

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**ÆTHELMEARC****Aurora Lucia Marinella.** Name.

While precedent says that *Aurora* is not found in late period, the Letter of Intent demonstrated that an Italian woman named *Aurora Formentini* lived in the grey period. Her family was Italian; like other Italian nobles, she followed Eleanora Gonzaga to Vienna on the occasion of Eleanora's wedding to the Holy Roman Emperor. There, Aurora met and married a Hungarian nobleman. Despite her geographically interesting life, her name and her family are Italian. Thus, this name can be registered in late period Italian contexts.

Boen van der Meere. Name.

Nice 15th century Flemish name!

Cuilen Og Mac Cannech. Name.

Submitted as *Cuilen og MacCannech*, this name does not follow the spelling conventions that we use for Gaelic. All bynames, including descriptive ones, are capitalized, and a space is included between *Mac* and the patronym that follows. *Mac* can be capitalized or not; the modern standard is that family names tend to be capitalized while literal bynames (that name your father) are not. We have made those changes in order to register the name.

This name mixes Middle Gaelic elements with the Early Modern Gaelic *Og*; this mix is a step from period practice. A fully Middle Gaelic name would be *Cuilen Oc Mac Cannech*.

Genevot Nau d'Anjou. Name.**Lorenzo da Murano.** Name.

Mark le Gabler. Name and device. Quarterly sable and argent, two rapiers inverted in saltire counterchanged, overall a bull's head cabossed gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw a grip on the rapiers.

Rodrigo el Rojo. Name and device. Gules, on a pall argent between three castles triple-towered Or, a cross of Santiago gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time and place. This name is authentic for Spanish from about 1200 on. We remind submissions heralds that such requests must be summarized in the Letter of Intent. Normally we would pend an item for further commentary, but in this case, we have enough commentary to meet the submitter's request.

Please advise the submitter to draw more prominent fleurs-de-lys on the ends of the cross.

Sadie the Jewess. Name and device. Or, on a heart sable a mullet of six points argent, a chief lozengy argent and sable.

Sadie was documented as the submitter's legal name, but no evidence of this was received by the Laurel office. Luckily, *Sadie* was also found by commenters as a woman's name in grey period England. The byname can be registered as a constructed byname, interpolated between forms like *Christina Gywes* (Middle English Dictionary s.n. Jeues(se)) and *Thomas le Jeu* (Reaney and Wilson s.n. Jew).

Póra drukkinn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Póra in drukkinn*, this byname is not correctly constructed. Adjectival bynames in Old Norse can take two forms: a strong form and a weak form (these are just grammatical categories, with no particular difference in meaning). The strong form of the adjective, *drukinn*, takes no article. The weak form of the adjective takes the article, but the feminine form is *drukina*, giving the byname *in drukkina*. After communication with the submitter, kingdom believes she prefers *drukinn*. We have changed the byname to that form in order to register the name.

Ylaire le Enguigniur. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Izoulet le Enguigniur*, a timely correction changed the given name to *Ylaire*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

ANSTEORRA

Aedammair inghean Phadraig. Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and gules, a tree eradicated and two acorns counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 13th-14th century. Commenters could find no evidence that the given name was used after the early 9th century. Therefore, we cannot meet this request.

As *Aedammair* is the name of a virgin saint (found for example in the *Martyrology of Gorman*) and *Padraig* is also the name of a saint, there is no step from period practice for temporal incompatibility between the names. However, there is a step from period practice for the combination of the Middle Gaelic spelling of the given name and the Early Modern Gaelic spelling of the byname.

Please advise the submitter to draw the top of the *per chevron inverted* line of division issuing from the sides of the escutcheon further away from the top corners of the field in order to avoid the appearance of a chief triangular.

Aidan of Rosenfeld. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron azure and gules, a pavilion and a base rayonny Or.

Submitted under the name *Aidan MacCrae*.

Andrewe Bawldwyn. Exchange of primary and alternate name Jayme Dominguez del Valle.

His new primary name is *Andrewe Bawldwyn*. His old primary name, *Jayme Dominguez del Valle*, is retained as an alternate name.

Andrewe Bawldwyn. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per pale indented argent and azure.

Andrewe grants permission to conflict for all armory that is a countable step (CD) from his device.

Andrewe Bawldwyn. Release of badge. Vert, two rapiers inverted in saltire argent and in chief a horseshoe inverted, a bordure wavy Or.

Atli Karlsson. Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and sable, a dog couchant and a harp reversed counterchanged.

Charles the Grey of Mooneschadowe. Device. Or, a tierce gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Marian Greenleaf, *Or, a point pointed flory counterflory gules.*

While this device is in conflict with the device of Jibra'il 'A{t.}{t.}{a-}r, *Or, a dexter tierce gules, a chief sable*, Jibra'il has granted blanket permission to conflict for any armory that is one countable step from his device: in this case, removal of the chief provides the necessary CD.

Nice device!

Colleen O'Kelly. Name.

Submitted as *Caolinn O'Kelly*, the submitter was attempting to create a Gaelic form of *Colleen*. Unfortunately, the spelling *Caolinn* is modern and by precedent not registerable (other spellings are registerable). Luckily *Colleen* is found in England in 1606 (in the IGI Parish records). When informed of this fact, the submitter requested that it be changed to this form, rather than a dated Gaelic form. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Cristobal de Soria. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a bow with an arrow nocked, a bordure Or.

Nice 15th century Spanish name!

Dietrich Wyß. Name.

Nice name for German around 1200 and on!

Elena Zekel Miklósne. Name.

Originally submitted as *Elena Miklósne*, the submitter added the element *Zekel* when informed that this Hungarian construction inevitably uses the husband's given name and byname. This request was made after the close of commentary, so the name was pended to allow discussion of the revised submission.

This name mixes a Latinized given name and a vernacular byname; this particular combination is not documented, but we allow similar combinations in other languages without penalty. Therefore this combination does not carry a step from period practice.

This was pended from the April 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Erich Johann Alberichssohn. Name change from Malcolm de Crauford.

Submitted as *Erich Johann von Alberichssohn*, the byname was changed by kingdom to *Erich Johann Alberichensohn* in order to correct the byname. However, their correction has a problem. The removal of *von* was correct; *von* is used in period only with locative bynames. However, commenters could find no evidence to suggest that the genitive (possessive) form of *Alberich* was *Alberichen*. Instead, all forms of names that commenters could find that ended in *-ich* formed the genitive by adding *-s*. Therefore we have made the byname *Alberichssohn* in order to register the name.

His previous name, *Malcolm de Crauford*, is retained as an alternate name.

This was pended from the April 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Erin MacCavishe. Name.

The byname was changed in kingdom from *MacCavish* to *MacTavish* to match the documentation they could find.

Erin was documented as the submitter's legal given name. However, it is also found as a feminine given name in 1584 England and can be registered as such.

The submitter indicated she would prefer the spelling *MacCavish* if it could be documented. A wide array of forms of the byname are found in Scots and Anglicized Irish, including *M'Cawyshe* and *M'Cawys* from Woulfe (s.n. Mac Támhais) and *McCawis* 1480 *M'Awwishe* 1595, *McAves*, 1613, and *VcKaviss* 1533 from Black (s.n. Macavish). While these do not match her desired spelling precisely, *MacCavishe* can be interpolated among them as a not improbable sixteenth century form. We have changed the name to this spelling in order to meet the submitter's preferences.

Gunnhildr Hróaldsdóttir. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th-11th century Norse. All the parts of the name are found in Iceland at that time, so this name meets that request.

Isaac of Mooneschadowe. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Or, three piles in point azure.

Nice device!

Submitted under the name *Isaac Masters*.

Keina Terrickdoutter. Name.

In April 2008, Laurel ruled:

There was some question whether the name Terrick was a period form for this name. The name is documented from Withycombe, The Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names, s.n. Theodoric. Its registerability relies on this statement: "The usual Middle English form was Terry from Old French Thierry, or Terrick." The placement of the comma forces us to interpret this statement as "Terry and Terrick are the usual Middle English forms and are derived from the Old French Thierry." While we have no other documentation for Terrick before 1650, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that Withycombe's statement here is accurate. [Adena Terrickdoutter, Ansteorra-A, April 2008]

Similarly, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the byname as submitted.

Eastern Crown was able to date the spelling *Terric* to 1245 (as *Terric' le Tyey*s), 1305 (*Terric le Vyleyn*), and 1328-30 (*Terric de Rubrok*).

Kolfinna in kyrra Óttarsdóttir. Name and device. Argent, an otter statant maintaining in its mouth a fish azure.

