

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED

ÆTHELMEARC

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Silver Sycamore.

While we have no documentation that *Silver* would have been used as an adjective in an order name in period, it has been ruled SCA-compatible for use in order and award names in a position where *Golden* would be appropriate (see the ruling for *Award of the Silver Osprey* registered by the Kingdom of Atlantia in the May 2003 LoAR).

Aleyne le Reven. Name.

Asad de Barcelona. Name and device. Sable, three mullets in bend sinister Or.

This device does not conflict with Awilda Haeulfdan, *Per pale gules and sable, three compass stars in bend sinister Or*. There is one CD for changing the field and a second CD between the default mullets of five points and compass stars. RfS X.4.e states that "A charge not used in period armory will be considered different in type if its shape in normal depiction is significantly different." Compass stars are not used in period armory and thus must be compared with mullets of five points on visual grounds. They have sufficient visual difference to be given a CD. Previous precedent has also given a CD between a mullet of five points and a compass star, such as this ruling from September 1992: "In this case, we have a specific precedent (LoAR of Dec 89, p.30) granting a CD between mullet [of five points] and compass star, which matches the general policy...Pending [new] evidence, I will continue the current policy."

Augusto Giuseppe da San Donato. Device. Gules, on a pile rayonny argent a standing balance sable.

Discussion on this submission asked whether a pile rayonny could be considered "simple enough in outline to be voided", and thus "suitable" under RfS X.4.j.ii. The pertinent clause of X.4.j.ii states "Armory that has a group of identical charges on an ordinary or other suitable charge alone on the field is a simple case." A pile rayonny is an ordinary, and is eligible for this clause whether or not it is otherwise a "suitable" charge.

A pile rayonny is a voidable charge. Most ordinaries with complex lines are considered to be voidable charges. At this time we hold that ordinaries with the following complex lines are voidable charges when drawn correctly: engrailed, invected, indented, dancetty, embattled, raguly, dovetailed, urdy, wavy, nebuly, and rayonny. The College may consider the question of the voidability of ordinaries with some of the more complex lines, such as flory counter-flory, on a case by case basis.

There was also commentary about whether this rayonny line was drawn with too many and small repeats to be acceptable. Rayonny, because of its design, needs smaller and more frequent repeats than most complex lines of partition. Fifteen repetitions of a complex line down the center of the shield (palewise, bendwise, or the side of a pile) would be marginal or unacceptable for engrailed, embattled, or wavy, but it is more acceptable for rayonny.

Cael Saunders. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Ireland, but allowed no changes. This submission combines a Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) given name with an English byname that is plausible for the late 13th C or early 14th C. In period, a child of mixed Anglo-Norman and Gaelic parentage would have had his name recorded completely in Gaelic or completely in English (or Anglicized Irish) depending upon the language of the record in which his name was recorded. Additionally, while evidence has been found of Anglo-Norman given names being adopted into use by Gaels, evidence has not yet been found of Gaelic given names being used in families with Anglo-Norman surnames.

Lacking evidence that the name elements *Cael* and *Saunders* were in use in Ireland during the same time period, and lacking evidence that Gaelic and English would have been combined in period in this manner, this name is not authentic for the submitter's requested culture.

Cour d'Or, College of. Device change. Or, two bendlets and in chief a laurel wreath sable.

The College's previous device, *Or, a thistle, slipped and leaved, proper within a laurel wreath vert, all within a bordure sable, masoned Or*, is maintained as ancient arms per Administrative Handbook section II.D.2.

Matheus hundamaðr. Name change from holding name Matheus of Coppertree.

Submitted as *Matheus Hunda-maðr*, the submitter requested a name meaning 'keeper of the hounds' authentic for 9th to 11th C Norse.

The element *Hunda-maðr* was documented from Bertil Thuresson's *Middle English Occupational Terms*, s.n. Hundeman, which states: "An ON **hunda-maðr* 'houndsman' (perhaps used as a pers[onal] n[ame]) is the first el[ement] of the pl[acename] *Hunmanby*." This entry shows the standard practice of many dictionary-type works of inserting hyphens between etymological roots in words in order to emphasize the construction of the word being discussed. Lacking evidence that the hyphen would appear within this byname in transliterations of Old Norse, we have removed it from this byname. Additionally, we have lowercased the byname to use standard transliteration conventions (see the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information).

Óláfr Þorvarðarson. Name.

AN TIR

Áedán mac Suibne. Badge. (Fieldless) A stirrup vert.

Áedán mac Suibne. Badge. Gules, on a fess between two lozenges argent an Arabic penbox sable.

Ælfwynn Fiske. Badge. Per fess purple and Or, a fish haurient counterchanged.

Alane Mac Aonghais. Name.

Submitted as *Alane MacAonghais*, the submitter requested authenticity for Gaelic and allowed minor changes.

As submitted, this name combines the given name *Alane*, which is Scots (a language closely related to English), with the Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present) family name *MacAonghais*. The corresponding Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700)

form of this family name, appropriate for late period Scotland, would be *Mac Aonghais*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

A man with this name in period would have had his name recorded completely in Gaelic or completely in Scots, depending upon the language of the document in which his name was recorded. Black (p. 453 s.n. MacAngus) dates *Duncan Makangus* to 1492. This information supports *Alane Makangus* as a fully Scots form of this name. Black (p. 451 s.n. MacAllan) lists the Gaelic form of this family name as "*MacAilin* or *MacAilein*". However, these are Modern Gaelic forms. Skene's transcription of a manuscript dated to 1467 lists multiple instances of the spelling *Ailin*, showing support for *Ailin* as a form dated to period. Therefore, *Ailin Mac Aonghais* is a reasonable Gaelic form of this name. A form of this name that consistently uses spellings found in Skene would be *Ailin mac Aengusa*.

As the submitter only allowed minor changes, we were unable to change this name to a fully Gaelic form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Alexandria Dalassene Kourkouaina. Badge. (Fieldless) A crampon purpure.

Alexandria Dalassene Kourkouaina. Badge. (Fieldless) A staple vert.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Gorges Pursuivant.

Submitted as *Gurges Pursuivant*, Clarion found that "The OED dates the first citation of *gurges* to 1661". While we register heraldic titles based on the names of charges, we register the period names and spellings of those charges.

In this case, Siren found that the name of this charge in period was *roelé* rather than *gurges*:

Brault, *Early Blazon*, s.n. rouelé says that <Rauf de Gorges> or <Rauf Gorges> bore *roelé d'argent et d'azur* in Glover's Roll; this could be done based on the title/surname model for heraldic titles.

Following Siren's suggestion, we are registering this title using the pattern of heraldic titles derived from surnames, using the documented period form of *Gorges* shown in Brault, in order to register this name.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge. Or, a seahorse and a bordure nebuly vert.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge. Argent, a stag lodged contourny azure attired Or and a bordure nebuly azure.

Aster Peyton. Badge. Or, in pale two talbots courant contourny gules.

This does not conflict with Alfred of Warwick, reblazoned in the Middle section of this LoAR as *Or, two foxes counter-salient in saltire purpure*. There is a CD for changing the tincture of the canines and a CD for changing the arrangement of the canines (from *in saltire* to *in pale*).

In period armory, one would usually expect two long horizontal charges on a plain field to be *in pale*. However, the SCA does not have a default arrangement for two charges on a plain field. Armory using two charges on a plain field is so uncommon in both SCA and real-world heraldry that it is best to blazon the arrangement of such charges explicitly rather than define default arrangements. We have therefore explicitly blazoned these talbots as *in pale*.

Carith de Cuevas. Name.

Note: *Carith* is her legal given name.

Cered Blodletere. Name change from holding name Mark Blodletere.

Christopher MacEveny. Name.

Submitted as *Christopher MacEvinney*, *MacEvinney* was documented as a modern Anglicized Irish surname found in Woulfe (p. 305 s.n. MacAibne). (Note: the secondary header forms listed in Woulfe are Anglicized Irish forms. Those listed in italics date to records from the time of Elizabeth I or James I. Forms listed in regular font (not italic) are modern forms.) This entry dates the Anglicized Irish forms *M'Aveny* and *M'Eveny* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Lacking evidence that the submitted form *MacEvinney* is a plausible period form, we have changed this byname to *MacEveny*, based on the dated example in Woulfe, in order to register this name.

Edward Cire of Greymoor. Device change (see RETURNS for augmentation). Per chevron gules and argent, two wyverns erect respectant argent and a scorpion passant sable.

His previous device, *Per chevron gules and argent, two wyverns respectant argent and a scorpion passant sable*, is released.

Emelye O Mulvany. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, two chalices and a bordure Or.

Submitted as *Emelye Mulvany*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C Irish and allowed any changes.

Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/ormond.html>), which lists names from 14th C Ireland, includes three women's names that included forms of Gaelic patronymic or family bynames: *Slany Enynimolan* (i.e., *inghean uí Mhaoláin*), *Elyn McGalman*, and *Emin O Karwill vidua*. Woulfe (p. 600 s.n. Ó Maoilmheana) dates the Anglicized Irish form *O Mulvany* to temp. Elizabeth I-James I. Based on these examples, *O Mulvany* is a likely form of this name for a woman in 14th C Ireland. We have changed the byname to this form in order to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Lacking evidence that any form of the name *Emelye* was used in Ireland in period, we were unable to make this name completely authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Erik von Winterthur. Device. Per bend rayonny Or and sable, two eagles rising wings addorsed counterchanged.

Please recall that the rising posture, according to a number of sources, needs to have the wings explicitly blazoned as either *addorsed* or *displayed*. The SCA has at times registered birds *rising wings addorsed* simply as *rising*, but this pattern has not yet been so clearly established that we wish to define it as a default at this time.

Fergus Sturrock. Name.

Fionnghuala Friseil. Badge. (Fieldless) A willow tree couped per pale gules and sable.

John MacPherson of Lee. Name.

Submitted as *Ian MacPherson of Lee*, the submitter requested authenticity for Scottish and allowed any changes. *Ian* is a post-period Scots form of *John*. Aryanhwy merch Catmael found period Scots forms of this name:

Effrick neyn Kenneyoch's article "Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/>) lists a number of forms of <John>. The most common spelling is <Johne>.

Additionally, Symon Freser of Lovat's article "13th & 14th Century Scottish Names"

(<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/symonFreser/scottish14/>) lists other Scots forms of this name: *Ihon*, *Ihone*, *Iohn*, and *Iohne*.

As *Iohn* is the closest of these to the submitted *Ian*, we have changed the given name to *Iohn* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

John de Percy. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a wolf's head erased contourny and a lymphad Or.

Lachlann Munro. Device. Per pale gules and sable, on a chief argent three mullets sable.

Meadhbha inghean Bhriain Mhuilleóir. Name correction from Meadhbha inghean Bhriain Mhuilleóir.

Her previous name, *Meadhbha inghean Bhriain Mhuilleóir*, is released.

Owen Hallehyne. Name.

Rosamund Kilpatrick. Name and device. Or, a saltire gules and overall a cross engrailed vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 16th C Scotland. Lacking evidence that the name *Rosamund* was used in Scotland in period, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger engravings on the cross.

Serena Alessandra della Luna. Name.

Submitted as *Serena Alessandra Dellaluna*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Italian and allowed any changes. The byname *Dellaluna* was documented from Ferrante LaVolpe's article "Family Names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/>). The source that this author worked from standardizes all of the surnames to 10 characters, removes spaces, and uppercases all of the letters. Based on this information, the name represented by *DELLALUNA* in this source is most likely *della Luna*. We have made this change.

