THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Ásta Vagnsdóttir. Name and device. Azure, two bars Or, overall an owl displayed argent.

> The use of an owl displayed is a step from period practice.

Creature Twyne Dragon. Device. Per pale argent and sable all semy of fishhooks bendwise counterchanged.

> Please see the Cover Letter for a discussion on fishhooks.

Desiderata Drake. Name.

Maol Duín Ó Duinn. Name.

> Submitted as *Máel-dúin O'Duinn*, the submitter requested a name authentic for 15th C Ireland. As submitted, the name is unregisterable since the byname mixes the English patronymic marker *O'* with the Irish patronym *Duinn* in violation of RfS III.1.a. This can be fixed by changing the marker to the Irish *Ó*. This change was specifically allowed by the submitter. The given name *Máel-dúin* is documented to before the 13th C; it is a Middle Irish form of the name inappropriate for use in the 15th C. The *Annals of the Four Masters* has a *Magnus mac Maoile Duin* in an entry for 1486. Irish bynames that use *mac* in this period are typically true patronymics; Magnus's father almost certainly bore the given name *Maol Duin*. The normalized Early Modern Irish form of this name is *Maol Duín*; precedent holds that accents in Gaelic names must either be used consistently or dropped consistently. We have changed the name to *Maol_Duín Ó Duinn*, a fully Early Modern Irish form appropriate for the 15th C, in order to register it and to fulfill the submitter's request for authenticity.

Morgan Holte. Name and device. Argent, a unicorn rampant and in chief three mullets sable.

> Nice device.

Tommasa Isolana. Device. Sable, a Russian firebird rising and a gore argent.

> This device does not conflict with Domhnall Dubh Ó Ruairc's device, *Sable, an eagle rising wings addorsed within an orle argent*. There is a CD for changing the type of secondary charge. The second CD must come from the type of bird. A Russian firebird is not a period heraldic charge, therefore the precedent concerning substantial difference between birds, from the November 2003 Cover Letter, does not apply. However, a Russian firebird as typically depicted in the SCA has a significant difference (a CD) from an eagle when they are rising. We decline to rule at this time if a CD exists when the two are displayed, as many displayed eagles in late period had long, ornate tails.

Yngríðr Yngvarsdóttir. Name change from holding name Elizabeth of Misty Highlands.

AN TIR

Áine ingen huí Néill. Name.

> Submitted as *Áine ingen Uí Néill*, the byname is properly written as *ingen huí Néill* in Middle Irish (the language in which this name is written). We have made this change.

Emma Barrington. Name and device. Argent, on a cross azure between four roses gules barbed vert a cross flory Or.

Emma Barrington. Badge. Gules, a New World pineapple Or leaved vert and a bordure embattled Or.

> As we have no evidence that a New World pineapple was used in period heraldry, its use is a step from period practice.

ffolan O Banan. Device. Per chevron sable and vert, a tree blasted and eradicated within seven mullets of eight points in annulo argent.

> While this is highly evocative of the arms for the Heirs of Elendil, it is two CDs from any interpretation of Tolkien's description of the arms. The arms worn by the Citadel guards in the recent movies - and by Aragorn himself - lack the crown that is an essential part of the arms in the books; this device is still not identical to those arms. We reluctantly register it.

Matillis atte Hethe. Name (see PENDS for badge).

Merouda Tremayne. Badge. (Fieldless) On a quatrefoil Or four pellets.

Serena Zane. Name and device. Per pale azure and gules, two pegasi combatant and in chief a sun Or.

Silverhart, Canton of. Badge. Argent goutty de sang, a massacre sable.

> Please advise the submitters to draw fewer gouttes.

Simon of Three Mountains. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale vert and sable, a stag at gaze between three mullets argent.

> Submitted under the name *Simon Grey*.

Úlfrún in víðf{o,}rla Hróðgeirsdóttir. Name.

> Submitted as *Úlfrún in víðforla Hróðgeirsdóttir*, the documentation shows the descriptive byname spelled with an o-ogonek. {o,} is the standard SCA transcription for this character. We have changed the name to *Úlfrún in víðf{o,}rla Hróðgeirsdóttir* to match the documentation.

Wilhelmin Weissenheimerin. Name.

> Submitted as *Wilhelmin Weissenheimer*, German grammar (and Laurel precedent) requires that the byname be put into the feminine form. We have changed the name to *Wilhelmin Weissenheimerin* to correct the grammar.

ANSTEORRA

Alessandra Leoncini. Name and device. Per chevron embattled argent and gules, two sheaves of arrows gules and a lion's head cabossed Or.

Ascelyn of Glentewrde. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and Or, a unicorn argent and a rose gules.

Catalina Isabel de Silva. Name.

Christopher Summerset. Name.

> Originally submitted as *Christopher Summerset*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Christopher Sumerset* because no documentation was found to support a spelling of the byname with two *m*s. Wreath notes several gray area forms with the double-m from ancestry.com "Parish and Probate Records." The records in question do not appear to be normalized, and so are appropriate for use in this case. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Eilína ingen Ascaill. Name.

> Submitted as *Eilína ingen Ascaidh*, no documentation was given and none found to suggest that *Ascaidh* was a period form for the patronymic. The documentation, MacLysaght *The Surnames of Ireland*, s.n. Caskey, suggests that it is a form of the Norse name *Askell*. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. MacCaskey, suggest that *Ascaidh* is a Gaelic diminutive of *Askell*. However, we have found no examples of such a diminutive in Irish annals, strongly suggesting that the Gaelic form in MacLysaght is modern. The *Annals of Ulster* have the name *Ascall* in 1172; the orthography of this set of annals is Middle Irish, which is consistent with form of the patronymic particle used in this name. We have changed the name to *Eilína ingen Ascaill* in order to register it.

> This name mixes Old Norse and Gaelic; this is one step from period practice. We have found no forms of the name *Eilína* or similar sounding names in Middle Irish. However, if the submitter is interested in a fully Old Norse form of this name, we suggest *Eilína Áskels dóttir*. We note that a fully Old Norse name would be the appropriate form for a Norse woman living in Viking Dublin or Wexford.

Elisabeth Pendarvis. Name and device. Gules, a chevron inverted sable fimbriated between three round buckles one and two argent.

Elspeth de Stervlen. Name.

Geoffrey Tailor. Device. Or, on a bend between six anchors vert in dexter chief a fish Or.

Gerhart Wolfgang der Rote. Name.

Jaquelinne Marguerite de la Ryver. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th C but accepted minor changes only. While the submitted name is registerable, there are two issues with its potential authenticity. First, the given names *Jaquelinne* and *Marguerite* are French while the byname is Anglo-Norman or English. The spelling *Ryver* is well attested in England, but, so far, we have found no examples in France. Second, double given names are rare in France until the end of the 16th C; we have no examples of this practice during the 13th-14th C. For an authentic name for this period, we suggest dropping one of the given names and substituting an attested French form for the byname. While we have been unable to find a form of the byname in the 13th-14th C, Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438", (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html), shows the spelling *de la Riviere* in 1421. *Jaquelinne de la Riviere* or *Marguerite de la Riviere* are both fine late 14th-early 15th C French names. We would change the name to one of these forms, but the submitter will not accept major changes such as dropping a name element or changing the language of an element.

Lennán mac Neill. Name and device. Vert, three tridents argent.

> Submitted as *Leannán MacNeil*, no documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the Early Modern Irish name *Leannán* was used in period as a given name. Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names*, s.n. Lennán, date the Middle Irish form to the beginning of the 10th C, but provide no later dates. We have been unable to find this name in the Irish annals after 1200 except as a true surname, which suggest that it fell out of use as a given name before this period. Therefore, the given name is only registerable in its Middle Irish form, *Lennán*. However, there is a more than 300 year gap between the 915 date for the given name and the 1329 date for the byname; combined with the fact that the name mixes Gaelic and English, such a change would render the name unregisterable. Fortunately, the submitter will accept all changes such as changing the language of an element. Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index to Names in Irish Annals", shows the given name *Niall* in 971 and 978 in Middle Irish contexts. The appropriate patronymic form would be *mac Neill*. We have changed the name to *Lennán mac_Neill*, a fully 10th C Irish form, in order to register it.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the tridents thicker.

Miguel Sebastian da Oporto. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a phoenix gules, issuant from a goblet Or.

Roulant Marat. Name and device. Per bend Or and sable, a tower gules and a tree blasted argent.

> Submitted as *Roulant fitz Marat*, there was some question whether the surname *Marat* was derived from a personal name. Dauzat and Rostaing, *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France* s.n. Marat, says that the name is a variant of *Marana*. They derive the name *Marana* from the given name *Marus* with an added suffix. However, while *Marat* is a modern day placename derived from this name, there is no evidence to suggest that *Marat*, as opposed to *Marus*, was a given name in period. Because *Marat* does not appear to be a given name, using it with the Anglo-Norman modifier *fitz* "son" is incorrect. We have changed the name to *Roulant_Marat* in order to register it.

Sean Cannan. Device. Or, on a bend sinister between two flames gules, a sword proper.

Wolfger von Eisenstadt. Name and device. Or, a wolf rampant azure, on a chief sable three crosses formy Or.

Xene Theriane. Alternate name Ximena Grifón de Mendoça.