Kormákr væringi Mikjálsson. Name and device. Or, a Thor's hammer between in chief two women addorsed, the dexter maintaining a drinking horn and the sinister maintaining an apple sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the women with internal detailing to aid in their identification.

Laura Synger. Name.

Nice English name from the 13th century on!

Mabry Gardiner. Name and device. Vert, a bend azure fimbriated between a garb and a lamb passant argent.

Mabry is constructed as a given name based on the late period English practice of creating new given names from family names. *Mabry* is found as a 16th century English family name (in the IGI Parish records) and as such can be registered.

This device does not conflict with the device of Amalie Walter, *Vert, on a bend between two ferrets combatant argent a butterfly palewise azure*. There is one CD for the change in type of the secondary charges, and a second CD for the change in posture of the lower charge.

Steffan of the Tall Pines. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and argent, a hanging balance Or and a pine tree coupé between in base two shamrocks vert.

Blazoned when registered in December 1982 as *Per chevron azure and argent, in chief a balance arm with two pans Or, in base a pine tree coupé between in fess two shamrocks vert*, the charge in chief is a hanging balance.

Victor Meurisse. Name.

Nice late period French name!

AN TIR

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial War Unit. (Fieldless) A bear rampant sable scaly Or.

Baronial War Unit is a generic identifier.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge for the Baronial Sergeantry. (Fieldless) An arming buckle vert.

Baronial Sergeantry is a generic identifier.

This badge is not in conflict with the badge of Alicia le Wilfulle, *(Fieldless) A mascle vert*. There is one CD for fieldlessness, and at least a CD between a mascle and a buckle, as both are period heraldic charges which have not been demonstrated as being interchangeable in period heraldry.

Azizah bint Rustam. Device. Per bend sinister sable and paly wavy gules and argent, a calygreyhound rampant guardant argent and a crescent sable.

Gryffyth ap Madyn. Device. Azure, a dolphin urinant maintaining in its mouth an arrow and in chief three harps Or.

Isabeau of Kaldor Ness. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess azure and vert, a unicorn passant argent charged on the shoulder with a mullet gules.

Submitted under the name *Isabeau la petite*.

John de Rokyngham. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross patonce Or surmounted by a roundel quarterly argent and gules.

Joye de Beumund. Name and device. Argent, on a bend cotised vert three martlets bendwise argent.

Nice 13th century English name!

This device is not in conflict with the device of Cara of Kirriemuir, *Argent, on a bend between two olive branches bendwise vert, a dove volant, wings addorsed, argent*. There is one CD for the change in type of the secondary charges. The default orientation for animate charges not affronty or displayed on a bend is bendwise sinister; in other words, they are climbing upwards along the bend. Joye's martlets are turned 90 degrees from the default, and Cara's dove is somewhere between palewise and the default bendwise sinister. Thus there is another CD for the changes in number and orientation to the tertiary charges.

Mericke de Ross. Name and device. Per bend wavy argent and azure, a roundel and a wolf sejant ululant counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper, more prominent, waves on the line of division.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the non-period ululant posture.

Radmund of Midloe Grange. Name.

Submitted as *Radmund of Midloe Grange*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Radmund of Middelho* to match the dated forms they could find. Luckily, Green Staff was able to find *Midloe* in a 1613 heraldic visitation (*The visitation of the county of Huntingdon*). *Midloe Grange* can be constructed as a compound placename, created by adding a family name to an existing placename. *Grange* is found as a byname from the 13th century onwards (Reaney and Wilson s.n. Grange), which can be added to the documented placename *Midloe*. Bynames were constructed from compound placenames; therefore, we can restore the byname to the submitted form.

Viktor Kladivo. Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, an owl's head cabossed and in chief three roundels argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th-16th century Bohemia. This name does not meet that request. The byname is Czech and commenters could not find the given name in a Czech context. The given name is found in Polish, which was spoken in nearby areas, but a byname of this meaning in Polish would look completely different. The name is, however, registerable as submitted. Therefore we are registering it with no change.

The combination of a Polish given name and a Czech byname is a step from period practice.

Wulfgar Bradax. Name and device. Gyronny arrondi ermine and sable, a bordure gules bezanty.

Appearing on the letter of intent as *Wulfgar Bradaxe*, the name appeared on the forms both in this spelling and as *Wulfgar Bradax*. Communication with the submitter indicated that he preferred the spelling *Bradax*; we have made that change in order to meet the submitter's request.

This name mixes an Old English given name and a Middle English byname; this is a step from period practice.

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

ATENVELDT

Gepa of Sundragon. Badge. (Fieldless) A bull's head cabossed per pale azure and argent.

Jakob inn rammi. Device. Per bend gules and sable, a sword argent winged Or.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Erik of Rockwell, (*Fieldless*) *A sword inverted proper, bat-winged Or*. While we do not grant difference between bat's wings and bird's wings, there is a CD for the change of field, and another CD for the orientation of the sword.

Lillian Fhionn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Lillian Fionn*, Gaelic descriptive bynames must be lenited for feminine names. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Fhionn*, in order to register it. The submitter may want to know that another solution would be to change the name to the altogether English *Lillian Finn*, as *Finn* is found as a late period English family name.

Lora of the Four Paws. Device. Argent, a dog statant contourny defamed gules and in chief four pawprints in fess sable.

The use of pawprints is a step from period practice.

Máire Gramme of Lewis. Reblazon of device. Per pale sable and purpure, on a pale argent three roses conjoined in pale gules slipped and leaved vert.

Blazoned when registered in June 2010 as *Per pale sable and purpure, on a pale argent a vine vert flowered of three roses gules*, the roses are quite visually dominant.

Marit Horn. Reblazon of device. Azure, a bend sinister between two spoons palewise argent and a cornucopia effluent Or.

Blazoned when registered in February 1997 as *Azure, a bend sinister between two spoons in fess argent and a cornucopia Or*, we are clarifying the attribute of the cornucopia.

Mathias MacCooel. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Mathias MacCumhail*, evidence was not presented nor could any be found that *Mac Cumhail* was used in non-legendary contexts. The Anglicized *Mac Cooel* or *Mac Coole*, found in Woulfe, are forms of the Gaelic *Mac Dhubhgail*. The submitter allowed the change to *MacCooel* if necessary to register the name; we have made that change in order to do so.

Sean South. Name change from Sean of the South.

Sean can be found as an Anglicized Irish name as well as in Gaelic. Anglicized Irish and English can be combined without a step from period practice.

His previous name, *Sean of the South*, is retained as an alternate name.

Sean South and Elaria filia Robert. Joint badge. Quarterly vert and Or, a pale counterchanged.

The submitters have permission to conflict with the device of Jeanne Marie Lacroix, *Party of six vert and Or*.

Sean South and Elaria filia Robert. Joint badge. Per saltire vert and Or, two ermine spots Or.

Starri rauðr Bjarnarson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Starri Rauða Bj{o,}rnsson*, the bynames are incorrectly formed. *Rauða* is the form a prepended byname takes, as in *Rauða-Starri*. The postpend version is *rauðr* or *inn rauði*. The patronymic uses an incorrect genitive form; the standard Old Norse genitive of *Bj{o,}rn* is *Bjarnar*, making the byname *Bjarnarson*. Later, the genitive becomes *Biorn*, making *Bjornsson*. But no evidence has been found that the later genitive was used in the time represented by standardized Old Norse spellings like *Bj{o,}rn*.

As the submitter indicated on the forms that language and culture (unspecified), we are changing this to the entirely Old Norse *Starri rauðr Bjarnarson*.

Starri rauðr Bjarnarson and Valdís Eiríksdóttir. Joint badge. Per pale argent and sable, a bear rampant counterchanged and in dexter chief a mullet of four points sable.

Tiberius Octavius Bellicianus. Name and device. Per chevron inverted Or and gules, in chief a manta ray bendwise sable.

Based on the presentation of evidence of period citations in Europe of manta rays, the use of a manta ray is no longer a step from period practice.

The use of the posture *tergiant* is a step from period practice for most fish, but it is the default posture for flat fish such as skates and rays.

Valdís Eiríksdóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Valdís Eiríksdóttir*, the documented form of the patronym has an accent over the second *i*. As we require accents to be consistently written or omitted, we must add it to register the name. Alternately, all accents could be dropped.

William mac Coluim. Name (see RETURNS for device).

William is the submitter's legal name. Barring that allowance, there would be a step from period practice for combining English and Gaelic.

CAID

Aðísla stjarna. Name and device. Per fess gules and Or, two cinquefoils Or and a valknut sable.

Submitted as *Aðísla bjart-stjarna*, the submitter argued that a constructed byname meaning "bright star" was plausible. However, she did not demonstrate that the phrase was used in Old Norse, or that phrases like this were used in Norse bynames. Barring such evidence, such a byname cannot be registered.

