

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

AETHELMEARC

Angus Olyver. Reblazon of device. Lozengy Or and gules, in pale three cannons reversed, mounted on ship's carriages, on a chief sable three bezants.

Registered in September 2000 with the blazon *Lozengy Or and gules, in pale three cannons reversed, on a chief sable three bezants*, that blazon did not describe the mounting of the cannons. Cannons on ship's carriages (i.e., wheeled carriages for use on warships) are permitted, but must be specified in the blazon.

AN TIR

An Tir, Kingdom of. Release of order name Fellowship An Rose Dhu and badge. Or, a rose sable within a bordure vert.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Rivers Herald.

The non-SCA heraldic title, *Rivers Herald*, is released on this letter.

Iuliana de la Sara. Name.

José Cabrera de Castilla. Name and device. Argent, a chevron throughout vert and on a chief azure three falcons argent.

Katheryn de Gonneville. Reblazon of device. Gules, a heart voided Or between three Latin crosses fitchy and a gout, three and one argent.

This was registered in March 1988 with the blazon *Gules, on a heart Or between three crosses in fess, couped and fitched at the foot, argent, and a goutte d'eau, a heart gules*. However, these crosses are not *fitched at the foot*, which would have a spike issuant from the center of the bottom limb; they are simply *fitched* or *fitchy*, the lower limb replaced with a spike. The treatment of the crosses' other three limbs had also been omitted. Since the crosses had to be reblazoned in any case, we took the opportunity to simplify the blazon somewhat.

Ysane la Gaillarde. Name and device. Ermine, in pale two stoats passant sable.

ANSTEORRA

Angelina de Cicco. Reblazon of device. Per bend azure and purpure, on a bend between two roses argent an arrow proper flighted sable.

This was registered in July 2000 with the blazon *Per bend azure and purpure, on a bend between two roses argent an arrow proper*. The Glossary of Terms gives the tinctures of an arrow proper as "brown shaft, black head, tincture of fletching specified"; but the fletching (or flighting) was omitted from the 2000 blazon.

Catan ingen Míchil. Name.

Clarissima della Chiesa. Name (see PENS for device).

Daniello de Verde. Name and device. Vert, on a bend sinister between two spears bendwise sinister Or, a spider palewise azure.

The submitter indicated that he wanted a name meaning "Daniel Green." While this is, certainly, a valid English translation of his name, there are some shades of meaning he might want to know about. The *de in de Verde* marks this as a locative byname, so the name means "Daniel of/from [the place called] Green." There are other names with the same basic meaning. *Daniello della Verde* means roughly "Daniel from the Green"; the Medici Archives (<http://documents.medici.org>) list a *Flammino della Verde* in 1613) Another possibility is *Daniello Verdi*, which is simply "Daniel (of the family named) Green"; the Medici Archives list an *Antonio Verdi* in 1542. Finally, there is *Daniello Lo Verde*, which also means "Daniel (from) the Green"; *Giacomo Lo Verde* is a painter who flourished in the first half of the 17th C ("Regione Siciliana Beni Culturali ed Ambientali" [<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/info/news/eventi/magazziniAbatellis.html>]).

There was some question about the interpretation of *Lo Verdi* as a locative byname. Fucilla, *Our Italian Surnames*, p 31 notes:

Names preceded by da plus article seem to come from Northern Italy---Dalla Carceri, Dalla Vedova, Dall'Orgaro, Dall'Agate, Dalla Cola, Dalla Giacoma.

In some parts of Southern Italy the preposition is dropped but the article is preserved as in La Calendola, La Francia, La Grega...Lo Sasso, Lo Sacco, Lo Verde. In Sicily this type as well as a small group of names prefixed by li...indicate that the source of the surname is a place name.

Isabella Coppola. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cross formy gules, in cross an arrow inverted and an arrow reversed argent.

Khayra bint Tahir ibn Rashid. Name.

Leonidas Titus. Name and device. Lozengy purpure and argent, a mullet of eight points within a bordure potency Or. *Titus* is the submitter's legal surname.

Róis inghean uí Scannail. Name and device. Argent, in bend two roses gules slipped and leaved bendwise sinister

vert within a bordure gules.

Siobhán ingen Tigernaich. Name and device. Purpure, a natural tiger sejant contourny argent marked sable within a dragon involved in annulo head to chief Or.

This name mixes Early Modern Irish (1200-1700) and Middle Irish (900-1200). This is one step from period practice.

Siobhán ingen Tigernaich and Clarissima della Chiesa. Joint badge. Or, a cross formy fitchy within a bordure vert.

Please advise the submitters to draw the bordure thinner. In addition, the fitched limb should look like a smoothly tapering wedge, not a freshly sharpened No.2 pencil.

Úna Carleton. Name.

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

ARTEMISIA

Alianor Rowan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Angela Norreys. Name.

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

Hue de Givors. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Isabella Daundelyn. Name and device. Azure, a unicorn rampant argent ermined azure.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device for Udalrich Schermer, *Azure, a unicorn rampant Barry wavy gules and Or*. Please advise the submitter to draw a few more ermine spots.

Nice armory.

Iuliana Constanteanu. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Iuliana Constanta*, the name combines a Russian given name with a Romanian placename. Names combining Russian and Romanian are a step from period practice. No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that Romanian names used just the placename in the nominative case as a locative byname. Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Names from the Royal Lines of Moldavia and Wallachia" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/romanian.html>) notes three styles of locative bynames: "(1) <de la> [place], (2) [place] + <-escu>, and (3) [place] + <-eanu>". In this case, we believe *Constanteanu* is a likely form for this name, although *Constantescu* is also possible. We have changed the name to *Iuliana Constanteanu* to correct the grammar.

Jamukha Batu. Device. Or, a bow and arrow nocked and drawn to sinister sable between in cross four crescents horns to center gules, a bordure sable bezanty.

Kadrina Tanskalainen. Name.

Mairghread inghean Uilleim. Name.

The patronym is a spelling found as a Scottish form in Sharon Krossa, "Historical Name Generator: Sixteenth Century Irish and Scottish Gaelic Names" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/hng16gaelic/>).

ATENVELDT

Alyne Strangwych. Badge. (Fieldless) An acorn vert.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge for Muin maqq Mínaín, *Argent, an acorn enflamed vert*.

Bébinn ingen Domnaill. Name and device. Per chevron argent and azure, two hearts vert and a needle argent, threaded sable.

Bláth inghean Uí Laoghaire. Device. Argent, a sun in its glory azure between four triquetras inverted two and two sable.

Brandr of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Vert, a rooster argent within an annulet Or.

Submitted under the name *Brandr hani*.

Cosmo Craven the Elder. Badge. (Fieldless) A Beaufort yale rampant argent semy of annulets vert, armed Or.

While we do not generally blazon the type of yale (Beaufort or Bedford), the submitter specifically requested a Beaufort yale so that it would always be depicted with large curving horns. We have thus retained the type of yale in the blazon. There is no heraldic difference between a Beaufort and a Bedford yale.

Nice badge.

Dionysus of Grantham. Badge. Or, two bones in saltire gules surmounted by a frog sejant affronty vert.

Elzbieta Rurikovskaia. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy per pale azure and argent.

Nice badge.

Friedrich Sybold. Device. Per saltire vert and sable, a compass star within a mascle argent.

Galen MacKintosh. Name.

Submitted as *Galen McKintosh*, the spelling of the byname includes the scribal abbreviation *Mc*. The September 2007 cover letter spelled out how such scribal abbreviations would be expanded:

...for names found in Scots documents and for Anglicized Irish names, the abbreviations *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded to *Mac* in both first- and second-generation patronymics...

We have changed the name to *Galen MacKintosh* in order to register it.

Galen had previously been registerable in English and Scots as a literary name. However, this submitter was able to document the name in use in England in our gray area:

There is a Galen Browne who was a late period physician; he practiced medicine in English [sic] 1619-1639

(<<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=17273&strquery=Galen>>).

Gudrun Oddsdottir. Device. Per pale azure and argent, two Bowen knots crosswise counterchanged.

Henorithal the Harmless. Reblazon of device. Per bend sable and Or, an increscent bendwise Or and a human eye argent fimbriated gules irised azure.

This was registered in January 1973 with the blazon *Per bend sable and Or, an increscent bendwise Or and a human eye proper lashed sable, orbéd argent, pupiled azure, and outlined gules*. We are reblazoning this in accordance with this month's Cover Letter, which declares that there is no defined *proper* for eyes.

Katherine Anne Geldschlager. Name and device. Per pale purple and argent, a boar rampant contourny maintaining a morningstar between three hearts, all counterchanged.

Submitted as *Katherine Anne Geldschläger*, the byname *Geldschläger* is an undated header form from Bahlow/Gentry, *German Names*. Undated header forms are only registerable if their spelling can be shown to be consistent with period forms. In this case, something very close to the header form can be constructed. Bahlow/Gentry, s.n. Geldner has *Geldner* in 1329 "apparently an unrounded form of göldner", and *Geldfuß* in 1408 meaning "goldfoot - the rich man". Albion notes *Messenschlager* in Aryanhwyr merch Catmael, "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>) and *Lautenschlager* 'lute-player' in "German Names from 1495" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html>) by the same author. We believe this is sufficient to give the benefit of the doubt for the spelling *Geldschlager*; we have changed the name to *Katherine Anne Geldschlager* in order to register it.

Sechen Doghshin-Unegen. Device. Per fess sable and azure, a mermaid per fess Or and argent, in chief two pitchers fesswise, their bases to center, each distilling a gout Or.

Sha'ul of Joppa. Device. Per fess embowed counterembowed sable and argent, two stars of David in bend sinister argent and azure.

Simon Kerbouchard. Badge. (Fieldless) A demi-dragon contourny azure sustaining a decrescent Or.

Please instruct the submitter to draw his decrescent with a circular outline, rather than an elliptical outline. Had the crescent been the sole primary charge, such a distortion would have been grounds for return.

Stephan of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend gules and sable, a cross formy and on a chief argent a fleur-de-lys between two roses gules.

Submitted under the name *Stephan MCGrath*.

Tomas mac Aedain. Device. Argent, a bend bevilled between two crosses formy gules.

The charges were blazoned as *argent* on the LoI; however, the majority of the commenters noted the correct tincture, *gules*. Therefore, this need not be pended for further conflict checking.

Tomas y Saer. Blazon correction. Per pale gules and sable, in saltire a Lochaber axe and a handsaw both argent hafted Or, within an orle Or.

The LoI blazoned this submission as *Per pale gules and sable, an axe surmounted by a saw crossed in saltire Or, both bladed argent, and an orle Or*. In correcting the blazon to *Per pale gules and sable, a Lochaber axe and a handsaw both argent hafted Or, within an orle Or* on the July 2007 LoAR, the fact that the axe and handsaw are *in saltire* was dropped.