ARTEMISIA

Anabella Dayluue. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Branán Muighe Tuireadh. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Per pale sable and gules, three bars couped argent and overall a sword inverted Or.

> Please advise the submitter that all of the charges should be drawn larger.

Brynjolfr Fjallgeirsson. Name.

Diego de la Mar. Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, two spoons in saltire argent.

> Nice late 15th C or early 16th C Spanish name.

Elspeth Sinclaire the Rogue. Reblazon of device. Per bend embattled purpure and vert, a lyre argent and three triangles voided interlaced in bend Or.

> Registered September 1999 with the blazon *Per bend embattled purpure and vert, a lyre argent and in bend three triangles interlaced Or*, the fact that the triangles were voided was omitted.

Elyder of Silveroak. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for Irish language/culture. However, as the given name is Welsh and the locative is a constructed English placename, we cannot make it so. The best we can suggest is to select true Irish names from Irish sources.

Genevieve de Corbeil. Device. Per fess sable and azure, in chief a mask of comedy and a mask of tragedy argent and in base a glove puppet Or.

> This is not "slot-machine heraldry" as theatrical masks - regardless of their facial expressions - are theatrical masks. Thus the mask of comedy and mask of tragedy, while blazoned in different terms so that the emblazon can accurately be reproduced, are considered to be the same type of charge.

Helena Greenwood. Name.

> The submitted wanted to know whether her name was authentic for Elizabethan England. It is: *Helena* is dated to 1562 in Douglas Galbi, "Women's Names from Warwick, 1538-1603" (http://www.galbithink.org/names/stratsol.txt), while *Greenwood* is dated to 1582 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engsurlondon1582a-m.html). Therefore, this is a fine 16th C English name.

Katla in Rauðhára. Device change. Per fess sable and Or, three crescents pendant and a natural panther passant counterchanged.

> Her previous device, *Erminois, on a bend sinister between two natural panthers passant sable three quatrefoils pierced Or*, is released.

Katla in Rauðhára. Badge change. Or, within a crescent pendant a pawprint sable.

> The use of a pawprint is a step from period practice.
>
> Her previous badge, *(Fieldless) On a natural panther's head erased Or a quatrefoil pierced sable*, is released.

Michael O'Brien. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, an annulet voided counterchanged.

> The annulet is a simple, geometric charge placed in the center of the field. This meets our stated requirements for voiding a charge. We advise the submitter to draw the solid parts of the annulet thicker to aid in identifiability.

Robert Wydville. Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale two winged lions passant coward Or.

> Registered December 1998 with the blazon *Azure, two winged lions passant coward Or*, the placement of the lions on the field was omitted.

Sati al-Isfahaniyya. Name and device. Purpure, in cross a butterfly between four crescents horns outward argent.

> This is clear of the device of Cassandra {Cv}ernakova, *Purpure, six crescents in annulo argent*. There is a CD for changing the arrangement of the charges and another for changing the orientation of half of the charges.

ATENVELDT

Alewyn Jouette. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Çynara of Twin Moons. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron argent and purpure, two roses gules slipped and leaved vert and a lyre Or.

> The slips are drawn to fill the available space; their orientation need not be specified. We note that keeping them in the same orientation, as here, is much better heraldic style than the mirror-image orientation we often see.
>
> Submitted under the name *Çynara del Mar Azul*.

Dawn of Jusborne. Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and azure, a standing balance per pale sable and argent, above the dexter pan a child recumbent proper, above the sinister pan a mullet of eight points Or.

> When registered in January 1973, the primary charge was blazoned simply as a *balance*.

Falcone Piacentini. Name and device. Per pale gules and vert, an eagle displayed argent within an orle of fleurs-de-lys Or.

Hamdun al-Rashid the Toe. Name and device. Checky Or and gules, on a fess purpure a cross fleury between a pair of drinking horns Or.

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

We have consistently reblazoned *trousers of nobility* as a *pair of drinking horns* (e.g., January 2003, Scheherazade al-Zahira). We will continue to do so.

Jacqueline du Perdepays. Reblazon of device. Per saltire argent and vert, a hand balance Or between four fleurs-de-lys in cross counterchanged.

Registered January 1974 with the blazon *Per saltire argent and vert, four fleurs-de-lis one, two, one counterchanged, overall a balance Or*, the balance is not overall: it is the central charge, and the secondary fleurs-de-lys are well away from it. In addition, the type of balance was not specified.

Samuel Zetetic the Skeptic. Reblazon of device. Gyronny azure and sable, in pale a standing balance, its arm bendwise sinister and maintaining in the sinister pan a weight, and two arrows in fess conjoined at the points argent.

When registered March 1980, the primary charge was blazoned simply as a *balance*.

Zekel Zofia. Name.

Submitted as *Zsofia Zekel*, the consonant combination *zs* is not found until after 1650. Eastern Crown notes "This sound was typically written as 's' in period. However, it was sometimes written as 'z'." The name *Sofia Zekel* is the expected form for this name in a Latin document. However, in a Hungarian context, we could expect *Zekel Zofia*; this form preserves the double-Z initials that the submitter desired. We have changed the name to *Zekel Zofia* in order to register it and to meet the submitter's preferences.

ATLANTIA

Alicia Cambion. Name and device. Sable, a goblet Or and on a chief argent three roses proper.

Submitted as *Alicia of Cambion*, the name *Cambion* was proposed as a spelling variant of the Scottish surname *Campion*. This is certainly possible, but somewhat tenuous. Luckily, it is also an attested French byname. A footnote from George Péries, *Faculté de droit dans l'ancienne Université de Paris (1160-1793)*, p 134, says "...et en particulier à confirmer la paix que Pierre Cambion, evêque de Paris, avail négocié entre le chancellier et l'Université (1215)" (...and in particular to confirm the peace that Pierre Cambion, bishop of Paris, negotiated between the chancellor and the university.) We'll give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the byname is not modernized here. Still, there is no evidence that this is a locative surname; therefore, we have dropped the *of* and registered the name as *Alicia_Cambion*.

Nice armory.

Angela del Mazza. Name and device. Or, in pale two roses gules.

Nice armory.

Annora Hall. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragonfly gules winged argent.

Aziza al-Zarqa' bint Yusuf. Name change from Evelyn Macewan of Kynblathmund.

Her old name, *Evelyn Macewan of Kynblathmund*, is released.

Brandon d'Aubigny. Name and device. Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys Or three lozenges gules and in chief a label Or.

Brandon is the submitter's legal given name.

We note that the commenters provided documentation for the spelling *d'Aubigny*, but had they not done so, we might have been forced to return or alter this name. The documentation on the Letter of Intent claimed that the name was registerable to him via the Grandfather Clause, because Marc d'Aubigny's lady "... is Brandon's mother." We note that this is not a sufficient relationship to qualify for registration of a name element via the Grandfather Clause. The requirements for the Grandfather Clause were spelled out on the October 2002 Cover Letter:

> The clause also allows for family to use the same name element. I know that many consider some relationships inside the SCA to be family, but in this context, "nearest kin" is real-world family only.

> Support for use of the "Grandfather Clause" by family members must be included with the submission. Such support may be a letter signed by the family member with the original registration indicating the family relations, or it may be other documentation such as a birth certificate.

The phrase real-world family implies a legal relationship between the submitter and the person with the already registered name element. No such relationship was demonstrated in this case. In addition, no documentation from the person with the registered name indicating the relationship was included with this submission. Lacking proof of relationship, the Grandfather Clause does not apply in this case.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Marc d'Aubigny, *Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys Or three lozenges gules*.

Branwen Bach. Name and device. Azure, a raven argent maintaining in its dexter claw a serpent glissant head to chief, on a chief triangular Or a cinquefoil vert.

Brenna Trentavasi. Device. Argent, a fleur-de-lys purpure between three dragonflies sable, a tierce purpure.

Brian Crawford. Name and device. Azure, a shepherd's crook bendwise and on a chief embattled argent three crosses crosslet fitchy azure.

Blazoned on the LoI as a *crozier*, bishop's crosiers are much more ornate than the charge depicted here.

Brian du Bois Breton. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A fishhook bendwise sinister reversed Or.

Registered April 2000 with the blazon *(Fieldless) A fishhook bendwise sinister inverted barb to sinister base Or*, the couped end is to chief and the opening is to sinister. This is reblazoned in accordance with the discussion on the Cover Letter.

Brigid O'Hara. Device. Vert, on a pale indented between six triquetras Or a talbot passant sable.

Bubba of Wolfhou. Name.

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

Cairistiona inghean Mhuireadhaigh. Name and device. Azure, three quatrefoil knots argent.

Camilla the Joyful. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Cecilia of Dun Carraig. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, in bend sinister two frogs sejant affronty counterchanged.

Chrestienne Chabrier. Badge. Azure, a dragon's head couped Or within a bordure engrailed argent.

Ciar inghean Mhic Ghiolla Earna. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a sun and a chief doubly arched argent.

> *Ciar* is dated no later than 679. However, it is documented as a saint's name. In general, names that are only documented as Old or Middle Irish are not registerable in their Early Modern Irish forms, but saint's names are the exception. Irish saint's names dated only to Old or Middle Irish are registerable in both their Old or Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish forms. Since the spelling *Ciar* is consistent with both Old and Early Modern Irish, this saint's name is registerable as a given name with the Early Modern Irish patronymic.

