

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

**Æthelmearc, Kingdom of.** Badge for the Kingdom Minister of Lists. (Fieldless) On an open scroll gules two quill pens in saltire argent. Blazoned on the letter of intent as *gules*, the submission forms was unmistakably tinctured tenné (orange). Tenné has been forbidden since the earliest days of the Society. The kingdom was contacted and provided new copies of the forms with the scrolls unmistakably gules. Submissions heralds are reminded of the dangers of color printers.

While offices may not register badges for officers when a Society-level badge already exists for that office, the Ministry of the Lists does not seem to have a Society-level badge. Several kingdoms do (An Tir, Caid, East, West, and Atenveldt seem to have badges for that office). Since there is no corporate branding for this office, the kingdom may register a badge for it.

**Amalie Jäger von Holstein.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Boi Quickfoot.** Device. Argent, in pale two rapiers inverted in saltire and a lion rampant sable, a bordure sable platy.

**Brada Æthelward.** Name change from holding name Brada of Abhainn Cíach Ghlais.

This name uses an unmarked patronymic in Old English. In October of 2008, Laurel ruled:

On the basis of these examples, we can conclude that unmarked patronyms based on Old English names were rare but not non-existent in the middle of the 11th century. We rule that an Old English masculine name can be used as an unmarked patronymic byname when there is evidence that the name was in use when this pattern is found, i.e., we allow it for names which were in use in the middle of the 11th century or later.

As this byname meets that standard, it can be registered.

**Folan Wayfarer.** Badge. Per chevron azure and gules, an increscent, a decrescent and a wolf sejant ululant argent.

The use of a wolf *ululant* is a step from period practice.

**Gaius Sergius Vettius.** Device. Per pale gules and argent, three fishhooks and in chief a Lucy naiant counterchanged.

Please instruct the submitter that, based on the January 2007 Cover Letter describing fishhooks, the barbs on the hooks should be drawn on the inside of the curve, not the outside.

**Hauoc the Wild.** Device. Per chevron gules and sable, an eagle displayed erminois within a bordure embattled Or.

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

**Huon Damebrigg.** Name change from Ian Damebrigg of Wychwood and device change. Per saltire Or and vert, on a pale endorsed sable surmounted by an owl iising wings displayed, the pale charged in chief with a crescent argent.

*Damebrigg* is grandfathered to the submitter.

This submission was documented with several pages of untranslated French. While the Laurel office will make every effort to make sense out of foreign-language documentation, Pelican and her staff are not able to read every language on earth. Therefore, the Administrative Handbook and precedent require that submitters and kingdoms translate the relevant portions of foreign-language documentation. We understand that kingdoms also have limited resources, and will not penalize the kingdom for sending up submissions with untranslated documentation. But the submission will be returned if it depends upon material that the Laurel office cannot understand completely. In this case, commenters provided a reasonable translation, and thus this name can be registered.

His previous name, *Ian Damebrigg of Wychwood*, is released.

His old device, *Per saltire argent and Or, on a pale endorsed sable in chief a crescent Or*, is released.

**Huon Damebrigg.** Badge change. (Fieldless) On the bowl of a spoon inverted argent a blackletter miniscule h sable.

His old badge, *(Fieldless) On the bowl of a spoon argent a blackletter miniscule h sable*, is released.

**Padraig na Féasóige Ó Céileachair.** Name change from holding name Padraig of Thescorre.

**Randal of Berwick.** Name change from Randal Gartnet and device change. Per pale vert and azure, three eagles argent.

Submitted as *Randal of Berwick*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th century Northumbria. *Randal* is dated to 1204 Yorkshire in Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Randall). While we cannot be certain that this is suitable for Northumbria a century later, it seems reasonable. The placename *Berwick* is dated to 1303 in Johnston s.n. Berwick. Again, this spelling seems likely for 14th century Northumbria; spellings with *-wick* are not usually found before the 16th century. We have therefore made that change.

His previous name, *Randal Gartnet*, is released.

Nice device!

His previous device, *Per pale vert and azure, three hawks jessed displayed argent*, is released.

**Randal of Berwick.** Badge. (Fieldless) A water bouget sable.

Nice badge!

**Sigris Burckhart.** Name and device. Argent, three roundels sable, a bordure gules.

This name mixes Swedish and German, which is a step from period practice.

**Solveig Thronardottir.** Household name Domus Minervae and badge. Sable, on a pale Or between two fasces argent, bladed Or and banded gules, an owl rising wings displayed sable.

Submitted as *Accademia Minerva*, communication from the submitter requested that the designator be changed to create a construction based on a college or other element within a medieval university, preferably within the Holy Roman Empire. An *Accademia* in Renaissance Italy was a group of scholars sponsored by a noble with humanist inclinations, and thus does not

meet her desired meaning. *Collegium*, the Latin word for college, is limited as a designator to branch names. However, entities within medieval universities were called houses and halls as well as colleges. These two forms, and their Latin equivalents, *domus* and *aula*, are registerable as household names. We have changed this form to *domus* as it was more commonly used on the continent.

Colleges were regularly named after saints. Precedent (from the Cover Letter of August 2005) holds that order names, which were also regularly named after saints, may be named after pagan deities and saints. Such a name is a step from period practice, because we have no examples of such entities named for non-Christian deities and saints. A similar pattern applies to household names: if a type of household name could be constructed using a saint's name, the use of the name of a pagan deity can be used. Such use will continue to be a step from period practice unless there is a pattern of using such deities in that particular class of names.

Latin grammar requires that *Minerva* be put into the genitive (possessive) form.

**Willehalm Bärenjäger.** Name.

The Letter of Intent says that the submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th century Germany; examination of the forms does not show that request. Therefore we are registering the name as submitted. If the submitter is interested in an authentic name, *Wilhelm Barenjeger* is a version of the name suitable for the 14th century. We could not construct a form of the byname suitable for the early 13th century, to be temporally compatible with the submitted given name.

**AN TIR**

**Alys Wolfden.** Name and device. Purpure, a wolf's head couped and in chief three roses argent barbed vert and seeded gules.

Questions were raised about the appropriateness of the spelling *Wolfden*, as the source cited, "Faire Names for English Folk," normalizes names. An examination of the source material indicates that the original form is *Wolfde*, which may represent *Wolfden* or some other spelling. Luckily, commenters were able to find the submitted spelling dated to the time of Edward III (1327-1377) in *The Place-Names of Warwickshire*. Therefore, it may be registered as submitted.

**Arion the Wanderer.** Badge. Gules, a trident head within an orle Or.

**{A,}{zv}uolas Radmantaitis.** Name and device. Per fess wavy argent and sable, a tree blasted and eradicated counterchanged.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the line of division with deeper, more easily visible waves.

**Christiana Elizabeth Constable.** Name.

The submitter requested that her name be made authentic for northern England in the 1550s. This name meets that request.

**Daene Wulfes sunu.** Name and device. Azure, on a plate a wolf courant sable, in chief a flanged mace fesswise Or.

**Domhnall Mór mac Dubhghaill.** Name.

**Domhnall Mór mac Dubhghaill.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

**Ellias Silver.** Name.

*Ellias* was documented as the submitter's legal name. Commenters were also able to find that spelling in late sixteenth century England, at the same time as the byname.

**Hawise le Wollemongere.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for fourteenth century English. This name meets that request nicely.

**Idonia Shirwod.** Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Isabel of Oxeneford.** Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Juliana de Luna.** Badge. Sable, on a chevron Or between three gryphon's heads erased argent a crescent between two escallops azure and on a chief argent three torteaux each charged with a fleur-de-lys Or.