ATLANTIA

Aileua de Lissi. Name and device. Vert, a fleur-de-lys and on a chief argent three butterflies sable.

This name combines a Latinized Old English given name with a French byname. This is one step from period practice.

Alysandir of Elgin. Name.

Originally submitted as *Alysandir of Elgin*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Alysandir de Elgin* to match the documentation. The source used to document the name, Symon Freser of Lovat, "13th & 14th

Century Scottish Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/symonFreser/scottish14>), shows several examples of locative bynames using *of*. Given this, we have changed the name back to the originally submitted form.

Atlantia, Kingdom of. Reblazon of badge for Company of the Silver Spindle. (Fieldless) An annulet azure surmounted by an empty drop spindle inverted argent.

When registered April 2002 with the blazon (*Fieldless*) *An annulet azure surmounted by a drop spindle inverted argent*, the fact that the drop spindle is *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

Bors Mac Gregour of Loch Turretan. Device. Or, on a pellet a boar's head erased argent.

Brian Cullen of Ormond. Name and device. Or, a chevron embattled vert between three cups gules.

Christina de Nedham. Household name House of Nedham.

Submitted as *House de Nedham*, the household name was based on the pattern [*House*] + [*surname*]. However, such patterns are formed using territorial designations or surnames without prepositions. An expected form here would be *House of Nedham* or, possibly *House of de Nedham*, which assumes that the preposition remained with the locative when it became an inherited surname. As we have found no examples of *de Nedham* as an inherited surname, we have changed the name to *House of Nedham* to match period patterns.

Dante di Lucio della Luna. Badge. Or, a cross engrailed azure.

Nice armory.

Emma West. Name and device. Or, on a pale nebuly vert three oak leaves Or.

Lena von Oßenbrugge. Name change from Sláine Fhionn.

Her old name, *Sláine Fhionn*, is released.

Ranulph de Nedham. Name and device. Gules semy of suns, an eagle and a chief Or.

Rorik Fredericsson. Household badge for Clan Cambion. Argent, a baton sinister sable within a bordure compony sable and argent.

Sebastiano Giovanni Gasparo. Name.

Submitted as *Sebastiano Giovanni Casparo*, there was some question about the provenance and registerability of *Casparo* as part of an Italian name. The name *Casparo* is not Italian; it is an inflected Latin rendering of the Italian name *Gasparo*. The name *Casparo* was documented from a bibliography on an English language Dutch website "Ortelius Bibliography" (<http://www.orteliusmaps.com/ortbib/Ortbib-sourcesb.htm>) which notes "Balbi, Casparo (16th century) from Venice, Italy wrote an itinerary entitled "Viaggio del Indie orientali dell anno 1579 fino al 1588" (Ort164)." The bibliography is for notes appearing on the website concerning specific maps from Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*; they are not names that appear in this work. The name appears in a variety of spellings in this work, including *Casparo Balbi* and *Gaspar Balbus*. Given this, the bibliography is not a reliable site for given name documentation. After some searching, we located the original titles and forepages for some works by Senor Balbi (or Balby) in the WorldCat library search catalog (<http://firstcat.oclc.org>), which shows several editions of the same work, all in Latin and all published in Frankfurt at the beginning of the 17th C. An example is *Indiæ Orientalis pars septima, nauigationes duas, primam, trium annorum, à Georgio Spilbergio ... ex Selandia in Indiam Orientalem susceptam; alteram, nouem annorum à Casparo Balby ... ex Alepo Babylonian versus, & inde porro ad regnum Pegy vsque continuatam, continens ... Auctore Gotardo Arthvs. Omnia elegantissimis in æs incisus iconibus illustrata & in lucem emissa, à Ioanne Theodor & Ioanne Israële de Bry.*. Given this, *Casparo* is not supported as a byname form. We have changed the name to the fully Italian *Sebastiano Giovanni Gasparo* in order to register it.

Simon de Mandeville. Name.

Siobhán NicDhuinnshléibhe. Reblazon of badge. Vert, on a spider argent an empty drop spindle inverted sable.

When registered in July 2002 with the blazon *Vert, on a spider argent a drop spindle inverted sable*, the fact that the drop spindle is *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

Sorcha inghean mhic Dhubhghaill. Device. Argent chapé ployé purpure, in pale a raven displayed conjoined to a pair of axes in saltire sable.

Typhenon Felyse de Valois. Name.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Order name Order of Aeolus and badge. (Fieldless) An annulet Or pellety.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Order name Award of Eurus and badge. (Fieldless) An annulet vert platy.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Badge (see RETURNS for order name). (Fieldless) An annulet argent hurty.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Order name Award of Notus and badge. (Fieldless) An annulet azure platy.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Badge (see RETURNS for order name). (Fieldless) An annulet gules platy.

CAID

Arion Hirsch von Schutzhundheim. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a bend raguly between a pegasus rampant and three roses argent, barbed and seeded proper, a sheaf of three arrows proper flighted argent.

This was registered in February 1983 with the blazon *Azure, on a bend raguly between a pegasus rampant bendwise and three roses argent, barbed and seeded proper, a sheaf of three arrows proper.* The Glossary of Terms gives the tinctures of an arrow proper as "brown shaft, black head, tincture of fletching specified"; but the fletching (or flighting) was omitted from the 1983 blazon. (And yes, these arrows have argent feathers on an argent bend, an anomaly which would be unregistrable if submitted today.) Since we had to amend the blazon anyway, we've regularized the posture of the pegasus: it's within the parameters of a standard "rampant" posture, drawn to fill the space above the bend.

Fionna Ramsay of Bronwyn Vale. Reblazon of badge. Sable, two needles in saltire between a spool of thread and three compass stars, all within a bordure Or.

Registered in October 1981 with the blazon *Sable, two needles inverted in saltire between a full spindle and three compass stars, all within a bordure Or,* the charge in chief is neither a drop spindle nor a spinning-wheel's spindle: it has two round disks with a bulging load of thread squeezed between them. The current term for the artifact is *spool of thread*, and we've substituted it here. Additionally, the needles have their points to base, which is the Society default; they are not inverted. We've amended the blazon accordingly.

Kamal Mishwa ibn Javid Daoud Khan-ad-Din. Reblazon of device. Argent, in pale an arm in armor fesswise sustaining a shamshir and a tower coupé bendwise sinister at the top sable.

This was registered in August 1979 with the blazon *Argent, in pale a dexter arm armed, grasping a scimitar, and a tower coupé bendwise sinister at the top sable.* The term *grasping* is ambiguous; the sword is a sustained charge as has been indicated in the new blazon. We note that the sword is not a heraldic scimitar; we have blazoned it a shamshir to ensure its reproducibility.

Vivian of Silverlake. Reblazon of device. Per bend vert and Or, a wooden drop spindle proper threaded argent and a brown dog sejant guardant proper.

When registered in April 1997 with the blazon *Per bend vert and Or, a drop spindle proper threaded argent and a brown dog sejant guardant proper,* the fact that the drop spindle is wooden was omitted from the blazon. Drop spindles, with no other qualifiers, have no proper tincture.

CALONTIR

Anton Raghelan. Name change from Anton Cwith and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron cotised between a pair of eyes argent irised azure and a serpent nowed argent.

There was some question whether this name introduced a violation of the rules not present in his old name. The name *Anton* was documented as a Scots name dated to 1613 in the original submission. The Welsh placename spelling *Raghelan* is dated to 1297. Mixing Welsh and Scots is a step from period practice, and this submission appears to add a second step for temporal disparity -- a step not present in the original submission. However, we can find earlier Scots citations for *Anton*. Andrew Wyntoun, *The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland*, written in 1420, notes an *Anton the Bek* arguing whether *John Balliol* or *Robert the Bruce* should inherit the throne of Scotland. Since *John Balliol* was king of Scotland from 1292 to 1296, this would be a 15th C recording of a late 13th C name. In either case, it removes the temporal disparity step.

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

His old name, *Anton Cwith*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Isabeau of Forgotten Sea, *Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron cotised between a pair of eyes argent irised azure and a bell argent.*

Ardovino Dragonetti. Device. Paly purple and argent, a chevron counterchanged.

This submission raised the question of whether an ordinary could be counterchanged over a multiply divided field such as *paly*, *barry*, etc. Precedent suggests it may not:

[Bendy sinister vert and Or, a hawk striking contourny argent a bordure counterchanged] The commentary from the College of Arms overwhelmingly indicated that the combination of bendy sinister and bordure is excessive counterchanging. In general, we would like to see documentation for any charge counterchanged over a multiply divided field, such as *barry* or *gyronny*. [Tvorimir Danilov, 08/01, R-An Tir]

Saker has found such documentation: the arms of Calvert, Lord Baltimore (as quartered on the modern flag of Maryland), are *Paly sable and Or, a bend counterchanged*. According to Saker, the arms had been in use for some years before they were certified in 1617; Papworth (p.193) gives the date of creation for Baron Baltimore as 1624. This puts the coat in our pre-1650 "grey area" of documentation, which is usually sufficient for our needs.

We note that identifiability must still be maintained in these cases. Calvert's arms, and the submission here, have no complex lines of division (e.g., wavy), either for the field or the charge; and the counterchanged ordinary is both centrally placed and oblique to the lines of the field. (The latter conditions weren't met by the bordure on the bendy field, cited in the precedent.) We also note that the multiply divided fields are simple stripes in both cases; a more complex field (e.g., lozengy, paly bendy, etc.) would exceed the bounds set by the period example. Within those bounds, however, an ordinary may be counterchanged over a multiply divided field.

Axed Root, Canton of. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a double-bitted axe bendwise inverted sable embedded in a tree stump eradicated proper.

Please advise the submitters not to use such heavy outlining on the tree stump.

Cellach Thorn. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 11th/12th C name. While each part of this name is dated to the 12th C, the name itself is not and cannot be made authentic. This is because it combines names from two separate cultures and orthographies -- in this case Gaelic and Middle English. If the submitter is truly interested in an authentic 11th/12th C name, he should either use a Gaelic byname or a Middle English given name. If the submitter is interested in a similar (although not identical) sounding authentic 11th/12th C Gaelic name, we suggest *Cellach an Tuir*. Mari Elsbeth nic Bryan, "Index to Names in Irish Annals" (<http://www.me-dievalsotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex>) dates the descriptive byname *an Tuir* (meaning "of the tower") to 1009.

Elena of Axed Root. Device. Azure, on a bend sinister cotised between two owls argent three roses azure.

