THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

AN TIR

An Tir, Kingdom of. Household name Accademia dei Studiosi.

> The submitters requested authenticity for 16th C Italian. The 1911 *Encyclopedia Britannica* article on academies says:

>> Italy in the 16th century was remarkable for the number of its literary academies. ... Many of these, with a sort of Socratic irony, gave themselves ludicrous names, or names expressive of ignorance. Such were the Lunatici of Naples, the Estravaganti, the Fulminales, the Trapessati, the Drowsy, the Sleepers, the Anxious, the Confused, the Unstable, the Fantastic, the Transformed, the Ethereal.

> Siren also notes that there was a 16th century Florentine *Accademia del Disegno* 'Academy of design', which, in addition to the other academy names cited on the LoI, shows that there were academies that did not have ironic names. While "academy of the studious" doesn't fit the pattern of ludicrous or ironic names, it follows the same grammatical construction and uses a substantive element which is of a similar level of abstraction, and so is at least plausible.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Ordre de la Main de Saint Nicholas and badge. Checky Or and argent, a hand sable charged with three bezants, one and two.

> This order name was documented as following the meta-pattern of orders named for "objects of religious veneration", listed on the August 2005 Cover Letter. The May 2009 LoAR quotes commentary from Siren which says:

>> We need to be a little conservative about the patterns we encourage. The only real pre-1600 examples I can think of immediately of "objects of veneration" are the French True Cross and the German shield orders (Saint George's Shield, Saint William's Shield, and Saint George's and Saint William's Shields). The Dannebrog is almost assuredly postperiod (according to Boulton). The Holy Vial isn't an order; it's an honorific for the group of four barons who escort the vial of oil with which the French king is annointed [sic] at his coronation.

>> When we move to the gray period, we add the Mantuan Order of the Precious Blood. The only hits google gives for "Celestial Collar of the Rosary" or "Collar of the Rosary" are those in Meradudd's article, so I think we have to discard it (I suspect it's associated with the Dominican rosary movement and is not an order as well). [Order of the Shining Star, LoAR 05/2009, Caid-R]

> At the Pennsic road show, Siren provided some new information which would allow an alternate interpretation of the submitted order name. She notes a number of orders which were known by more than one name, such as the *Order of the Garter*, which is also known as the *Order of Saint George*, and that these names were sometimes combined together into a single reference:

>> Comitivam sancti Georgii de la gartiere 'of Saint George of the Garter' 1360

>> Gesellschaft St. Georges mit dem Pelikan 'of Saint George with the Pelican' 1444 (the "with" construction is typical of German order names, used where French would use <de>)

>> Ritterschaft sant Gergen Shiltz 'knightly order of Saint George's Shield' c. 1406

>> Gesellschaft mit sant Georgen und sant Wilhelms schild 'with Saint George's and Saint Wilhelm's shield' 1346

>> Geselschaft auf St. Wilhelms Schilt 'on Saint Wilhelm's Shield' 15th c.

>> In the case of the first, it's clear that these are two different names (St. George and the Garter) put together with <de> rather than <sive>. Ursula believes, and I certainly have no counterargument, that there's no particular reason to think that they couldn't appear with either name first.

> All of the citations except the last can be found in Juliana de Luna, "Medieval Secular Order Names"; the citation for *Ordo Equitum S. Michaelis siva de Ala* is from Carlos Evaristo, "History of the Royal Order of Saint Michael of the Wing".

> Submitted as *Ordre de la main de Saint Nicholas*, we have corrected the name to follow standard capitalization practices.

> The use of a field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

Brian spaði. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Criostal Sealgaire. Name.

> The given name *Criostal* was documented from the website "Scottish First Names: Scottish Translations of Foreign Names". This is not an acceptable source for documentation: it discusses modern usage only. We were unable to find any period Scottish Gaelic form of the name, but this spelling was used in Irish Gaelic in the late 16th/early 17th century, according to Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall*, s.n. Mac Criostail, so it is registerable.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th C Scottish, and cares most about the meaning of the byname, 'hunter'. *Criostal* is a Gaelic form of *Chrystal*, a pet form of *Christopher*. We don't have any examples of *Criostal* in Scotland, but given that Scots forms of *Chrystal* show up in the Lowlands in the 14th century (cf. Symon Freser, "13th & 14th Century Scottish Names"), it is possible that *Criostal* was used. However, we do not have any evidence that a byname such as *Sealgaire* would be appropriate for Scottish Gaelic, so we cannot confirm that the name is authentic.

Elizabeth Turner de Carlisle. Badge. (Fieldless) Two chevronels couped braced argent.

> Commenters should note that this design is not considered equivalent to a letter "M", any more than a shakefork is considered the same as a letter "Y". This badge does not run afoul of our ban against registered abstract symbols as the sole charge in a piece of armory.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw the chevronels as properly braced. One of the charges should appear to overlap the other; they should not appear to be a single piece.

George Slade. Device. Argent, a centaur salient helmeted and maintaining an axe bendwise sinister gules, a mount sable, a chief triangular azure.

