THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

AN TIR

Alric Eberlin. Device. Argent, on a bend azure doubly cotised sable three crescents Or.

Andrew Crowe. Device. Per bend gules and sable, a pale counterchanged fimbriated argent.

Constance Wyatt. Device change. Gules, on a fess erminois between three boar's heads erased Or a rose proper.

> Her previous device, *Azure, in pale a lion statant Or and a rose argent, barbed vert, seeded gules between flaunches Or*, is retained as a badge.

Mecia Raposa. Name change from Rohesia Morleigh.

> Her previous name, *Rohesia Morleigh*, is retained as an alternate name.

Peter von Setzingen. Name and device. Azure, in pale an owl contourny sustaining a sword fesswise reversed Or.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw some internal detailing, so that it is possible to tell where the sword ends and the owl begins.

ANSTEORRA

Roana le Wolf. Device. Gules, on a cross Or a cross sable, in canton a chalice Or.

> Roana has permission to conflict with Wulfgar von Regensburg, *Gules, on a cross Or a cross sable, in dexter chief a cross formy Or.*

ARTEMISIA

Bryan the Black de Rane. Name.

Cara di Apollonio. Name and device. Sable, an elephant statant and on a chief Or a vine of ivy vert.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 1400 to 1600 Italy. This name is authentic for 1427 Florence.

Kilian Calwaye. Device. Per fess azure and Or, a demi-sun issuant from chief Or and a dragon dormant to sinister sable.

> Please instruct the submitter to draw the dragon with internal detailing, so that it is more easily recognized.

Magnus Burt. Name.

Natal'ia Lovtsevicha. Name.

> Submitted as *Natal'ia Lovtsevich*, this name uses the masculine form of the Russian occupational byname with a feminine name. In Russian, occupational bynames must match the gender of the given name. *Lovtsevna* is the more typical feminine form, but *Lovtsevicha* is also plausible. Since the second byname is closer to the submitted form, we have changed it to that form.

Nicole Drake de Luna. Name.

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

Robert of the Four Hearts. Name and device. Or, four hearts in cross, points outward, gules.

Veronique d'Arcy. Name and device. Purpure, in pale a fleur-de-lys and a bouquet of four columbines argent.

> *Veronique* was not dated in the sources cited in the Letter of Intent. However, commenters were able to supply several late period citations for the name in French contexts, including a woman whose name was recorded in 1581 in *Inventaire sommaire des Archives départementales antérieures à 1790.*

ATENVELDT

Alexander snarfari. Name and device. Sable, a pale vert fimbriated Or, overall a pithon displayed argent.

> Alexander is the submitter's legal name; therefore, we do not need to consider whether this spelling is compatible with the Old Norse *snarfari.*

al-Yasamin bint Malik. Device. Per fess argent and azure, a domestic cat sejant purpure winged vert and a quadrant Or.

Anabel de Chesehelme. Device. Azure, three sunflowers Or slipped and leaved vert, a chief vair.

Angus MacGreggor MacLeod. Name change from holding name Angus of Atenveldt.

Anne of Stratford. Name.

> Submitted as *Anne Black of Stratford*, the Letter of Intent said that the submitter would prefer the name *Anne of Stratford*, but was concerned that name would conflict with Anne Hathaway, the wife of William Shakespeare. As no evidence was found that Shakespeare's wife was known as Anne of Stratford, *Anne of Stratford* does not conflict with her name.

> The submitter confirmed that she would prefer the name *Anne of Stratford*; we have made that change.

Annora O Shanan. Household name House of the Scythe and badge. (Fieldless) Two scythes in saltire gules surmounted by a death's head argent.

> Submitted as *House of the Crimson Scythe*, the color term *crimson* is problematic within a household name.

> In May 2009, Laurel ruled:

>> These examples show that it was not any color term that was used in medieval order names, but just the single, ordinary color term. On the basis of period usage, we are upholding the stricter reading of the August 2005 Cover Letter, which is in keeping with the examples of period order names that we currently have. Order names which follow the <color> + <charge> pattern must use the ordinary color term for a heraldic tincture appropriate for the language of the order name.

> The same pattern is true for inn-sign names. No evidence was presented, nor was any evidence found by commenters, that *crimson* or similar color terms were found in inn-sign names. All examples of inn-sign names and other sign names use basic color words like *black*, *red* and *white*. Therefore, we have dropped the problematic element; this would also be registerable as *House of the Red Scythe*.

Arianna di Pergula della Rosa. Name change from Adriana Kavanaugh and device. Vert, a lit candle ensconced within an orle of ivy argent.

> Submitted as *Arìanna della Ròsa di Pèrgola*, the accents in Italian name books are editorial pronunciation notes rather than part of the name. We have removed them.

> The submitter's documentation gives *Pergola* as a modern name, and dates this spelling to the 18th century. The same source gives the 13th century form *Pergula*, used as a feminine given name. We have changed the byname to match the documented form. The order of the bynames must also be adjusted, as examples of period Italian names show matronymic (and patronymic) bynames before locative bynames rather than after them.

> *Arianna* is found as a literary name in *Il Petrarcha* in 1574. Its use as the name of an important character who is a normal human being makes it eligible for the literary name allowance. Therefore, *Arianna* is registerable as an Italian given name.

> Her previous name, *Adriana Kavanaugh*, is retained as an alternate name.

Asgod Northman. Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, two ravens volant sable and two dogs courant argent, two and two.

> While the spelling *Asgod* was not clearly dated as a Middle English name, other spellings of the given name, such as *Asgot* and *Osgod*, are found in the Domesday Book. *Asgod* seems a reasonable interpolation. Thus *Asgod* is a Middle English name, compatible with the Middle English *Northman*.

> Blazoned on the LoI as *wolves*, the beasts in base lack the bushy tails of heraldic wolves so we have blazoned them as dogs.

Bran FitzRobert. Name.

Clariandra Godale. Name.

> Nice 13th century English name!

Cordelia MacNaught. Name.

Danielle l'Anglaise de Calais. Name.

> *Anglois* appears to be the more common form of this name in period; that is the form found as a family name in the Paris censuses of 1292, 1421, and 1423, as well as in the 1606 dictionary *Thresor de la langue Françoyse*. But *Anglais* is dated in the *Middle English Dictionary*, which is sufficient to register the submitted form.

> *Danielle* is the client's legal given name.

Davin ap Einion. Device. Purpure, in pall an eye argent irised sable between three arrows points outward Or, a bordure argent semy of Latin crosses sable.

Dawn Silverrose. Name.

> *Dawn* is the submitter's legal given name

> The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century England. Unfortunately, we were unable to meet this request. *Dawn* is documented only as her legal name. The byname is registerable as an inn-sign name, but again is not likely to have been used as early as the 13th century.

Duncan Silverwolf McTyre. Device. Per fess azure and vert, a wolf's head cabossed argent within an orle of oak leaves stems outwards Or.

Eilionora inghean Daibhídh mhic Con Mhara. Name change from Els Wolffleinin and badge. Argent, three escallops one and two vert.

> Her previous name, *Els Wolffleinin*, is retained as an alternate name.

> Nice badge!

Eleanor Peregrine. Name change from Alianora Sweetlove and device. Per pale vert and purpure, in pale a wand bendwise inverted and a cup Or.

> Her old name, *Alianora Sweetlove*, is released.

Els Singer. Name and device. Argent, in pale two arrows in saltire sable and a bottle gules.

> This device is clear of the device of Mario l'Arciere, *Argent, in saltire two arrows inverted sable, overall a sea-lion erect vert*. There is a CD for the removal of the overall sea-lion and a CD for the addition of the bottle in base.

Emm Swan. Name and badge. (Fieldless) A swan's head erased sable.

> This badge is clear of the device of Holtmar of Wyrhtenatun, *Barry of eight and per pale Or and gules, an eagle's head erased sable*. There is a CD for the fieldless design and a CD between a swan's head, with its prominent neck, and an eagle's head.

Emma Attwyll. Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a horse passant contourny sable, on a chief azure three triquetras argent.

Nice name!

Fíne ingen huí Chatháin. Name.

Finnian MacBride. Name.

The Letter of Intent did not give dates for the submitted spelling of the byname. Pelican Emeritus found dated forms:

The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol XXI a.d. 1580-1588, edited by George Powell McNeill, p 491 in an entry dated 1581, lists a "Colinum Makbryde". *Registrum secreti sigilli regum Scotorum*, by Matthew Livingstone Scotland, p 511 in an entry for 1526, lists "Gilbert MakBryde."

The names do not appear to be modernized; the submitted form is a reasonable variant, as both c/k and i/y are used interchangeably in Scots.

The given name is justified as the Anglicized form of the name of a Gaelic saint. While it is the modern Anglicized form, it is not found as an Anglicized form before 1600. However, *Finnian* is also the Early Modern Gaelic form of the saint's name (found for example in the *Martyrology of Gorman*) and is registerable.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and a Scots byname, which is a step from period practice.

Gareth Raynes. Name.

Hugo Harp. Name.

Josep Mülich. Name and device. Argent, a Cornish chough rising proper between three crosses formy, a bordure vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for a not clearly specified language and culture. This name is authentic for 13th-15th century German.

Juliana Carlyle. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, a fox dormant and on a chief triangular argent a thistle vert headed purpure.

Nice name!

Blazoned on the LoI as having a per pall field, the central point does not reach the horizontal tick-marks on the field, but is substantially above that point, and the fox crosses above the per-fess line. Commenters checked for conflict as a chief triangular, so it does not need to be pended for further checking.

Katerina Kristoff. Badge. (Fieldless) A feather fesswise purpure.

Commenters were slightly mixed on whether this was a feather or a leaf. Those at the Wreath meeting overwhelmingly identified it as a feather. Please instruct the submitter to draw the feather longer, so it appears less like a leaf.

