

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**AN TIR**

Alicia le Wilfulle. Device change. Vert, a chevron sable fimbriated and cotised argent.

Alicia has permission to conflict with the device of Maelen of Kynges Lea, *Vert, on a chevron cotised argent three fir trees palewise proper.*

There is a step from period practice for the use of fimbriation and cotising in the same tincture in the same armory [Siobhan nic Eoin, October 1997, A-Meridies], but that is the only step.

Her previous device, *Argent, two swords inverted in saltire sable fretted with a mascle and on a chief vert two escallops argent*, is retained as a badge.

Amalric Blackhart. Device change. Argent goutty de sang, an antelope rampant sable ducally gorged and chained Or, a chief sable.

The antelope was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as an *agacella*, but we have been unable to corroborate the Encyclopedia Britannica citation provided by the submitter using period sources. Batonvert provided evidence that the term was used at some point for the gazelle. It is possible that the term was current in 1894 when the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia was published. In the interests of reproducibility, we have blazoned the monster as an *antelope*.

The submitter is a duke and thereby entitled to the ducal coronet.

His previous device, *Argent, goutty de sang, a stag rampant and a chief sable*, is retained as a badge.

Appledore, Shire of. Badge. Checky sable and argent, an apple slipped and leaved within a bordure gules.

Please instruct the submitter that apples as depicted in period would be nearly round. Apples drawn in the modern, flat-sided trapezoidal style seen in this submission will henceforth be considered a step from period practice.

Astriðr Einarsdottir. Name and device. Azure, a peacock and on a chief wavy argent three pomegranates slipped and leaved gules.

Submitted as *Astrid Einarsdottir*, the submitter requested authenticity for 9th-10th century Iceland. The Old Norse form of the later *Astrid* was *Astriðr*. With that change, the name is appropriate for Iceland in her desired period. We have made that change to meet her request for authenticity.

Azizah bint Rustam. Name.

Bork Thorkelsson. Name and device. Vert, a fess between four tankards Or.

This name is clear of conflict with the registered *Bjorn Porkelson*; the bynames are identical, so difference must come from the given names. Similar pairs with distinct groups of consonants, such as *Alfred/Eldred* and *Gerald/Gerard*, have previously been ruled sufficiently different to not conflict. Therefore, these given names are also different enough to be clear of conflict.

This device is clear of the device of Thomas von Langenfeld, *Vert, a fess between three roundels Or and a Cornish chough proper*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There are CDs for the change of both type and arrangement of the secondary charges.

Bronwen Elgars. Badge. (Fieldless) On a goutte d'Or an ermine spot sable.

Cecille de Beumund. Device change. Sable semy of quatrefoils argent.

Nice device!

Her previous device, *Azure, on a fess between three swallows volant argent three roses proper*, is released.

Cecille de Beumund. Acceptance of badge transfer from Iago ab Adam and Cecille de Beumund. (Fieldless) A griffin passant argent winged Or.

Diamante da Magenta. Name and device. Argent, in pale three mullets barry and per pale sable and Or.

Diamante da Magenta. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet barry and per pale sable and Or.

This mullet is not a solid tincture. Therefore, Eleanor Leonard's blanket permission to conflict with *(Tinctureless) A mullet of four points distilling a goutte applies*.

Eoghan Ó Briain. Name and device. Or, a duck rising wings displayed azure and a base wavy barry wavy azure and Or.

Commenters provided multiple period examples of birds in the same slightly trian aspect posture as the bird on the submitted emblazon. This posture is, therefore, registerable.

Fergus of Karlisle. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gabriel Luvedey. Name and device. Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, a rose and a bordure dovetailed counterchanged.

The point of the per chevron line of division in this emblazon barely rises above the per fess line. Please inform the submitter that, while the per chevron line of division just meets SCA standards, in period, a per chevron line of division would rise to nearly the top of the field. It should not at all resemble the bottom quarter of a per saltire line of division.

Hawise le Wollemongere. Badge. (Fieldless) A lamb couchant argent.

This badge is clear of the badge of Clan Chlurain, *Per fess gules and Or, a sheep passant argent, maintaining under its sinister foreleg a tub sable*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the difference between a fielded and fieldless design and a CD for the change of posture from passant to couchant.

Hawise le Wollemongere. Change of badge to device. Vert, a lamb couchant argent and a ford proper.

Iago ab Adam and Cecille de Beumund. Joint badge transfer to Cecille de Beumund. (Fieldless) A griffin passant argent winged Or.

Isobel Black. Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister cotised sable, overall a septfoil purpure seeded Or.

Jorunn Aslaksdotter. Name.

This is a lovely 14th century Norwegian name! It is quite plausible for later times as well.

Katerina des Montaignes. Name.

This is clear of conflict with the registered *Katherine of the Mountains*. The bynames are substantially different in appearance. They are closer in sound, but the difference in syllabic stress and the differences in the final syllable are sufficient to clear the conflict.

Katryne MacKim. Device. Argent goutty de larmes, a raven sable and a chief inverted azure.**Kora of Karlisle.** Name.

This name combines Russian and Elizabethan English, which by precedent is a step from period practice. The submitter may wish to know that *Cora of Karlisle* would be a completely English name from late period.

Mairghread inghean Dubhghaill mhic Cainnich. Name and device. Azure, a Bowen cross and on a chief embattled argent a roundel between a decrescent and an increscent azure.**Morgan Trueheart.** Name and device. Argent, an evergreen tree couped proper between in chief two Latin crosses gules, a bordure azure.

Submitted as *Morgan the Truehearted*, the examples that were provided did not match this form; instead they document the byname *Trueheart*. A similar byname was ruled unregistrable in February of 2010:

Tender-Hearted was submitted as a descriptive nickname. We have long declined to register English bynames formed from adjectival past participles, barring evidence for their usage:

While the LoI documented the word "distract" to very late period, no evidence was presented, nor could any of the commenters find any, to demonstrate that epithetical nicknames were constructed in this way from a fairly abstract past participle. Without such evidence, we are unable to register this. [Deirdre the Distracted, LoAR 04/1994, Ansteorra-R]

Submitted as Elisabeth the Brown-Eyed, English bynames were not formed from adjectival past participles. [Elisabeth Browneye, LoAR 09/1994, East-A]

No new evidence was provided for the use of abstract adjectival past participle bynames in English, so they continue to be unregistrable. [Elizabeth Tender Herte, LoAR 02/2010, Atlantia-R]

No new evidence has been presented to overturn this precedent. We have therefore changed the byname to the documented *Trueheart*.

While we have recently extended the protection for red crosses on white fields to include Latin crosses, since there are two crosses in this submission, and they are Latin, we will accept this device.

Piers Lakewood. Device. Quarterly sable and vert, a quill pen bendwise sinister between two scrolls argent.

Please instruct the submitter that a quill pen should have a single, smooth rib down the center, not branchings like a leaf, and should have fewer barbs so that the user has enough space for their hand.

Suvia filia Heriberti. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Azure semy of bees argent, a chief wavy barry wavy vert and argent.**Tir Rígh, Principality of.** Order name *Ordre de l'Etoile d'Argent*.

This does not conflict with the American military decoration *the Silver Star*. While we protect mundane items in all forms in which they are commonly known, we do not protect them in all possible forms. The French Wikipedia site lists the medal as *la Silver Star*, and it is protected in that form.

Tyra Fulksdotter. Name and device. Argent, a chevron purpure between three square weaver's tablets azure.

Submitted as *Tyra Fulksdottir*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Tyra Fulkasdottir* to match the documentation they could find. Unfortunately, this did not fix an additional problem: *dottir* is an Old Norse form, not suitable for use with the later Swedish *Fulke*. *Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn* s.n. Folke dates *Folksdotter* to 1470; *Fulke* is found at the same time. Therefore, we have changed her name to *Fulksdotter* in order to make the byname completely Swedish in order to register it and to make it closer to her originally submitted form.

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

Please instruct the submitter to draw larger holes in the weaver's tablets.

Viktor Stepanov Zabolotskoi. Name change from Stepan Zabolotskoi and device. Azure, two cattails in saltire within a serpent involved in annulo Or.

This name is a claim to be the son of *Stepan Zabolotskoi*; as he is the owner of that name, he needs no permission to make that claim.

His previous name, *Stepan Zabolotskoi*, is retained as an alternate name.

William de Logan. Name and device. Argent, a chevron cotised sable between three trefoils azure.

Nice 13th century English name!

ANSTEORRA**Conn mac Flainn huí Briain.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th century Irish. This name meets that request.

Hellsgate, Stronghold of. Device. Argent, a chainless portcullis sable within a laurel wreath vert and issuant from base a flame gules.

We note that chains are not a required feature of medieval portcullises. A portcullis without chains can be seen in Siebmacher, plate 136, row 3, column 4, the arms of die Hessen zu Wigdorf. In the interests of reproducibility, future submissions lacking chains should have the missing chains explicitly blazoned.

Wulfgar von Regensburg. Badge. (Fieldless) A Maltese cross sable and overall a wolf's head erased argent.