> Historically, a chief gets blazoned last for the same reason bordures in period were blazoned last: they were frequently additions to the base coat and the order of blazon reflects that.

Gerald de Huntington. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a sun Or and a decrescent argent.

> The documentation for the given name was not adequately summarized on the LoI: only the title and the author of the source were given, with no mention of where in the book the name appeared, or what the book had to say about the name. Had the

commenters not provided alternative documentation for *Gerald*, we would have been forced to pend or return this name for failure to meet the requirements laid out on the December 2008 Cover Letter.

Nice name!

Grece of Huntingdonshire. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a wolf's head erased affronty and on a chief enarched three card piques counterchanged.

Maude Bonde. Name and device. Gyronny sable and argent, a heart gules issuant from a vol Or, a bordure counterchanged.

Nice name!

Millicent Isabella de la Bere. Name.

Rhiannon wreic Gryffyd. Device. Argent, a sheaf of five arrows sable and a chief enarched sable platy.

Rose Campbell. Device change. Or, three winged boars statant gules ermined Or within a bordure azure ermined Or.

Her old device, *Argent, three winged pigs statant gules and on a chief vert a swan naiant Or*, is retained as a badge.

Siobhan a Burc. Name.

Nice name!

Somerled of Ballindore. Name.

Suvia filia Heriberti. Name.

Vadas Ersebet. Name and device. Sable, a horse passant and in chief two arrows inverted in saltire Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the head and fletchings of the arrows more prominently. Depictions of arrows in period heraldry have oversized identifying features.

William Godfrey of Hamilton. Name and device. Azure, an arrow inverted between in chief two lightning bolts in chevron, a chief embattled Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the lightning bolts thicker and more prominently, so they are more recognizable.

The use of lightning bolts is a step from period practice.

ATENVELDT

Rowland Tode. Household name Rowland Tode Haulle.

This was pended on the January 2009 LoAR because of a discrepancy between the spelling listed on the LoI and the spelling listed on the forms, to allow the commenters to discuss the correct spelling of the household name, *Rowland Tode Haulle*.

ATLANTIA

Afshin Darius. Badge. Per pale sable and gules, in fess an increscent and a decrescent conjoined argent.

Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Metron Ariston Herald from Atlantia, Kingdom of.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Metron Ariston Herald to Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane.

Christoph Krieger. Name.

Cormacc na Moichéirghe ua Néill. Name and device. Azure, two wings conjoined in lure and on a chief argent three lozenges azure.

This name combines Old or Middle Irish with Early Modern Irish, which is a step from period practice.

Eva Brangweyn. Name.

Evelyn del Trees. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for England. Both elements are found in English records dating only 14 years apart, so this is an excellent English name.

Faye Trees. Name.

Faye was documented as the submitter's legal middle name. However, it can be registered without recourse to the legal name allowance. Edelweiss provided information showing that *Faye* was used as a given name in late-period England, citing the baptism of *Faye Hill* in 1576 in Huntingdonshire and *Fay Everat* in 1582 in Lincolnshire.

Submitted as *Faye del Trees*, the submitter requested authenticity for England. The byname *del Trees* was dated to 1379, nearly 200 years before our earliest example of *Faye*. In the 16th century, the preposition would have been unlikely; indeed, 16th C forms of the byname found in Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, s.n. Tree do not show any preposition. The byname *Trees*, without the preposition, is dated to 1601 on p. 51 of Hitching and Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602*. We have changed the name to *Faye_Trees* to meet her request for authenticity.

Oliva Isabelle. Name.

Reis Brangweyn. Name.

Sorcha Crowe. Name.

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

CALONTIR

Catalina Arazuri. Name and device. Or, a bend sinister per bend sinister azure and gules between two monarch butterflies proper.

> The use of the New-World monarch butterfly is a step from period practice.

Conchobhar mac an Druaidh. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a Maltese cross fitchy sable sustained by a horse salient argent.

> Please instruct the submitter to extend the fitching further to base. We apologize for the instructions on the previous return which implied that a fitched arm of a Maltese cross should be the same length as the other arms. This is not the case.

Geoffrey de Gournay. Name and device. Sable, a bull passant, in chief a decrescent Or, a bordure compony gules and argent.

Helena Gewolf. Badge. Sable, in pale three mullets, a bordure Or.

Katarina vánd kettlingr. Name.

> Listed on the LoI as *Katarina_kettlingr*, the name was originally submitted as *Katarina vándr kettlingr*. The first byname was dropped in kingdom for lack of documentation. Cleasby-Vigfusson, *An Icelandic-English Dictionary*, s.v. vándr glosses the word as "bad", and gives as an example the phrase *vándr maðr* 'wicked, bad man', in the moral sense of the term. As such, it is not unlike documented bynames which can be found in *Landnámabók*, including *inn illi* "evil, bad" and *inn óargi* "virtuous". Since *vándr* is a strong adjective, it must agree with the gender of the given name, i.e., it must be changed to the feminine form *vánd*. Since *vánd* is a plausible byname, we have changed the name to *Katarina vánd kettlingr* to make it more similar to the originally submitted form.

> This name combines Swedish and Old Norse, which is a step from period practice.