This badge has a complexity count of twelve, far greater than our rule of thumb allows, and also uses quarternary charges (charges lying entirely on tertiary charges) on the chief, which violates our limit on the number of layers allowed. The submitter has requested that it be considered under RfS VIII.6.b, Regional Style, with the region in question being Tudor England, specifically arms granted by Sir Thomas Wriothesley while Garter King of Arms. There was some question of whether a regional style could apply to a given time period - it can, and these are a fine example of Tudor style during Wriothesley's tenure. The submitter has documented that both complexity counts of twelve and quarternary charges (e.g., charges placed entirely on tertiary charges) were not uncommon in the armory of that time and place. Some examples of both practices in the same armory have been presented in the submission and by commenters. We also found the arms of John Fox, "Gu chev Erm betw 3 lion's heads erased Or on chf barry nebuly of 4 Purp and Arg pale Az ch with Pelican Or vulning herself Gu all in border Arg ch with 8 roundels Az." on page 421 of DBA II. We would interpret that as *Gules, a chevron ermine between three lion's heads erased Or, on a chief barry nebuly purpure and argent a pale azure charged with a pelican vulning itself gules, overall a border argent hurty*, which has quarternary charges not on a roundel and a complexity of 13 (gules, ermine, Or, purpure, argent, azure, chevron, lion head, chief, pale, pelican, bordure, roundel). In keeping with the revised standards for armory documentation presented on this month's Cover Letter, the submitter has proven her case for the documented exception.

**Katherine atte Morhouse.** Name change from holding name Katharine of Lions Gate.

**Laurence of Damascus.** Badge. Gules ermined Or, an enfield rampant Or and a bordure Or ermined gules.

There were calls from some commenters to return the enfield to being a step from period practice, since the origins of the charge are uncertain and the Garter who said the enfield was typical of late-period Tudor imagination has said he is unable to

find the monster in a reference he thought it was in. We will not do this. Section VII.5 of the Rules for Submissions says that "new monsters may be formed for Society use on the analogy of period monsters, so long as all components remain sufficiently identifiable in the compound monster...Monsters described in period sources or created in a manner that follow period practice will not be considered a step from period practice." The monster can be created in a manner that even a past Garter believes follows period practice. Barring overturning that part of the Rules for Submissions, the use of an enfield in Society heraldry will not be considered a step from period practice.

There's no point blazoning this creature as "having the head of a fox, the chest of a greyhound, the body of a lion, the hindquarters and tail of a wolf, and forelegs like an eagle's talons" if there is a word we can use to describe it, even if that word is post-period. We will continue to use the blazon term *enfield* to describe this monster.

**Lindis de Aquisgrano.** Name and device. Per bend sable and azure, on a bend argent three birds migrant bendwise sinister sable, a bordure potency argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th century Germany. The name *Lindis* is found in Morlet, but is not clearly dated to as early as the 9th century. The entire name does appear to be authentic for around 1000 AD.

**Niall Duncan MacFarlane.** Name change from Niall Dolphin (see RETURNS for device).

As documented, this name is two steps from period practice. The lingual mix of the Gaelic *Niall* and Scots elements is a step from period practice. Additionally, the name has two given names; having double given names in Scots is a step from period practice, while having double given names in Gaelic is simply not allowed.

Luckily, commenters were able to find an example of *Niall* as a sixteenth-century Anglicized Irish name (in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents"), as well as post-1650 examples of the same spelling in Scots contexts in Black. This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt regarding the use of the name in sixteenth century Scots. This removes one step from period practice and will allow the registration of this name.

His old name is retained as an alternate name.

**Sebastian von Aterdorff.** Name.

This appeared on the letter of intent as *Sebastian van Aterdorff*, but was originally submitted as *Sebastian von Aterdorff*. Commenters were able to demonstrate that the byname was plausible for either High German or Low German, so that either form is registerable. We have therefore returned it to the submitted form.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Order name Order of Joy of the Summits.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Spear d'Argent.

Submitted as *Order of the Silver Spear*, this order name conflicts with *Silversparre Herald*, registered to the Kingdom of Drachenwald. Precedent allows the use of French color terms in otherwise English heraldic titles, following the pattern of *Rouge Crosse* and *Eaglevert*. Extending this pattern to order names is a reasonable extension.

The heraldic descriptions found in order names, heraldic titles, and house/tavern names all use the same sorts of terms. In 1457 Paris, we can find houses described as *hostel du Lion d'argent* and *l'Escu d'argent*. Thus, the form *object d'Argent* is a period construction meaning "the silver object." Similar constructions can be found in English heraldic titles, as in *Leon d'Or* pursuivant. The submitter authorized the change of the color term to the French *d'Argent* to allow the registration of the order name.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Black Sleeve.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Blue Glove.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Spear d'Or.

Submitted as *Order of the Golden Spear*, this order name conflicts with the *Golden Spur* a mundane Papal order. Precedent allows the use of French color terms in otherwise English heraldic titles, following the pattern of *Rouge Crosse* and *Eaglevert*. Extending this pattern to order names is a reasonable extension. Following the example of the *Toison d'Or* (Order of the Golden Fleece) and the English heraldic title *Leon d'Or* pursuivant, the submitter authorized the change of the color term to the French *d'Or* to allow the registration of the order name.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Lute.

**William Brannan.** Name.

This submission was an appeal of a return for conflict with William Brennan, Supreme Court Justice of the United States of America, based on the following precedent which says that American Supreme Court Justices are automatically important enough to protect:

William de Douglas. Name. Conflict with William O. Douglas, U.S. Supreme Court Judge from 1939 through 1974. He was the longest serving justice, and holds the record for most opinions written. He is the Justice who first wrote about a constitutional right to privacy, which is a central part of *Roe v Wade* (and many other cases). As such, he is an major shaper of current thought in the American legal system. In this capacity, he is important enough to protect. [William de Douglas, 02/2007, R-Æthelmearc]

This precedent is hereby overturned. Supreme Court Justices, while important and significant to Americans, are mostly unknown to the rest of the world. They are not sovereign rulers. Most of their names are not recognized by a significant number of Society members. They were not alive during our 'period'. The names are, nearly always, ordinary. The only reason we would protect them is if the impact of their work or life is still influential in modern society or if their work sharply shaped the course of world history, science, or the arts. Here, too, they fail the test: while they are influential in modern American society, their work does not shape the course of *world* history.

Additionally, they are mostly known for their work rather than their names: many of us know of the court case *Roe v. Wade*, but most non-lawyers would not know that the opinion was written by Harry Blackmun. This is in line with other precedent:

Regarding John Douglas (1844-1900), eighth Marquis of Queensberry, The boxing rules noted by Kraken are sufficiently recognizable to the common SCA member that their name is worthy of protection. However, it is important to note that is these rules are known as the Marquis of Queensberry rules, not the John Douglas rules. If you asked people who were familiar with these rules which Marquis of Queensberry created these rules, very few would be able to identify that it was the eighth Marquis of Queensberry or that his name was John Douglas. This is

an indication that it is these rules, and so the title Marquis of Queensberry, that are notable. As a result, we would protect the title Marquis of Queensberry. However, lacking evidence that John Douglas, eighth Marquis of Queensberry, is generally recognizable on his own to members of the SCA, he is not important enough to protect. [John de Douglas, 02/2004, A-Æthelmearc]

**William Conyan.** Name and device. Per bend sable and gules, a coney's head erased and a chief argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chief thicker.

**Wynn Constantine.** Name change from Wyn the Waywarde and badge. (Fieldless) A comet bendwise sinister vert.

His previous name, *Wyn the Waywarde*, is retained as an alternate name.

## ANSTEORRA

**Gillian of the Eldern Hills.** Device. Per pale gules and Or, a cinquefoil counterchanged, on a chief argent three chevronels throughout inverted and braced sable.

**Robert fitz William of Warminster.** Device. Sable bezanty, on a chief Or three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.

**Sean of Colquhoun.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a bend sinister counterchanged between a stag's head couped contourny gules and a cross of four mascles argent.

As documented, this name mixes Gaelic *Sean* with a Scots byname. Commenters were also able to find an Anglicized *Sean Ygleanny M'Thomas* in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada. As *Sean* is found in Scots Gaelic, this spelling seems likely for a Scots version of that name as well.

## ARTEMISIA

**Svein inn fróði.** Name.

Submitted as *Svein Fróði*, the submitter requested authenticity for 11th century Old Danish. Our written sources in Danish from that period are relatively scarce. *Swen* or *Sven* are more typical Danish forms, but *Svein* is also a plausible 11th century spelling.

The Old Norse byname takes the form *inn fróði* 'the wise' or *fróðr* 'wise'; *fróði* is grammatically incorrect. Either of these forms seems reasonable for 11th century Old Danish. Either way, descriptive bynames are not generally capitalized in this period. We have changed the name to *inn fróði*, as that seems to better reflect the submitter's intent, but *fróðr* is registerable as well.