ARTEMISIA

Arnóra Andriðsdóttir. Name and device. Azure, a cameleopard statant Or spotted sable between three moons in their complement argent.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Arnora Andridrsdottir*, the name appears on the forms as *Arnóra Andriðrsdóttir*. We remind submissions heralds that it is important to communicate exactly what appears on the forms and any changes made. Without this information commenters cannot provide the Laurel team suitable commentary; this usually requires pending of the item. In this case, we have sufficient commentary to be comfortable restoring it to the submitted form (with the change noted below) without further commentary.

The submitted form is correct except for one thing: when you change a Norse name to the genitive (possessive) form, the nominative marker *r* must be dropped, making it *Andriðsdóttir*. We have made that change in order to register the name, as well as restored the accents as in the submitted form.

Aurildis of Trier. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Aurildis von Trier*, the name mixes an (Latinized) Frankish name (dated only to the 8th century) with a 14th century German locative byname. This mix is two steps from period practice: one for the mix of languages and another for the gap of more than 300 years between the dates for the elements. The name *Aurildis Treverensis* would be a completely Latinized Frankish name appropriate for the 8th century; the *Lingua Anglica of Trier* is closer to the submitted form and is registerable. We have therefore changed it to the *Lingua Anglica* form in order to register the name.

Bj{o,}rn Hrafnsson. Name.

Brian Barnum and Annabella Graham. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A thistle vert headed purple surmounted by an anvil argent.

Eadric Hamersmithe. Name.

Edmond Radcliffe. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Gwenhwyvar verch Gwillim. Name.

Helena von Meissen. Name.

Nice German name for around 1400!

Isabella Fredericks. Name.

Johannes Angelus. Name.

This is clear of conflict with the registered *John of the Angels*. Although *Johannes* is a Latin equivalent of *John*, we do not allow conflict by translation:

This name does not conflict with the registered name Johannes Gordan. There is sufficient difference in sound and appearance between Johannes and Ian to avoid conflict between the two names. [Ian Gordon, 05/04, A-Meridies]

Similarly, *John* and *Johannes* are significantly different in sound and appearance, given that *Johannes* is a three syllable name while *John* is a single syllable name.

Lillian White. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This does not conflict with the registered *Elsbeth the White*. While the given name *Lillian* is a diminutive of *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth* and *Elsbeth* were used interchangeably (and thus conflict), conflict is not transitive. As *Lillian* does not seem to have been used as a diminutive of *Elsbeth*, the two names do not conflict.

Loch Salann, Barony of. Order name Order of the White Goose.

Malcolm MacNeill. Name.

Nice late period Scots name!

Maridah du Gevaudan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes an Arabic given name with a French byname, which is a step from period practice.

Miles Stockton. Device. Azure, a vol and on a chief argent three pheons sable.

This device is clear of the device of Cormacc na Moichéirghe ua Néill, *Azure, two wings conjoined in lure and on a chief argent three lozenges azure*. There is a CD for the change of orientation of the primary charge, since *two wings conjoined in lure* are functionally equivalent to *a vol inverted*, and a CD for the change of type and tincture of the tertiary charge group.

Nicola di Amelio. Name and device. Gules, a cross clechy and on a chief argent a domestic cat passant sable.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

Please draw the cross clechy with more prominent lozenge-shaped ends to the arms.

Onóra inghean uí Aodha. Device. Per pale gules and argent, a flame counterchanged.

Rachele Cornelli. Device. Azure, a bend sinister between a hawk's bell and a pomegranate slipped and leaved, a bordure engrailed argent.

Please inform the submitter that the bend should terminate centered on the upper corner.

Raphael d'Antonio de Luca. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Raphael d' Antonio de Luca*, no evidence was presented for a space after the elided preposition. We have removed the space in order to register the name. While all the pieces can be found in period Italy, the more typical completely vernacular form of the name would be *Raffaello d'Antonio da Luca*.

Ruaidrí Campbell. Household name House of the Fox and Bow and badge association. (Fieldless) A quadricorporate fox Or.

Santala of Artemisia. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per saltire sable semy of increscents argent and gules, an elephant between in fess two doumbeks argent.

Submitted under the name *Santala Vidya*.

Sine Fergusson of Kintyre. Badge. Or, a fess enarched sable and in base a pellet.

ATENVELDT

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Black Chamfron (see RETURNS for badge).

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the White Stirrup (see RETURNS for badge).

Chlurain, Clan. Reblazon of badge. Per fess gules and Or, a sheep passant argent, maintaining under its sinister foreleg a tub sable.

Blazoned when registered as *Per fess gules and Or, a sheep passant argent, its sinister foreleg in a tub sable*, the tub is a maintained charge.

Seán Ó Fíodhabhra. Name and device. Or, in bend two wolf's heads contourny erased sable, an orle vert.

Submitted as *Seán O Fíodhabhra*, we require accents to be used or omitted consistently in a name. We have added the accents to the byname; removing them from the given name would be fine as well.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish; this name as corrected is an authentic late 16th century Irish Gaelic name.

Siobhán inghean Uí Fhíodhabhra. Name and device. Per saltire Or and sable, two chalices Or each charged with a heart sable.

Submitted as *Siobhán O' Fíodhabhra*, the byname may not be registered in this form. In Gaelic, bynames are literal; therefore only a man may use a byname with *O*, which means "male descendant of." We would also note that *O'* is found only in Anglicized forms; the Gaelic is *Ó* or *O*. In Gaelic, the equivalent woman's byname is formed using *inghean Uí*; it means "daughter of the male descendant of." Additionally, we require the name to consistently use or omit accents. As the given name uses accents we have added them to the byname; they could also be omitted in the entire name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish; this name as corrected is an authentic late 16th century Irish Gaelic name.

ATLANTIA

Catguistl of Tintagol. Device. Purpure, a gorges and a bordure argent.

Gytha of Withornse. Name and device. Sable, a sun in splendor Or and a dexter tierce argent masoned sable.

This name mixes Old English and Middle English, which is a step from period practice. While the first *Gytha* was of Scandinavian origin, PASE (the Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England) records 59 women with some spelling of that name in the Domesday book. A completely Middle English form would be *Gethe of Withornse* or *Güda of Withornse*.

Konrad Tanhauser. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, a lion's head erased and in chief two Maltese crosses argent.

Nice 15th century German name!

Victor Guerroyeur. Name and device. Argent, a boar passant between three crescents gules.

Nice device!

Victor Guerroyeur. Alternate name Victor van de Velde.

Nice late period Dutch name!

CAID

Agis Sagareos. Name.

Agnes Wurtman. Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

Aíbinn ingen huí Thaichligh. Name and device. Or, a magpie volant proper between three triquetras azure.

This device is clear of the device of Jean Pierre de Sabre, reblazoned elsewhere in this LoAR as *Or, a winged fish volant sable*. There is at least significant difference between a bird and a winged fish, so these devices are clear with a CD for the change of type of primary charge and a CD for the addition of the triquetras.

Alana Falconer. Name and device. Per fess azure and gules, two lions combatant and a wolf sejant ululant Or.

In addition to the 1381 citation for *Alana* cited in the Letter of Intent, Eastern Crown found two late 13th century English citations of the given name (in which it appears to be a variant of *Alina*).

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

Alianora Markaret Erlyche. Name and device. Argent, on a pile ployé purpure between in pile two arrows inverted sable flighted gules an ermine statant proper.

Listed on the Letter of Intent as *Alinora Markaret Erlyche*, examination of the forms indicated that the submission was *Alianora Markaret Erlyche*. Either form is registerable; we are registering it as submitted.

Proper for ermines means that the creature is white with the very tip of the tail black.

Alusdar Ciotach. Name and device. Per fess embowed sable and gules, two spears in saltire argent and a wolf rampant Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw larger heads on the spears, so they are more easily identifiable from a distance.

Anneis Sanguine. Device. Or, two bendlets gules and overall a boar sejant erect counter-ermine.

Beatrix von Westphalen. Name.

Commenters questioned whether spellings with *ph* were possible in period German. Siebmacher (in 1605) uses the spelling *Westphalische*; therefore the submitted name can be registered with the *ph* spelling.

Briana MacCabe. Name.

Briana was justified as a literary name, on the basis of the character in a book published in English in 1578 as *The complete title (of the English version) is The mirroure of princely deedes and knighthood: wherein is shewed the worthinesse of the Knight of the Sunne, and his brother Rosicleer, sonnes to the great Emperour Trebetio: with the strange loue of the beautifull and excellent princesse Briana, and the valiant actes of other noble princes and knightes. Now newly translated out of Spanish into our vulgar English tongue, by M.T.* This allowed it to be registered under the literary name allowance as a late period English name (see the December 2001 Cover Letter for more details).

Edelweiss found *Briana* as the name of an English girl in 1599 and as the name of a second in 1615. Therefore, it is now an attested English name; it also continues to be registerable as a Spanish literary name.

This name mixes English and Scots.

Brynjólfur Brandsson. Name.