Dubthach Ó Raghailligh. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a vol, on a chief a sun in splendour and a decrescent, all counterchanged.

> The use of only two charges, each of a different type, on the chief - and counterchanged in addition - is poor period heraldic style but registerable under our rules.

Elizabeth Taylor atte Red Swanne. Name and device. Or, a swan rousant to sinister gules, on a chief sable three fleurs-de-lys Or.

> There was some question whether this name was presumptuous of *Elizabeth Taylor*, famed actress and celebrity. The commenters were divided in their opinion. However, both the name elements and the combination of the elements are extremely common from late period England up to and including the modern day, so it is hard to say that it is exclusively and excessively modern. The locative byname clears any potential conflict. We believe this name skirts the edges of being overly evocative of the modern actress and celebrity but does not make a unique claim of identity and relation. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this name.

Eogan Cu. Name and device. Azure, on a chevron argent a chevronel sable and in base a decrescent argent.

> Submitted as *Eógan Cu*, Rowel noted a typo in the documentation for the byname, Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Names from Irish Annals". The spelling should have appeared as *Cú*. While it is acceptable to drop the accent in the byname, by precedent accents must be either used or dropped consistently in Gaelic names. As the submitter allowed no changes to be made to the byname, we have changed the name to *Eogan Cu* in order to register it.

Francesca Lorenza Caterina Marino. Name.

> This name contains three given names; this was ruled a step from period practice in 1996 because only one example of a triple given name in Italian was found. Maridonna Benvenuti notes that James Grubb, *Provincial Families of the Renaissance*, contains a few examples of this practice, including one *Giovanni Andrea Nicolo Arnaldi*. While this pattern should be discouraged, as it appears to be extremely rare, we will no longer penalize submitters for using it.

Gabrielle Sendel. Name and device. Azure, in pale a double rose Or seeded sable and a hand Or.

Gormr Dómarsson. Device. Vert, on a pale between two sheaves of five wheat stalks Or two hop cones stems to base vert.

Gregor Davidson. Name and device. Per bend sinister wavy argent and azure, a thistle purpure slipped and leaved vert and a gauntlet clenched argent.

> Blazoned on the LoI as *per bend wavy*, the commenters noted that it is actually *per bend sinister wavy*; thus this need not be pended for further conflict checking based on the line of division.
>
> Blazoned on the LoI as a *thistle proper*, the entire head is purpure, not just the top therefore this is not proper. The slight tincture change would not count for a CD; thus this need not be pended for further conflict checking based on the thistle's tincture.

Griffin Wharvager. Name and device. Gules, a griffin segreant Or and a ford proper.

Grimkell inn svarti. Device. Quarterly sable and gules, a cross between four griffins combatant Or.

Gwyneth MacDonagh. Badge. Purpure, a greyhound courant within a bordure invected Or.

Isabella Mea Caterina d'Angelo. Name and device. Bendy sinister sable and argent, on a chief Or a pair of wings conjoined in lure gules.

> This name contains three given names; this was ruled a step from period practice in 1996 because only one example of a triple given name in Italian was found. Maridonna Benvenuti notes that James Grubb, *Provincial Families of the Renaissance*, contains a few examples of this practice, including one *Giovanni Andrea Nicolo Arnaldi*. While this pattern should be discouraged, as it appears to be extremely rare, we will no longer penalize submitters for using it.

Isibel in kyrra. Name and device. Azure, a chevron Or and in chief two goblets argent.

Ivarr ffening. Device. Per chevron argent and azure, two mallard drakes rising respectant proper and a double bitted axe argent.

> There was some question whether the submitter's ducks were actually *mallard drakes proper*. The submitter's documentation, which were copies of period art showing mallard ducks, showed the typical green head, white neck ring, and chestnut breast of a mallard. However, the remainder of the bodies of the ducks in the documentation were various shades of grey rather than the browns in this submission. Further research has found some mallards with brownish tincture extending to various portions of the rest of their bodies, which is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this device.

Jacqueline de Condé. Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, a lighthouse counterchanged, flamed gules, within a bordure counterchanged.

Jane Totten. Name.

Juliana Grene. Name and device. Vert, in saltire two shepherd's crooks and in chief three roses Or.

Julie Cambion. Name and device. Azure, a tower between two tankards in fess and in chief a bar couped argent all within a bordure compony argent and sable.

> Submitted as *Julie of Cambion*, the submitter noted that the *of* could be dropped from the name to make it registerable. The name *Cambion* was proposed as a spelling variant of the Scottish surname *Campion*. This is possible, but somewhat tenuous. However, it is an attested French byname. A footnote from George Péries, *Faculté de droit dans l'ancienne Université de Paris (1160-1793)*, p 134, says "...et en particulier à confirmer la paix que Pierre Cambion, evêque de Paris, avail négocié entre le chancellier et l'Université (1215)" (...and in particular to confirm the peace that Pierre Cambion, bishop of Paris, negotiated between the chancellor and the university.) We'll give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the byname is not modernized here. Still, there is no evidence that this is a locative surname; therefore, we have dropped the *of* and registered the name as *Julie_Cambion*.

> *Julie* is the submitter's legal given name.

Justa Vucheselin von Schlangen. Name change from Juste ormstunga.

> Her previous name, *Juste ormstunga*, is released.

Katla feilan Stefansdottir. Device. Azure, two wolves countersalient in saltire argent.

Katrin Bächlein. Device. Argent, two cats combatant and on a chief sable, a butterfly argent.

Kilian Wyldebor. Name and device. Vert, a boar statant to sinister between three torques argent.

> *Kilian* is the submitter's legal given name.

> The byname appeared as *Wyldeboar* in the paper copy of the LoI. However, it appeared as *Wyldebor* on both the OSCAR LoI and the forms. We are registering the spelling from the forms, as it is both correct and desired.

> Torques have their openings to base by default.

Layla bint Da'ud al-Munajjima. Name.

Lucia Bellini. Device change. Sable, a wild cat rampant and in chief three bells argent within a bordure Or.

> Blazoned on the LoI as a *catamount*, that term in the SCA is a synonym for a mountain lion (i.e., a natural panther), which has smooth fur. The cat in this submission, unlike her currently registered device, has spiked, ruffled fur.

> Her previous device, *Sable, a catamount rampant, in chief three martlets argent, a bordure Or*, is released.

Lucia Bellini. Household name Casa Bellini and badge. Sable, in saltire an artist's paintbrush inverted and a quill pen argent and in chief a bell Or.

Marcolo del Mare. Name and device. Sable, a mullet of eight points voided between three fleurs-de-lys Or, all within a bordure Or crusilly potent sable.

Matthew of Summerdale. Device. Azure, three towers and on a chief wavy argent a Savoy knot azure.

Mikael harðraði. Device change. Per fess argent goutty gules and gules, two griffins passant-counter-passant reguardant counterchanged sable and argent within a bordure embattled sable.

> His previous device, *Per fess argent ermined gules and gules, a griffin passant reguardant sable and a griffin passant reguardant contourny argent within a bordure embattled sable*, is released.

Mori Matsunomae. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, on a pale argent three pine trees couped azure.

Mystica de Almesteda. Name and device. Sable, a pheon between three thimbles Or.

> *Mystica* is the submitter's legal given name.

Nastasiia Rosenzweig. Device. Per bend purpure and vert, three dragonflies and a dragon contourny argent breathing flames proper.

Nicolai van der Kerke. Name and device. Vert, an owl contourny ermine.

> Nice armory.

Peter Marthason. Name.

Philipp Hartrat. Name and device. Azure, a horse passant and in chief three crosses couped argent.

> Listed on the LoI as *Philipp Hartratt*, both the forms and the documentation showed *Philipp Hartrat*. We have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Reyna the Dancer. Name change from holding name Robin of Atlantia.

Reyna the Dancer and Edward Shirebrook. Joint badge. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a pair of zils Or and a doumbek azure.

Reys Saethydd de Glamorgan. Name and device. Azure, two griffins sejant addorsed reguardant and an arrow inverted Or.

Roberto Ramirez. Device. Per pale argent and vert, a tree eradicated counterchanged and in chief a sun in splendour gules and a moon in its plenitude argent.

Ruqaiya Andijani. Name and device. Per pale gules and vert, a lotus blossom in profile Or.

Saitou Sakami. Name and device. Purpure, a compass star between three oak leaves in pall, stems to center within a bordure Or.

Sorcha of Azuremont. Name and device. Argent, in chief three thistles proper, on a mountain of three peaks azure a triquetra argent,.

> Submitted as *Sorcha Chu of Azuremont*, as submitted, the name is two steps from period practice. First, it has language combination problems --it combines Gaelic and English in the same name,and it also combines an Early Modern Irish given name with a Middle Irish byname; either is one step from period practice. Second, there is a nearly 800 year gap between the date when the byname *Cu* is found (604 is the latest date we have found this byname in use), and the earliest date we have for the name *Sorcha* (1480). Bynames based on animals are vanishingly rare in Irish Gaelic; Rowel notes that, of the bynames based on animal names that we can confirm at this time, only *Sinnach* or *Sionnach* 'fox' is found any later than the 7th-8th C. Because we do not have a pattern of such names used in Gaelic names, we cannot change the byname to an Early Modern Irish. We have changed the name to *Sorcha_of Azuremont* in order to register it. As registered, the name mixes Gaelic and English. This is one step from period practice.