This was pended on the January 2010 LoAR.

## ATENVELDT

**Brandan Wanderer von Arnswold.** Household name House of the Swallow.

Submitted as *House of the Laden Swallow*, no evidence was presented nor could any be found for the use of an adjective such as *laden* in inn-sign names or similar constructions. Documented adjectives use the everyday words for color, number, and rarely posture or arrangement (with cross/crossed and spread, for displayed, the only two examples of this pattern). Therefore, the adjective *Laden* cannot be registered. The submitter said that he would accept *African Swallow* or *European Swallow*, but they have the same problem.

The suggested changes, to *House of the African Swallow* and *House of the European Swallow*, make clear the second problem with the submission. While we love Monty Python too, the reference drags us mentally back to the modern era. Therefore even if any of these names could be documented as a period construction, that name would have to be returned for obtrusive modernity.

Luckily the change to *House of the Swallow* creates a name which is registerable. It follows documented patterns for inn-sign names. Additionally, it is sufficiently generic to not be obtrusively modern, while retaining the reference. While the submitter does not allow major changes, he explicitly allowed this change for registration.

**Cecili O'Daly.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, a thistle proper and in canton a rabbit rampant contourny argent.

The submitter said that she would prefer the Gaelic byname *Ó Dálaigh*. Unfortunately, Gaelic bynames are quite literal, and *Ó Dálaigh* means "male descendant of." Therefore, it cannot be registered with a feminine given name. The feminine version is *inghean Uí Dálaigh*, and the name would be registerable as *Cecili inghean Uí Dálaigh*. A fully Gaelic version of the name is *Sisúile inghean Uí Dálaigh*. However, neither is the change she requested, so we are registering the name as submitted.

**Eleanor Peregrine.** Alternate name Love Sweetlove.

**Elsa Olavintytär.** Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, in bend sinister three bees bendwise sinister Or winged argent.

**James Halsey.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent reported difficulty in dating the spelling *Halsey*. Edelweiss was able to provide several late sixteenth century English citations of the name.

**Máire Gramme of Lewis.** Device. Per pale sable and purpure, on a pale argent a vine vert flowered of three roses gules.

**Melissa of Monster Hall.** Name change from holding name Melissa of Atenveldt.

This submission was originally returned by Laurel in December 2009 for lack of documentation of the byname. Precedent says:

...Rowel supplied three examples of such compound placenames from Gray, Irvine and J. E. Gethyn-Jones, editors, *The Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock, 1538-1790: Margery Wills of Gamage Hall in 1570/1, Wyllyam*

*Hill of Gamag Hall* in 1586, and *Edward Hill de Gamag Halle* in 1603. Given this, compound locative English bynames of the form [place] + Hall are registerable. [Aldric Elys of Kiddall Hall, March 2007, A-Atlantia]

The client and commenters have provided documentation for the submitted spelling of the locative in an English context as a variant of Munster, in 1536.

**Nest verch Rodri ap Madyn.** Household name House of the Purple Cauldron and badge. Argent, on a cauldron purpure a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Precedent on the use of a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet as a tertiary charge was set on the April 2010 LoAR:

Precedent on items within annulets was set on the Cover Letter to the March 2009 LoAR where it says "When both are present in a design as part of a primary charge group, or where they would be expected to be a secondary charge, the widget and annulet will both be considered part of the same group." We are extending this to tertiary charges: a mullet within an annulet, when placed entirely on another charge, is considered a single group. Therefore, this device does not violate our ban forbidding multiple tertiary charge groups on a single underlying charge.

**Ronan MacHugh de Gerin.** Name and device. Argent, a saltire vert surmounted by a demi-eagle facing to sinister sable, in base a crescent gules.

Submitted as *Rónán MhicHughe de Gérin*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th century Ireland. As submitted, this name mixes too many languages. The byname *MhicHughe* mixes Gaelic and Anglicized forms in a single element, which we do not allow. Additionally, the entire name mixes Gaelic, English, and French, which creates two steps from period practice. Either would be cause for return. The name must be modified slightly to make the forms likely for a single time and place.

*MacHugh* is the Anglicized form of the Gaelic *mac Aodha*. The names *Aodh* and *Hugh* were perceived to be equivalent by Gaels, but *Hugh* is not found in Gaelic. Therefore, it cannot be used with the Gaelic *mhic*. In addition, even in Gaelic, *mhic* is used only for a grandparental generation when it is given after the father's name, for example in the name *Domhnall mac Cathail mhic Aodha*. Therefore it would not be correct here. The Anglicized *MacHugh* is closest to the submitted form.

*Rónán* is a saint's name. He was venerated both in Ireland and in France. In Gaelic his name may be written as *Rónán* or *Ronan*; in Anglicized contexts and French only the latter spelling is found. While we do not know that this name was used in the 14th century, it is registerable under the saint's name allowance.

Morlet's *Les Noms de personne sur le territoire de l'ancienne Gaule du VIe au XIIe siècle* (s.n. Gidhari) dates the placename *Gerin* to 1203. The spelling without accents is typical for c. 1400.

To partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity, we have changed the given name and patronymic to Anglicized Irish forms and the placename to the dated form. In Anglicized Irish shortly before 1400, we can find names like *Johannes fil. Johannes de Balymore* and *Ricardus McHenry Vale* (both from "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century)" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn). Thus, a construction like this one is plausible, though we could find no evidence of the use of French placenames nor of the name *Ronan* at this time.

**Seved Ribbing.** Device. Per fess azure and Or, three linden leaves counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Sigridh Friedrich.** Name and device. Argent, a wolf rampant gules between two bars gemel sable.

The combination of Swedish and German is a step from period practice.

This device is clear of the device of Rory Phalen, *Argent, a fox rampant gules between two flaunches sable*. There is a CD for changing the type of the secondary charges, from flaunches to bars, and another for the change of number of the secondary charges, from two to four.

Some commenters asked if the rules on forced moves also applies to forced changes of number, since flaunches are only ever seen in pairs. Forced moves are just that: moves. The only rule we have that does not grant a CD caused by other changes to the design is the rule for changes of arrangement. This is why there is not also a CD for the change of arrangement of the secondary group in this design, from *in fess* to *in pale*. The rules only withhold a CD for forced arrangement changes. Changes to type, tincture, or number which may be considered forced by other changes in the design are not limited by this rule.

**Tabitha Whitewolf.** Device change. Gules, a wolf rampant queue-forchy argent between three four-leafed clovers slipped Or.

Her previous device, *Gules, a wolf rampant queue-forchy argent between three sets of four hearts each conjoined in saltire points to center Or*, is retained as a badge.

## ATLANTIA

**Alexandra Gangefeyr.** Device. Per bend flory counterflory Or and sable.

This device is clear of the device of Cáelainn ní Neachtain, *Per bend Or and sable, in bend sinister two calla lilies stems issuant from the line of division counterchanged*, under section X.1 of the Rules for Submissions.

Commenters asked if a per bend flory-counterflory line in this submission is a complex line of division or charges issuant from the line of division. Since flory-counterflory in the style depicted in this submission was used throughout period in exactly the same way that a complex line of division was, having other charges on the field, the Society will treat it as a complex line of division.

Commenters also asked if the calla lilies in Cáelainn's submission were a complex line of division. Since they cover the entire field, and in period they always appeared alone on the field, two charges issuant from the line of division and counterchanged are considered the primary charge group.

Were both to be considered to have charges issuant from the line of division, they would still be clear. There would be a CD for the change of type of charge, from calla lily to demi-fleur-de-lys, and a CD for the change of number of charge, from two to three.

The two devices would have conflicted only if both had been considered to be complex lines of division. Since they are not, this device is registered.

**Griffinsdale, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Quarterly azure and sable, a griffin segreant within a laurel wreath Or.

**Halfdan bekkjarbrjótr.** Device. Per saltire sable and vert, a deer's head cabossed within a bordure argent.

**Jamila bat Hayy{i-}m.** Device. Purpure, on a chevron Or between an increscent, a decrescent, and an elephant argent three stars of David azure.