The submitter allows us to drop the element *bjart* in order to register the name. This leaves the documented byname *stjarna*. The use of a valknut is a step from period practice.

Alan Pic. Name change from Cyrus of Samarra and device. Sable, an octopus Or and on a chief wavy argent three gouttes sable.

His previous name, *Cyrus of Samarra*, is retained as an alternate name.

Alexandra Sinclair. Device change. Azure, a decrescent and two wolves sejant respectant ululant, one and two, and a bordure dovetailed argent.

This device is not in conflict with the badge of Þorvaldr Þórólfsson á Vaksfjall, *Azure, three drinking horns in annulo and a bordure embattled argent*. There is a CD for change in type of the primary charges, and another CD for the change in arrangement of the primary charges.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the non-period ululant posture.

Her previous device, *Purple, on a bend sable fimbriated a tree palewise argent*, is released.

Alice de la Paleysse. Device. Per pale purpure and vert, a chalice within a bordure rayony Or.

Alice de la Paleysse. Badge. (Fieldless) A chalice per pale purpure and vert.

Anek{a-}strasya of Dreiburgen. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Or, a lion passant guardant contourny and on a chief gules three rats salient Or.

Submitted under the name *Anek{a-}strasya Bai*.

Arianna Foxford. Name and device. Argent, a brown fox courant contourny and a ford proper.

Arianna is documented as an Italian literary name. This makes the name a step from period practice (for mixing an Italian given name and an English byname). *Ariana* (with one n) has been found as an English feminine given name in 1598 (and later) in the IGI parish extracts. Changing the name to this form would remove the step from period practice. However, as the submitter did not request that change, we are registering the name as submitted.

Bj{o,}rn inn vikverski. Name.

Bridget Lucia Mackenzie. Badge. Argent, three birds close conjoined in annulo sable within an annulet gules.

Caitilín Bhallach. Device. Argent, an acorn sable and a chief varyy argent and sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer vair bells.

Ceallachan Ell. Device. Per pale Or and gules, a dragon passant and a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Dennis the Liberator. Reblazon of device. Or, on a chevron gules between two battle axes fesswise hafts to center and a drakkar azure, two spears conjoined at the points Or.

Blazoned when registered in November 1984 as *Or, on a chevron gules between a broad axe fesswise, a broad axe fesswise reversed, and a drakkar azure, two spears conjoined at the points Or*, the axes are not broad axes, but battle axes.

Dragonet de La Rochelle. Name.

Drust Thorisson. Device. Argent, three bars and a pale conjoined sable platy.

Dubhghall mac Aodha mhic Néill. Household name House of the Foole and Moon and badge. (Fieldless) A sheaf of jester's baubles vert, vested purpure, faced and belled Or.

Elinor Assheycombe. Name and device. Purpure, a chevron counter-compony azure and argent and in base a wolf's head couped ululant argent.

Submitted as *Elinor Assheycombe*, the byname was documented as the combination of an existing placename and an additional placename element. Such a construction is not documented. Instead, *Assheycombe* can be constructed as a compound placename, and thus registered as a byname. There is a pattern of adding family names to existing placenames. *Asshey* is a modern placename; it is dated as *Asshey* to 1570 in *The Place Names of Staffordshire* by J.P. Oakden. *Combe* is found as a byname in 1379 and 1573 in Bardsley (s.n. Combe). There are examples in Juliana de Luna "Compound Placenames in English" of such compound placenames as a single word, including *Bartonblonde* 1535, *Totingbek* 1316, and *Totingraveney* 1316. Therefore, the byname can be registered as *Assheycombe*; we have changed it to that form in order to register it.

There is a step from period practice for use of the non-period ululant posture.

Elric Godwine. Device. Per fess nebuly gules and argent, two lions passant guardant counterchanged.

Enedina Lacarra de Navarre. Name.

This name mixes an etymologically Basque given name recorded in Spanish context with a Spanish byname and a French locative. As Basque and Spanish elements are mixed freely in period names (to the point that it's often hard to distinguish a Basque and Spanish given name pool), this name is effectively the combination of Spanish and French elements, which is a single step from period practice. A fully Spanish version of the name would be *Enedina Lacarra de Navarra*.

Geoffrey Brewer. Name change from Gwion Conwy.

Nice late period English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Gwion Conwy*, is retained as an alternate name.

Gerrit d'Orleans. Name and device. Gules, a chevron sable fimbriated and a base Or.

While precedent (in November 2010) says otherwise, the combination of Dutch and French is not a step from period practice. In Luana de Grood's "Flemish Names from Bruges" we find names like *François van Hecke*, *Toussaint Ghyhoet*, and *Guillaume van Hecke* (there are in fact over a dozen examples just with *François*). Therefore this combination of languages is registerable without a step from period practice.

Gottfried von Cochem. Name.

Submitted as *Gottfried von Cochem*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Gottfried von Cochem* on the basis of the dated forms they could find. Gunnvor silfraharr was able to demonstrate that *Cochem* was a dated spelling from the 13th century on. Therefore we have restored the name to its submitted form.

Hallóttá Haustmyrkr. Name change from Halla Haustmyrkr (see RETURNS for device and badge).

The element *Haustmyrkr* and its capitalization is grandfathered to the submitter.

Her previous name, *Halla Haustmyrkr* is retained as an alternate name.

Hildibj(o,)rg in vikverska. Name.

Illore Pecocke. Name.

Isadora de Madrid. Name.

While previous searches had not found evidence that *Isadora* is a period name, commenters within the kingdom were able to find two women of that name in late period Lima, Peru. Therefore, the name can be registered as a late period name.

Konstantin Ulfson. Name.

Submitted as *Konstantin Ulfson*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Konstantin Ulfsson* to match the documentation they were able to find. In the July 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, Laurel presented evidence for the formation of patronymic bynames formed from the nominative form (rather than the genitive form) of the patronym for Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish. Therefore, we can restore the byname to the submitted form.

This name mixes a Russian given name with a Scandinavian byname (which could be from any of the three languages mentioned above). Any such combination is a step from period practice.

Luca Serafini da Firenze. Name change from Einarr blóðøx.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Luca Serafini de Firenze*, the forms have *Luca Serafini da Firenze*. As the submitted form is the more typical form, we are registering it as submitted.

His current name, *Einarr blóðøx*, is released.

Mary Calais. Name and device. Argent, in cross two lozenges in pale vert and an increscent and decrescent in fess azure.

Submitted as *Mary Katherine Calais*, the name can be seen as a claim to be the daughter of the registered *Catherine de Calais* (as it could be an unmarked matronymic byname). We do not allow such a claim without permission to presume from the protected (registered) person. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped the element *Katherine* in order to remove that claim.

Michel von Allerstetten. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, four broadaxes two and two counterchanged.

Nice 15th century German name!

Oddr Onesocke. Device. Gyronny Or and gules, on an octopus sable an ermine spot Or.

Petra Klein. Name.

This name was documented as a Russian given name and a German byname. The submitter may want to know that Edelweiss found *Petra* as a sixteenth century German name, making the name completely late period German.

Pierre de Dieppe. Device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend wavy argent and overall a hexagon Or.

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

Randolph MacMorris. Device. Per bend azure and gules, a bend Or and overall a barbel haurient contourny argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *catfish*, the emblazon was of a fish resembling the North American channel catfish, not a European catfish, which has a single long fin along the belly and an undivided tail. This depiction does, however, resemble the barbel, which is a fish with whiskers and a divided tail, and which has the advantage of being a period charge.

Rekon of Saaremaa. Badge. (Fieldless) An increscent argent surmounted by an arrow vert.

Robert de Clist. Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister between six annulets argent.

Submitted as *Robert de Clist*, this name was changed at kingdom to *Robert de Clyst* in an attempt to match the submitter's desires. Communication with the submitter indicates that he prefers the original form. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

Rusa Alfreddoutter. Name.

As documented, this combines a 12th century Russian name (which may be appropriate for a later period) with a 14th century or so spelling of an English byname. Precedent says that Russian and English may be combined only in the 16th century. Therefore, this byname cannot be registered as part of a Russian-English lingual mix.

Luckily, the submitter allows all changes. *Rusa* can also be documented as an Arabic feminine given name; the combination of Arabic and English is allowable, but a step from period practice.

Santiago Raymundo Montoya. Name and device. Per chevron argent and paly gules and Or, two krisses inverted gules and a hart's head coupé affronty sable.