> The submitter requested a name authentic for Irish Gaelic. If the submitter is interested in an animal byname, we suggest *Sorcha Shionnach* (Sorcha the fox). If the submitter is interested in a name using the word *Cu*, we suggest a patronymic based on one of the names formed from this word. Mari neyn Brian, "Index of Names from Irish Annals" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex) shows several of these names in use between 1400 and 1500, including *Cú Choigcríche*, *Cú Chonnacht*, *Cí Mhaighe*, *Cú Mheadha*, and *Cú Uladh*. We would suggest using the lenited genitive form of any of these names with the Early Modern Irish patronymic particle *inghean*. For example, if the submitter is interested in a patronymic from *Cú Uladh*, we suggest *Sorcha inghean Chon Uladh*.

Sunneva de Cleia. Name and device. Azure, on a maunch argent a Wake knot azure.

> This device conflicts with the device of Femke de Roas, *Azure, on a maunch argent a rose proper*, which is registered (under the Middle Kingdom) in this letter. There is a single CD for changes to the tertiary charge. Both Femke and Sunneva are paid members. As the Middle LoI was issued before the Atlantia LoI, Femke's submission takes precedence and is registered.

> Femke was informed of the conflict and has granted permission for Sunneva's device to conflict with her device.

Symon de Ipswich. Name and device. Or, a fer-a-loup inverted and on a chief embattled gules, three goblets Or.

Tatsukawa Morihide. Name and device. Per fess rayonny gules and azure, in chief a Oriental dragon passant Or.

> This device is clear of the device of Joseph the Good, *Gules, a Japanese dragon passant Or*. There is a CD for changes to the field and another for the unforced moved of the dragon. Tatsukawa's dragon could overlie the line of division; the fact that we would most likely return such a submission for obscuring a low-contrast, complex line of division does not mean that the dragon is forced to chief. If the field were *per fess rayonny gules and Or* or *per bend gules and Or*, the dragon would be forced to chief due to the lack of contrast with part of the field. There is no such contrast problem with the submitted field division.

Thomas Penegent. Name.

Thyre of Andover. Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop inverted counterermine a capital letter "A" argent.

Úlfr Edmundarson. Device. Sable, two wolves combatant Or, each charged on the hip with a crescent sable.

> The non-standard location of the tertiary charges hinders their identifiability, but not fatally so. For beasts, the standard location for a tertiary charge is generally the shoulder, which gives the most room for the charge. Given the placement of these tertiary charges, we recommend that the wolves' hips be drawn wider so that the tertiary charges can be made larger and more visibly crescents.

Úna Gous. Name and device. Quarterly argent and vert, a cross moline within a bordure counterchanged.

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

Victoria Fitzgerald. Name and device. Or, in fess a glaive sable sustained by a frog rampant guardant vert.

Wolf Strom. Name and device. Gules, a portcullis within a bordure embattled argent.

> Nice armory.

Ysende Herberiour. Name and device. Sable, a lighthouse Or, masoned sable, enflamed proper, between in chief two keys fesswise Or and a ford proper.

> This device does not conflict with the device of Ellen of Neglamer, *Sable, a conical roofed tower Or, ajouree in the upper sinister part*. By precedent there is no difference between a tower and a lighthouse (q.v. Dun an Chalaidh, Shire of, 08/01, R-An Tir). Therefore both CDs must come from adding the secondary charges. RfS X.4.b states "Each charge group may be counted separately, so *Argent, a pale gules* has two clear changes from *Argent, a pale between two owls all within a bordure gules*." As the ford - a peripheral ordinary - and the keys form two separate charge groups, there are two CDs for adding these secondary charges.

> Nor does Ysende's device conflict with the device of William of Hoghton, *Sable, two towers joined by a bridge Or*. William's device is essentially two towers conjoined by a maintained bridge. Whether considered a variant of a castle or a bridge, there is a CD for the difference between a lighthouse and a bridge or a castle. This follows current precedent, which does grant a CD between a tower and a bridge:

>> While a castle is not significantly different from either a tower or a bridge, there is little history of identification between a tower and bridge, unlike that between a tower and a castle. Neither is there a strong visual similarity between a tower and a bridge as there is between castle and a bridge. Thus we find that there is a CD between a tower and bridge. [Michael Gillean of Blackwater Keep, 08/99, A-Æthelmearc]

> Ysende's device has a CD for changes to the primary charge and two more for adding the secondary charges when compared to William's device.

Ysolt de la Mere. Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop inverted azure a fleur-de-lys Or.

CAID

Alexander Wardlye. Name change from Ulrich Einarsson and device. Per fess rayonny gules semy of swords Or and Or, a phoenix facing sinister gules.

> Nice 16th C English name.
>
> His old name, *Ulrich Einarsson*, is retained as an alternate name.

Anastasiia Vierga Ivanova. Device. Per pale purpure and argent, a swan naiant counterchanged.

Bjorn Zenthffeer. Name.

> There was some question about whether the given name could be registered as *Bjorn*. Haraldsson, *The Old Norse Name*, shows the name as *Bj{o,}rn*; in this case the o-ogonek is not an accent but a distinct character separate from a plain o. However, Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fran Medeltiden*, s.n. Bi{o,}rn, shows several examples of *Biorn*, one of which dates to 1334. This makes the form temporally consistent with the byname. The name mixes Norwegian and German; this is one step from period practice.

Czina Angielczyka. Badge. Quarterly purpure and gules, in fess a half moon knife and a Wake knot argent.

Dalla Ormarsdóttir. Device. Vert, in pall a pair of angles palewise braced argent between three Lacy knots Or.

Dietrich Eckhart von Katzenburg. Name.

Ellisif Leifsdóttir. Name.

Grímr askmaðr. Name.

Máirghréad nicChlurain. Name correction from Máirghréad NicClurain (see PENDS for device).

> The registration of the byname *NicClurain* in February 2006 was justified via the grandfather clause. However, the spelling of the grandfathered element was *nicC̄hlurain*; while this was pointed out on the LoI, it was missed on the LoAR. We have made this correction.

Martha ingen Chonchobair. Name.

> Submitted as *Marta ingen Chonchobar*, the name has two problems. First, the given name *Marta* is documented from Woulfe, *Irish Names and S̄urnames*, in the section on feminine given names. These names are all modern forms; while some of these forms may be consistent with period forms, citations from this section are not, by themselves, sufficient documentation for registering an Irish feminine name. None of the commenters was able to find the form *Marta* in Gaelic in period. Ó Corráin and Maguire show *Martha* as the Middle Irish form of this name. The byname is in the nominative case rather than the required genitive. We have changed the name to *Martha ingen Chonchobair* in order to make it registerable and to correct the grammar.
>
> Commentary noted that the submitter was interested in the sound of the name *Marta*. Although this form is not found in Irish, there are examples in several other languages. Albion notes:
>
>> *Marta* is both Portuguese and Occitan. My "Portuguese Names from Lisbon, 1565" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/portuguese/lisbon1565.html) has *Marta* four times, and my "Occitan names from Saint Flour, France, 1380-1385" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/saintflour.html) has *Marta* once.
>
> However, since names combining Portuguese and Irish Gaelic are not registerable due to lack of significant contact, we cannot interpret the submitted form *Marta* as Portuguese and register this name using that form. In addition, while there is no ruling currently on names combining Occitan and Irish Gaelic, proof of significant contact would be necessary to allow the registration of such a combination.

Meadhbh inghean mhic Aoidhghein. Name.

> Submitted as *Meadhbh inghean mhic Aoidhghean*, the patronymic is in the nominative form rather than the required genitive form. While we have no examples of the genitive for *Aoidhghean*, Effric Neyn Ken[z]ocht Mcherrald notes that the "late medieval <-ea-> is normally changed to either <-i-> or <-ei->, depending on the word." We have changed the name to *Meadhbh inghean mhic Aoidhghein* to correct the grammar.

Mons Draconis, Canton of. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A fishhook inverted vert.

> Registered March 2000 with the blazon *(Fieldless) A fishhook vert*, the couped end is to base and the opening is to dexter. This is reblazoned in accordance with the discussion on the Cover Letter.

Ouregan filia Flaviani. Name.

> Submitted as *Ouregan filia Flavian*, the byname is the modern English form for the Latin name *Flavianus*. In patronymic constructs in this period (6th-9th C̄), Latin patronyms appear in the genitive case. We have changed the name to *Ouregan filia Flaviani* to correct the grammar.

Ruadhan mac an Gobhann mhic Dhomhnuill. Name.

