

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

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Ravenstongue Pursuivant to Thescorre, Barony of.

This transfer had been pending on the November 30, 2010 LoPaD for evidence of support. The evidence paperwork had been sent and is now in the proper place.

Dairenn ingen Chellaig. Name.

Submitted as *Dáirine inghean Chellaig*, the name *Dáirine* is a legendary name, and hence unregistrable:

This name is returned for lack of documentation of *Dáirine* as a given name used by humans in period. Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 69 s.n. *Dáirine*) says of this name that it was the name of a daughter of "the legendary king of Tara, Túathal Techtmar. The foster-mother of St Colmán of Daire Mór was also called *Dáirine*." The first example is legendary and so is not support for the registerability of this name. In the second example, *Dáirine* is the name of a foster-mother of a saint and is not noted as being a saint herself. Names of saints are registerable, regardless of whether they are apocryphal or not. This policy is due to the practice in many cultures (though not in Gaelic) of naming children for saints. (For more details, see the Cover Letter for the September 2001 LoAR.) As *Dáirine* was not herself a saint and the name has not been documented as having been otherwise used in period, it falls into the category of a legendary name and is not registerable. [*Dáirine ingen Chiaragain*, 06/2002, R-Atlantia]

The similar-sounding *Dairenn* is registerable as an early Gaelic feminine name. The submitter approved this substitution.

The byname mixes Early Modern Gaelic *inghean* with the Middle Gaelic *Chellaig*. The wholly Middle Gaelic form, consistent with the spelling of the given name is *ingen Chellaig*; we have made that change to register the name.

Dauí mac Fáeláin. Name and device. Gules, a wolf's head erased argent between three triquetras Or.

Submitted as *Dau_mac Fáeláin*, the given name was documented as a subordinate header form in Ó Corráin and Maguire, *Irish Names*. However, the entry notes that "In the case of this name a number of separate names may have fallen together and become confused." Therefore, the use of one of these forms is not clear evidence of the use of another. *Dauí* is found in the Annals as the name of a 7th century king, and is thus registerable. *Dau* is only found in a group of genealogies that include a large number of obscure Biblical and legendary figures. Names from these sources are not registerable, as there is no evidence that they were used as the names of real people.

The name *Dauí* is the Old Irish form of a name from Oghamic Irish. We do not know the form of the Oghamic Irish name. This means that we cannot register the name in the form in which it would have been used. Current precedent says that such a name cannot be registered:

[Cnes ingen Conchobuir] The given name was submitted in a Middle or Old Irish form, but the only example we have found of the name Cnes is of an early 6th century mother of a saint. During the 6th century, the language in use in Ireland was Oghamic Irish; Cnes is an Old Irish spelling (appropriate for c. 700 to c. 900). We have no evidence that the name continued into use into the period when an Old Irish spelling is appropriate. Current precedent does not allow registration of Irish names in orthographies that are not appropriate to the times in which they are found:

No examples of the spelling Muireann have been found dating from 1200-1600. Although this is the expected spelling for this period (given the rules of Gaelic spelling), we cannot register this spelling without a reason to believe it was actually used during this period... Since no additional evidence for its use in Early Modern Gaelic has been found, the Early Modern Gaelic spelling Muireann is still not registerable. [05/2005]

The name would be registerable in an Oghamic Irish form, but we have no information about what that form would be. Given this, the name Cnes is not registerable, and so we are forced to return this name. [LoAR 01/2008, Atlantia-R]

This places an undue burden on submitters. We know the name was used, and we know that later people referred to this name as *Dauí*. Therefore, we overturn the above precedent and will allow the registration of Old Irish forms of Oghamic Irish names, though we encourage the use of Oghamic Irish forms where they can be found or constructed.

Étienne Renard d'Argent. Name and device. Azure, a fox rampant contourny argent, on a chief Or three fir trees proper.

Submitted as *Étienne Renard Argent*, the submitter requested the byname be changed to make the meaning "silver fox." A byname identifying someone who lived at an inn or house of "the sign of the silver fox" could take such a form. On the basis of sign names in 1457 Paris (Juliana de Luna, work in progress), we'd expect a name like *au Renard d'Argent*, though bynames without the preposition are also found in 15th century Paris. We have therefore changed the name to meet his desired meaning.

The spellings *Etienne* and *Étienne* seem to both appear in the 16th century; however, *Estienne* remains the most common form of the name until well after the end of our period.

Godfrey the Vigilant. Name.

Godfrey Vigil would be a lovely early 12th c. name (Reaney and Wilson s.n. Wake). But *Vigilant* is a period word, and given the use of bynames with similar meanings (as the attested *Vigil*), it is registerable.

Katryna Robyn. Badge. (Fieldless) Issuant from a maunche reversed a hand sustaining a rapier argent.

Lavena de Franketon. Name and device. Or, three hearts each per pale gules and sable.

Rosalia Iuliana Andre. Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister between two mullets of seven points vert.

Rosalia is an Italian saint's name; the Catholic Encyclopedia says that churches were dedicated to her in the 13th century, though the earliest account of her life dates only to 1590. Additionally, a Latinized French *Elisabetha Rosalia* is mentioned in 1607 (*Antiquités nationales, ou Recueil de monumens pour servir à l'histoire générale et particulière de l'Empire François*). Therefore, the name is registerable in Italian and French contexts.

This name mixes vernacular and Latinized forms: the more typical forms would be the completely Italian *Rosalia Giuliana Andre* or the completely Latinized *Rosalia Iuliana Andree*.

Rosalia Iuliana Andre. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of seven points per pale vert and argent.

Thescorre, Barony of. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Ravenstongue Pursuivant from Æthelmearc, Kingdom of.

This transfer had been pended on the November 30, 2010 LoPaD for evidence of support. The evidence paperwork had been sent and is now in the proper place.

AN TIR

Alden ap Owain. Name and device. Argent, three ravens in pall inverted within an annulet gules.

Berte le Webbere. Name.

Geoffroi FitzGeorge. Device. Argent, a scorpion fesswise contourny, on a chief gules three sheaves of arrows inverted Or.

Gwyneth Blackthorne. Name and device. Purpure, in pale a dragon dormant and a domestic cat dormant contourny argent.

