

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

Áskell Gunnsteinsson. Name.

Caitríona inghean mhic Lochlainn. Name.

Illaria inghean mhic Giolla Mhaoil. Device. Vert, on a bend between a tree and a roundel argent three crescents palewise gules.

Isabella Coppola. Name and device. Argent, a cross formy between flaunches gules, each flaunch charged with an arrow inverted argent.

Isabelot de Forens. Name.

Jayme Dominguez del Valle. Device. Vert, two rapiers inverted in saltire argent and in chief a horseshoe inverted, a bordure wavy Or.

Luírint Docair. Name.

Michael Kettering. Name change from Michael Fray.

His old name, *Michael Fray*, is released.

Miles Grey. Name.

Nice name!

Radei Drchevich. Name.

Redulf Köl. Device. Gules, a wolf rampant contourny triply-queued and a bordure argent.

Skarrgarðr, Canton of. Device. Purpure, a bend between two pairs of wings conjoined in lure, each within a laurel wreath argent.

ARTEMISIA

Catalina Caminante. Name and device. Gyronny Or and gules, a cartouche argent and overall a dragonfly sable.

Several commenters questioned calling this oval a cartouche, as it does not have the straight sides of the example shown in the *Pictorial Dictionary*. However, J.P. Brooke-Little, *An Heraldic Alphabet*, p. 60, notes that the term cartouche actually describes the decorative scrollwork often found around oval shields in continental heraldry and explains "thus it is often applied, though not strictly correctly, to such an oval." The many Baroque and Rococo examples of such armory found on pp. 98-101 of Walter Leonhard, *Das Grosse Buch der Wappenkunst*, while not period, show that this type of armorial display uses a variety of oval shapes. Thus, it seems overly restrictive to limit the term cartouche to an oval with straight sides.

Christian MacLellan. Device. Per fess vert and sable, a fess between two dragon's heads erased addorsed argent and an annulet Or.

ATENVELDT

Amicia Theudoric la Sauniere. Name and device. Per pale embattled vert and argent, three bees in pale proper and a columbine azure slipped vert.

Anna de Wombwell. Name.

There was some question whether *Wombwell* was consistent with period spellings. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, s.n. Wombwell, has the submitted spelling in 1558. If the submitter is interested in an authentic English name, we suggest *Anna Wombwell*; by the 16th C the preposition had disappeared from most locative surnames.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge for Kingdom Royal Archer. Or, a sheaf of arrows inverted sable within a bordure indented azure.

Gavin Featherstone. Name.

Gemma Ginevra Alighieri. Device. Per chevron inverted azure and argent, a domino mask and two hearts counterchanged.

Mariana Vivia de Santiago. Device change. Argent, a heart gules winged sable within a bordure embattled azure.

Her former device, *Argent, a heart sable winged gules within a bordure embattled azure*, is retained as a badge.

Nathaniel Urswick. Device. Per chevron inverted argent and vert, a brown bear's head erased proper and two candles enflamed and ensconced argent.

Good cant!

Philipp von Eisenberg. Name change from holding name Philipp of Mons Tonitrus.

Phillipos the Skeptic. Name change from holding name Phillip of Twin Moons.

Submitted as *Phillip the Skeptic*, the name was justified as lingua anglica form of the Greek name *Phillipos skeptikos*. However "The use of lingua franca translation is extended only to single, simple descriptives. Given names, for instance, may not normally be translated into their putative meaning. (Talan Gwynek, LoAR December 1995, pp. 21-22)." Therefore, we have changed the name to *Phillipos the Skeptic*; while *Skeptic* is not a reasonable late period English byname, it is a fine translation of the Greek epithet meaning "a follower of the school of Phyrus."

Veronica da Asola. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bend sinister sable between two quatrefoils counterchanged.

Wyllym of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a walrus couchant guardant and a chief wavy argent.
Submitted under the name *Wyllym MacLeod*.

ATLANTIA

Anna de Brabant. Name reconsideration from Anna van Brabant.
Her old name, *Anna van Brabant*, is released.

Beatrice von Staufen. Change of badge to device. Per chevron vert and sable, a sword argent, a glove grasping the blade, between in chief two lion's heads cabossed Or.
Her former device, *Azure, ermined argent, a dexter cuffed glove clenched fesswise Or*, is released.

Bryce de Wales. Name.

Caitilín Mhór. Device. Per pale azure and Or, a horseshoe inverted counterchanged.

Domenico Barbieri da Mantova. Household name Compagnia di San Lorenzo and badge. (Fieldless) A gridiron sable.
This is the first SCA registration of a gridiron, and the submitter has provided documentation showing that it is a period heraldic charge, appearing in one of the earliest pieces of British corporate armory, the Fraternity of Girdlers at St Lawrence in 1332. This depiction of the gridiron is derived directly from James Parker, *A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry*, and based on the illustration and blazons in Parker, the default posture is palewise with the handle downwards as in this submission.

Geoffrey Doune. Device. Azure, a saltire and in chief a compass star Or.
The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with the Province of St. Andrew in the Kingdom of the West, *Azure, a saltire fractured per pale, in chief a laurel wreath Or*.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Order of the Golden Moon.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Order of the Silver Hawk.
Submitted as *Award of the Silver Hawk*, a timely letter of correction changed this to *Order of the Silver Hawk*. We have made this change.
Use of the word *Silver* in Order names is SCA-compatible.

Ichijo Honen. Badge. Sable, a crescent bendwise, within its horns a Japanese crane displayed bendwise argent.
The Japanese crane displayed as depicted in this badge has been registered twice before in the SCA and, based on those depictions, is legless by default.

Katharine de la Vache. Device. Or, on a bend wavy azure three suns in splendour Or.

Mark O Crowley. Name and device. Argent, a boar passant azure between three crosses crosslet sable.
The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-13th C Irish and accepted only minor changes. This name is a reasonable 16th C English name, but it is neither 12th-13th C nor Irish Gaelic. We were unable to find a 12th C Gaelic form of *Mark*, so we cannot suggest a form authentic for his requested language/time period.
Nice armory!

