a chief embattled. Ducks and falcons are in different categories on the November 2003 Cover Letter: ducks are in the *Swan-shaped* and falcons are in the *Regular-shaped* category. However, those categories are for the establishing of *substantial* (i.e. X.2) difference, not *significant* (i.e 'CD') difference. Grounds for significant difference were established on the January 2000 Cover Letter. This cover letter says:

> In the future I expect that I will be more likely to grant difference between different types of birds when (a) they are (a) different in period, (b) in a period posture, (c) drawn correctly, and (d)there is some visual difference (i.e., there is really no visual difference between a popinjay and a hawk). This also means that in the future I will be stricter about

requiring that a bird be drawn with its defining attributes (i.e., a dove should have a tuft). Without the defining attributes, the bird may just be blazoned as "a bird."

While the birds in both pieces of armory are drawn correctly and have some visual difference, a duck is not in a period posture when it is rousant. Therefore, we must fall back on visual differences to determine whether there is a CD. Unfortunately, the majority of commenters and those at the meeting felt that there was not enough difference between the charges as drawn to grant a CD between them.

Matsunaga Haru. Device. *Argent, in bend sinister a dragonfly bendwise and a ginkgo leaf bendwise sinister azure.*

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the ginkgo leaf. This is a violation of Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Items must be identifiable solely from their appearance."

This device is also returned for lack of documentation for European knowledge of ginkgo before 1650. This is a violation of Section VII.4 of the Rules for Submissions, which says "The use of flora and fauna native to the New World, Africa, Asia, and other non-European locales will be registerable if it is reasonable to believe that Europeans knew them in period." No such documentation was provided.

Serenity of the Isles. Name.

Serenity is the submitter's legal given name. *Shire of the Isles* is a registered branch name.

Commenters questioned whether the use of *Serenity* was presumptuous. We disallow the use of legal names not used as given names in period when they are presumptuous: "Titles like Earl and Duke generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitter's legal name."

Serenity is not a title, but it was used in period as well as more recently in forms of address such as *Your Serenity*. Aryanhwy merch Catmael reports:

> Otherwise, the earliest use of the word is as "a title of honour given to reigning princes and other dignitaries. (So Latin Serenitas, applied to the Roman emperor, the Pope, bishops, etc., French Sérénité.)", with citations from the mid 15th C: "Next the souerane signe was sekirly sene, That seruit his serenite euer seruable" (c1450), "Quhilk, gif ?our Serenitie plesandlie accepte" (1596), "Do such good offices with her Serenity as the Catholics may continue that good hope of her" (1613).

While the example of legal names that cannot be registered uses titles, the broader principle says "Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous." As *Serenity* is an allusion to rank (and a name not used in period), it cannot be registered.

Vlad Hideg. Device. *Sable, a winged serpent, wings displayed, within an orle of chain Or.*

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Alfred Winddragon, *Sable, a wyvern erect and a chief dovetailed Or.* There is a single CD for the change of type of secondary charge, from chief dovetailed to chain. Precedent says:

> Blazoned on the LoI as winged serpents, the creatures have horns and a dragon's tail, thus we have reblazoned them as legless wyverns. Winged serpents would have bird wings, not bat wings. While pithons and wyverns were artistic variations in some periods and locations, we have chosen to blazon them as wyverns to reproduce the emblazon more accurately. [Avery of the Wode, September 2006, A-Lochac]

Therefore, since pithons and wyverns were artistic variations in period, no difference is granted between them.

This device is, however, clear of the device of Irone of the Blue Star, *Sable, a python displayed Or winged argent and in chief a mullet of seven points azure fimbriated Or*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the change of tincture of half of the primary charge, a CD for the change of tincture of the secondary charge, and a CD for the change of type of the secondary charge.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Bran ap Rees. Device. *Argent, a human face crined and bearded of oak leaves vert, fructed, and in chief three ravens sable.*

This device is returned because the head is not identifiable. Commenters pointed out, rightly, that the head is not only crined and bearded of leaves, it is entirely composed of leaves. Precedent says:

> [returning a charge blazoned as *a mans head cabossed crined and bearded of leaves*] This is being returned for non-reproducibility. If the submitter had drawn what was blazoned we would consider registering it. However, the blazon does not adequately describe the emblazon. While the head could be described as bearded of leaves, we could come up with no heraldic way to describe the hair - crined of leaves does not describe it. (Shane McNeil de la Forest, Sembember 1996, R-An Tir]

Kingdom noted the following precedent:

> Blazoned on the LoI as a wildman's head, a wildman or savage is a period heraldic charge that looks little like the charge submitted here: a wildman's head would be a normal human head, bearded, wearing a wreath of leaves. Some commenters suggested this was a greenman's head. The term greenman was coined in 1939 for a medieval artistic motif. There are period examples online (such as at http://www.chrispye-woodcarving.com/greenman/gm_index.html) that look nothing like this submission -- or each other. Some don't even look like human faces. As there is no fixed form (and therefore no heraldic form) for this motif, a greenman's head is not registerable per se. However, as emblazoned the head can be blazoned as a human face crined and bearded of foliage and we will so register it. [Santiago Carrillo de Guadalupe, March 2006 A-Outlands]

Santiago's head, however, is a face outlined with leaves as if they were the beard and hair, not a complete face entirely constructed of leaves, in the modern "green-man" style, and thus the 2006 registration does not overturn the precedent. Bran's

is a face entirely composed of leaves, with eyes, nose, and mouth drawn in. Unless period evidence is produced for such a charge in period heraldry, charges composed of leaves will be considered unblazonable and, therefore, unregisterable.

Shadia al-Zahra. Name.

The given name was justified as a feminization of the documented masculine given name *Shadi*, with the assertion that Da'ud ibn Auda's article "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" says that names can be feminized by adding *-a(h)* or *-iyya(h).* What he actually says is that "**many** names" can be feminized in this way. Some names, like *Muhammad* and *'Ali*, have no feminine equivalent. Names formed with *'Abd* are feminized by changing that word to *Amat* (so *'Abd al-Malik* becomes *Amat al-Malik*). Thus, each feminine name constructed from a masculine one must be examined to see if the feminine form is plausible.

In this case, the name *Shadi* as documented is of unclear origin. This is in part because the people who had this name are mostly not Arabic. The submitted examples are all found within a *kunya*, listed as the ancestor of the important person. Those ancestors seem to be a Kurd, a Persian, and a Turkic Mamluk. Therefore, we cannot evaluate whether it is the sort of name that can be feminized, let alone what that feminine form would take. The name *Shadi(yy)a* 'singer' is used in modern Arabic, but commenters could find no evidence it was in use before the 20th century. We could not find evidence that this word meaning 'singer' was used before 1600, and as such cannot be sure that there is any link between the word and the period name. This is especially true as a similar sounding word used in Persian means 'delight.'

Barring evidence that *Shadi(yy)a* is a plausible period construction, it cannot be registered. The byname *Umm Shadi* 'mother of Shadi' is definitely registerable. So a name like *Umm Shadi 'A'isha al-Zahra'* (or with some other given name) would be registerable.

While the Letter of Intent questions whether *al-Zahra'* is registerable, the precedent that the byname was unique was overturned in November of 2006. The byname has been registered several times since then.

We note that kingdom's correction of the name from *Shadiyah al-Zahra'* to *Shadia al-Zahra* was not necessary (though the submitter expressed interest in the spelling *Shadia*). While the forms that kingdom provided are registerable, the submitted form follows a more scholarly transliteration (though it still omits long marks).

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Marlène of Havre des Glaces*.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LOCHAC

None.

MIDDLE

Donnershafen, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) On an open book argent a swan naiant sable.

This device is returned for conflict with a badge of the College of Saint Bartholomew, *Sable, on an open book argent, a bee sable, banded Or.* There is a single CD for fieldlessness. Section X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submissions does not apply, since a book is too complex a charge to fimbriate, so there is not a second CD for the change of only the type of the tertiary. The Or banding of the bee is less than half the charge, insufficient for change of tincture to be considered the second change.

Donnershafen, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop inverted argent a swan naiant sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Jerome l'Ami du Chat, *Sable, on an escallop inverted argent a domestic cat rampant sable*. There is a CD for comparing a fieldless design to any armory. Since an escallop is too complex to fimbriate, X.4.j.ii cannot be applied. There is not a CD for changing only the type of the tertiary charge.

OUTLANDS

Lochlainn O Mahony. Device. Azure, a ferret salient argent in chief a bezant.

This device is returned for a redraw. Nearly all of the commenters and those at the meeting thought that the primary charge was a cat.

TRIMARIS

Gwenllyan verch Morgan. Badge. (Fieldless) A legless wyvern wings displayed Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of the Barony of Dragon's Laire, *Per pale gules and sable, a two-headed dragon displayed Or, grasping in dexter forepaw a laurel wreath vert and in sinister forepaw a moneybag gules.* There is a CD for changing from a fielded to fieldless design, but no difference is granted for the maintained laurel wreath or moneybag.