This device is clear of the device for Sorcha Caerlaverock, *Azure, on a bend sinister cotised between two lozenges bendwise sinister argent, three lozenges azure*. There is a CD for changes to the secondary charges. Cotises are considered to be the same charge type as the ordinary they follow. Thus there are only two types of charge on the field here, and the conditions of RfS X.4.j(ii) are met; we can grant a CD for the substantial change of type of the tertiary charges.

Gavan Morrison. Name.

Gotfridus von Schwaben. Alternate name correction to Kumagaya Yatarou Moritomo from Kumagaya Yatarou Morimoto.

Heinrich Thies. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name mixes High German and Low German; this is a step from period practice.

If the submitter is interested in a fully Low German form of this name, we suggest *Hinrich Theis*. *Hinrich* appears several times in Aryanwhy merch Catmael, "15th Century Low German Men's Names from Mecklenburg" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/mecklenburg.html>).

Isabeau of Forgotten Sea. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron cotised between a pair of eyes argent irised azure and a bell argent.

This submitter has permission to conflict with the device for Anton Raghelan, *Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron cotised between a pair of eyes argent irised azure and a serpent nowed argent*.

Submitted under the name *Isabeau Beauyeux*.

{I.}slah bint Yuhannah. Name change from holding name Deirdre of Lost Moor.

Submitted as *islah bint Yahannah*, the transliteration system used by the submitter is one modified by the author of the article used to document the name to provide an ASCII representation of a non-ASCII character. In the case where the submitter is using a non-standard transliteration method, it is the practice of the College of Arms to render the name in a Da'ud style notation. As the *i* is intended to represent an I with a dot over it, the appropriate Da'ud style notation in this case would be *{I.}*. We have made this change.

Nathaniel Lennox. Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a bend sinister rayonny gules between a tree proper and a gauntlet aversant argent.

Regina Lisle. Reblazon of device. Azure, a pale indented ermine between two empty drop spindles Or.

When registered in February 1990 with the blazon *Azure, a pale indented ermine between two drop spindles Or*, the fact that the drop spindles are *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

DRACHENWALD

Anna de Byxe. Badge and blanket permission to conflict. (Fieldless) A wing displayed argent.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is at least one countable step (CD) different from her badge.

Anna de Byxe. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Anna de Byxe. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Azure, an owl displayed argent and on a chief indented Or three roundels gules.

Permission to conflict is granted for any armory that is at least one countable step (CD) different from her device.

Aveline des Ferrières. Device. Per bend gules and azure, a bend wavy between two fleurs-de-lys argent.

Nice armory.

EAST

Desideria del Penna. Name change from Giovanna del Penna.

Her old name, *Giovanna del Penna*, is retained as an alternate name.

Findabhair ni Chonail. Reblazon of device. Argent, a wooden drop spindle bendwise sinister proper, entwined with thread vert, within a bordure vert fretty argent.

Registered April 1990 with the blazon *Argent, a wooden drop spindle bendwise sinister proper, threaded vert, within a bordure vert, fretty argent*, an examination of the emblazon shows that, while the spindle isn't empty - there is a winding of thread - it's far from *threaded*, which implies a full load of thread. We've reblazoned the device to better reflect the emblazon here.

Gorge Mau of the Damn'd Alani Race. Reblazon of device. Gules, two chains in saltire Or surmounted by an eye argent irised gules.

This was registered in February 1975 with the blazon *Gules, two chains in saltire Or debruised by a human eye proper*. We are reblazoning this in accordance with this month's Cover Letter, which declares that there is no defined *proper* for eyes.

Johann Lederer. Device. Per chevron Or and azure, three mullets of eight points one and two azure and a bear rampant Or, a bordure compony azure and Or.

There was discussion during commentary on the registerability of a compony bordure sharing tinctures with both halves of a divided field. In registering armory for Teresa de Çaragoça in May 2005, Laurel ruled:

Finally, the documentation provided, together with the supplementary materials noted in commentary, demonstrates that our precedents banning the use of a bordure compony that shares a tincture with the field, which date to 1987, do not accurately reflect period usage. We therefore explicitly overturn those precedents and permit the registration of bordures compony that share a tincture with the field. We have not, however, as yet seen evidence to suggest that this ruling should be applied to ordinaries other than the bordure.

In that case, the field was a single tincture. We see no reason at this time to disallow the registration of a compony bordure sharing tinctures with both halves of a field divided in evenly in two tinctures.

Miklos Temesvari. Device. Sable, a dragon segreant Or charged with a mullet of seven points inverted sable, a gore Or papellony gules.

The dragon was blazoned as *in chief* on the LoI; however, it is about where it has to be, given that it has to fit in the awkward space left by the gore. We have thus removed *in chief* from the blazon. As the majority of commenters noted that the dragon was not in chief, we assume that it was also conflict checked that way and thus need not pend the device for further conflict checking.

Milisandia Owen. Device. Vert, on a spaniel couchant argent a Celtic cross gules.

Njall Randvesson. Device. Gyronny arrondy argent and vert, a raven sable within a bordure sable semy of roundels Or.

Rayah bint Yousef. Reblazon of device. Gules, on a bend rayonny between a drop spindle and a feather bendwise Or, two compass stars palewise sable.

When registered in February 1991 with the blazon *Gules, on a bend rayonny between a drop spindle and a feather Or, two compass stars palewise sable*, the fact that the feather was *bendwise* was omitted from the blazon.

Sorcha inghean Uí Thoráin. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, a seahorse and in chief two mullets of eight points argent.

This device uses a primary charge and two secondary charges. While three primary charges arranged two and one may have the charges in chief slightly smaller, the mullets here are sufficiently smaller to be considered secondaries. Moreover, it's easier for the eye to see a single group if all the charges in the group are identical: had this been *three mullets of eight points* or *three seahorses*, they would have been presumed to be a single group of three primary charges, almost without regard to size. In this case, the mullets are markedly smaller than the seahorse, they are of a different type, and they're shoved up to chief exactly where we'd expect secondary charges in chief to be. Visually, as well as by the precepts of heraldic design, they are secondary charges.

William MacLaren. Name and device. Vert, within a cross voided between four eagle's heads erased a mullet argent.

GLEANN ABHANN

Alianora Blackwell. Name and device. Azure, between the horns of a crescent pendant a mullet of ten points Or, on a chief argent three gouttes de larmes.

The mullet is a secondary charge, not a co-primary charge as blazoned on the LoI. As all of the commenters noted that they conflict checked this as a primary crescent and secondary mullet, it need not be pended for further conflict checking.

Aureliana Avita. Name change from holding name Aureliana of Seleone.

Ceara inghean uí Bhárdáin. Name and device. Per chevron embattled argent and azure, three four-leaved clovers slipped one and two azure and a panpipe Or.

Submitted as *Ceara Ó Bárdáin*, the submitter combined a feminine Gaelic given name with a masculine patronymic marker. In Gaelic, if a patronymic markers appears directly after a name, the marker must match

the gender of that name. Such markers indicate the gender of the person bearing the name. For a name such as *Ó Bárdáin*, when a feminine patronymic marker is inserted in front of the patronymic, the second marker is put into the genitive case. In addition, the first letter of the patronym needs to be lenited. We have changed the name to *Ceara inghean uí Bhárdáin* to correct the grammar.

The submitter indicated that she desired a name meaning "bard" or "from the family of bards". Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, s.n. Ó Bárdáin, notes that the name etymology of the name gives it the meaning "descendant of the little bard." However, in everyday speech, this patronymic would be taken to mean simply "descendent of the Bardain family". If the submitter is interested in a similar descriptive byname, we suggest *an Dana*, "of the poetry". Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index to Names in Irish Annals", (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/>) dates this descriptive byname to 1583 and 1589.

A panpipe is palewise by default, but there is not a CD (or even a blazonable difference) for whether the long pipe is on the dexter or sinister side. A check of the currently registered panpipes shows the long pipe on either side, with roughly equal frequency.

Eawynn of Dunholme. Name.

Submitted as *Eawynn of Dunholm*, the locative byname is in the nominative case. Old English grammar requires that locative bynames following the preposition *of* be in the dative case. We have changed the name to *Eawynn of Dunholme* to correct the grammar.

Nice 11th C Old English name!

James in le Breres. Device. Vert, three bees in pall inverted, heads to center, and on a bordure argent a briar vine sable.

Khalil ibn `Abd al-Rahman. Device. Argent, a natural panther's head erased between three lozenges and on a bordure sable six lozenges argent.

Paul the Small. Device. Azure, a crescent and a chief potency argent.

This device is clear of the device for Eric van Roosebeke, *Sable, a crescent and a chief embattled argent*. There is a CD for changing the field tincture, and as Laurel has previously ruled (03/2000), a second CD for the difference between embattled and potency.

Uther Siemer. Name and device. Sable, an alerion between three eagle's jambes erased a la guise, a bordure embattled Or.

Submitted as *Uther Ziemer*, the byname was an undated header form in Bahlow/Gentry, *German Names*. No documentation was submitted to demonstrate that the *z* --> *s* spelling was found in period (if such a pattern were demonstrated, the spelling *Ziemer* would be registerable, but without it, we must treat it as a strictly modern form). We have changed the name to *Uther Siemer* in order to register it. This name combines English and German; this is one step from period practice.

The submitter has a letter of permission to conflict with the name *Luther Zeimer*, registered August 2002.

The submitter indicated that he was most interested in sound. However, if he is interested in a Z form of the name with a different vowel sound, we suggest *Zeimer*. Monasterium (www.monasterium.net) has a photograph of a document from Windberg dated to 1473; the description shows the name *Conrad Zeimer*. An examination of the document shows, as near as we can tell, an abbreviated form of the name -- *Zeim [with a tail]*. It is clear, though, that the first letter in the name is a Z.

As Batonvert notes:

As for the alerion or allerion, originally the charges in the arms of Lorraine appear to have been eagles: they were shown with beaks and/or feet until the end of the 13th C. (Pastoureaux's *Traité d'Héraldique*, p.150). However, de Bara's *Blason des Armoiries*, 1581, p.213, shows the arms of Lorraine with beakless footless birds, and explicitly blazons them *Allerions*. They get no difference from eagles, but it does look like they'd become blazonable artistic variants by the end of our period.

We would add that the alerion may *only* be displayed: both because the period evidence supports no other posture, and because the lack of beak and feet make this posture essential for recognizability.

LOCHAC

Kazimira Suchenko. Device. Argent, a frauenadler azure, face and breast proper.

Nice armory!

Lewelyn Duy. Name.

Nice 13th C Welsh name!

Rhodri ap Owen. Name change from holding name Rodry of Innigard.

Selwyn of Darton. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a wolf rampant to sinister azure maintaining a grenade gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge for Ivan Kosinski, *(Fieldless) An enfield rampant contourny azure maintaining a padlock argent*.