**Mungo Napier.** Device. Gules, a duck contourny and on a chief argent three pheons inverted gules.

**Murienne l'aloiere.** Device. Gules, three furisons sable.

The use of complex sable charges on a gules field in German armory, when they are the primary charge group and the sole charges in the device, was more than adequately documented for this submission.

Nice German regional style device!

**Oda Wlslagre dicta Widoeghe.** Name and device. Gules, a musimon rampant argent spotted sable and in chief a comet fesswise Or.

Submitted as a *Jacob sheep*, the Jacob sheep is not a period breed, by precedent:

The charge ...was submitted as a Jacob ram, a breed of sheep noted for its piebald coloration and double horns. (The name comes from a story in Genesis, chapter 30, where Jacob indulged in a remarkable feat of early genetic engineering.) Unfortunately, the breed dates only to the 18th Century; and since a Jacob's sheep is piebald by definition, it loses its distinctiveness when made a solid tincture, as here. [Deborah bat Yosef, September 1992, A-Ansteorra]

We have, therefore, registered it as a musimon.

**Óengus mac Gilla Crist.** Device. Per pale vert and sable, a bull rampant to sinister within a bordure argent.

**Sara Sinclair Napier.** Device. Azure, a duck naiant Or, on a chief argent three pheons inverted azure.

**Weyland Underwood.** Name.

Submitted as *Weyland Underwood*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Weyland Underwod*, to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for 13th/14th century English. While *Underwod* is an appropriate spelling for the desired time, Blue Anchor was able to provide a 1322 citation of *under Whicewood* (from the Middle English Dictionary s.v. under). While this spelling is as far as we know unique for the intended period, a spelling does not have to be common to be authentic.

Old precedent states that Weyland was a unique name associated with the supernatural smith. That precedent was overturned in July of 1988, when Laurel ruled:

The given name had been ruled to be "famous and unique" by Master Baldwin, but the submitter has most excellently documented its not infrequent use by yeomen, clerics and other ordinary folk in period England and Scotland by references ranging from the Domesday Book to sixteenth century Scotland.

**Yitzchak of Marinus.** Name.

## CAID

**Aengus mac Bruide.** Name and device. Per pall inverted azure, sable, and argent, a spear throughout per chevron argent and sable.

**Alienora of Richards Castle.** Name.

Submitted as *Alienora of Richard's Castle*, all the pre-1600 spellings that commenters could find omitted the apostrophe, as did many modern forms of the placename. This is not surprising, as apostrophes were used infrequently before 1600. Therefore, we have dropped it.

**Alusdar O'Dane.** Name and device. Sable, a lotus blossom in profile Or between a spear fesswise and two spears in pile, points widdershins, argent.

Submitted as *Alusdar O'dane*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Alsudar O Dane* to match the forms in Woulfe. However, Woulfe standardized the forms; examination of the source material (in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents") demonstrates both *O* and *O'*; either is registerable with dated citations from Woulfe.

This name combines Gaelic and Anglicized Irish, which is a step from period practice. A fully Gaelic form would be *Alusdar Ó Déaghain*. A fully Anglicized form would be *Allister O'Dane*.

**Arnkeil inn Eyverski Sigurdson.** Name.

This appeared on the letter of intent as *Arnkeil inn Eyverski Sigurðarson*, but was submitted as *Arnkeil inn Eyverski Sigurdson*.

The kingdom was helpful in changing the patronymic byname to make it consistent with the rest of the submitter's Old Norse name. However, the change of language from the later *Sigurd* to the Old Norse *Sigurðr* is a major change, which he does not allow. As *Sigurd* can be found by the 14th century, we have returned it to the submitted form.

**Ayla Zengerlin.** Name.

Nice name!

**Bran mac Máeli Brigitte.** Release of device. Vert, three flames within a bordure rayonny Or.

**Claude Laudin.** Name and device. Or, a rose and on a chief inverted vert three compass stars Or.

Nice name!

The use of a compass star is a step from period practice.

**Cynthia de Wickersham.** Alternate name Veny smiðr.

Submitted as *Veny Smiðr*, occupational bynames in Old Norse are not capitalized.

**Drest nepos Morleo.** Name and device. Purpure, a cat's eye Or irised purpure.

**Eleanor di Michelozzo Gianfigliuzzi.** Name.

This name combines English and Italian, which is a step from period practice. A completely Italian form of this name would be *Eleonora di Michelozzo Gianfigliuzzi*.

**Emma fille de Michele.** Name and device. Vert, three lizards tergiant conjoined in annulo argent.

The submitter may want to know that the normal French form of *Michael* is *Michel*, although the feminine *Michele* is registerable as a matronymic.

This device is clear of the device of Gwendolyn Dunham, *Vert, a salamander argent enflamed proper sustaining in its mouth a candle argent lit proper*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the change of number of primary charges and a CD for the change of posture, from statant to tergiant.

**Garrett de Haviland.** Name (see RETURNS for device).**Ghislaine du Lyon.** Name change from holding name Ghislaine of Calafia.

Appearing on the letter of intent as *Ghislaine de Lyon*, the name was submitted as *Ghislaine du Lyon*.

*Ghislaine* was listed on the Letter of Intent as grandfathered to the submitter. We would remind kingdoms that elements from holding names are not eligible for the grandfather clause unless they meet the standards set forth in the June 2002 Cover Letter:

Therefore, only elements in a holding name that were documented in the original submission will be eligible for reuse without new documentation via the Grandfather Clause. The alternative would be to either (1) not use any mundane name element from the submitter's form in a holding name unless it is accompanied by supporting documentation as required by the Legal Name Allowance, or (2) not register holding names. Either of these options would be unreasonably burdensome on submitters, the majority of whom do not encounter this situation. In the interest of balancing fair application of documentation standards for all submitters, versus ease of submission, we have chosen to limit grandfathering of individual elements from a holding name to those elements that were acceptably documented in the original submission. A submitter wishing to preserve that name element in a resubmission may submit documentation as specified by the Legal Name allowance and may register that item via that rule.

In this case, the ruling is unclear as to whether *Ghislaine* was considered a period name. Thus, the given name must be documented afresh.

*Ghislaine* is a problematic name. The masculine *Ghislain* is the name of a seventh century saint, who is still venerated. But the female "saint" appears to be a mistaken reading of his name. Nonetheless, it is a common and early misreading, found for example in Lynette Bosch's *Art, Liturgy, and Legend in Renaissance Toledo* as the patron of an 11th century monastery. Therefore, we are willing to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Ghislaine* could have been understood as a saint's name before 1600, making it registerable.

Commenters were able to find the byname *du Lyon* in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names in the 1292 Census of Paris." The name *du Lyon* would mean "from the sign of the Lion," while the name *de Lyon* would mean "from the city of Lyon." Either is registerable; therefore we have returned it to the submitted form.

**Kale Angelina Lykaina.** Name.**Kitta Freyviðardottir.** Device. Argent, two domestic cats sejant erect addorsed, tails entwined sable, a chief per pale vert and azure.**Leonor de Sevilla.** Device. Argent, an antelope rampant to sinister azure within a bordure engrailed purple.**Leonor Lestrange.** Name and device. Gules, a phoenix and a bordure denticulada Or.

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

This device is clear of the device of Bogdan Borodets, *Gules, a Russian Firebird displayed Or, crested and its six tail feathers each charged with a heart, all azure*. There is a CD for the addition of the bordure and a CD for the removal of the tertiary charge group of hearts, by precedent:

[*Gules, a phoenix within a double tressure Or*] This is clear of Bogdan Borodets (SCA) *Gules, a Russian Firebird displayed Or, crested and its six tail feathers each charged with a heart, all azure.*, with CD's for the tressure and the tertiary hearts. [Colin Tyndall de ffrayser, 09/97, A-Atenveldt]

This device is clear of Colin Tyndall de ffrayser's device, mentioned in the above precedent. There is a CD for the change in type of secondary charges and a CD for the change in number of secondary charges.

**Qara Unegen.** Name change from Bronwen Huntress.

Qara Unegen was registered in March 2000. At that time, the Letter of Intent listed her action as a new name, not as a name change. The submitter has requested that this error be fixed and her armory associated with her new name.

Her previous name, *Bronwen Huntress*, is released.