Valdís Osborne. Device. Azure, two lace bobbins in saltire and on a chief triangular argent a spider inverted azure.

Valdís Osborne. Badge. Azure, in pale a spider inverted and two lace bobbins in chevron inverted argent.

Wilhelm von Rottenstein. Name and device. Argent, a dragon's head coupé sable and a chief rayonny gules.

Ysabelot Clarisse. Name.

ANSTEORRA

Absolon of Hereford. Name.

Alexander Marcellus. Name.

Submitted as *Alastar Marcellius*, the submitted requested authenticity for 6th C Irish/Roman and allowed any changes.

Since the submitter requested authenticity, there are several points that should be addressed.

In the 6th C, the language used in Ireland was Oghamic Irish. Very few examples of Oghamic Irish inscriptions remain and it is not possible, with the information provided in the LoI and that found by the College, to postulate any form of the submitted name in Oghamic Irish.

The combination of "Irish/Roman" is problematical. There was significant Roman occupation and influence in the area that is today England. However, no definite archaeological evidence has yet been found that Romans invaded or settled in Ireland as a group, though the "coastal site of Drumanagh, 15 miles north of Dublin ... 'may well have been (and probably was) a major trading station linking Ireland and Roman Britain. It was probably populated with a mixture of Irish, Romano-British, Gallo-Roman, and others, doubtless including a few genuine Romans as well'" (<http://www.archaeology.org/magazine.php?page=9605/newsbriefs/ireland>). This article notes that Roman coins found at this site date to the 1st and 2nd C A.D.

An additional issue is that Roman influence in Britain ended well before the submitter's desired time period of the 6th C. By this time period, Romano-British as a culture had mostly faded as well, though a few Latin names continued in use.

From this information, the culture that come closest to the submitter's desired 6th C Irish/Roman is a Romano-British man who lived before the 6th C and who could have visited or traded with Ireland.

The submitted given name *Alastar* is an undated Gaelic form of the name *Alexander*. The name *Alexander* was in use among Romans, though no evidence was found that it was used among Romano-British.

The name *Alexander* came into use among Scottish Gaels sometime after Alexander I ruled Scotland (reigned 1107-1124). This Alexander was a son of Malcolm III "Canmore" and his Anglo-Saxon wife Margaret. All of Malcolm and Margaret's children were given non-Gaelic names: *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Ethelred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, *David*, *Matilda*, and *Mary*.

The name Alexander was in use among Scottish Gaels by the end of the 13th C. It first appeared in the forms such as *Alaxandar*, and *Alaxandair*. The first diminutive form of this name to appear was *Alasdrann*, which is found in reference to Scottish Gaels who died in the mid to late 15th C. *Annals of Connacht* (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100011/>), entry 1522.6, note a man from Scotland with the name *Alusdur*. The spellings that appear in the *Annals of Connacht* are not typical for Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700). *Alasdar* and *Alasdair* would be forms more typical for Early Modern Gaelic.

The first known instance of a Gael in Ireland with the name *Alaxandair* is a man whose sons are mentioned in annals entries for the years 1504 and 1508. No evidence has yet been found of any Irish Gaelic man in period whose name was any form of the diminutive *Alasdar*.

No documentation was submitted and none was found to support *Marcellius* as a period variant of the documented *Marcellus*. Lacking such support, we have changed this element to the documented form *Marcellus* in order to register this name.

The form of this name closest to being authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture would be the Latin *Alexander Marcellus*. It is an authentic name for a Roman who would have lived somewhat earlier than his desired time period. Though surviving records show no sign that the name *Alexander* came into use among Romano-British, it is a possibility. If it did, *Alexander Marcellus* would be a plausible name for a Romano-British man who could have visited or traded with Ireland. Therefore, we have changed the submitted name to this form to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Andrew of Alton. Name.

Anne the Spinster. Name and device. Or, two thistles proper and a spinning wheel sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the thistles proper correctly. They should be all green except for the small tuft of petals issuing from the round part of the thistle head. The small tuft of petals may be either purple or red. The round part of the thistle head (the ball of sepals), the leaves, and the stem should all be green.

Anora de Bardolphe. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Cáelainn inghean uí Raghailigh. Name.

Submitted as *Cáelainn ingen uí Raghailigh*, the byname *ingen uí Raghailigh* combined the Middle Irish (c. 900 to c. 1200) *ingen uí* with *Raghailigh* which is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. Combining these languages in the byname *ingen uí Raghailigh* violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. We have changed this byname to the fully Early Modern Irish Gaelic form *inghean uí Raghailigh* in order to register this name.

Cionaoth O'Hosey. Name and device. Sable, a buck's head caboshed and in chief a crescent all within a bordure argent.

Listed on the LoI as *Cineád O' Hosey*, this name was submitted as *Cinéad O' Hosey* and two letters were transposed in the given name on the LoI. The submitted documentation supported the byname form *O'Hosey* rather than *O'_Hosey*. We have made this change.

As submitted, this name combined the Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) *Cineád* with the Anglicized Irish byname *O'Hosey*, which was dated to the mid-16th C to the early 17th C. This name had one weirdness for combining Gaelic and Anglicized Irish in a name. There was a second weirdness for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years since the given name dates to pre-1200 and the byname dates to mid-16th C to early 17th C. We have changed the given name to the Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Cionaoth* in order to remove the temporal disparity and register this name.

Nice device!

The mini-embazon drew the charges with slightly different placement and proportions, so that the stag's head was entirely on the bottom half of the field. The full-sized embazon had the stag's head larger and more centrally placed, so that the crescent was more clearly a secondary charge. However, as both the mini-embazon and the full-sized embazon depict the blazon given above, this discrepancy between the mini- and full-sized embazon introduced no ambiguity or stylistic difficulty not otherwise visible in the mini-embazon.

Please remember that a significant discrepancy between the full-sized and mini-embazon can be reason for return in itself, and is certainly a reason for return when the mini-embazon's depiction masks a significant style issue with the armory on the full-sized embazon. The Administrative Handbook requirements for the preparation of letters of intent state that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent."

Cionaoth O'Hosey. Badge. Gules, a chevron inverted and in chief a crescent all within a bordure Or.

Constance MacLeod. Device. Per pale vert and sable, on a pale between two billets argent a billet sable.

Dúncán Mac Namara. Name and device. Argent, a Maltese cross sable within a bordure purpure.

Fiacc MacDougal. Name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, two halberds in saltire Or and in base a compass star argent and on a chief Or a wolf courant vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per saltire line issuing from the intersection of the bottom of the chief and the side of the field, rather than issuing entirely from the chief.

Frosti dragi Andreasson. Name.

Gertrud Scharber von Württemberg. Name and device. Per pale argent and Or, a pale offset purpure.

Listed on the LoI as *Ghertrud Scharber von Württemberg*, this name was submitted as *Ghertrud Scharber von Württemberg*. We have corrected the last surname. The submitter requested authenticity for the language/culture of Württemberg.

The submitted form *Ghertrud* is a Low German form of this name. In the region of Württemberg, the dialect spoken was High German rather than Low German. The College found a number of High German forms of this name. Of these, the closest to the submitted *Ghertrud* was *Gertrud* found dated to 1282 in Socin (p. 636). We have changed the given name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Godwin of Edington. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, a dragon segreant Or.

This does not conflict with Percival de Toulouse, *Per fess indented azure and gules, a wyvern passant Or*. There is one CD for changing the field, and another CD for the difference in posture between a dragon segreant and a wyvern passant. The wyvern posture *erect* is equivalent to the dragon posture *segreant*.

This does not conflict with Collach Ó Chóda, (*Fieldless*) *A wyvern erect supporting by its hub a wheel Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness and a second CD for the supported charge. Per the LoAR of July 1992, "Either *sustaining* or *supporting* will be used when a 'held' charge is of comparable size to the beast holding it; *maintaining* will continue to be used when the held charge is of negligible heraldic difference."

This does not conflict with Sarkanyi Gero, reblazoned in the West section of this LoAR as *Azure, a three-headed wyvern Or wings displayed gules*. There is one CD for changing the posture of the monster (note that wyverns are *statant* by default) and another CD for changing half its tincture (from Or and gules to all Or).

The submitter has letters of permission to conflict with Arenvald von Hagenburg, *Per chevron chequy Or and azure and sable, in base a dragon segreant Or*, a badge of the Barony of the Rhydderich Hael, *Per pale vert and sable, a dragon segreant Or*, and a badge of Ulric Grimmheld, *Sable, a dragon segreant guardant maintaining a sledge-hammer Or*.

Gunnarr haukr. Name and device. Per bend azure and argent, a hawk displayed guardant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Gunnarr Haukr*, we have lowercased the byname to use standard transliteration conventions. (See the Cover Letter for the October 2002 LoAR for more information.)

The hawk is not drawn ideally, and loses some of its identifiability by the unusual guardant head position. However, it is not drawn so poorly as to require reblazon as a generic bird. See the cover letter for more discussion of when to reblazon a bird as a generic bird.

Hugh Killingbury. Name.

Lucais du Belier. Name change from Lucas du Belier.

His previous name, *Lucas du Belier*, is released.

Micola Soranzo. Name.

Good name!

Muirenn inghean Chonaill. Name.

Submitted as *Muireann inghean Chonaill*, the submitter requested authenticity for after the 12th C and allowed any changes.

Muireann is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form. The corresponding Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name is *Muirenn*. This is found as the name of women who lived in the 7th through 10th centuries. No evidence has been found that it was used as the name of women later than the 10th C. As a result, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time period. Lacking evidence that this name was used as a given name in Early Modern Gaelic, we have registered this name in the Middle Irish form *Muirenn* in order to register this name. A fully Middle Irish form of this name would be *Muirenn ingen Chonaill*.

Pedrog Sylverberd. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Pedrog Sylvrbeard*, this name was submitted as *Pedrog ap Sylvrbeard* and was changed at Kingdom because the submitted byname combined the Welsh *ap* and the English *Sylvrbeard* in a single name phrase and, so, violated RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. The submitter requested authenticity for 10th C "Welch/Norse [sic]" and allowed any changes.

Sylvrbeard was submitted as a constructed English byname. However, no support was provided for either the spelling *Sylvr-* or *-beard* in period. All of the period examples of bynames including forms of the elements 'silver' and 'beard' found by the College had the 'silver' element spelled as *Silver-* or *Sylver-* and the 'beard' element spelled as *-berd*. Lacking evidence that *Sylvrbeard* is a plausible form in period, we have changed the byname to the form *Sylverberd* in order to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th C "Welch/Norse". Lacking evidence that any of these elements are authentic for the 10th C in either Welsh or Old Norse, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and languages.

Additionally, support for a name mixing Welsh and Norse was not provided. As this issue was not addressed in this submission, we are declining to rule on the registerability of a name including Welsh and Norse elements at this time. Since the submitted name combines Welsh and English, which has been ruled on previously, we are registering this name as a mix of Welsh and English.

Robert Robertson. Name and device. Vert, a chevron inverted argent between a Celtic cross and a tree eradicated Or.

This name does not conflict with *Robert McRobbie* (registered in August 1997). RfS V.1.ii.(a), "Bynames of Relationship", states in part:

Hobson is significantly different from *Robertson*, however, because *Hob* and *Robert* differ significantly in sound and appearance and are not being used in given names.