Melissent d'Artois. Badge (see RETURNS for device change). (Fieldless) A mouse sejant erect ermine.

Richikha Magdalena Dragonova. Name and device. Argent, two piles in point, the dexter gules the sinister azure, each charged with a cross crosslet fitchy Or.
There was some question whether *Magdalena* was a period spelling, as the cited source, Wickenden, *A Dictionary of Period Russian Names* 2nd edition, did not provide a date. We have changed the spelling to *Magdalena*, a form dated to the late 16th C in the 3rd edition of Wickenden.

Robert Hallam of Suffolk. Name.

Saige ferch Cedwyn. Name change from holding name Saige of Lochmere.

Wilhelm Leopard der Schwarze. Badge. Sable, a domestic cat passant argent and in chief an ermine spot Or.

William Makwillie. Name and device. Argent, on a fess azure between a fox passant and a rapier gules a mullet argent.

CAID

Abigail Robertson. Name.

Alys of the Isles. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, within a cross nowy pierced a triskele, a bordure sable.
Submitted under the name *Alys Grée*.

Amandina Massarin. Name.

Angels, Barony of the. Badge for the Order of the Seraphic Star. Gules, a seraph's head Or faced proper.

Angus MacIver of Stirling. Name and badge. (Fieldless) On an anvil argent a rose gules.

Ávangr Ragnarsson. Name and device. Per bend Or and azure, a bend argent between a popinjay and a knorr counterchanged.

Blaunche of Warwick. Name.

Bronach ingen Eogain. Name and device. Pean, in bend a decrescent and a swan naiant wings addorsed argent.

Submitted as *Bronach ingen Eogan*, the patronymic is not in the required genitive (possessive) case. We have changed the name to *Bronach ingen Eogain* to correct the grammar.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th-12th C Irish. This is a lovely Irish name from that period.

Cáireach inghean Mhathghamhna Thuama Gréine. Name.

Submitted as *Cáireach inghean Mhathghamhna of Tuaim Gréine*, a timely letter of correct was issued changing the spelling of the given name to *Cáireach*. The locative byname, *of Tuaim Gréine*, mixes Gaelic and English in the same name phrase in violation of RfS 3.II.a Linguistic Consistency. In addition, locative bynames in Gaelic are rendered in the genitive case rather than the nominative case shown here. Siren located *Niocól Ua Grada comharba Tuama Gréine* (Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tomgreany) dated to 1485 *The Annals of Four Masters, Vol 4*. The appropriate form of the byname with a feminine name is *Thuama Gréine*. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Cáireach inghean Mhathghamhna Thuama Gréine* to reflect the timely correction and to correct the grammar of the locative byname.

Caiterína Firebrand. Name.

This name mixes English and Gaelic; this is one step from period practice. There was some question whether the spelling *Caiterína* was temporally consistent with the 16th C *Firebrand*. Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals", shows this spelling of the given name in 1516 from "Annála Connacht."

Although *firebrand* is a later period adjective, it is applied in period as a descriptive for people. Therefore, it is unlikely, but registerable.

Caterina di Cellino. Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, two trees eradicated Or and a fox passant to sinister azure.

Submitted as *Caterina di Cellini*, in Italian, patronymic bynames appear in the nominative form when accompanied by a preposition. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Caterina di Cellino* to correct the grammar.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron division lower so that it divides the field more evenly into two parts.

Caterucia Bice da Ghiacceto. Device. Per fess azure and sable, a dove volant and a fleur-de-lis argent.

Catherine de la Loire. Device. Purpure, a Catherine's wheel missing the dexter chief quarter between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Cera Foxmor. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a fox's mask counterchanged.

This name mixes Gaelic and English; this is one step from period practice.

Conall Synclare. Name and device. Argent, on a chevron between three roses azure three swallows volant contourny wings addorsed argent.

This name is not an aural conflict with *Connor Sinclaire*, registered January 1998. The names *Connor* and *Conan* do not conflict:

The name does not conflict with *Conor MacPherson* (3/96, Meridies); the forenames are markedly different in sound. [Conan MacPherson, Apr 1996]

The difference in sound and appearance between *Connor* and *Conall* is equivalent.

Connor Dubh. Name.

This name mixes English and Gaelic; this is one step from period practice. If the submitter is interested in a fully Anglicized form of this name, we suggest *Connor Duff*; Black, *Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Duff, lists this spelling of the byname from the 13th through the 16th C. If the submitter is interested in a fully Gaelic form of this name, we suggest *Conchobhar Dubh*; *Conchobhar* appears in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" dating in this spelling from the 11th through 16th C.

Draco de Monte Cassino. Name and device. Vert, a dragon passant contourny Or maintaining in each talon a grenade proper between two towers argent and a mountain of three peaks Or.

Dreiburgen, Barony of. Order name Order of the Defenders of the Three Towers of Dreiburgen.

Submitted as *Defenders of the Three Towers of Dreiburgen*, the word *Defenders* was intended as the designator for this Order. If *Defenders* is a designator, then this Order name conflicts with the registered branch name *Three Towers*, registered March 1995. Neither the designator nor the added placename count toward difference in this case. We have added the designator *Order of* to this name. In the name *Order of the Defenders the Three Towers of Dreiburgen*, *Defenders* is a descriptive element rather than a designator. Therefore, the Order name no longer conflicts with *Three Towers*.

Dreiburgen, Barony of. Badge. Argent, on a pile inverted throughout azure an escutcheon argent, a bordure embattled azure.

Duibheasa inghean Fhionnghaile. Name.

Edgar Chiswick. Device. Per pale azure and purpure, a skull wearing a fool's cap between three pheons inverted argent.

Elizabeth Dunbar. Name and device. Gules, a gryphon argent and a bordure argent semy of roses proper.

Nice name!

Etain ingen Ghilla Phatraic. Name and device. Or, a Celtic cross per pale purpure and vert.

Submitted as *Etain inghean Ghiolla Phadraig*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th-13th C Irish. As submitted the name mixes Old or Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish; this is one step from period practice. We have changed the name to *Etain ingen Ghilla Phatraic*, a fully Middle Irish Gaelic form, to fulfill her request for authenticity.