Submitted as *Gwyneth Blackthorne*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Gwineth Blackthorne* to match the documented form. The Letter of Intent questioned whether the documented *Gwineth* justified *Gwyneth*. It does. There are many examples of *i/y* used interchangeably in 16th century Welsh, including *Griffith* and *Gryffyth*, *Llewelín* and *Llewelyn*, *Gwenlliana* and *Gwenllyan*, and *Morvith* and *Morvyth*. We have therefore changed the name back to the submitted form.

Harðænni inn rauði. Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, a boar dormant contourny argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Heðinn inn rauði*. The two given names are substantially different in sound and appearance, with different numbers of syllables and a substantially different first syllable.

Hauksgarðr, Canton of. Device. Argent, a hawk striking contourny sable, on a mountain of two peaks vert a laurel wreath argent, on a chief sable a tower argent.

Chiefs were frequently used for cadency or augmentations in period armory. As such they are blazoned after other charges, including bases. This is an exception to the general rule that charges are blazoned from right to left and top to bottom.

Please advise the submitter to draw the hawk larger, as befits a primary charge.

Hraði inn rakki. Name and device. Quarterly sable and gules, in bend sinister two triangles inverted Or.

Jenne la Joyeuse. Name.

Submitted as *Jenne la Joyeux*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Jenne la joieus* to match the documentation they could find. Commenters were able to find a late period feminine *Joyeuse* in Jean Nicot's 1606 *Thresor de la langue française*. As this is closer to the submitted form, we have made that change. The submitted form mixes the masculine *joyeux* with the feminine article *la*, and cannot be registered.

John de Rokyngham. Name and device. Party of six argent and gules, three crosses patonce gules.

Nice medieval English name!

Nice device!

Madyn Bach. Name and device. Vert, an arrow Or surmounted by a boar's head cabossed argent.

Mecia Raposa. Device change. Purpure, a cameleopard passant Or spotted sable and on a mount Or a mullet of seven points vert.

Her old device, *Per fess purpure and vert, a Celtic cross and in chief a mullet of seven points Or*, is retained as a badge.

Mergret Dyer. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Mícheál Buitilér. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Mícheál de buitléir*, the name appeared on the forms as *Mí{.c}eál de buitléir* (with a dot above the c; this is the punctum delens, which can also be written as *ch*). By long precedent, we register Gaelic names using the *h* rather than the punctum delens. However, the submitter should feel free to use the punctum delens when writing his name.

The given name was documented from the given name section in Patrick Woulfe's *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames*. The Administrative Handbook, Appendix F, says the following about that section: "[This source gives] no information about the dating of [given] names; all information should be confirmed elsewhere. Note that the surname section of *Sloinnte Gaedhal is Gall* includes large numbers of dated forms and is a recommended source." Luckily, commenters were able to find *Mícheál* as a 13th century given name, so it can be registered.

The form of the byname is also documented as a modern form, this time from the family name section of Woulfe. This section is normally quite useful, as Woulfe included a wealth of late 16th and early 17th century Anglicized forms (these are italicized). However the Gaelic forms in this book are 20th century. Because his work predates the 1920s spelling reforms, they are often the same spellings as 16th century forms, and can be registered. However, this is not the case here; Woulfe provides several Gaelic forms of this surname, none of which are dated. Barring evidence that the name was used before 1600, it cannot be registered. Luckily, forms of the byname are found in the Annals, which are late-period Gaelic historical documents. But the forms of the byname found there invariably are three syllables (most frequently *Buitilér*) and do not include the preposition *de*. Therefore, we must change the byname to the dated form in order to register it.

Further discussion of Woulfe, its limitations, and how to use it can be found in the Cover Letter.

Nicole Hardel le Noreys. Name change from Nicolas Hardel le Noreys.

Her previous name, *Nicolas Hardel le Noreys*, is retained as an alternate name.

Rheiwlydd verch Einion Llanaelhaearn and Galerán Chanterel. Household name House of the Lion and Lily and joint badge. (Fieldless) On a lion's face argent a fleur-de-lys azure.

Solbella haTayaret. Name and device. Sable, a gorges argent, overall a two-legged three-headed wingless hydra doubly queued couchant Or.

Submitted as *Solbella Tayer*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Solbeliya Tayar* to match the documentation. Unfortunately, this created an unregistrable byname. The documentation cites the Hebrew word *tayar*, as meaning "traveller;" the masculine byname derived from it is *haTayar*, while the feminine is *haTayaret*. While the submitter does not allow major changes, she specifically authorized this change.

The given name can be registered either as the documented *Solbeliya* or the standardized *Solbella* which it certainly represents. As such, we have changed it back to the submitted form.

While communication with the submitter made it clear that she preferred this form, we note that the name is registrable as *Solbella Tayer*, as commenters were able to document *Tayer* as a sixteenth century English byname. However, it did not have the intended meaning. Such a name would be a step from period practice, as it mixes a Spanish Jewish given name with an English byname.

Taisiia Volchkova. Device. Per fess indented sable and argent, a dance between a crescent and a wolf courant counterchanged.

Ymanya Blackeye. Device. Azure, a peacock in its pride argent, in chief three bezants.

ANSTEORRA

Alexandria Penrose. Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, two roses and a compass star within an orle argent.

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

Argos Spartiates. Name and device. Azure, two tridents in saltire Or and overall a sea-wolf argent tailed vert, a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Argos Spartenos*, this name combines a Classical Greek given name with a late Byzantine byname. These elements are separated by over 1000 years, and as such may not be registered together. The Classical Greek word meaning "Spartan" is *Spartiates*; with the submitter's approval we have changed the byname to that form.

Branwyn O'Brallaghan. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In pale a fox passant inverted conjoined to a fox passant contourny both regardant Or all fimbriated of flames gules.

Blazoned when registered as (*Fieldless*) *In pale two foxes counter-passant regardant addorsed Or enflamed gules*, we are correcting the posture and arrangement of the foxes.

Cadhla Ua Cellacháin. Badge. (Fieldless) On a gout vert a mushroom argent.

Emmelina de Medeland. Name and device. Argent, a chevron sable between two butterflies purple and a lion sable.