This name is more likely to be two given names before the byname *Montoya*, but it can be seen as a given name, an unmarked patronymic byname, and a locative byname. While marked patronymic bynames (Perez for Pero, Rodriguez for Rodrigo) are more typical, unmarked patronymic bynames are found as well (Garcia is perhaps the best known example). CORDE dates *Raymundo* as a given name to the 15th century.

The use of a kris, a weapon not native to period Europe, is a step from period practice.

Selene Colfox. Household name Colfox House.

Sibratus Silber. Name and device. Per pale gules and vert, a monster sejant with the head of a horse, the forelegs of an eagle, and the tail of a wyvern argent, a base checky sable and argent.

Thaleia Lakedaimonia. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head cabossed sustaining in its mouth a rose fesswise reversed slipped and leaved argent.

Titus Portius Aurelius. Name and device. Gules, an eagle Or and on a chief argent three mullets of four points gules.

The name is registerable as submitted, but is likely for only the third century AD and later. As the submitter expressed interest in a Republican Roman name, he might want to know that an earlier name is likely to use *Aurelianus* as a cognomen.

CALONTIR

Aritê gunê Akasa. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter's documentation clearly states that *Akasa* is the genitive form of the name *Akasas*.

Calontir, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Purple Cat Herald to Jadwiga Marina Majewska.

Cataldo Querini. Device. Azure semy of caltrops, a bend cotised within a bordure argent.

Eva Ragalan. Name.

Appearing on the letter of intent as *Eva Raglan*, a timely correction gave the correct form as *Eva Ragalan*.

Jadwiga Marina Majewska. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Purple Cat Herald from Calontir, Kingdom of.

Malachi Mac Kenzie O Corrigan. Device change. Or, an ounce rampant contourny sable incensed gules charged on the shoulder with a compass star Or, a tierce embattled azure.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *panther*, this is neither an English-style panther, which has spots, nor a Continental panther, which is typically horned and has eagle's forefeet. We have therefore reblazoned it to an ounce, which is a maneless lion.

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

His previous device, *Azure, on a cross embattled and nowy Or a straight-armed Celtic cross throughout sable all within a bordure embattled Or*, is released.

Thadeus Grim. Name.

DRACHENWALD

Mary Cristin de Pembrok. Device. Vert, three phoenixes, the two in chief with heads respectant, argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of Eleonora di Gerardo, *Vert, three peacocks in their pride argent*. Some period depictions of phoenixes have a distinctly peacock-like crest, and so we may not grant a CD for change of type of bird. However, there is a CD for the addition of the flames, and another CD for the change of posture of the wings, from close to displayed.

EALDORMERE

None.

EAST

Aleksei Dmitriev. Badge. Argent, within a triquetra a pheon gules.

The triquetra is the primary charge.

Anastasia da Monte. Name.

Drífa Bjarnardóttir. Name.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Drífa Bjarnardóttir*, a timely correction gave the byname as the correct *Bjarnardóttir*.

Edward Talbot. Device. Azure, a wolf rampant between in chief two axes palewise respectant, a bordure argent.

Joscelin le esquirel. Device. Quarterly purple and sable, three squirrels courant in annulo Or.

Laurena Mouchot. Device. Per fess gules and argent, three bees Or and a rose proper.

Mael Eoin mac Echuid. Badge. (Fieldless) On a Maltese cross sable four Maltese crosses argent.

Martha ingen huí Chleirigh. Name.

The byname is grandfathered to the submitter, as it is the registered byname of her mother, *Tuathflaith ingen huí Chleirigh*.

Roxanne Brewer of Bath. Reblazon of device. Gules, a cornucopia effluent and in chief three cups Or.

Blazoned when registered in March 1994 as *Gules, a cornucopia and in chief three cups Or*, we are clarifying the attribute of the cornucopia.

Ruiseart MacEth na Strathnaver. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) On a compass star gyronny of sixteen gules and Or, a terrestrial sphere argent delineated azure.

Blazoned when registered in 1975 as *(Fieldless) On a compass-star of eight gyronny of sixteen gules and Or, a terrestrial sphere azure and argent*, the terrestrial sphere is primarily argent with azure markings.

Tuathflaith ingen huí Chleirigh. Device. Argent, a cross per fess azure and vert and in dexter chief a Lacy knot vert.

GLEANN ABHANN

Elße Hartmann von Basel. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Germany. This name meets that request. The only element not clearly dated to the 15th century in the Letter of Intent was *Basel*. That spelling of the placename is dated to 1360 in Brechenmacher and on a 1550 map. Therefore, we believe it to be reasonable for the 15th century as well.

Laurlein von Orlamünde. Name and device. Gules, an osprey rising contourny argent maintaining in its sinister talon a pair of dividers, an orle Or.

This spelling of the placename is found in a 1590 edition of Martin Luther's work.

Commenters provided many depictions of period compasses and dividers, including use as heraldic charges. Further research seemed to indicate there is no difference between dividers and compasses in period, and thus we will not grant difference between the two in Society armory. While most seemed to have a pivot point at the top joining the two arms, the variation in style is enough to accept this depiction. Please advise the submitter it would be better if the charge were drawn to better match the period examples.

Óláfr bristle-beard. Name and device. Azure, a stag's head cabossed, in chief two serpents each involved in annulo argent.

The byname is the lingua Anglica form of the Old Norse *{o,}rðigskeggi*.

Sarah de Warenne. Name (see PENDS for device).

LAUREL

Elsbeth Anne Roth. Heraldic title Wulffeld Herald.

Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada. Heraldic title Aldyrne Heralde.

LOCHAC

Catherine of Ynys Fawr. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess sable and vert, in chief three mullets Or.

Submitted under the name *Catherine of Cheshire*.

David de Derlington. Device. Gules, on a fess between three leopard's faces Or three crosses crosslet gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Heinrich Alaric Friedrich von Kreissmann, *Gules, on a fess between three lion's heads cabossed Or an iguana statant vert*.

Dragons Bay, Shire of. Device. Argent, a sword within a laurel wreath and a point pointed vert.

Líadan ingen Chein. Name and device. Vert, an open book between three geese, a base argent.

Commenters questioned whether the form of the byname is correct. The byname is correctly formed. *Cein* is the genitive form of *Cian*; the lenited form (as required in this feminine byname) is *Chein*.

Marie de Beaugency. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Paidin MacLorkan. Name.

Submitted as *Paidin McLorkan*, precedent says that *Mc* is a scribal abbreviation and must be expanded to *Mac*.

Ranif Palleser. Device. Argent, a swan contourny sable and a bordure quarterly gules and sable.

Ranif Palleser. Badge. (Fieldless) A swan contourny sable.

Nice badge!

Ringwar Northwood. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submission constructed the spelling *Northwood*; Red Flame was able to provide citations of *Northwood* as an English surname from 1561 on.

Rose Truelove. Name.

The Letter of Intent requested assistance in dating the spelling *Truelove* for the byname. Edelweiss was able to date the byname in that spelling to 1586 (among other instances) in the IGI parish extracts.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified language and culture. We remind submissions heralds that even unclear authenticity requests must be summarized. This name is authentic for 16th century England.

Stegby, Canton of. Branch name and device. Sable, a cross formy fitchy within a laurel wreath and on a chief Or three mullets of six points sable.

Nice 15th century English name. This is a 15th century spelling of a minor town, which is not important enough to protect.

Thomasina Coke. Name change from Thomasina Freborn and device. Argent, a wyvern sejant within an orle purpure.

Nice 16th century English name!

Her previous name, *Thomasina Freborn*, is released.

Tosti of Torlyon. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, a chevron rompu between three ermine spots azure.

Submitted under the name *Tosti Vikhorovich Bogolyubski*.

Wilfrid of Summersæte. Name change from Wilfrid Scrivener.

The submitter requested authenticity for the time before the Norman conquest. This name meets that request. We note that *Wilfrid Somerset* is authentic for sixteenth century England.

The submitter's previous name, *Wilfrid Scrivener*, is released.

Yves de Lyle. Household name Company of the Black Dolphin.

MERIDIES

Agnarr Skull Cleaver. Name.

Submitted as *Agnarr the Skull Cleaver*, the byname was documented as the lingua Anglica form of a Norse byname *hausakljúfr*. Like similar Norse bynames, this byname does not use an article in Norse. In addition, the translations into English of this byname that commenters were able to find did not use an article. Therefore, the lingua Anglica form of this byname is *Skull Cleaver* rather than *the Skull Cleaver*. In order to justify the lingua Anglica form *the Skull Cleaver*, evidence would have to be presented that Norse bynames that are similar in form (that is "the person who does X") appear with an article either in Old Norse or translations of these bynames (in translations of sagas, for example). As no evidence for such forms was found, we have dropped the article in order to register the name.