**Rayhana al-Hamra' al-Gharnatiyya.** Name change from Ianthe Delfini del Mare.

Her previous name, *Ianthe Delfini del Mare*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Susanna Scholastica Seibold von Gettendorf.** Name (see RETURNS for device).**Ysenda MacLaran of Perthshire.** Name and device. Per saltire purple and argent, a saltire vert between two mullets of twelve points and two natural sea horses respectant counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th century Scotland. The byname *MacLaran* is dated to 1592, more than 300 years after the given name; this is a step from period practice. Commenters could not find a form as early as her desired period, nor a form of the given name in use in the 16th century. For that reason, we cannot meet her request for authenticity.

**CALONTIR**

**Albrecht Geizbart.** Name.

Nice name!

**Calontir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Goodhand Herald.

**Dulcibella de Chateaurien.** Device. Purpure, on a fess argent a heart between two bat-winged lion-dragons combatant purpure, in chief a feather fesswise argent.

**Duncan MacTorquill.** Name and device. Gules, on a bend between two stag's heads cabossed Or, three wolf's heads palewise erased azure.

Submitted as *Duncan Mac Torquill*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th century Scotland. This name is a vernacular Scots form. While people are clearly speaking forms of English/Scots and Anglo-Norman French in 12th century Scotland, names were not generally recorded in these languages. Instead, names were recorded in Latin and Gaelic. This makes it difficult to suggest a vernacular 12th century form. A Gaelic form suitable for this time would be *Dúinchad mac Torcaill*.

We can find a later Scots form. The *Records of the Scottish Parliament* date *Duncan* and *Torquill* as 16th c. forms. At that time, there would be no space between *Mac* and the rest of the byname. Therefore, the form *Duncan MacTorquill* is reasonable for the 16th century, though forms like *MacCorkell* are more common. To partially meet his request for authenticity, we have made that change.

**Katherine Devereaux of York.** Name change from Sarah Devereaux.

Her previous name, *Sarah Devereaux*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Maren þorskabítr.** Device. Vairy en pointe Or and gules, a lion rampant contourny and a chief sable.

**Mór Hoistclair.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes Gaelic and Scots; this is a step from period practice.

**Rachel de Cordoba.** Name and device. Argent, a turtle vert and on a chief azure two decrescents argent.

**Randolph Fletcher.** Device. Sable, in bend sinister three arrows bendwise inverted argent, each enfiling a cartouche voided bendwise sinister Or.

This device is clear of the device of Strider of Duramen, the Persistent, *Sable, in bend sinister a broken chain Or* under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions. The primary charges in the new device are the arrows; the primary charge in the registered device is the chain.

**Reimond of Ipstones.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame Or, an ivy leaf gules.

This badge is clear of conflict with the device of William of Sark, *Sable, a flame proper*. William's device has been considered to be a flame charged with a flame, but remains blazoned as a *flame proper*. We consider this extra level of protection for a single device to be unfair to submitters, and are overturning precedents such as:

[*Azure, on a flame Or a pavilion gules*] Conflict with William of Sark, *Sable, a flame proper*. William's armory is heraldically equivalent to *Sable, on a flame Or a flame gules*. As a result, there is one CD for changing the field but no other difference for changing only the type of tertiary charge on a complex-outlined flame by X.4.j.ii. [Jacqueline Kathryn Lyonnais, 04/2003, R-Trimaris]

From now on, William's device will be treated just like any other *flame proper*.

**Rónán Meade.** Name change from Rory McGowan (see RETURNS for device change).

As documented, this name had two steps from period practice, one for the mix of Gaelic and English and another for the temporal disparity between the elements. Luckily *Rónán* is the name of a saint whose name was recorded in the late period *Martyrology of Gorman*, removing the temporal disparity and allowing the name to be registered.

The submitter's previous name, *Rory McGowan*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Vittoria dei Rossi.** Name change from Victoria the Red.

The submitter requested authenticity for Italy around 1500; this name fulfills that request. All the elements may be found in the 1427 Florence Catasto documents. While *dei Rossi* itself is not found in the 1427 Catasto, both *Rossi* as a family name and *dei* before family names are found in the documents.

Her previous name, *Victoria the Red*, is released.

**Viviana Rowe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys per pale sable and argent charged in chief with a rose proper.

Please instruct the submitter that the rose should not project at all past the edge of the fleur-de-lys when drawn.

**Volk Nyczieczko.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**EALDORMERE**

**Adria Kerrick.** Name and device. Lozengy purpure and argent, a fox rampant sable detailed and on a chief argent two mullets of eight points sable.

The Letter of Intent (and the previous return) documented the given name as a saint's name. Commenters were able to document the name's use in late-period English, compatible with the byname.

The tip of the fox's tail is argent, and lies on one of the argent lozenges on the field. Foxes with white tail-tips and creatures with some small amount of argent detailing have been historically returned for being on argent or partially argent fields, citing issues with identifiability. We are overturning that precedent. Please see this month's Cover Letter for more information.

**Ceolwyn æt Fealhdune.** Name.



Submitted as *Ceolwyn aet Fealhdun*, the byname needs two minor changes to be grammatically correct. First, the preposition is spelled *aet*, not *aet*. While modern writing sometimes treats these spellings as equivalent, Old English does not. Second, the placename must be put into the dative form, required after the preposition *aet*. While the spelling of the byname could not be clearly documented, sufficient documentation was provided to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

The submitter requested authenticity for pre-1066 Anglo-Saxon; with the changes discussed above, the name is probably authentic as requested (given that the placename spelling is not clearly documented).

**Jóbj{o,}rn leðrblaka.** Name change from Jared Edwardson.

Submitted as *Jóbjörn Leðrblaka*, this name is registerable with two minor changes. First, some sources use *ö* in Old Norse names, but it is a replacement for the correct (but hard to reproduce in limited character sets) *o-ogonek*. Additionally, descriptive bynames in Old Norse are not capitalized. We have made both changes.

His previous name, *Jared Edwardson*, is released.

**Marrin von Waldburg.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and azure, on a bend sinister Or an ounce rampant contourny azure.

Edelweiss was able to document *Marrin* as a sixteenth century English given name. This name combines English and German, which is a step from period practice.

**Mj{o,}ll Úlfadóttir.** Name.

Submitted as *Mjöll*, some sources use *ö* in Old Norse names, but it is a replacement for the correct (but hard to reproduce in limited character sets) *o-ogonek*. We have made that change.

**Nigel MacFarlane.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Torran of Strathbogie.** Name change from holding name Torran of Vest Yorvik.

## EAST

**Alys Mackyntoich.** Blanket permission to conflict with primary name and alternate name Alays de Brantôme.

**Asther de Perpinya.** Name.

**Beyond the Mountain, Barony.** Badge for Order of the White Oak. Azure, an acorn bendwise within a mascle argent.

**John Marshall atte Forde and Elizabet Marshall.** Joint household name Marshalls Ford Tavern and badge association.

While a single word *Marshallsford Tavern* is slightly more likely, this spelling is reasonable.

The badge (*Fieldless*) *An acorn Or between and conjoined to two bars wavy couped azure*, registered in August 2009, is associated with this name.

**Nevell Sudlow.** Name and device. Or, in bend three magpies proper.

This device is clear of the device of Cigfran o Gaer Walch, *Or, six ravens close sable*. There is a CD for change of number of charges and a CD for the change in arrangement, since charges arranged three, two, and one do not have three charges actually in bend. In addition, precedent says:

no difference is granted between a magpie and a raven. [Marguerite de Saint Nazaire, May 2007, R-East]

Therefore, there is not another CD for the type of bird.

**Saerlaith ingen Chenetig.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Saerlaith ingen Cinneide*, the submitter requested authenticity for ninth to twelfth century Irish. The changes made at kingdom bring the name into that time period.

**Tir Mara, Principality of.** Branch name and device. Argent, a compass star within a laurel wreath azure and a base engrailed barry engrailed azure and argent.

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

**Vassilis Monemvasios.** Device. Or, in annulo four helmets affronty in cross bases to center and four swords in saltire points to center sable.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Gaston Le Chauve.** Device. Per chevron azure and Or, three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Nice device!

## LOCHAC

**Godric of Twynham.** Device. Per saltire arrondi argent and gules.

This device conflicts with the device of Járnufr Þórolfsson, *Per saltire arrondy vert and argent*, registered last month. Járnufr has provided a blanket letter of permission to conflict, noted below.