Eymund víss. Name and device. Argent, a dragonfly bendwise sable winged gules.

He has a letter of permission to conflict from Ysenda de Gray, *Argent, a dragonfly bendwise gules winged sable*, whose device appears later on this letter.

Fergal MacCome. Device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a spear bendwise sinister Or and a brown ape passant proper.

Gaius Grattius Brutus. Name.

Submitted as *Gaius Brutus Gracchus*, the name pattern used here, *[praenomen]+[cognomen]+[cognomen]*, is unattested in Roman naming practice. Barring documentation, Roman names using this construction pattern are not registerable. The submitter indicated that he was interested in a Roman name from around 120 AD (although he did not request authenticity). Therefore, as the submitter allows major changes, we have changed the name to *Gaius Grattius Brutus* in order to register it. As registered, the name follows the classical Roman naming pattern of *[praenomen]+[nomen]+[cognomen]*. While we were unable to find a nomen similar in sound and appearance to *Brutus*, the nomen *Grattius* is close in sound and appearance to the cognomen *Gracchus*; the article "Roman Names" (legvi.tripod.com/id36.html) lists *Grattius* as a nomen.

Gemma Rosalia. Name.

Geoffrey Bowman. Name.

Giuseppe Francesco da Borgia. Badge. Per saltire gules and sable, a cherub Or.

Giuseppe Francesco da Borgia. Badge. Gules, a winged lion sejant guardant maintaining an open book and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys sable.

Grim øxarbrjótr. Name and device. Sable, an axe bendwise sinister reversed and in base a serpent erect tail nowed Or.

Guendolen Bengrych. Name.

Submitted as *Guendolen Pengrych*, in Welsh the initial consonant of feminine bynames are softened. We have changed the name to *Guendolen Bengrych* to correct the grammar.

Guendolen is SCA-compatible.

Gwion Conwy. Name.

Hortensia de Tarentaise. Device. Azure, a rabbit sejant erect between three bunches of grapes argent.

Ian Kirkpatrick. Name.

Isabella d'Altavilla. Name.

Submitted as *Isabella dei Altavilla*, in Italian when the byname starts with a vowel, the preposition is elided. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Isabella d'Altavilla*.

Jutta Maltusdóttir. Name.

Mathea Volpella da Perusia. Name change from Muirenn inghean mhic Criomhthainn.

Her old name, *Muirenn inghean mhic Criomhthainn*, is released.

Meadhbh of Calafia. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale Or and vert, a chess knight counterchanged.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Gráca da Alataia, *Per pale Or and vert, a chess pawn counterchanged*. The chess rook and the chess knight are both period charges and substituting one of these charges for the other does not seem to have been used as a cadency step in period, thus making them substantially different from one another. Therefore, although the chess pawn is not a period charge, it seems reasonable to also grant substantial difference between it and a chess knight.

Submitted under the name *Méabh ingen Cléirigh*.

Miriell MacEvilly of Sligo. Name.

Morgaine FitzStephen. Badge. Argent, an ivy leaf inverted and on a chief vert three annulets argent.

Nichola inghean Domhnaill. Name and device. Vert, a mermaid in her vanity between three escallops inverted argent.

This name mixes Scots and Gaelic, this is one step from period practice.

This device does not conflict with Jason Seaborn, *Vert, a merman proper crined Or tailed and maintaining in the dexter hand a trident argent*, reblazoned on the West section of this LoAR. There is a CD for adding the secondary shells. In addition, both mermaids and mermen are period charges, dated to the 14th C and 1575 respectively, according to the *Pictorial Dictionary*. As the two charges do not seem to have been used interchangeably in period, we see no reason not to grant a CD between them.

Ránulfr Þorfinnsson. Name.

Submitted as *Ranðulfr Þorfinnsson*, the given name was documented from Witherby. No independent verification of this spelling has been found. In fact, we have been unable to locate any other citation for an Old Norse word using the consonant combination *nð*; therefore, we believe Witherby is in error about this spelling. Most sources note that the English name *Randolph* derives from the Old Norse *Ránulfr*. This spelling is found in Geirr Bassi as well. We have changed the name to *Ránulfr Þorfinnsson* in order to register it.

Rutilia Fausta. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Tancrède Larcade. Name.

Vígúlfr inn norr{oe}ni. Name.

Nice name!

Vivienne de Lampérière and Rotheric Kynith. Joint badge redesignation for House of Cempa. (Fieldless) A sword inverted Or surmounted by a rose gules barbed vert and seeded argent.

Wilhelm of Caid. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, a sheaf of three lightning bolts Or surmounted by a boar statant argent, in base the Roman numeral XXIII Or.

Submitted under the name *Wilhelm Grimm*.

Ysenda de Gray. Name and device. Argent, a dragonfly bendwise gules winged sable.

Nice name!

She has a letter of permission to conflict from Eymund víss, *Argent, a dragonfly bendwise sable winged gules*, whose device appears earlier in this letter.

DRACHENWALD

Gunilla Nilsdotter Tveuggla till Uggleholm. Name and device. Azure, three pairs of shears bendwise in bend between two owls Or.

Lucrezia Isabella Fraccia. Name and device. Sable, an arrow fesswise surmounted by a decrescent argent and on a chief Or three roses sable.

Submitted as *Lucrezia Isabella Freccia*, *Freccia* was documented as an undated name from Fucilla. To register an undated name from Fucilla that is not found in other sources, a pattern of the type of name must be demonstrated:

Lavandoli was documented as a surname meaning 'lavender' from Fucilla (p 85 s.n. Medicinal Plants). The problem with Fucilla is that there are few, if any, dates in this source. So, in most instances, it is not possible to tell simply from reading the entry in Fucilla if the name is period or not. In most cases, the same name may be found in other sources. In other cases, a pattern of similar names may be documented. The College was unable to find evidence of *Lavandoli* in any source other than Fucilla. So the question becomes whether or not surnames based on medicinal plants may be documented. A number of the names listed under the Medicinal Plants section in Fucilla have alternate derivations. For example, *Nardo* can also be a diminutive of *Bernardo*. Some of the names in this section of Fucilla that are not marked as having alternate derivations are *Bistorti*, *Logli*, *Mentastro*, *Lavandoli*, and *Cadoni*. None of these are listed in De Felice, *Dizionario dei cognomi italiani*. If there was a pattern in period of surnames derived from medicinal plants, surely at least one of these names would have been listed in De Felice. Therefore, barring evidence of use of the surname *Lavandoli* in period, or even a pattern of surnames derived from medicinal plants in period Italian, this name is not registerable. [Anastasia Lavandoli, 12/01 R-Artemisia]

Unfortunately, we have been unable to uncover pattern of Italian bynames based on weapons. However, Siren notes a very similar sounding placename, *Fraccia*, which has a church that dates to the early 17th C. Therefore, we are changing the name to *Lucrezia Isabella Fraccia* in order to register it.