Aranwen Ridhelic. Name and device. Per fess Or and azure, three ravens rising contourny sable and a tree blasted and eradicated Or.

Submitted as *Aranwen Rhydelyg*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Arganguen Rhydelyg* to match current precedent on the given name.

To review that precedent: in April 2007, Laurel ruled:

Current precedent holds that Aranwen is registerable as a 12th C literary form of a 5th C semi-legendary name:

Aranwen ferch Dafydd Mawr. Submitted as Arianwen ferch Dafydd Mawr, the spelling Arianwen is a 20th C revival of a name found in a fairly different form in the 5th C. We have no examples of how the name appeared at the time it was actually in use. We did find a form of this name in a 12th C genealogy included in J. Gwenogvryn Evans, *The Text of the Book of Llan Dav*; this source shows the spelling Aranwen. Given that this is a name used by humans in a written record, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the form Aranwen might have been adopted for use in the 12th C as a literary name. However, barring documentation that some person actually bore this name later than the 5th C and earlier than 1650, the form Arianwen is no longer registerable.

However, upon further consideration, we feel that this precedent is in error. First, the name is found in a genealogical record. While we use these records to show that a particular name was in use at a particular time, we do not use it for spellings for anything but contemporary names, nor do we generally allow names from such records under the literary name citation. Given this, barring documentation that the name that gave rise to the modern Arianwen was found in the Middle Welsh period or later, neither Arianwen nor Aranwen (a 12th C spelling of a 5th C name) is registerable. [April 2007, Aranwen Bengrek, Calontir-A]

In October 2010, Laurel overturned a similar ruling for Irish Gaelic. Precedent had said that Oghamic Irish names, which were rarely recorded before the Old Irish period, were not registerable in the Old Irish forms. This meant that many names were simply not registerable, as we did not know their Oghamic forms. Laurel said: "This places an undue burden on submitters. We know the name was used, and we know that later people referred to this name as Dauí. Therefore, we overturn the above precedent and will allow the registration of Old Irish forms of Oghamic Irish names, though we encourage the use of Oghamic Irish forms where they can be found or constructed." [October 2010, Dauí mac Fáeláin, Æthelmearc-A]

Similarly, we have large numbers of names that date to early forms of Welsh and British that are only recorded in later medieval Welsh forms. Therefore, we will allow the registration of medieval Welsh forms of earlier names, though we encourage the use of the older forms where they can be found or constructed.

In the case of *Aranwen*, we are speaking of a figure about whom Harpy says:

The only pre-16th c. Arianwen that we have any evidence for is the woman included among the lists of Brychan Brycheiniog's daughter-saints in medieval and later genealogies. The association with Brychan would give her a 5th century date, but the husband attributed to her in the manuscripts would place her instead in the 8th century (with the relationship to Brychan being a fictitious addition).

Therefore, we can treat this name as either a 5th century name or an 8th century name, with the latter somewhat more likely.

In an earlier discussion of this name element, Harpy provided the period spellings of this name; they include *Aranwen*, *Arganwen*, *Urgmgen*, and *Arianwen* (all are cited in P.C. Bartrum's *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*). Any of those would be registerable, along with the constructed standardized Old Welsh *Arganguen* in the context of a later spelling of the constructed 5th or 8th century name.

We do not have clear evidence of the use of locative bynames in Welsh before the 13th century (though there is a gap in our data between the 10th and 13th century). However, locative bynames occasionally appear in these same genealogical sources (as in the name of Saint Brychan of this same account. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt for the construction.

No one could find evidence for the locative byname before 1194, when it appears in Geraldus Cambrensis' *Descriptio Cambriae* as *Ridhelic*. Given the paucity of sources, however, it seems likely that the placename is older; certainly the place itself existed in the 8th century. Later spellings are closer to the submitted form, like *Riedhelig*, which is dated to 1573.

This name, then, must be constructed as a later spelling of an earlier name. *Aranwen Ridhelic* is a spelling appropriate for around 1200, while *Arianwen Riedhelig* is a spelling appropriate for the later 16th century. In fact, it is likely that both names are suitable for much of the medieval Welsh period, according to Harpy.

As the submitter's original submitted name was *Aranwen*, we are registering this as *Aranwen Ridhelic*, a form suitable for the c. 1200 form of an earlier name.

We note that this precedent does not allow the combination of elements that cannot plausibly be argued to coexist. For example, it would not allow the registration of *Aranwen verch George*, as English language names did not come into use in Wales until long after the 8th century.

Brigid Duncan. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1542 in Scotland. This request was not summarized on the Letter of Intent. Normally, this would be grounds for pending. However, commenters provided enough commentary that this does not need to be pending. However, commenters could find no evidence that *Brigid* or any other spelling of that name was in use that early in Scotland. It is in use in England at that time. Therefore, we cannot meet her request for authenticity.

Godiva Langevin of the Osprey. Name.

Submitted as *Godiva Langevin of Osprey*, the byname *of Osprey* is derived from the branch name. We require that names using this allowance use the exact registered form of the branch name. In this case, that is *of the Osprey*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Hallbera in háva. Name.

Submitted as *Hallberra in háva*, the given name documentation (Geirr Bassi) had *Hallbera* (with a single r). We have made that change in order to register the name.

John the Trader. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a standing balance Or and a sword inverted argent..

Blazoned when registered in June 1984 as *Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a set of scales Or and a sword inverted argent*, a set of scales is a hanging balance by default. This is a standing balance.

Leofric of the Osprey. Name.

Submitted as *Leofric of Osprey*, the byname *of Osprey* is derived from the branch name. We require that names using this allowance use the exact registered form of the branch name. In this case, that is *of the Osprey*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

MIDDLE

Appolonia von Württemberg. Name.

Noire Licorne was able to find grey period citations of *Württemberg*, so this name can be registered as submitted.

Finn Skye. Name.

The submitter demonstrated that the spelling *Skye* is dated to 1266 (in Mills *Dictionary of British Place Names* s.n. *Skye*). This pushes back the dates for this spelling by centuries. This spelling still remains relatively uncommon (unlike *Sky*) until around 1600. Eastern Crown found multiple people with the byname *Skye* in 16th century England; this probably has a different origin than the island.

This name is documented as the combination of a Gaelic given name and a Scots surname, which is a step from period practice. Eastern Crown also demonstrated that it can be documented as a completely late period English name, which of course has no steps from period practice.

Genevieve Rose de Glendalough. Device change. Sable, a crossbow and on a chief embattled Or two crossbow bolts reversed sable.

Her old device, *Per bend sinister purpure and vert, three roses in bend sinister argent, barbed and seeded proper, and a catamount sejant Or*, is retained as a badge.

Genevieve Rose de Glendalough. Badge. Per fess sable and gules, in base two bezants.

Gwenllian Telynores. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for mid-14th century Welsh; this name meets that request. *Gwenllian* is found in the late 13th and mid-15th century; it is also the expected form in a fully Welsh context for the time between those two citations. *Telynores* is found in 1292 and is the standard modern form; we also believe it to be reasonable for the mid-14th century. The article *y* was removed at kingdom; this was appropriate, as it does not appear in bynames from this (or most) periods.

We remind commenters and submissions heralds that the information we have available on Welsh names is derived from different sorts of documents with different levels of Anglicization and Latinization. Much of the variability we see in dated forms, then, is linguistic rather than temporal. For that reason, forms that follow Welsh spelling conventions should not be dismissed as inauthentic because the most accessible dated forms are heavily Anglicized.

Ilse Strauss. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Richard Kenrick. Reblazon of device. Gules, a heart between flaunches Or each charged with a heart counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered in July 1992 as *Gules, two flaunches Or, in fess three hearts counterchanged*, the hearts are in two different charge groups.

Richard le Fournier. Name.

Three Swords, March of. Release of device (See RETURNS for release of branch name). Per pale gules and azure, two swords in saltire surmounted by a sword in pale proper, and in chief two laurel wreaths Or.

Tighearnán Alann. Name.

Timothy Just. Name and device. Azure, in pale an anvil and a standing balance argent, a bordure ermine.

Nice 16th century English name!

Commenters provided evidence that balances in period were uniformly hanging balances. There are some depictions of balances in period art and heraldry wherein the balance is supported by another object, typically a sword, which in some cases might be confused with a stand. Therefore we are declaring the use of standing balances a step from period practice, and encourage submitters to use hanging balances, also known as a set of scales, instead. There is no difference granted between standing and hanging balances.

Tuathlaith ingen uí Lochlainn. Name and device. Vert semy of acorns argent, a coney courant contourny Or.