Likewise, while *Robbie* is a diminutive of *Robert*, diminutives do not conflict with the root name when both are used in bynames of relationship. Whether or not the two bynames of relationship conflict, in such an instance, is judged solely by whether or not they differ significantly in sound and appearance.

The level of difference between *Robbie* and *Robert* is greater than that between the given names *Conor* and *Conan*, which were ruled clear in 1996 (Conan MacPherson, April 1996 LoAR). The Gaelic name *Conán* is pronounced approximately "KUHN-an", rather than "KOH-nan", the pronunciation of the hero of *Conan the Barbarian*. So the first syllable in the Gaelic *Conán* is pronounced the same as the first syllable in *Conor*, which means that only the second syllables in these names contribute the significant difference necessary to clear these two names. The difference between the second syllables in *Conan* and *Conor* is smaller than the difference between the second syllables in *Robbie* and *Robert*. Therefore, the byname *McRobbie* does not conflict with the byname *Robertson*.

This name does not conflict with *Robbie Robertson*, lead guitarist for The Band. We protect well-known figures who have become prominent too recently to appear with their own entries in standard sources under Section III.A.3 of the Administrative Handbook, which states: "The names of famous individuals who do not appear in standard references due to the age and scope of these works may also be protected on a case by case basis." However, in the case of *Robbie Robertson*, the majority of commenters did not either recognize this guitarist's name or did not call this as a conflict. In previous cases such as *Rosie O'Donnell* (*Rós O'Donnell*, R-Æthelmearc, LoAR 10/2002) and *Patrick McManus* (*Patrick MacManus*, R-Atlantia, LoAR 03/1992), the recently-prominent famous individuals that have been protected were prominent enough that an overwhelming majority of the College immediately recognized the name in question and called the conflict. Such was not the case with *Robbie Robertson*. Therefore, while he is known, he is not prominent enough to protect.

Rónán MacLellan. Name.

Rosalia O Brogan. Badge. (Fieldless) A swallowtail butterfly per pale Or and argent all marked sable.

Ruqayyah bint Rashid al-Zakiyyah. Name.

Submitted as *Ruqayyah bint Rashid al-Zaki*, the submitter requested that her name mean "the pure daughter of Rashid". The byname *al-Zaki* is the masculine form, and so refers to *Rashid* and not to *Ruqayyah*. The feminine form of this byname is *al-Zakiyyah*. We have changed the byname to the feminine form in order to match the submitter's desired meaning.

Siobhán inghean Donnagáin. Name.

Snorri Hallsson. Name change from Steafan mac Thamhais (see RETURNS for device).

His previous name, *Steafan mac Thamhais*, is released.

Stella de Lundeia. Name and device. Or, on a pale between in chief two mullets azure a comet headed of a mullet Or.

Submitted as *Stella of Lundeia*, the submitter requested authenticity for the 12th to 14th C and allowed minor changes. The byname *of Lundeia* combined the English *of* with the Latin *Lundeia* and, so, violated RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase.

Ekwall (p. 307 s.n. Lundy Island) dates the Latin form *Lundeia* to 1189 and the English form *Lunday* to 1281. Reaney & Wilson (p. 288 s.n. Lundy) dates *Walter de Lundy* to 1305 and *John of Lundy* to 1499. Based on this information, a fully Latin form of this byname would be *de Lundeia*. Fully English forms of this byname would be *of Lunday*, *de Lunday*, *of Lundy*, and *de Lundy*.

Of these forms, the last two English forms, *of Lundy* and *de Lundy*, would best match the time period in which *Stella* was found. (The submitter's documentation shows *Stella* as dated to 1379.) As the submitter only allows minor changes, and changing the language of a name phrase is a major change, we were unable to change the Latin *Lundeia* to an English form in order to match the time period for *Stella*. Changing the language of a particle, such as *of*, is a minor change rather than a major since the particle is not the substantive part of the byname. Therefore, we have changed the byname to the completely Latin form *de Lundeia* in order to register this name.

Uilliam Farquharson. Device. Per pale vert and Or, a lion rampant between four fleurs-de-lys two and two counterchanged.

Virgil von Augsburg. Name.

ARTEMISIA

Alexandria of Mazzara. Device change. Per bend argent and vert, a raven volant bendwise sable and an angora goat salient argent within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Her previous device, *Per bend vert and argent, an angora goat salient argent and a shepherd's crook bendwise proper within a bordure embattled counterchanged*, is released. We ordinarily would not specify that the goat is an *angora* goat in the blazon, but have retained the term as it was present in her previous blazon.

Aodhnait Máire Siobhán ní Nuanáin. Device change. Per pale azure and vert all estencely Or, a cat sejant argent marked sable maintaining a needle inverted bendwise argent threaded Or.

The submitter does not indicate the desired disposition of her previous device, *Azure, on a bend sinister between a needle threaded and a lute all bendwise sinister argent, three decrescents palewise azure, all within a bordure argent*. It is therefore released. Administrative Handbook IV.C.7, "Instructions for Disposition of Changed Items", states "If no instructions are included on the forms, the name and/or armory will be automatically released when the change is approved."

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Golden Pillar Herald.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Gyphons Eye Herald.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Heraldic title correction to Golden Wing Herald from Goldenwing Herald.

Athenais Bryennissa. Badge. (Fieldless) A staple sable.

Bjarki Hvítbjarnarson. Badge. Sable, on a chevron fracted argent two bears dormant respectant gules.

There were legitimate concerns raised in commentary about the identifiability of the dormant bears. They are drawn very similarly to the bears in Bjarki's arms, and therefore this depiction is grandfathered to him. However, we encourage him to draw the bears more recognizably, and to draw them larger so that they better fill the available space.

Bjarki Hvítbjarnarson. Household name House of the Black Unicorn.

Submitted as *Brotherhood of the Black Unicorn*, the submitter justified the substantive part of the name on the basis of inn-sign names and the designator on the basis of religious groups.

However, RfS III.2.b.iv "Household Names" states that "Household names must follow the patterns of period names of organized groups of people." Period names for different types of organized groups of people followed different patterns. Guild names, inn names, clan names, et cetera, were all formed differently. The patterns for names based on religious groups (and thus appropriate for use with the designator *Brotherhood*) do not include names of the form *[color] + [charge]*. Names based on the name of an inn include names of the form *[color] + [charge]*, but are not found using the designator *Brotherhood*. The designator used with a household name must be compatible with the construction pattern used for the entire household name. Therefore, while both *Brotherhood* and *Black Unicorn* are registerable, they are not registerable in combination.

We have changed the designator in this name to *House*, a designator compatible with the inn-sign model used in the rest of this household name, in order to register this name.

Catlin O'Connell. Device change. Per bend sinister vert and sable semy-de-lys bendwise, on a bend sinister embattled argent five fleurs-de-lys bendwise sable and in dexter chief a domestic cat salient contourny argent.

Her previous device, *Per bend sinister vert and sable, on a bend sinister embattled Or three fleurs-de-lis sable, in dexter chief a domestic cat salient contourny Or*, is released.

Da'oud al-Dimashqi. Device change. Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron between a decrescent and an increscent and an oak leaf argent.

His previous device, *Per fess sable and vert, a fess between an increscent a decrescent and an oak leaf argent*, is released.

Daria Erich. Name change from holding name Sonya of Stan Wyrn.

David of Clayton. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Dragos cel Negru. Name and device. Or, a dragon sable charged on the wings with two arrows inverted in saltire Or all within an orle sable.

Submitted as *Dragos cel întuneric David*, the submitter requested authenticity for Romanian and allowed any changes.

Nebuly provided information about the elements in this name:

The only evidence I can find that *David* was used as a Romanian name is the 16th century Wallachian mural painter by that name (Giurescu, p.103). Thus, we know that *David* was used as a given name in Romanian. However, the information in the LoI about unmarked patronymics taken from Ary's article is incorrect. Ary has identified *Petru Aron* as meaning "Peter, son of Aaron," but the historical *Petru Aron* was the son of *Alexandru cel bun* (Rulers from Moldavia, www.ici.ro/romania/history/hi93.html). I don't know what the byname *Aron* means, but it's clearly not a patronym in the cited name. The other reputed patronym is found in the name *Stefan Tom{s,}a*, but here again I don't believe this is actually a patronym. The Romanian form of Thomas is *Toma*, and I can think of no grammatical reason for inserting an s-comma below into a name to form a patronym.

The LoI notes that Ary's article claims four rulers in the list from Moldavia and Wallachia used a double byname, but I cannot find these anywhere unless the phrase "al II-lea" (the second) was counted as a byname. Since the client wishes an authentic Romanian name, and since we have no evidence for double bynames or for unmarked patronymics, I recommend we drop the element *David*.

The submitter has erred in choosing a byname meaning "the dark." The word *întuneric* means "dark" in the sense of twilight, or a lack of illumination, not in the sense of color. I'd expect to find *cel negru* as the correct form. My suggestion then is to register *Dragos cel Negru*, if the client allows.

As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed this name to the form suggested by Nebuly in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Joanna de Paladin. Name.

Katarina Daniilova doch' Sergeeva zhena. Device. Per bend raguly azure and argent, a tree couped argent and a horse salient sable.

Katherine Fraser of Lochdoy. Name and device. Per chevron gules and Or, a chevron ermine and in base a heart purpure.

Submitted as *Kathelyne Fraser of Loch Dubh*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th C Scottish and allowed any changes.

The submitted given name *Kathelyne* was documented as Flemish. The College found a number of forms of the name *Katherine* used in Scotland in period. However, all of those examples were *-rine* or similar variants of this name rather than *-line* variants. No evidence was found that the *-line* variant came into use in Scotland during our period. The examples of forms of *Katherine* found by the College that date to the submitter's desired time period include: *Catharine Alanesoun* dated to 1459 (Black, p. 19 s.n. Allanson), *Katharine Monorgounde* dated to 1470 (Black, p. 607 s.n. Monorgund), *Katerina Unthank* dated to 1477 (Black, p. 789 s.n. Unthank), and *Katrine Yalloar* dated to 1499 (Black, p. 826 s.n. Yallowar). Based on these examples, *Katherine* is the closest Scots form of this name to the submitted *Kathelyne*. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed the given name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

The byname *of Loch Dubh* mixes the English *of* with the Gaelic words *Loch* and *Dubh*, thereby violating RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase.

Johnston lists dates a number of placenames in Scotland that include the elements *Loch* and *Dubh*, including (p. 240 s.n. Lochbuie) *Lochbuy* dated to 1549 and (p. 218 s.n. Kilduff) *Rosdoy* dated to 1595. From these examples, *Lochdoy* is a reasonable 16th C Scots form of this placename. We have changed the byname to the completely Scots form *of Lochdoy* in order to register this name.

Malik Medvedchik. Name and device. Argent, on a bend gules between two brown bears statant proper three increscents palewise argent.

Malik was documented as a Russian masculine given name dated to 1506 in this spelling in Wickenden (2nd ed., s.n. Malik, <http://sca.org/heraldry/paul/>). *Malik* is also found in the alternate titles list as an Arabic equivalent for 'king'. RfS VI.1 "Names Claiming Rank" states in part:

Titles like *Earl* and *Duke* generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitters legal name. Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, *Regina the Laundress* is acceptable but *Regina of Germany* is not.