This device is clear of the device of Moira nic Kessak, *Argent, a chevron sable between two swans naiant and a tower purple*. There is a CD for the change of type of secondary charges and a CD, by precedent, for the change of tincture of the bottommost charge, which is considered to be half the charge group:

This device is clear of Moire nic Greagair's device, *Argent, a chevron sable between two oak trees eradicated and a thistle proper*. There is a CD for changing the type of all the secondary charges and another for changing the tincture of half the secondary charges (from a mostly vert thistle to a gules chalice). This is also clear of Anthea MacGillivray of Cairnagad's device, *Argent, a chevron sable between two sprigs of rowan vert, fructed gules, and a lynx in summer phase sejant erect proper, perched on a horn fesswise vert. [Lynx canadensis]*. There is a CD for changing the type of all the secondary charges and another for changing the tincture of the bottommost charge, which is considered to be half the charge group.

A question was raised whether or not the tincture change to the bottommost charge could be counted since the Glossary of Terms notes "The bottommost of three charges arranged two and one, either alone on the field or surrounding a central ordinary such as a fess or chevron, is defined as half of that charge group. However, no more than one difference may be obtained by making changes to that bottommost charge". As a CD was granted for changing the type of all the secondaries, commenters thought that perhaps the tincture change couldn't count. However, the limitation applies only when changes are made solely to the bottommost charges. Thus against the hypothetical device, *Argent, a chevron sable between three thistles proper* there is only one CD - that for changing the type of the bottommost charge (from a thistle to a chalice) or that from changing its tincture (from vert to gules). You cannot get two CDs for multiple changes to the bottommost charge of three charges arranged two and one. However, when one of the CDs is for changing the type of all the charges, not just the bottommost one, a second CD can be obtained for changing the tincture of the bottommost charge alone. We also note that the charges in chief and the charge in base can be considered separately, since each is considered half the charge group, as long as the CDs are derived from different types of changes. [Talitha le Barde, July 2006, A-Caid]

Finnacáin Dub. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a sprig of three holly leaves vert fructed gules conjoined to a chalice vert.

Hallgeirr Ólafsson. Name and device. Per fess embattled Or and azure, two spears in saltire gules and a stag at gaze argent.

Jeanne Marie la Verriere. Device change. Azure, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two joscelyns argent belled Or three cinquefoils argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the torsos on the joscelyns slightly thicker, so they are more identifiable.

Her old device, *Azure, a tricorporate sea lion argent ermined azure*, is released.

Kata Timkin. Device. Azure, two scarps between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or.

Listed on the LoI as an appeal, this submission is actually a resubmission of a properly considered return for conflict based on the alternate blazon *Azure, on a bend sinister between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or, a scarpe azure*. Since that return, which was on the December 2009 LoAR, the following precedent was set, on the February 2010 Cover Letter:

This month, we are changing the way multiple ordinaries are considered for conflict. We have precedent which says that ordinaries of the field are not registrable. We have precedent which says that 'an ordinary charged with an ordinary' is equivalent to an ordinary of the field fimbriated, and thus not registrable. Since those two blazons are

not registerable, under the precedent from the June 2006 Cover Letter which says that unregisterable blazons do not need to be considered for conflict, multiple diminutive ordinaries do not need to be conflict checked as a single underlying ordinary charged with an ordinary of the same tincture as the field.

Argent, two bendlets gules should not be interpreted as *Argent, a bend argent fimbriated gules*. Nor should it be interpreted as *Argent, on a bend gules a bendlet argent*. However, *Argent, a bend Or fimbriated gules* should be interpreted as *Argent, on a bend gules a bendlet Or*. It should not be considered equivalent to *Argent, a bend Or between two bendlets gules* because the Or bend cannot lie on an argent field.

Since the submitted device is no longer be interpreted under the alternate blazon which produced the conflict, it is registerable.

Lemoine de Gascony. Name change from Anas ibn Haroun 'Abd al-Zaki.

Submitted as *Lemoine de Gascony*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Lemoine de Gascoigne* to match documentation. Commenters were able to find *Gascony* as an English form of the French placename (dated to c. 1500 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. *scomfite*), allowing us to change it back to the submitted form.

Lemoine is the submitter's legal given name.

His previous name, *Anas ibn Haroun 'Abd al-Zaki*, is retained as an alternate name.

Malachi Lomax Sanna. Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure between four torteaux.

As documented, this name combines an Italian byname with an otherwise English name. Edelweiss was able to find *Sanna* as a late period English byname, allowing the registration of this as an entirely English name.

Montega Black Dragon. Name.

This item was inadvertently omitted from last month's LoAR.

Montega is the submitter's legal given name.

Commenters questioned whether this byname created the appearance of a given name followed by a heraldic title. Such a byname would presume upon *Black Dragon Herald*, registered to the East Kingdom. It does not. We have registered this byname twice since 2004, as well as bynames like *Lyon*, *Montjoy*, and *Dragon*, all of which also possibly presume on heraldic titles. As many heraldic titles are possible surnames or locative bynames, any such policy would create an excessive burden on submitters.

{OE}ringr Ketilsson. Name and device. Vert, on a pile throughout between a pair of drinking horns Or, a sword inverted vert.

Postures for drinking horns were discussed on the Cover Letter to the April 2010 LoAR. This pair of drinking horns is in the default arrangement, where the concave sides of the horns face each other.

Petronia Casta. Name.

Renault du Mont Saint-Michel. Name.

Rosalia of Raven's Fort. Name and device. Quarterly argent and sable, a rose counterchanged.

Rosalia is an Italian saint's name; the Catholic Encyclopedia says that churches were dedicated to her in the 13th century, though the earliest account of her life dates only to 1590. Additionally, a Latinized French *Elisabetha Rosalia* is mentioned in 1607 (*Antiquités nationales, ou Recueil de monumens pour servir à l'histoire générale et particulière de l'Empire François*). Therefore, the name is registerable in Italian and French contexts.

The byname is formed from the registered name of a Society branch.

Thorvaldr ulfr. Name and device. Sable, a Thor's hammer between two wolves combatant argent.

ATENVELDT

Aric Pfeilschmidt. Reblazon of device. Azure, a wingless four-headed demi-hydra dismembered Or, in base an egg inverted argent.

Blazoned when registered, in April 1993, as *Azure, a wingless demi-hydra dismembered Or, in base an egg inverted argent*, the number of heads must be specified.