LOCHAC

Áine Ruadh inghean Chillín. Name change from holding name Cillíne of Lochac.

Submitted as *Áine Ruadh inghean Chillíne*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Ireland. The spelling *Cilline* is a Middle Irish (pre-1200) form: the appropriate form for the 14th C is *Cillin*. We have changed the name to *Áine Ruadh inghean Chillín* to fulfill her request for authenticity.

Ásfríðr Ulfviðardóttir. Device. Gules, three furisons and a bordure Or.

Nice armory!

Aulay Leod. Device. Gules, an ape-headed centaur salient Or maintaining a drawn bow and arrow sable.

Fionghuine Mac Coinnich. Name and device. Per chevron Or and azure, a cock Or and a chief dovetailed azure.

Submitted as *Fionghuine Mac Coinneach*, the patronymic is in the nominative case rather than the required genitive. We have changed the name to *Fionghuine Mac Coinnich* to correct the grammar.

Gillian Brampton. Device. Per bend sinister gules and vert, two trefoils Or.

Hunydd verch Madyn Duy. Name and device. Sable, a griffin passant Or winged gules, in chief five ermine spots argent.

Randall of Willoughby Vale. Name.

Wilfrid Scrivener. Name change from Wilfred de Ackelonde.

His old name, *Wilfrid de Ackelonde*, is released.

MERIDIES

Guy du petit Egypte. Device. Per bend sinister erminois and vert, a bend sinister and in base a wheel argent.

Iohann se pipere. Alternate name Jehan Lutenier.

Marie of Mere. Name and device. Purpure, a chevron argent between two Celtic crosses and a sun in splendor Or.

Sindokht Bayát al-Herati. Name change from Blodwen ferch Margred.

Her old name, *Blodwen ferch Margred*, is released.

MIDDLE

Áedán mac Caeláin hui Súildubáin. Name and device. Argent, a chevron vert between three yales rampant azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for 8th-10th C Irish Gaelic. This name appears to be a fine form for this period.

Áedán mac Caeláin hui Súildubáin. Badge. (Fieldless) A yale rampant azure.

This badge does not conflict with Ottokar von Ehrenfels, *Argent, a goat climant azure*. There is a CD for fielded versus fieldless armory, and by precedent, "there is a CD between a yale and a goat. Current evidence indicates that there is no period connection between a yale and a goat; rather, there seems to be a period connection between a yale and an antelope" [Elizabeth Braidwood, 09/00, A-An Tir].

Ailleann inghean Roibeáird mhic Conchobhair. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 8th-10th C Irish Gaelic. She indicates that, if the name must be changed, she cares most about the first name and the meaning "Daughter of Robert." The name *Robert*, which was adopted into Gaelic as *Roibeard*, is not found in Ireland before the 12th C. Therefore, we are unable to both make this name authentic for her time period and fulfill her desires for changing the name. Therefore, we will leave the name as is. If she is interested in an authentic 8th-10th C Irish name, we suggest *Ailleann ingen mhic Conchobair*.

Áine ingen Barddáin. Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a lion passant counterchanged.

Áine ingen Barddáin. Badge. (Fieldless) A lion passant per pale argent and gules.

Anastasia inghean uí Shúileabháin. Name and device. Vert, a dragonfly within a mascle throughout argent.

This name combines English and Gaelic, this is one step from period practice.

Aoki Kentarou Tadamitsu. Name and device. Azure, in pale three triquetras each within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Ayla Volquin. Name.

Brenguiet Viennois. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Berengiers de Viennois*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Savoy. Fause Losenge remarks:

Juliana de Luna's article 'Occitan Townspeople in the 14th Century' at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/occitan/> has <Berengar> and <Brenguiet>. The author notes that her source used normalized Occitan forms of most names -- this would include <Berengar> -- but kept a few, including the unusual spelling <Brenguiet>. This, she thinks, is probably a scribal error for <Berenguiet>; however, Dauzat s.n. <Béranger> says that <Brenguiet> is a Southern form that still survives as a surname, so there is no need to suppose a scribal error.

Finally, Savoy is in the Franco-Provençal dialect region, a triangular region extending roughly from Roanne in the west into Italy and Switzerland in the east; the dialects of this region are in many respects intermediate between French and Occitan and have been described as basically Occitan dialects that were heavily influenced at an early date by the French dialects to the north. (Henriette Walter, *French Inside Out*, trans. Peter Fawcett (New York: Routledge, 1994), p.103f.) It would not, I think, be surprising to find both French and Occitan forms of the name. However, I would not expect to find the Old French nominative singular ending <-s> as late as the 14th century: by then the Old French inflectional system had broken down, and in general the old nominative had given way to the old objective without <-s> (M.K. Pope, *From Latin to Modern French* (Manchester: Manchester Univ. Press, 1952), Section 608). This collapse occurred about a century earlier in Occitan (Henry Mendeloff, *A Manual of Comparative Romance Linguistics* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, Inc., 1969), p.33), so it should be pretty safe to assume that the Franco-Provençal dialects were no more immune.

In addition, the term *Viennois* is a byname of nationality ("the Viennoise") rather than a locative. With this sort of byname, a preposition is meaningless. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Brenguiet Viennois* to correct the grammar and comply with the submitter's request for authenticity.

Bríghid inghean Chomhhaoil. Name and device. Per saltire vert and azure, four dragonflies argent.