His device was submitted under the name *Luan an Fael*.

MERIDIES

Agrippina di Conti. Reblazon of device. Or, in pale a rose sable, barbed, seeded, slipped and leaved proper, and a serpent erect contourny, its body coiled around the rose's slip, gules.

Registered in March 1981 with the blazon *Or, a rose sable, slipped and leaved, barbed and seeded proper, its stem entwined by a serpent, head to sinister, gules*, the serpent, unlike most entwined charges, is a co-primary charge. We have reblazoned the device to indicate this fact.

Amelia von Wurtzburg. Name.

Amya von Dornberg. Name.

This name combines English and German; this is one step from period practice. The name *von Dornberg* is grandfathered to the submitter; she is the wife of *Eberhart von Dornberg* whose name was registered in April 2006.

Andriet de Pizan. Name and device. Azure, a goat clymant ermine and on a chief argent three fleurs-de-lys purpure.

Callum of Greycastell. Name.

Submitted as *Całum of Greycastell*, there was some question of the language in which *Calum* was documented and whether this spelling was registerable. The name is a Scots form of a Gaelic name. We have no documentation for *Calum* used by itself in period, but we have found evidence of *Callum* used in a Scots context in the gray area. Scotland Privy Council, *The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, p 258, lists a *Callum Forbes* in a listing dated 1638. On p 231 there is a *Callum Oig* in 1636 and on p 321, a *Callum McFadrick Voir* in 1639. John Spalding *Memoriall of the Trubles in Scotland and in England. A.D. 1624--A.D. 1645* published in 1850 has a documentation that also lists *Callum Forbes* in 1634. The spelling does not appear to be normalized and it appears consistent with mid-17th C Scots spellings. Given this, we have changed the name to *Callum of Greycastell* to match the documentation for the given name.

Clas Hebenstreit. Name.

Nice 15th C German name!

Deirdre inghean uí Thighearnáin. Name and device. Gules, an olive tree enfiling a coronet and in chief three triskeles Or.

The submitter is a countess and thus entitled to display a coronet.

Emma Williamdughter. Name.

Jacob Williamson. Name.

Maya Reichenberg. Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and gules, a wooden drop spindle proper threaded Or between in fess two sheep passant to sinister counterchanged.

Registered in April 1998 with the blazon *Per pale argent and gules, a drop spindle proper threaded Or, between two sheep passant to sinister counterchanged*, drop spindles of themselves having no proper tincture, the fact that this one was *wooden* had to be specified.

Miramah bint Ibrahim. Name and device. Sable, an aeolus and on a chief wavy argent three sinister wings gules.

Rose Wynter. Name and device. Gules, a unicorn passant and on a point pointed argent four broad arrows in cross points to center sable.

Sol Haven, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun within and conjoined to an annulet Or a tower sable.

MIDDLE

Eginolf von Basel. Device. Bendy Or and azure, a wolf's head erased ululant contourny gules maintaining in its mouth an egg argent, on a chief Or three eagles gules.

As noted when this device was pended (on the April 2007 LoAR), we will register a multiply-divided field and a solid tincture peripheral ordinary sharing one of the tinctures with the field so long as identifiability of the peripheral ordinary is maintained, as it is in this case.

It should be noted that wolves (and wolves' heads) *ululant* are a step from period practice (v. Andela Romier, LoAR of December 2000).

Hywel ap Riccerch. Reblazon of device. Per saltire vert and gules, a barrel helm affronty argent, within the eyeslit a cyclopean eye argent irised sable.

This was registered in August 1979 with the blazon *Per saltire vert and gules, a barrel helm affronty argent, within the ocularium a cyclopean eye proper, irised sable*. We are reblazoning this in accordance with this month's Cover Letter, which declares that there is no defined *proper* for eyes. *Cyclopean* refers to the fact that there is a single round eye in the center of the forehead (or in this case the eyeslit).

Ivan Batu. Name.

This submission raised two questions: is a combination of a European legal name with a Mongol element obtrusively modern, and are names combining Russian and Mongol registerable. In this case, the answer to the first question relies on the answer to the second question.

We asked whether there was proof of substantial contact between Mongol and Russian speakers in period. Loyall provided this commentary:

Names and Titles

Halperin [Charles Halperin, *Russia and the Golden Horde* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985)] writes (p. 105):

One of the most immediately apparent indicators that the Russian bookmen knew the Mongols better than they were willing to admit is that they not only call the Tatars names, they call them [sic] by name. The records name nearly every Tatar prince, grandee, and official with whom the Russians dealt, and the chronicles are replete with the names of military commanders, envoys, and courtiers. The Galician-Volhynian chronicle, for example, in its account of the 1240 sack of Kiev, records the words of Tovrul, a captured informant. He identifies the captains of the Mongol host besieging the city as Urdu, Baidar, Birui, Bechak, Mengu, Kuyuk, Sebedia (Subudai) bogatyr', Burundai bogatyr', and of course Batu. The sources record the genealogy or at least Chingisid status of every khan and emir. One incomplete list of the khans of the Golden Horde (ordynskie tsari) runs: Batii Sain, Sartak, Berke, Mengu-temer, Nogai, Telebuga, Tokhta, Ozbiak, Zhenebek, Berdebek, Kuplia, Navrus, Khidyr, Timur-Khozia (the last four are ephemeral khans of the civil war period), u Mamae Avdula (emir Mamai's puppet-khan Abdul outside Sarai), Umurat (in Sarai at that time), Azia (another of Mamai's puppets), Mamak Saltan, Takhtamysh, Temir-Aksak, Temir-Kutlui, Shadibek, Bulat-Saltan, and Zedi-Saltan, to which should be added Ulu-Mehmed and Akhmed. The Russian chronicles contain more details about the careers of the transient khans during the "Great Troubles" of the late fourteenth century than the Arabo-Persian sources.

The lists of monarchs are less remarkable than the innumerable references by name to Mongols of lesser rank. It is evident from the matter-of-fact way the names are used that the chroniclers expected their elite Russian audiences to be familiar with these Tatars and their individual attributes.

On p. 40, Halperin notes that Mongol envoys or *posoly* sometimes appear in Russian chronicles with Russian descriptive bynames meaning 'strong' or 'evil':

The *posoly* were important officials, very likely Mongol aristocrats, and they traveled on the imperial post (*yam*), probably bearing some insignia of office (perhaps the *paiza*, a seal of gold, silver, copper, or other material). The Russian chronicles identify them by name, sometimes adding the adjectives *silen* (strong) or *liut* (evil).

Halperin gives examples of the Russian use of the title <tsar> for Mongol rulers on p. 98:

Before the Mongol conquest, the only imperial ruler in Russian experience was the Byzantine emperor, the basileus. After the conquest the Tatar khan dwelt in the steppe, and the Russians referred to this monarch, too, as the <tsar>. They applied this terminology consistently, referring to the khan's wife as the <tsaritsa>, and to Chingisid heirs as <tsarevichi>. (Familiar with the workings of Mongol succession, the Russians never referred to anyone not of the Golden Kin as more than a <kniaz'>, prince.) The khan was not called <tsar'> out of ignorance. The term khan, in the form <kagan>, was familiar from Kievan times. Narratives of the battle on the Kalka river, sub anno 1223, refer to "Chingiz kan", with <kan> as part of the personal name. Records of princes' journeys to Karakorum refer to that city as "Kanovi," "Kanovich," or "Kanovich," all Russianized derivatives of <kan>. (The bookmen could not call Karakorum "Tsar'grad", city of the <tsar'>, since that was already the name of Constantinople, city of the other <tsar'>.) Russian derivatives of <kan> also appear in the *vita* of Mikail of Chernigov and in the Galician-Volhynian chronicle. Nonetheless, the usage of <tsar'> for khan was so thoroughly entrenched by the time the Mongols' *yarliki* to Russian metropolitans was translated into Russian, probably in the late fourteenth century, that even Chingiz kan was rendered Chingiz tsar'.

Heraldry and Genealogy

Halperin discusses marriages between Russians and members of the Golden Horde on pp. 111-113, and mentions some Mongol-origin names used by Russian families:

The historical Fedor Rostislavovich did, in fact, marry a Tatar princess in the thirteenth century, as did Yuri Daniilovich in the next. Gleb Vasil'kovich in the thirteenth century not only married into the Horde but spent his entire career among the Mongols in the steppe. However, such dynastic marriages were rare and ceased altogether in the fourteenth century as the obstacles to such unions, already considerable, became insuperable when the Golden Horde adopted Islam. No Muslim khan could have permitted a Tatar princess to convert to Christianity for the sake of a dynastic marriage, nor would the Russian princes have allowed a Christian princess to marry a Muslim. While the khans could have forcibly taken Christian women into their harems like the Ottoman sultans, none did.

Yet beginning in the fifteenth century, marriages between Russians and Mongols began to occur again, though not among the ruling families. The Golden Horde's political fortunes were waning at this time, and a number of Mongol grandees emigrated to Russia, most of them entering the service of the Muscovite grand princes. Since conspicuous Tatars, like the Muslim Kasimov *tsarevichi*, were excluded from the *mestnichestvo* system of family rankings and from Russian society in general, these emigrés converted to Christianity, married into the aristocracy, and became assimilated.

How much Tatar blood entered the Russian aristocracy in this way is open to question. Some estimates have been very high, calculating that 156 aristocratic families (twenty percent) were of Mongol or oriental origin. This is probably excessive. The evidence, drawn from names, heraldry, and contemporary genealogies, has not always been conclusive. The onomastic evidence is ambiguous, for families bearing names of obviously Tatar provenance, like Baskakov, Yarlikov, and Yasak, were not necessarily of Tatar descent. For example, a Mongol nickname for a Russian

child might result generations later in an apparently Tatar patronym. Similarly, Mongol families might have thoroughly Russian names adopted when they converted to Christianity. Still other names are of unidentifiable linguistic origin. Heraldic evidence is also questionable. It is tempting to interpret every crescent as a reference to conversion from Islam and every bow and arrow as an allusion to steppe origin, but coats-of-arms, even considered with onomastic evidence, can be misleading.