Valeriana Aeginëtis. Name change from holding name Stephanie of Atenveldt.

Submitted as *Valora tou Aegina*, this name has several issues.

No evidence was presented, nor could any be found, that *Valora* was used as a name before the 20th century. Therefore, it cannot be registered. The submitter authorized its replacement with *Valeriana*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

The byname *tou Aegina* is not correctly constructed. Greek locative bynames are formed as adjectives of location (that is "the Aeginian" rather than "of Aegina"). The correct form is *Aiginëtis*; the Latin equivalent is *Aiginensis*. Either is registerable with *Valeriana*. We have changed the byname to the first, as it follows the Greek language of the submitted form.

Commenters asked whether Greek and Latin can be registered together. Byzantium (the Eastern Roman Empire) combined both Latin speakers and Greek speakers in a single empire, in which first Latin and then Greek was the preferred language of government. Names could be written in either Latinized or Greek forms; however, the different orthographies require that the combination be a step from period practice. However, it is the only one in this name, and thus the name can be registered.

ATLANTIA

Agnarr Gunnvaldsson. Name and device. Per fess gules and sable, two dragons combatant and a dragon dormant argent.

This does not conflict with the registered *Ragnarr Gunnolfsson*. The patronyms, *Gunnolfr* and *Gunnvaldr* are substantially different in sound and appearance, both as names and in the patronymic bynames.

Bonaventura da Castelfranco. Badge. (Fieldless) A mushroom azure, cap spotted argent.

Cassandra Arabella Giordani. Badge. (Fieldless) A spider sable within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Daffyd ap Caradoc. Reblazon of device. Sable, a wingless, legless, seven-headed hydra couchant, tail coiled, Or.

Blazoned when registered, in May 1984, as *Sable, a wingless, legless hydra, tail nowed, Or*, the number of heads must be specified. we have also added the monster's posture.

Dagmær Hróaldsdóttir. Name.

Katla knarrarbringa. Name.

Keina inghean mhic Ghriogair. Name.

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

Commenters observed that the expected form of the byname is *mhic Griogair*, as *G* is not normally lenited after *mhic*. However, Golden Dolphin was able to provide evidence of exactly the submitted form:

I've been browsing some books on line... and hit one on Gaelic poetry which apparently mentions dated to circa 1570 one *Bean Ghriogair Ruaidh Mhic Ghriogair*" (Watson, *Bardachd Ghaidhlig: Specimens of Gaelic Poetry, 1550 - 1900*, p. xi).

Therefore, this can be registered as submitted.

Nathaniel Ravenhill. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Roark of Hydra Hall. Reblazon of device. Per pale gules and sable, a wingless seven-headed hydra statant affronty and a chief embattled Or.

Reblazoned in February 2005, as *Per pale gules and sable, a wingless hydra affronty and a chief embattled Or*, the number of heads must be specified.

Sadb ingen Chonchobair. Device. Argent, on a catamount rampant vert a Celtic cross argent.

Tairdelbach mac an Druaidh. Name.

This name mixes a Middle Irish (Gaelic) given name with an Early Modern Irish (Gaelic) byname; this is a step from period practice. The completely early modern form would be *Toirdhealbhach mac an Druaidh*.

The only documentation for the byname *mac an Druaidh* is in Anglicized forms dated to the late 16th or early 17th century. Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada was able to provide a citation from the *Annals of the Four Masters* of an 11th century man known as *In Druth*, "the druid;" he is also described as a poet. This is sufficient to provide the benefit of the doubt regarding the earlier use of a name meaning "son of the druid."

It also makes it clear that such a name cannot be presumptuous or a claim to supernatural powers, as it is used to describe a normal man who was a poet.

Thomas Schreiber. Device. Vert, a pale offset between a quill pen and a quill pen inverted argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the quill pens with less feather, so that there is a space for the hand to grasp it.

William le Younger. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a cross patonce conjoined at its base with a letter "W" gules.

DRACHENWALD

Ameline de Leeuwe. Name.

The submitter indicated that she would like her name to be 15th century Burgundian. While Burgundy included both French- and Dutch-speaking areas in the 15th century, names were written either completely in French or completely in Dutch. A completely French form of the name would be *Ameline le Lyon*. As registered, this name has a step from period practice for mixing French and Dutch.

EAST

Damiana d'Avignon. Name and device. Argent, three gillyflowers purple slipped and leaved, a bordure vert.

This name mixes a Spanish given name and a French or Occitan byname. Either is a step from period practice.

Duvianus filius Griffini. Name and device. Quarterly gules and azure, in pale three griffins courant Or.

Commenters were able to find evidence that the saint *Duvianus* was venerated in medieval England, allowing the given name to be registered under the saint's name allowance.

Ellice de Valles. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century English/French; this name mixes English and French. While mixed English/French names can be found in the first few hundred years after the Norman invasion, this no longer happened by the 15th century. Therefore, it would have to be changed to a completely French or completely English form in order to be authentic. Communication from her made it clear that she preferred her name to match her husband's byname. As the name is registerable as is, we are not changing it to be completely French or completely English to meet her authenticity request. A completely 14th century English form would be *Ellice de la Vale* or *Ellice de la Valeye* while a 15th century French form might use the sound-alike given name *Alips de Valles*.

Estienne de Valles. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century French. This name meets that request, as *Valles* is dated to 1358 and 1513 in Ernest Nègre *Toponymie Generale de la France*. Therefore, this name is authentic for the desired time.

Fionaghal nan Eilean. Reblazon of device. Azure, in fess a brunette mermaid contourny and sustaining a drawn bow with arrow nocked all proper.

Blazoned when registered as *Azure, a blackhaired mermaid embowed contourney drawing a bow and arrow all proper*, we are reblazoning to clarify the relative sizes of the charges.

Isolda Fairamay. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 14th century English name!

Lucas Beekaert. Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, a dragon couchant, in base a bee Or.

Nice 15th century Flemish name!

Marietta da Firenze. Badge. Per pale azure and gules, a die Or.

This badge is clear of the device of Tibor of Rock Valley, *Vert, a delf Or*. Dice and delfs are period charges; we have no evidence that they were considered interchangeable in period. Under our current standards, there is a CD between the two. Therefore, there is a CD for the changes to the field and a CD for the change of type of primary charge.