Caitríona le Fox. Name and device. Purpure semy of compass stars, a fox passant guardant queue-forchy argent.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name with an English byname, which is a step from period practice. A completely English form would be *Katrina le Fox*.

This device is clear of the device of Khevron Oktavii Tikhikovich Vorotnikov, *Per pale vert and sable all semy of caltrops a talbot passant argent*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and a CD for the difference between caltrops and compass stars, by precedent:

There is a CD for the difference between a caltrop and a compass star, and another CD for removing the ford.
[Mylisant de Impinton, March 2006, A-Ansteorra]

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

Please instruct the submitter to draw the fox tails smaller. Tails usually should not be larger than the creature they are attached to.

Ciar Lasse MacGregor. Device change. Quarterly purpure and argent, a rose counterchanged barbed and seeded proper.

Her previous device, *Sable, a equal-armed Celtic cross potent and on a chief Or three annulets sable*, is retained as a badge.

Cormac Mór. Badge. (Fieldless) An oak leaf Or.

This badge is identical to the U.S. Navy nurse's insignia, which can be seen at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:USN_Nurse.gif, which we would blazon as *(Fieldless) An oak leaf Or*. The badge, like military rank and unit insignia, is not important enough to protect.

This badge does not conflict with the U.S. armed forces insignia for the rank of major. While it is called an 'oak leaf', and it may be blazoned by the armed forces as such, the emblazon looks absolutely nothing like an oak leaf, even a stylized oak leaf. We do not call conflict based on incorrect blazons.

Cormac has permission to conflict with the badge of Orianna Fridriksona, *Quarterly azure and Barry wavy argent azure, an oak leaf palewise Or*.

Drach Medved'. Name.

Éadaoin Chruittire. Name change from Éadaoin inghen Mhuircheartaigh and device. Azure mullet argent, a harp Or strung argent and a ford proper.

Submitted as *Éadaoin Chruittire*, this name mixes an Early Modern Gaelic given name (after 1200 AD) with an Old Gaelic byname (before 900 AD); this mix is not allowed. It can be made registerable by changing one of the two elements to Middle Gaelic (from 900 AD to 1200 AD). The smaller change is to make the byname the Middle Gaelic *Chruittire*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

This name mixes an Early Modern Gaelic given name with a Middle Gaelic byname; this combination is a step from period practice. The wholly Early Modern Gaelic form is *Éadaoin Chruidire*.

Her previous name, *Éadaoin inghen Mhuircheartaigh*, is retained as an alternate name.

Eirikr Johansson. Name and device. Per chevron purpure and sable, two Norse sun crosses argent and a rose argent barbed and seeded proper.

Nice Old Norse name!

Eva de Castille. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale an eagle sable sustaining and perched upon a war hammer fesswise gules.

Under current precedent, the hammer is *sustained*. As such, this badge is clear of the devices of Germany and Manfred, King of Sicily. There is a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the change of number of primary charges.

Eva filia Edeneweyn. Device. Per pale purple and argent, a moon in her plenitude argent and a crow contourny sable, a chief embattled pean.

This device does not violate our rules on impaled arms. Precedent says:

[*Per pale argent and sable, a harp and a cross of four lozenges counterchanged, a chief embattled i gules*] The chief was a mark of primary cadency in period (Gayre's *Heraldic Cadency*, p.153), and it became part of the Stodart system of cadency used today in Scotland. Thus, the addition of a chief to quartered armory would not remove the appearance of marshalling. However, the chief's use as a brisure was never as widespread as the bordure's; where the bordure would be used to cadence all forms of marshalling, the chief would only be used to cadence quartering. In the case of impalement -- which implies a marital coat, not an inherited one -- the addition of the chief is sufficient to remove the appearance of marshalling. [Æthelstan von Ransbergen, September, 1992, A-Ansteorra]

This precedent has been re-affirmed as recently as January 2008:

...No evidence has been presented to counter the 1992 precedent that "the chief would only be used to cadence quartering". We grant the submitter the benefit of the doubt and will register this device. Pending proof that chiefs were commonly used to cadence impaled arms, we will continue to uphold the 1992 precedent and hold that the 2002 precedent applies only to bordures, not to chiefs. [Antonia Stefani, January 2008, A-Calontir]

Fergus Ó Dubhshláine. Device. Vert, on a cross sable fimbriated argent five plates.

Gaius Furius Marius. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gregor MacDonald and Petronel Harlakenden. Joint household name House of the Golden Talbot and badge. (Fieldless) A talbot's head coupé within and issuant from an annulet Or.

Gürcü {I.}skender. Name change from Mykola Alecksandr and device change. Azure crescenty argent, a zulfikar inverted Or and a gore sinister argent.

His previous name, *Mykola Alecksandr*, is retained as an alternate name.

This submission is the defining instance of a zulfikar in Society heraldry. As such, it should not have been forwarded to Laurel without documentation of the existence of zulfikars in period heraldry. Fortunately, commenters were able to provide such documentation. Selim I, Ottoman Sultan from 1470 to 1520, used this charge on his "red standard."

A zulfikar is an Islamic symbol, the sword that Ali was given by Mohammed. The word appears to mean something like "bifurcated"; it is generally depicted as a scimitar or straight sword, but always with a blade that splits into two distinct blades somewhere between the hilt and halfway to the tips.

His previous device, *Azure crescenty argent, a Russian Orthodox cross Or and a gore sinister argent*, is retained as a badge.

Jane de Sealynn. Alternate name Grima masi.

Jeneuer Neuille. Device. Vert, on a pale between two swans naiant respectant argent three arrows inverted sable.

Jon Thomme de Claydon. Device. Per chevron throughout sable and Or, two towers argent enflamed proper and a lymphad proper sails argent.

Jonathan Sawyer. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Kai Kelly. Name.

Submitted as *Kai Kelly*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Kaie Kelly*, to match available documentation. However, the name *Kai* or *Kay* is registerable as a literary name; it is the name of an Arthurian character, a knight who is Arthur's foster brother. The submitted spelling is found, among other places, in the *Brut*, a 13th century version of the Arthur tales. We have, therefore, restored it to the submitted form.

Katherine of Anglesey. Device change. Per pale azure and argent, a dolphin haurient between three leeks counterchanged.

Batonvert has provided examples of wild leeks which have bulbous ends, as in the submission, at <http://www.tasteto.com/2007/05/20/ramped-up/>. Another example, provided by Eastern Crown, can be seen at <http://www.lakko.fr/poireaux-sauvages.html>. This device is, therefore, registerable as drawn.

Her old device, *Per pale azure and argent, a dolphin haurient and a cockatrice erect, on a chief a dragon couchant guardant all counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Ketill rauðskeggr. Badge. Argent, a pair of compasses and a bordure azure.

Levi ben Daniel. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Lina de Lune. Name.

Maddalena Tuccini. Name.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

Marie Bythewode. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for early 15th century French (Norman). This is a lovely English name for that time; such a name could have been used by a woman of Norman descent. The equivalent French name would be *Marie du Bois*; unfortunately, this name is already registered to another individual (and identical names cannot be registered even with permission to conflict).

Michael Mallory. Device. Sable, a rapier argent between two monkeys sejant erect addorsed Or each maintaining a mug argent.

Michael has permission to conflict with the device of James the Black, *Sable, a sword argent between a pair of gauntlets Or*.

Muirgen mac Ultain. Name and device. Sable, a lamia passant guardant Or.

This is the first registration of a *lamia* in Society heraldry. A lamia, in Tudor heraldry, has a woman's head and breasts, a lion's body, and a bushy tail like a horse's. It has a woman's arms for forelegs and the hindlegs of a goat.

This device does not conflict with the many registered designs having a lion passant Or by itself on the field, such as the arms of Montenegro, *Gules, a lion passant Or*. Since lamia and lions are distinguished in period, there is at least a CD between them, and none of these armories have a sable field.

This device is also clear of the device of Bonya Farrider, *Sable, a female centaur passant maintaining in dexter hand in chief a saber fesswise reversed Or*. There is substantial difference between a lamia, which is a quadruped, and a centaur, which has six limbs, and the devices are clear under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions.

Nest de Molde Grove. Name and device. Azure, two chevrons nebuly on the upper edges argent.

This device is clear of the device of Ioan Ferkar, *Azure, two chevronels issuant from the uppermost a demi-lion maintaining a sword argent*. There is a CD for the change of type of primary charge, from plain to nebuly chevronels, and a CD for the removal of the secondary lion.

Oddr Onesocke. Name.

Listed on the Letter of Intent as *Oddr onesocke*, examination of the forms reveals that the name was submitted as *Oddr One-Socke*. We would remind submissions heralds that all changes to submitted names must be summarized. In the case of English bynames, forms like *Onefote* 1283 and *Oneyede* (one-eyed) 1293 (both from Reaney & Wilson s.n. Onefoot) suggest that the appropriate form should be *Onesocke*. We have made that change.