Please instruct the submitter to embow the lines more, so they are more easily recognizable.

**Godric of Twynham.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per saltire arrondi argent and gules.

Godric is granting permission for any armory a countable step different (CD) from his device.

**Járnulfr Þórólfsson.** Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Per saltire arrondi vert and argent.

Járnulfr is granting permission for any name which is not identical to his name and any armory which is a countable step different (CD) from his device.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Household name Company of the Pride of Lochac and badge. Quarterly azure and argent, a cross gules between four lion's faces counterchanged.

While there is no documentation for this specific combination, there is ample evidence that ships were named for virtues and that their home ports were sometimes added to ship names. Thus we can register this name as the name of a ship's company.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Hector and badge. Gules, a horse's head couped within a bordure wavy Or.

While this name was documented as an extension of the saint's name allowance to secular figures, it may be more easily thought of as being named for a secular founder or patron.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Red Wyvern and badge. (Fieldless) A wyvern erect gules charged on the shoulder with a mullet of six points argent.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Cockatrice and badge. (Fieldless) A cockatrice sejant azure charged on the shoulder with a mullet of six points argent.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Silver Pegasus and badge. (Fieldless) A pegasus segreant argent crined and charged on the shoulder with a mullet of six points gules.

**Lochac, Kingdom of.** Badge. Gules, a mouse sejant erect to sinister tail nowed argent within an orle Or.

## MERIDIES

**Cynan of Caerleon.** Name change from holding name Cinan of Forth Castle.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1099 to 1292 Welsh/English. Unfortunately, we cannot meet this request, as the changes to the period forms appear to be more than the minor changes he allows. An Anglicized Welsh *Kynan de Karlyon* seems likely for the 13th century. As the submitted form is registerable (considering *of Carleon* a *Lingua Anglica* form of an earlier Welsh form), we are registering it.

**Dakyn de Blakemere.** Name and device. Gules, in cross five crosses pomelly fitchy Or.

Submitted as *Daykin de Blakemere*, the submitter said that he preferred the name *Dakyn*. Commenters found *Dakyn* in Bardsley (s.n. *Dakīn*), dated to 1379. Therefore, we have made this change. The submitted form is registerable as well.

This device is clear of the badge of Donnchadh Pixley, *Sable, in cross four crosses crosslet fitchy Or*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and a CD for the change of type from crosses crosslet to crosses pomelly. There is not another CD for change of number, since we do not grant difference between four and five.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the fitched limbs slightly longer than the other three.

**Elias de Hatfield.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and paly argent and sable, two pheons inverted argent.

**Gregory Markham.** Device change. Argent, a cup and a chief sable.

Nice device!

His previous device, *Argent, a bend sinister between a cup and five roundels in cross sable*, is released.

**Kenwrec Forestarius de Arundel.** Name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, in pale a sheaf of arrows and an oak tree argent.

Submitted as *Kenwrec Forestarii de Arundel*, the singular form of the word, suitable for a personal byname, is *forestarius*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

**Lorenzo Petrucci.** Device. Azure, on a fess argent between five annulets three and two Or, four chess rooks gules.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title *Adfero Lucernam Lucis Herald*.

Submitted as *Adferere Lucernum Lucis*, this form was not grammatically correct for a Latin motto. First, verbs in medieval Latin mottos must be conjugated; the change to *Adfero* "I bring" seems the smallest change. Additionally, *Lucernum* is grammatically incorrect; the correct form is *Lucernam*. Finally the designator *Herald* must be added. We have made all those changes. While it is probably still not the most elegant Latin phrase, it's certainly registerable.

The letter of intent suggested that the kingdom intended to use *Lucis Herald*. We would remind them that they should submit the form that they intend to use. In this case, a conflict for that intended form was raised in commentary, the *Order of the Lux Caidis*. Such a submission would thus require a letter of permission to conflict.

This was pended on the January 2010 LoAR.

**Thor's Mountain, Barony of.** Order name *Ordre du Cygne d'Argent de Jehanne* and badge. (Fieldless) A chalice Or winged argent.

**Tuathflaith ingen Nuadat.** Name change from Amber Blackwood.

Her previous name, *Amber Blackwood*, is released.

## MIDDLE

**Gwendolyn Dunham.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a salamander argent enflamed proper sustaining in its mouth a candle argent lit proper.

Blazoned when registered as *Vert, a salamander argent enflamed proper holding in its mouth a candle argent lit proper*, the candle is a sustained charge.

**NORTHSHIELD****Edwynus Meyer.** Name.

Commenters questioned the combination of a Latinized given name and vernacular byname; such forms are very common in medieval English documents.

Nice name!

**Elizabeth von Kulmbach.** Name.

**Gwenhwyvar verch Owen ap Morgan.** Device. Per chevron argent and azure, a triangular trivet argent.

**Gwenhwyvar verch Owen ap Morgan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triangular trivet argent.

**Rhys of Jaravellir.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a chevron fracted, the whole inverted azure.

Submitted under the name *Rhys ap Owein*.

**Ulfhildr þegjandi.** Device. Gules, a wolf salient between in bend sinister a Heneage knot and a Heneage knot inverted argent.

**Windhaven, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, in pale a bunch of grapes bendwise sinister purpure slipped and leaved vert and a wooden tabletop atop two wooden table-trestles all proper.

**OUTLANDS**

**Aemilia Valeriana.** Device. Azure, a wheel Or within a demi-annulet opening to chief, ends terminating in horse's heads respectant argent, in chief a bar gemel Or.

**Alamanda de la Roca.** Name.

As documented, this name mixes Occitan and Catalan. Commenters were able to find evidence of the name *Alamanda* in Barcelona in 1389 (in *Onomástica Barcelonesa del Siglo XIV*), making the name fully Catalan.

**Arbella Eden.** Name and device. Sable, in chief three hearts argent.

This device is clear of the device of Oslaf of Northumbria, *Sable, in chief three pallets coupé argent*. Both devices have non-central primary charge groups. Therefore, the devices are clear under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions.

**Bardolf Gundwaldtsson.** Device. Sable, a bear statant erect affronty, sinister forepaw upraised, within a bordure engrailed Or.

Bardolf has permission to conflict with the device of Gunwaldt Gullbjørn, *Sable, a bear statant erect affrontée, sinister forepaw upraised, within a bordure Or*.

**Caerthe, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Keystone of Caerthe.

The barony has permission to conflict with the Kingdom of Æthelmearc's *Order of the Keystone* and *Keystone Pursuivant*, as well as with the Barony of Lions Gate's *Order of the Keystone of Lions Gate*

This order name is to be associated with the badge *Sable, a keystone within a bordure embattled Or*, registered in July 2006.

**Dáirine inghean Ghriogair.** Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, two bees and an open book counterchanged.

A previous submission was returned in kingdom, in part due to the belief that the accent had to be added to the given name. This was not necessary. As long as accents are used or omitted consistently, the name is registerable. Therefore this name is also registerable as *Dairine inghean Ghriogair*.

There is a step from period practice for combining a Middle Irish given name with an Early Modern Irish byname.

**Elena Isabella de Glastonbury.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rapier inverted argent and two rose branches vert flowered gules all entwined.

**Giovanni da Lucca.** Alternate name Odd Ulfsson.

The spelling *Odd* is a typical Old East Norse spelling, unlike the Old West Norse *Oddr*.

**Rychard Robertson.** Name.

Edelweiss was able to date precisely this name in this spelling to 1595. Nice name!

**Simonides Spartiates.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Somisawhel de Sousa.** Name and device. Argent, a fountain and on a chief azure three gouttes d'eau.

*Somisawhel* is the submitter's legal name.