Dice in Society are usually depicted in trian aspect, but they may also be depicted as delfs with spots, as in the armory of Wurfel, from Pinches & Wood's *European Armorial*, p.38, among others, and are, therefore, registerable when depicted in this manner. Armory containing dice and delfs must be considered visually for conflict under section X.5 of the Rules for Submissions.

Megan ni Phádraig. Alternate name Mæva in eldra.

The submitter requested that her name be made authentic for 9th century Irish or Viking. This is a Viking name; both elements are found in the Landnamabok, which dates the names to the 11th century. We cannot confirm that the name is authentic for the earlier date, but this is due largely to our lack of sources for the earlier period.

Randwen de Motherwell. Name and device. Vert, on a fess between three triquetrae Or three roses proper.

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

GLEANN ABHANN

Eibhilín Núinnseann. Badge. (Fieldless) On a natural tiger sejant contourny argent striped sable a shamrock gules.

The use of a natural tiger is a step from period practice.

Giata Magdalena Alberti. Name change from Milia Gaia Alberti.

Submitted as *Giata Magdalena Alberti*, the given name *Giata* was documented as a modern name derived from the Italian word for "jade." Commenters were unable to confirm that the word was period, let alone that the name was period. Luckily, commenters were able to find the name *Giata* in 1427 Florence (Juliana de Luna "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado"). As the submitter indicated she cared most about the sound and culture of the name, we have made that change in order to register the name.

Her previous name, *Milia Gaia Alberti*, is released.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of the Diamond Chalice. (Fieldless) A chalice within and conjoined to a mascle argent.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of the Silver Lamp. (Fieldless) On a quatrefoil per pale gules and sable, an Arabic lamp argent.

John of Widcombe. Device. Sable, on a bend Or a cross-peen hammer sable, a bordure Or.

Joya la Normande. Name.

Jurgis Bebra. Name.

The byname was documented as a modern Lithuanian family name; no evidence could be found that animal-derived bynames were used in period Lithuania. Luckily commenters were able to date *Bebra* as a German byname to 1446, allowing the registration of the name.

This name combines German and Lithuanian. German knightly orders (the Teutonic Knights and the Brethren of the Sword) conquered and Christianized much of the Baltic region, establishing states that included parts of modern Lithuania. This is sufficient to allow the languages to be combined in a single name. Barring evidence that these languages were combined in names, this combination is a step from period practice.

LAUREL

England. Badge for Parliament. (Tinctureless) A portcullis (sometimes crowned).

As discussed in the return of a badge submission from Unser Hafen (see Outlands RETURNS), we are protecting this badge of the modern-day Parliament and the Beauforts/Tudors.

Note that the crown, when present, is a maintained charge.

MERIDIEN

Donovan Talbot. Badge. Sable, on a fess rayonny Or a Wake knot sable.

Faelan Haraldsson. Device. Per pale sable and argent, a rose and two wolves combatant, one and two, a bordure counterchanged.

Inga von Morgenstern. Name change from Inga Úlfsdóttir.

Commenters questioned whether *Inga* was suitable as a German name; Ælfrwynn Leoflæde dohtar was able to document *Ynga* as a 14th/15th c. name (Siebecke s.n. Inga); there are examples of *i* and *y* used interchangeably in given names, including *Irmel* and *Yrmel* or *Isenmenger* and *Ysenmenger* (both from Aryanhwyl merch Catmael "German Names from 1495").

To register the byname *von Morgenstern*, *Morgenstern* must be documented as a placename, not just as a surname or a sign name (which would justify the bynames *Morgenstern* and *zum Morgenstern* respectively). Eastern Crown was able to find *Morgenstern* dated as a placename to 1466 in *Historisch-geographisches wörterbuch des deutschen mittelalters* by Hermann Oesterley. Therefore it can be registered as submitted.

Her previous name, *Inga Úlfsdóttir*, is released.

Keina de Fierins. Name and device. Argent, a wolf and unicorn combatant and a chief embattled azure.

Lucia Amaranta Baldassare. Name and device. Argent semy-de-lys sable, a phoenix rising gules.

Amaranta was not dated on the Letter of Intent. However, Pelican Emeritus was able to provide multiple pastoral tales from 16th century about a female character *Amaranta*, allowing the name to be registered under the literary name allowance.

The submitter should note that an artist is unlikely to depict this exact form of phoenix, but it is identifiable and, therefore, registerable.

Róise inghean Aibhne. Name.

Séarlas Mac Connmhaigh. Device. Per pale sable and gules, a stag's head erased and on a chief argent two rapiers, points crossed in saltire, gules and sable.

MIDDLE

Boldewyn Reinholt. Name and device. Argent, a bat gules, a chief enarched rayonny sable.

Submitted as *Boldewyn Rhienholt*, the byname spelling has multiple issues.

The documentation of the byname referred to a 1981 registration of *Adalard Rheinolt the Presumptuous* (note that this spelling is not identical to the submitted form). We remind submitters that previous registration is not a guarantee of current registerability. In this case, the 1981 registration appears to mix a High German *Rhein-* with a Low German or Frisian *-holt*. Current standards require that a name element be constructed in a single language. The Frisian (a language closely related to Low German and Dutch) form *Reinholt* most closely matches his desired form. Unmarked locatives are found in Dutch (in Aryanhwyl merch Catmael's "15th Century Dutch Names"), and thus we may give him the benefit of the doubt for Frisian as well.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the chief wider, with slightly less enarching, so it is more easily identified as a chief.

Deirdre Thomson. Name and device. Per bend vert and sable, two foxes courant argent.

Deirdre is a 12th century Scots Gaelic name:

Deirdre is a rare name, but one occasionally used in Gaelic speaking cultures at least in the 12th C. Therefore, we are declaring that Deirdre is no longer SCA-compatible; instead it is registerable as a normalized attested 12th C Gaelic name." [Deirdre Scott 08/2006 LoAR A-Æthelmearc]

There is a single step from period practice for mixing Gaelic with Scots or English.

Francesca Ambrogini. Device. Gules, a chalice fesswise, a bordure Or.

Isibél of Dunbegane. Badge. Or, a frog vert within a bordure counter-compony argent and azure.