The submitter asked about the Norse word meaning "one sock;" that would be *einsokkr*. He might also want to know that forms of the given name found in England include *Odd*, which more closely matches Danish forms and the pronunciation he requires.

Olaf mac Stiamna. Name.

This name mixes an Anglicized form of an Old Norse given name (used in England by Norse descendants around the time of the Domesday book) with a Gaelic byname; whether considered an English name or a variant of an Old Norse one, this is a step from period practice. A completely Gaelic form would be *Amlaib mac Stiamna*.

Orion Martyn. Name.

Rosalie Wilcox. Name and device. Paly gules and argent, on a chief engrailed sable three hearts argent.

The Letter of Intent asked for assistance with the name *Rosalie* in English. We could not find the name in English. It is found in France as the grey period French form of the name of the Italian saint *Rosalia* and as the expected vernacular form of the name of a woman recorded as *Elisabetha Rosalia* in 1607 France. Either is sufficient to allow the registration of this name as a mix of English and French.

Rudaba al-Nahdiya. Name and device. Vert, a mare statant Or semy of torteaux.

Submitted as *Rudaba al-Nahdiyah*, we require that transcriptions from other alphabets, like the Arabic one, into the Latin alphabet follow a single transcription standard. The sounds at the end of the given name and the byname have the same letter and thus must be spelled in the same way. We have changed the name to match the given name spelling; this would be equally acceptable as *Rudabah al-Nahdiyah*.

This is a fine Arabic name, but the submitter may want to know that it is not a Persian name.

Sarah Minet. Badge. (Fieldless) A female man-tyger sejant Or.

Speranza de Rauvenna. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a bend sinister vert between a mullet azure and a griffin passant Or.

Tiberius Claudius Bibulus. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the Letter of Intent as *Tiberuis Claudius Bibulus*, a timely correction gave the correct form as *Tiberius*.

Typhainne d'Alixandre. Badge. (Fieldless) Four compass stars conjoined in cross Or.

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

EAST

Aibhilín inghean Uí Phaidín. Device. Per chevron purpure and argent, three Lacy knots in chevron argent and an iris purpure slipped and leaved vert.

This device is clear of the device of Genna inghean Braonáin uí Amaind, *Purpure, four Lacy knots in cross argent*. There is one CD for the change of the field. There a CD for the change of type and tincture of the charge in base, by precedent:

[Per fess dovetailed azure and argent, three mullets argent and a wolf's head erased sable] The device does not conflict with a ... *Per fess embattled azure and argent, two mullets of four points and a comet fesswise, head to sinister, counterchanged*. There is one CD for changing the number of the charges in the group. There is a second CD for changing the type and tincture of the primary charge(s) on one side of the line of division, even though that portion of the primary group is only one quarter of the group, per the following precedent from the November 1995 LoAR:

There is ... a CD for the change to the field and another for changing the type and tincture of the primary charge group on one side of the line of division, even though numerically this is not "one half" of the primary charge group. For a fuller discussion of this precedent granting a CD for two changes to charges on one side of a line of division even when less than half the charge group is affected, see the December 21, 1991 Cover Letter (with the November 1991 LoAR).

This situation arises very rarely aside from the well-known situation concerning the bottommost of a group of three charges two and one, which has its own different set of controlling precedents. The cited precedent appears to have

remained in force; the registration history shows that this precedent has neither been overruled nor passively ignored. [Cassandra of Standing Stones, 01/03, A-Calontir]

Alessandra da Montereccioni. Name.

Ása in svartá. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of four lozenges per saltire Or and azure.

Asther de Perpinya. Device. Or, a brazier suspended by a chain chevronwise gules, in base two bars wavy azure.

Beatrice de Warynton. Device. Argent, a peacock and on a chief embattled azure three crescents argent.

Cezilia Raposa. Name.

Nice 16th century Portuguese name!

Christopher Stanley. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice name! Edelweiss found multiple men with exactly this name in 16th century England.

Declán Gobha. Device. Per bend rayonny gules and argent, an anvil argent and a sword bendwise sable.

Eleanor the librarie-keeper. Name.

The submitted byname is registerable as a gray-period term. The submitter may want to know about earlier related terms, such as *librarians* c. 1483 and *librarijs* 1382 (both from the OED, s.v. *librarian*, library 2); the first means a bookseller, the second a scribe. The singular forms would be *librarian* and *library*.

Emeline Patterson. Badge. (Fieldless) Three toads in pall conjoined by their back feet vert.

Eva Bengrek. Device. Gules, a mascle and a bordure argent.

Eva has permission to conflict with the device of Varndell Lynch, registered in June 2010, *Quarterly sable and purple, a mascle and a bordure argent*.

Nice device!

Eva Woderose. Badge. (Fieldless) A rose slipped and leaved per pale argent and purple.

Giovanni da Montereccioni. Name.

Gustav zem Sterne. Name.

Gustav was documented as a Swedish name; it is also found in Low German. This name combines a given name that is either Swedish or Low German with a High German byname; either combination is a step from period practice.

Katerine atte Wyshe de la Rye. Name change from Catherine de Sant Martí and device change. Azure, a fess argent doubly cotised Or.

Her previous name, *Catherine de Sant Martí*, is retained as an alternate name.

Her previous device, *Azure, a crescent pendant Or and a bordure denticulada argent*, is retained as a badge.

Nice device!

Lucien de Wyntere. Name and device. Azure, a cross of Jerusalem within a bordure argent.

This name combines a French given name and a Dutch byname, which is a step from period practice.

This device is clear of the device of Curwinus Trevirensis, *Azure, a Norse sun cross within a bordure argent*. There is substantial difference between a Norse sun cross and a cross of Jerusalem. Therefore, the devices are clear using section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions.

Mariota of Kildare. Device. Or, a duck purple, in chief three gouttes inverted and a base wavy azure.

Mariota of Kildare. Badge. (Fieldless) A duck purple.

There is at least a CD between a duck and a pelican. Therefore, this badge does not conflict with the badge of the Order of the Pelican, (*Tinctureless*) *A pelican in its piety*, with a CD for the difference between tinctureless and tinctured armory and a CD for change of type of the primary charge. It is also clear of the other badge for the badge of the Order of the Pelican, (*Tinctureless*) *A pelican vulning itself*, by the same count.

Morgaine de Beaumont. Name.

The given name was documented as the submitter's legal name. Edelweiss was also able to find it five times as an English masculine given name in the late 16th century.

Oddkatla Jónsdóttir. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Pátraic Dúin na nGall. Name and device. Sable, in pale two keys in saltire wards to base and an anchor fouled of its chain Or.

Submitted as *Pátraic Ó Donngaile*, the submitter indicated both on the forms and through direct communication with the submissions herald that he preferred a byname that said he was from Donegal. Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada said:

If he wants to be from the town, then his descriptive byname would take a genitive form of the place name. As best I can tell from the annals entries I have here, the Early Modern Irish form of the town name is *Dún na nGall*. The corresponding genitive form would be *Dúin na nGall*. So, *Pátraic Dúin na nGall* would literally mean "Patrick [of] Donegal" (referring to the town of that name).

Following the submitter's instruction, we have made that change. We note that the submitted form was registerable, as is the Lingua Anglica *Pátraic of Donegal*.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chain larger, so it is more easily identifiable.

Pierre de Tours. Device. Azure, a cross of five mascles and on a chief argent three gunstones.

Pierre has permission to conflict with the device of Clara Marschall, *Azure, a Bowen cross and on a chief argent three chevrons throughout braced gules.*

Robert the Frank. Name.

Roseia Posey. Name.

Submitted as *Roseia Peseie*, the submitter indicated that she would prefer a byname that sounded like *Posey*. Commenters were able to find the family name *Posey* in the early 17th century. Therefore we have changed the name to her desired form.

Rychyd de Lochabre. Device. Azure, the Archangel Michael maintaining a sword, in chief three doves volant, on a demi-sun issuant from base Or a cross flory azure.

Spurius Genucius Rutilus. Name and device. Gules, a donkey sejant Or and in chief three gladii palewise proper.

Wilham de Broc. Name (see RETURNS for device).

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LOCHAC

Alexander a la Fontayne. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

Nice 13th century name!

Alliette Delecourt. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a domestic cat courant counterchanged and a point pointed gules.

Please instruct the submitter to include a bit more internal detailing and whiskers on the cat.

Anastasia del Valente. Name.

Buz Davydov. Name.

Cormac Ó Treasaigh. Name and device. Vert, a triskelion of spirals argent and a chief counter compony sable and argent.

This device is clear of the device of Colm the Defrocked, *Vert, a triskelion of demi-birds argent*. There is a CD for the addition of the chief and at least a CD between a triskelion of spirals and a triskelion of demi-birds.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a *triskelion of spirals*.

Edmund of Shotley. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Elisabet von Tecklenburg. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Emma of Wolvercote. Device. Argent, three geese naiant azure.

Emma of Wolvercote. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, three geese naiant azure.

Emma grants permission to conflict for any armory which is a countable step (CD) from her device.