Precedent says that *uí* and masculine *Ua* are found only in Early Modern Gaelic, with *hui* (and masculine *hua*) the appropriate Middle Gaelic forms. However, period citations from the eDIL (a digital version of *Dictionary of the Irish Language based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials*) and from the Annals make it clear that forms without initial *h-* are found in Middle Gaelic. Therefore, we can give submitters the benefit of the doubt and allow the registration of *ua* and *uí* as Middle Gaelic forms as well as Early Modern Gaelic ones.

Uillec Lamont. Name.

Submitted as *Uillec Mac Lamont*, the submitter demonstrated that *Lamont* is a plausible byname and that various spellings of *MacLamond* are dated, including *M'Lawmane* 1353, *MacLagmayn* 1410 and *VcClymont* 16th century. However, the submitter did not demonstrate that *Mac Lamont* was a reasonable construction. This would be registerable as *Uillec MacClymont* or *Uillec Lamont*. As the submitter explicitly allowed the change to the latter form we are making that change in order to register the name.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name with a Scots or English byname; either combination is a step from period practice.

NORTHSHIELD

Geffroi le Houlier. Name change from holding name Geffroi of Caer Anterth Mawr.

This name was pended to allow commenters to research the submitter's request for authenticity for 14th century France or Burgundy. We could not find Burgundian forms, but the name is authentic for northern France in the 14th century.

This was pended from the April 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

OUTLANDS

Felix Sniumi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitted byname is the Old Saxon (Old Low German) word meaning 'quick.' Bynames with similar meanings are found in Dutch by the latter half of the 13th century (in "Names in the Low Lands: 1250-1300," by Kees Nieuwenhuijsen). Other kinds of bynames are found in Dutch at the time contemporary with Old Saxon (until the 12th century) with a similar range of meanings. We therefore will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt regarding the plausibility of the byname.

This name mixes an early French Romance given name and an Old Saxon byname. As the Franks controlled the Old Saxon speaking area for a long period of time, the two languages can be registered together. However, barring evidence they were used in the same name, the combination will be considered a step from period practice.

Gabriella Rizo. Device. Argent, three peacock feathers conjoined in pile proper, a bordure purpure mullety of eight points argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullets larger to aid in their identification.

Guene filia Medrod. Name and device. Per saltire purpure and azure, a unicorn's head couped ermine.

This name is attested as *Medrod* and as a genitive *Modredis*, which is presumably derived from a nominative *Medrod*. While one version of this name, *Modredis*, is declined, names like this one are often used in Latin without changes (that is, treated as non-declinable words). Thus, *filia Medrod* is a plausible form of the byname and can be registered.

Hélène Boudin. Device. Per chevron purpure and argent, two chalices argent and a cornucopia sable effluent proper.

Hélène Boudin. Badge. Argent, a bull statant gules maintaining on its back a lantern sable, a chief checky sable and argent.

The submitter requested that this badge be associated with *Smiling Bull Tavern*; however, as that name is not registered the badge cannot be associated with it.

Please advise the submitter to draw a line dividing the chief from the field.

Ildaria de Zaragoza. Name and device. Per bend engrailed purpure and argent.

Submitted as *Ildaria of Zaragoza*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Ildaria of Zaragoza*. The spelling *Zaragoza* was found in an Italian document from 1561, but it is not found in Spanish. Therefore, the name is registerable as submitted, though the combination of Spanish and Italian is a step from period practice. We have therefore restored the name to its originally submitted spelling.

The submitter may wish to know about other forms of the name. The spelling *Zaragoza* is dated in Spanish to 1130 (in CORDE, the "Corpus Diacrónico del Español" found at <http://corpus.rae.es/cordenet.html>) as well as later dates; it is suitable for the submitter's desired 13th century. By far the most common spelling of the placename in the 13th century is *Çaragoça* (again from CORDE). *Saragossa* (from the previously returned submission) is a modern English spelling of the name and could be registered in the lingua Anglica form of *Saragossa*.

Nice device!

Jourdain Belebouche. Name change from holding name Bubba of the Southern Shores.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 14th century. As documented, the name mixed a 15th century French given name with a 14th century Anglo-Norman name. Aryanhwy merch Catmael was able to provide evidence that this given name spelling is compatible with 14th century Anglo-Norman spellings. Therefore, the name as a whole is authentic for 14th century Anglo-Norman.

While the Letter of Intent states that the submitter requested that his holding name be retained as an alternate name, kingdom reports that this is an error. Therefore, this is a normal name change from holding name.

Unlike a normal name change, we do not allow submitters to retain their holding name as an alternate name. This is because we do not charge for a change of holding name, while we charge for all other name changes. The reason for that policy is that at the end, the submitter only has a single item registered. To allow the submitter to retain the holding name, we would have to require that fees be paid for the new submission.

Rammes Keep, College of. Device. Vert, a ram's head cabossed and in base a laurel wreath argent, a bordure embattled Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper.

Villaleon, Shire of. Branch name and device. Argent, a lion passant purpure, in sinister chief a sun gules within a laurel wreath vert.

Villaleon is the name of an Iberian town, found for example as a 15th century spelling in *Colección de documentos inéditos del Archivo General de la Corona, Volume 26*. As we do not protect the names of smaller locations like this, the name can be registered.

Please advise the submitters to draw all of the charges larger to better fill the available space.

TRIMARIS

Alianore de Clare. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a dragonfly and in base two bars wavy Or.

Digr-J{o,}kull Snorrasson. Name and device. Argent, a cock gules maintaining an annulet Or, issuant from base a demi-sun, a chief rayonny gules.

Submitted as *Digr-J{o,}kull Snorrasson*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Digrj{o,}kull Snorrasson* because they could find no documentation for a hyphenated Old Norse name. However, this change was based on a mistaken assumption. This is not a single given name but a given name with a prepended byname. When Norse bynames are prepended (added before the given name, as with *Little John*), a hyphen is placed between the byname and given name in standardized Old Norse. Documentary forms appear in many ways, but a hyphen is compatible with documentary forms as well. As such, we have restored the name to its submitted form.

The submitter asked for authenticity for Old Norse. All the elements in the name are found in Iceland from the 9th to 11th century, making the name authentic as requested.

This device is not in conflict with the badge of Hastini Chandra, *Argent, a Bharat peacock passant gules*. There is at least a CD for the difference between a Bharat peacock and a cock, and another CD for adding the secondary charge group.

Edwen of Chester. Device. Azure, a bend sinister between a sun in splendor Or and a cat dormant argent.

Katryne Weir. Name change from Julianna Wilkins.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Her previous name, *Julianna Wilkins*, is retained as an alternate name.

Leonides Abington. Device. Per fess sable and vert, a fess Or between three comets bendwise sinister inverted argent and a lion couchant Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger heads on the comets, to aid in their identification.

Ragnailt ingean Maeláin. Device. Azure, three horses passant in annulo and on a chief dovetailed argent a horse passant regardant azure.

Randal the Vandal. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Randal is the submitter's legal given name. This documentation is necessary because no evidence has been presented that the byname is compatible with an English given name.

The byname is the lingua Anglica form of a constructed late Latin byname *Vandalus*.

The modern sports figure *Randall the Vandall* is not important enough to protect.

WEST

Robert Godwin of Markmoor. Reblazon of device. Gules, a gauntlet fesswise maintaining a book sable fimbriated and a cross argent.

Blazoned when registered in June 1976 as *Gules, a gauntlet sable, fimbriated argent, holding a cross argent and a book sable, fimbriated argent*, we are clarifying the orientation of the gauntlet.

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

Dóra drukkinn. Device. Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between two Thor's hammers and a goblet fesswise argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Raban vom Schwarzwald, *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between three skulls argent*, and the device of Ram the Reticent, *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between two ram's heads erased respectant and a ram's head cabossed argent*. In both cases there is a CD for the change of type of the secondary charges. There is no CD for change in orientation of only the bottommost secondary charge; while some animate charges appear fesswise in period armory (for example, eagles in German armory), to date no examples of fesswise heads or skulls of humans or animals have been found. Therefore, a comparison of orientation of the goblet with that of the skull or ram's head is not possible.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Wilhelm of Greyland, *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between in chief two lions rampant addorsed and in base an eagle displayed argent*. There is one CD for the change of type of the secondary charges, and another CD for the change in orientation of the bottommost secondary charge, which counts as half the charge group.

Ylaire le Enguigniur. Device. Argent, three escarbuncles vert.

This device was withdrawn by the submitter.

ANSTEORRA

Aidan MacCrae. Name.

Elmet was able to date *Aidan* as an Anglicized Irish given name to the 15th century (*Calendar of Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 13: 1471-1484*).

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Aidan Mackay*. The bynames only differ in part of the middle consonant cluster, which is not enough to allow them to be significantly different in sound.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Aidan of Rosenfeld*.