Fountains are allowed to share a tincture with the field, by precedent:

[... argent ... a fountain] It is acceptable to place a fountain on a field or underlying charge that shares one of the tinctures of the fountain as long as the fountain maintains its identifiability as a roundel barry wavy argent and azure (or the other way around.) As drawn in this emblazon, the identifiability of the fountain is not preserved. Because the top and bottom portions of the fountain are both argent, this appears almost as if it were three bars wavy coupé on the sail. [Ástríðr in hárfagra, 07/03, R-Lochac]

In Papworth, p1048, we find "Az, three fountains wavy arg. and of the first" (the arms of Wells), "Arg. three fountains barry wavy of six of the first and az." (Wells), and "Arg. three fountains wavy arg. and vert two and one" (Themilton). These are all the entries in "3 ROUNDELS - Fountain" in that book. Parker, under Fountain, p 273, lists "Argent, a chevron sable between three fountains" (Sykes), "Argent, three fountains" (Weller), and "Azure, three moors heads coupé argent on a bordure of the last three fountains proper" (Édington). Given the evidence that it is acceptable and considered identifiable mundanely, we are upholding the precedent.

**Violante do Porto.** Name change from Violante d'Atayde and device. Gules, a Greek sphinx rampant contourny Or.  
Her previous name, *Violante d'Atayde*, is released.

## WEST

**Abe Akirakeiko.** Name change from Áine Sindradóttir.  
Her previous name, *Áine Sindradóttir*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Fiallarr gylðir.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and gules, three axes bendwise sinister one and two argent and a wolf salient Or.  
Submitted as *Fiallarr Gylðir*, precedent requires descriptive bynames in Old Norse to be registered in lowercase. We have made this change.

This name mixes Norwegian and Old Norse, which is a step from period practice. The given name is dated to after 1300, while the byname is taken from the *Landnámabók*, which focuses on the people who settled Iceland in the late 9th and early 10th centuries but includes later names as well. This creates the possibility of a second step from period practice, as there may be over 300 years between the dates for the name elements. However, there could also be significantly less. Given our inability to more clearly date the byname, we must give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this name.

In general, when we can only date a name element to within a range of dates, we will judge the date of the element in the manner which is most favorable to the submitter. In some cases, this will mean that elements that are probably very far apart can be registered together. But if we cannot demonstrate clearly that they are more than 300 years apart, the submitter must be given the benefit of the doubt.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the axes truly bendwise sinister, and not at an angle partway between bendwise sinister and palewise. This has been grounds for return in the past.

**Joel the Brewer.** Name and device. Per fess vert and Or, a cock close and two bulls combatant counterchanged.

**Mairghread Dubh inghean Alasdair.** Name and device. Purpure, in pale a Savoy knot and a fret coupé argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for sixteenth century Scottish or Irish. This name meets that request.

This device is clear of the device of Gwenhwyfar of Ravenhill, *Purpure, a fret and a chief argent*. There is a CD for change of number of primary charges and a CD for the removal of the secondary chief.

The device does not fall afoul of our so-called "Sword and Dagger" restrictions. Frets and Savoy knots are not artistic variants of each other; they are entirely heraldically distinct.

**Otto Spilman.** Name and device. Per pale Or and sable, a chess rook counterchanged, on a chief embattled gules a harp between two stringless hunting horns reversed Or.

Please inform the submitter that the 'winged mermaid' depiction of the harp in the arms of Ireland did not come into use until well after period.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Amalie Jäger von Holstein.** Device. Argent, a horse rampant and on a chief rayonny enarched purpure, two bears sejant erect respectant argent.

This device is returned for using too many small rayons. Section VIII.3 of the Rules for Submissions says that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." There are sixteen repeats of the rayonny on the chief. Fourteen has been deemed to be an excessive number of repeats for a pale, so this is far too many for a chief.

On the matter of using two different complex treatments on the same line of division, precedent says:

[*a chief enarched and invected*] To quote from the LoAR of June 1997, "While it is true that lines could be enarched and also embattled, engrailed, et cetera, the enarching was basically to show the curvature of the shield". Enarched lines are an exception to the general practice of disallowing the combination of two different complex lines of partition into one line of partition, so this enarched and invected chief may be accepted. [Justinian the Gentle, May 02, A-Outlands]

Therefore, a properly-drawn line enarched rayonny with fewer, larger repeats would be registerable.

**Isabel de Fleur.** Name.

This conflicts with *Elizabeth de Fleury*. *Elizabeth* and *Isabel* are used interchangeably in 15th century England and thus conflict. The difference in sound and appearance between *Fleury* and *Fleur* is not enough to keep them from conflicting. This name could be registered with a letter of permission to conflict.

**AN TIR**

**Niall Duncan MacFarlane.** Device (see ACCEPTANCES for name). Sable, a patriarchal cross gules fimbriated argent.

Our standard for whether a charge may be fimbriated or voided is whether a photoreduced outline of the charge placed within the full sized outline produces a shape that can be blazoned as either voided or fimbriated. The submitted cross fails that test. Crosses patriarchal may not be fimbriated and the submission must be returned

**ANSTEORRA**

None.

**ARTEMISIA**

None.

**ATENVELDT**

**James Halsey.** Device. Per bend argent and sable, a fox passant contourny gules.

This device is returned for conflict against the badge of Sherry Foxwell, (*Fieldless*) *A fox herissony to sinister gules*. There is a single CD for the change of field. Herissony is a blazonable variant of stantant, which is granted no difference from passant.

**ATLANTIA**

None.

**CAID**

**Eleonora del Cucina.** Device. Per chevron vert and argent, two dragons sejant respectant and a sprig of rosemary counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Siân Myfanwy ferch Briana, *Per chevron throughout vert and argent, two compass-stars and a pine tree eradicated counterchanged*. There is significant, but not substantial difference between a sprig of rosemary and a pine tree. Therefore, there is a single CD for changing the type of all the charges in the primary charge group.

The device is clear of the device of Gareth of Crawford, *Per chevron enhanced vert and argent, in base a branch of holly palewise vert*. There is a CD for the change of number of the primary charges and a CD for the change of type of plant, from holly branch to rosemary sprig.

**Garrett de Haviland.** Device. Sable, two annulets conjoined in fess between three scorpions argent.

This device is returned because the submitted device is unblazonable. Blazoned as 'two annulets conjoined' on the LoI, annulets would be circular, not ovoid. As drawn, this is the leminscate, or infinity symbol. The infinity symbol is post-period, having first been used in 1655. If the submitter can document this symbol earlier, we need copies of the documentation to register it.

The device is also returned because the black-and-white and color emblazons do not match. The posture of the scorpions in the black-and-white version is 'statant', that in the color is 'statant bendwise sinister'. Additionally, the position of the annulets does not match between the emblazons. In the black and white, the annulets are throughout and do not overlap. In the colored version, they are not throughout and they appear to overlap.

Finally, both sets of scorpions are drawn in trian aspect, which is only allowed for charges which are not recognizable unless drawn in trian aspect.

The submission was also received on a non-standard shaped form. This may have been considered sufficient grounds for return, in and of itself.

**Rannveig Snorradottir.** Name change from Megwynne Seonaid of Loch Lomand.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Ragnveig Snorradóttir*. The two names are almost identical in sound and appearance.

**Susanna Scholastica Seibold von Gettendorf.** Device. Purpure, a dragon Or bellied argent breathing flames gules and on a chief embattled argent a sword sable and rose vine entwined proper.

This device is returned for violating our rule-of-thumb complexity limit and for lack of identifiability of the tertiary charges.

With six tinctures (purpure, Or, argent, sable, gules, vert) and four charges (dragon, chief, sword, vine), this device exceeds our complexity limit of eight.

This device also violates section VIII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." Commenters noted the poor identifiability of the charges on the chief, especially the sword, due to the lack of contrast with the entwined vine, and the fact that the flowers obscure some of the portions of the sword that make it identifiable, such as the point and pommel. We question whether this motif could be made recognizable.

## CALONTIR

**Gaston Dalstein.** Device change (see PENDS for name change). Per chevron sable and gules, on a chevron argent, a chevronel sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Bryan of Sacred Stone, *Per chevron sable and gules, on a chevron argent a wolf's head cabossed between two crescents palewise gules*. There is only one CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge group.

This appeared on the LoI under the name Thorbjorn Hrafnsson

**Mór Hoistclair.** Device. Quarterly vert and sable, in pale a lion couchant and an eagle maintaining in each foot an olive branch argent.

The charge in chief was blazoned on the LoI as a wolf. Commenters thought that it looked more like a lion. The main issue seems to be the tail. Heraldic wolf tails sprout hair for their entire length. Heraldic lion tails have a small tuft of hair at the end and (in later period) the middle, and are otherwise smooth. We are returning this so the submitter can decide which animal to use.