As *Malik* is documented as a Russian masculine given name found in period, it is registerable "provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank". The byname *Medvedchik* was documented as a Russian byname, possibly meaning 'bear keeper' dated to 1542 in Wickenden (2nd ed., s.n. Medvedchik). Therefore, the submitted name means '*Malik* [the] bear keeper', which does not suggest "territorial claim" and is not an "explicit assertion of rank". As such, this name is registerable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C Russian. As the elements of this name were only found dated to the 16th C, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired time period.

Sentinels' Keep, Barony of. Order name Order of the Pearl of the Mountain.

ATENVELDT

Ævarr Brynjólfsson. Name change from holding name Scott of Tir Ysgithr and device. Per chevron argent and azure, two bearded axes in saltire sable and a wolf sejant ululant contourny argent.

Alexandria Le Fevre. Name.

Submitted as *Alexandria LeFevre*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *LeFevre* is a plausible period form.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "French Surnames from Paris, 1421, 1423 & 1438" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/paris1423surnames.html>) dates the form *Le Fevre* to 1421, 1423, and 1438. This article also dates the form *Lefevre* to 1421. As the first of these forms preserves the capitalization shown in the submitted form of this name, we have registered this name using that form.

Ann Busshenell of Tylehurst. Device. Gules, three bendlets abased argent each charged with a bendlet azure in sinister chief an hourglass argent charged with a needle sable.

Her previous armory submission was very similar to this but was blazoned as using *bendlets abased azure fimbriated argent*. That submission was returned for using fimbriated charges that were not in the center of the design, which is forbidden by RfS VIII.3. The submission is blazoned as using bendlets each charged with a bendlet, and is proportioned acceptably for that blazon.

Per the LoAR of February 2000, "In this case the blazon can make a difference: while you cannot 'blazon your way out of' a conflict, you can 'blazon your way out of' a style problem." In the colored-in full-sized emblazon, the bendlets are identifiable as bendlets (rather than part of a complicated bendy field), and are not debased so far as to be unregistrable.

Ann du Bosc. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Anne du Bosc*, the submission form showed the given name as *Ann*. We have made this correction.

Baldric der Krieger. Name.

Cionaoth MacFee. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a hawk regardant contourny and an orle argent.

Submitted as *Cinéd MacFie*, this name combined the Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) given name *Cinéd* with *MacFie*, which was documented as an undated byname in Scots (a language closely related to English).

No support was found for the submitter's desired form *MacFie* as a period form. Aryanhwy merch Catmael found dated forms of this byname in Black:

The dated forms of the byname with two syllables that Black has are <mcph> 1531, <McFee> 1541, <McFeye> 1585. Unfortunately, this doesn't support <McFie>.

Based on these examples, *MacFee* is the closest supportable spelling to the submitted *MacFie*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

As submitted, this name had one weirdness for combining Gaelic and Scots in a name. There was also a weirdness for a temporal disparity of greater than 300 years, since the given name dates to pre-1200 and the submitted form of the byname is only documented post-period. We have changed the given name to the Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Cionaoth* in order to remove the temporal disparity from this name. Thereby, having only the single weirdness for the lingual combination of Gaelic and Scots, this name is registerable.

The bird was blazoned as a *falcon* on the Letter of Intent, but the submitter's blazon calls the bird a *hawk*. The emblazon will serve for either bird, so we used the submitter's preferred term.

Hallbjorg hin miskunnarlausa. Device. Per chevron inverted purpure and sable, a chevron inverted between two unicorns addorsed argent and a wyvern displayed head to sinister Or.

Lughaidh Cruitire. Name.

Submitted as *Lughaidh Cruidire*, the form *Cruidire*, meaning 'harper', is an Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) form. As the submitter requested authenticity for 14th C, we have changed this byname to the Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form *Cruitire*.

Maddelena Delamour le Vrai. Name change from Madeleine Delamour le Vrai.

Submitted as *Maddelena du Lamour Vrai*, this item was submitted as a name change from the submitter's currently registered name. The LoI listed her currently registered name as *Madeleine du Lamour Vrai*. However, her name was registered in June 1998 as *Madeleine Delamour le Vrai*. Elements of a previously registered name are only grandfathered to the submitter in the exact form in which they were registered. As no documentation was provided and none was found for the byname *du Lamour Vrai*, we have changed the byname in this submission to match her previously registered byname in order to register this name.

Her previous name, *Madeleine Delamour le Vrai*, is released.

Masala al-Raqqasa. Name change from holding name Masala of Atenveldt.

Submitted as *Masala al-Raqq{a-}sa al-Dilhiyya*, the elements *raqq{a-}s* and *dilh{i-}* were documented from *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, Third Printing, Hans Wehr, edited by J. Milton Cowan, MacDonald and Evans Ltd., London, 1980), p. 354 and p. 296 respectively. This source is not included in the Administrative Handbook, Appendix H, "Books That Do Not Require Photocopies to Laurel". As such, photocopies are required with this submission. As no photocopies were provided, these elements are not documented and this submission must be returned.

Since the source cited for these elements is a modern dictionary, there was concern that these elements, particularly *dilh{i-}*, may not be period forms. The College was able to provide documentation for *al-Raqq{a-}sa*. However no documentation was found to support *al-Dilhiyya* as a plausible byname in period. Lacking such evidence, *al-Dilhiyya* is not registerable. As the submitter allows major changes, we have dropped this element in order to register this name.

An additional issue noted by al-Jamal is that diacritical marks are not used throughout the name. They are included in the byname *al-Raqq{a-}sa* and omitted elsewhere. Diacritical marks must be used or omitted consistently. As they are omitted from the rest of the name, we have dropped from *al-Raqq{a-}sa*.

Rachel Ashton. Device reblazon. Or, three irises one and two purpure slipped vert.

The original blazon, *Or, three irises purpure, cupped vert*, did not correctly specify the arrangement of the irises. In addition, the blazon was changed to be more descriptive. The irises "cupped" had a bit of green where the petals came together and some slip beneath that.

Ricchar of Londinium ad Rubrum Flumen. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per saltire azure and sable, a drakkar and a bordure embattled argent.

Submitted under the name *Ricchar Terrien the Goth*.

Sara Boone. Name and device. Gules, an increscent a decrescent and an owl argent.

Seamus Sinclair. Name change from Shamus Sinclair.

His previous name, *Shamus Sinclair*, is released.

Sely Bloxam. Name change from holding name Jerrine of Tir Ysgithr.

Submitted as *Sely Bloxsom*, no documentation was presented and none was found that *Bloxsom* is a plausible period variant of *Bloxam*. *Bloxam* is dated in Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Bloxam) to 1279 in the name of *Alexander de Bloxam*. We have changed the byname to use the period form *Bloxam* in order to register this name.

Silvia la Cherubica di Viso. Badge. Argent, three fleurs-de-lys gules and a bordure invected azure.

Varr the Silent. Name.

Submitted as *Var the Silent*, the documentation for the given name *Var* provided in the LoI was "an Old Norse masculine given name found in King Hrolf and his Champions, cited in 'A Collation of Viking Names,' Stephen Francis Wyley (<http://www.angelfire.com/wy/svenskildbiter/Viking/viknams3.html#Male%20U>)." Gunnvör silfrhárr provided the following information regarding this source and the name *Var*:

It is claimed that the name originates from "King Hrolf and his Champions", so turning to Hrólfs saga kraka ok kappa hans (<http://www.snerpa.is/net/forn/hrolf.htm>) we find that the correct Old Norse form of the name is <Varr>. This saga is *not* a particularly reliable source for name usage, since it is one of the mythical-heroic sagas.

Taking the name from the Anglicized version used in an English translation of Hrólfs saga kraka is undoubtedly how Wyley (and thus the submitter) arrived at the incorrect spelling of the name. I'd suggest always double-checking any names from Wyley vs. other sources (as Atenveldt did do) and if that fails, check vs. the Netútgáfan website (<http://www.snerpa.is/net/fornrit.htm>) for the specific saga.

Gunnvör also found examples of forms of this name in Nordiskt runnamnslexikon (Lena Peterson. Nordiskt runnamnslexikon. Språk- och folkminnes-institutet. <http://www.dal.lu.se/runlex/index.htm>). We have changed the submitted *Var* to the Old Norse form *Varr* in order to register this name.

The byname *the Silent* is a reasonable Lingua Anglica form of the Old Norse descriptive byname *þegjandi* 'silent'.

ATLANTIA

Anders Knudsen. Name.

Avraham Harofeh. Name change from Avraham ben Shimon ha-Granadi and device. Quarterly azure and argent, four mascles counterchanged.

The question was raised as to whether *Harofeh* is a reasonable transliteration of the period Hebrew byname meaning 'the physician'. A more typical period transliteration would be *ha-Rofe*. In the cases of languages that do not use Roman alphabets (such as Chinese, Russian, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.) we register transliterations using period transliteration systems and modern standard transliterations systems. The form *Harofeh* is a modern transliteration of this period name element, as for example in the names of the *Assaf Harofeh Hospital* (<http://www.assafh.org/>) and the *Shmuel Harofeh Hospital* (<http://www.us-israel.org/jsource/Politics/healthmin.html>), both hospitals located in Israel. As it is a modern standard transliteration of a period name, it is registerable.

His previous name, *Avraham ben Shimon ha-Granadi*, is released.

Avraham Harofeh. Badge. (Fieldless) A mascle sable.

Beatrice Villani. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Domenico Barbieri da Mantova. Name change from Angus of Hamildone.

His previous name, *Angus of Hamildone*, is released.

Elysabel Lengeteyll. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Listed on the LoI as *Elizabeth Lengeteyll*, this name was submitted as *Elysabel Lengeteyll* and changed at Kingdom to match submitted documentation.

Metron Ariston found evidence that *Elysabel* was used in period literature to refer to Saint Elizabeth of Hungary:

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary appears in many French sources as *Sainte Elysabel* and the thirteenth century poet Rutebeuf wrote a long poem biographical poem on her under that name. [...] *Elysabel* in that spelling documented from Rutebeuf ("La vie de sainte Elysabel, fille du roi de Hongrie - long poème de plus de 2000 octosyllabes", éd. E. Faral et J. Bastin, *{OE}uvres complètes de Rutebeuf*, Paris, 1960, Vol. 2, pp 60-166 cited at www.bibl.u-szeged.hu/henri/moyenage.html *inter alia*). Whether or not you accept this as a valid French variant of the saint's name, it certainly would fall under the "names from literature" rubric.

As *Elysabel* is used in period as a form of the name of a saint, it is registerable under the guidelines for registerability of saints' names. Therefore, we have changed the given name back to the originally submitted form.

Geoffrey Wynburne. Name and device. Vert, a boar rampant maintaining a sheaf of arrows and on a chief argent three towers azure.

James of Seareach. Name and device. Vert, a bend sinister purple fimbriated and in canton an oak leaf Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th C English. *Seareach* is the name of the submitter's local SCA branch. Lacking evidence that *Seareach* is an authentic 15th C English placename, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Please advise the submitter to draw the veining on the leaf less pronouncedly.

Marina Caminante. Name.

Good name!

CAID

Anastasia MacEwan de Ravenna. Name.

In the August 2003 LoAR, this name was returned in the form *Anastasia de Ravenna MacEwan* because the checkboxes on the submission form indicated that the submitter only allowed minor changes and a major change (reversal of the order of the bynames) was required in order to register this name.

Immediately after the publication of the August letter, Crescent contacted Laurel staff, indicating that the submitter had made a note on her form allowing the change in the order of the bynames and asked that the decision be reconsidered. Indeed, a check of her form in the Laurel files shows that the submitter wrote a note at the bottom of the form stating, "I will accept Anastasia MacEwan de Ravenna". Following this timely contact by Crescent, we are registering her name now (rather than waiting for the next errata letter) as a courtesy to the submitter.