Alaric Styrr. Badge. (Fieldless) A fist sable.

This badge is returned for violating section VIII.4 of the Rules for Submissions, Obtrusive Modernity. As the sole charge, many commenters saw this submission as identical with the modern black power fist.

AN TIR

Isabeau la petite. Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with *Ysabeau Petit*, registered in March of this year.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Isabeau of Kaldor Ness*.

ATENVELDT

Aurelia Nomadik{e-}. Badge. Gules, a Roman helmet within an annulet Or.

This badge was withdrawn by the submitter.

Lillian Fhionn. Device. Quarterly purpure and sable, a lily argent slipped and leaved vert, a bordure argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Francesco Alberti, *Pean, a lily, slipped and leaved, within a bordure argent*. There is a single CD for the change of field.

If the submitter wishes to use a lily upon resubmission, please advise her to draw a less naturalistic and more heraldic one.

Mathias MacCooel. Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, three hearts in bend sinister between two tygers combatant in bend argent.

This device is returned for blurring the distinction between primary and secondary charges. The way the submitted emblazon is drawn, it is not clear whether this is a group of three primary charges between two secondary charges, or a single group of five primary charges in saltire, and so it must be returned.

Please advise the submitter that if the hearts are intended to be the primary charge group then they should be drawn larger and the tygers smaller.

Seraphina Jameson. Device. Vert, an open book Or charged with an ounce dormant guardant sable, an orle Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Commenters had a difficult time identifying the ounce; drawing it larger and with internal detailing would help.

This depiction of a book also is problematic, and cause for return. Section VIII.1.c.i of the Rules for Submissions states "Charges may only be drawn in perspective if they were so depicted in period armory." Please advise the submitter to draw the book open flat upon resubmission.

Starri rauðr Bjarnarson. Device. Argent, two chevronels azure between a mullet of four points and a bear's head erased contourny sable.

This device is returned for using wax-based crayon or pencil, which has been cause for return since the May 2011 Laurel meetings.

William mac Coluim. Device. Sable, in cross three compass stars and a phoenix, a bordure rayonny argent.

This device is returned for multiple reasons.

This device was computer color-corrected on the Letter of Intent, which has been cause for return since the March 2009 Laurel meetings.

This device is also returned for redraw of the bordure. There are far too many repeats of the rayonny, and some look too close to the long-forbidden "wavy-crested".

Please advise the submitter to draw the compass stars larger upon resubmission, to better match the size of the phoenix in the group.

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

CAID

Hallóttá Haustmyrkr. Device. Per fess per fess gules and Or and sable, in base a sun Or eclipsed sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Per fess gules and sable, a fess Or*, the fess was shifted so high that its bottom edge was at the *per fess* line, giving the impression of a field multiply divided. This cannot be reblazoned as *Per fess Or and sable, a sun eclipsed sable and a chief gules*, as the *per fess* line would be expected to shift downwards in the presence of a chief. As a result, the sun must be considered the primary charge.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of the Royal University of Ithra, *Gules, on a sun Or eclipsed gules, an Arabian lamp flammant Or*. There is one CD for the change of field, but as the position of the sun in Hallóttá's device is forced, there is no CD for change of placement. There is no CD for removing the quaternary charge, nor is there a CD for the tincture only of the eclipsing, a tertiary charge.

This device is also returned for conflict with the device of Kourost Bernard of the East Woods, *Sable, a sun Or eclipsed sable*. There is one CD for the change of field, but nothing else.

Hallóttá Haustmyrkr. Badge. (Fieldless) A sun gyronny gules and Or eclipsed sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Ruiseart MacEth na Strathnaver, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *(Fieldless) On a compass star gyronny of sixteen gules and Or, a terrest rial sphere argent delineated azure*. There is no difference granted between a sun and a compass star, and no difference between the default gyronny of eight and gyronny of sixteen. There is a CD for the change of field, but no CD for change of only the tincture of the tertiary charge.

Monique Marie Sauniere. Household name Flaxen Abbey.

The household name was justified using the pattern *surname+abbey*. However, no evidence was presented that this is a period pattern for the name of an abbey. Commenters were unable to find such evidence either. We would not be surprised to find such evidence, but it must be found before this submission can be registered. Abbeys are clearly named for placenames and for their patron saints.

Barring evidence for abbey names derived from surnames, the submitter might consider an abbey named using a placename; Gunnvor silfrharr was able to date *Flaxhale* to 1273, *flaxalles* to 1548, *Flaxlond* to c. 1250, *Flaxlea* to 1163, and *Flaxton* to 1086.

CALONTIR

Aritê gunê Akasa. Device. Argent, three piles inverted throughout in point azure and overall a raven striking sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of the Barony of Dreiburgen, *Argent, three piles inverted palewise azure, overall an arrow fesswise sable*. Current precedent holds that there is no difference granted between three piles and three piles in point. There is one CD for change in type of the overall charge, but as eagles displayed are the only bird found in a fesswise orientation, there is no comparison of orientation for a raven striking and an arrow fesswise.

Katheryne Winterbourne. Badge. Per bend sinister argent and Barry wavy argent and azure, in dexter chief an iris purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Precedent on iris tincture has been mixed in the past:

[Azure, a pair of flanches Or each charged with an iris azure slipped and leaved vert] This device is clear of the device of Susan Odell, *Azure, ermined, two flanches Or, each charged with a quatrefoil azure*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and a CD for the change of type and tincture of the tertiary charges. By precedent, irises take their tincture from their slips and leaves, not from the blossoms:

[Returning {field} three iris blossoms sable, slipped and leaved vert, conjoined at the bases.] Conflict with ... *(Fieldless) Three irises in fess argent slipped, conjoined and leaved vert*. There is a CD for fielded versus fieldless but nothing for the change to the tincture of the blossoms only. [Cassandra Palfrey, November 1993, R-Ansteorra]

[Isabella Maria della Rosa, April 2011, A-Ansteorra]

But,

[Argent, on a pile throughout between two violets purpure slipped and leaved vert a pegasus segreant argent] This does not conflict with Gabriella Maddelena Pisano, *Argent, on a pile purpure between two common blue irises slipped and leaved proper, a houndstooth burnisher argent*. There is one CD for the difference in type of flower: the violet is effectively a cinquefoil affronty and an iris has a distinctly different shape (more lily-like, and seen in profile). Gabriella's irises are azure rather than purpure, giving a second CD for the change in tincture. There is a third CD for changing the type of tertiary charge under RfS X.4.j.ii, since the armory is simple for purposes of that rule. [Yolande of Isenfir, October 2002, A-Atlantia]

Irises are typically drawn with a visually dominant flower, which has long been the standard for determining tincture. We are overturning the 1993 precedent and following tincture standards on other flowers, which take their tincture from the tincture of the blossom, disregarding the tincture of any slipping and leaving.

Therefore, this badge is not in conflict with the badge of Richard Ironstead, *Argent, an iris azure, bearded Or, slipped and leaved vert*. There is one CD for the change to the field, and one CD for changing the tincture of the flower.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Celestria de Laudre, (*Fieldless*) *An iris purpure*. There is one CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for the slipping and leaving.

Midgaard's Krossanes, Shire of. Branch name and device. Per pale azure and vert, an oak leaf within a laurel wreath argent.

This name submission is returned for both construction and administrative reasons.

While the submitters demonstrated that *Midgaard* and *Krossanes* are Scandinavian placenames, they did not demonstrate that the combination creates a reasonable placename in any language. The first element is late period Norwegian, while the second is Icelandic. We require a placename to be in a single language. In addition, no evidence was presented for this particular combination of elements. Gunnvor silfrharr was able to document an out of period pattern of adding *Midgaard* or *Midgaarden* after an existing placename to indicate that it's the "middle" of multiple places of that name. If that construction could be pushed back to 1600, a name *Krossanes Midgaard* could be constructed. Alternately, the submitters might pursue a Norse-derived English name. The MED (s.n. garth) dates *Mytgarth* to 1363. *Mytgarth Cross* (or even *Midgard Cross*, as the spellings of both elements are found in other placenames in the MED s.nn. mid and garth) would be a plausible 14th century English placename. Note that there is no evidence for the use of a possessive form in this construction (and no evidence for the use of an apostrophe at this time). However, we are unwilling to make either change without feedback from the group.

Administratively, the petition supports the name *Midgaard's Crossing*, not the submitted form. We do not require a new petition for minor changes to branch name. However, when substantial changes to a branch submission are made at kingdom, a new petition, supporting the new name, must be prepared.

Since we do not form holding names for groups, this device must also be returned.

Nest ffynnon. Device. Argent, on a mullet of six points azure a sexfoil Or and a bordure rayonny vert.