Kedivor Tal ap Cadugon. Badge. Barry vert and Or, a mullet sable.

This badge is in conflict with the badge of Eleanor Leonard, *(Tinctureless) A mullet of four points distilling a goutte.* Eleanor has supplied a Blanket Letter of Permission to Conflict that requires that "the primary charge and/or the field must use a divided field, a field treatment, or a fur." Since the submitted armory has a barry field, it meets the terms of the letter, and we can accept this badge.

Laila al-Akhyaliya. Name change from Martha Brockbank.

Submitted as *Laila al-Akhyaliyah*, precedent requires that a name be transliterated from another alphabet (like the Arabic one) using a single transliteration system. In this submission, the final sound of both the given name and byname use the same letter in Arabic and should be spelled in the same way. We have changed the byname spelling to match the given name spelling; it could also be registered as *Lailah al-Akhyaliyah*.

Her previously registered name, *Martha Brockbank*, is retained as an alternate name.

Lochlainn mac Muiredaigh. Name and device. Vert, a chevron inverted and in chief two roundels argent.

Máel Dúin in Scéith. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Máel-dúin Scéith Gorm*, there were several issues with this name.

The given name *Máel-dúin* was documented from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland". In her introduction, the author states, "The use of hyphens in names like *máel-dúin* is a modern editorial convention and does not represent historic practice." Additionally, historical examples of the name (including those in Tangwystyl's source for the article) have both parts capitalized. Therefore, we have removed the hyphen from the name and capitalized the second portion, following period examples of this name.

The byname *Sceith Gorm* was intended to mean 'blue shield' and was submitted based on the period bynames *in Scéith Girr* '[of] the Short Shield' and *Gorm* 'Blue'. No evidence was submitted and none was found to support the combination of an item and a color in a descriptive byname in Gaelic in our period. Lacking such evidence, the byname *Sceith Gorm* 'Blue Shield' is not registerable.

In addition, the constructed form *Sceith Gorm* is not grammatically correct. This hypothetical byname falls into the class of "item" bynames. "Item" bynames express the idea that person is associated with an item, and describe them in a way we today might translate as "of the X." Grammatically, these require a noun in the genitive case preceded by *in* (later *an*) meaning 'the'. Additionally, any modifying word, such as *Girr* in the cited example *in Scéith Girr*, takes the genitive case and is lenited or not depending on several factors. (*Gerr* is the nominative form corresponding to *Girr*.) Therefore, were evidence found to support combining a color and an item in a Gaelic descriptive byname in period, this byname would be expected to take a form such as *in Scéith Guirm*.

Also, Gaelic names are registerable with the accents included or omitted, so long as the use or omission is consistent. In this case, the accents were included in the given name but not the byname.

Based on these issues, the closest registerable byname to the submitted form is *in Scéith_* 'of the Shield'. As the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the byname to this form in order to register the name.

Máire Grame of Lewis. Name.

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots, which is a step from period practice. A fully Scots form of the name would be *Marie Grame of Lewis* or *Mary Grame of Lewis*.

Michael de Ver. Name.

> Nice name!

Michaelis Erasmus. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Michaelis Maximus Erasmus*, this name mixes elements typical of a Latinized Renaissance name with an element, *Maximus*, that could only be found in a Classical or Byzantine Roman name. *Michaelis Erasmus* is a lovely Latinized Dutch name. Without evidence that *Maximus* might have been used in a time and place compatible with the late medieval or Renaissance *Erasmus*, it cannot be registered as part of this name. Therefore, we have dropped that element.
>
> *Michaelis Maximus* would alternately be registerable as a Byzantine name.

Morgan MacDuff. Badge. Sable, in fess a death's head enflamed in chief between and conjoined to a pair of hands inverted, a base rayonny argent.

Moricius Rosamon. Name and badge. (Fieldless) Three triangles one and two conjoined gules, azure and vert.

> Submitted as *Moricius de Rosamon*, the submitter documented the byname without the preposition, but requested the addition of *de* "as a Norman affectation." This reflects a misunderstanding of how Normans used *de*; it is a normal preposition, meaning "of." It was used as part of locative bynames that described where someone (or their family) was from. The College could find no evidence that the Normans or any other people of the British Isles added *de* before a patronymic byname, such as this one. Thus, we were forced to drop the preposition to register the name

Nestor Cameron. Name and device. Sable, on a bend sinister indented gules fimbriated Or between a feather bendwise sinister and a crescent bendwise a rose slipped and leaved argent.

> *Nestor* was documented as an Orthodox saint's name or a Russian given name, while *Cameron* was documented as a Scots byname. This created a serious problem, as Scots cannot be combined with any of the languages for which *Nestor* was documented. Noire Licorne was able to find a 1587 baptism of a child named *Nestor* in England. Therefore the name can be registered as a English-Scots mix.

Nycaise D'Ozier la tailleresse. Name and device. Purpure, two horses combatant argent sustaining between them a needle Or.

> Submitted as *Nycaise Dozier la tailleresse*, the Letter of Intent documented *Dozier* only as a modern name. Commenters were able to find a 1620 citation in the title *Genealogie de l'ancienne et illvstre Maison de Creqvy. Dressée et disposée en ceste sorte par Pierre D'Ozier*. Therefore, we have changed the spelling of the byname to the dated form in order to register the name.

Otto Langhorn von Baden. Badge. (Fieldless) A castle azure enflamed proper within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

Padraig O'Laughlin. Name and device. Gules, in fess two swords and on a chief Or a crescent azure.

> This name mixes Gaelic and Anglicized Irish forms. A completely Gaelic form would be *Padraig Ó Lachlainn* while a completely Anglicized form would be *Patrick O'Laughlin*. While commenters could not find *O'Laughlin* as a pre-1600 spelling, Pelican Emeritus was able to find an early 17th century *M'Laughlin*, which makes the submitted form plausible as well.
>
> Please inform the submitter that the swords and crescents should not touch the edges of the areas on which they are placed.

Róka Sándor. Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, a fox's mask bendwise argent.

> Please inform the submitter that this lovely Hungarian name would most frequently have been written without the accents before 1600.

Seraphina Jameson. Name.

> This name combines a Latinized Italian given name with a byname which could be Scots or English; either combination is a step from period practice.

Sergei Rostov. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The submitter requested authenticity for 9th to 11th century Russia. As *Sergei* is not found until the 15th century, we cannot meet this request for authenticity.
>
> The byname is an unmodified placename; while these are used as locative bynames in some languages, precedent says that they may not be registered in Russian. Sofya la Rus presented evidence for the use of unmodified placenames in Russian personal names. However, it is not clear how they were used. Some are clearly used as given names; others are ambiguous, and may have been used as locative bynames as well as given names. In this case, either a second given name or a byname would be registerable in that location. Thus, this unmodified placename can be registered. The more typical forms for a locative byname in Russian are an adjectival form like *Rostovskii* or a noun form like *Rostovets*.

Teresa Fergusson. Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister sable between a domestic cat sejant contourny azure and a brown dog sejant proper.

> *Teresa* was documented on the Letter of Intent as the name of the sixteenth century Spanish saint. However, commenters were able to find *Teresa* as a sixteenth century English name in unpublished burial records.
>
> Please instruct the submitter to draw both the cat and wolf with internal details and with whiskers on the cat. Several commenters wondered whether the charge in chief was a stylized horse due to the squared-off shape of the muzzle.

Þórdís Hrefnudóttir. Name.

Uilliam Makcurrie. Name.

> The name was documented as a combination of Gaelic and Scots, which is a step from period practice. However, *Uilliam* can also be justified as a Scots spelling of William. *Villiam* is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Index of Scots names found in *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*." *Uilliam* is a reasonable variant spelling, given the interchangeability of *u* and *v* in other Scots names.

Varr Ívarsson. Name.

Vasilisa Dragomirova. Name and device. Quarterly sable and argent, a comet bendwise sinister azure between two increscents argent.

Violet Elliott. Device. Argent, a bee volant bendwise wings addorsed sable banded Or maintaining a violet, a bordure purpure.

Vlrich Frank Singer. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Wilhelm Jeger. Name and device. Per pale indented vert and gules, a dagger argent and a sheaf of five stalks of wheat Or.

Wilhelm Jeger. Badge. (Fieldless) A wooden bow surmounted by a wooden arrow fesswise reversed proper headed argent flighted vert.

ATLANTIA

Aldis Svansdottir. Device. Gules, a swan naiant argent and a chief engrailed argent semy-de-lys sable.

Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa. Device. Vert, a pheon inverted argent between three crosses bottony within a bordure Or.

Asta knarrarbringa. Name.

Brandr feilan inn kyrri. Name and device. Argent, on a bend dovetailed sable between two wolves rampant gules a sword inverted argent.

Caitilin MacDonoghue. Device. Per pale azure and gules, a unicorn Or within a bordure erminois.

Catguistl of Tintagol. Name.
> In June of 2008, evidence was presented of Cornish and Old English combined in names. Similarly, sources like Bardsley give names that combine Middle English and Cornish name elements, like *John Kittowe* 1543 (s.n. Kitto), *John Clemowe* 1550 (s.n. Clemmow), *Pethericke Pernell* 1580 (s.n. Petherick), *Richard Carne* 1547 (s.n. Carn), and *Nicholas Trefusis* 1589 (s.n. Trefusis). Therefore Cornish and Middle English can be combined in a name without a step from period practice.

Clare Dupré. Name.

Dunstan le Heryngmongere. Household name House of the Thistle and Herring and badge. (Fieldless) In pale a thistle branch flowered bendwise sinister vert, flowered purpure, sustained in the mouth of a herring haurient Or.
> Submitted as *House Thistle and Herring*, all examples that commenters could find of inn names using a designator before the name include *of the* after the designator. We have changed the name to match these examples.