Ginevra Isabella di Serafino Visconti. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Jean Pierre de Sabre. Reblazon of device. Or, a winged fish volant sable.

Blazoned when registered as *Or, a flying fish volant sable*, the flying fish is a specific species of natural fish, not a heraldic monster, and the Society had already registered one, to Constance von Leipzig. Since this fish does not match Constance's fish, they should not share a blazon. Winged fish are period charges, as found in the arms of von Brockdorf [Armorial de Gelre, fol. 33v], among other places.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Coffyn Herald.

This does not conflict with the registered *Haus vom Cophus*. The differences between the second syllables of each name make them significantly different in sound and appearance.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of the Cross of Lochac. (Fieldless) On an escallop argent in cross four mullets of eight points gules.

Marcel de Dijon. Name.

Nice 15th century French name! As the submitter expressed interest in an 11th century name, he may want to know that an 11th century form of the name would be the Latinized *Marcellus Divionensis* or the vernacular *Marcel de Divio*; it's only a little later that forms with a *j* sound will appear for the placename.

Martuccio Cavalcanti. Device. Per chevron rayonny gules and sable, two key crosses and a cockatrice displayed argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer and larger rayons.

Rodrigo de Burgos. Name change from James the Unknown and device. Gules, a table-trestle argent.

His previous name, *James the Unknown*, is retained as an alternate name.

Rodrigo has permission to conflict with the device of Katherina Mornewegh, *Gules, a table-trestle Or*.

Rohesia le Sarjent. Name change from Rowena le Sarjent.

Her previous name, *Rowena le Sarjent*, is retained as an alternate name.

Rois inghean Tomais. Name.

Takeda Kintarou Atsumori. Name.

While *Kintarou* is a modern yobina, it is not clear if it was used by real people before 1600. There is a legendary figure known by that name, who is reputedly based on a real person of the Heian era. However, commenters could find no evidence that this person actually lived or that he or anyone else used that name. However, this use makes it clear that it is a grammatically correct name.

The yobina can be constructed from period elements. Solveig Thronardottir says:

Regardless, the prothème appears on page 271. KIN is an alternative ON'YOMI reading for the prothème. As noted elsewhere in NCMJ prefixes to birth-order names such as -tarou can be derived from ON'YOMI readings of abbreviated uji names.

Therefore this can be registered as a constructed yobina.

Tatiiana Kalinina. Name and device. Per chevron ermine and purpure, two stag's heads erased purpure and a tower argent.

Submitted as *Tatiiana Kalinin_*, bynames in Russian need to agree with the gender of the given name. The feminine form is *Kalinina*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Flemish/Russian. While this name is entirely Russian, we cannot make it authentic for the 15th century, as no form of the byname is dated to before 1538.

Please instruct the submitter to draw fewer ermine spots.

Tomas Askelson. Name and badge. (Fieldless) Three pellets conjoined one and two.

Submitted as *Tomas Eskelson*, this name conflicts with the registered *Tomas Egilsson*. The names *Egil* and *Eskel* are too similar in sound. A different form of the patronym, such as *Askelsson* or *Askielsson* (both also found as period, is significantly more different in sound and appearance and would clear the conflict. We have changed it to *Askelson* to clear the conflict.

Zachary Attwater. Name and device. Per chevron barry wavy argent and azure and gules, two tygers rampant and a tower Or.

Nice 16th century English name!

This device is clear of the device of Matteo Alessandro Ulisse Rugieri, *Per chevron barry wavy azure and argent, and gules, two sea-lions and a ship Or*. The types of the primary charge group have all substantially changed, so this is clear under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions.

MERIDIES

Agnes von Trier. Name and device. Purpure, a bend sinister Or between a tree argent and a windmill Or.

Alastar mac Fáilbe. Name and device. Sable, a Celtic cross between in fess two swords inverted argent.

Submitted as *Alastar mac Fáilba*, the byname does not match the documentation. The documented form is *Fáilbe*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter may want to know that this name follows the conservative spellings of the Annals of Loch Cé. The form typical of the 16th century, the date for the cited given name, would be *Alasdar mac Fáilbhe*.

Commenters should note that Celtic crosses are Latinized (elongated to base) as part of their definition.

Carlos Blanco el Barbero. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, a pair of scissors argent.

While there are few examples of occupational bynames with articles (*el barbero* vs. the documented *barbero*), commenters were able to find a few examples of such bynames appended to existing names in CORDE (Corpus Diacrónico del Español). Therefore we can register this name as submitted, though *Carlos Blanco Barbero* would be the more typical form.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Spanish. This name meets that request.

Davock Walkere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Davoc_Walkere*, the spelling *Davoc* was not clearly dated. Commenters were able to find dated forms of this name including *Davock* as a byname. As the byname is derived from the given name, the spelling seems plausible for either. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Deirdre ingen Abéil. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Domingos de Leon. Name and device. Sable, a goat clymant regardant within a bordure embattled Or.

This name is clear of conflict with the registered *Dominic de Lyon*. While the given names are etymologically linked, they are in different languages, and thus were not used interchangeably. Thus, they must be compared on sound and appearance. As the last two syllables of each name are quite different in sound and appearance, they are clear of conflict.

This name mixes a Portuguese given name and Spanish byname; the mix of Portuguese and Spanish is not a step from period practice.

Nice device!

Dubhghall mac Pharthaláin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

While *Parthaláin* is the more typical form of the patronym, Anglicized forms like *M'Pharlane* (dated in Woulfe to the late 16th or early 17th century) make it clear that the first letter was sometimes lenited.

Eleanor Daundelyon. Name (see RETURNS for device).

François Souris. Household name Compagnie de la Souris (see RETURNS for badges).

Gregria Marie Norton Delacroix. Release of name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, on a pale counterchanged in base a Latin cross argent.

Rodrigo de Fornalutx. Name and device. Or, a sea-hawk rising gules tailed vert, on a chief azure three Arabic lamps Or.

The documentation for the locative byname documented the spelling only as a modern form. *Sobre Onomàstica* (http://www.uib.es/ca/infosobre/serveis/generals/slg/go/pdf/pub/jor_onom.pdf) gives period spellings of this and other placenames ending in both *-lug* and *-lutx*; the spelling variations of those placenames demonstrates that the submitted form is consistent with period spellings.

Sukayna bint Amat al-Baari. Name.

Susanne die Frauenfelderin. Name.

Submitted as *Susanne die Frauenvelder*, the byname does not match patterns for period bynames. Commenters were able to date *Frauenfeld* as a placename to 1481 (in Brechenmacher s.n. Frauenfeld(er)). German locative bynames must be consistently feminine or masculine; the submitted form mixes the feminine article *die* with the masculine form of the byname. We have changed it to the feminine form *die Frauenfelderin* in order to register the name.

MIDDLE

Ailith the Kind. Name and device. Per bend sinister wavy argent and vert, a thistle proper and a garb Or.

Angélique de La Rochelle. Name and device. Argent, four piles in point vert and on a chief gules three towers Or.

While the more typical spelling would not include accents, accents are occasionally found in late-period French documents.

'Azzah of the Shattered Crystal. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a brown horse passant to sinister, in base a peacock feather proper, an orle azure.

Please instruct the submitter to leave a bit more space around the outside of the orle.

Submitted under the name *'Azzah bint al-Badawi al-Murabbiyyah al-Rualliyah*.

Edmund Grymenhull. Name and device. Azure, a serpent erect, tail nowed, and on a chief Or three crosses crosslet azure.

Thais of Illiton. Reblazon of device. Or, a peacock in his pride proper, on a chief urdy azure a mullet between a decrescent and an increscent argent.

Blazoned when registered, in January 1989, as *Or; a peacock in its vanity proper, on a chief urdy azure, a mullet between a decrescent and a _crescent argent*, we are correcting the blazon of the bird and the orientation of the rightmost tertiary charge.

Thomas von Langenfeld. Reblazon of device. Vert, a fess between three roundels Or and a Cornish chough proper.

Blazoned when registered, in October 1979, as *Vert, a fess or, in chief three bezants fesswise Or, in base a becket statant proper*, we are reblazoning so that the bezants aren't attempting to orient themselves fesswise and using a more recognizable term for the charge in base.

WEST

Alizan De la Fontaine. Name change from Alison Gray of Owlwood.

Her previous name, *Alison Gray of Owlwood*, is released.

Eleanor atte Walter de Liverpoole. Name.

Submitted as *Eleanor atte Walter of Liverpoole*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Eleanor atte Water of Liverpool*. The submitter requested authenticity for "13-14th Century English." Commenters were able to find evidence of both the byname *atte Walter* and the spelling *poole* in 14th century England. We have changed the spellings back to the submitted forms.