Líadan Winter. Name and device. Sable estencely argent, a besom bendwise sinister inverted within a bordure Or.

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

Randal Logan of Knightsbridge. Name change from Derek Logan and device change. Per chevron sable and vert, a dragon couchant, in chief two mullets of seven points argent.

> *Knightsbridge* was documented as the modern form of the place name; all of the period citations of the place name provided on the LoI or in commentary either put the 'knight' element in the genitive or used the genitive spelling *-es*. However, Siren later found a citation of *Knightsbryge* dated to 1526 in *St Martin-in-the-Fields: The accounts of the churchwardens, 1525-1603* (1901), pp. 1-20. This demonstrates that the modern spelling *Knights-* was in use by the end of our period, hence the submitted form is registerable.

> His previous name, *Derek Logan*, is retained as an alternate name.

> His previous device, *Azure, on a plate between three lightning bolts palewise Or, a unicorn's head couped sable*, is released.

Sarra O'Shanan. Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a bend purpure between a trefoil and a swan statant counterchanged.

Sorcha O'Rian. Name and device. Argent, a hurt between three domestic cats courant in annulo sable.

> This name combines Gaelic and Anglicized Irish, which is a step from period practice.

DRACHENWALD

Lydia von Are. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> While the LoI noted that Burg Are was built in the early 12th century, no evidence was provided that this castle was known by this name in our period. Red Hawk cites two charters from the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy which mention *Theodericus filius Liutheri comitis de Are* and *Gerardus de Are* in the mid 12th and early 13th centuries. These demonstrate that *Are* is a period name of the castle.

> This name combines Dutch and German, which is a step from period practice.

Walter von Are. Name and device. Sable, a stag's head cabossed and in chief a crescent Or.

> While the LoI noted that Burg Are was built in the early 12th century, no evidence was provided that this castle was known by this name in our period. Red Hawk cites two charters from the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy which mention *Theodericus filius Liutheri comitis de Are* and *Gerardus de Are* in the mid 12th and early 13th centuries. These demonstrate that *Are* is a period name of the castle.

EALDORMERE

Avelyn Wexcombe of Great Bedwyn. Name.

> A number of commenters noted that the byname *of Great Bedwyn* violated precedents barring the use of compound locatives in English locative bynames, reaffirmed most recently in February 2009:

>> Submitted as *Clare de Chepyng Campedene*, past precedent has ruled that compound placenames cannot be used in English locative bynames:

>>> Lyneyea of Aston-upon-Trent. Name. The name uses a compound locative as a byname, but no documentation was submitted and none found showing any English surnames that evolved from a full compound place-name rather than just the first part of the place-name. Such bynames were declared unregisterable for Spanish names in 2002:

>>>> Lacking documentation that compound forms of placenames like Santiago de Compostela were used in locative bynames, this cannot be registered. [Beatriz de Santiago de Compostela, 01/02, R-Caid]

>>> Barring evidence of locative bynames formed from full compound placenames in English, such names cannot be registered. We would drop the compound and register the byname as *Æstun*, but the submitter will not accept major changes. [03/2005 LoAR, Meridies-R]

No new documentation was shown for locative bynames formed from full compound placenames in English, so they continue to be unregisterable. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped the final element of the place name to register the name as *Clare de Chepyng_*. [LoAR 02/2009, Outlands-A]

This precedent was overturned on the June 2009 LoAR on the basis of new research:

Edelweiss provided examples of compound place names used in English locative bynames, from the UK National Archives: *Johan fil Andrew de Pett Bamton* [Little Bampton] 1333, *John fit [sic] Johns de Sutton sup. Trenta* [Sutton on Trent] 1348, *Richard le fitz Robt. de Walton en la Dale* [Walton-le-Dale] c.1350, *Merand Gay de Cheping Toryton* [Chipping Torrington] 1390, *Margaret Shephard de Hampton en la Vaale* [Hampton in the Vale] 1388. He also notes that:

The other common usage is to merge the two words into one, eg:

SC 8/13/616 Robt. Bruton de Chepyngnorton [Chipping Norton] 1348

SC 8/131/6546 & SC 8/4/153 Wauter in theherne de Estsmethefeld [East Smithfield] c.1320

(The East contraction is common, this being a single example. The <in the herne> is a construction I've not come across before. According to the OED a herne is a corner, nook or hiding place.)

SC 8/252/12591 Henry Scot de Hogenorton [Hook Norton] 1386

SC 8/181/9016 William Credi & Roger Credi de Stokepogeys [Stoke Poges] c.1392

SC 8/121/6048 John Warde de Kirbebydon [Kirby Bydon] c.1381-2

All of these examples support the use of compound place names in English locative bynames, so we overturn the precedent affirmed in February 2009. [Anne of Saffronwalden, Ealdormere-A].

Catherine Seton. Name and device. Gules, a lizard tergiant and on a chief Or two crescents gules.

Dafydd ap Alan. Name.