Castell Gwent, Shire of. Branch name and device. Vert, a garb and on a chief Or three laurel wreaths vert.

Cathal mac an Phearsoin. Name and device. Per chevron argent and sable, three bull's heads caboshed counterchanged and a chief embattled gules.

Collette Ange de Helleville. Name change from Cerridwen of Crowford.

Her old name, *Cerridwen of Crowford*, is released.

Conláed mac Uilliam. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Cristobal Corvacho. Name and device. Or, a monkey rampant sable winged and maintaining a skull, on a chief inverted vert three mullets argent.

Damian of the Flame. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent goutty gules, on a point pointed ployé sable a fleur-de-lis argent.

Submitted under the name *Damian d'Acheron*.

Dana Grochenydd. Badge. Gules estencelé argent.

This badge does not conflict with Gerard de Lisieux, *Per chevron paly bendy sinister sable and argent, and azure estencely argent*. There is one CD for changing the field and a second for placing the sparks only on the bottom portion of the field (since they could also be placed on the sable stripes on the top portion).

It also does not conflict with Christopher of Haslingden, *Quarterly sable and gules, all platy*, nor with Edwin Bersark, *Gules, a roundel so drawn as to represent a roundshield battered in long and honorable service argent*. In the case of Christopher's armory, there is a CD for changing the tincture of half the field while there is a change of number against Edwin's device. In both cases, moreover, there is a CD for the change of type between roundels and estencelé. Both roundels and estencelé are period charges, and while the sparks in estencelé are often drawn as groups of roundels, this is not always the case. As Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme points out in his essay, "On Estencelé," published in the Proceedings of the Caid Known World Heraldic Symposium, A.S. XXIV, period depictions of estencelé are "apt to vary both in the number and in the shape of the points." He further indicates that the most common variants are a group of three roundels one and two, as is seen in this submission, and a group of four goutte-like drops arranged in cross bases to center. Given this range of depictions, it seems unreasonable not to give a CD between estencelé and roundels.

Much of the confusion regarding roundels and estencelé seems to derive from the fact that the Ordinary categorizes them together. Morsulus has been requested to create a separate category for estencelé.

Desiderata del Rio. Badge. Azure, a winged wolf's head erased wings elevated and addorsed argent.

Elsa die Kleine. Name.

Enoch of the Three Hills. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a weasel salient regardant contourny Or between in bend an axe bendwise sinister reversed and rapier bendwise sinister argent.

Submitted under the name *Enoch Mustelis*.

Gregory Kystwright. Badge. Argent, in pale three roses sable barbed and seeded proper between flaunches gules, each flaunch charged with an Ionic column argent.

Leta da Padova. Name and device. Gyronny argent and azure, a key cross vert.

Marion Forester. Name and device. Vert semy of dragonflies argent.

Tura Struffaldi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Waryn de Ashley. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a griffin segreant and on a chief vert three mullets argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief wider in the future.

NORTHSHIELD

Fea Quaratesi. Name.

Juliana Rose. Device. Quarterly purpure and Or, in cross four roses counterchanged.

Jutta van der Bruggen. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Ivetta van der Bruggen*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th-16th C Dutch. The documentation submitted for the name *Ivetta* showed it in use in England in the 13th C. According to www.catholicforum.com, *Yvetta* is the modern name for a Flemish saint who is also known as *Yvette* and *Jutta*. We have been unable to find *Ivetta* or *Yvette* recorded in Dutch in the submitter's requested time. However, "Zutphen, regesten oude mannen- en vrouwenhuis Bornhof 1299-1599", (a register of an old men and women's home in Zutphen, 1299-1599) found at <http://www.streekarchiefzutphen.nl/streekarchief/Zutphen/inventarissen/born-1.htm>, lists a *vrouw Jutta aan Egbertus de Angheren* in March, 1355. We have changed the name to *Jutta van der Bruggen* to fulfill her request for authenticity.

Melanie of Caer Anterth-Mor. Name.

Úlfr Hákonarson and Maryam bint Wahib ibn Ahmad. Joint badge. Per pale Or and sable, a vol counterchanged.

OUTLANDS

Ashi'al Külüjin. Device. Gyronny vert and argent, a horse rampant Or within a bordure counterchanged.

Boleslav Ragnarsson. Name and device. Per chevron checky sable and argent and sable, a chevron Or and in base a fox's head couped argent.

As documented, this name is two steps from period practice. First, it mixes Russian and Old Norse. Second, there is a more than 300-year gap between the documented dates of the given name and the patronymic. However, Wickenden, *A Dictionary of Period Russian Names* s.n. Boleslava, dates *Boleslava* to 1155 and says it is the feminine form of *Boleslav*. Given this, *Boleslav* should be a reasonable 12th C form as well.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Slavic of Viking Descent." However, we are unable to make this name authentic as requested. A Russian or Scandinavian descent may have had a traditional name of Old Norse origin used in his or her family, but this name would have been borrowed into Russian and have had a Russian form.

Elyenora Danyel de La Roche. Name.

This name is not a claim to be the daughter of *Danielle de la Roche*, registered September 1995. While the name *Danyel de la Roche* and *Danielle de la Roche* may be an aural conflict, they are not variants of the same name and would not have applied to the same person. *Danyel* is a masculine name while *Danielle* is a feminine name.

Halla in heppna Kn{o,}rsdóttir. Device. Purpure, in fess three straight trumpets Or.

Halla in heppna Kn{o,}rsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A pair of barnacles inverted purpure surmounted by a straight trumpet Or.

Ian Lindsay Macrae. Device. Gyronny sable and argent, a wyvern passant gules winged Or maintaining a sheaf of arrows inverted and a bow Or, a bordure gules.

Kristana Tancz. Device. Purpure, on a chevron between three decrescents Or a spider sable.

Rowland McCain. Name.

Stefnir Kolfiðarson. Name.

Theresa Yolanda Cabeza de Vaca. Device. Argent, two chevrons braced and on a chief rayonny sable three faceted gemstones in profile argent.

Ulrik Halvarson. Device. Per pale Or and azure, a rermouse counterchanged.

WEST

Aelesia Marschal. Name.