CALONTIR

Amice of Norham. Name.

Arthur of Ballonesmore. Name and device. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, two crosses of Calvary and a bordure counterchanged.

Submitted as *Arthur of Ballan Moor*, the submitter allowed minor changes only. The placename *Ballan Moor* was justified as the modern name of a ruined castle in Wales. The College could find no documentation that the name was used in period.

However, it is possible to construct a possible placename using these elements. The period form of the surname appears to be *Ballon*; the College could not find evidence that the spelling *Ballan* was used before 1600. Based on similar placenames, the byname needs to take a possessive form, and the most likely spelling for the second element is *-more*, giving the spelling *Ballonesmore*.

We have changed the location *Ballan Moor* to the plausible period spelling *Ballonesmore* in order to register this name.

Avraham ben David haKuzari. Name change from holding name Avraham of Forgotten Sea.

Submitted as *Avraham ben David Hakuzari*, no documentation was presented that *Kuzari* was the Hebrew word meaning 'Khazar', nor that this term was used in period. Luckily, Metron Ariston pointed to the *Sefer HaKuzari*, a book written in 1140 which was constructed as a discussion between a Khazar king and a Jewish rabbi, which ended with the Khazars converting to Judaism. Based on examples provided by the submitter, the most probable byname form would be *haKuzari*. Therefore, we have made that change.

Gaius Aquilius Britannicus. Name and device. Per chevron embattled argent and sable, two oak leaves inverted in chevron gules and an eagle argent.

Gertrude der Aptecker. Name and device. Or semy of gillyflowers, a butterfly within a bordure inverted vert.

Submitted as *Gertrude der Afteiker*, no evidence was found that the form *Afteiker* was used in period. We have changed this name to the documented form *Aptecker* in order to register this name.

There was considerable discussion regarding whether the byname *der Afteiker* was grammatically correct. Bahlow (Gentry trans, p. 18, s.n. Aptecker, Afteiker) dates *Peter Aptecker* to 1375, *der apteker* to 1349, and *Franzke der apteker* to 1549. In German, an article (such as *der 'the'*) must match the gender of the word it is referring to. For example, the word *apteker* is masculine. Therefore, in the byname *der apteker* found in the name *Franzke der apteker*, *apteker* takes the article *der 'the'*. If *apteker* is used in a woman's byname, the article used is the masculine *der 'the'* rather than the feminine *die 'the'*, because this article refers to *apteker*, which is masculine.

As a result, the byname *der Aptecker* is grammatically correct for use with a feminine given name.

Ise no Kusunoki Kametsuru. Device. Per fess purpure and argent, a demi-crane displayed argent and a turtle inverted vert.

James of Riverhold. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a chevron sable between in chief two mermaids each maintaining a sword and in base a crescent azure.

The mermaids were originally blazoned as *respectant*. We understand the temptation to use the term *respectant*: mermaids were often drawn in period so that they are slightly in trian aspect and they can thus face each other to a small extent, as these mermaids do. The LoAR of July 2001, ruling on an earlier submission of this device, stated, "The device originally blazoned the mermaids as *respectant*, but that implies that their bodies are in profile as well. There is no way to indicate in the blazon that the tails are symmetrical; the direction of the tail is normally artistic license and not blazoned." We agree with the previous ruling and have removed the term *respectant* from the blazon.

Please advise the submitter to raise the chevron on the field.

Submitted under the name *Alruth Arkesleve*.

Lassar Fhína Barkley. Name.

Marcán Riney. Name and device. Per fess embattled azure and argent, two triquetras Or and a shamrock bendwise sinister vert.

Note: *Riney* is his legal surname.

Maria Taresa Ospital. Name and device. Sable, a cross Or goutty de sang between four pilgrim's scrips Or.

Submitted as *Maria Taresa de Ospital*, the article *de 'of'* is not grammatically correct in the phrase *de Ospital*. Siren explains:

<Ospital> almost certainly literally means "hospital" or perhaps a more general notion of "hermitage, asylum." As such, with <de>, it would need an article (of/from the Hospital), making it <del Ospital>. It'd be better without the article, since I've never seen the byname with it.

Given this information, we have dropped the article *de* to correct the grammar in this byname, and to make it follow period examples, in order to register this name.

Morwen Nantyrnnon. Name change from holding name Morwen of Three Rivers.

Osmer of Cestre Scire. Name change from Aethelstan of Axford.

His previous name, *Aethelstan of Axford*, is released.

Rauðr Óttarsson. Device. Per bend vert and azure, a bend breasted between a compass star and an axe bendwise argent.

Rory McGowan. Badge. (Fieldless) A hedgehog rampant azure sustaining to dexter chief a Lacy knot gules.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EAST

Alise Queneby. Name.

Submitted as *Alise Whenby*, the byname *Whenby* is a locative byname formed from a place of that name. However, all of the examples found by the CoA of this placename dated to period, were spelled *Qu-*. Lacking evidence that *Whenby* is a plausible period variant, it is not registerable. Ekwall (p. 488 s.n. *Whenby*) dates the form *Queneby* to 1235. We have changed the byname to use this form in order to register this name.

Charles de Amesbury. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Charles of Amesbury*, this name was submitted as *Friar Charles de Amesbury, Wiltshire*. The name was changed at Kingdom to match available documentation.

Friar falls into the same category as *Brother*. Both are titles or forms of address which carry no implicit assertion of rank. *Brother* as a form of address was recently discussed:

In the case of this name, the element *Brother* in *Brother Timothy* is a form of address, not a name element. We do not register forms of address regardless of whether they would be presumptuous, such as *Lord* or *Mistress*, or whether they would not be presumptuous, such as *Brother* or *Goodwife*. The submitter is welcome to use *Brother*, as in *Brother Timothy*, as his preferred form of address, but this use of *Brother* is not registerable. [Timothy Brother, LoAR 11/2002, A-Artemisia]

Similarly, this submitter is welcome to use *Friar* as his preferred form of address.

A man whose byname indicated he was from Amesbury in Wilshire would have been called simply *de Amesbury* or *of Amesbury*. As the submitter allows any changes, we have changed this byname to *de Amesbury* to use a construction documented to period while retaining the submitter's indicated meaning for his byname.

Cynthia of Oakenwode. Device. Bendy sinister Or and gules, an oak leaf bendwise sable.

Eadwynn æt Hraefneshyrste. Device. Vert, a bend cotised Or and overall a unicorn rampant argent.

Francesco Gaetano Greco da Foresta Orientale. Transfer of household name House of Eastwood to Harold of Eastwood.

Geoffrey Bleseedale. Name.

Submitted as *Geoffrey Bleasdale*, the submitter requested authenticity for c. 1300 England. Ekwall (p. 48 s.n. *Bleasdale*) dates the form *Bleseedale* to 1228. We have changed the byname to use this form in order to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time period.

Guenureth filia Thomas. Name.

Gwineth Llynllwyd. Device. Gules, on a lozenge Or a catamount rampant sable.

The mini-emblazon showed the bottom feet of the catamount extending a very small amount over the edge of the lozenge. The full-sized emblazon shows the catamount fully within the bounds of the lozenge. Please advise the submitter to be certain to draw the catamount entirely on the lozenge. Please also remember that there should not be discrepancies between the full-sized and mini-emblazons per the Administrative Handbook.

Note that a lozenge charged with a single charge does not violate RfS XI.4, "Arms of Pretense and Augmentations of Honor". As noted in the August 2001 LoAR, "[on a lozenge argent a fleur-de-lys gules] As per the rules change in the cover letter to the June 2001 LoAR, the fact that the charged shape is not an escutcheon means that this is not an inescutcheon of pretense. An inescutcheon charged with a single charge also avoids the appearance of an inescutcheon of pretense. While this armory is evocative of the city of Florence, whose arms are *Argent, a fleur-de-lys gules*, it is acceptable." This armory similarly does not appear to display an inescutcheon of pretense of Flanders, *Or a lion rampant sable*.

Harold of Eastwood. Acceptance of transfer of household name House of Eastwood from Francesco Gaetano Greco da Foresta Orientale.

Heðinn inn rauði. Name.

Iohne Mac Dabhdh. Name and device. Vert, a chevron argent between three dogs rampant Or.

Submitted as *Iohne Mac Dhaidh*, the submission form noted that if the submitter's name must be changed, the submitter indicated that meaning was most important to him and indicated his desired meaning of 'Scotts[sic] for John Dade - Gunn sept'.

The surname *Dade* derives from two sources - one English and one Irish. Metron Ariston provided information regarding the English surname *Dade*:

[B]y the evidence of Reaney and Wilson (*Dictionary of English Surnames, s.n. Deed*), the surname *Dade* actually has nothing to do with the name *David*, but is from the Old English *daed* meaning "deed" or "exploit".

Woulfe (p. 348 s.n. Mac Daibhéid) lists *Dade* as a modern Anglicized Irish form of *Mac Daibhéid*, which means 'son of David'.

No documentation was provided to support the submitted spelling *Mac Dhaidh* as a plausible name in period. Lacking such evidence, *Mac Dhaidh* is not registerable. On its surface, *Mac Dhaidh* appears to be Modern Gaelic (c. 1700 to present). An Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of this name would be *Mac Dabhidh*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

As submitted, this name combines *Iohne*, which is Scots (a language closely related to English), with a Gaelic byname. As the submitter indicated a desire for a Scottish name meaning 'John Dade', he may wish to know about Scots forms of this byname which would have the meaning 'son of David' and which would match the language of his submitted given name *Iohne*. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (s.nn. David, Davidson, Davie, Davies, Daw, Dawes, Dawson, Day, Deasson, MacCavat, MacDavid, MacDawy) lists a number of Scots names that derived from bynames meaning 'son of David' (including diminutives of David, such as Davy, et cetera). The forms listed by Black in these entries are too many to provide a complete list here. Of the dated names listed in these entries, *MacDavid* (1562) and *M'Cade* (1547), found in Black under the header MacDavid, are the closest in sound and appearance to the submitted *Mac Dhaidh*.

Isabel of Rosley. Device. Azure, a castle and on a chief embattled argent three roses proper.

Janet Kempe. Device. Purpure, on a pall argent three violets purpure.

Pierre d'Abbeville. Name.

Rennewief van Grunwald. Device. Per saltire azure and gules, a fret Or between four roses argent.

This was pended from the April 2003 LoAR due to a missing tincture. Please advise the submitter to draw the roses larger.

Robert Bury atte Okeforde. Name.

Submitted as *Robert de Bury atte Okeforde*, the submitter allowed any changes. As submitted, this name contained two locative bynames that both contained prepositions (*de* and *atte*). Lacking evidence that such constructions were used in period, they have previously been ruled to be reason for return:

Submitted as *Stephen de Montfort of Huntington*, no evidence was found that a name consisting of two locative bynames, both containing the prepositions *de* or *of*, is plausible in English. In cases of English names with what seems to be two locative bynames, the first is almost certainly an inherited surname and the second is a true locative. We have, therefore, dropped *de* in order to follow this pattern and register the name. [*Stephen Montfort of Huntington*, 01/02, A-Caid]

Based on this construction pattern, we have changed this name to the form *Robert Bury atte Okeforde* in order to register this name.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael found examples of two marked locative bynames used in Latin records:

The only way I can support two locatives in the same name is when one is a literal byname and the other functions more as an "address" rather than an actual part of the name. Such examples include <Johanne de Chestre de lench> and <Henrici de Longe de Tuekesbery>, found in *Lay subsidy rolls, A.D. 1346, and A.D. 1358 for the county of Worcester*, ed. for Worcestershire Historical Society by John Amphlett. Oxford: Printed for the Society by J. Parker and co., 1900. (Microfiche. Cambridge, England: Chadwyck-Healey, Ltd., 1979.)