Eleanor de Chester. Device. Argent, a sheaf of arrows proper flighted sable bound vert within a bordure vert fretty Or.
> Please instruct the submitter to draw the bordure slightly narrower. The inside line of the bordure should line up with the edge of the field so that it does not appear to be a separate escutcheon.

Emelina atte Avon. Device. Quarterly azure and gules, a sun in splendor Or within a bordure embattled argent.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Award of the Green Acorn and badge. (Fieldless) An acorn bendwise vert.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Order name Award of the Golden Decrescent and badge. Counter-ermine, a decrescent Or within a bordure argent.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Silver Hawk. Counter-ermine, in pale a hawk argent perched atop a lantern Or.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Badge for Award of the Silver Wings of Hawkwood. Counter-ermine, a winged lantern argent.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Badge for Award of the Silver Jess. Counter-ermine, a hawk's leg erased a la quise within an orle argent.

Hawkwood, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Goshawk of Hawkwood. Counter-ermine, a wing fesswise terminating in a hand sustaining a sword fesswise reversed argent.
> Commenters asked if this badge conflicts with a badge of Ealdormere, *Sable, a wing terminating in a hand argent maintaining a sword fesswise reversed Or* under Section X.V of the Rules for Submissions. The sword in Ealdormere's badge is truly maintained, the sword in Hawkwood's is sustained under our current standards, so there is no technical conflict. The presence of the ermine spots is sufficient to clear the visual conflict.
> Please instruct the submitters to draw the ermine spots larger, with less overlap with the central charges.

Iain mac Donnchaidh. Name.
> *Iain* is the submitter's legal name.
> This name does not conflict with the registered name *Ian Duncanson*. The February 2004 Cover Letter stated "if the two byname phrases (1) differ significantly in sound and appearance and (2) are in different languages, the two byname phrases are clear." As *mac Donnchaidh* and *Duncanson* are (1) significantly different in sound and appearance and (2) in different languages, the names do not conflict.

Ívarr inn svarti. Name.

James Easton. Name and device. Gules, a dolphin haurient between flaunches, in chief a label dovetailed argent.
> Nice name!
> James has permission to conflict with the device of his father, Geoffrey Athos von Ulm, *Gules, a dolphin haurient between flaunches argent.*

Jamila bat Hayyim. Name.

Appearing on the LoI as *Jamila bat Hayy{i-}m*, the form has *Jamila bat Hayyim*. We have changed this back to the submitted form.

This name was documented from documents found in a Jewish synagogue in Cairo (usually called the Cairo Geniza); these documents are written in either Hebrew or Arabic. Often, a single name will appear in both languages. In Arabic, the byname can appear as *bint Hayyim* or *bint Hayy{i-}m*, as long as length markers are consistently used or omitted in the entire name. However, the byname here requires the Hebrew language form, because it uses *bat*. When *Hayyim* appears in Hebrew contexts, it is written without a long vowel. Therefore, *bat Hayy{i-}m* is not registerable.

Katherine d'Orleans. Name and device. Azure, an arrow Or surmounted by a feather bendwise argent.

Maddalena Valeta. Name and device. Sable, in saltire five acorns Or.

This name combines Italian and Occitan, which is a step from period practice.

This device is clear of the badge for the Shire of Darach, *Sable, in pale an oak leaf fesswise embowed conjoined to an acorn argent, the acorn transfixed by an arrow fesswise Or*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges and a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge group.

Maddoc MacRoyri. Name.

Mariana Francisco. Device change. Per bend sinister azure and gules, in canton a cross of four ermine spots argent, a bordure Or.

Her previous device, *Per pale azure and argent, six strawberries two, two, and two counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Niese Keppel. Name.

Keppel is the submitter's legal surname.

Oddný knarrarbringa. Name and device. Per fess indented gules and vert, three drop spindles inverted and a drakkar argent.

Øpi Váli. Badge. (Fieldless) A passion nail argent winged sable.

Oriana of Xylina. Badge. (Fieldless) A lizard rampant to sinister sable, chained and collared of a pearled coronet Or.

The submitter is a court baroness, entitled to display a coronet in her armory.

Petronella Lockeheart. Name and device. Purpure, in pale a hart courant regardant and a portcullis Or.

No evidence was presented on the Letter of Intent for the spelling *Lockeheart*. Commenters were able to find grey period spellings that included *Lockheart* and *Lockehart*; the submitted form is a reasonable interpolation.

Philip Jeger. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, three plates and a dragon argent.

Nice name!

Richard Montbard. Name and device. Vert, a stag's head couped and on a chief argent three crosses flory gules.

Roana verch Cadugan ap Reis. Name and device. Purpure, an owl within an orle argent.

Sean Mac Griogair. Device change. Sable, a mullet of eight points pierced within and conjoined to an annulet between in pale a crescent and a crescent pendant within a bordure Or.

His previous device, *Per pale purpure and sable, on a pall Or a roundel vert*, is released.

Stephen le Freman. Device. Per chevron throughout azure and argent, two pairs of spears in saltire argent and a wagon wheel sable.

Tancred of Messina. Name.

This name combines an English given name and the Lingua Anglica form of an Italian locative byname; this combination is a step from period practice. By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of Lingua Anglica forms of given names, limiting the Lingua Anglica allowance to simple descriptive and locative bynames. Even though Anglicized forms like *Tancred* can be found in history books referring to the Sicilian king, the Italian forms would be the Latinized *Tancredus de Messina* or the probable vernacular *Tancrede da Messina*.

Þorgautr inn vikverski. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for early Norse. We can confirm that the combination of forms and spellings is authentic for 10th century Iceland, but cannot confirm that both elements are appropriate for a significantly earlier time.

Vincent d'Orleans. Name.

Wenllyan Goch. Device. Gules, a cock between flaunches argent.

Yngvarr Bersason. Name.

CAID

Ælfgar leoðcræftig. Name.

Submitted as *Ælfgar leoðcraeftig*, the documentation gives the spelling *leoðcræftig*. We have changed the byname to match the documentation.

A'isha al-Raqqasa. Name change from Ceridwen Luned of the Fen.

Submitted as *A'isha al-Raqqasah*, precedent requires that a name be transliterated from another alphabet (like the Arabic one) using a single transliteration system. In this submission, the final sound of both the given name and byname use the same Arabic letter and should be spelled in the same way. We have changed the byname spelling to match the given name spelling. The spelling *A'ishah al-Raqqasah* is also registerable.

Her old name, *Ceridwen Luned of the Fen*, is retained as an alternate name.

Aonghus Lyndesay. Device. Checky argent and sable, on a pale vert an eagle argent.

Caid, Kingdom of. Order name Golden Lance of Caid, Order of the.

This submission is an appeal of an identical item, which was returned in June 2009 for conflict with *Order of the Golden Lance of Ansteorra* and *Order of the Golden Lance of Trimaris*. The appeal included a copy of the treaty signed by the monarchs of all three kingdoms granting one another permission to conflict. Thus, it can be registered.

Christian of the Isles. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, on a pale azure fimbriated and endorsed three crosses formy argent.

The use of fimbriation and cotising in a single design is a step from period practice.

Submitted under the name *Christian von dem Eiland*.

Darach, Shire of. Reblazon of device. Argent, on a bend between an oak tree and in pale an oak leaf fesswise reversed embowed conjoined to an acorn sable, a laurel wreath palewise argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Argent, on a bend between a tree and an acorn, slipped and leaved to dexter, the leaf embowed, sable a laurel wreath palewise argent*, the leaf is in the same secondary group as the acorn and the tree.

Darach, Shire of. Reblazon of badge. Argent, in pale an oak leaf fesswise reversed embowed conjoined to an acorn sable, a bordure nebuly azure.

Blazoned when registered as *Argent, an acorn slipped and leaved, the leaf embowed to sinister, sable within a bordure nebuly azure*, the leaf is co-primary with the acorn.

Darach, Shire of. Reblazon of badge. Sable, in pale an oak leaf fesswise embowed conjoined to an acorn argent, the acorn transfixed by an arrow fesswise Or.

Blazoned when registered as *Sable, an acorn slipped and leaved, the leaf embowed argent, the acorn pierced of an arrow fesswise Or*, the leaf is co-primary with the acorn.

Eva de Castille. Device. Per pale gules and sable, in pall three seeblätter with points outward argent.

This device is clear of the badge of Theodora Delamore *(Fieldless) Three ivy leaves conjoined in pall argent*. There is a CD for comparing a fieldless badge and any other armory. There is a second CD for the difference between seeblätter and ivy leaves.

Isabele de Ueupunt. Name and device. Purpure, a pair of open scissors and a gore Or.

Konrad Faust Tyndell. Name.

Submitters questioned whether there was evidence for the use of two bynames in German. Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "German Names from Rottweil, Baden-Württemberg, 1441" states "All of the people had just one given name, but a small percentage had more than one byname. Examples of this include Clos Villing von Dietingen, Hanns Ha[e]n von Dietingen. Of the examples of double surnames, the second was almost always (but not always) a locative based on a city name." Although *Tyndell* is an English name, it is the sort of element that could be found as a second byname either in English or German.

Lucian Galenus. Device. Per pale sable and gules, a turtle fesswise Or.

This device is clear of the badge of Michel von Schönsee, *(Fieldless) A turtle tergiant fesswise contourny Or*. There is a CD for comparing a fieldless and a fielded design and another for the change of posture of the tortoise.

Martin FitzJames. Badge. (Fieldless) A fleece gules, ringed and banded argent.

Móirín Chiardhubh ní Bhárdáin. Badge. (Fieldless) A fleece argent.

This badge is clear of the badge for Gleann Abhann's Order of the Silver Ram, *(Fieldless) A fleece within and conjoined with an annulet argent.* There is a CD for fieldless design and a CD for the removal of the annulet.

Uluric de Exeforde. Badge. Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three horseshoes argent.

Yaroslav the Persistent. Reblazon of badge. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a phoenix within a serpent involved in annulo Or and a Bengal tiger salient contourny proper.