Heraldry and the sixteenth-century genealogical books (*rodoslovnye knigi*) are both suspect, and for the same reason. The first redaction of these books dates from the 1540s when the *mestnichestvo*, the system for allocating position and status, and new legends of the foreign origin of the ruling Riurikid clan (from the brother of Augustus Caesar) made family origin a matter of widespread concern among the Russian elite. Some genealogies, and the heraldic devices that accompany them, are fictitious. Since foreign origin became fashionable among the Muscovite elite, as among aristocracies of other times and places, genealogies tracing non-Russian descent are particularly suspect. Few of the genealogies in these books date from earlier than the late fifteenth century, and many of these were based on oral family legends. Most family histories involving any foreign descent were invented, though there were some attempts at verisimilitude. For example, nobles from Riazan' favored Tatar origin, while those from Chernigov and Tver' were more likely to claim Lithuanian backgrounds. Those genealogies that trace descent back to Tatars who entered the service of Alexander Nevskii are intrinsically suspect. In the thirteenth century the flow was of Russians to the Mongols on the steppe rather than the other way around. Further, the terms used for the Horde, Bol'shaia orda (Great Horde) and Zolotaia orda (Golden Horde) are anachronistic and signs of adulteration. For these reasons the most famous genealogy showing Tatar origin, that of the Gudunov clan from Prince Chet, is unreliable. Their own claims to the contrary notwithstanding, the overwhelming majority of the aristocracy were native Russians.

[...]

The real significance of the sixteenth-century genealogies, of course, is the remarkable fact that descent from Russia's bitterest political and religious enemies was considered honorable and even desirable. Though hostility toward Islam and the Tatars was actually on the rise at the time the genealogies were written, it is apparent that Mongol ancestry was as prestigious as German, Latin, or Greek. This in itself constitutes social influence of a sort, even long after the overthrow of Tatar rule, and is perhaps most interesting as a reflection of the complex and often contradictory Russian attitudes toward the Mongols.

This demonstrates substantial contact between Russian and Mongol speakers in period. Given this, names combining Russian and Mongol are registerable, but a step from period practice. As the name *Ivan* is also an attested period Russian name, the submitted name is registerable, although a step from period practice. Because the name *Ivan* can be documented to period, the name is, by definition, not obtrusively modern.

Moraig Anne Drummond. Reblazon of device. Argent, an escarbuncle of six holly leaves, fructed and within an orle wavy gules.

Registered in August 1988 with the blazon *Argent, a sprig of six holly leaves vert, fructed, within an orle wavy gules*, that blazon did not accurately describe the arrangement of the holly leaves. We have reblazoned this so that the emblazon can be recreated from the blazon.

Vara Ravenscroft. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister vert and Or, an empty drop spindle bendwise sinister and a weaver's shuttle bendwise sinister counterchanged.

When registered in November 1982 with the blazon *Per bend sinister vert and Or, a drop-spindle bendwise sinister and a weaver's shuttle bendwise sinister counterchanged*, the fact that the drop spindle was *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

Ziegfried Gunter von Wieselburg. Reblazon of device. Or, a wall issuant from base gules, the gate closed proper, and issuant from the battlements a demi-weasel rampant sable.

This was registered in October 1990 with the blazon *Or, a wall gules, the gate closed proper, issuant from the battlements a demi-weasel rampant sable*. The blazon didn't accurately describe the type and placement of the wall: as drawn here, it covers the entire bottom half of the shield, instead of being the visual equivalent of a *fess embattled* which is the default wall. We've amended the blazon to make the wall issuant from base.

OUTLANDS

Æðeluulf munuc. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Æðeluulf Munec*, the submitter requested an authentic 9th C Old English name. While the given name is dated to 854, the spelling of the byname was documented to the 11th C. Albion notes, "The Anglo-Saxon Charters website...has a few for the other OE spelling of the word <Munuc>, including S 1370 (A.D. 961 x 972 (? 969)), mentioned <Æþelstan munuc>." The glossary to Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* also shows *munuc*, as a standard spelling of this word. We have changed the name to *Æðeluulf munuc* to partially comply with the submitter's request for authenticity.

The submitter made a request for an authentic name that was not mentioned on the LoI. While the LoI noted that, if the name had to be changed the submitter was interested in a 9th C Old English name, the fact that he had requested the name be changed to make it authentic was not mentioned. Failure to mention an authenticity request may be reason for return (if such requests are routinely omitted from LoIs) or pend. In this case, the commenters addressed authentic forms for that time period, so we do not need to pend this name.

Brice of Carlisle. Name and device. Argent, a chevron embattled between six crosses patonce, one, two, two, and one azure.

Carloman Macht. Name.

Submitted as *Carloman Macht von Drachenfels*, as submitted, the name is two steps from period practice. First, it combines an Old Franconian name with two Middle High German bynames. Second, there is a more than 300 year gap between the 884 date for the given name and the dates found for the bynames; *Macht* is dated to 1594 in Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*, s.n. *Macht*, while the same work, s.n. *Drachenfels*, dates *Drachenfels* to 1376. The submitter has provided proof that *Macht* is his legal surname. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Carloman Macht_* in order to register it. The submitter requested an authentic 9th/10th C Frankish name. *Carloman* or *Karloman* is a likely vernacular form for the Latin *Carlomannus*. While a locative byname is certainly a reasonable choice for his period (the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica" [<http://www.dmgh.de/>] shows several names dated to the 10th C of the form [given] + de + [locative]), we have no evidence that *Drachenfels* is a placename from that period. If the submitter is interested in an authentic name for this time period, we suggest that he check the "Monumenta" and find a locative that he likes from that period.

Dermot of Kylharnon. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, six roundels two, two, and two counterchanged.

Geua filia Guy. Name and device. Azure, in pale a crescent pendant and an increscent argent.

Nice 12th C Latin version of a Norman name. We would not be surprised to find this name in a Latin document in northern England or southern Scotland in the 12th C.

There was some confusion about what exactly the submitter requested in terms of authenticity. While the "If the name must be changed, I care most about" line noted "authentic 12th-14th C Gaelic or Saxon", the "please change my name to be authentic for" line noted "12th-14th C Scotland or Northern England." Submissions heralds, please note that these two lines serve different purposes, and should not be combined in the checkbox summary on the LoI.

James David of Argentias. Reblazon of device. Azure, a pall and in chief an eye argent irised azure.

This was originally registered in November 1995 with the blazon *Azure, a pall argent and in chief an eye proper*. We are reblazoning this in accordance with this month's Cover Letter, which declares that there is no defined *proper* for eyes.

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

Nice armory.

Solveig Hákonsdóttir. Name and device. Azure, a drakkar argent between three roundels one and two, a base wavy Or.

Drakkars, unlike lymphads, have their sails set by SCA default. Please advise the submitter that most artists will place the lower two roundels below the ship.

SIREN

Percy Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Pied Mantle Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Piedmantle Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Pisore Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Pisow Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Pysore Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Rise Bank Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Risebank Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Rivers Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Rose Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Sain Pol Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Saint Pol Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Salisbury Herald. Release of heraldic title.

Sans Repose Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Scales Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Sealand Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Secret Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Segret Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Serreshall Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

Shrewsbury Herald or Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

TRIMARIS

Ian of Beinn Dhubh. Reblazon of device. Argent, a dragon gules and a winged unicorn sable combatant, in chief a cross of Santiago, a base rayonny azure.

Registered in December 1985 with the blazon *Argent, a dragon gules and a winged unicorn sable combattant, in chief a cross fleury fitchy at the foot and a base rayonny azure*, that blazon did not accurately describe the charge in chief.

WEST

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

Nice armory.

Anne Barberry. Reblazon of device. Vert, a pale sable fimbriated argent, surmounted by a winged empty drop-spindle Or.

When registered June 1983 with the blazon *Vert, a pale sable, fimbriated argent, surmounted by a winged drop-spindle Or*, the fact that the drop-spindle was *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

Celestria Textrix. Device. Or fretty azure, on a pile vert an owl contourny argent.

Madelaine de Bourgogne. Reblazon of device. Per pale Or and gules, a squirrel sejant erect guardant sable maintaining in dexter forepaw an empty wooden drop spindle proper, a chief semé-de-lys counterchanged.

Registered in May 1983 with the blazon *Per pale Or and gules, a squirrel sejant erect guardant sable maintaining in dexter forepaw a drop spindle proper and a chief semé-de-lys counterchanged*, the fact that the drop spindle is *empty* was omitted from the blazon; additionally, drop spindles of themselves have no proper tincture, so the fact that this one is *wooden* must be specified. We also took the liberty of tightening the blazon, to avoid the suggestion that the squirrel is maintaining the chief.

Madelaine de Bourgogne. Reblazon of badge. Sable, an empty drop spindle within a bordure Or.

When registered in March 1983 with the blazon *Sable, a drop-spindle within a bordure Or*, the fact that the drop spindle is *empty* was omitted from the blazon.

Muirenn ingen Brain. Device. Argent, a shamrock and on a chief wavy vert three hearts argent.

Olaf Ketilsson. Reblazon of device. Per pale gules and sable, a chevron throughout between in chief two roundels Or.

This was registered in December 1987 with the blazon *Per pale gules and sable, a chevron throughout between two roundels Or*. The location of the roundels was not clear from that blazon.

Olivia Bunny. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The spelling *Olivia* had been declared unregistrable, because it had been documented as a literary name from a work published after 1600. However, Wreath found several examples of the spelling *Olivia* in a Latinized record from the late 16th C:

I found some examples of Olivia on ancestry.com, but the original records appear to all be in Latin; all of these from marriages in Somerset:

- Johannes Stegg & Olivia Tunne 13 Dec 1570
- Johannes Copp & Olivia Tylbot 26 Jan 1572
- Johannes Searle & Olivia Rostter [?] 30 Oct 1575
- Elias Searle & Olivia Griffinne 07 Nov 1577
- Johannes Niclas & Olivia Nurse 23 Oct 1580
- Ricardus Howarde & Olivia Hille 11 Jun 1587
- Henricus Mullet & Olivia Kingsburie 02 Aug 1598

While these examples are from a genealogical website, the names do not appear to be normalized. Therefore, *Olivia* is documented as a late 16th C Latin form of the English name *Oliva*, and is, therefore, registrable.

Quentyn Arey. Device. Quarterly sable and gules, an oak tree eradicated and on a chief indented Or three compass stars gules.

Wilhelm von Homburg. Badge. (Fieldless) A cannon sable.

There was considerable discussion on OSCAR about the type of cannon shown here. This form, essentially a bombard in a wooden cradle, was the original form of cannon in Society armory, and therefore our default form. The bombard was intended more for blasting down walls than killing troops, so it didn't have to be

moved much: it could be dragged into position and left there [*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911, vol. xx, p. 190]. Note that cannon barrels alone, as well as cannon mounted in wheeled carriages, are perfectly permissible, but must be explicitly blazoned.

- *Explicit littera accipendorum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

AETHELMEARC

None.

AN TIR

Aline Blakwode. Device. Argent, a cross of four lozenges vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Ealhswith of Evesham, *Argent, four lozenges in cross purpure*. 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. Thus against Ealhswith's device we have a CD, for tincture of the lozenges; but even though two of Aline's lozenges are fesswise, to allow them to form a cross, we cannot grant difference for that change. The tincture is the only countable difference, making this a technical conflict.