Jonet of Keyth. Device. Per fess per pale sable and gules, and argent, two dolphins haurient respectant argent and a pomegranate gules slipped and leaved vert.

Katherine Gervase. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century English name!

Meave O'Currane. Name and device. Per pall counter-ermine, Or, and azure, in fess a threaded needle sable and an open book argent.

Submitted as *Meave O'Curran*, the name was documented from problematic sources. The given name was documented from the given name section in Patrick Woulfe *Sloinnté Gaedhal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames*. The Administrative Handbook, Appendix F: Names Sources to Be Avoided in Documentation, says the following about that section: "[This source gives] no information about the dating of [given] names; all information should be confirmed elsewhere. Note that the surname section of *Sloinnté Gaedhal is Gall* includes large numbers of dated forms and is a recommended source."

The family name was documented from Edward MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*. The Administrative Handbook, Appendix F: Names Sources to Be Avoided in Documentation, says about MacLysaght: "The focus of this book is on modern usage; in particular the spellings, both of English and Gaelic forms are modern."

Luckily, commenters were able to document the name elements (in some spelling) from other sources. The given name *Meave* is found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents," while the byname *O Currane* is found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe." We have made the change to the byname in order to register the name.

See the Cover Letter for more details about how to use (and not use) Woulfe and MacLysaght.

Natasia the Mendicant. Name change from Anastasia von der Wilgenhalle and device change. Argent, on a bend cotised between a trillium inverted and three trilliums inverted sable, five frets palewise conjoined argent.

Commenters questioned whether *mendicant* was a plausible byname. Eastern Crown was able to find it in the OED s.v. *mendicant* as a period term referring to people: "the poure mendicants" (1474) and "Who now's a monk, had been a mendicant" (1598). These are sufficient, along with attested bynames meaning "beggar", to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and allow the registration of the name.

Her previous name, *Anastasia von der Wilgenhalle*, is released.

Documentation was attached showing that one item in a group of charges was seen to be larger in period. The submitter is right, but her attached documentation showed that a single charge in base in a two-and-one or three-and-one arrangement was frequently larger in period. It did not show support for the given arrangement.

Fortunately for the submitter, even this unbalanced, non-period arrangement is registerable under our rules. The trilliums are all considered to be a single charge group.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the New World *trillium*.

Her old device, *Per pale vert and azure, a Paschal lamb regardant proper within an orle of willow leaves argent*, is released.

Natasia the Mendicant. Household name House of Blacksheepfold and badge. (Fieldless) Three sheep statant in annulo conjoined by the feet sable.

Submitted as *House of the Black_Sheep_Fold*, the name was justified as an inn-sign name. However, no evidence was presented, nor could any be found, that a term like "fold" was the sort of item that would be found on an inn-sign. Nor could evidence be found that a fold would be identified as a fold for black sheep in particular.

Luckily, the name can be justified as a placename. There are several placenames that combine the name of a type of animal with *fold*, including *Coufold* 1336, *Derfold* 1360, *Stotfold* 1291 (Ekwall s.nn. Cowfold, Dorfold, Statfold, referring to cow, deer, and stud respectively). *Sheep* is dated as a spelling to 1575 in the Oxford English Dictionary, and is found in compounds like *Shepford* 1247, *Shepwasse* and *Magna Shepeye* 1327 (Ekwall s.nn. Shefford, Sheepwash, Sheepy Magna & Parva). This justifies the construction *Sheepfold*.

Juliana de Luna "Compound Placenames in English" gives examples of the color black added to existing placenames: *Blakaeton* 1286 and the Latinized *Nigravre* 1086. This would create a *Blacksheepfold*, matching the desired form of the submitted name.

OUTLANDS

Branwen ferch Gruffudd Rhodri. Device. Per chevron argent and gules, two lilies sable and a vol argent.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the lilies larger, as befits primary charges. All three charges in this design are co-primary and, thus, should be about the same size. Also, the point of the chevron is in roughly the right place, but the per chevron line should issue from further down the field.

Caerthe, Barony of. Order name Order of the Cordon of Caerthe.

This is clear of the Outlands' *Award of the Cordon Royal*. In this case, *royal* is part of the substantive element of the order name and is not optional. Therefore, it contributes to difference just as any other adjective. This is different from the case of the *Royal Order of the Cordon*, in which *Royal* is part of the designator; by precedent no part of the designator contributes to difference.

Caerthe, Barony of. Order name Order of Inspiration and badge association. Per bend Or and vert, an aspen leaf and a goblet counter-changed.

This follows the rare but attested pattern of order names constructed from abstract qualities, like the German *Alden Minne* "Old Love", the German *Grune Mynne* "Green Love" and the French *Esperance* "Hope".

Ceara MacElea. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Irish." We are unable to meet that request for multiple reasons. First, this name mixes Gaelic *Ceara* with an Anglicized byname. A wholly Gaelic form would be *Ceara inghean an Leagha* (inghean takes the place of mac in feminine names). Second, the name *Ceara* is the late period form of the name of an early Gaelic saint. While it is registerable under the saint's name allowance, we have no evidence that it was in use at a later time. However, the name is registerable.

Ronan MacKenna. Name and device. Azure, a griffin contourny within an orle of mullets of eight points argent.

Submitted as *Ronan MacKennagh*, the byname spelling was found only in MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland*, which only gives modern spellings and should be avoided. Dated forms of the name include *O Kenna* and *M'Kena* (both from Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe"); the interpolated *MacKenna* seems the closest to the submitted form. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Ronan is a saint's name, found in both Gaelic and Anglicized Irish in that spelling. Therefore, there is not a step from period practice for a lingual mix.

TRIMARIS

Bebhinn inghean Uí Shiodhacháin. Name change from holding name Bebhinn of Darkwater.

Egelina Pounhale. Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

Ferrant Reeve. Name and device. Sable, three pheasants rising and a base Or.

Hanko Kale. Device. Sable, in chief two wolves sejant respectant and in base two scimitars in saltire argent, two flaunches lozengy vert and argent.

Melisande Aubrey d'Anjou. Device. Per fess argent and azure all semy of triskeles counterchanged, a griffin and a sea-griffin adorsed Or.