> Submitted as *Ruadh mac Gavin mec Dhomhnuill*, as submitted, this name has several problems each of which is cause for return.
>
> The first problem with the name is that the name element *Ruadh* is documented only as a descriptive byname; therefore, this name has no given name. RfS III.2.a "Personal Names" states that a personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname. The submitter claimed that *Ruadh* was a given name because *Ruadhan*, which is derived from it, is a given name. However, we have no examples of *Ruadh* as a given name. In Gaelic, it is not uncommon to find a diminutive of a word used as a name, but not to find the word itself used that way. Ó Corráin and Maguire, *Irish Names*, s.n. Rúadán, say that "the most famous bearer of the name is St Rúadán." As a saint's name, this name is, therefore, registerable in both its Old or Middle Irish form, *Rúadán* (or *Ruadan*) and its Early Modern Irish form, *Rúadhán* (or *Ruadhan*).
>
> The second problem is that the name, as submitted, appears to be an explicit claim to be the son of *Gavin MacDhomhnuill*, whose name was registered in June 1991. Now, it is very likely that the submitter has every right to claim such a relationship. However, the submission included neither proof of relationship nor a letter from *Gavin MacDhomhnuill* stating that this

submitter could make that claim in his registered name. RfS VI.3. Names Claiming Specific Relationships says, "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered" and precedent requires explicit permission in writing from the protected person (owner of the registered name) in this situation.

However, even if the submitter had included documentation allow him to register a name showing this relationship, we would be unable to register the byname in its submitted form. As submitted, the byname phrase mixes Scots or English with Gaelic in the name phrase *mac Gavin mec Dhomhnuill*. In Gaelic, the particle is separated from the patronym by a space; this is not the case in Scots or Anglicized Gaelic. Therefore, the phrase *mac Gavin* can only be interpreted as *mac* "son of" in Gaelic, and "*Gavin*", the Scots given name. In addition, the rest of the phrase is in Gaelic, and multigenerational patronymics are only a single name phrase.

Luckily, putting the patronymic name phrase into an all Gaelic form solves both the second and third problem. The name that is written *MacGavin* in Scots is *mac an Gobhann* in Early Modern Irish Gaelic. This spelling appears in the *Annals of the Four Masters* in entries for 1341 and 1425. The meaning is "son of the smith" rather than "son of the man named Gavin", but the sound is nearly identical. Because of the change in meaning and appearance as well as the slight change in sound, we believe that this name removes the appearance of presumption while retaining the sound desired by the submitter. On a lesser note, the grammar of the second patronymic is incorrect; the expected form here is *mhic Dhomhnuill*. We have changed the name to *Ruadhan mac an Gobhann mhic Dhomhnuill* in order to register it.

Þórey Sólvarardóttir. Name.

> Submitted as *Þorey Sólvardóttir*, *Sólvar* is not the expected genitive form of the name *Solv{o,}r*. The expected form is *Sólvarar*, which is found in the *Landnamabok* in the phrase "ok Sólvarar Hundólfsdóttur". In addition, the given name is listed as *Þórey* in Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*; precedent requires that accents in Old Norse names either be used or dropped consistently. We have changed the name to *Þórey Sólvarardóttir* in order to register it and to correct the grammar.

William M'Killroy. Device. Per fess gules and sable, a fess wavy between three dolphins haurient Or.

DRACHENWALD

Balduin Valke. Name and device. Or, a pair of wings sable.

> Nice armory. The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Sárán mac Ímair, *Or, a pair of bat's wings, conjoined and displayed, sable within a bordure countercompony vert and argent*.

Hákon Úlfs son. Name.

Katheryn Hebenstreitz. Device change. Per fess gules and Or, three cinquefoils Or seeded gules, slips issuant from the line of division sable, and a seeblatt gules.

> Her previous device, *Per chevron gules and argent, three wolf's heads couped counterchanged, a bordure vert*, is released.

Philip ap Griffith. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a cross argent a sword sustaining on its point a pair of scales sable, a bordure embattled argent.

> When registered February 1994, the tertiary charges were blazoned *a balance supported by a sword sable*. This is a set of scales, or a balance arm, not a balance.

EAST

Adam Jason Sauvitch. Reblazon of device. Argent, a bend sinister azure and on a chief gules, a hanging balance Or.

> When registered in January 1986, the charge on the chief was blazoned simply as a *balance*.

Alison Wodehalle. Badge. (Fieldless) On a quatrefoil sable barbed vert, a cross clechy Or.

Avitoria vidua. Name and device. Purpure, between two porcupines combatant reguardant argent, collared, a mullet of eight points elongated to chief and to base, within a bordure embattled Or.

> These porcupines have quills only at their heads and shoulders, which caused some to question their identifiability. Batonvert notes "These look very similar to the porcupines shown in *Legh's Accidens of Armory*, 1576, folio 85. Note, by the way, that porcupines were considered distinct from hedgehogs: according to Legh, the porcupine's quills are poison."

Brunissende Dragonette de Brocéliande. Device. Per fess sable and gules, a bar gemel argent.

Eva Vach Wyllt. Name.

> Submitted as *Eva Vach Gwyllt*, the byname *Vach* is the lenited form of *Bach*. However, with the first byname lenited, the second should be as well. We have changed the name to *Eva Vach Wyllt* to correct the grammar.

Geoffrey d'Ayr of Montalban. Reblazon of badge for the Bank of Bhakail. Or, a hanging balance dependent from chief, arm bendwise sinister vert, maintaining in the dexter pan a heart gules and in the sinister pan a natural salamander couchant contourny sable.

> Registered November 1977 with the blazon *Or, a balance vert, a heart gules in the dexter pan overbalancing a salamander salient to sinister sable in the sinister pan*, the fact that it was a hanging balance, and that it issued from chief, was not specified. In addition, the charge in sinister is a natural, not an heraldic, salamander, and was not salient. Finally, the term "overbalancing" is not defined for blazonry.

Katherine de Staverton. Device. Azure, a bend engrailed between a dove volant and a cat sejant guardant argent.

Rosette de Rheims. Device. Argent, a saltire gules between four roses sable, barbed vert, seeded, and a bordure gules.

Theoderick Orbus. Reblazon of badge for Pepperer's Guild of Fennbrycg. Argent semy of batons sinister vert, a loon displayed maintaining in its claws a hanging balance gules.

When registered May 1990, the maintained charge was blazoned a *beam balance*. The reblazon brings the terminology in line with established usage.

Wolfgang Stern von Rappenwil. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a fasces between in chief three roses gules and in base a mullet argent.

Registered June 1999 with the blazon *Per bend sinister argent and vert, a fasces between in chief three roses gules, and a mullet argent*, the placement of the charge in base was omitted.

LOCHAC

Catherine de Boniface. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Guilliaume Lavet. Name.

Nice 16th C Flemish name

Malcom Patersone. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th C Scots name.

Owain Cantor ap Hughe. Name change from Owen Cantor ap Hughe.

His old name, *Owen Cantor ap Hughe*, is released.

Peregrine Flamstead. Name and device. Per pale vert and argent, a vol counterchanged.

The submitter requested a name authentic to the 14th C and accepted no changes. While the elements here are acceptable as parts of a 14th C name, we would suggest some changes for an authentic 14th C name. First, we have no examples of the spelling *Flamstead* in the 14th C. Ekwall dates this form to the beginning of the 13th C. Watts, *Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names, Based on the Collections of the English Place-Name Society*, s.n. Flamstead, shows the spellings *Flamsteda* and *Flamstede* dated 1166-1488. For an authentic 14th C name, we would suggest one of these spellings. In addition, we would expect the placename to appear with the preposition *de*. Reaney, *A Dictionary of British Surnames* pp xvi, notes:

> Ekwall remarks that the preposition begins to be dropped shortly after 1300, is mostly preserved through the fourteenth century, but after 1400 is usually absent. His earliest example is 1318. Fransson states that in York, *de* disappears in the early fifteenth century; in Lancashire it sometimes occurs c1450; whilst in the south it is regularly dropped at the end of the fourteenth century.

While the form without the preposition would be authentic for the late 14th C, we have no examples of the given name at that time. The given name *Peregrine* is rare; we have found no examples between the late 13th C/early 14th C *Peregrinus Bernand* in Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, s.n. Peregrine, and the 1555 example of *Peregrine Bertie* from Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. Peregrine. This suggests that an authentic 14th C name using the given name *Peregrine* would follow the naming conventions of the early 14th C and use the preposition in the locative byname. For an authentic early 14th C form of this name, we suggest *Peregrine de Flamstede*. We would make these changes to fulfill the submitter's authenticity request, but the submitter will accept no changes.

Ulrich z Karl{sv}tejn. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic Czech name, but the given name is documented as a German name. Although we have evidence that some form of the name *Ulrich* was used in late period Bohemia, we do not know the exact form that was used. Therefore, we cannot say whether this is also an authentic Czech form.

MERIDIES

Elizabeth FitzRandolph. Reblazon of device. Argent, an owl maintaining in its dexter talon a book and in sinister chief an increscent azure.

Registered March 1981 with the blazon *Argent, an owl close guardant azure, orbed, beaked and taloned Or, grasping in its dexter talon a book and in sinister chief an increscent azure*, this has been reblazoned to clarify the size of the book. We have also simplified the blazon; an owl is *close guardant* by default.

MIDDLE

Bertrande Fresneau. Name.

Calyvorri Ine Kill. Name.

Nice 16th C Manx name.

Carlo dalla Casa. Badge. Vert, on a sun Or within an orle argent a fleur-de-lys sable.

Conchobar de Nevell. Name change from Conchobar mac Gabhann.

This name mixes Irish Gaelic and Scoto-Norman; this is one step from period practice.