The Letter of Intent asked for assistance in documenting two locative bynames in this style. Edelweiss was able to provide several examples of this pattern in the United Kingdom National Archives:

SC 8/3/127: [?1320]: Roger atte Crouche de Mentemor

SC 8/5/231: [1322]: William atte Kyrke de Kyrkeby

SC 8/6/296: [1322]: Piers atte See de Ravenserodde

SC 8/17/844: [c.1327]: Richard atte Knolle de Bageschote

SC 8/22/1071: [1397]: Robt atte Mulle de Guldeford

A single locative byname in English can be registered using *of* as a preposition, but a name with multiple locative bynames like this must follow closely a period pattern for such bynames. As all these examples use the preposition *de*, we have changed *of* to *de* in order to register it.

This name is authentic for 14th century English, though a name as complicated as this is uncommon.

Robert Hunteman. Name and device. Vert, a hunting horn and on a chief argent three talbot's heads couped sable.

Nice 13th century English name!

Úlfar inn svartí Þórisson. Device. Per pale wavy azure and argent, a wolf passant contourny sable and in chief two decrescents argent and sable.

William atte Walter de Liverpoole. Name.

Submitted as *William atte Walter of Liverpoole*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *William atte Water of Liverpool*. The submitter requested authenticity for "13-14th Century English." Commenters were able to find evidence of both the byname *atte Walter* and the spelling *poole* in 14th century England. We have changed the spellings back to the submitted forms.

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A single locative byname in English can be registered using *of* as a preposition, but a name with multiple locative bynames like this must follow closely a period pattern for such bynames. As all these examples use the preposition *de*, we have changed *of* to *de* in order to register it.

This name is authentic for 14th century English, though a name as complicated as this is uncommon.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:**AN TIR**

Fergus of Karlisle. Device. Sable, in fess a grenade between two rabbits combatant all within a bordure argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Miranda the Seamstress, *Sable, three needles in pile points conjoined within a bordure argent*. These devices are not clear under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions, since Fergus' design has more than two types of charge on the field. Under X.4, there is a single CD for the change of type of the primary charge group, but there is not a second CD for arrangement, since rabbits and a grenade cannot be arranged in pile.

Please instruct the submitter that, on resubmission, some internal detailing should be used, so that the charges can be more readily identified.

Suvia filia Heriberti. Badge. (Fieldless) A griffin statant drinking from a goblet azure.

In this badge, the goblet is a maintained charge. This badge is, therefore, returned for conflict with the badge of Richard de Montbrai, *(Fieldless) A griffin passant azure*. There is a single CD for comparing fieldless badges, but none for the maintained goblet or the slight change in posture.

ANSTEORRA

Renault du Mont Saint-Michel. Device. Azure, a dolphin urinant contourny and on a chief wavy Or three escarbuncles of five arms azure.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability. Commenters were unable to identify the five-armed escarbuncles. Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." There is also the question of whether or not they are period: all registrations of five-armed escarbuncles are to a single couple, in the early 1980s. Commenters were unable to find any five-armed escarbuncles in period armory.

This device is also returned because the dolphin is in trian aspect. The back and belly fins should run up the dexter and sinister side of the s-curve, not across the body of the beast.

ARTEMISIA

Aurildis of Trier. Device. Gules, a bend sinister between a badger statant and a feather Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ulrich Jarman, *Gules, a bend sinister between two mounted knights courant Or*. There is a single CD for the change of type of secondary charges, from mounted knights to a badger and a feather.

Brian Barnum. Badge. (Fieldless) An anvil argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Kelvin Alastair MacGowan, *Vert, an anvil argent*. There is a single CD for the difference between a fielded and a fieldless design.

Isabel Cortes. Device. Per chevron throughout ployé azure and argent, two crosses of Cleves and a domestic cat sejant contourny counterchanged.

This item is returned administratively. This device was registered to her in January 2010. The device remains registered to her.

Lianor da Costa. Device. Per pale gules and sable, three rib bones in pale Or.

This device is returned because the charges are not identifiable. All of the sets of rib bones found in period armory issued from both sides of the field in pairs, which would aid the identifiability of the charges. The charges also do not closely match either of the period versions of the charges.

Lillian White. Device. Per chevron vert and purple, a rapier bendwise sinister inverted and a trillium argent.

This device is returned for blurring the distinction between a per chevron line of division and a point pointed. We have consistently returned submissions where the upper point of the per chevron line rises no higher than the center of the field, and this device suffers from that problem. In period, a per chevron line of division would reach nearly to the top of the field.

Were this submission drawn using a point pointed, it would be returned for being color-on-color. However, in the current emblazon, the purple section rises too high on the field to be considered a point pointed.

Maridah du Gevaudan. Device. Azure, a domestic cat sejant affronty and in chief three crescents argent.

This device is returned for a redraw. Heraldry is intended to be identifiable from a distance. Since the charges are so small, they are not identifiable. This violates section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance."

Raphael d'Antonio de Luca. Device. Argent, a cross formy and on a chief azure three escallops argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Elzbieta Rurikovskaia, *Argent, a cross formy and on a chief azure three crosses formy argent*. There is a single CD for the substantial change of type of the tertiary charge group.

Santala Vidya. Name.

Santala is documented as the name of a 12th century queen of Hoysala, a state in southern India. Commenters could not find the byname *Vidya* in use before 1600. Multiple men who had *Vidya* as the first element in a compound name, including *Vidyaranya* and *Vidyanatha*, lived in Hoysala in the 13th or 14th century. The use of the father's name as a byname is found in modern Karnataka, the state in which the Hoysala state was located. It seems reasonable to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt regarding the use of a man's name as a byname before 1600. We would change the byname to one of these documented forms, but the submitter allows only minor changes. Therefore, this name must be returned.

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Santala of Artemisia*.

ATENVELDT

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A chamfron sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of the kingdom of the kingdom of Trimaris, (*Fieldless*) A *chamfron sable*.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Badge. (Fieldless) A stirrup argent.

This badge has been withdrawn by the submitter.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

Delina Natali. Device. Argent, a torii and on a chief gules three mullets of four points elongated to base argent.

This device is returned for having more than a single step from period practice. The use of a Japanese torii gate, as a charge not found in European heraldry, is a step from period practice. Mullets of four points have not been shown anywhere in period heraldry. Pending such evidence, their use is considered a step from period heraldic practice.

Gaius Furius Marius. Device. Sable, a lowercase Greek letter alpha and a bordure Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Quinto Formaggio, *Azure, the Roman numeral V and a bordure Or*. There is a single CD, for the change of tincture of the field. Precedent says:

We do not grant difference between single letters, even when they are in different alphabets; we therefore cannot grant difference between a chi-rho and a feogh rune. [Constantina von Ravenna, May 2008, R-West]

Therefore, this device is also returned for conflict with the badge of Martinus Draco Byzantinos, *Azure, a chi-rho and a bordure Or*. There is a single CD for the change of tincture of the field.

Please instruct the submitter that, if they wish to use a lowercase alpha in their armory, the character should be a recognizable period alpha. Several commenters thought that this appeared to be a ribbon, not a letter.

James Everglad. Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire two arrows inverted fretted with a mascle sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Stefan O'Reilly, (*Fieldless*) A *sheaf of three fire arrows inverted sable enflamed gules*. All of the charges on both badges are co-primary charges. There is a single CD for comparing fieldless armory with any other armory, but there is not a CD for the change of type of only one of the three charges in the primary charge group.

This badge is; however, clear of the badge of Elizabeth Musard (*Fieldless*) A *fret couped sable*. There is a CD for comparing fieldless badges and another CD between a fret composed of arrows and a mascle, and one composed of a saltire and a mascle.

The badge is also clear of the badge of Morgan Fellwalker, (*Fieldless*) A *heart argent pierced by two arrows inverted in saltire sable*. Morgan's badge is a primary heart and secondary arrows. There is, therefore a CD for the change of type of primary charges and a CD for the change of number of primary charges, in addition to the CD for fieldless badges.

The badge is also clear of the badge of Hillary Stormrider, *Argent, two arrows inverted in saltire sable fletched gules entwined with an ivy vine proper*. The arrows in this badge are the primary charges, the ivy vine is a secondary charge group. There is, therefore, a CD for fieldless armory, a CD for the change of number of charges in the primary charge group, and a CD for the removal of the secondary charge group.

Levi ben Daniel. Device. Per pale sable and azure, a double headed goose displayed within an orle of ducks naiant Or.

This device is returned for violating the so-called "sword and dagger" principle, which states that two charges which are artistically distinct but heraldically identical may not be used in the same device. Currently, precedent reads as follows:

The reason for this is the *raison d'être* of heraldry: instant identification. When the eye first sees a design such as, say, *Sable, two lions and a Bengal tiger Or*, it will be fooled for a moment into seeing three lions, or three tigers. There'll be a moment of confusion until the eye sorts out the almost-but-not-quite-identical charges... and that confusion is exactly what we try to avoid.

The charges, be it noted, need not be in a single group for confusion to arise. *Sable, a sword between three daggers argent* will suffer the same lack of ready identifiability, despite the sword being primary and the daggers being secondary. Nor need the charges necessarily be "artistic variants" of one another, although that is the most common application of the rule: any too [sic] charges that are visually indistinct may run afoul of this policy (for instance, *Sable, in pale a horseshoe and a torc Or*). In general, if there's a CD of difference between the charges, the "sword-dagger" ruling won't apply; less than that, and one takes one's chances.