Baldewyne Radnor. Name and device. Sable, a roundel Or winged of four wings ermine.

Submitted as *Baldewyne ap Radnor*, the byname uses an English placename as part of a Welsh patronymic. No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that Welsh patronymic bynames were ever formed from placenames. We have dropped the particle *ap* in order to register the name.

The byname *ap Radnor* was justified by the fact that the submitter is a squire of *Radnor of Guildemar*. Had he been a legal relative of *Radnor*, his name, as submitted, would have been registerable. The original given name was still a placename by type, so registering as a grandfathered patronymic does not violate any rules not already violated by the original registration. Furthermore, English names are registerable with Welsh patronymic particles:

Found on the LoI as *Myfanwy ferch Gerallt*, it was originally submitted as *Myfanwy ap Gerald*, and changed in kingdom because it was felt that the use of *ap* or *ferch* needed a Welsh name. However, late period Welsh used *ap* and *ferch* with English names, so we have restored the patronymic to the originally submitted form. (*Myfanwy ferch Gerald*, November 1998, p. 4)

However, as the submitter has not shown that he is a legal relative of *Radnor of Guildemar*, the grandfather clause does not apply in this case. We note that if the submitter wishes to interpret the name as registered as meaning "son of Radnor", he is free to do so. In English and some later period Welsh names, using just the father's given name as a byname is a common pattern. If *Radnor* were an attested period given name instead of a placename, that would be the appropriate meaning.

Bella Brandi. Device. Sable, in fess two frogs salient contourny argent, in dexter chief a mullet within the horns of an increscent Or.

Bragi Knutsson. Device. Per pale purpure and argent, on a pile counterchanged a bird migrant per pale sable and argent.

Caterina di Guglielmo. Name and device. Vert, a Catherine's wheel Or and a ford proper.

This documentation was inadequately summarized. The summarization only noted that each name appeared on a particular page of a particular work. When citing documentation from any work, particularly from a general reference work, it is important to summarize what the work says about the name in question. In addition, when the work is in a language other than English, a translation of the applicable parts of the documentation is required. Neither of these was provided here. Had the College not found and provided independent documentation for this name, we would have been forced to return it.

Edith de Laufare. Badge. Ermine, a hart trippant purpure.

Edward Falconer of York. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Egen Bräuer. Name change from Seán mac Aodha Uí Conghaile.

His old name, *Seán mac Aodha Uí Conghaile*, is released.

Heinrich von Melk. Device. Per chevron raguly sable and argent, three eagle's heads coupé counterchanged.

Helena of Heathcote. Release of name and device. Argent, a heathcock close within a bordure purpure.

Jason Seaborn. Reblazon of device. Vert, a merman proper crined Or tailed and maintaining in the dexter hand a trident argent.

This device was originally blazoned as *Vert, a merman proper, crined Or, orbéd sable, tailed argent, grasping in the dexter hand a trident argent*. We have reblazoned it to emphasize that the trident is maintained.

Ruarc Ó Faoláin. Name.

Shantala Amman. Name and device. Argent, on a bend between two serpents erect respectant tails nowed purpure three lotus blossoms in profile palewise argent.

Veronica da Lugano. Device. Azure, in pale three fish Or, an orle argent.

West, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Sejan Wolf Pursuivant (see RETURNS for other heraldic title).

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

None.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Wyllym MacLeod. Name.

Aural conflict with *Uilleam MacLeòid*, registered January 1997. The two names are pronounced identically. His armory has been registered under the holding name *Wyllym of Atenveldt*.

ATLANTIA

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Wing of Hawkwood.

Conflict with *House Silverwing*, registered July 1980. Neither the designator nor the placename count for difference; the descriptive element of these names is identical.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Decrescent.

Aural conflict with *Order of the Silver Crescent*, registered August 1979 to the Kingdom of the East. The names are nearly identical in sound; the only difference is the unstressed leading syllable. A survey of some 15 heralds found 15 who believed it was a conflict.

Melissent d'Artois. Device change. Per pale azure and vert, a mouse sejant erect ermine and on a chief Or three ermine spots sable.

Withdrawn by the submitter.

CAID

Æthelwynn of Llanddowror. Name.

The locative byname of *Llanddowror* combines Old English and Welsh in the same name phrase in violation of RfS III.1.a Linguistic Consistency. Furthermore, as submitted, this name is two steps from period practice. First, it combines Old English, and Welsh in the same name. Second, it uses a modern form of the locative name. The spelling of the placename, *Llanddowror* is modern. The earliest dated form of the spelling *Llanddowror* is 1710. The article "Wales at the Time of the Treaty of Montgomery in 1267" by John Garnons Williams shows two possible period spellings for this place: *Llandevoror* s.n. *Llanddwrwr*, and *Lanemdevry/Llanamdevri* s.n. *Llandoverly*.

We would change this name to *Æthelwynn Llandevoror* to make it registerable, but this would involve dropping an element, which the submitter will not accept.

Alys Grée. Name.

Aural conflict with the name *Alys Graye*, registered December 1993. The names are pronounced identically.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Alys of the Isles*.

Avenel Kellough. Household name Company of the Golden Gargoyle.

This name does not follow period patterns of group names. In general, when an inn sign contains the name of an object, that object can be depicted as a heraldic charge. The same is true of companies, Orders, and other like groups -- if the group is named for an object, that object is a heraldic charge and has a recognizable heraldic representation. This is not the case for gargoyles. Within the SCA, gargoyles were declared unregistrable: "Gargoyles do not have a standardized heraldic form and hence cannot be registered (LoAR 2/91 p.23)."

Issobell nic Gilbert. Name and device. Argent, in pale a chevron inverted gules charged with three roses Or and a tree eradicated proper.

Conflict with *Isobel FitzGilbert* registered March 2000. However, in this case, both bynames denote the relationship "descendant of Gilbert". Siren sums up the matter:

The RfS...says: "Two bynames of relationship are significantly different if the natures of the relationships or the objects of the relationships are significantly different." In this case, each byname indicates that she is Gilbert's child; as she is a daughter, she cannot be literally a son. Therefore in this case, both the nature of the relationship and the object of the relationship are the same, and these two bynames must be in conflict.