His old name, *Conchobar mac Gabhann*, is released.

Femke de Roas. Device change. Azure, on a maunch argent a rose proper.

Her previous device, *Argent ermined azure, in bend three roses proper, a bordure wavy azure*, is retained as a badge.

Gwenhevare ffeyrmayden. Name change from Mirabel de Tymberlake.

Her old name, *Mirabel de Tymberlake*, is released.

Hildegard von Garmisch. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a horse's head and a horse's head inverted reversed both issuant from the line of division counterchanged.

> Registered April 2000 with the blazon *Per bend sinister azure and argent, two horse's heads issuant from the line of division counterchanged*, the blazon doesn't make clear the posture of the sinister head. The motif is actually one where the line of division "morphs" into the charges, but we have to blazon it as though it were two charges - and the postures of the charges must be made explicit.

Horsa of Schleswig. Reblazon of device. Argent, a chevron inverted gules surmounted by two spears palewise, in chief a Saxon helm affronty sable.

> Registered April 2000 with the blazon *Argent, a chevron inverted gules surmounted by two spears palewise, in chief a Saxon helm sable*, the orientation of the helm was omitted.

Mark Mac Kill. Name and device. Per fess engrailed Or and azure, a dolphin embowed and a compass rose counterchanged.

> Nice 16th C Manx name.

Michael de Lynne. Name change from Michael Magnus.

> His old name, *Michael Magnus*, is released.

Michaela de Romeny. Badge. Argent, in pale two wooden spoons in saltire proper and a cauldron sable.

Rokkehealdan, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) A tower quarterly Or and gules.

> While petitions for badges are not required at the Laurel level, we wish to compliment the shire on the well-done petition submitted. The petition included an emblazon, a blazon, and a plain-English description of the badge.

Uilliam Ó Seaghdha. Reblazon of device. Sable, a fishhook Or.

> Registered September 2000 with the blazon *Sable, a fishhook inverted Or*, it has a ring rather than a couped end. That end is to chief and the opening is to dexter. This is reblazoned in accordance with the discussion on the Cover Letter.

Volkmar Kiver. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a Maltese cross gules.

> Originally submitted as *Volkmar von Keifer*, the name was changed to *Volkmar_Kiver* at kingdom to make the name registerable and to fulfill the submitter's request for an authentic 13th C German name. However, the submitter indicated that he would not accept major changes, and dropping an element, even an element like a preposition or an article, is a major change. Contacting the submitter revealed that he had not been consulted about this change but that it was acceptable to him. Had the change made at kingdom not been acceptable to the submitter, we would have been forced to return the name.
>
> Please instruct the submitter to draw the Maltese cross with more pronounced notches.

Zoltan Pokany Evo of Pescht. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess Or a standing balance sable, in chief three mullets argent.

> When registered in July 1974, the charge on the fess was blazoned simply as a *balance*.

OUTLANDS

Alia Marie de Blois. Acceptance of badge transfer from Cathyn Fitzgerald. Argent, a cross triple-parted and fretted gules and a bordure potenty sable.

Cathyn Fitzgerald. Transfer of badge to Alia Marie de Blois. Argent, a cross triple-parted and fretted gules and a bordure potenty sable.

Cathyn Fitzgerald. Badge. (Fieldless) A lion's head Or jessant-de-lys gules.

Elanor O'Halloraine. Name change from Elanor Dreamweaver and device change. Quarterly purpure and azure, a cross bottony between four dragonflies argent.

> Submitted as *Elanor O'Halloran*, the name O'Halloran is, as far as we've been able to determine, a modern spelling. Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* s.n. Ó hAllmhuráin, give *O'Halloraine* as a late 16th/early 17th C Anglicization of this name. We have changed the byname to this spelling in order to register it.
>
> Her old name, *Elanor Dreamweaver*, is retained as an alternate name.
>
> Her previous device, *Per fess sable and Or, a mullet of eight points pierced counterchanged in base a garden rosebud fesswise reversed gules, slipped and leaved vert, a chief embattled Or*, is retained as a badge.

Gabriella Rizo. Name.

Hrodolf Gullskeggr. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a demi-weasel and a demi-weasel inverted reversed both issuant from the line of division counterchanged.

> Registered February 1999 with the blazon *Per bend sinister argent and sable, a demi-weasel and a demi-weasel inverted both issuant from the line of division counterchanged*, the blazon doesn't make clear the posture of the sinister weasel. The motif is actually one where the line of division "morphs" into the charges, but we have to blazon it as though it were two charges - and the postures of the charges must be made explicit.

Natal'ia Georgievicha. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Natal'ia Mechislavova. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Or, a pall inverted vert between two suns in splendor and a duck naiant to sinister gules.

> Submitted as *Natal'ia Mechislava*, the grammar of the patronymic is incorrect. Adding the *-a* to the end of the name would be appropriate for a descriptive byname but not for a patronymic. As *Mechislav* is a given name, the byname must be a patronymic byname. We have changed the name to *Natal'ia Mechislavova*, with the byname in an appropriate patronymic form for a woman's name, to correct the grammar.

Perryn Coelbrant. Name.

SIREN

Mariton Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Meriton Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Montrose Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Mortain Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Mouncells Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Namur Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Navarre Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Nazers Herald. Release of heraldic title.

New Haven Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Newhaven Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Nogent Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Noir Lion Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Noir Lyon Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Noir Taureau Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Northampton Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Noyre Fawcone Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Noyre Tauren Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Nucells Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Papillion Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Passavant Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Patiens Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Pembroke Herald. Release of heraldic title.

TRIMARIS

Christoff of Swampkeep. Device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a mullet of nine points voided and interlaced within a bordure argent charged with annulets sable.

Éadaoin inghean Éamoinn uí Chonchobhair. Name.

> Submitted as *Éadaoin inghean Éamoinn ui Chonchobhair*, the particle *ui* is more typically found as *uí*. Moreover, precedent states that accents in Gaelic names must be either used consistently or dropped consistently. We have changed the name to *Éadaoin inghean Éamoinn uí Chonchobhair* to comply with this precedent.

Fíodh Ógáin, Shire of. Branch name and device. Per bend gules and sable, on a bend argent three ravens rising palewise sable and in sinister chief a laurel wreath argent.

Gavine Armestrang. Device change. Per bend gules and sable, a bend between two armored arms embowed argent.

> His previous device, *Per bend gules and sable, a bend between an armored arm embowed and a horseshoe inverted argent*, is released.

Gavine Armestrang. Badge. Per pale argent and gules, a mascle counterchanged.

Rurik Petrovitch Stoianov. Reblazon of device. Gules, a saltire vairy Or and sable between three badger's heads cabossed argent marked sable, one and two, and in base two flails in saltire surmounted by a sword Or.

> Registered October 1991 with the blazon *Gules, a saltire vairy Or and sable between three badger's heads affronty argent marked sable, one and two, in base two flails in saltire surmounted by a sword, all Or*, the posture of the heads suggested visible necks. We note that the weapons in base do not match the period charges of the same name (v. the Zurich Roll, c.1340, and the arms of Pflegelberg); however, we were unable to determine a better term for them.

Yuan Yang. Name change from holding name Richard of Wyvernwood.

WEST

Aibhilín inghean Eoghain. Name.

Alexander de Blare. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Brigit de Montfort. Reblazon of device. Vert, on a bend sinister between a hand balance and a cinquefoil Or, a frog courant to sinister vert.

> When registered in November 1991, the charge in chief was blazoned simply as a *balance*.

Catalina de Silva. Name.

Costança de Silva. Name.

Dikran Dikranian. Reblazon of device. Per fess sable and argent, in pale a standing balance conjoined with another inverted counterchanged.

> When registered August 1981, this was blazoned *Per fess sable and argent, in pale a balance conjoined with a balance inverted, counterchanged*. The fact that these were standing balances was not specified; the wording has been simplified a bit for concision.

Edmond of Surrey. Name and device. Azure, a chevron inverted between a sword inverted argent and a standing balance Or.

> The submitter requested an authentic 15th C name but allowed no changes. There was some question whether the spelling *Surrey* was found in period. While we have no examples of this spelling used in personal names, we do have examples from literature. This spelling appears in several of the extant manuscripts of Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales* in the prologue: "In surrey with a gret solempne route...". *An English chronicle of the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI written before the year 1471; with an appendix, containing the 18th and 19th years of Richard II and the Parliament at Bury St. Edmond's, 25th Henry VI and supplementary additions from the Cotton. ms. chronicle called "Eulogium."* , edited by John Silvester Davies, mentions "the erlle of Huntyngdoun, the erl of Salesbury, the duke of Surrey". Therefore, the spelling is an attested 15th C spelling. Although the use of the preposition is rare in the 15th C, it is occasionally found. However, if the submitter is interested in a more typical form of this name, we would suggest *Edmond Surre*. The spelling *Surre* is found in several entries in *Paston letters and papers of the fifteenth century, Part I*. It is also found in 1426 in the will of *John Credy* (*Fifty earliest English wills in the Court of Probate, London : A. D. 1387-1439 : with a priest's of 1454*, Church of England), and in a will from Lincoln in 1454, in Andrew Clark, *Lincoln diocese documents, 1450-1544*.
>
> Please advise the submitter that the sword should be wider so that it is more identifiable; all of the charges should be somewhat larger.