Petra Malusclavus Africana. Change of badge to device. Per pale azure and gules, a gorgon's head cabossed argent.

Ragnailt ingean Maeláin. Name.

This name includes multiple non-standard features: the particle *ingean* instead of the typical early *ingen* or later *inghean* and the pre-1200 spelling of a name first recorded shortly after 1200. However, the name as a whole is typical of the style of certain Annals (such as the Annals of Inisfallen), and thus can be registered as a documentary form. To be eligible for this, the relevant parts of the name must completely follow the orthographic style of a single set of Annals.

Richard MacKenzie. Device change. Azure, a sagittary passant argent and in chief three compass stars Or.

His previous device, *Azure, a sagittary passant and in chief three compass stars argent*, is retained as a badge.
There is a step from period practice for the use of compass stars.

Roderick Fitz William. Name.

Toran of Wyvernwoode. Name.

The given name was documented from Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe." Unfortunately, the "given name" was a byname derived from a French placename, and thus not a possible given name form in Anglicized Irish or French. Luckily, the given name *Toran* can be found as a 16th century Russian given name, and thus may be registered.

The byname is formed from the registered name of a Society branch.

Tuathal in Daim Gil mac Sáerbrethaig Uí Donnchada. Badge. Per pale argent and azure, two stags salient addorsed counterchanged.

Nice badge!

Valbrandr strúgr. Name.

WEST

Aminah al-Zahariyyah. Name and device. Azure, on a fess Or between two crescents argent, three mullets gules.

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

Aurora Komnene. Device. Azure, a griffin statant contourny wings displayed within an orle of ermine spots argent.

Cera inigena Corbbi. Name and device. Azure estoilly, a wolf's head erased argent.

This device is clear of the device of 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 a CD for the change of tincture of at least half of the primary charge and a CD for the addition of the strewn estoiles. By precedent, George's St. Bernard is half argent and half brown with sable markings:

...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. [Clarissima della Chiesa, November 2007, P-Ansteorra]

Elaine d'Hibou. Reblazon of device. Per bend vert and Or, an owl contourny head facing sinister argent.

Blazoned when registered as *Per bend vert and Or, a screech owl counter-close proper. [Otus asio]*, we are clarifying the position of the owl and its head, and the tincture of the owl.

Felix MacAvady. Badge. Or, a Roman numeral 'I' sable within an orle of roundels vert, a bordure engrailed azure.

Please instruct the submitter to draw deeper engrailings so they are more easily recognizable.

Isolte le Quite. Device. Per pale sable and gules, in pale two greyhounds courant contourny Or.

This device is clear of the badge of Branwyn O'Brallaghan, (*Fieldless*) *In pale a fox passant inverted conjoined to a fox passant contourny both regardant Or all fimbriated of flames gules*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the difference between a fielded and a fieldless badge and a CD for the change of posture/arrangement of the top fox.

Nice device!

Katrina Pietroff. Reblazon of device. Azure, a seven-headed hydra statant argent.

Blazoned when registered, in March 1975, as *Azure, a hydra statant argent*, the number of heads must be specified for hydras.

Lucas Reinhelt. Name and device. Quarterly argent and vert, in bend two alphyns passant azure.

Nice 15th century German name!

Madeleine de La Champagne. Name.

Ondine Patru de Limantour. Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale a scarf enarched gules with a stripe purpure sustained by a blonde mermaid contourny proper.

Blazoned when registered as *Azure, a mermaid proper, holding in both hands a scarf, striped longitudinally gules and purpure, arched over her head*, we are clarifying the sizes of the charges.

Scott of Golden Rivers. Device change. Per pale azure mullety Or, and sable, a unicorn's head erased contourny argent.

His old device, *Per bend rayonny argent and sable, two unicorn's heads erased contourny counterchanged*, is released.

Üta Kathrina Felhamer. Device. Or, a harpy displayed gules, on a chief sable three crescents Or.

This device is clear of the device of Adelrich Falke, *Or, an eagle gules and on a chief sable five crosses formy fitchy Or*. There is a CD for the change of type and number of tertiary charges and a CD, by precedent, for the difference between a frauenadler/harpy and an eagle:

Note: the fact that [the harpy or frauenadler] were considered distinct charges in period allows us to grant a CD against eagles. [Barony of Red Spears, September, 1993, A-Middle]

There were some questions at the meeting if the devices are in visual conflict under section X.5 of the Rules for Submissions, but the differences to the tertiary charges are enough for the devices to be clear for purposes of that rule.

William Wayder. Name and device. Azure, three annulets interlaced two and one argent, in chief three quatrefoils Or.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

None.

AN TIR

Mícheál Buitilér. Device. Sable, a Bowen knot crosswise within an annulet embattled on its outer edge argent.

This device is returned for the depiction of the Bowen knot. Precedent says:

This device is returned for lack of blazonability. Section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions requires that "Any element used in Society armory must be describable in standard heraldic terms so that a competent heraldic artist can reproduce the armory solely from the blazon." Described on the Letter of Intent as a *Bowen knot crosswise*, the item interlaced with the annulet is not actually blazonable. Bowen knots have rounded ends, a space in the middle, and are set saltirewise. Occasionally, one finds a version which appears to be made out of five rectangles. The *Bowen cross*, in the SCA, is the angular version set crosswise, similar to a cross of lozenges. There is no way to blazon the charge here, which has no space in the center and has rounded arms with pointed ends. [Lucia da Riva, March 2010, R-Calontir]

This submission uses an identical charge and so suffers the same problem.

Please instruct the submitter that if he wishes to submit a similar motif, the embattlements should be drawn deeper, so they are more easily identified.

Summits, Principality of the. Badge for Summits College of Heraldry. (Fieldless) On a chalice azure two trumpets crossed in saltire argent.

This badge is returned for using two straight trumpets crossed in saltire. Precedent says:

The use of two straight trumpets in saltire is reserved to the seals of Principal Heraldry, and has been since at least 1983. It is the motif itself that's reserved; changes of tincture, addition of charges, or (as here) inversion of the trumpets, don't affect the reservation of that motif, any more than they affect the reservation of crowns to the armory of royal peers. (John Skinner of Rivenstar, March, 1993, pg. 24)

This badge, therefore, is not registerable. In addition, since this is specified as being for the *Summits College of Heraldry*, it falls afoul of another precedent:

There is a long-standing policy that badges for subsidiary offices which have a higher-level equivalent will not be registered. The subsidiary offices are to use the badge registered for the higher-level office. [Meridies, Kingdom of, June 1994, R-Meridies]

Since there is a badge for heraldry registered to Laurel (*Vert, two straight trumpets in saltire, bells in chief, Or*), no subsidiary office may register a badge for heraldry.