Submitted as *Dafydd ap Alun*, no documentation was provided for *Alun* other than an unsupported statement that it was a Welsh form of *Alan*. Harpy comments that the "usual Welsh version of Alan that I've found is 'Alan'. (E.g, "Leuwergh ab Alan" in the Marches Lay Subsidy Roll of 1292." We have changed the name to *Dafydd ap Alan* in order to match the available documentation.

Emelote of Calais. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

The only documentation provided for the byname was two websites noting that Calais is a French city founded in the 10th century; this is not adequate documentation because it does not demonstrate that the place was known as *Calais* in our period. Pelican Emeritus notes that:

Reaney and Wilson, s.n Callis have a <Richard de Caliz> in 1190. The spelling <Calais> is certainly known in period, this spelling appears several times in *An Anthology of Chancery English* (which contains transcriptions of documents from 1417-1462). Working from the copy in the Corpus of Middle English, the spelling appears in 1419Cotton Galba B.I fol. 157Signet of Henry, which speaks of "oure towne of Calais."; in 1419Cotton Vesp. F. I. fol. 104Signet of Henry V, "maade at Calais". This is not the most common spelling, for example 1421SC8/24/1168Petition of the Soldiers in Calais, has as "pore liege men and Soudeours in the Tovn of Caleys" (poor liege men and soldiers in the Town of Calais), and there are some 22 other examples of this spelling in the Anthology. It also appears in letters from the Stonor family and the Paston family (15th C).

The byname is also an acceptable *lingua anglica* rendition of *de Calais*, dated to 1384 in Morlet, *Etude d'anthroponymie picarde, les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siecles*, p. 318.

Fiona Heather the Fortunate. Device. Argent, a Viking longship sable sailed, a base wavy, on a chief azure a saltire Or.

Ided of Rising Waters. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess sable and gules, a claymore proper transfixing a rose Or.

Submitted under the name *Ided Rusgain*.

Jaqueline de Bucquoy. Device. Quarterly purpure and argent, a cross fleury between four trilliums counterchanged.

Lynet la petite. Name.

Submitted as *Lynnette la petite*, precedent from January 2009 says:

Submitted as *Lynnette Semere*, the LoI documented *Lynnette* from Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, s.n. Linnet, which says that *Linnet* or *Lynnette* is "the medieval French form of Welsh *Eluned*." Unfortunately, this appears to be a case where Withycombe is in error. The Welsh name *Eluned* appears in the Welsh tale "Owain, or the Lady of the Fountain", which is related to Chretien de Troyes's "Yvain, or the Knight with the Lion", although according to Sarah Burn in "Critical analysis: Arthurian legend as seen from differing perspectives" (http://www.helium.com/items/366072-critical-analysis-arthurian-legend-as-seen-from-differing-perspectives), "Determining the exact relationship between 'Yvain (the Knight with the lion)' and 'The Lady of the Fountain' continues to present scholars with some difficulty". Chretien's work is available at http://fr.wikisource.org/wiki/Yvain_ou_le_Chevalier_au_Lion, and here the damsel's name is given as *Lunete*, not *Lyn(n)ette*. Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette", which Withycombe cites for the recent familiarity of the name, is based on Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*. The Caxton edition of Malory, available at http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=cme;idno=MaloryWks2, calls the lady *damoysel Lynet*. None of these examples support *Lynnette* as a period name, literary or otherwise. Both *Lunete* and *Lynet* are registerable under the literary names allowance, because both "Yvain" and *Le Morte d'Arthur* were important, well-known pieces of literature. [Lynet Semere, Atlantia-A]

We have changed the name to *Lynet la petite* to use a registerable form of the given name.

Nikolai Domingo de Vallejo. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head bendwise contourny erased argent.

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

As such, this badge is not in conflict with the device of Fáelán MacFergus, *Per bend sinister wavy sable and checky Or and gules, in canton a wolf's head erased contourny argent* or the badge of Dregel Alewulf, *Quarterly sable and gules, a wolf's*

head erased contourny argent. In each case, there is a CD for fielded versus fieldless armory and a CD for the change of posture of the head. There is not an additional CD for the placement of the head in Fáelán's device because the device is being compared with fieldless armory.

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

> The wolf's head was originally blazoned as ululant, a term used in SCA heraldry for a wolf in some posture with its head pointed to chief and howling. In this emblazon, the muzzle of the head is tilted to dexter chief, which is a reasonable artistic variant for a plain wolf's head. We do not believe that it is necessary to blazon a charge consisting only of a head in profile as *ululant*. [Caitilín inghean Sheáin, January 2004, A-Outlands]

Ululant is a blazonable, but not significant, difference. A charge consisting of just a head *ululant* is not a CD from a charge consisting of just a head bendwise contournty.

Róis Inse Fhinne. Device. Azure, on a base wavy argent a rose fesswise gules slipped and leaved vert.

Sibylla of Glyndmere. Name.

EAST

Aibhilín inghean Uí Phaidín. Name.

Alexander Younger. Device. Argent, six pellets in annulo.