This badge is also returned for conflict with the device of Jonathan Hawke, *Per saltire gules and sable, a pithon erect, wings displayed, Or*. There is a single CD for comparing a fieldless and a fielded design, but Gwenllyan's wyvern is not significantly different from Jonathan's pithon.

It is not, however, a conflict with the device of Wolfger von Lausfenburg, *Vair en point a cockatrice displayed, wings inverted, head to sinister Or.* There is a CD for comparing a fieldless to a fielded design and a CD for the difference between a wyvern and a cockatrice, by precedent:

... at least a CD between a dragon or wyvern and a cockatrice. Batonvert provided evidence that the cockatrice is a period charge and appears in a displayed posture in period. [Cristoff Gockerhan von Loch, January 2011, A-East]

Han Yin. Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Lan Ying*; while the names are sufficiently different in appearance, the change of only a single consonant in each name is not enough to make them significantly different in sound.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Yin of Oldenfield*.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Trimarian Gaurd.

This submission is clearly a typographical error for *Guard*, though the error appears on the forms as well.

This order name cannot be registered as it is too generic. We have long used "Guard of *groupname*" or "X Guard of *Groupname*" (where X is baronial, queen's, royal, etc.) as a generic identifier for badges. If we register this, we would have to require all such registrations to seek permission to conflict in the future. Trimaris may indeed use *Trimarian Guard* to refer to a group of people; they may even register a badge for the use of such a group (as is done elsewhere on this letter). However, they may not restrict others from similarly having a "guard," which is what registering this item would do.

Ulrich Sturmaere. Device. Gules, three scorpions in pall, tails to center argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Sophie Davenport, *Gules, a scorpion bendwise sinister argent*. There is a single CD for the change of number of primary charges. There is not a CD for the change of orientation because one of Ulrich's scorpions is bendwise sinister.

It is not, however, a conflict with the device of Sigurjón Haraldsson, *Gules, in fess two scorpions argent*. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges and a CD for the change of orientation of the charges, since both of Sigurjón's scorpions are palewise and none of Ulrich's are. There is a CD for inverting a scorpion, by precedent:

[Comparing *Gules, a scorpion inverted Or* with *Gules, a scorpion tergiant (and some maintained charges) Or*] There is a CVD for the orientation of the scorpion. [Victor George Richard, September 1990, R-Caid]

WEST

Bran MacMurrough. Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Bran Mac Murchada*. The given names are identical. While the bynames are different in appearance, they are too similar in sound. The two names are simply the rendering of the same byname in Gaelic and in Anglicized forms. The pronunciation is thus identical.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Bran of Rivenoak*.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE October 2011 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ANSTEORRA

Asiya bint Mikha'il. Name change from Anastassia Mikhailovna Donskoi.

> The submitter requested authenticity for Arabic language and culture. This request was not summarized by kingdom. As the article used to document these elements covers a considerable time and space, this is pended to allow commenters to identify whether these elements could have been in use in a particular time and place within the Arabic-speaking world.
>
> The name is certainly registerable; we are pending it to try to address the submitter's authenticity request.
>
> This was item 1 on the Ansteorra letter of February 28, 2011.

CAID

Caid, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Argent Star.

> This name conflicts with the registered *Order of the Argent Morningstar of Trimaris*. The kingdom name cannot bring these names clear of conflict (though it would be sufficient for them to be registered with a letter of permission to conflict). Therefore, the question at hand is whether *Argent Star* is clear of *Argent Morningstar*. The Rules for Submissions say:
>
>> Two non-personal names with different numbers of descriptive elements conflict if the only difference in the descriptive parts is the addition of one or more modifiers to a single, already modified root element.... The Order of the Black Rampant Lion conflicts with the Black Lion Herald, however, since Rampant is added to an already modified noun.
>
> In this case, *Morningstar* can be understood as an adjective "morning" added to a noun "star." Indeed, Green Staff observes that even the weapon is often referred to as a "morning star" (two words). Therefore, the comparison between the items is exactly parallel to the comparison between *Black Rampant Lion* and *Black Lion* quoted above. Thus, the name cannot be registered without permission to conflict.
>
> Trimaris has expressed willingness to give permission, but the letter they sent had technical issues and must be sent again. This name is pended to allow the kingdom time to obtain an appropriate letter of permission to conflict.
>
> This was item 2 on the Caid letter of January 27, 2011.

- Explicit -