The examples found by Aryanhwy are unusual and involve names that are recorded in completely Latin forms. Based on the Latin forms found in Reaney & Wilson (s.nn. Ashford, Oakley), *Okeford* is a plausible Latin form. Therefore, *Robertus de Bury de Okeford* would be a fully Latin form of this name that would follow the period construction pattern found by Aryanhwy and, so, would be registerable.

Sancha de Flores. Device. Gules, a columbine slipped and leaved argent.

Sancha de Flores. Badge. (Fieldless) A columbine gules slipped and leaved argent.

Sidonia Zaridina. Name.

Silvia Wilkinson. Name.

Silvia was documented as a name used by Shakespeare in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*. As such, it is registerable under the guidelines for use of literary names found in the Cover Letter to the February 1999 LoAR.

Temair ingen Muiredaich. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per bend sinister rayonny vert and argent semy of bunches of grapes purpure, a fox sejant contourny argent.

Tommaso Valeriano. Device. Per bend sable and purpure, a sword between six mullets two two and two argent.

Violante Lourenço. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Good name!

MERIDIES

Ana ingen Áeda. Name.

Listed on the LoI as *Anu ingen Áeda*, this name was submitted as *Ana inghean Áed* and changed at Kingdom to correct this name for the submitter's desired time period. The submitter requested authenticity for 10th to 12th C Irish and allowed minor changes.

Ó Corráin & Maguire (p. 22 s.n. Anu: Ana) gives *Anu* as the name of an Irish goddess and mentions the "virgin St Ana". As Ó Corráin & Maguire specifically indicate that this saint was named *Ana*, the only documentation for the form *Anu* is in reference

to a goddess. Lacking evidence that *Anu* was used by normal human women in period, it is not registerable. We have returned this given name to the submitted form *Ana* in order to register this name.

Bróccín mac Gille Críst. Name and device. Argent, a pall azure between three crosses flory fitchy sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Bróccín mac Gille Críost*, this name was submitted as *Bróccín mac Gille Críst* and changed at Kingdom in an attempt to correct grammatical issues with the byname.

The submitted documentation supported *Bróccín* and *Gille Críst* as Gaelic masculine given names used in 12th C Scotland. In Middle Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200), *Gille Críst* is both a nominative and genitive form. Therefore, *Bróccín mac Gille Críst* is a grammatically correct Middle Gaelic form of this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1400s Scottish and allowed all changes. Effric Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald provided information that *Gille Críst* took on two Early Modern Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) nominative forms in Scotland, *Gille Críost* and *Gille Críosd*, and that the corresponding genitive forms were *Gille Chríost* and *Gille Chríosd*. Lacking evidence that any form of the name *Bróccín* was used in Scotland in the 1400s, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Accents were sometimes left out of period Irish Gaelic documents. Therefore, as with Norse names, the accents in a name should be used or omitted consistently throughout the name. The submitted form included some, but not all, of the accents in this name. We have added the missing accents in order to register this name.

The crosses were originally blazoned as *Crosses of Cleves*, which are Latin crosses flory. When the crosses are made fitchy, the Latin nature of the cross becomes much less apparent, so we have reblazoned these simply as *crosses flory fitchy*.

Please advise the submitter to draw the flory portions of the crosses more pronouncedly.

Cairistiona inghean Lochloinn. Name and device. Sable, a chevron rompu argent between three fleurs-de-lys Or.

Egil Haraldsson. Device. Vert, an eagle Or and a bordure Or pellety.

Gellir Gunnarsson. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a sun in its splendor Or and a wolf's head erased argent.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Addition of designation "for the populace" to badge (see RETURNS for badge). Sable, a mullet within a saltire voided argent.

This designation is added to their badge, *Sable, a mullet within a saltire voided argent*, which was registered to the Kingdom of Meridies in May 1983. This badge was also resubmitted in this Letter of Intent as a new badge, but as the badge has already been registered, this new submission of the same badge is being returned.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Addition of designation "for the populace" to badge (see RETURNS for badge). Sable, the Lombardic uppercase letter M, and in base a comet fesswise argent.

This designation is added to their badge, *Sable, the Lombardic uppercase letter M, and in base a comet fesswise argent*, which was registered to the Kingdom of Meridies in August 1979. This badge was also resubmitted in this Letter of Intent as a new badge, but as the badge has already been registered, this new submission of the same badge is being returned.

Missa of Merryfield. Device. Azure, six escallops Or.

Nice device!

Orban von Ulm. Name (see RETURNS for device).

William of Farthinghoe. Name.

MIDDLE

Alfred of Warwick. Device reblazon. Or, two foxes counter-salient in saltire purple.

His previous blazon, *Or, two foxes countersalient purple*, did not clearly indicate that the foxes were in saltire. Although the most common illustrations of two animals counter-salient show animals which are counter-salient in saltire, research indicates that animals counter-salient must face in opposite directions, but are not in saltire by default. In addition, all the other SCA blazons using counter-salient for this arrangement blazon the animals explicitly *in saltire*.

Catellus filius Mataci. Name.

Submitted as *Catell filius Matuc*, the submitter requested authenticity for 4th C Wales and allowed any changes. Harpy provided information about an appropriate form of this name for the submitter's desired time and culture:

In the 4th century, you're still talking about late Brittonic rather than Welsh of any flavor.

The forms <Matuc> and <Catell> are from the Old Welsh period (7th and 10th centuries respectively, in this case). While I don't have Brittonic-era examples of either, the reconstruction appears fairly straightforward. Both names appear to involve a root + suffix rather than a prototheme + deutertheme, which means that I don't have to guess quite so much about composition vowels. Looking at the spellings in the earliest names from Jackson (Language and History in Early Britain) which go back to the 5th century but are reasonably similar to what you'd expect a century earlier, I'd reconstruct a Latinized nominative <Catellus> (the same you'd expect in Latinized Old Welsh) and a Latinized genitive <Mataci>. The suffix here starts out as <-ac-> in Brittonic, begins shifting to <-oc-> in the 7th century, then to <-auc-> in the 8th. The Old Welsh form <Matuc>, if it's a variant of Madog, represents a variant of this last stage. (It's also possible that it's the same root with a different suffix -- the one found in later Welsh as <-wg>. It's hard to tell, since I don't have any other evidence for Madwg and Madog is incredibly common.)

In the 4th century, a written form would definitely be Latin-context, so putting it all together, we've got <Catellus filius Mataci>. (These particular names happen to be quite similar in their Brittonic and Old Welsh forms, but this is pure chance.)

We have changed this name to the form suggested by Harpy in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Cú Chonnacht Ó Tighearnáin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Cu-Connacht O'Tighernain*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C Irish and allowed minor changes.

The elements of this name were documented from translations of the *Annals of Ulster* and the *Annals of Loch Cé*. These translations are modern and do not necessarily represent period forms of these names. In this case, the form *Cu-Connacht* has not been found in period. Rather, this name is *Cú Connacht* in Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) and *Cú Chonnacht* in Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700). Additionally, the form *O'Tighernain* is a partially Anglicized form of the Early Modern Irish Gaelic *Ó Tighearnáin*. In fact, the form that appears in the location cited in the LoI is *Ó Tighearnáin*, not *O'Tighearnain*.

We have changed this name to the fully Early Modern Irish form *Cú Chonnacht Ó Tighearnáin* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to register this name.

Eideard an Gobhainn. Device. Per pale gules and sable, a delf of four swords fretted at their blades hilts outwards proper.

Érennach ingen uí Rónaín. Device. Argent, a domestic cat couchant contourny vert and a chief nebuly azure.

Fiore Giovanni. Name.

Good name!

Hallkell surtr. Name and device. Gyronny purpure and Or, a dragon's head argent issuant from flames azure.

Honora Northgate. Name and device. Sable, an anchor Or within a bordure argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure so that it has a uniform width.

Idonia Tait. Name change from Daria Tayt.

Submitted as *Idonie Tait*, the documentation for *Idonie* provided in the LoI was:

[...] on p. 38 of "The Lady in Medieval England 1000-1500" by Peter Coss (ISN #0-905-778-367) and[sic] the wax seal of *Idonie de Hurst* (Kent, 12th C.).

The photocopy of this page provided by the submitter shows that the text around the edge of the seal is: SIGILLVM IDONIE DE HURST. The caption for this illustration begins, "The seal of *Idonia de Hurst*, lady of Broomhil, Kent, late twelfth century." *Idonia* is the nominative form of this name. (A woman's given name uses the nominative case in her name.) Due to Latin grammar, this name takes the genitive form *Idonie* when it follows the word *Sigillum* in the text of this seal, which can be normalized as *Sigillum Idonie de Hurst* meaning 'The seal of *Idonia de Hurst*'.

Lacking evidence that the form *Idonie* would have been used as a woman's name in the nominative case, we have changed this name to the nominative form *Idonia* in order to register this name.

Her previous name, *Daria Tayt*, is released.

Jeronimus Northgate. Name.

Joan of Caernarvon. Badge reblazon (for Hasselhold). Argent, fretty azure, a triple-towered castle sable within a bordure azure.

The previous blazon, *Argent, fretty azure, a triple-towered castle sable within a bordure argent*, had the wrong tincture for the bordure.

Jocelin de Monte Joi. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Jocelin De La Montjoie*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th to 16th C French and allowed any changes. The form indicates that the submitter desires a feminine name.

Though *Jocelin* was documented as a masculine given name in period, the College found no evidence that any form of *Jocelin* was used as a feminine given name in period. As a result, we were unable to make this name feminine as the submitter requested.

No evidence was found that *la* would have been used in this byname in period. Dauzat & Rostaing (p. 466 s.n. Mons, subheader Montjoi) dates *de Monte Joi* to 1232 and (p. 466-7 s.n. Mons, subheader Montjoie) *de Monte Gaudi* to 1369-1370. We have changed the byname to *de Monte Joi* in order to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time and culture.

Katherin verch Rhys. Name and device. Per fess argent and sable, a dragon couchant gules and a Lacy knot argent.

Winged quadrupedal monsters couchant have their wings addorsed by default.

Konrad Mailander. Badge release. Per fess sable and argent, two feathers fracted in chevron counterchanged.

Konrad Mailander. Household name Haus Mailander.

Mathias of Westlake. Name.

Matilda Hanscombe. Device. Vert, a hand argent sustaining to chief a comb Or.

Nice canting device!

Oriana del Ile. Name.

Submitted as *Orianna De L'Isle*, the submitter requested authenticity for early 14th C England, specifically "Yorkish".

Withycombe (p. 234 s.n. Oriana) states that "Oriana Palfreyman of W. Toynton, Lincs., was excommunicated in 1602." As such, we have only a single example of this name used for a real woman who was probably born in the late 16th C. Given this information, we were unable to make this name authentic for the submitter's requested time period. Lacking evidence that the form *Orianna* is plausible in period, we have changed this to the documented form *Oriana*.

No documentation at all was provided for the byname *De L'Isle* on the LoI. Submission heralds are reminded that lack of documentation continues to be a reason for return.