Blazoned when registered as *Per bend sinister gules and argent, a phoenix within a serpent in annulo, biting its tail, Or and a Siberian tiger salient to sinister proper [Pantera altica]*, the cat is orange marked sable with a white belly. The blazon term *Siberian tiger* has usually meant *a tiger argent marked sable* in SCA blazon.

DRACHENWALD

Jacquelyna de Bellmont. Device. Azure, a unicorn's head couped and on a chief argent three mullets azure.

EAST

Aelwin Sherlock. Reblazon of device. Vert, in pale an owl affronty argent perched upon a branch fesswise reversed Or, a base dovetailed argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Vert, an owl close affronty argent perched upon an oak branch fesswise reversed Or, a base dovetailed argent*, the branch is co-primary.

Alesone Gray of Cranlegh. Device change. Quarterly gules and sable, on a bend sinister argent three fleurs-de-lys gules.

Her previous device, *Gules, three equal-armed Celtic crosses and on a chief argent three ravens sable*, is retained as a badge.

Alexander Clarke. Name and device. Azure, a stag's head caboshed and in chief three mullets Or.

>   Nice name!

Alice de Montbegon. Name.

Anne Gryffyth. Name.

>   Nice name!

Ari haustmyrkr Þorbrandsson. Name and device. Argent, an eagle vert and on a chief azure two wolves statant respectant argent.

Astrach yo Zhar-Ptitsa. Reblazon of device. Gules, in pale a sword issuant from a flame voided Or.

>   Blazoned when registered as *Gules, a sword issuant from a flame voided Or*, the sword and flame are co-primary charges.

Black Icorndall, Canton of. Branch name change from Gleann nam Feorag Dhuibhe, Canton of.

>   Their previous name, *Canton of Gleann nam Feorag Dhuibhe*, is released.

Black Rose, March of the. Heraldic title Rose Noire Pursuivant.

>   Submitted as *Rose Noir Pursuivant*, the adjective needs to take the feminine form *Noire* to agree in gender with the noun.

Catherine de Sant Martí. Name change from Katryne Blak (see RETURNS for badge).

>   *Catherine* was documented from "The Sala Family Archives: A Hand List of Medieval and Early Modern Catalonian Charters." Examination of the charter suggests that the name *Catherine of Vic* is Anglicized. First, the byname is the only one in that charter using English *of* instead of *de*. Second, the document is in Latin (making *Catherina* the expected form), with *Catherine* only likely to appear as an inflected form. Finally *Catherine* is not otherwise found in Catalan documents that the College could find; instead *Catherina* is found. However, we cannot be sure of that conclusion, and are therefore giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt.
>
>   Her previous name, *Katryne Blak*, is retained as an alternate name.

Eleazar ha Levi. Badge. Per bend sinister argent and gules, a fleam gules and a bee Or.

Fergus Redmede. Name and device. Or, a bear passant and in chief in pale a bow fesswise and an arrow fesswise sable.

>   Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Fergus Derg*, kingdom changed the name from *Fergus Redmead* with the submitter's permission to partially meet his request for authenticity for mid-1300s Scotland or Ireland. The submitter informed kingdom and the Laurel office that he would prefer a byname that sounds like the submitted form. The locative *Redmede* ("red meadow") is a plausible construction, so we have changed the byname to that form.
>
>   This name mixes Gaelic and English or Scots and English; the second is not a step from period practice.

Finnghuala Rowan. Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a dog passant argent spotted sable between in bend two hearts argent.

Gianotta dalla Fiora. Alternate name Adeliza da Salerno.

>   This name combines Latinized French and Italian, which is a step from period practice.

Goerijs Goriszoon. Device. Per bend Or and sable, a sword bendwise and a hurdy-gurdy bendwise, crank to base, counterchanged.

>   Please instruct the submitter to draw the hurdy-gurdy with keys.
>
>   This is the defining instance of a hurdy-gurdy in Society armory. The submitter provided documentation that the hurdy-gurdy is a period artifact, which was added to by commenters. A hurdy-gurdy of a similar shape appears in *The Temptation of Saint Anthony* by Hieronymus Bosch, painted circa 1505.

Isabel Chamberlaine. Name.

Iwain de Vassy. Name and device. Per bend sinister embattled sable and lozengy azure and argent, a mullet of four points elongated to base argent and an anvil Or.

>   There was some question in commentary if the line of division was identifiable. Nearly everyone at the meeting was able to immediately identify the line of division at a distance.

Jibril ibn 'Ammar al-Fayyad. Device. Argent, a decrescent sable between two Mamluk swords in scabbards fesswise, hilts to center, and a chalice gules.

>   The depiction of the Mamluk swords are taken from Mamluk heraldry. One depiction in Mamluk heraldry can be seen in Da'ud ibn Auda's *Islamic Heraldry, An Introduction*.

Judith Daft. Household name Valgauts House.

>   Submitted as *Valgautr House*, this was intended to be the Lingua Anglica form of the wholly Norse *Valgautssstaðir*. We do not translate the meanings of placenames using Lingua Anglica, even if the meaning of the placename would be obvious to a speaker of the language. However, names like *Valgautssstaðir* also functioned as literal descriptions of farms, and those forms can be changed into Lingua Anglica forms. The literal translation is *Valgauts House*, but it is also registerable as *House of Valgautr*. In either case, the given name must be put into a possessive form. As the addition of the preposition is a major change, which the submitter will not allow, we have changed the owner's name to the possessive form.

Kathryn Fontayne. Device. Per pale azure and purpure, a rose within an orle of oak leaves conjoined in orle argent.

Konrad von Altorff. Device. Per fess Or and bendy sinister gules and argent, a bull's head caboshed and in chief two eagles sable.

Leofleda of Endeweard. Name.

>   Submitted as *Leofflaeda of Endeweard*, this was changed at kingdom to *Leofflæda of Endeweard*. However, neither of these matches a nominative form of the Old English name. Old English names appear in vernacular forms and Latinized forms. The most important vernacular form of this name would be *Leofflæd*, with versions ending in *-e* or *-a* inflected forms (i.e., forms

that were grammatically modified because of their role in the sentence). Latinized forms of the name would not be expected to have *æ*. Therefore, this is registerable as *Leofflæd* or *Leofleda*. As the latter is closer in sound to the original name, we have made that change.

Lisabetta Medaglia. Name and device. Argent, a griffin sejant purpure maintaining a wooden bow proper, a bordure azure platy.

Malcolm Bowman. Badge. (Fieldless) A hedgehog rampant to sinister argent.

Marguerite inghean Lachlainn. Name and badge. (Fieldless) A mushroom quarterly vert and azure.

This name mixes French and Gaelic, which is a step from period practice.

Muin maqq Mínaín. Device change. Per saltire Or semy of flames vert and vert, an annulet counterchanged vert and Or.

His previous device, *Vert, on a plate, a flame issuant to chief from a bowl vert and a bordure rayonny Or*, is released.

Ouen ap Dafydd o Llyn Cwellyn. Name and device. Or semy of leaves bendwise vert, an elephant statant affronty purpure.

Submitted as *Owyn ap Dafydd o Llyn Cwellyn*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Owain ap Dafydd o Llyn Cwellyn* to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity for 10th-11th c. Welsh. However, he also expressed his intent to use his father's registered name, *Dafydd o Llyn Cwellyn*. His father has given him permission to presume, which is necessary to use his father's complete registered name. When submitters give contradictory requests, such as requesting both changes for authenticity and to use a parent's registered name, it's helpful if the kingdom can contact the submitter for clarification.

In this case, the authentic form of his name would be *Ouen map David*, without the locative byname. We consider this change greater than what would normally be considered a major change. In addition, the authentic form would be in conflict with the registered *Owen ap Dafydd*. Given the other instruction from the submitter, we have kept the registered form of his father's name. We have, however, changed the given name to partially meet his desire for authenticity; we note that *Owyn* is registerable as an English given name or *Owain* as a later period Welsh given name.

Robert the Doubtfull. Device change. Gules, on a pale engrailed Or between two tankards argent a sickle sable.

His previous device, *Gules, on a pale engrailed Or between two tankards argent two arrows in fess vert*, is released.

Sandrine de Berry. Name and device. Sable semy-de-lys Or, a swan naiant to sinister argent and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys sable.

Siobhan inghean Chormaic. Name and device. Per chevron argent and azure, a chevron counterchanged between three pheons gules and a triquetra argent.

Vienna de la Mer. Name change from Viennet de la Mer.

This combines Italian and French, which is a step from period practice.

Her previous name, *Viennet de la Mer*, is retained as an alternate name.

GLEANN ABHANN

Emma del Trees. Name and device. Azure, a stag springing to sinister Or gorged sable, in chief three oak leaves fesswise Or.

Gaston Le Chauve. Name.

Miles de Warewyk. Device. Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys gules, a bordure sable crusilly couped Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the crosses larger, so that they are more easily identifiable. Commenters complained that the crosses near the base of the device were indistinguishable from roundels at a distance. Since we require semy of charges to all be the same type, they must all be crosses. It will be easier to draw the crosses larger if the bordure is made slightly larger, to better match usual period style.

Symon Mac Coynich. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Symon Mac Conich*, the closest dated form of the name that commenters could find was *McCoynich*, cited from Black in the Letter of Intent. We have changed the byname to match the documentation, writing out *Mac* as required by precedent.

The submitter requested authenticity for Scottish culture. The name is authentic for the 16th century.

LAUREL

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Noir Licorne Herald from Society for Creative Anachronism.

Society for Creative Anachronism. Transfer of heraldic title Noir Licorne Herald to Jeanne Marie Lacroix.

LOCHAC

Ailis inghean Mheadhbha. Device. Azure, a dragonfly and a chief invected argent.