This is returned for redraw, for multiple issues. Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance."

The rayons on the bordure need to be drawn in a much more regular fashion, not like the long-forbidden "wavy crested," which is rounded on the inside edge like these rayons.

The mullet here has the tips of its points cut off. Without evidence of period examples of use, this is not a registerable variation of a mullet.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *daffodil blossom affronty*, a daffodil is a trumpet-shaped flower, and loses its identifiability when seen affronty instead of in profile. If the submitter wishes to use a six petaled flower, please advise her to consider a sexfoil or a six-petaled rose.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

Thormot Quilliam. Device. Sable, a moose passant argent.

We asked commenters to consider whether or not there is significant difference between moose (also known in Europe as elk) and stags and does. Commenters could not find evidence of elk used in period heraldry, although certainly they were a known animal. Based on commentary, we are ruling that there is not enough visual distinction between elk and deer to grant a CD between them.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gianni Arcieri, *Per fess azure and bendy sable and argent, a stag at gaze argent*. There is only one CD for the changes to the field.

This device is also in conflict with the device of Alric of Ashfield, *Sable, a stag trippant within a bordure embattled argent*. There is only one CD for removing the secondary bordure.

This device is also in conflict with the device of Eislinn the Patient, *Sable, a doe at gaze guardant argent atop a sun Or*. There is only one CD for removing the sun.

This device is also in conflict with the badge of Thomas Sinclair, *Sable, a stag trippant between a chief engrailed and a point pointed argent*. There is a single CD for removing both the chief and point, as peripheral ordinaries are considered to be in the same charge group.

This was pended from the April 2011 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

EAST

Alesone Gray of Cranlegh. Badge change. (Fieldless) A turkey-cock displayed paly bendy sinister Or and vert.

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Most commenters could not identify this as a turkey due to the multiply divided tincture and non-period posture for a turkey. Please advise the submitter that a fanned tail is part of the distinguishing features of a turkey-cock, and that the displayed posture severely hampers that.

There is a step from period practice for use of a bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LAUREL

None.

LOCHAC**Catherine of Cheshire.** Name.

This name unfortunately conflicts with the registered *Cathryn of Chester*; neither the given names nor the bynames are significantly different in sound. The given names are closer variants of a name often pronounced with two syllables no matter the spelling. The only significant difference between the bynames is the sound of the middle consonant cluster, which is not enough difference to allow the registration of this name without permission to conflict.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Catherine of Ynys Fawr*.

Marie de Beaugency. Device. Azure ermined, on a pale argent three double roses gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Máire Grame of Lewis, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *Per pale sable and purple, on a pale argent three roses conjoined in pale gules slipped and leaved vert*. There is a CD for the change of field, but nothing for the slipping and leaving.

Ringwar Northwood. Device. Per pale vert and Or, a sheep rampant counterchanged.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a *hind*, commenters identified this as a goat or a sheep instead. In order to ensure the submitter gets what she wanted, we are returning this for redraw.

Tosti Vikhorovich Bogolyubski. Name.

This name has two steps from period practice: one for mixing Old Norse and Russian and a second for the temporal mix of a byname documented only to 1611 and later with a given name dated only to the Old Norse period (over 500 years prior). As such it cannot be registered. If a later form of the given name or an earlier form of the byname could be constructed, the name would have a single step from period practice and could be registered. Unfortunately, commenters could not find such evidence. We would drop the grey period byname *Vikhorovich* (the second byname is much earlier and could be temporally compatible with Old Norse, but this would be a major change which the submitter does not allow).

His device has been registered under the holding name *Tosti of Torlyon*.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE**Dirk Edward of Frijia.** Device change. Per pale gules and azure, two swords in saltire surmounted by a sword proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Deaton Claymore, *Vert, two claymores in saltire surmounted by a third inverted proper*. There is a CD for the change of field, but no CD for inverting only one of the three charges.

Ilse Strauss. Device. Vert, in saltire a sword argent and a staff between in chief an estoile and in fess two estoiles Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Commenters were unable to identify the staff.

Three Swords, March of. Release of branch name.

The Middle Kingdom published intent to release the branch device in 2006; it is released elsewhere on this letter. However, that publication made no mention of releasing the branch name. We assume that was an administrative oversight. Nevertheless, barring evidence that intent to release the name was published in the kingdom newsletter, we cannot release of the name.

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS**Felix Sniumi.** Device. Per fess argent and purple, a fox courant to sinister regardant sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Lorn Stark, *(Fieldless) A wolf courant contourny sable*. There is only one CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for the difference between a fox and a wolf.

This device is also in conflict with the badge of Malcolm Leslie the Scot, *(Fieldless) A Scottish terrier statant contourny sable*. There is one CD for fieldlessness, but nothing for the difference between a fox and a Scottish terrier, nor for the difference between courant and statant.

Samantha Mears. Name.

Precedent and the Administrative Handbook differ slightly on the level of difference required between a submitter's legal name and their registered SCA name. Relevant precedent says that *Riebling* is too similar to *Riebli*, while *Ribelinck* is different enough from *Riebli* to be registered [Walter Ribelinck, 08/2003 LoAR, A-Caid]. Similarly, *Kellahan* is too similar to *Callahan*, while *O Kellahan* is different enough from *Callahan* to be registered [David O Kellahan, 11/1997 LoAR, A-Middle].

As the difference between the submitter's legal surname and her submitted byname is only the addition of the final -s, the name cannot be registered as submitted. A larger change, like making the name *del Mere* or *atte Mere*, would be enough of a change to allow the registration of this name.

Unser Hafen, Barony of. Badge. Per pale vert and Or, a chainless portcullis counterchanged.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Beauforts/Tudors, (*Tinctureless*) *A portcullis (sometimes crowned)*. There is a CD for the lack of tincture, but no other CD. A tinctureless badge is protected in all tinctures, including divided tinctures.

As noted in the prior return, while the barony has many other vert portcullises, the conflict is not grandfathered, since each of the registered badges has at least a CD for possessing tincture and a CD for the addition of a tertiary or overall charge group.

TRIMARIS

Randal the Vandal. Device. Gules, on a bend argent two bendlets sable and in chief a wolf's head argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Commenters could not reliably identify this as a wolf's head, as opposed to a bear's head or a cat's head. The amount of internal detailing is actually detrimental to identification in this case.

WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE February 2011 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**ANSTEORRA****Isaac Masters.** Name.

This name is pended for further discussion of the issue of what sorts of bynames should be considered presumptuous. See the Cover Letter for further details of the proposal.

His device has been registered under the name *Isaac of Mooneschadowe*.

This was item 14 on the Ansteorra letter of June 30, 2011.

AN TIR**Tokharik{a-} Jñ{a-}ti.** Name.

This name is pended to discuss whether there is enough contact between the Tocharians, who lived along the Silk Road, and Europeans. We only register names from cultures that had substantial contact with Europeans. It is clear that Byzantium is engaging in some level of trade on the Silk Road by the 8th century, the time for which this name is documented. However, the level of that trade and precise trade routes are unclear and require further research before this name can be registered. Any research and feedback would be appreciated.

This was item 10 on the An Tir letter of June 30, 2011.

CAID**Anek{a-}strasya Bai.** Name.

This name is pended to discuss whether the element *Bai* is presumptuous. While it is a modern Tamil family name, in period it appears to mean something like "royal woman." We ask commenters to research the meanings of this element and weigh in on the question of whether it is presumptuous.

The submitted given name is the Sanskrit form of an alternate name for *Durga*, while the pattern for the use of goddesses' names by human women is Tamil. However, Sanskrit was sometimes used to write Tamil names, in the same way that Latin was sometimes used to write names in European languages. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a name might be recorded using the Sanskrit version of a Tamil name.

Her device has been registered under the name *Anek{a-}strasya of Dreiburgen*.

This was item 6 on the Caid letter of June 29, 2011.

GLEANN ABHANN**Sarah de Warenne.** Device. Per chevron azure and gules, in sinister chief a tower and in base a lion rampant sustaining a halberd Or.

This device is pended for further discussion on how we define and treat maintained and sustained charges. If the halberd is considered a sustained charge, then this device must be returned for violation of section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions, Armorial Simplicity, which requires that "three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group." If the halberd is a maintained charge, then the device does not violate the armorial simplicity rule and is registerable, as precedent holds that "Our practice has been to ignore maintained charges when defining a device as simple armory for the purposes of this rule and RfS X.2 [Elise l'Étrange, 05-2005, A-An Tir]"

Please see the Cover Letter for further details.

This was item 4 on the Gleann Abhann letter of June 30, 2011.

- *Explicit* -