On resubmission, the submitter should emblazon the charges so that they are clearly either *in pale, a wolf and an eagle or an eagle and in chief a wolf*. The present depiction blurs the line, with the animals roughly the same size, but the eagle rising above the per fess line of division.

**Rónán Meade.** Device change. Per bend sinister wavy vert and Or, a birch leaf bendwise issuant from the line of division Or and a bunch of grapes issuant from the line of division purpure slipped vert.

This device is returned for being two steps from period practice. While we see two items issuing from either side of a line of division in some heraldic jurisdictions in period, they are always identical and always counterchanged. The use of non-identical charges in this style of armory is a step from period practice and the lack of counterchanging is another.

**Volk Nyczieczko.** Device. Gyronny arrondi azure and argent pomy.

This device is returned because the emblazon on the form and the emblazon on the Letter of Intent do not match. The emblazon on the letter of intent has the roundels in an arrangement on the argent portions of the field that meets the definition of 'semy'. The emblazon on OSCAR has the roundels arranged in arrondi lines down the center of the argent gyrons. There are also a different number of roundels on two of the gyrons. Section V.B.2.3 of the Admin Handbook requires that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." Since the emblazon is not accurate, this is returned administratively.

## EALDORMERE

**Ben Dunfirth, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun gules a phoenix argent rising from flames Or and argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Drstha Maida of the Lowara, *Argent, upon a sun gules a dexter hand apaumy coupéd argent*. There is a single CD for comparing a fieldless design against another design. While flames are considered to be half of a phoenix, the flames did not all change tincture, so the phoenix is considered an argent charge for purposes of conflict. There is no CD for substantially changing only the type of the tertiary charge, under Section X.4.j.ii of the Rules for Submissions, since a sun is not a suitable underlying charge for purposes of that rule.

The badge is, however, clear of the badge of Rowena d'Anjou, *(Fieldless) On a compass star gules a calla lily proper, stemmed and crossed in saltire by two calla lily leaves Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge group. If this submission is re-colored with Or flames, it will remain clear - the type and number of tertiary charges will have changed, giving a CD under Section X.4.j.i of the Rules for Submissions.

**Gerrard Carpentarius.** Device. Per pale azure and gules, three rapiers in pall throughout, conjoined at the pommel, between in base two cup and ball toys, balls to center.

This device is returned for violating section VII.3 of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms." No documentation was submitted, and none could be found, documenting the cup and ball toy to period. It appears to be a

post-period variant of a stick-and-ball game which was played in period. In addition, the string does not issue from the bottom of the handle in any of the period or modern versions of the game for which we have found documentation.

**Marie l'Englois.** Device. Per bend sinister vert and bendy sinister Or and vert, a maunch Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Moriel Arenvaldsdochter of Raven's Fort, *Per pale sable and vert, a maunch Or*. There is a CD for the changes to the field, but the position of Marie's maunch is forced.

**Nigel MacFarlane.** Device. Counter-ermine, on a pale embattled gules two towers argent.

This device is returned for violating section VII.2 of the Rules for Submissions. Part VII.2.b.i requires that "The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall." Good contrast does not exist between gules and counter-ermine, since the latter is treated as sable for purposes of contrast.

**Penda of Glyndmere.** Name and device. Per chevron throughout vert and gules, in base a carp urinant Or.

This name must be returned because submission forms were not received by the Laurel office.

The submitter's previous name submission, *Penda Friman*, was returned for combining the 7th century Anglo-Saxon *Penda* with a Middle English (hence after 1066) byname. Such a combination has two steps from period practice; one for the mix of languages and another for the temporal gap of more than 300 years. This name has the same problem, as *Glyndmere* is a Middle English form.

Commenters could only find the name *Penda* once, as the name of a 7th century Anglo-Saxon king. However, given the relatively small amount of data that we have from this period, this does not fall afoul of the ban on the registration of unique names. This ban is intended to disallow the use of names that we have reason to think would not have been in general use, which is not the case here.

His wife's name does not have the same problem, as *Sibylla* is a Middle English name. Therefore, he cannot rely on the grandfather clause to allow the registration of this name.

Metron Ariston suggested that an Old English form of the locative byname would be *of Glindemere*. This would remove one of the steps from period practice and allow the registration of *Penda of Glindemere*.

We would register this device, except that no name paperwork was provided to the Laurel office. In addition to being a violation of the Administrative Handbook, section IV.C, which says that no submission will be considered until a complete set of paperwork is provided to Laurel, we are unable to create a holding name for Penda, because we do not know if we have permission to do so .

**Sibylla of Glyndmere.** Device. Per chevron throughout vert and gules, in base a weeping willow tree eradicated proper.

This device is returned for violating section VII.2 of the Rules for Submissions. Part VII.2.b.i requires that "The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall." Good contrast does not exist between a gules background and a brown charge.

Blazoned on the LoI as *Vert, on a pile inverted gules, a willow tree eradicated proper*, that blazon would be returned for being color-on-color.

Please instruct the submitter that, on resubmission, any willow tree should be drawn recognizable as a heraldic white willow or a weeping willow.

## EAST

**Saerlaith ingen Chennetig.** Device. Per saltire azure and sable, a quatrefoil argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Titus of Wormwood, *Purple, a cinquefoil slipped and singly leaved argent*. There is a single CD for the field. Precedent says:

There is not really any visual difference between quatrefoils and cinquefoils. [Aelfwynn de Montfort of Tweoneam, September 1990, R-West]

So there is no CD for the change of number of lobes on the foil. If we use the standard for mullets and follow change of number, we do not consider four and five to be different enough for a CD. Slipping and leaving does not count for difference.

## GLEANN ABHANN

None.

## LOCHAC

**Tamsyn Northover.** Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat passant to sinister argent ermined azure.

Submitted as an *ounce*, a majority of commenters said that the charge is a *domestic cat*. The submitter indicated that, in such a case, she would prefer that the submission be withdrawn. Therefore, this badge has been withdrawn by the submitter.

## MERIDIES

**Depedale, Shire of.** Branch name and device. Argent, a laurel wreath purple within seven trees blasted in annulo sable, a bordure dovetailed purple.

The kingdom has withdrawn these submissions.

The submission was on a form using a non-standard escutcheon shape. We remind submissions heralds that the forms should not be altered. Using a non-standard form is grounds for administrative return.

**MIDDLE**

None.

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Anthoinette Genheimer.** Device. Ermine, a fret sable and overall a rose Or seeded purpure barbed vert.

This device is returned for violating section VII.2.b of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall." In this submission, the rose is an overall charge. Good contrast does not exist between a fur with an argent background and an Or charge placed on it.

**Rhys ap Owein.** Name.

This name presumes a relationship; it appears to make a claim to be the father of the registered *Melangell ferch Rhys ap Owain*. Without permission from Melangell to make that claim, this name cannot be registered.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Rhys of Jaravellir*.

**OUTLANDS**

**Simonides Spartiates.** Device. Argent, a chevron and a chief wavy gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Tigernán Fíal, *Argent, a chevron ployé and in base a cross of Toulouse gules*, registered in July 2009. There is a CD for changing the type of secondary charge, from cross to chief, but no other CD. We do not grant difference between a plain and a ployé ordinary, and there is no CD for placement, since the placement of the chief is forced.

**WEST**

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -



**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE January 2011 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):****CAID****Vlad Hideg.** Name.

As documented, this mixes Russian *Vlad* and Hungarian *Hideg*. We have pended this name so that commenters may discuss whether or not these two languages have sufficient contact to be registered together.

The Letter of Intent listed this as a change of name from the registered *Vladimir Báthory*. We have been able to confirm that the submitter is not the owner of that registered name and will therefore not be releasing that name.

This was item 23 on the Caid letter of April 30, 2010.

**CALONTIR****Thorbjorn Hrafnsson.** Name change from Gaston Dalstein.

This name is pended until we conclude the discussion regarding registerable spellings in Old Norse, from the June Letter of Pends and Discussion. Under current precedent, the given name must be changed to *Thorbj{o,}rn*; we are discussing whether spellings such as *Thorbjorn* should be allowed.

This was item 12 on the Calontir letter of April 20, 2010.

- *Explicit* -