This device is clear of the device for Keresztély Ilona, *Argent, a cross triparted and fretted fleury vert*. There is a substantial (X.2) difference between the crosses.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ARTEMISIA

Alianor Rowan. Device. Azure, on a pile between two fleurs-de-lys Or a thistle vert headed purpure.

Blazoned on the LoI as a *thistle proper*, this is actually a *thistle vert headed purpure*. The rounded part of a thistle proper is vert, with the tuft being either purpure or gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Alina de Montague, *Azure, on a pile argent between two fleurs-de-lys Or a sprig of holly vert, fructed gules*. There is a CD for changing the tincture of the pile. There is a significant difference (X.4.e) but not a substantial difference (X.2) between a thistle and Alianor's sprig of holly, which is depicted as three holly leaves in pile. Both the thistle's leaves and the holly leaves are jagged with many points. Without a substantial difference between the charges, changing only the type of the tertiary charge is not worth a CD under RfS X.4.j.ii: "For armory that has no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges, substantially changing the type of all of a group of charges placed entirely on an ordinary or other suitable charge is one clear difference."

Hue de Givors. Device. Azure, a bend argent between a sun and a ship Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Justin Brekleg, *Azure, a bend argent between a sun in splendor and a lion rampant Or*. There is a CD for changing the type of half the secondary charges, but that is the only CD. Please advise the submitter that a more standard heraldic depiction of a ship - a lymphad, for example - should be used upon resubmission.

Iuliana Constanteanu. Device. Argent, a larkspur vert flowered purpure, in base a roundel, on a chief embattled sable a roundel between a decrescent and an increscent Or.

This device is returned for multiple problems. Foremost among them is the depiction of the larkspur: as this would have been the first registration of the flower in Society armory, its form needs to be documented and identifiable. The plant shown here was neither, and indeed was hard to recognize as a plant of any kind. (Given the roundel in base, at least one commenter thought this was a strangely drawn grenade.) Also, as drawn, the roundel in base was difficult to distinguish from the larkspur; if it's to be part of the design, it needs to be identifiable, which may mean moving it or adding more roundels. When this is redrawn for resubmission, please have the submitter also correct the embattlements on the chief: they should be deeper.

The submission was also overly complex, having four types of charge (roundel, larkspur, crescent, chief) in five tinctures (argent, vert, sable, Or, purpure).

ATENVELDT

Alianora Alexandra da Lyshåret. Badge. Per pale sable and argent, a chevron rompu and in base a lozenge barry, all counterchanged.

This device was sent to Laurel on a form not approved by Laurel. The August 2006 Cover Letter stated: "As of the May 2007 Letter of Intent, each Kingdom's name and armory submissions must appear on the new forms, or be subject to administrative return." As this was not on a new form, we must return it.

If this badge had not been returned for administrative reasons, it would have been returned for lack of contrast. Each half of the barry lozenge shares a tincture with its field: i.e., it's a lozenge barry argent and sable, on the sable part of the field, and a lozenge barry sable and argent, on the argent part of the field. The total effect makes the lozenge look like a series of oddly coupé bars, rendering it unidentifiable. A simple

counterchange of the lozenge, as was done with the chevron, would solve the problem, assuming no conflicts.

Jonathon von Trotha. Badge. (Fieldless) A whelk azure.

This badge was sent to Laurel on a form not approved by Laurel. The August 2006 Cover Letter stated: "As of the May 2007 Letter of Intent, each Kingdom's name and armory submissions must appear on the new forms, or be subject to administrative return." As this was not on a new form, we must return it.

If this badge had not been returned for administrative reasons, it would have been returned for conflict with the seal for the Triton Principal Herald, (*Tinctureless*) *A triton-shell trumpet bell in chief*. In December 2002, Laurel returned *Argent, a whelk purpure* with the explanation:

Conflict with a seal for the Triton Principal Herald, (*Tinctureless*) *A triton-shell trumpet bell in chief*. There is one CD for tincturelessness but no difference between a triton shell and a whelk. (A triton-shell trumpet is effectively just a triton shell with perhaps the very tip of the shell snapped off.) The two shells are in the same posture (palewise with the opening to chief). Although the triton-shell trumpet in the emblazon for the Triton Principal Herald in the files has a slightly spiralled shape, the standard triton shell is shaped very much like the whelk in this emblazon, as can be seen in an entry from the on-line Shell Encyclopedia (http://www.gastropods.com/t/Shell_Charonia_tritonis_tritonis.html) and the on-line Encyclopedia Britannica (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article?eu=75359>). [Lisette la lavendière de Shelby, 02/2002, R-Middle]

The same conflict exists here, so the badge must be returned.

Joseph the Good. Badge. Gules, a bordure argent.

This badge was sent to Laurel on a form not approved by Laurel. The August 2006 Cover Letter stated: "As of the May 2007 Letter of Intent, each Kingdom's name and armory submissions must appear on the new forms, or be subject to administrative return." As this was not on a new form, we must return it.

If this badge had not been returned for administrative reasons, it would have been returned for multiple conflicts. The badge conflicts with the device for John Thorn, *Gules, a chief embattled argent*; with Bahrain (important non-SCA flag), *Gules, a dexter tierce indented argent*; and the arms of John Balliol, King of Scotland (important non-SCA arms), *Gules, an orle argent*. In each case there is a single CD for changing the type of peripheral charge.

Stephan MCGrath. Name.

Precedent, established on the September 2007 Cover Letter, requires that the scribal abbreviation *Mc* be expanded to *Mac* in Gaelic, Scots, and Anglicized Irish names:

Given this, then, for names found in Scots documents and for Anglicized Irish names, the abbreviations *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded to *Mac* in both first- and second-generation patronymics. For Latin, *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded as *Mac* in first-generation patronymics and as either *Mac* or *Mic*, depending on similar expanded Latin examples in contemporary sources, or, preferably, from the same document. Similarly, the parallel abbreviation *Vc* will be expanded to *Vic* or *Vyc* depending on the practice of the time and document in which it is found; this applies to Scots, Anglicized Irish, and Latin documents. For all languages, the capitalization used in the source may be retained (that is to say *Mac* and *mac* are interchangeable in this context as are *Vyc/Vic* and *vyc/vic*).

The submitter has noted that he will not accept minor changes, which we must interpret as accepting no changes. As he will accept no change, we are forced to return this name.

In resubmitting, the submitter should use a dated form of his surname. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. MACCRAITH, has these forms *McReth*, 1537 (*MacReth* with the scribal abbreviation expanded), *Makreith*, 1535, *McCraith* 1545 (*MacCraith* with the scribal abbreviation expanded), *M'Krayth* 1584 (*MacKrayth* with the scribal abbreviation expanded), and *M'Kraith*, 1603 (*MacCraith* with the scribal abbreviation expanded). In addition, we have found several examples of the spelling *Magrath* that are likely period spellings. "Annates for the Diocese of Emly", (<http://www.ryans.org/researchinfo/annates%20-%20fiants-1452%20-%201603-Tipperary.htm>), contains several examples of *Magrath* dated to 1602, including *Terence or Tirlagh MaGrath of Ballimacky*, *Terence or Tirlagh MaGrath of Ballimacky*, *Barnaby MaGrath of Bleyne*, *Neile MaGrath Brother of Miler of Camass*, *Gyllepatrick MaGrath of Bleyne*, and *Andrew Ultagh MaGrath*. William Burke, *History of Clonmel*, notes a report from a spy in 1615 in the British Museum which notes a "*Thoma Magrath* had a father a fryer..." In resubmitting, we would recommend any of the dated forms in Black, or the spelling *Magrath* (also in the capitalization *MaGrath*).

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Stephan of Atenveldt*.

ATLANTIA

Henry West. Name.

Conflict with *Henry Best*, registered July 1991. The names differ by only a single letter, and are too close in sound and appearance.

Maura von Blitzbau. Badge. (Fieldless) A mushroom vert.

This was an appeal of her previous submission, (*Fieldless*) *A mushroom vert*, which was returned on the LoAR of April 2006 for visual conflict with O'Connor Don (important non-SCA arms): *Argent, a tree eradicated vert*. As an appeal, this decision is rendered by Laurel. The appeal notes in pertinent part that the ratio of a mushroom's cap width to its stalk width is greater than that of most trees' foliage to their trunks, and that therefore the two plants should not be confused.

Unfortunately, the appeal overlooks the fact that trees in heraldry are frequently not drawn as in nature. The foliage might not be drawn with distinct leaves or fructing, but as a sort of rounded "mass"; the trunk might well be as thick, in proportion, as a mushroom's stalk. Given the wide variation in heraldic emblazons, and the fact that O'Connor Don does not (unlike Society registrations) have a "master" emblazon for comparison purposes, we must assume that the exact proportions are immaterial. We're left with the basic shape of a rounded mass with a thick stalk or trunk extending to base... and thus the issue of visual conflict arises.

Batonvert noted (to our surprise) that mushrooms are period heraldic charges, implying that the standards of period difference of RfS X.4.e might be invoked. And it's true, in general there is at least a CD between a tree and a mushroom. However, the previous return was not for technical conflict, but for visual conflict per RfS X.5. It was the specific rendition of the mushroom, not technical heraldic differencing, which resulted in the previous return. Moreover, whereas the previous submission's mushroom, though its cap was rounded, still showed the cap's underside and its spores, the mushroom of this appeal had its cap more rounded, and turned to the viewer... increasing the visual similarity to a rounded mass of foliage instead of decreasing it.

This is again returned for visual conflict with the arms of O'Connor Don, *Argent, a tree eradicated vert*. We would suggest that the submitter redraw her mushroom's cap more or less in profile, with a flat (or even slightly concave) bottom, so that its outline does not resemble a simplified drawing of a tree.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Order name Award of the Hurt.

This name conflicts with *Order of the Hart*, registered to the Barony of Highland Foorde in November 2000. The names are nearly identical in sound and appearance. We note that the name should be registerable with a letter of permission to conflict.

Windmasters' Hill, Barony of. Order name Award of the Scirocco.

This name does not follow patterns found in period order names, nor does it follow order name patterns grandfathered to this Barony. The *Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. *sirocco*, lists the word in 1617 defining it as the hot and blighting wind that blows from the northern coast of Africa over southern Europe. No documentation was included to show that this fit period meta-patterns for order names; *scirocco* is not the name of a deity, venerated object, or heraldic charge (the only three meta-patterns it could possibly fit). Windmaster Hill has an old and venerable order, *Boreas, Order of the*, which was registered in October 1979, but, as far as we can tell, this Order name followed the order name meta-pattern "heraldic charge". The Barony registered two badges in the same month using the *boreas* (north wind) as a charge. However, a *scirocco* is not a heraldic charge, and therefore does not follow a pattern grandfathered to the barony of "charges based on winds". On this LoAR, the Barony registered two order names based on the meta-pattern *deity*: *Notus, Order of*, based on a Latin name for the god of the south wind, and *Eurus, Order of*, based on Latin name for the god of the east wind. Because a *scirocco* is not documented as a wind deity, it does not follow this grandfathered pattern either. Given this, we are forced to return this order name.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

Anne de Reynes. Name and device. Azure goutty d'eau, an orle Or.