Ailis has permission to conflict with the device of Sveva la Lucciola, *Azure, a dragonfly volant en arriere, a demi-sun issuant from base argent.*

Anne of Southron Gaard. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, six escallops argent.

Nice device!

Submitted under the name *Anne de Lacey*.

Anne of Southron Gaard. Blanket letter of permission to conflict with device. Gules, six escallops argent.

Anne grants permission for all submissions which are a countable step ("CD") from her device.

Antonia di Lorenzo. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Per pale gules and vert, a tower between three bees Or.

The submitter grants permission for any armory which is at least one countable step ("CD") from her device.

Bernard Stirling. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Gules billety, a bear rampant argent.

The submitter grants permission for any armory which is at least one countable step ("CD") from his device.

Brían dorcha ua Conaill. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, two chevronels argent.

Submitted as *Brian dorcha ua Chonaill*, the byname does not need to be lenited. We have therefore removed the lenition.

This device is clear of the device of Ciaran the Confuse, *Per pale sable and vert, a chevron counterchanged fimbriated and in chief a sword inverted and a crescent argent.* Precedent, set on the February 2010 Cover Letter, says "multiple diminutive ordinaries do not need to be conflict checked as a single underlying ordinary charged with an ordinary of the same tincture as the field." Brían's device, therefore, does not need to be considered *Per pale sable and vert, a chevron argent charged with a chevron per pale sable and vert*, and compared against Ciaran's *Per pale sable and vert, a chevron argent charged with a chevron per pale vert and sable, in chief a sword inverted and a crescent argent.* There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges, a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge, and a CD for the removal of the secondary charges. If we compare the two using Ciaran's alternate blazon, there is a CD for the change of number of primary charges, a CD for the removal of the secondary charges and a CD for the removal of the tertiary charge.

Catalina Oro Sol. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Purpure, a sun Or between three mullets argent within a bordure Or.

The submitter grants permission for any armory which is at least one countable step ("CD") from her device.

Dragons Bay, Shire of. Branch name.

There is a pattern of placenames in English created by the addition of a family name in the possessive form before a generic toponym (like Wood or Bay):

> Mills does have some examples of "family name+topographic", including s.n. Towersey, *Turrisey*, "of the Tower family, Towers' eg" 1240; s.n. Tey, Great, *Merkys Tey*, "Tege of the de Merck family" 1475; s.n. Leigh *Bessilles Lee*, " Leigh of the Bessil family" 1539. None of these justifies *Rivermoor*, because the family name is not in the genitive (possessive) case here. Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* cite a *John Riuer* in 1327, so an appropriate form of a name meaning "Moor of the River family" is *Riversmor(e)* or *Rivers Mor(e).*[Shire of Rivermoor, 05/04, R-Trimaris]

Dragon is found as a surname in English, dated to 1296 in the *Middle English Dictionary* (s.n. dragoun). *Bay* is found as a generic toponym; Watts (s.n. Bigbury Bay) dates *Bigberie Baie* to 1588. The spelling *bay* can be found c. 1450 in the phrase *Britounse bay* in the Middle English Dictionary (s.n. bai). From this we can construct *Dragons Bay.*

Fagan the Butcher. Name.

Fagan was justified in the Letter of Intent as a saint's name; Edelweiss was able to find an Englishman with the given name *Fagan* in 1624.

Godric of Twynham. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "11th C South England Anglo Saxon." We can confirm the name is appropriate for the 10th century, and believe it appropriate for the following century as well.

Godric of Twynham. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Guenevere of Saint Kilda. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Vert, a sheep statant guardant argent, masked and limbed sable, within a bordure checky azure and argent.

Guenevere grants permission for all armory submissions which are a countable step (CD) different from her device.

Guillaume d'Oze. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th century France. While the dated forms of the byname that we could find did not elide the preposition (i.e, *de Oze* rather than *d'Oze*), both forms seem likely for the 14th century.

Gwenhwyvar verch Anerain. Name and device. Azure, a phoenix Or and a bordure checky sable and argent.

Ioannes Varangopoulos. Name.

Járnulfr Þórólfsson. Name and device. Per saltire arrondi vert and argent.

While the given name is not attested in a personal name, it is found as a placename element. Fellows-Jensen dates *Yarnolfbek* 'the bek of Járnulfr' to 1324, demonstrating the use of the name in the Anglo-Norse community.

This is clear of the badge of Liam of the Barque, *Per saltire argent and purpure.* There is a CD for changing the tincture of half the field and a CD for changing the line of division from plain to arrondi, by precedent:

> [*Quarterly Or and vert*] This device does not conflict with ... *Quarterly arrondi sable and Or.* There is one CD for changing the tincture of the field. Recent precedent has been mixed about whether there is a CD for making a field division arrondy. The weight of the recent precedent and the commentary is in favor of giving a CD between these two lines. This is an SCA choice (rather than one which can be based on period evidence). The weight of precedent, and the fact that there is a visual distinction between a straight and an arrondy line, indicates that we should give a CD for this change. [Br{o,}ndólfr the Stout, March 2003, A-Middle]

Please instruct the submitter to draw deeper curves on the arrondi lines, so they can better be distinguished from a distance.

Jean le Horner. Name and device. Per chevron argent and gules, two furisons and a hunting horn reversed counterchanged.

Juliana de Northwood. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Kathrine of Darton. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Per bend sinister gules and argent, a lion Or and a serpent erect, tail nowed sable.

> Submitted under the name *Kathrine Asbjørnsdatter*.

Marina Jensdatter. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Gules, a salmon embowed within a bordure Or.

> Marina grants permission for any armory which is at least one countable step ("CD") from her device.

Pádraig Lowther. Device. Per pale sable and argent, two swans rousant respectant counterchanged within a bordure gules bezanty.

Pádraig Lowther. Badge. Per pale sable and argent, on a grenade counterchanged flammant, a cross formy gules.

Varndell Lynche. Name and device. Quarterly sable and purpure, a mascle and a bordure argent.

> This given name follows the sixteenth century English pattern of using surnames as given names, discussed in the July 2009 LoAR:

> > We have examples of surnames, including ones based on place names, used as given names in late-period England. Noir Licorne comments:

> > > Withycombe, p. xii, lists Warham St. Leger (1525-97); Warham originated as a locative according to R&W (s.n. Wareham, p. 476). Withycombe, p. xii, also notes Lord Guildford Dudley (1536-1554); according to R&W (s.n. Guilford, p. 208) Guildford also originated as a locative. The same page contains other examples of locative-derived surnames being used as given names. Concerning the use of surnames as Christian names, Withycombe (xii) writes "The fashion became fairly general among the landed Gentry in Elizabeth's reign". That's certainly within period as her reign ended in 1603.

> > Other examples of surnames used as given names include *Artlington*, *Ashton*, *Kelham*, *Kellam*, *Kerry*, *Stocker*, *Smalege*, and *Nevell* in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, *Dictionary of Tudor London Names*, and *Arcye* 1573, *Atkinson* 1583, *Bainbridge* 1550, *Lambwell* 1584, *Musgrave* 1616, and *Richardson* 1588 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records". [Chadwick Mangold, July 2009, Acceptances, Atenveldt]

William filius Willelmi de Wyke. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a bend cotised counterchanged.

> William grants permission for all armory which is at least one countable step (CD) from his device.

MIDDLE

Eadric of Grenfeld. Name and device. Vert, a Celtic cross Or between three arrows in pall nocks to center argent.

> The byname is a constructed byname, intended to be Old English. Unfortunately, it has two problems as an Old English spelling. First, the first element is documented, both in the dictionaries the submitter included and in the Old English placenames commenters could find, as *grene*. Second, the grammar of Old English requires the nominative *Grenefeld* to change form after *of* to *Grenefelda*. The name *Eadric of Grenefelda* would be a completely Old English form.

> The submitted spelling of the placename is a documented Middle English spelling, dated to the 13th century in *The barons of Pulford in the eleventh and twelfth centuries and their descendants* (http://books.google.com/books?id=09IKAAAAYAAJ). As such, this can be registered as submitted. This name combines Old English and Middle English, which is a step from period practice.

> Commenters were nearly unable to tell that the colored emblazon on OSCAR had an Or cross because the cross had been colored in with a yellow highlighter. Use of highlighters is strongly discouraged because they do not scan well, but is not sole grounds for return at this time. Submissions heralds are asked to note on the Letter of Intent when highlighter is used to color a submission.

Walter le Mareshall. Name.

OUTLANDS

Juliana de Vitri. Name and device. Vert, in bend a maple leaf and a lit candle in a sconce, a bordure argent.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century French. This name is authentic as a Latinized form of the vernacular *Juliane de Vitri*.

> A candle mounted in a candlestick of any sort is considered a single design element for the purposes of Section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions, per the following ruling:

> > [*A candle in a candlestick and a standing balance*] There was some question of whether this design violates our ban on so-called "slot-machine" designs, having three types of charge in a single group. Like a bow and arrow, the candle and candlestick have independent heraldic existence but, when placed together in their expected arrangement for use, are considered a single design element and count as a single charge for purposes of the complexity rule. [Kate the Candelmaker, January 2009, A-An Tir]

> Therefore, this device is not slot-machine, and may be registered.

Raes Augustine. Name.

> Submitted as *Raes Marie Augustine*, precedent says:

> > Submitted as *Johanne Kathrijn die Waeyer*, no documentation was provided and none found for double given names in Dutch before 1600. Therefore, we confirm precedent set in June 2004 (s.n. Lenairt Harmans) which says that lacking evidence for double given names in Dutch, they are not registerable. [Johanne die Waeyer, 10/2008]

> As no evidence was presented to demonstrate the use of double given names in Dutch before 1600, we have dropped the second given name in order to register this name.

Sebastiaen Bastoen. Name.

TRIMARIS

Daigh Boyd of Peregrine Springs. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots, which is a step from period practice.