Ducks and swans are already considered heraldically identical:

[*(Fieldless)* A *duck naiant contourny Or*.] This conflicts with a badge registered March 2005 for Northshield, (*Fieldless*) A *swan naiant contourny Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. While both swans and ducks are period charges, swans are much more common than ducks. In period emblazons it is often difficult, or impossible, to tell the difference between the two birds. Thus we do not grant a difference between the two. [Catrina Makcrie of Berwick, 07/05, R-An Tir]

Since geese and swans are nearly identical in outline, the precedent also applies between ducks and geese.

The use of any bird other than an eagle in a displayed posture is a step from period practice.

Tiberius Claudius Bibulus. Device. Gules, three mullets one and two argent and on a point pointed argent an increscent gules.

This device is returned for blurring the distinction between per chevron and a point pointed. Society standards for per chevron require the point of the line to rise above a notional per fess line of division, which this submission very nearly does. A properly drawn per chevron line of division would reach nearly to the top of the field. A properly drawn point pointed would not appear to be the lower quarter of a per saltire field.

EAST

Christopher Stanley. Device. Azure, three cranes argent each maintaining a rapier Or and on a chief embattled argent three thistles proper.

This device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Oddkatla Jónsdóttir. Device. Purpure, on a mole rampant Or, in bend the letters DK sable.

This device is returned for the lack of recognizability of the mole. This is a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." The depicted creature was the subject of much speculation as to its charge type, which shows a lack of identifiability. Heraldic moles are tergiant (and possibly fesswise) by default, as can be seen in Parker, and have blunt snouts and pronounced claws for digging.

Porbjorn Ragnvaldsson. Device. Gules, a goat courant argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Clan Chlurain, *Per fess gules and Or, a sheep passant argent, maintaining under its sinister foreleg a tub sable*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a single CD for the changes to the field, but no CD for the difference between sheep and goats and no CD for the removal of the maintained tub.

Wilham de Broc. Device. Quarterly per fess wavy azure and argent, in bend sinister two ounces rampant to sinister azure.

This device was withdrawn by the submitter. Were it not withdrawn, it would be returned for conflict with the device of Alisaunder le Lyon, *Argent, two lions in fess sejant erect contourny azure*. There is a CD for the field. There is not a CD for the forced change of position of Wilham's cats. There is also not a CD for the difference between rampant and sejant erect.

GLEANN ABHANN

Lyneya de Aston. Badge. Gules, a dragon skeleton rampant contourny argent.

This badge is returned for the lack of identifiability of the primary charge. Commenters were mixed on what they thought it was. This is a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." While a fish skeleton is a recognizable period charge, there is serious question among the College of Arms whether most other skeletons are inherently identifiable. Any future submissions of skeletons other than human and fish skeletons should make a solid case that the charges are identifiable.

This device is also returned for lack of reconstructability, violating section VII.7.b of the rules, which requires that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon." It is not possible to reconstruct a dragon's skeleton from blazon. Dragons are mythical beings. Nobody knows what a dragon's skeleton would look like.

LOCHAC

Alexander a la Fontayne. Device. Gules, on a pale endorsed argent three mascles gules.

This device is returned for violating our protection of the newest, third symbol of the International Red Cross, a red mascle displayed on a white field. While we allow the use of multiple copies of the symbol in a single design on a case-by-case basis, the use of three red mascles on a white pale could be considered equivalent to displaying single copies of the symbol on a ribbon, trim, or a tablet-woven band.

Alexander has permission to conflict with the device of Amya Flanagan, *Gules, on a pale endorsed argent two fir trees vert*.

Alexander a la Fontayne. Badge. (Fieldless) A fountain within and conjoined to a mascle gules.

This device is returned for violating our ban on using symbols of the International Red Cross in ways which may be mistaken for those usages. This is the newest symbol, which we blazon as *(Fieldless) A mascle gules*. While the fountain removes the direct conflict, it does so in precisely the way that national affiliates of the ICRC are expected to display their national symbols inside the international one. While not displayed on white in this submission, we protect the Red Cross symbols "in any way that may be displayed on an argent field" because fieldless badges may be displayed on white backgrounds.

Edmund of Shotley. Device. Azure, a chevron and a chief argent.

This lovely device sadly must be returned for conflict against the device of Genevieve l'Etoile Brilliante, *Azure, a chevronel enhanced above a compass-star, one ray extended to nombril point, all argent*. There is a single CD, for changing the compass star to a chief.

Elisabet von Tecklenburg. Device. Argent, on a lozenge palewise throughout purpure an ewe passant argent.

This device is returned for a redraw and for re-design, since both possible redraw options have conflicts. Lozenges, mediævally, do not have their relative width or height specified. We have not registered lozenges throughout in only one axis for many years, by precedent:

The lozenge is not throughout since it only touches the edges of the shield in two directions, not all four. There is no such thing as a lozenge "palewise" or a lozenge "fesswise":

Cecily of Whitehaven. Device change. Per pale sable and argent, a lozenge gules. The lozenge was originally blazoned as fesswise. However, as noted in the February 2002 LoAR, a lozenge fesswise is considered equivalent to a lozenge, and the distinction should not be blazoned. [LoAR 06/2002, Æthelmearc-R]

We don't distinguish in blazon between a lozenge and a lozenge fesswise, since lozenges will normally be drawn to fill their available space. (For instance, though they usually have a long and short axis, they might also be drawn with equal axes, equivalent to a delf set saltirewise.) As we don't blazon a lozenge's orientation, we cannot grant difference for it, either. [Aline Blakwode, LoAR 11/2007, An Tir-R]

Properly drawn as *Argent, on a lozenge throughout purpure an ewe passant argent*, it must also be considered as *Purpure vêtu, an ewe passant argent*. As such, it would be a conflict with the badge of Clan Chlurain, *Per fess gules and Or, a sheep passant argent, maintaining under its sinister foreleg a tub sable*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a single CD for the field. No difference is granted for the maintained tub.

Properly drawn as a lozenge which is not throughout, the device would be a conflict with the badge of the Shire of Crystal Mynes, *Argent, on a lozenge purpure a pickaxe argent*, with a single CD for the change of type of the tertiary charge group. Elisabet has permission to conflict from the Shire of Crystal Mynes.

Elisabet has permission to conflict with George Emerson True, *Argent, on a lozenge palewise throughout purpure, a winged lion rampant guardant to sinister, wings elevated and addorsed, argent*. There is a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charge group. While we are aware that George's blazon uses the exact practice that we are returning as non-period, this badge was registered in 1988 and the precedent forbidding that blazon is from 2002. Once items are registered they remain so, even if the standards for registration change after their registration, but it has long been our practice to change policies based on new knowledge, a principle oft stated as "We are not bound by the mistakes of our predecessors."

Lochac, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Rapier.

This name cannot be registered because it would force us to cease to use the generic identifier, *Rapier Champion*, which has been used to label multiple badges. The relevant precedent is:

[Award name Award of the King's Archer of Ansteorra.] This award name is too generic to register. As explained in the Cover Letter for the December 2002 LoAR:

Generic identifiers are descriptions that may be associated with registered items (mainly badges) to identify the use of that item. Unlike registered names (award names, order names, guild names, household names, etc.), generic identifiers are not registered as an independent item and are not protected from conflict.

Names that fall into the generic identifier category are names that would reasonably be used by more than one group for common functions of the group. [...]

Just as it is reasonable for any kingdom to have a King's Champion, so it is also reasonable that any kingdom may have a King's Archer. Therefore, King's Archer is too generic to register to any one group, and so it falls into the category of a generic designator. A similar situation was addressed in the precedent:

[Companionate of the Meridian Queen's Rapier Champion] The name is too generic to register. Note that Meridies can have a Queen's Rapier Champion, and can even have a companionate of former champions, but the name Queen's Rapier Champion cannot be protected. [Meridies, Kingdom of, 03/00, R-Meridies]

Similarly, Ansteorra may have a King's Archer, and may use King's Archer or King's Archer of Ansteorra to identify a badge submitted for the King's Archer, but the name King's Archer cannot be protected. The purpose behind this policy is that common designations which would reasonably be used by more than one group, such as a position of King's Archer, may not be restricted for use by a single group. [Ansteorra, Kingdom of, 01/2003, A-Ansteorra]

We note that if the draft rules are accepted as proposed, the submission *Order of the Rapier of Lochac* would not infringe on the generic identifier.

Wulfric Halvedievel. Device. Argent, a wolf rampant regardant and on a chief sable three Maltese crosses argent.

This device is returned for the depiction of the crosses on the chief. A description of how to properly draw Maltese crosses is on the May 2007 LoAR:

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.

The crosses in this submission have the exact problem described in that precedent: there is too much space between the arms and the arms are too narrow.