This name and device have been withdrawn by the submitter.

Heinrich Thies. Device. Or, a wooden carpenter's square, point to base proper, on a chief gules three "chisels", blades to chief argent.

This device is returned for redraw of the chisels. Many, including those at the Wreath meeting, saw these as blunt daggers rather than chisels. No documentation was provided for this form of chisel, nor do they match the documented forms supplied by the commenters. Nor do they match the forms we've seen in period armory, such as those in the arms of Cheselden, *temp.* Henry VI (Bedingfeld and Gwynn-Jones, *Heraldry*, p. 61). As for the suggestion that these might be "stonecutter's chisels", Batonvert notes that "the 'stonecutter's chisel' in the PicDic, referenced by Saker, is just a solid bar of metal with a point on one end; it's taken straight from Parker. I've no period examples of it." A stonecutter's chisel is registerable as a period artifact, but it is granted no difference from a wood chisel. We distinguish them in blazon from wood chisels only because of the entry in Parker. On resubmission we suggest using a period, recognizable form of chisel.

Yamamoto Kitsutar{o-} Morimitsu. Name.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that the prototheme of the yobina, *Kitsu-* was used prior to 1650. While we have found numerous modern examples of this theme, we have found none earlier than the mid-19th C. While the theme was documented from a page that contains many period elements, Anthony Bryant, "Japanese Names" (<http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/miscellany/names.html>), no date for this theme is given. Without the date, and without an example of its use in period, this theme is not registerable.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Brian mac Domhnaill. Name.

This name conflicts with the registered name *Bran mac Domnhail*, registered March 1989. The registered form is a misspelling of *mac Domhnail*, and, per precedent, *Bran* and *Brian* are not substantially different in sound and appearance:

This name conflicts with Brian McNaughton (registered June 1986). *Bran* and *Brian* are closer in pronunciation than *Brian* and *Brianna*, which conflict:

This conflicts with the registered name of Brianna O Duinn. [Brian Ó Duinn, 04/00, R-An Tír]

[Bran McNaughton, May 2002]

Scolastica la souriete. Badge. (Fieldless) A drop spindle sable, threaded argent.

Unfortunately this badge must be returned for conflict. The issue here was the primary tincture of a threaded drop spindle, when the thread and spindle are differently tintured. Given past rulings (Siobhán NicDhuinnshléibhe, 09/1992) that contrast is judged by a drop spindle's thread, not its shaft and whorl, we must conclude that a threaded drop spindle is primarily the tincture of its thread. The submitted charge is therefore primarily argent; and it thus conflicts with the device for Helva of Saxony, *Vert, a full drop spindle argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, but we grant no difference for the style of drop spindle.

The submitted badge is clear of the device for Maryam al-Baghdadi, *Per pale argent and sable, an inverted drop spindle, threaded and tuft to chief counterchanged*. Even without considering the size of the tuft or the inversion of the spindle, there's a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the tincture of the charge.

The submitted badge is also clear of the device for Jeanne of Melton, *Azure, a lace bobbin argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. There is a second CD for the changes to the primary charge. A full drop spindle in its default orientation has a CD from a lace bobbin in its default orientation; even when the lace bobbin is threaded, its thread takes up much less of the charge, proportionally, than the thread on a full drop spindle.

We compliment the submitter on her research. For the edification of the College, we repeat a portion of the LoI here:

The submitted depiction of a drop spindle is markedly different from the SCA norm, which has a wide whorl and a triangular cop (the thread wound around the spindle). Such a depiction is found in the PicDic, and was mentioned as correct in precedent as recently as May 2002 (Rory Daughton, R-Atlantia). However, this is a distinctly modern form, as glaringly non-medieval to the trained eye as a ballpoint pen is glaringly modern to anyone's eye. The characteristics of a medieval drop spindle are: a shaft shaped to a point at each end; a small, beadlike whorl; and a cop that tapers at both ends, resulting in a pointed ovoid shape.

At this time we will continue to grant submitters the benefit of the doubt and will continue to register the typical SCA drop spindle; however, its use will be considered a step from period practice. We encourage the use of period drop spindles, as described above (and as illustrated in this LoAR, based on the example in Guillim, p.294). The default orientation for a drop spindle is palewise with the whorl in base; it is threaded (or full) by default.

GLEANN ABHANN

Aurelia de' Medici. Device. Per pale sable and azure, a unicorn rampant and on a chief argent four mullets azure.

The form this was submitted on was modified from the standard form: the escutcheon was replaced by a non-approved shape. The August 2006 Cover Letter stated "As of the May 2007 Letter of Intent, each Kingdom's name and armory submissions must appear on the new forms, or be subject to administrative return." Because this submission was on a non-standard form, we must return it.

Keyna Aherne. Device. Per saltire vert and Or, a horse passant sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Melinda Cheval du Feu, *Per fess rayonny argent and sable, in chief a horse courant sable*. There is one CD for changes to the field but nothing for changing the horse's posture. As Melinda's horse is forced to be in chief, there is not a CD for placement of the horse.

Morgan of Osprey. Badge. Vert goutty d'Or.

Unfortunately, this badge must be returned for conflict with the Barony of Dragonsspine's badge for the Order of the Dragon's Blood, *Azure, goutty d'Or*; there is a single CD for the tincture of the field.

Morgan of Osprey. Badge. Or goutty de sang.

Unfortunately, this badge is returned for conflict with the badge for Caelin on Andrede, *Argent goutty de sang*. There is a single CD for the tincture of the field. The badge also conflicts with the device for Murphy Garrow, *Or, goutty de sang, a gore sinister vert*. There is a single CD for removing the peripheral charge.

LOCHAC

Genna inghean Braonáin uí Amaind. Device change. Purpure, three Lacy knots argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Lasairfhiona inghean an Sheanchaide, *Per pale gules and sable, three Lacy knots argent*. There is only a single CD for changes to the field.

This device does not conflict with the device for Cairistiona inghean Mhuireadhaigh, *Azure, three quatrefoil knots argent*. There is a CD for changing the tincture of the field and at least a CD between a quatrefoil knot and a Lacy knot.

Luan an Fael. Name.

This name appeal raised several questions: the limits of the saint's name allowance, whether the name *Luan* was a name used by ordinary humans in period, and whether *an Fael* "the wolf" is registerable as an Irish byname

Precedent on the saint's name allowance may be summarized thus:

So, in summary, given names which can be documented as the given name of a saint may be registered as a given name. The use of a name documented as a saint's name carries no weirdness in and of itself. The only weirdnesses that derive from using that name come from the lingual mix of the submitted form of the saint's name with the rest of the submitted name. [09/01, CL]

The intent of this allowance is to permit registration of names that are, in theory, widely known within a community because they are the name under which a saint is venerated. In most European cultures, there is a known pattern of giving children the name of a venerated saint. The allowance does not extend to other people or names mentioned in a saint's hagiography, including names belonging to the saint that are not the saint's venerated name. The reason for this is that most hagiographies of early saints are written several hundred years after the death of the alleged saint; they are, essentially, works of legend. Some names in such hagiographies appear to be made up, some became associated with the saint's legend between the time when the saint was supposed to have lived and the time hagiographies were written, and some are purely allegorical. Saints' legends are, simply put, unreliable as name documentation, and therefore not generally usable. There is even evidence that some saints whose names we register may never have existed. For example, the Catholic Church has acknowledged that many saints venerated during our period never actually existed. We grant a special allowance for venerated names because the people who venerated them (the people of the cultures we are trying to reenact) believed they existed, but to open the doors beyond that point is to throw the basic premise of registering names that were actually used by humans in a particular place and time out the window.

This brings us to the question -- is the name *Luan* registerable. The submitter has found several examples and possible examples of the name in period Irish literature; we'll examine each to determine whether it supports the use of the name by actual humans in period:

- Keating, *Foras Feasa ar Éirrin* indicates that Saint Fionnbharr's baptismal name may be rendered as *Luan*. -- As noted above, the saint's name allowance only extends to the name under which the saint was venerated; evidence of a name in a hagiography is not, by itself, sufficient evidence for its registration.
- The name *Luan son of Lugair son of Lugaid* occurs in the "Snám Dá Én" from *The Metrical Dindshenchas*. Also, the modern town of Athlone has known in period as "Auth Luain", "Luan's Ford" - Unfortunately, the *Metrical Dindshenchas* are legends. "Britannica Online" (search.eb.com) notes, "Equally important is a great collection, in prose and verse, called the Dindshenchas, which gave appropriate legends to famous sites of Ireland between the 9th and 11th centuries." While this work establishes a pattern for Irish placenames being formed from legendary names, it is not good documentation for names used by humans. In the case of this particular *Luan*, the text notes that he and his foster brother nightly change into the shape of a bird to visit a particular woman. The place *Ath Luain* is named after him, because he was killed by her while in the shape of the bird. As such, it is not a human name.
- The name occurs in *Betha Naile* (Life of Naile). - This is a hagiography in which the name *Luan* occurs, but it is not the name of a venerated saint.
- The name *Luan Da Mac Loich* occurs once in *Tochmarc Emire la Coinculaind* (The Wooing of Emer) - Indeed, *Luan Da Mac Loich* is mentioned once in this tale as one of the shipmates of the legendary hero *Cuchulainn*. While the translator of this tale, Kuno Meyer, notes, "Conchobor and Cuchulaind were, I believe, historical personages, and Irish tradition and chronology were not perhaps so wild as one might think...", this is not the same as saying that "The Wooing of Emer" is a historical record, or that the other names found in it are used in period. For example, we have independent examples of the name *Conchobar*. As such, this source is legendary and not suitable as name documentation.
- Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* has the name *Ó Luain*, "descendent of Luan" - Woulfe derives this name from the descriptive nickname *Luan*, "warrior, champion". When Woulfe derives a name from a descriptive, this means he has found no evidence for the patronym as a given name. The only examples we have of this name, so far, are legendary, so even if the patronym was taken as a given name, it does not mean that a real person ever bore that name. It is equally possible that it is a claim to legendary descent.
- Ó Corrain and Maguire, *Irish Names*, list *Anluan* as a Middle Irish name meaning "great warrior" -- The submitter argues that if the name exists as in the form [adjective] + [descriptive], then it is not unreasonable to assume just [descriptive] as a name. This is an interesting hypothesis, and one we would encourage the submitter to pursue in further researching this name. Unfortunately, he has provided no documentation that this as a general pattern found in Irish names. Without proof of such a pattern, we cannot begin to examine whether this argument is legitimate.