> This device is not in conflict with the device of Cynethryth Dall, *Argent, semy of roundels, a bordure sable*. There is a CD for the removal of the bordure and another CD for the difference in arrangement between six charges in annulo and semy of the same charges. Precedent is from the tenure of François Laurel:
>
> > [*Argent goutty de sang, a laurel wreath vert*] The device is clear of conflict with the Barony of Coeur d'Ennui, *Argent, a laurel wreath vert within eight boars' heads couped in annulo gules.* There is one CD for the type of secondary charges and another for arrangement. This is clearly a group of strewn charges rather than charges in annulo, as can be seen from the gouttes in the middle of the laurel wreath. [Campofiamme, Stronghold of, 10/01, A-Drachenwald]
>
> The device is also clear of the device of Lurana Dolfina, *Argent, in pale a dragon passant contourny breathing flames gules atop an ogress*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for change of number of primary charges and a CD for the change of tincture of half the charges (from half sable and half gules to all sable).

Brendan Firebow. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Sable, on a bend enarched Or between two panthers rampant guardant argent spotted vert and incensed proper three oak leaves vert.

Christopher Calhoune. Badge. (Fieldless) A spoon sable.

> Nice badge!

Declán Gobha. Name.

> This name combines Middle and Early Modern Irish, which is a step from period practice.
>
> *Declán* was documented as the name of a saint. At the Pennsic road show, Rowel provided information that this saint was known in the Early Modern era. Thus, as discussed in more detail on the Cover Letter for this LoAR, for purposes of counting temporal disparities, the saint's name can be considered to be a part of the available name-pool for late-period Ireland, and can be registered with a late-period byname without any temporal disparities.

Eoin an Doire. Device. Azure, a winged boar rampant argent and in chief two oak leaves Or.

Francesco de Gremenis. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Friderich Swartzwalder. Device. Per saltire gules and sable, on a double-headed eagle Or two halberds in saltire sable.

John Marshall atte Forde and Elizabet Marshall. Joint badge (see RETURNS for joint household name). (Fieldless) An acorn Or between and conjoined to two bars wavy couped azure.

Léonete d'Angely. Name change from Nicola Angelini.

> Her previous name, *Nicola Angelini*, is retained as an alternate name.

Magyarországi Zuzanna. Name and device. Argent, three pomegranates slipped and leaved within a bordure gules.

> Nice name!
>
> Nice device!

Seashire. Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-dragon erect gules.

> Normally, we would have returned this for conflict with a badge of Bela of Eastmarch, *Gyronny sable and argent, a dragon rampant gules, armed and webbed vert*. However, Seashire's device, *Per fess wavy argent and azure, a sea-dragon erect gules maintaining in both claws a laurel wreath vert,* also conflicts with Bela's badge. In both cases, there is a single CD for the tincture of the field. Precedent states, "We give no difference between a dragon, a sea-dragon and a wyvern" [Qara Moridai, R-Meridies, 12/1996], and the wreath in Seashire's device is a maintained charge. We find no record, either in the LoI or in the files, of any permission to conflict that Bela may have granted, so we are forced to assume that it does not exist. Precedent says:
>
> > [*Argent, a violet purpure slipped and leaved vert a bordure invected purpure.*] Note: while this conflicts with Alyanora of Vinca *Argent, a periwinkle (vinca minor) proper*, since Jennet's previously registered device, *Argent, a violet purpure slipped and leaved vert between flaunches purpure*, also conflicts to the same degree, she gets this badge courtesy of the grandfather clause. The Grandfather Clause applies to conflict, as well as stylistic problems; the badge conflicts no more (and no less) than the device, and if Jennet may display the latter, it would be unreasonable to tell her she may not display the former. [Jennet of Tewkesbury, July 1998, A-Meridies]

Commenters questioned whether or not the conflict existed under the rules in force at the time that Seashire's device was registered. This is not how the grandfather clause has been applied historically, nor how we are applying it. All conflicts and grandfather clause rulings of this type will be determined under the rules operating at the time the grandfather clause is applied, not at the time the original registration took place.

Tanczos Istvan. Badge. Gules billety Or.

In commentary, conflict was called with the device of Gwenlliana Clutterbooke, *Gules semy of open books Or*. There is substantial difference between open books and billets, so this is clear by RfS X.2. However, it was the consensus of the audience at the Pennsic road show that Istvan's badge was a visual conflict with Gwenlliana's device per RfS X.5. The submitter has obtained permission to conflict with Gwenlliana's device, so we are able to register this badge.

The submitter also has permission to conflict with Thora Sharptooth's device, *Gules, three square weaver's tablets in bend Or*.

Violante de Rojas. Name and device. Argent, a chevron sable cotised vert between two thistles and a swan contourny sable.

MERIDIES

Griffin Ó Suaird. Device change. Or, a griffin segreant sable within a bordure vert decrescenty Or.

His old device, *Or, a griffin segreant sable within a bordure vert increscenty Or*, is released.

Griffin Ó Suaird. Augmentation. Or, a griffin segreant sable within a bordure vert decrescenty Or, for augmentation on a canton sable three mullets one and two argent.

Okeborne Keep, Shire of. Device. Sable, an acorn within a laurel wreath and on a chief embattled argent five oak leaves sable.

Stefan le Gascon. Heraldic will.