Dearbhforgaill Bhreifneach inghean Mhic Ruairc. Device. Or, a tree eradicated gules between two lions combatant sable.

Dominica Silvestre. Name.

Submitted as *Domenica Silvestre*, the submitter said that she preferred the spelling *Dominica* if it could be documented. *Dominica* is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Italian names from Imola, 1312." Therefore, we have made this change.

Silvestre is not dated in the Italian sources that commenters could find, though *Silvestri* and *Silvestro* are. *Silvestre* is found in Antonio Miguel Santos de Borja's "Medieval Spanish Names from the Monastery of Sahagun," dated to 1298-1300. Therefore, this name can be registered as a mix of Italian and Spanish, which is a step from period practice.

Franca Donato. Name and device. Argent fretty azure, on a chief sable three hibiscus blossoms argent.

This is the first registration of hibiscus in the Society. The submitter did not supply documentation that hibiscus is a plant known in the domain of the Society. Eastern Crown notes that hibiscus is a plant known to period Europeans. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* was introduced to Andalusia in the 12th century, according to John Harvey, *Mediaeval Gardens* (Beaverton, OR: Timber Press, 1981, p. 46), and Flemish botanist Mattias d'Obel described roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) in *Plantarum, Seu, Stirpium Historia*, published 1576. Although the latter was not cultivated in Europe in period, the cultivation of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* in Andalusia means that hibiscus is, therefore, registerable as period flora from Europe.

Jngridh Pædhersdotter. Name and device. Vert, an owl contourny within a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Jngridh Paedhersdotter*, the spelling *Paedher* in the Academy of Saint Gabriel report used to document this element was an error which has since been corrected. The documented spelling is *Pædher*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Swedish. We cannot confirm whether the patronymic byname is suitable for the 15th or 16th century, but it seems likely to be suitable for the 15th century.

This device is clear of the device of Aelwin Sherlock, *Vert, in pale an owl affronty argent perched upon a branch fesswise reversed Or, a base dovetailed argent*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges and a CD for the change of type of the secondary charge.

Slaine inghean Fhiachrach Fhinn. Device. Per pale argent and sable, two ravens rising respectant and in base an embattled coronet counterchanged.

The submitter is a countess and, therefore, entitled to the display of an embattled coronet.

WEST

Brígh inghean uí Shéaghdha. Name change from holding name Zelma of Thistletor.

Submitted as *Brígh inghean uí Séaghdha*, a patronymic byname where the father's name begins with *S* in a woman's name must be lenited. We have made that change.

The submitter requested that her name be made authentic for Irish in 1300. As the given name was documented under the saint's name allowance, we cannot meet that request. While we allow the registration of saints' names in Gaelic, there was not a pattern of giving children the names of saints in that culture.

The fact that a name is identified as a saint's name in Ó Corrain and Maguire is not sufficient to allow the registration of the Early Modern Gaelic form of that name under the saint's name allowance. Ó Corrain and Maguire were trying to identify old Gaelic names which could be brought into use for modern children, and as such took a variety of ancient names that fell out of use before the Middle Ages. To allow the registration of a saint's name, we must demonstrate that the saint was venerated in the time and place in question.

In the case of Gaelic, there are early seventeenth century lists of saints and martyrs, like *The Martyrology of Gorman* or *Martyrology of Donegal*, both of which are searchable in Google Books. The appearance of a saint's name in those sources is evidence that the saint continued to be venerated and will allow the registration of the saint's name in the early modern form (noting that these sources often use earlier spellings of the names). Other lines of evidence, like the names of churches and listings in print dictionaries of saints or the *Catholic Encyclopedia* are also evidence that the saint continued to be venerated; online listings of saints are not good evidence, as their listings are often created from dubious sources. In this case, commenters were able to confirm the continued veneration of *Brígh*, allowing the registration of the name.

Collene de Beath. Name and device. Per chevron gules and Or, on a chevron sable three dragonflies Or, in base a frog gules.

Collene is the submitter's legal name.

Giolla Phadraig O Seaghdha. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for c. 1300 Ireland. We can confirm that the given name was in use at this time; it seems likely that the clan byname was, as it survived to much later times. But we cannot find evidence of its use in c. 1300 Ireland.

Golden Playne, Canton of. Branch name.

The submission did not include the type of designator for the branch (this was later remedied). We remind submissions heralds and submitters that each non-personal name requires a designator. Lack of a designator could lead to return.

Lüthold von Altstadt. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for late 14th-century German. While the constructed byname is plausible (and hence can be registered and may even be authentic), the submitter might want to know that commenters found that the more likely form for the late 14th century is *Altenstadt*. Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtir found that name dated to c. 1368 and to 1326 as *Altenstaat* in Wolf-Armin Frhr. v. Reitzenstein's *Lexikon Bayerischer Ortsnamen* while Gotfrid von Schwaben found "1295 *ze der Alten*

Statt, and 1382 *Altenstat das dorf*" in Diter Berger's *Geographische Namen in Deutschland*. The latter citations in particular clearly refer to the "old town" of Geislingen.

Saionji no Hana. Name change from Jehanne de Wodeford and badge. (Fieldless) Three fans in pall inverted conjoined at the handles azure each charged with a demi-roundel flat to center argent.

> Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Saionji no Harae*, the forms have the given name as *Hanae*. Unfortunately, no evidence could be found of the use of *Hanae* before 1600. As the submitter allowed the given name to be changed to the related name *Hana*, which was in use before 1600, we have made that change to register the name.

> Her previous name, *Jehanne de Wodeford*, is retained as an alternate name.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

AN TIR

Basilius Fuchs. Device. Per chevron throughout argent and sable, in base on a phoenix Or rising from flames proper a rapier sable.

This device is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The tertiary rapier was initially interpreted by far too many commenters as internal detailing, since it is so thin.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Bellatula of Saint Michael in Peril of the Sea. Name.

As submitted, this name has multiple problems. The given name *Belatulla* (note the differences in spelling) is found as a Latinized form of a classical period Breton given name. No support could be found for the submitted spelling. While the Letter of Intent asserted that this name is dated to the 6th or 7th century, it's the related *Beladore* that is so dated. The name *Belatulla* appears to be in use at a somewhat earlier time.

The phrase *Saint Michael in Peril of the Sea* was documented from the *Chanson of Roland*, in which Saint Michael is described as *seint Michel del Peril*. However, there is no evidence that this phrase was used as part of a placename. The location *S. Michaelis* is dated to 870-882 in Dauzat and Rostaing; it would be registerable. *Saint Michael* would have to be justified as a possible vernacular version of that name or a later English placename.

The combination of *Belatulla* and *of Saint Michael* is two steps from period practice. First, it combines a classical period Breton given name with an English byname (or a Lingua Anglica version of a French byname). Second, it combines two elements that cannot be clearly dated to within 300 years of one another. Thus, it cannot be registered.

If the submitter could demonstrate that the two elements could be dated to within 300 years of one another, this could be registered with a single step from period practice. Alternately, the submitter might want to consider either a placename which is temporally compatible with the given name or a name like the 13th century Latinized English *Bella*, which could be combined with the byname *of Saint Michael*. However, the change to a name like *Bella of Saint Michael* is a greater change than we would make without the explicit authorization of the submitter.

Colm Kile of Lochalsh. Alternate name Belching Tom Tupper of Ware and badge. Per fess sable platy and argent, a three-fingered cubit arm aversant inverted issuant from chief argent and a three-footed covered kettle sable.

This name is obtrusively modern; multiple commenters agreed that the combination of *Tupper* and *of Ware* creates an obtrusive reference to the modern commercial product Tupperware. Therefore, it falls afoul of the precedent:

> The fact that this is a "joke name" is not, in and of itself, a problem. The College has registered a number of names, perfectly period in formation, that embodied humor: Drew Steele, Miles Long, and John of Somme Whyre spring to mind as examples. They may elicit chuckles (or groans) from the listener, but no more. Intrusively modern names grab the listener by the scruff of the neck and haul him, will he or nill he, back into the 20th Century. A name that, by its very presence, destroys any medieval ambience is not a name we should register. (Porsche Audi, Returned, LoAR 08/92, pg. 28)

Additionally, no evidence was presented nor could any be found that *Belching* is a reasonable byname, or that bynames like this could be prepended (placed before the given name).

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a hand in benediction*, such a hand is apaumy with the thumb and first two fingers raised, the others curled in to the palm. The charge in chief is a hand aversant with two fingers and a thumb. Such a hand was returned on the December 2007 LoAR: "This device is returned for lack of documentation of the use of a hand with three fingers as used in this submission." No such documentation was provided with this submission, and none could be found.

On resubmission, the submitter should note that the charge in base, blazoned on the letter of Intent as a *cauldron*, does not have the rounded shape expected of that charge. The cylindrical, flat-bottomed charge shown in the emblazon is termed a *kettle* in the SCA, and we have so blazoned it.

Elias Loredan. Badge. Counter-ermine, on a plate a lion of Saint Mark passant guardant gules, haloed Or, maintaining beneath its forepaw an open book argent bound gules, a bordure embattled argent.

This badge is returned because the maintained book, one of the attributes of a lion of St. Mark, violates the rule of tincture. We consider the tincture of the book to be the tincture of the pages, not the tincture of the binding. Maintained charges are allowed to violate the rule of tincture, but must still have some contrast with the background on which it lies. In this case, the argent book has no contrast with the plate, so this device must be returned.

Máel Dúin in Scéith. Device. Azure, a tower between three swords in pall pommels to center argent hilted sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of the Canton of Unikankare, *Azure, a tower between three laurel wreaths argent*. The canton's laurel wreaths are fully-closed wreaths, so there is not a CD for the change of orientation of the secondary charge group. There is a single CD for the change of type of the secondary charge group, from wreaths to swords.