Quite a few commenters saw the primary charge as a lion, not a wolf. On resubmission, the submitter should draw the primary charge more clearly as an heraldic wolf. Properly drawn, this is clear of the device of Konrad von Ulm, *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief embattled sable three Maltese crosses argent*, as lions and wolves are substantially different, and these would be clear under section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions.

MERIDIES

Davock Walkere. Device. Gyronny azure and ermine, an eagle facing to sinister within a bordure Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Adenwald the Hazardous, *Per chevron azure and plumetty azure and argent, a hawk displayed, wings inverted, all within a bordure Or*. There is a single CD for the changes to the field.

It is also returned for conflict with the device of Athelwulf the Ancient, *Gules, a duck displayed, head affronty, within a bordure Or*. There is a single CD for the field. There is no CD for the change of head position of the bird. In period armory, a bird displayed was so frequently an eagle that any other bird displayed will likely be mistaken for (and thus conflict with) an eagle displayed.

On resubmission, the submitter should draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

Deirdre ingen Abéil. Device. Argent, in fess a sword inverted between a dexter and a sinister wing purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Fynlay maccrimmon, *Argent, a sword inverted and winged sable*. Both Deirdre's and Fynlay's armories consist of a single group of primary charges. Deirdre's wings are *displayed, tips inverted*, while Fynlay's wings are *displayed, tips elevated*. There is a CD for the change of tincture of the primary group, but we do not grant difference for conjoining charges, nor do we grant difference for the artistic detail of the direction of the wing tips.

Dubhghall mac Pharthaláin. Device. Per chevron sable and gules, a claymore fesswise fractured in two places and five wolf's teeth issuant from chief argent.

This device is returned for lack of reconstructability. We were unable to derive a blazon that would allow an artist to unmistakably recreate the emblazon, which is a violation of section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon."

Additionally, this is returned for the depiction of the wolf's teeth. Precedent says:

The depictions we have found of wolf's teeth in period heraldry invariably have the teeth conjoined at the base. We encourage this depiction of wolf's teeth, but will accept emblazons where the teeth are not quite conjoined as in this submission. The wolf's teeth must still reach, or nearly reach, the per pale line. [Konrad Rickert, July 2008, A-Atenveldt]

The teeth in this submission are not 'nearly conjoined', as in Konrad's submission. Additionally, wolf's teeth issuant from base or chief should nearly reach the per fess line.

The use of wolf's teeth issuant from chief appears to be a step from period practice; we have only been able to find them issuant from dexter or sinister, with a single example of them issuant from base.

Generally, when there are two types of charge on either side of an evenly divided field, as in the current submission, they are considered co-primary charges. In that case, each charge should lie entirely on its half of the field (unlike the wolf's teeth in this submission). Additionally, whether or not charges issuant from the edge of the field can be primary charges is being discussed in the submission of Victoria of the Vales of Barnsdale, pending on the LoPaD for the September 2010 LoAR. Any resubmission by Dubhghall of a similar design will be affected by that decision, because it may change which charges are considered primary charges and which are considered secondary charges.

Eleanor Daundelyon. Device. Purpure ermined argent, on a fess argent a rose purpure barbed and seeded proper between an increscent and decrescent sable.

This device is returned because copies of the paper forms were not provided to the Laurel office. This is a violation of section IV.C of the Administrative Handbook, which says "No submission, including any resubmission, appeal, change or release of a protected item, etc., shall be considered for registration until a complete set of paperwork is provided to the appropriate heraldic officer." This device is, therefore, returned for administrative reasons.

Were it not being returned for administrative reasons, it would be returned because the ermine spots on the field are too small and too numerous to be identifiable. This is a violation of Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance" One of the listed things that can render items unidentifiable is small size.

It would also be returned because the charges on the fess appear to be two separate charge groups: a group of crescents on either side of a group consisting solely of a rose. This violates the following precedent:

[... *on a pale azure a salmon haurient embowed contourny in chief a compass star argent* ...] It is not period style to have two different tertiary groups on the same underlying charge. The difference in scale between the salmon and the compass star makes the compass star appear to be in a subsidiary charge group to the salmon. There is precedent pertaining to this matter:

[returning *A mullet Or charged with a fleur-de-lys florency between five daggers points outwards sable*] None of the commenters could find a similar motif: a primary charged with a tertiary X and a group of five tertiary Y's. Barring documentation of such an arrangement of tertiary charges, we believe that the motif is not a period one and therefore unregistrable. [The submission was returned for this reason and for conflict.] (Esperanza Razzolini d'Asolo, 10/95 p. 15)

[Uma, Shire of, 10/01, R-Drachenwald]

François Souris. Badge for Compagnie de la Souris. Gules, in fess a mouse rampant and two pallets Or.

This badge is returned for violating the following precedent:

In this submission the chevron inverted and the tree can only be interpreted as co-primary charges, as they are of approximately equal visual weight and neither occupies the center of the shield. This combination of ordinary with non-ordinary charge in a single charge group produces an unbalanced design. Without period evidence for such a design, it is not registerable. [Issobell nic Gilbert, April 2005, R-Caid]

The same issue applies here - the pallets and the mouse can only be interpreted as co-primary charges.

François Souris. Household badge for Compagnie de la Souris. Sable, in fess a mouse rampant and two pallets Or.

This badge is returned for violating the following precedent:

In this submission the chevron inverted and the tree can only be interpreted as co-primary charges, as they are of approximately equal visual weight and neither occupies the center of the shield. This combination of ordinary with non-ordinary charge in a single charge group produces an unbalanced design. Without period evidence for such a design, it is not registerable. [Issobell nic Gilbert, April 2005, R-Caid]

The same issue applies here - the pallets and the mouse can only be interpreted as co-primary charges.

Vachir Altan. Device. Per chevron azure and gules, a chevron throughout Or between two escarbuncles argent and a natural tiger sejant erect argent marked sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Juraj z Bratislavi, *Per chevron azure and gules, a chevron Or between two mugs and a cross patriarchal argent*. There is a single CD for the change of type of the secondary charge group.

The use of a natural tiger, as fauna not native to Europe, is a step from period practice.

MIDDLE

'Azzah bint al-Badawi al-Murabbiyyah al-Rualliyah. Name.

The submitter asserted that the bynames could be found in Da'ud ibn Auda "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices." However, commenters were unable to confirm this. Neither *al-Murabbiyyah* nor *al-Rualliyah* (or their masculine counterparts) were found in this article, nor were commenters able to identify them as bynames elsewhere. The lack of any reference to the intended meaning made that identification more difficult. Barring evidence that these elements were used as bynames or match a pattern of words used as bynames, they cannot be registered. We would drop the problematic elements, but the submitter allows no changes.

Juliana de Luna "Arabic Names from al-Andalus" provides examples of names with multiple descriptive bynames as well as a patronymic byname. Therefore the complexity of the name structure is not a problem.
Her device has been registered under the holding name *'Azzah of the Shattered Crystal*.

WEST

None.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE March 2011 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**ARTEMISIA**

Damhán M'Kynnes. Device. Azure, in pale a miner's ax fesswise and a hand argent.

This device is pended until the discussion on the submission of Victoria of the Vales of Barnsdale, of peripheral charges and how to assign them to charge groups, is finished. Once that is decided, we must consider this submission against the device of Irina Dmitrievna, *Azure, in pale a fleur-de-lys and issuant from base a sinister hand argent*. If Irina's hand is considered a primary charge, this is a conflict, with a single CD for the change of type of half the primary charge group, from fleur-de-lys to axe.

This was item 6 on the Artemisia letter of August 30, 2010.

CAID

Aurora Galena. Device. Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated and cotised argent, overall a Celtic cross Or.

This device is pended for research into whether overall charges were ever used over fimbriated and/or cotised ordinaries. There may be a step from period practice for doing so. In that case, this device would be returned for having two steps from period practice. There is a step from period practice for the use of fimbriation and cotising of the same ordinary in the same tincture. [Siobhan nic Eoin, October 1997, A-Meridies]

Since we have no known examples of ordinaries which are both fimbriated and cotised in the same tincture in period armory, we assume that finding examples of the same practice with the addition of an overall charge would prove problematic. Commenters are asked to provide any period examples they can find of overall charges with fimbriated ordinaries and separately to provide any period examples of overall charges used with cotised ordinaries.

This was item 6 on the Caid letter of June 29, 2010.

LOCHAC

Maud la leitiere. Badge. (Fieldless) A winged monkey passant maintaining a mirror purpure glassed argent.

This badge is in visual conflict with a badge for the Barony of Windmaster's Hill, *(Fieldless) A winged cat passant extended purple*, under section X.5. of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "If the tinctures, shapes, or arrangement of the charges in a submission create an overwhelming visual resemblance to a piece of protected armory, the submission may be held to conflict even if sufficient theoretical difference can be counted between them." The only real non-artistic difference between the designs is the maintained mirror.

The Baron and Baroness of Windmaster's Hill have verbally agreed to provide permission to conflict, but the letter has not arrived. This submission is pended for the letter of permission to conflict to reach us.

This was item 14 on the Lochac letter of July 31, 2010.

- *Explicit* -