MIDDLE

Broenan hua Ronain. Name.

This was pended on the January 2009 LoAR because of a discrepancy between the "filing name" and "submitted item" fields in OSCAR and because the documentation was not adequately summarized on the LoI. While Rouge Scarpe did not provide the required summary in commentary, other commenters supplied the missing information, so we can register the name now.

Giovanni Andrea Faustus. Name change from holding name Giovanni of Gwyntarian.

This was pended on the January 2009 LoAR because the name was listed on the LoI as *Giovanni Andreas Faustus* but originally submitted as *Giovanni Andrea Faustus*. The change from Italian *Andrea* to Latin *Andreas* was a major change, which the submitter did not allow, but no evidence was provided on the LoI that Rouge Scarpe had obtained permission from the submitter to make this change. We still have not received any confirmation from Rouge Scarpe that the change was authorized, so we have restored the name to the originally submitted form.

This was also pended because the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C Italian, but this request was not summarized on the LoI.

The originally submitted form of the name, *Giovanni Andrea Faustus*, combines two Italian given names with a Latinized byname. This combination is not authentic, but we cannot change the name to make it authentic because the submitter does not allow major changes, such as changing the language of an element. We can, however, recommend forms which would be authentic. A wholly Italian form would be *Giovanni Andrea Fausto*, whereas *Johannes Andreas Faustus* would be a wholly Latin form. Both of these are authentic for the 16th century.

Iago Gelligaer. Name change from holding name Iago of Sternfeld.

This was pended on the January 2009 LoAR because the documentation was not adequately summarized. During the commentary process, a correct summarization was not provided by Rouge Scarpe. Had one of the commenters not provided such a summary, we would have been forced to return this name for administrative reasons.

Jean Baptiste de Chartres. Name.

This was pended on the January 2009 LoAR so that Rouge Scarpe could provide an adequate summary of the documentation. While such a summary was not provided by Rouge Scarpe, other commenting heralds provided the missing information so that the College could consider the submission.

Submitted as *Jean Baptiste De Chartres*, no documentation was provided to support the capitalized preposition. We have registered the name as *Jean Baptiste de Chartres* in order to match the documentation.

NORTHSHIELD

Leolin Gofar. Device change. Per fess azure and vert, a lion rampant Or and in canton a cross crosslet argent.

His old device, *Per pale azure and vert, a lion rampant Or and in canton a Latin cross argent*, is released.

OUTLANDS

Caitilín inghean Sheáin. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and argent, a wolf's head erased ululant and a dumbek counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered as *Per chevron azure and argent, a wolf's head erased and a dumbek counterchanged*, we are clarifying the posture of the head.

Gwenhevare Leopard. Name.

Submitted as *Gwenhevare Lepard*, the submitter preferred the spelling *Leopard* if it could be documented. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, s.n. Leopard, dates *Reginald Leopard* to 28 Edward I, which is 1300. We have registered the name as *Gwenhevare Leopard* to use her desired spelling.

This was pended on the February 2009 LoAR.

WEST

Fáelán ua hEógain. Device change. Vert, a horse rampant contourny argent, a bordure Or.

His old device, *Azure, on a chevron sable fimbriated, three triquetras argent*, is retained as a badge.

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

Gareth Hadley. Name.

John MacShea. Name and device. Per chevron argent and azure, two natural panthers rampant addorsed sable and issuant from base a castle Or.

Submitted as *John McShea*, *McShea* is a scribal abbreviation for *MacShea*. Per the September 2007 Cover Letter, we have expanded the abbreviation.

No documentation was provided on the LoI that *Shea* is a plausible period anglicization of Irish *Séaghdha*. Pelican Emeritus provides such information; p. 75 of *Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and of the Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland: presented to both houses of the Oireachtas*, By Ireland. Public Record Office, Ireland. State Paper Office, Published by Stationery Office, 1885, dates *Owin m'Owin m'Shea* to 1601. The byname *m'Shea* is an abbreviation of *MacShea*.

Linet of Beaumaris. Name and device. Azure, a seagriffin Or and on a chief argent five lozenges sable.

Submitted as *Linnet of Beaumaris*, none of the dated forms of the given name used two *n*s. We have changed the name to *Linet* to match the documentation.

No documentation was provided that *Beaumaris* is a period name of the castle. Owen & Morgan, *Dictionary of the Place-Names of Wales*, s.n. Beaumaris date this spelling to 1296, so it is registerable.

Lurana Dolfina. Reblazon of device. Argent, in pale a dragon passant contourny breathing flames gules atop an ogress.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1987, as *Argent, atop an ogress, a dragon passant to sinister, breathing flames, gules*, the dragon and the roundel are co-primary charges.

Playne Clover of Foxfield. Name and device. Sable, a fox rampant within an orle Or.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

AN TIR

Brian spaði. Device. Gules, on a pale ermine a sea-dragon vert.

> This device is returned for a redraw. Commenters were unable to recognize the sea-dragon due to the unconventional depiction. The wings are nearly invisible and the tail does not terminate in a fish tail.

Tryggr Tyrson. Name.