The device is returned for violating RfS VIII.1.b., which states:

Armory must arrange all elements coherently in a balanced design. Period armory usually places the primary elements of the design in a static arrangement, such as a single charge in the center of the field or three identical charges on an escutcheon. More complex designs frequently include a central focal point around which other charges are placed, like a chevron between three charges, but the design remains static and balanced. Designs that are unbalanced, or that create an impression of motion, are not compatible with period style.

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

Méabh ingen Cléirigh. Name.

Conflict with the registered name, *Meadhbh ni Chléirigh*, registered November 1989. The given name and patronymic are variant spellings of the same name, and the particles *ni* and *ingen* do not denote a substantially different relationship.

The spelling of the given name, *Méabh* was the last in a list of header spellings in Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names* s.n. Medb. In this work, Old or Middle Irish header forms appear before a colon (:), an Early Modern Irish form appears directly after the colon, and any other forms are nearly always modern forms. Without evidence that *Meabh* is a period form, it cannot be registered. In resubmission, we suggest either the Middle Irish spelling, *Medh* or the Early Modern Irish spelling, *Meadhbh*; both spellings are found in Ó Corrain and Maguire.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Meadhbh of Calafia*.

Rutilia Fausta. Device. Per fess embattled Or and gules, a dragonfly sable and two lightning bolts in saltire Or.

This device must be returned for redrawing. The dragonfly as currently drawn is unrecognizable.

Wilhelm Grimm. Name.

This was an appeal of return of this name at kingdom for conflict against *Wilhelm Grimm*, one of the well-known folklorists and brothers. Is *Wilhelm Grimm* important enough to protect? Applying the criteria found in the November, 2004 Cover Letter we find:

- Does he have a header entry in general references works such as the Encyclopedia Britannica? The Britannica online has an entry titled "Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Carl and Wilhelm Carl." Although the title is shared with his brother, his name appears in the title so he qualifies under the old definition.
- Is he a sovereign ruler, and did he flourish during the SCA period? No to each.
- Is the name common and is there a high recognizability of name to famous person? The name is not in common use in modern day America, and a websearch shows almost all hits are a reference to this individual. All commenters noted that they instantly recognized the name and made the connection with the famous brother.
- Is this individual influential to today's society, or did his influence sharply shape the course of world history, science, or the arts? Yes. Not only did the brothers develop principals of oral folklore collection still in use today by every folklorist in the world, the stories they collected are an important part of modern culture. Jewel notes:

The Grimm fairytales are still extremely prominent in modern society, especially in modern performance venues such as television and movies. Since 1937, five of their fairy tales have been produced as animated feature films by the Walt Disney Company: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937), The Brave Little Tailor (1938), Cinderella (1950), Sleeping Beauty (1959, originally titled Little Briar-Rose), and Beauty and the Beast (1991). The Cinderella tale, in addition to the famous Walt Disney version, has been "retold" a number of times in modern cinema, including three versions (1957, 1964 and 1997) based on the Rodgers & Hammerstein musical arrangement, 1998's "Ever After," and 2004's modern interpretation "A Cinderella Story." The story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears, another Brothers Grimm tale, has been produced several times as animated shorts, by noted animation directors including Walt Disney, Chuck Jones, Friz Freleng and Hugh Harman; the first of these shorts was produced by Disney in 1922, the most recent by Freleng in 1960. In 1987, Stephen Sondheim produced "Into the Woods," a musical stageplay that combined several of the Grimm fairytales, including the aforementioned Snow White, Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty and Goldilocks, as well as Little Red Riding Hood (originally "Little Red-Cap"), Rapunzel and Jack and the Beanstalk. In 1994, James Finn Garner released the first in his series of "Politically Correct Fairy Tales" books, featuring 12 Grimm fairy tales retold in a satirical "politically correct" fashion. In 2000 the made-for-TV movie "The 10th Kingdom" included elements from both the Cinderella and Snow White tales. These examples, along with many others, show conclusively that the achievements made by the Brothers Grimm are important not only in modern society but also in modern artistic endeavors, and therefore the brothers themselves are judged important enough to warrant protection by the College of Arms.

Therefore, the folklorist *Wilhelm Grimm* is still important enough to protect and this name continues to conflict with the name of the historical figure.

His arms were registered under the holding name *Wilhelm of Caid*.

DRACHENWALD

None.

LOCHAC

Ianto van Diemen. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a furison Or conjoined to a gunstone issuing flames proper.

This badge is returned for violating RfS XI.1, which says, "Armory that contains elements reserved to or required of certain ranks, positions, or territorial entities, inside or outside the Society, is considered presumptuous." In this case, the use of a gold furison striking a flint issuing flames gives the appearance that the submitter is claiming membership in the Toison d'Or (Order of the Golden Fleece), one of the most prominent orders in our period.

This order, whose membership was restricted to the highest nobility, was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders, in 1429. Its members typically wore the badge of the order, a golden fleece, suspended from a collar made of links that each depict an enflamed flint between and struck by two gold furisons. This flint-and-steel motif makes reference to a livery badge used by the founder of the order (D'Arcy Jonathan Dacre Boulton, *The Knights of the Crown: The Monarchical Orders of Knighthood in Later Medieval Europe 1325-1520*, pp. 366-367). Period illustrations of this collar can

be seen on p. 85 of Ottfried Neubecker, *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meaning*, and on p. 84 of Carl-Alexander von Volborth, *The Art of Heraldry*, as well as in many portraits of the order's illustrious members.

While the collar described above is the most common representation of this motif, examples showing different combinations of furison and enflamed flint, with or without a golden fleece, can also be seen in portraits and in regalia associated with the Toison d'Or. For example, *La Toison d'Or Bruges 1962*, a catalog from a exhibition on the order, shows a 15th C half-circle cloak decorated with a single furison striking an enflamed flint together with the arms of Burgundy and Artois. The same catalogue also includes a portrait of Floris van Egmont (c. 1519-1520) in which the subject wears the golden fleece conjoined to a single flint-and-steel suspended from a ribbon rather than the usual collar. In addition, a portrait of Jean de Luxembourg (c. 1510-1520), also found in the exhibition catalogue, shows the subject wearing a pendent which depicts a flint enflamed conjoined to a fleece, with no furison at all.