Enderlin Jäger. Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent per pale argent and gules.

Mærwynn of Croft. Device. Argent, a martlet and a chief azure.

> Nice armory. Please advise the submitter to draw the martlet larger.

Malyn Edwardis. Name and device. Quarterly per fess wavy, barry wavy azure and argent, and sable.

Paulette of Poitiers. Reblazon of device. Azure, a bridge of two spans, throughout and enarched to chief, between three swans naiant argent.

> Registered July 1974 with the blazon *Azure, between three swans a bridge doublearched all argent*, the primary charge wasn't blazoned first; and its details, as well as the swans' posture, were omitted.

Rolf the Relentless. Reblazon of device. Pean, a mullet of eight points elongated to base Or.

> Registered in August 1979 with the blazon *Pean, a compass star fitchy of eight Or*, the primary charge is not a compass star but simply a mullet elongated to base.

Seamus mac Cuinn. Name.

Vettoria Giovanna Cristina de Monte. Device. Paly of four gules and Or, three roses argent barbed vert and seeded gules and on a trimount sable, a crescent argent.

- Explicit littera accipendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

None.

AN TIR

Adam Fairamay. Badge. Argent, a branch of three roses gules, slipped and leaved within an orle of ivy wavy vert.

> This badge is returned for excessive natural depiction in violation of RfS VIII.4.c. In addition, the primary charge is not really a *branch* but three roses with their slips conjoined in a way that we could not adequately blazon. This is alone is sufficient for return.

Ayleth Fairamay. Device. Azure, a violet and in chief three mullets of six points argent.

> This device must be returned as the primary charge cannot be blazoned such that an accurate emblazon could be generated from the blazon. The primary charge is not a violet, nor is it a cinquefoil.

Simon Grey. Name.

> Conflict with the character *Simon Legree*, the villian in Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This book is one of the best known and most influential abolitionist works of fiction, and the character has been used as a cultural reference for evil since before the American Civil War. The names are too similar in sound and appearance. Adding a locative or patronymic byname should clear this conflict.
>
> His device was registered under the holding name *Simon of Three Mountains*.

ANSTEORRA

Ana Maria de Albion. Name.

> This item was withdrawn by the submitter.

Constance Elizabeth Campbell. Name.

> This submissions was withdrawn by the submitter; she contacted Laurel/Pelican directly.

Gwen verch Cynwrig de Ynys Mon. Name.

> No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the placename *Ynys Mon* is found in period, or that it follows patterns found in Welsh placenames. Barring such documentation, this byname is not registerable. We would drop the problem element, but the submitter will not accept major changes. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Kenzing von Morgarten. Name change from Morgund McKenzie.

> No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that *Kenzing* was a given name in period. The documentation states that this is a descriptive byname, and the name example, *Kraft Kenzing von Derendingen*, clearly shows it being used in this way. RfS III.2.a "Personal Names states that a personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname. Barring documentation for *Kenzing* as a given name, the name as submitted is not registerable.

ARTEMISIA

Anabella Dayluue. Device. Per fess wavy gules and azure, two doves rising respectant argent and a sun Or.

> This device is returned for using a modern representation, rather than a period representation, of the doves. In particular, this specific rendition of a dove - the so-called "peace dove" - is a product of the late 20th Century, and lacks *all* of the heraldic dove's distinguishing characteristics, even to eyes, feet, and the tiny tuft atop the head.

Bránán Muighe Tuireadh. Household name teaghlach Muighe Tuireadh.

> No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the pattern *teaghlach + [of placename]* was ever used in period in Irish Gaelic for an organized group of people. The article used to document the pattern for this submission, Effric neyn Kenyeoch vc Ralte, "Medieval Gaelic Clan, Household, and Other Group Names" (http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/households.shtml) does not show the pattern *teaghlach + [any possible Gaelic byname]*; when a byname appears alone with a designator, it is always a patronymic byname. Barring documentation that for Gaelic household names following the pattern *[designator] + [placename in the genitive form]*, such household names are not registerable. We would change the name to *teaghlach Bránain Mhuighe Tuireadh*, which follows the pattern of *[designator] + [full name of an eponymous ancestor in the genitive case]*, shown in the aforementioned article, but the submitter indicated that he did not wish to include his given name in his household name. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

ATENVELDT

Áedán Mac Néill. Device. Azure, on a saltire between in pale two crescents argent and in fess two mullets Or, two arrows inverted in saltire proper flighted vert.

> This was a resubmission. The LoI noted:

>> The original submission, *Azure, on a saltire argent between four pairs of a decrescent argent and a mullet in fess Or, two arrows inverted in saltire proper flighted vert.*, was returned for being overly complex: "It uses six tinctures (azure, argent, Or, vert, sable (for the arrowhead) and brown/wood (for the shaft of the arrow) and four types of

charge (saltire, arrows, decrescents, mullets). This exceeds the rule of thumb set forth in RfS VIII.1.a. The College had some questions about whether the sets of decrescents and mullets surrounding the saltire would have been found as a secondary group design in period armory. If the submitter has documentation for such a practice, it would be helpful to present it on resubmission. We decline to rule at this point on the acceptability of such a design."

While the number of charges and tinctures remains the same, the client has addressed the issue of the "sets" around the saltire. The client strongly prefers to use "proper" arrows (which add to the complexity by virtue of sable points, wooden shafts, and a tinctured fletching, all on one charge!), which does add to the complexity count.

The primary cause for return was the complexity - the use of six tinctures and four charges, which as the LoI noted was not addressed in this resubmission. The device is again returned for being overly complex.

Alewyn Jouette. Device. Per chevron vert and azure, two bunches of sage inverted and a dragon passant argent.

This device is returned as the sage is unidentifiable as sage. While the submitter is welcome to resubmit this device, we are not certain that a bunch of sage *can* be drawn in such a manner that it is identifiable. As we do not have any examples of bunches of herbs used in period heraldry, we are unable to provide an example to aid in an attempt to emblazon the sage. From a heraldic viewpoint, a single sage leaf would be better style.

Çynara del Mar Azul. Name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the byname *de la Mar* was ever modified by an adjective. Barring such documentation, the name *del Mar Azul* is not registerable. We would drop the element *Azul*, but the submitter will not accept major changes.

Her armory was registered under the holding name *Çynara of Twin Moons*.

Daibhídh mac Dubhghaill. Name and device. Quarterly argent and azure, a tower and in chief two roundels, all counterchanged.

This name conflicts with *David MacDougall*, registered December 1987. The pronunciation of the two names is nearly identical.

This device is returned for redraw. As drawn, the charges are co-primary; however, the blazon would make the tower lower on the field so that it is *per pale argent and azure* instead of *quarterly azure and argent* as submitted. As we were unable to derive a blazon that would accurately reproduce this emblazon, the device must be returned.

Thomas DeGuy Bassard. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a vulture close sable perched on a covered tankard azure charged with a compass star of sixteen points argent.

This badge is returned for being two steps from period practice. The first is for the use of a compass star (which is an SCA-compatible charge). The second is for using a New World bird that is not found in period heraldry heraldry - this bird is clearly a variant of the American birds named "vultures" rather than the unrelated European birds named vultures.

Please advise the submitter that having a vulture in his badge doesn't cant on his name as in period Europe, *buzzard* didn't refer to a vulture, but to the *Buteo* genus of hawks: "An inferior kind of hawk, useless for falconry," according to the OED. Applying the term *buzzard* to a vulture seems to be a uniquely New World practice. We note that *European* vultures are perfectly acceptable as heraldic charges. But they weren't depicted with featherless heads, as here: featherless heads distinguish New World vultures.

ATLANTIA

Camilla the Joyful. Device. Sable semy of butterflies, a mullet of six points Or.

This device is returned for visual conflict with Rolf the Relentless, *Pean, a mullet of eight points elongated to base*, which is reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. Semy fields do not technically conflict with the ermine tinctures; there's one CD for the field change and another for the addition/deletion of the strewn charge group. Thus there is technically two CDs between these pieces of armory - one for changing the tincture of the field (from pean to sable) and one for adding the butterflies. However, in this case, the visual resemblance between the two pieces of armory is overwhelming - despite the change mentioned above, and the technically insufficient (but still visually perceivable) change in the number of points of the mullet. These are just too visually similar and the Camilla's device is returned under RfS X.5.

Eibhlín inghean uí Chiaráin. Device. Azure, on an open book argent the words "Carpe Librum" sable and on a chief Or three wolf's heads cabossed sable.

This device is returned for a redraw; the words on the book are written with letters no wider than a (modern) single pen line and thus must be considered "thin-line heraldry". We suggest resubmitting using block letters.

This submission generated much discussion on the nature of words on books. The letters on Yale University's arms, *Azure, an open book argent charged with Hebrew letters sable*, have previously been ruled to act as tertiary charges. Laurel has also ruled "In general, open books may be drawn with numerous small writing marks as artistic license, the writing so small that it could not be read from any distance, but such writing would not be blazoned. [Branwen filia Iohannis de Monmouth, 04/02, A-East]".