Multiple members of the College researched this byname and we thank them for their efforts. No evidence was found that the submitted *De L'Isle* is a plausible period form. Reaney & Wilson (p. 281 s.n. Lisle) dates *Robert del Ile* to 1311. We have

changed the byname to this form in order to make the byname authentic for the submitter's requested time period and to register this name.

Ötwin Glantz. Name.

Peter Trevor. Device. Per bend sinister bevilled azure and argent.

Sean Dryw. Name and device. Gules semy of flames, on a fess argent a salamander passant contourny sable enflamed proper. Please advise the submitter to draw more tufts of flame issuant from the salamander.

Stephen of Jararvellir. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, an escallop inverted and a bordure Or. Submitted under the name *Stephen of Acre*.

Stoncroft, Shire of. Device. Gules, a fess embattled argent masoned sable between three laurel wreaths argent.

OUTLANDS

Christiana de Montford. Device. Per fess indented azure and vert, a cat couchant guardant and on an open scroll argent three musical notes in bend sable.

This was pended from the March 2003 LoAR due to missing tinctures.

James MacLeister. Name.

WEST

Aeschine Colquhoun. Name and device. Argent, a wolf rampant to sinister sable and a chief raguly purple.

Bjarni Eðvarðarson í Jórdvík. Name and device. Azure, on a chief Or two ravens sable.

Listed on the LoI as *Bjarni Eðvarðarson af Jórdvík*, this name was submitted as *Bjarni Edwardsson af Jórdvík*. The patronymic byname was changed at Kingdom to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for 10th C Norse.

There was some discussion regarding the proper construction of the locative byname *af Jórdvík*, meaning 'of York'. Lindorm Eriksson's article "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbynames/places.htm>) lists a number of personal names that include locative bynames. The majority of these use *í* 'in, within' as the particle. Gunnvör silfrahár found that "Fljótsdæla saga (Netútgáfan website. <http://www.snerpa.is/net/isl/fljotsd.htm>) ch. 7 has <Þorvaldur í Jórdvík>", showing *í Jórdvík* as a locative byname.

We have changed the locative byname to *í Jórdvík* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Nice device! These are well-drawn ravens, even though they aren't drawn as "hairy" ravens: see the Cover Letter for more discussion on this matter.

Bridget of St. Katherine. Name and device. Gules, a dance between three hawk's bells Or.

Submitted as *Bridget of Saint Katherine's*, *Bridget* is her legal given name.

Branch names are only automatically registerable in locative bynames in the form in which the branch name was registered. In this case, the branch name was registered as *College of St. Katherine* in November of 1981. We have changed her byname to use the registered form of this branch name in order to register this name.

Nice device!

Deirdre of Saint Brendan. Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister dancetty sable and overall a heart azure.

Submitted as *Deirdre of Saint Brendan's*, *Deirdre* is SCA compatible.

Branch names are only automatically registerable in locative bynames in the form in which the branch name was registered. In this case, the branch name was registered as *College of Saint Brendan* in August of 1988. We have changed her byname to use the registered form of this branch name in order to register this name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the overall heart a bit smaller so that the bend sinister dancetty can be seen more clearly.

Fergus Mac Thomais. Device. Argent, a fess embattled-counterembattled azure between two ravens sable and a thistle proper.

These are well-drawn ravens even though they are not drawn as "hairy" ravens. See the Cover Letter for more discussion on this matter.

Lisa van Roosebeke. Name and device. Argent, a sun gules and on a chief sable three crescents argent.

Note: *Lisa* is her legal given name.

Sarkanyi Gero. Device reblazon. Azure, a three-headed wyvern Or wings displayed gules.

The previous blazon, *Azure, a three-headed wivern Or, armed and langued, wings doubled gules*, did not correctly specify the posture of the wyvern, as the wings would be *addorsed* by default. The wings are not so much "doubled" gules as they are gules with small Or details. We have also omitted the arming and languing of the wyvern, as these are insignificant artistic details.

Thomas of Selviégard. Device. Argent, two brown bears combattant proper and on a chief indented vert three mullets of eight points Or.

This was pended from the March 2003 LoAR due to an incorrect tincture.

William Blood the Merchant. Name.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK

ÆTHELMEARC

Sogtungui Bataar. Name.

Bataar is a variant spelling of *Bahadur*, which is found in the alternate titles list as a Mongolian equivalent for "knight". Documentation was provided showing that *Baatar* is used modernly as a given name. Lacking evidence that *Baatar* was used as a given name in period, it is not registerable. RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank", states in part:

Titles like *Earl* and *Duke* generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitters legal name. Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, *Regina the Laundress* is acceptable but *Regina of Germany* is not.

Lacking evidence that *Baatar* was used as a given name in period, it falls into the same category as *Earl* and is not registerable.

AN TIR

Appoline d'Avignon. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale an iris and an iris inverted conjoined purpure slipped and leaved vert.

There were some concerns from the College about the identifiability of these conjoined irises. The full-sized emblazon was even less identifiable. On the mini-emblazon the confusion came from the large leaves issuant from the bases of the irises, but the slips were identifiable as slips. In the full-sized emblazon, there is a twisted torse-like rod instead of slips, and the iris flowers are in trian aspect and less identifiable. In addition, the full-sized emblazon has only one long leaf per iris instead of two as in the mini emblazon. These irises are not sufficiently identifiable and thus must be returned under RfS VII.7.a.

Please remember that a significant discrepancy between the full-sized and mini-emblazon can be reason for return in itself, and is certainly a reason for return when the mini-emblazon's depiction masks a significant style issue with the armory on the full-sized emblazon. In this case, the mismatch masked a style issue, and is thus reason for return in itself. The Administrative Handbook requirements for preparation of letters of intent state that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent."

Edward Cire of Greymoore. Augmentation. Per chevron gules and argent, two wyverns erect respectant argent and a scorpion passant sable, and for augmentation on a canton purpure a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or.

The augmentation conflicts with Bianca Fioretta da Ravenna, *Purpure, a cross moline disjointed, a bordure Or*. The augmentation in this submission appears to be a display of the armory *Purpure, a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or*, which has one CD from Bianca's device for changing the type of cross, but does not have the substantial difference required to qualify for RfS X.2.

The submitter has a letter of permission from the King of Calontir to conflict with Calontir's badge, *Purpure, a cross of Calatrava Or*.

Please see the Cover Letter of this LoAR for more discussion of augmentations and their requirements for difference. Please also see the Calontir returns for Chrystofer Kensor and Finola O'Clery, as well as the Meridies return for the Shire of Glynn Rhe.

Ysabeau d'Anjou. Name.

This name is being returned for conflict. Crescent notes:

Isabeau d'Anjou was returned 11/96 with the comment "This is being returned for conflict with Isabelle d'Anjou, who was Queen of Jerusalem and noted in the Encyclopedia Britannica." A number of French genealogy sites list her as Isabeau d'Anjou.

The submitted name *Ysabeau d'Anjou* also conflicts with the historical *Isabelle d'Anjou*.

ANSTEORRA

Anora de Bardolphe. Device. Lozengy azure and ermine.

The submission was withdrawn by Kingdom.

Snorri Hallsson. Device. Paly azure and argent.

Unfortunately, this beautiful armory conflicts with Rolf Jarsson, *Per pale azure and argent, a pale counterchanged*. Rolf's armory is visually too similar to *Paly of four azure and argent* to be considered different from that armory. There is no difference between *paly of four* and the default *paly* (of six).

Timothy of Glastinbury. Badge. Or, semy of mullets of five greater and five lesser points sable.

Conflict with Maria de Lyon, registered July 2003, *Or semy of suns azure*. There is one CD for changing the tincture of the charges, but "nothing ... for the difference between a sun and a mullet of five greater and five lesser points" (LoAR of May 2000).

This also conflicts with Scott Ó Caoindealbháin, *Or, five mullets in annulo sable*. There is no difference between default mullets of five points and mullets of five greater and lesser points. Mullets of five greater and five lesser points are not period charges and thus, by RfS X.4.e, their difference from other charges must be determined on visual grounds. Precedent from the LoAR of May 2000 indicates that there is not enough difference between these charges for a CD: "[*(Fieldless) A mullet sable*] ... in conflict with ... *A mullet of five greater and five lesser points distilling goutes*. As with the mullet of four vs. a compass star (see the June 1995 LoAR, pg. 23), the lesser points of the mullet have very little visual impact, and as mullets of greater and lesser points are not known in period, the visual difference counts. This reaffirms the precedent set in July 1990 (pg. 13.)"

When one considers a group of as few as five charges, there is no difference between the arrangements *in annulo* and *semy*, because *in annulo* is about as close as one can come to strewing five charges evenly on an entire field. This is similar to the ruling in the LoAR of September 2000, which ruled, "[*semy of fraises Or*] Conflict with ... *Azure, six roses, two, two and two, Or*. There is not a CD ... for arrangement."

ARTEMISIA

David of Clayton. Device. Sable, in pale a scorpion Or and two swords inverted in saltire argent.

Conflict with Gillian Blackbow, *Azure in pale a horse's head erased Or and two swords inverted in saltire argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is not a CD for changing the type of only the topmost charge in a group of three charges arranged in this fashion on a plain field. There is a special-case precedent allowing a CD for changing the type or tincture of bottommost charge of a group of three charges arranged two and one, but that precedent is specific to that arrangement, and does not apply here.

This also conflicts with Raedwulf Burke, *Sable, in pale a hawk displayed and two sabers in saltire argent*, with one CD for inverting the swords, and again, no difference for changing the topmost charge of the three charges. It also conflicts with Ogatie of Castle North, *Sable, in pale a unicorn passant argent, armed Or, and two swords inverted in saltire proper surmounted by an open book argent, bound Or*. There is a CD for removing the overall charge in base, but again, no difference for changing the topmost charge of the group of three charges.

ATENVELDT

Æsa gullhrafn. Name.

No documentation was presented and none was found to support *gullhrafn* 'gold-raven' as a plausible byname in Old Norse.

The Old Norse byname *gullskæggr* 'gold-beard', cited in the LoI, shows a physical description referring to the color of a man's beard. It does not support an Old Norse byname constructed [gold] + [animal]. Gunnvör silfrahárr provided a copious list of Old Norse bynames referring to animals and summarized her findings:

On the byname <gullhrafn>, if we examine the recorded bynames from sources such as Landnámabók and the runic inscriptions, those that do contain animal names are overwhelmingly the animal name only. Otherwise the animal name is combined with a word describing a body-part. There are no <animal + adjective> or <adjective + animal> by-names in these sources:

Lacking evidence that *gullhrafn* is a plausible byname in Old Norse, it is not registerable.

Ricchar Terrien the Goth. Name.

Regarding the byname *Terrien*, the LoI stated:

Terrien is a French byname, "man of the earth," which even in a very early period (5th to 9th C.) would suggest a common profession of the time, such as farmer (Bahlow, p. 566 s.n. *Terre*).

However, the College was unable to find this entry in Bahlow. Also, they found no support for *Terrien* except as a modern surname. Lacking evidence that *Terrien* is a plausible byname in period, it is not registerable.

No documentation was provided in the LoI for the byname *the Goth* and the College found no support for *the Goth* as a plausible byname in period. Lacking such evidence, this byname is not registerable.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Ricchar of Londinium ad Rubrum Flumen*.