All of these examples suggest that both gold furisons and enflamed flints, separately or together, are closely associated with the Toison d'Or. Moreover, it appears that members of the Toison d'Or used various combinations of furison, flint, and fleece to represent their connection to the order. Therefore, we will consider presumptuous the use, in any orientation, of any combination of two or more of the following: a fleece Or, a furison Or, and a flint of any tincture enflamed Or, gules, or proper.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

Brenguiet Viennois. Device. Barry azure and argent, a dolphin haurient gules.

Unfortunately, this lovely device conflicts with Alaric fitz Madoc, *Barry wavy azure and argent, a dolphin haurient to sinister gules*. While there is a CD for changing the line of division from barry wavy to barry, precedent states, "[A dolphin urinant contourny proper] Conflict with...a dolphin urinant vert...There is...nothing for reversing the fish in this position" (LoAR 5/92 p.22). Haurient and urinant are similar postures so the precedent applies in this case as well.

Conláed mac Uilliam. Device. Gyronny arrondy of six gules and argent, on a chief sable two triquetras argent.

This device must be returned for redrawing of the gyronny arrondy field division. As precedent states, "Gyronny should always be drawn with one of its constituent lines fesswise. With straight lines, one can blazon a field like this one as *per pale and per saltire*, but this is not possible when the lines are arrondy" [Dofinn-Hallr Morrisson, 02/03, R-East].

Damian d'Acheron. Name.

This name mixes French and Greek. The byname is not registerable as part of a French name for two reasons. First, no documentation was provided and none found that French locative bynames are formed from names of plains or rivers. Second, no documentation was found that *Acheron* is a French rather than a Greek word, appropriate for combination with the French preposition "de". Without such proof, this combination would mix French and Greek in the same name phrase in violation of RfS 3.I.a, Linguistic Consistency.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Damian of the Flame*.

Enoch Mustelis. Name.

Although the submitter documented the word used in this byname as a Latin word meaning 'like a weasel', no documentation was submitted and none found that a byname with this meaning is reasonable in any language. The submitter noted that *mustellinus* with the mean "of a weasel" is an acceptable alternative, but no documentation was submitted or found supporting a byname with this meaning either. Barring such documentation, we are unable to register this name.

The submitter's documentation noted that his persona was a 14th C Byzantine soldier. In resubmitting, the submitter should consider that, while the submitted given name is found in the Bible, the particular form submitted is a late period English spelling. Lacking evidence of significant contact between England and Greece/Byzantium in period, this particular form is not registerable with a Greek byname, such as would be expected in 14th C Byzantium, and may not be suitable with a Latin descriptive byname.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Enoch of Three Hills*.

Tura Struffaldi. Device. Gules, a harp between three Syrian knives one and two Or.

This device must be returned for lack of documentation showing that the double-bladed daggers blazoned as *Syrian knives*, which have not previously been registered in the SCA, are in fact period artifacts.

NORTHSHIELD

Jutta van der Bruggen. Device. Or, a vine palewise embowed issuant from base vert within a bordure purpure.

This device conflicts with Armando Ramos el Caido, *Or, a branch blasted bendwise sinister vert within a bordure purpure*.

While there are technically CDs for both type and orientation between a palewise vine and a bendwise sinister branch, the embowing of Ivetta's vine and the fact that it is drawn in such a way as to resemble the branches of period heraldic trees together create an impression of overwhelming visual similarity between the two devices and require a return under RfS X.5.

OUTLANDS

Caerthe, Barony of. Order name Order of the Sojourners of Evan Mawr.

No documentation was submitted for this item, nor was an attempt to document it made on the LoI. This is sufficient reason in and of itself to return this Order name, especially as the College failed to provide documentation or support for either the parts or the formation of this Order name.

The order name itself has several problems. First, this name does not follow construction patterns found in period Order names. So far, the only example of an Order name unambiguously using a secular name is *Order of Maria-Eleanora* founded in 1632. No examples of Order names using secular names with the pattern *[given]+[byname]* has been found. Second, it is unclear whether the concept *Sojourner of [person]* is meaningful. The OED gives these definitions of *sojourner* "A temporary resident" dated to 1483, and "a guest or lodger" dated to 1608, and "a boarder living in a house, school, or college, for purpose of instruction" in 1629. The concept "guest of patron" is not attested in period Order names.

Elisant le Chevaler. Name.

This name contains a claim to be a member of the Order of the Chivalry. The byname *le Chevaler* is a variant form of *Chevalier*, which is the protected alternate French title for "knight."

WEST

Edward Falconer of York. Device. Per chevron embattled sable and Or, three hawk's bells inverted and a falcon volant to dexter base counterchanged.

This device conflicts with Rosalin of Faulconbridge, *Per bend sable and Or, three hawk's bells and a hawk's lure counterchanged*. There is a CD for changing the field, but nothing for the change of type of one of a group of four co-primary charges and nothing for inverting an essentially symmetrical charge such as a hawk's bell. There is also nothing for the arrangement of the hawk's bells, which is forced by the field change.

Griffin Garret. Device. Quarterly gules and sable, in bend two griffins segreant Or.

This device conflicts with Hywela Frech ferch Wyddel, *Per bend sinister vert and vair, in bend two griffins segreant Or*. There is only the one CD for changes to the field.

West, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Point Dexter Pursuivant.

No documentation was submitted for this title beyond the assertion that "A dexter point is a heraldic charge." This lack of documentation is, in itself, sufficient reason for return. Furthermore, the dexter point, which John Guillim, *A DISPLAY OF HERALDRIE*, calls a *point dexter*, is not a registerable charge:

Although all three 'points' are mentioned in heraldic tracts, in practice only the base one appears to have been used; and even in the tracts, the dexter and sinister points are described as abatements of honor, to be used separately, and not in conjunction." [Katherine Sunhair, April, 1992]

It seems illogical to allow the registration of a heraldic title based on a heraldic charge that cannot be registered.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

- *Explicit* -