Michaelis Erasmus. Device. Sable vêtu Or, four compass stars in cross argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gerhard Helmbrecht von Offenbach, *Gyronny azure and argent, four compass stars argent*. There is a CD for the field, but the position of the compass stars in Gerhard's device is forced.

> The device is also returned for conflict with the device of Shirazuki Yoshitaro, *Sable, vetu Or, within a torii gate argent a tricune Or*. Both must be considered as *Or, on a lozenge throughout sable...*, and under that blazon, there is a single CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge group.

> The device is also in conflict with the badge of Isabel Dancere, *Sable vetu ployé, a bowen knot crosswise Or*. When compared as charged lozenges, there is a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charges.

> On resubmission, please inform the submitter that the use of a compass star is a step from period practice.

Sergei Rostov. Device. Quarterly Or and vert, a cross bottony quarterly vert and argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the badge of James Andrew MacAllister, *(Fieldless) A cross crosslet fitchy quarterly vert and argent.* We consider a cross crosslet and a cross bottony to be equivalent and fitching does not count for difference. There is, therefore, a single CD for comparing a fieldless and a fielded design.

Vlrich Frank Singer. Device. Argent, on a pile inverted throughout gules a rapier Or.

> This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Dmitrii Volkovich, *(Fieldless) A sword Or*. Vlrich's submission could equally well be blazoned *Gules chaussé argent, a rapier Or*. Compared with that blazon, there is a single CD for the change of field.

> The device is clear, however, of the device of Astrach yo Zhar-Ptitsa, *Gules, in pale a sword issuant from a flame voided Or*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the change of field and a CD for the removal of the co-primary flame.

ATLANTIA

Cecilia Blythe. Badge. Per fess Or fretty azure and azure.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Garin de Gramercy, *Argent, vêtu ployé, a fret azure.* There is a CD for changing the field from *Argent vêtu ployé azure* to *Per fess Or and azure*, but that is the only CD, since frets and fretty are artistic variations of each other in period. The move of the fretwork to chief is forced.

Tómas Tryggvason. Device. Gyronny of six azure and argent, three ferrets statant each biting its tail argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ranald de Balinhard, *Azure, in pale three ferrets courant argent*, and with the device of Claire de Brétigny, *Per chevron inverted azure and gules, three otters statant one and two argent*. There is a CD for the field in each case. The change of arrangement of Tómas' beasts is forced, since they may not be on the argent portions of the field. The SCA grants no difference between courant and statant, and no difference between mustelids. Lastly, the position of the tail counts for no difference.

> The field was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *gyronny arrondy*. The lines were drawn with so little arch that they were not distinguishable from straight gyronny that was drawn without a ruler. On resubmission, if the client wishes an arrondi field, the lines of division should be more arched so they are unmistakable.

CAID

Christian von dem Eiland. Name.

> The byname was documented only as a translation of a modern phrase. The Oxford German Dictionary translates *eiland* as a poetic word like the English *isle*. The typical German word for *island* is *insel*. In addition, the submitter did not demonstrate that this word was in use before 1600.

> Commenters could not find evidence that a byname meaning 'of the island' was used in period German. Gotfrid von Schwaben made some suggestions:

>> Sadly, I cannot find any supporting documentation for *von dem [or vom] Eiland* as a generic construction for a German epithet. While it is correct that "vom Eiland [or Insel]" will translate as "from the island", I have not found [to date] that as a valid locative to someone living on an island.

>> Instead, what I have found is a common suffix which was a part of 'Ortsnamen', or place names (specifically cities, towns, and villages ...to denote settlements which have their origins on or near river islands. Those suffixes are -werth, -wörth [OHG, 'warid, werid'; MHG, 'wert'; MNG, 'werde'; Dutch, 'waard'; OE, 'waro'].... Examples of these suffixes in German place names can be seen in Kaiserswerth, Donauwörth, Grafenwerth, Nonnenwerth, Bodenwerder, Finkenwerder.

>> All that aside... the client cares most about the sound of the name. With the meaning not important, the best I can offer as possibilities are *Eilenberg* [Brechenmacher, v.1, pg. 390, header entry, locative, *Paul Eilenberg* 1486], *Eilenburg* [ibid, locative, *Adam Ilaborg* 1448], *Eilsner* [ibid, locative, *Stephan Eilsner* 1648], *Eilmann* [ibid, patronymic of Agilmann, *Georg Eilmar* 1527], and *Eilard, Eilert* [ibid, pg. 389, patronymic of Eilhard (Agilhard), *Friedr. Eilard* 1635]. The locatives could plausibly take the 'von X' format. Unfortunately, all these suggestions require more than just minor changes.

> Any of these changes is greater than the submitter allows, so this name must be returned.

> His device has been registered under the holding name *Christian of the Isles* (the registered name of her group).

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

> This device is returned for both visual and technical conflict under section X.5 of the Rules for Submissions with the badge of Kendrick Wayfarer, *(Fieldless) A compass rose azure*. The only differences between the two are that Kendrick's design has four minor arms between the major arms of the mullet and a small, insignificant fleur-de-lys at the top. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but no difference is granted between a mullet of four points and a compass star.

DRACHENWALD

Auriana dicta Lopere. Device. Argent, a bend embattled azure between a bull passant contourny and a leg reversed gules.

> This device is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The item in base was not identifiable as a *leg* to nearly any of the commenters.

EAST

Catherine de Sant Martí. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a crescent pendant Or conjoined to a fess embattled couped argent.

> This item has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Ivan valfrekr. Name.

> This name conflicts with *Ivarr Valfrekr*. The bynames are identical, while the given names only differ by the change of the final consonant cluster. This level of difference is not sufficient to make them clear of conflict, but is sufficient to allow the registration of this name with a letter of permission to conflict.

Sera bat Josce. Name.

> The byname *bat Josce* mixes Hebrew *bat* and the Latinized English *Josce*, a form of the Hebrew *Yosef*. While both elements are used in Jewish names, they cannot be combined for two reasons. First, English Jews used *bas* rather than *bat* for the form meaning "daughter (of)." While *bat* was used by Sephardic Jews in other parts of Europe, it cannot be combined in a single name phrase with *Josce*, a form found only in England. Second, *Josce* is an Anglicized form, which does not seem to have been used even in England with Hebrew forms like *bas*.

> A completely (English context) Hebrew form of this byname is *bas Yosef*, while an English form of this byname is *filia Josce*. In addition, the English context Jewish name *Sera* could be combined with the Sephardic Hebrew byname *bat Yosef*.

> Any of these bynames would be registerable in combination with *Sera*. However, as changing the byname to any of these would be a major change (as each changes the language of one word in the byname), this name must be returned.

GLEANN ABHANN

Avice of York. Badge. (Fieldless) A trunkless pine tree vert conjoined to and maintaining four lozenges in cross sable.

> The lozenges, since they are conjoined to the tree, are considered maintained charges, which do not count for difference. Therefore, this badge is in conflict with the device of Allendale of the Evergreens, *Argent, a pine tree proper*, with a single CD for comparing a fieldless and a fielded design.

Symon MacCoynich. Device. Per pale vert and azure, on a trefoil Or three thistle branches slipped conjoined in pall inverted bases to center proper.

> This device is returned for violating section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The gold charge, blazoned as a 'trefoil' on the Letter of Intent, does not resemble an heraldic trefoil, which would have a stem. It most resembles an architectural detail.

LAUREL

None.

LOCHAC

Anne de Lacey. Name.

> This name conflicts with *Aine de Lacey*. While the given names are different in sound (the name Aine is pronounced \EYE-nyeh\), they differ in appearance by only one letter, which is not sufficient to clear conflict.

> Her device has been registered under the holding name *Anne of Southron Gaard*.

Anne de Lacey. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

> As her name was returned, the letter of permission to conflict cannot be accepted.

Geoffrey de Barde. Device. Sable, a drum argent.

> This device is returned for conflict against the device of Theresea die Tanzerin, *Azure, a tambourine argent, framed of wood proper, cymballed Or*. There is a CD for the field. The drum is a period charge, attested in the armory of Jehan Tabourot, better known as Arbeau, author of *Orchesographie*. We have been unable to find an example of a tambourine as a period charge. Therefore, difference is determined on visual grounds. Since drums can be of various thicknesses, including as thin as a tambourine, the only distinction between the two is the presence of the zils in the tambourine, which are not significant enough to grant difference. Therefore, we will not grant difference between a drum and a tambourine. Theresa's tambourine is predominantly argent, so there is no CD for tincture.

Isobel Rosewell. Device. Per pall sable purpure and Or, on a plate a rose azure barbed vert.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Sumer Redmaene, *Purpure, on a plate a rose gules seeded Or*. There is a CD for the change of field, but there is not a CD for changing only the tincture of the tertiary charge.

Juliana de Northwood. Device. Azure, on a bend between two fleurs-de-lys argent three hearts gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Karin Jørgensdotter Eldhierta, *Azure, on a bend cotissed argent three hearts palewise issuing flames to chief gules*. There is a CD for changing the cotises to fleurs-de-lys, but there is not a CD for changing only the orientation of the tertiary charges. The flames in Karin's device are too small to be considered anything other than maintained.

MIDDLE

Northgate, Canton of. Branch name and device. Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron embattled Or between in chief two fir trees and in base a stag's head cabossed within a laurel wreath argent.

> This name is in conflict with *Shire of Noergate*, registered to a group in Ealdormere. The first syllables are not different enough in sound to allow this name to be registered without a letter of permission to conflict.

> Section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions says that "three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group." The trees, stag's head, and laurel wreath are considered to be in the same group, by many years of precedent.

> On resubmission, the submitters should note that while the depicted laurel wreath is acceptable, a properly drawn laurel wreath should be more circular and is either closed at the top, or has nearly no space between the tips.

OUTLANDS

None.

TRIMARIS

Daigh Boyd of Peregrine Springs. Device. Per bend vert and argent, a harp argent and a Maltese cross gules.