> This is returned for lack of evidence that the Norse god name *Tyr* was ever used as the name of ordinary people in our period. The June 2008 LoAR says:
>
>> There is no evidence that the theme *Tyr-* is found in diathematic Norse names. Of the similar god name *Týr*, the Academy of Saint Gabriel report 3332 notes:
>>
>>> All names with <Týr-> or <-týr> in Lind, E.H., *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden*, (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931) are mythological or fictional.
>>
>> Without evidence of the use of the themes *Tyr-* or *Týr-* in Old Norse, constructed diathematic names may not use these themes. [Saxi bilstyggr Geirsson, LoAR 06/2008, West-A]
>
> Lacking evidence that either *Tyr* or *Týr* was used by real people in our period, it is not registerable, either as a given name or as part of a patronymic byname.

ATENVELDT

None.

ATLANTIA

None.

CALONTIR

Bridget Edan. Device. Counter-ermine, on a bend sinister argent a sea-horse contourny between two holly leaves vert.

> This device conflicts with the device of Helene Noel de Montbeliart, *Gules ermined argent, on a bend sinister argent three holly sprigs palewise vert fructed argent*. There is a single CD for the field. While there is significant difference between a holly leaf and a holly sprig, Section X.4.j.ii requires that there be substantial difference for us to grant a CD based only on the change of type of tertiary charge. Only one third of the tertiary group has substantially changed type, from holly sprig to sea-horse. There is not a second CD for orientation between a sprig and a single leaf.
>
> It is also a conflict with the device of Thérèse de Merc, *Counter-ermine, on a bend sinister Or three oak leaves palewise vert*. Precedent states, "Prior Laurel precedent (December 1993 LoAR, p. 12) does not grant a CD between oak leaves and holly leaves." [Kynda of Hollyoak, April 1994, R-East] Therefore, there is a single CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge, but no CD for changing only the orientation of the tertiary charges. There is no CD for changing one leaf to a seahorse, since section X.4.j of the Rules for Submission requires that changes be made to the entire group.

Gwenhwyfar Grek. Device. Per saltire vert and argent, in pale two bass clefs argent and in fess two open scrolls sable.

> This device is returned for using a modern bass clef. This would be the first registration of a bass/F-clef in Society armory. The submitter did not provide substantive, reliable documentation for this element. Batonvert provided documentation of the form of bass/F-clefs from the 12th, 15th, and 16th centuries from *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, vol. 6, p. 26. None of the forms matches the submitted depiction.

DRACHENWALD

Lydia von Are. Device. Per pale sable and Or, two unicornate horses combatant Or and gules.

> This device is returned for the use of a *unicornate horse*. Unicorns, in Society armory, are expected to have cloven hooves, a beard, tufts of hair on the legs, and a lion's tail.

Yale University. Device (important non-SCA armory). Azure, an open book argent bound and inscribed with the Hebrew characters "Urim v'Thummim" sable.

> Yale's device is currently blazoned as *Azure, an open book argent charged with Hebrew letters sable.* It was requested that the characters on the book be blazoned explicitly. We see no need to do this, since we do not grant difference between different abstract symbols and the characters on the book are equivalent to semy charges, which means their exact number is unimportant in granting difference.

EALDORMERE

Emelote of Calais. Device. Per bend sinister fleury-counterfleury sable and argent, a decrescent argent.

> This device is in conflict with the badge of Wulf Blodstan of Graegmona, *Per pale gules and vert, to dexter a decrescent moon argent.* There is a single CD for the field. The position of Emelote's decrescent is forced, so there is no CD for the change of position.

Emelote of Calais. Badge. Per bend sinister sable and argent, a decrescent and a fleur-de-lys counterchanged.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Agnes de Saint Michel, *Per bend sinister sable and argent, a decrescent and a half-face mask in profile and stringed counterchanged.* There is a single CD, for changing the mask to a fleur-de-lys.

Garwig der Waffenschmidt. Device. Per fess urdy gules and Or, four annulets braced in cross argent and an anvil sable.

> This device is returned for conflict with the badge of William of Stonebridge, *Per fess embattled gules and Or, a single arched bridge argent and a doublehorned anvil sable.* Since the annulets in chief are visually a single charge, similar to some depictions of a quatrefoil knot, there is only a single CD for the change of type of charge in chief. We grant no difference between embattled and urdy.

Ided Rusgain. Name.

> No documentation was provided on the LoI that *Rusgain* is a medieval spelling, and none could be found by the commenters. Lacking such evidence, it is not registerable.
>
> His device has been registered under the holding name *Ided of Rising Waters*.

Penda Friman. Name.

> This name is returned for being two steps from period practice. *Penda* is an Old English name, the name of a Mercian king who lived in the first half of the 7th century. *Friman* is a Middle English byname dated to 1240 in Reaney & Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. Freeman. The combination of Old and Middle English is one step from period practice, and a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years is a second step. The commenters were not able to find any later examples of the personal name *Penda*, or any evidence to support an Old English byname meaning 'freeman', which might possibly remove one or more of the steps.