The question becomes, when does the writing become so small that it cannot be read? In general, more that 10 or 11 letters on a single primary charge will be considered unreadable and will not count for difference; for a secondary charge (or multiple primary charges) this number will be reduced due to the smaller size of the books. More than two or three letters on a tertiary charge will be too small to read. In SCA arms, such small writing will not be blazoned. In the case of important non-SCA arms this writing may be blazoned even if it does not count for difference. Thus, the letters on Yale University's arms constitute a tertiary charge group while those on Oxford University's arms (*DOMINUS ILLUMINATIO MEO*) do not.

If resubmitted using thicker lines for the words, this device will be clear of the device for Roderick der Gelehrte, *Azure, an open book argent, on a chief Or an arrow point to dexter azure*. There will be a CD for changes to the tertiary charges on the chief and another for adding the tertiary charge to the book.

Giles Green. Device. Quarterly argent ermined vert and vert, in bend sinister two hummingbirds rising contourny, each maintaining with both feet a sword fesswise reversed argent.

This device is returned for a redraw of the swords. The swords are small, which is appropriate for maintained charges, but because they are mostly against the bodies of the birds they have no contrast. It is obvious that there is something there, so it needs to be included in the blazon, but the swords are unidentifiable and so the device must be returned.

CAID

Brighid inghean Ríoghbhardán. Name.

> This name conflicts with *Brighdín ní Ríoghbhardáin*, registered December 1994. According to Ó Corráin and Maguire, *Irish Names*, s.n. Brigit, *Brighdín* is a "popular dimiutive" of Brigit. The patronyms are identical. While the patronymic particles *ni* and *inghean* do not express the same relationship, they are too close in sound in a name that otherwise shares elements. One of the late period pronunciations of *inghean* is *NEE-yen*, while *ni* would be *NEE*. We have held in the past that an unstressed syllable of this sort, especially appearing in the middle of a name, may not be sufficient to clear conflict; we believe that is the case here.

Wolferam Zenthffeer. Device. Per saltire Or and sable, a phoenix facing sinister gules and in chief a rapier fesswise sable.

> This device is returned for redraw; the blade of the rapier is so thin that it is practically invisible at any distance.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

None.

LOCHAC

Catherine de Boniface. Device. Or, a fleur-de-lys and a chief wavy azure.

> This device is returned for redraw; the waves on the chief are far too shallow.

Malcom Patersone. Device. Argent, two dragons segreant addorsed sable.

> This device is returned for conflict with Esther of Darkhaven's badge, which was reblazoned on the September 2006 LoAR as *Argent, a wyvern contourny bendwise sinister, wings addorsed, sable*. There is a CD for changing the number of monsters, but nothing for the difference between a wyvern and a dragon. There is insufficient difference between the posture of Esther's wyvern and Malcom's sinister dragon to grant a CD for posture.

Sabine d'Antan. Device. Vert, a bend sinister cotised between a stag springing and a pheon argent.

> This device is returned for redrawing of the pheon; it lacks the central fitting that would allow it to be attached to an arrow shaft.

> If resubmitted with a properly drawn pheon, this will not conflict with the device for Euriol of Lothian, *Vert, a bend sinister doubly cotised argent*. In armory with cotises and other secondary charges, the cotises form one secondary charge group and the other charges a separate secondary charge group. There will be a CD between *cotised* and *doubly cotised* and a second CD for adding the stag and pheon.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

None.

OUTLANDS

Natal'ia Georgievicha. Device. Argent, a chief rayonny azure.

> Unfortunately, this device must be returned for redraw as the line of division is not rayonny, nor is it any other period line of division that we could identify.

Natal'ia Mechislavova. Badge. Quarterly gules and vert, two swords in saltire argent, overall a sun throughout Or eclipsed sable.

> This badge is returned for redesign as the swords are not identifiable. We do not believe that a sun throughout can be drawn so that the swords underlying the sun would maintain their recognizability, nor are we sure that the swords would be recognizable even if the sun were not throughout.

SIREN

Montorgueil Herald. Release of heraldic title.

> The documentation for this heraldic title indicates that this herald was appointed by a sovereign and held territorial jurisdiction. As such, then, it is worthy of continued protection.

Montorgueill Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

> The documentation for this heraldic title indicates that it is a variant spelling of a title for a herald appointed by a sovereign and who held territorial jurisdiction. The primary title is protected. We see no reason not to protect such titles in all of their known forms; therefore, this spelling will also remain registered.

Mowbray Herald. Release of heraldic title.

> This appears to be a title occasionally in use by the English College of Arms in the 17th through the 19th C. As such, it is worthy of continued protection.

Norreis King of Arms. Release of heraldic title.

> This is an alternate spelling of a registered heraldic title, *Norrey King of Arms*. We see no reason not to protect such titles in all of their known forms; therefore, this spelling will also remain registered.

Norreys King of Arms. Release of heraldic title.

> This is a variant form of a protected heraldic title, *Norrey King of Arms*. We see no reason not to protect such titles in all of their known forms; therefore, this spelling will also remain registered.

Nottingham Herald. Release of heraldic title.

> The documentation presented for this title notes that this heraldic title was held by a herald in direct service to a sovereign for at least some period of time. Therefore, it will remain protected.

Orleans Herald. Release of heraldic title.

> Metron Ariston provided documentation showing that this herald was in direct service to the king of France in the 16th C. Therefore it is worthy of continued protection.

TRIMARIS

None.

WEST

Alexander de Blare. Device. Per chevron gules and Or, three quatrefoils counterchanged.

> Unfortunately, this device must be returned for a redraw. The *per chevron* line is drawn so that the lower portion of the field resembles the lower quarter of a *per saltire* field - the line is too low for *per chevron* and too high for a *point pointed*.

Rhys ap Bleddyn. Name and device. Sable, a fess invected on the upper edge between two wolves combatant and a wolf passant Or.

> This name is presumptuous of the registered name *Osanna verch Rhys ap Bleddyn*, registered January 2003, as it constitutes a claim (albeit unintended) to be Osanna's father. Precedent defines this as a protected relationship:

>> The name *Ranulf fitzStephen de Acre* was registered in July 2000. The currently submitted name, *Stephen of Acre*, is effectively a claim to be Ranulf's father. As a result, this submission is in violation of RfS VI.3, "Names Claiming Specific Relationships", which states: "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered." [Stephen of Acre, 10/2003, R-Middle]

> In resubmitting, we would suggest adding a second byname to this name or obtaining a letter of permission to presume from Osanna very Rhys ap Bleddyn. Either action would remove the aura of presumption. If the submitter wishes to obtain a letter of permission to conflict, we suggest the following form, supplied by Rowel, for such a letter:

>> I, [Legal name], known in the SCA as [Society name], give [Legal name of submitter], known in the SCA as [Society name of submitter], permission for my Society name to be used in part of [his/her] Society name in order to indicate a relationship. I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once [Legal name of submitter]'s name is registered.

>> [Date] [Signature of [Legal Name]].

> Because he will not accept a holding name, his armory must also be returned.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE August 2006 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

AN TIR

Matillis atte Hethe. Badge. Argent, three bendlets purpure and overall a tower azure.

> Blazoned on the LoI as *Argent, three bendlets purpure on a tower overall azure a Latin cross pometty argent*, the cross appears to be a standard arrow slit and not worth a CD. This is pended to allow conflict checking without the tertiary. This is similar to the way that portals and windows are treated.

> A field with three bendlets must also be conflict checked as if it were a bendy field. This is clear of the badge of Serena Lascelles, *(Fieldless) A chessrook azure*. In December 2001 Laurel ruled:

>> [*Sable, a chess rook argent*] This is clear of conflict with ... *Sable, a tower argent*. There is substantial difference between a tower and a properly drawn chess rook, so RfS X.2 applies.

>> In the LoAR of October 1996, it was stated that there was "nothing for the difference between a tower and a chess-rook". This precedent is hereby overturned: a tower and a chess rook were considered different charges in period and have substantial visual difference. The period heraldic chess rook is drawn consistently in a form where the top is forked into two prominent curled points. This was a standard depiction for the period chess piece, as illustrated in Caxton's 1474 "Game and Playe of the Chesse". The period heraldic chess rook does not resemble any sort of fortification and cannot be mistaken for a tower. On examining the collated commentary for the October 1996 ruling, it appears that perhaps the commenters mistakenly believed that the particular chess rook in the possible conflict was drawn as a tower, rather than as a period chess rook. [William fitzBubba, 12/01, A-East]

> Serena's chess rook is a properly drawn, period chess rook and thus has a substantial difference from a tower.

> This was item 7 on the An Tir letter of September 27, 2006.

CAID

Máirghréad NicChlurain. Device. Purpure, in pall a three-headed thistle between three triquetra Or.

> Blazoned on the LoI *Purpure, a plant of three thistle flowers between three triquetra Or*, the charges are co-primary. This is pended to allow conflict checking as four co-primary charges.

> This was item 10 on the Caid letter of September 20, 2006.

SIREN

Ormond of Ormonde Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

> There was some question about the actual registered form of this title. While the titles *Ormond* and *Ormonde* Pursuivant are both titles belonging to the Lyon Court in Scotland, and which have been used by that court in the past, the title *Ormond of Ormonde Pursuivant* does not exist. We are investigating whether the *of* was originally intended to be *or*. The decision on the ultimate disposition of this item is pended until this determination can be made.

> This was item 27 on the Siren letter of September 30, 2006.