> This is returned for the depiction of the Maltese cross. Precedent says:

>> We've recently had submissions containing *Maltese crosses,* where the crosses haven't been easily identifiable. Properly drawn, a Maltese cross should have four deeply notched arms, converging to a central point (or very nearly); and each arm should take up an angle as wide as the space *between* the arms. This doesn't need mathematical precision: the arms can be a bit narrower, or a bit wider, but they should be roughly the same as the space between the arms. The illustration below is taken from Parker, p.166; Neubecker's *Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meaning,* p.217, has some examples as well.

>> By contrast, our problem submissions have had crosses whose arms didn't converge to a point, and which were considerably less wide than the space between the arms: one-third to a quarter of the width, in some cases. They were more reminiscent of the Society's *cross swallowtailed,* but weren't that, either: the arms of a cross swallowtailed have parallel sides, not converging. Even if no heraldic difference is granted between a Maltese cross and a cross swallowtailed (and there's yet been no firm ruling on that point), we must still be able to distinguish the two - as well as the *cross fourchy* and the *cross double-fitched.* Unidentifiability of charges has always been grounds for return.

>> Please advise submitters to draw their Maltese crosses correctly; anything less risks a return. [Cover Letter, May 2007]

> This submission has a cross with extremely narrow arms and must, therefore, be returned.

Sebastian Halyburton. Augmentation. Quarterly sable and argent, a griffin segreant to sinister gorged of a pearled coronet within a bordure counterchanged, and in augmentation a canton argent charged with a triskele azure.

> This augmentation is returned because the augmentation conflicts with a badge owned by the Kingdom of Trimaris, *(Fieldless) A triskele azure*. Section VIII.7 of the Rules for Submissions says that "The augmentation must itself follow the armory rules; if it has the appearance of being independent armory, for example a charged escutcheon or canton, then it is independently subject to the normal rules of armorial conflict." While kingdoms may designate badges as being the standard form of an augmentation for that kingdom, or may provide permission to conflict on a case-by-case basis, this badge is not so designated and no such permission was received.

> On resubmission, the submitter should be prepared to justify the placement of an argent canton surmounting an argent portion of the bordure. While it has been ruled in the past that we will give leeway to augmentations for how the Rule of Tincture is satisfied, allowing fimbriation, bordures, or throughout charges as part of the augmentation to separate augmentations from low-contrast or no-contrast portions of the field or charges over which they lie, we have not yet addressed the case where the outside edge of the augmentation has no or low contrast with the field or a charge over which it lies.

Tir am Morlais, Canton of. Branch name and device. Argent, three pallets wavy between two sea horses respectant azure, the pallets surmounted in base by a laurel wreath counterchanged.

> While *Tir* and *Morlais* are both found in period Welsh placenames, the proposed combination of the elements does not match a pattern of Welsh placenames. Harpy explains: "One type of modifier notably absent from the above analysis is ones where the element "tir" is modified by an independent, complex proper place-name (like "Morlais")."

> Additionally, the use of the preposition *am* is not appropriate in this location. Harpy explains:

>> It's harder to say anything systematic about possible constructions of the form X-am-Y except that I can't think of any. Constructions of the form X-preposition-Y exist, but the ones I can think of involve "yn" (in, generally referring to a region by its proper name, to disambiguate the identity of a relatively generic first element, e.g., "Llanfair-yn-Nefyn", which Llanfair? The Llanfair in Nefyn.)

> In resubmission, the submitters might consider a different sort of structure with *Tir*. Harpy suggests several patterns:

>> While "tir" is one of the ordinary words for "land, earth", especially in a geographic rather than a geologic sense, when used in place-names it seems to have a very generic sense and seems to occur (in solidly pre-1600 examples) in a fairly restricted set of constructions. The largest group has a modifying element referring in some way to the land's owner. For example, the place-names beginning with "tir" in Richards' *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units, Medieval and Modern* are nearly all modified by reference to a person, presumably the owner, either by name

or occupation: Tiresgob (bishop), Tir Iarll (earl), Tir Ifan (Evan), Tir Meibion Owen (sons of Owen), Tir Ralph (Ralph), Tir Rhoser (Roger), Tir Thomas ap Dafydd (Thomas ap Dafydd), Tirybrenin (the king), Tir-y-clas (the cloister), Tirymeiron (the stewards?), Tirymynach (the monk), Tiryrabad (the abbot).

Harpy also points out other types of elements which follow *Tir* in modern placenames; these probably were used before 1600, but we cannot be sure at this time. They include phrases referring to local woods or typical crops, phrases referring to a local feature like a ridge or well, ones that describe a place like "new" or "small," and phrases meaning "common land."

This device is returned for counterchanging the laurel wreath over an ordinary. Precedent says:

> [Returning Gules, on a pile Or an eagle displayed sable, overall a laurel wreath counterchanged.] By current precedent, a laurel wreath is considered too complex a charge to be counterchanged over an ordinary. [6/94, p.13]

On resubmission, please advise the Canton that the petition needs signatures. An entirely unsigned petition, all in a single person's handwriting, is not acceptable as a petition. Additionally, if the submitters wish to use wavy pallets on a resubmission, they should be emblazoned using the smoothly-curved wavy seen in period, not this modern depiction which appears to be an attempt to register ribbons.

WEST

Lüthold von Altstadt. Device. Sable, a sinister hand and on a chief dovetailed argent three ravens sable.

This device is returned lack of identifiability of the tertiary charges. The beaks and feet of the ravens are argent on an argent background. While we allow minor details of charges to have poor contrast with the field, complete lack of contrast often renders the charges or their posture unrecognizable. In this case, since the beak and feet of a bird are part of the distinguishing characteristics, they must have at least some contrast with the field, if not good contrast.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE December 2010 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

CAID

Jorundr korpr Ormsson. Name.

Under current precedent, the given name cannot be registered without a spelling change. This is pended to discuss how we should treat transliterations of Old Norse and related languages. At the moment, we allow the formal standardized Old Norse *J{o,}rundr* and the documentary *Iorundr*, but disallow more casual transliterations like *Jorundr*. This is different from how we treat Arabic, for example, in which we allow a wide range of formal and casual transliterations, as well as forms that mix some aspects of formal and casual transliterations. For a more extensive discussion, see the Cover Letter.

The following was the documentation provided on the LoI:

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language (unspecified) most important.

Submitter desires a masculine name, will accept all changes, and cares most about the language/culture (unspecified)

Name elements are from Geirr Bassi.

Jorundr is found in Geirr Bassi on p. 12

korpr is found in Geirr Bassi on p. 24 'corby, crow'

Ormsson Ormr is found in Geirr Bassi on p. 13, the patronymic is formed based on discussion in Geirr Bassi.

This was item 8 on the Caid letter of March 30, 2010.

LOCHAC

Kathrine Asbjørnsdatter. Name.

This name appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Kathrine Asbjǫnsdatter*; this was a typographical error corrected by the kingdom to *Kathrine Asbjørnsdatter*.

The Letter of Intent dates *Asbiørn* to 1410 and suggests that the spelling *Asbjørn* is not unreasonable given the Old Norse *Asbj{o,}rn*. This argument is based on a misunderstanding of how Old Norse and other early Scandinavian languages are written down. The use of *j* for the semiglide \y\ after consonants, as in *Bj{o,}rn*, is an innovation of 19th century scholars. In all cases that we could find written in the Latin alphabet, the documentary form is *Biorn* or something similar.

This is pended to discuss how we should treat transliterations of Old Norse and related languages. At the moment, we allow the formal standardized Old Norse *Asbj{o,}rn* and the documentary *Asbiorn*, but disallow more casual transliterations like *Asbjorn*. This is different from how we treat Arabic, for example, in which we allow a wide range of formal and casual transliterations, as well as forms that mix some aspects of formal and casual transliterations. For a more extensive discussion, see the Cover Letter.

The submitter might note that if she prefers the exact spelling of her father's registered name, demonstrating her right to use the grandfather clause might be her best alternative.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Kathrine of Darton*.

The following is the documentation on the original LoI:

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

"Kathrine" is found as a 15thC Danish feminine given name in the Diplomatarium Danicum Item #486, where it belongs to the sister of King Erik. http://dd.dsl.dk/diplomer/06-148.html Item 486 dated to 1406 5th September at Ålborg.

Translation and summary of modern Danish by Fru Marienna Jensdatter/Maggie Forest. The top section is the modern Danish summary. Sir Mogens Munks is declaring to King Erik and Queen Margrete that he is holding some property for maid Katerine, the king's sister. The period document in the bottom section of the web page shows the 15thC spelling "Kathrine" -- the s at the end is the possessive marker, indicating it is her property under discussion.

The male given name "Asbiørn" [Asbjørn] is found in Lind, column 64, dated to 1410. The i-j alteration seems reasonable, given that Geirr Bassi (page 8) shows "Asbj{o,}n"; and the precedent from a LoAR ruling for 04/02 for Ulf Einarson allows for the combination of Swedish and Danish (as a wierdness).

The spelling "-datter" of the patronymic suffix indicating "daughter of" is found in Item #44 from the same [first] source, as part of the name Johanne Arvidsdatter. http://dd.dsl.dk/diplomer/10-013.html Item 44 dated 1410 5th April at Skåne landsting.

The top section in modern Danish indicates this is a declaration from the Skåne parliament that Johanne Arvidsdatter, widow of Peder Torstensen of Trelleborg, is giving power of attorney to Jen Josefsen of Jordberga, and thereafter with his approval has gifted property to the church. The 15thC spelling in the Medieval section at the bottom of the page is "Johanne Arvidsdatter".

I note that the submitter's father is Asbjørn Pedersen registered 04/2003 via Caid, so while sound is the most important in the requests, I am sure the spelling of that section of the name is of some importance

This was item 21 on the Lochac letter of March 31, 2010.

- Explicit -