Lastly, we wish to address a sentence in the Letter of Intent. The LoI says: "Should the Summits ever become a Kingdom, at that time the badge could be made tinctureless and reclassified." An object may not be changed and reclassified. If it is to be made tinctureless, it would be a new submission, subject to the rules of conflict at the time of submission. Note that tinctureless badges are subject to quite a lot more possible conflicts than a fieldless badge, since tincture may no longer be used to resolve any other conflicts.

ANSTEORRA

Godwin of Edington and Ellisena de Bayonne. Joint badge. (Fieldless) In bend a cross crosslet fleury concave argent sustained by a dragon's jambe bendwise erased Or.

This badge is returned because the jambe is unidentifiable. Commenters overwhelmingly said they had difficulty identifying the jambe and, in some cases, the cross. This is a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." section VIII.3 requires that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." Since the identifying portion of the jambe is obscured by the cross, this must be returned.

Their previous submission did not suffer from this problem: the cross was fitched and sustained from the fitching, which is why it was not mentioned then.

Violante do Porto. Name.

Unfortunately, this name is in conflict with the registered *Violante do Porto*, registered in July 2010. The addition of an element such as *Lopez*, to make *Violante Lopez do Porto*, would clear the conflict and allow this name to be registered.

ATENVELDT

None.

ATLANTIA

None.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Angharad verch Rees. Device change. Sable, four double-pointed knitting needles fretted in mascle argent.

This device is returned for visual conflict under section X.5 of the Rules for Submissions with the badge of Teceangl Bach, (*Fieldless*) *A mascle argent*.

Isolda Fairamay. Device. Azure, in fess a trident bendwise Or sustained by a blonde mermaid proper, a gore Or.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the co-primary trident. Using the standard ten-foot rule, the trident disappears into the background. Drawing it wider, and with a better blue background, will probably clear up the identifiability issue.

Properly drawn, it is clear of the device of Fionaghal nan Eilean, *Azure, in fess a brunette mermaid facing sinister and sustaining a drawn bow with arrow nocked all proper*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the change of type and tincture of the co-primary held charge, as well as a CD for the orientation of the mermaid and a CD for the addition of the gore.

Properly drawn, it is also clear of the device of Ondine Patru de Limantour, *Azure, in pale a scarf enarched gules with a stripe purpure sustained by a blonde mermaid contourny proper*, also reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the change of type of the co-primary charge, a CD for the change of arrangement of the charges, and a CD for the addition of the gore.

Ulrich Parcifal. Device. Vert, two axes addorsed and on a chief argent three crosses potent vert, the chief surmounted by a label couped plain gules.

This device had been pended on the April 2010 LoAR for commentary on the position of the label.

This device is returned because commenters are entirely unable to document the placement of a label surmounting a chief to period. All of the labels we found on armory with chiefs were entirely on the chief.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LAUREL

None.

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

Katherine Gervase. Device. Per pale vert and azure, an owl contourny argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Elaine d'Hibou, *Per bend vert and Or, an owl contourny facing sinister argent*, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter. There is a CD for the change to the field, but no other CD.

OUTLANDS

Unser Hafen, Barony of. Badge for the populace. (Fieldless) *A chainless portcullis vert*.

This badge was pended on the April 2010 LoAR for discussion of whether or not we wished to protect the symbol of Parliament.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Beauforts/Tudors, (*Tinctureless*) *A portcullis (sometimes crowned)*. There is a CD for the lack of tincture, but no other CD. We note that, while

the barony has many other vert portcullises, the conflict is not grandfathered, since each of the registered badges has at least a CD for possessing tincture and a CD for the addition of a tertiary or overall charge group.

We remind commenters that a correctly drawn portcullis does not need to include chains. A period rendition of a chainless portcullis can be found in Siebmacher, plate 136, row 3, column 4, the arms of die Hessen zu Wingdorf.

TRIMARIS

Bryndis fasth{o,}ld. Device. Per bend gules and sable, a dragon passant contourny in annulo within a bordure argent.

This device is returned for unrecognizability. The consensus of both commenters and those at the meeting was that this charge was not identifiable as a dragon. Precedent says:

While the wolf was drawn in a style based on period artwork (the Book of Kells), it was not drawn in any style consistent with period *heraldry*, nor even with any artwork used at the same time as period heraldry. The College of Arms has declined to register Celtic knotwork art, including beasts in that style, for several years. [Conall in fäelchú mac Duibdarach, June 2001, R-Meridies]

The dragon in this submission suffers from the same issue.

Lorencz Grant. Device. Per fess embattled argent and sable, a leviathan naiant reguardant argent and a chief purpure.

This device is returned for the unidentifiability of the charge in base. While the Letter of Intent claimed that there was attached documentation for the charge as a *leviathan*, no such documentation was received by the Laurel office.

Commenters located an image (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leviathan_old.jpg) which matches the emblazon. This depiction is not dated in any form we have been able to find. It is nearly always identified as being "over 100 years old by an unknown artist."

Additionally, the monster is not in a blazonable posture. "Naiant reguardant" is as close as we could get, but the posture is not reproducible from that blazon. This is a violation of section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon."

Subadai Baavgai. Device. Sable, a Chinese shou symbol bendwise argent within a orle of chain Or.

Submitted as a *labyrinth*, the primary charge matches no example of labyrinth known to us. We would blazon it as his previously submitted *shou* symbol, but this charge does not resemble a shou symbol. With the addition of the chain, a device with a properly drawn rendition of a shou symbol would no longer fall afoul of our ban on armory consisting solely of abstract charges, and would be registerable with a single step from period practice for the use of the non-European shou symbol.

Subadai has permission to conflict with a badge of the Barony of Loch Salann, *Sable, a plate within a bordure Or.*

WEST

None.

- *Explicit* -