Given this, there is no documentation for *Luan* as anything but a legendary name. As it can be documented only as a legendary name, it is not registerable. We note that *Anluan* is registerable. It appears in the *Annals of the Four Masters* in an entry for 805, "Anluan, mac Conchobhair, tigherna Aidhne, d'ég" (Anluan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Aidhne, died), and for 846 which notes "Anluan, abb Siaghre, d'ecc" (Anluan, abbot of Saighir, died).

This brings us to the second question, is *an Fael* a registerable Irish byname? Rowel addresses this question:

It is important to note that, in the cited bynames (from my annals index article), animals you would

own or raise (domesticated animals) are the ones that have an article and are in the genitive. The genitive case indicates that the person is somehow connected to (probably owns/raises) those animals, not that he has attributes of those animals. The two bynames from the annals index that don't have the article:

Fox (Sinnach / Sionnach)

Wolf/Hound (Cú)

are in the nominative case (*Sinnach* may also be an adjectival form, but I'd have to check to be certain). Nominative form bynames generally indicate that the person is that description.

Lacking evidence of predator animals (such as a wolf) being domesticated, I would say the byname <an Fael> is not likely. It would also not be grammatically correct since <Fael> is not in the genitive (at least I don't think it is). Also, OCM seem to indicate that <Fael> does not literally mean wolf. Rather, it is another euphemism for wolf, literally 'howl'. OCM, p. 5, paragraph 2 says:

... In Ireland, the wolf was a tabu animal and terms other than his name were used to describe him e.g. fálchú 'howling hound', fáelán 'the howler', cú allaid 'the wild hound' and mac tíre 'son of the land. These in turn became personal names. ...

As it's a euphemism, 'howl', rather than an animal name (such as cú), I really don't think <Fael> is plausible as a byname since the other "animal" type bynames all actually use words that mean an animal, rather than being a euphemism.

...lacking evidence that <Fael> is a regular word that actually is a name for an animal rather than a euphemistic reference to an animal, I don't think <Fael> is registerable in a descriptive byname even if we fixed the grammar.

Given this, *An Fael* and *Fael* are not registerable as descriptive bynames.

What alternatives can we offer the submitter? For the given name, the documented Middle Irish *Anluan* is our best suggestion. For the byname, we would suggest a patronymic based on one of the given names using the element *Fael*; perhaps *mac Fáeláin*. Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals", shows *Fáeláin* as the standard Middle Irish genitive form of the name *Fáelán*. In addition, the name *Domnall mac Faelain* appears in an entry for 996 in the *Annals of Tigernach*. The submitter may also be interested in a patronymic using the name *Faelchu*, or *Fáilbe*. Both are Middle Irish header forms in Ó Corrain and Maguire; the text indicates both were the venerated name for a saint. We could change the name to one of these forms, but since this is an appeal, we feel it is better to allow the submitter the chance to consider his options and resubmit. Therefore, we are upholding the earlier decision and returning this name as submitted. His device was registered under the holding name, *Selwyn of Darton*.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

None.

OUTLANDS

Æðeluulf munuc. Device. Counter-ermine, a ram's head cabossed argent horned and jessant of a straight trumpet Or.

This device is returned for combining two elements each of which is a step from period practice. The period motif of a *lion's face jessant-de-lys*, with a lion's or leopard's head cabossed and a fleur-de-lys issuant from the back of its head and out its open mouth, was the basis for this design; but we have no examples of the motif that uses any head but a lion's head, or any jessant charge but a fleur-de-lys. In theory, one might substitute another type of head, but precedent speaks to that issue:

[considering an owl's head jessant-de-lis] There was ... some concern that we here we are getting too far from period practice. (Period practice being leopard's head jessant-de-lys; one step from period practice being other beast's heads; and two steps from period practice being other types of heads, including birds' heads.) [Eudoxia d'Antioche, 03/96]

In theory, one might also substitute another type of jessant charge: but the history of the lion's face jessant-de-lys makes that improbable as a period motif. The original form of the arms of Cantilou or Cantilupe, *Gules, three fleurs-de-lys Or*, was modified c.1290 to *Gules, three leopards' heads jessant-de-lys Or* [Wagner's *Historic Heraldry of Britain*, p. 43]; so the heads were a modification of the fleurs-de-lys, not the other way around. There are, of course, other examples of animals' heads transfixed by pointed charges (swords, spearheads, etc.) in period; but the specific motif of a *head jessant-de-[charge]* is unique and separate from those. We must rule, based on the motif's history, that having a head jessant any charge besides a fleur-de-lys is likewise a step from period practice.

So we have the use of a *head (not a leopard's) jessant*, which is one step from period practice; and the use of *jessant-de-[not a fleur-de-lys]*, which is a second step from period practice. (And the ram's head here is definitely jessant: the gold of the trumpet is seen coming out of the ram's mouth, and is in front of the lower jaw.) The two steps together bring this beyond the permissible bounds of heraldic style; it must be returned.

Mind you, if this had been *Counter-ermine, a straight trumpet Or surmounted by a ram's head cabossed argent armed Or*, it would have been acceptable style; and we were tempted to register it that way. But we cannot register a manifestly incorrect blazon merely to avoid a stylistic problem; by the correct blazon for what was submitted, this must be returned.

SIREN

Racine Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

This title was for a herald in service to *John, Duke of Bedford* in 1435, at which time the Duke was regent for Henry VI. As Regent of England, he is effectively a sovereign. As such, this title is held by a herald in service to a sovereign and worthy of protection.

Rasyn Pursuivant. Release of heraldic title.

This title was for a herald in service to *John, Duke of Bedford* in 1435, at which time the Duke was regent for Henry VI. As Regent of England, he is effectively a sovereign. As such, this title is held by a herald in service to a sovereign and worthy of protection.

TRIMARIS

None.

WEST

Olivia Bunny. Device. Or, a brown rabbit salient proper, a bordure vert semy of cinquefoils Or.

A brown rabbit *proper* should be entirely brown; the tail of this rabbit is white. Unfortunately this is grounds for return, as was confirmed as recently as May 2007 (v. Marie Helena von Bremen).

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE July 2008 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ANSTEORRA

Clarissima della Chiesa. Device. Azure, a talbot's head erased argent between three plates.

This device is pended to consider the potential conflict with the device for Jessyca of Rivenvale, *Azure, a wolf's head erased between three maple leaves argent*. There is a CD for changing the type of secondary charges. Under current policy, there is not a CD for changing the type of canine head.

Commentary raised the issue of whether or not we should grant a CD between a talbot's head and a wolf's head. It was argued that, by the same criteria we use for granting difference between a raven and a popinjay (they were considered different charges in period and were consistently drawn by any given heraldic artist such that there were differences between the two), we ought to grant difference between a talbot and a wolf - or at least between their heads. One of the main arguments against granting such a difference is the fact that in the SCA we use many more breeds of dogs than were used in period heraldry. We encourage the College to provide their thoughts on this issue. We also encourage research into the distinction of various canines in period heraldry.

This device is clear of the device for George of Glen Laurie, *Azure, a St. Bernard dog's head couped at the neck bearing a cask at its neck, all proper. [Canis familiaris extrariis St. Bernardi]*. There is CD for adding the plates. There is a second CD for changing the tincture of the dog's head; George's St. Bernard is half argent and half brown with sable markings.

This was item 2 on the Ansteorra letter of July 31, 2007.

ATENVELDT

Brandr hani. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Brandr.hani*, the name was originally submitted as *Brandr inn hani*. No mention of the change or the reason for the change was made on the LoI. Failure to mention changes is cause for return or pending. We are pending this name to allow the commenters to address whether it is registerable in its originally submitted form.

This is the documentation and checkbox summary from the LoI:

Submitter desires a male name.

Meaning ("Brandr the Rooster") most important.

The name is Old Norse. Brandr is a masculine given name found in "Viking Names found in the Landnámabók," Aryanhwy merch Catmael, <<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnam-abok.html>>.

hani, "rooster," is found in "Viking Bynames found in the Landnámabók," Aryanhwy merch Catmael, <<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/vikbynames.html>>. [The client's legal surname is Glasscock.]

His device has been registered under the holding name *Brandr of Atenveldt*.

This was item 5 on the Atenveldt letter of July 28, 2007.

CALONTIR

Isabeau Beauyeux. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Isabeau Beauyeux*, the forms showed *Isabeau de Beaux Yeux*. When names are changed in kingdom, even if it is in consultation with the submitter, it is necessary to list the change, the reason for

the change, and the originally submitted form on the LoI. This allows the commenters to evaluate changes made to ensure they are consistent with period practice and the submitter's stated wishes. Failure to mention changes on the LoI is grounds for returning (if the omissions are continual or egregious) or pending names. We are pending this item to allow the commenters the opportunity to address this name knowing its full history. We would also have the commenters consider further whether this or any other forms they may suggest conflict with the registered name *Ysabel de Bayeux*

The submitter included the following documentation for her proposed byname:

de - French of "of", "of the"

Beaux Yeux - The submitter desires a French byname meaning "beautiful eyes".

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, E. Cobham Brewer, 1989 notes the phrase "Beaux Yeux" meaning "beautiful eyes". url <http://www.bartleby.com/81/1566.html>

Translation from English to French via web-tool Bable Fish [sic] gives "beaux yeux" for "beautiful eyes". url: <http://babelfish.altavista.com/translate.dyn>

The June 1993 LOAR stats, "In both English and French, bynames are usually straightforward descriptions: of origin, of personal description, of trade or craft." (Lynette la Tisserande des Mots, p17) The phrase "beautiful eyes" falls into the category of personal description of epithet.

Noted are surnames with French origins which utilize the descriptive element "beautiful"; Reaney & Wilson, p 35, s.n. Beaufront, it states "John *Beaufront* 1382 AssLo, A nickname, 'beautiful forehead', OFR beau, front. CF Henry *Beaubraz* 1228 FFO 'beautiful arms'; John *Beucol* 1327 SRY 'fair neck'; Ivo *Beaudonte* 1327 SRSo 'beautiful teeth'; Richard *Beaupele* 1218 P (D) 'beautiful skin'." Thus "beautiful eyes" does not seem to be amiss from the practice that creates names meaning 'beautiful teeth', 'beautiful arms' etc.

Her armory has been registered under the holding name *Isabeau of Forgotten Sea*.

This was item 9 on the Calontir letter of July 26, 2007.

- Explicit -