EAST

Brendan Firebow. Badge. (Fieldless) On an oak leaf vert, a panther rampant guardant argent spotted vert and incensed proper.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Eleri of Nefyn, *(Fieldless) On an oak leaf vert a hand argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but there is no CD for the change to only the type of tertiary charge, since an oak leaf is not suitable for purposes of X.4.j.ii.

Diomedes Sebastianus. Badge change. Barry dovetailed Or and gules, a bend azure.

> This badge is returned for conflict with Majorca (important non-SCA arms), *Or, four palets gules, overall a bend azure*. There is a single CD for the changes to the field. This is because Majorca's arms can be considered *Paly Or and gules, a bend azure*. Conflicts for any valid blazon are considered conflicts.

Francesco de Gremenis. Device. Sable, a chevron between two flames and an arm embowed, armored and gauntleted, maintaining a hammer bendwise inverted Or.

> There are two interpretations under which we could evaluate this device submission, either of which require its return.
>
> Considering the hammer a sustained charge of equal weight to the arm, this device would be returned for being slot-machine heraldry, for having three types of charge (flame, arm, hammer) in the same charge group.
>
> Considering the hammer a maintained charge, this device conflicts with the device of Bran Davison of Clan Chattan, *Sable, a chevron ployé between two tabors and a boar's head couped Or*, with only a single CD for the change of type of the secondary charge group. We do not grant difference for plain chevrons vs. chevrons ployé.
>
> The device is also returned for blurring the difference between sustained and maintained, violating section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submission, which requires that "Any element used in Society armory must be describable in standard heraldic terms so that a competent heraldic artist can reproduce the armory solely from the blazon."
>
> Please instruct the submitter that, should he wish to resubmit the arm and hammer motif, the hammer should either be drawn of roughly equivalent area to the arm, so that it is unmistakably sustained, or smaller, so that it is unmistakably maintained.

Francesco de Gremenis. Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame Or a warhammer sable.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Kristen Ahearn, *Vert, upon a ball of flame Or, a bull rampant to sinister, head lowered, sable.* There is a CD for the field. We do not grant a CD for the shape of a flame. We also do not grant a CD for the change of only the type of a tertiary charge placed on an underlying charge that is not a simple geometric shape.
>
> There were some conflict calls against this armory which hinged on whether or not a *flame Or* is a CD from a *flame proper*, since we used to accept *a flame Or fimbriated gules* as a valid depiction of a flame proper. Precedent says:
>
>> Either way, when used as the primary charge, there's a CD between a *flame proper* and a *flame Or*. [Helena of Durham, January 1993, A-Caid]
>
> Therefore, the submission is clear of the badge of Richard of Black Iron, *(Fieldless) On a ball of flame proper a single-horned anvil reversed sable*, and with the badge of Alaric Erskin, *(Fieldless) Upon a flame proper, an ermine spot sable*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the change of tincture of the flame.
>
> Potential conflict was also called against the device of Engelhardt Bauernfeind (registered July 2009), *Per pale gules and azure, an open book sable irradiated Or*, asking whether irradiation should be considered equivalent to a flame for purposes of conflict. Since no commenters addressed the issue beyond asking whether it was a conflict, and the badge has been returned for other conflict, we decline to rule on that issue at this time.

John Marshall atte Forde and Elizabet Marshall. Joint household name Marshalls Ford.

There are two ways that this household name can be interpreted, and under neither is it registerable. If *Ford* is an acceptable designator for a household name, then per RfS V.2.a, it is not a descriptive element in the submitted name. As such, the name conflicts with the SCA's *Office of the Marshal*, and with the *Marshall Islands*, an important non-SCA placename.

If *Ford* is not the designator, then the household name violates RfS III.2.b, which requires that non-personal names contain "a designator that identifies the type of entity and at least one descriptive element." We cannot add a designator, such as *House of*, because the submitters do not allow major changes.

At this time we decline to rule whether *Ford* is an acceptable household designator.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

James the Smith. Badge. Azure, a sword inverted, the blade interlaced with three annulets interlaced in pale argent.

This badge is in conflict with the badge of Rowena le Sarjent, *Per pale gules and sable, a sword inverted, the blade interlaced with two annulets linked in pale argent.* The annulets in each case are maintained, so the only CD is from the change of field.

The badge is also in conflict with the device of Barbara Fitzhugh de Brandhard, *Azure, a sword inverted proper entwined widdershins of a poppy proper.* There is a single CD for adding the secondary poppy vine.

OUTLANDS

Eoin Roy. Device. Argent, a wolf sable and a stag gules combatant.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Sofiye Darkhawk, *Argent, a wolf statant erect contourny reguardant sable, breathing flames and sustaining a finger ring gules, gemmed azure.* The ring in Sofiye's device is a sustained co-primary charge. There is a single CD for changing the type of half the primary charge group.

Eoin's device had been pended on the January 2009 LoAR while the College of Arms discussed changing the way we handle sustained charges, because there was a possibility that the ring in Sofiye's device would be considered a sustained secondary charge, in which case Eoin's device would have been registered. We have since declined to create a category of sustained secondaries.

WEST

None.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

- Explicit -