ATLANTIA

Beatrice Villani. Device. Argent, three irises purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Conflict under RfS X.5, "Visual Test", with Heather Rose of Glen Laurie, *Argent, three bouquets of three garden roses purpure slipped and leaved vert*. Ordinarily we would expect there to be a CD for number of charges between a bouquet of three flowers and a single flower, and also a CD for changing the type of flower from a rose to an iris. However, on comparing these emblazons they are visually very similar. The bouquets in Heather's device each have one large purple flower and two negligibly small purple flowers, so that the bouquets are visually very close to a single flower slipped and leaved. In addition, the roses in Heather's device and the irises in Beatrice's device are both drawn indistinctly, so there is no strong visual difference due to the types of flowers. On the whole, the two pieces of armory resemble each other so strongly that they are not clear of conflict under the Visual Test.

This does not conflict with Rachel Ashton, reblazoned in the Atenveldt section of this LoAR as *Or, three irises one and two purpure slipped vert*. There is one CD for changing the field and a second for changing the arrangement of the flowers.

Ellen of York. Device. Argent, a fret and a bordure azure.

Conflict with a badge of Joan of Caernarvon, reblazoned in the Midrealm section of this LoAR as *Argent, fretty azure, a triple-towered castle sable within a bordure azure*. In Joan's device, the castle functions as an overall charge, as noted in the September 1992 Cover Letter: "The main reason that *Gules fretty Or, overall a lion argent* conflicts with *Gules fretty Or* lies not in how we consider *fretty*, but in how we consider overall charges. So long as overall charges, by definition, can never be primary charges, such conflicts will continue to exist." There is thus one CD for removing the overall castle per RfS X.4.c, but no additional difference.

Elysabel Lengeteyll. Device. Purpure, a dragon in annulo within an orle argent.

The dragon is not drawn in a period or identifiable posture. Its head is tergiant, but the body is not. Even in the period insignia of the Society of the Dragon (which uses as part of its insignia a dragon in a posture that is similar to *in annulo*) the dragon's head is in profile. This dragon's tergiant head is not very identifiable on its own, and is further obscured by its overlap with both the dragon's tail and one of its foreclaws. The wings of the dragon and its hind legs overlap its body to a significant extent so that they also lose their identifiability. The problems with the identifiability mandate a return under RfS VII.7.a, and the non-period posture mandates a return under RfS VII.2.

Otto von Schwyz. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a lion rampant to sinister transfixing by a spear argent maintained by a man statant sable.

This submission cannot be accurately blazoned because of the discrepancy between the sizes of the charges and the drawing of the exact postures. The postures also cannot be blazoned accurately, save for the the lion, which is *rampant to sinister*. The spear is not *transfixing* the lion (which would poke the spear entirely through the lion, so we could see the spear head on the other side) but merely has the point embedded in the lion. The man's legs are bent and separated in a fashion

which is not a standard stantant position for a man. The man's legs are neither firmly planted nor are either of them raised in a passant sort of posture. Because the armory cannot be clearly blazoned, it must be returned under RfS VII.7.b.

In addition, this submission violates RfS VIII.4 clauses a (Pictorial Design) and c (Natural Depiction). The overall fight scene depicted here, without period heraldic stylizations, is pictorial design. The problems with the posture of the man, and the way that the spear interacts with the lion, are also indicative of overly natural depiction.

On resubmission, the submitter should be careful to avoid drawing all three charges (the lion, the man, and the spear) so that they are equally weighted co-primary charges, so as to avoid violating RfS VIII.1.

Randolf Garard. Badge. Sable, a wolf stantant argent and a bordure embattled Or.

The cumulative problems with the artwork call for redrawing. The wolf is not clearly identifiable as a wolf. It does not have a wolf's long bushy tail, nor does it have a wolf's erect pointed ears. The head and neck are slightly in trian aspect, which causes the neck to effectively disappear, which also hampers the identifiability of the animal. Only about half the people who commented on this submission or who viewed this submission at the Wreath meeting were able to clearly identify this charge as a canine, and few of them believed it to be a wolf.

In addition, the bordure embattled needs to be drawn with more regularly spaced and sized crenellations. As drawn, some portions of the bordure appear to verge on raguly rather than embattled.

We also advise the submitters to draw the wolf more centered on the field. It is drawn towards dexter base in this emblazon.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

Alruth Arkesleve. Name.

This name is being returned for lack of documentation of *Alruth* as a given name in period.

The LoI documented *Alruth* from Morlet:

Alruth - Morlet, *Dictionnaire etymologique des Noms des Famille*, p36, s.n. Alruth, listed as baptismal name

Siren clarified the information provided by Morlet in this entry:

<Alruth> is given as a byname derived from <fils au Ruth> ['sons (or children) of Ruth'] and as a given name. It is not clear if it was used in period. If it is found unacceptable, various English names from c. 1066, including <Alured> (R&W s.n. Alfred) and <Alret> (R&W s.n. Allred) are clearly dated to period.

While Morlet's citation of *Alruth* as a baptismal name supports *Alruth* as a modern given name, it does not support use of *Alruth* as a given name in period. Lacking evidence that *Alruth* is plausible as a given name in period, it is not registerable.

As the submitter may be interested in names that sound similar to *Alruth*, we have provided the information about English names found by Siren. Nebuly also found *Aldruth* "recorded from the Low Countries in the 11th century (Tavernier-Vereecken, p11)." As all of these changes involve a complete change of the given name, and such a change is more than can be reasonably expected even as part of a major change, we are returning this item.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *James of Riverhold*.

Chrystofe Kensor. Augmentation. Azure, a wolf rampant to sinister argent sustaining a halberd argent hafted Or, a base argent and for augmentation, on a canton purple a cross of Calatrava within a bordure Or.

The augmentation conflicts with Bianca Fioretta da Ravenna, *Purple, a cross moline disjointed, a bordure Or*. The augmentation in this submission appears to be a display of the armory *Purple, a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or*, which has one CD from Bianca's device for changing the type of cross, but does not have the substantial difference required to qualify for RfS X.2.

The augmentation also conflicts with a badge of the Kingdom of Calontir, *Purple, a cross of Calatrava Or*. There is only one CD for adding the bordure.

Please see the cover letter of this LoAR for more discussion of augmentations, their requirements for difference, and their requirements for letters of permission to conflict. Please also see the An Tir return for Edward Cire of Greymoor, the Calontir return for Finola O'Clery, and the Meridies return for the Shire of Glynn Rhe.

Finola O'Clery. Augmentation. Argent, a cock stantant azure within a bordure gules charged with three fountains, and for augmentation a sustained roundel bearing Sable, on a pile embattled between two spears in pile argent a cross of Calatrava purple.

The augmentation conflicts with the Calontir badge for the Fyrd of Calontir, *Sable, on a pile embattled between two spears in pile argent a cross of Calatrava purple*. The augmentation in this submission appears to be a display of that exact armory, and no letter of permission was received from the Kingdom of Calontir for use of this badge as an augmentation. Note that the Letter of Intent stated that the augmentation was the badge for the Order of the Iren-Fyrd, but it is designated in the Armorial and Ordinary for the Fyrd of Calontir.

More importantly, RfS XI states that "Armory may not claim status or powers the submitter does not possess." The use of the order badge for the Fyrd of Calontir implies that the submitter is a member of that Order. No documentation was presented showing that this submitter is a member of either the Fyrd of Calontir or the Iren-Fyrd, and the on-line Calontir Order of Precedence does not indicate that she is a member of the Fyrd of Calontir or the Iren-Fyrd. Order badges may not be used as augmentations for people who are not members of that order, whether or not they have letters of permission to conflict with the order badge from the crown of that kingdom.

We advise the submitter to refer to the Cover Letter for more details on the allowable content of augmentations and the necessary letters of permission for augmentations. Note that the question of whether order badges may ever be used as augmentations is still an open question at this time. Please also see the An Tir return for Edward Cire of Greymoor, the Calontir return for Chrystofe Kensor, and the Meridies return for the Shire of Glynn Rhe.

Lillian Taylor. Device. Azure, a round clockface argent numbered sable hour-handed of a salamander bendwise vert all within a bordure urdy argent.

Conflict with Frances vom Grünwald, *Azure, on a plate a heart gules, a bordure embattled argent*. There is a CD for the cumulative changes to the tertiary charge by RfS X.4.j. Per the LoAR of January 1997 p.18, "[urdu vs embattled] There is ... nothing for line of division."

DRACHENWALD

Leofric von der Ertheneburg. Name.

This name combines Old English and German, a combination that was ruled unregistrable due to the lack of documentation of significant contact between these cultures in the January 2003 LoAR.

This submission provided no evidence of significant contact between speakers of Old English and German. While the College found some evidence of contact between the area that is now Germany and Anglo-Norman England, no evidence was found of significant contact between speakers of Old English (rather than Middle English or Anglo-Norman French) and German. Lacking such evidence, the precedent ruling a name combining Old English and German to be unregistrable is upheld.

As the submitter only allowed minor changes, and changing the language of a given name from Old English to Middle English is a major change, we were unable to change *Leofric* from an Old English form to a Middle English form (such as *Leffrich* dated to 1240 in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Leverage) in order to register this name.

Additionally, *Ertheneburg* was documented as the name of a town. As a result, *von der Ertheneburg* 'of the Ertheneburg' is not grammatically correct. The correct form would be *von Ertheneburg* 'of Ertheneburg'.

EAST

Dorio of the Oaks. Device. Azure, a hurst of five oak trees argent.

Parker's *A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry* and Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign* each cite a number of pieces of armory using a hurst, and none of the provided blazons explicitly describes the number of trees in the hurst. The SCA has blazoned hursts without enumerating the trees more often than otherwise. The fact that the number of trees in a hurst is not usually specified in blazon strongly implies that the number of trees in a hurst does not contribute to difference. Even on visual grounds, there is not significant visual difference between hursts with different numbers of trees.

Thus, this device conflicts with Blaine de Navarré, *Purple, two trees conjoined in fess argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. Blaine's device is effectively a hurst of two trees and is not worth difference from this hurst.

Guillem Gallo. Name and device. Or, a cock's head coupé gules.

This name conflicts with *William of Gallo*, registered in September 1973. *Guillem* is a Catalan form of *William* and these two names have insufficient difference in sound.

This device conflicts with a badge of Ranulf of the North Country, for Shasta Provincial Mercenaries, also called the Gobbler Company, *(Fieldless) A turkey's head erased gules, beaked Or, wearing a horned Viking's helmet Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference between a turkey's head and a cock's head. The difference in tincture of the charges is less than half the charge. There is no difference for adding the helmet to the bird's head. As stated in the December 2002 Cover Letter, "Without period evidence to the contrary, and because of the contrast problems inherent in the design of a crown on an animal's head, it does not seem appropriate to give difference for adding a crown to a charge consisting only of an animal's head." The situation with this helmet is analogous.

Guillem Gallo. Badge. (Fieldless) A cock's head coupé gules combed, beaked, and wattled argent.

Conflict with a badge of Ranulf of the North Country, for Shasta Provincial Mercenaries, also called the Gobbler Company, *(Fieldless) A turkey's head erased gules, beaked Or, wearing a horned Viking's helmet Or*. There is one CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference between a turkey's head and a cock's head. The difference in tincture of the charges is less than half the charge. There is no difference for adding the helmet to the bird's head. As stated in the December 2002 Cover Letter, "Without period evidence to the contrary, and because of the contrast problems inherent in the design of a crown on an animal's head, it does not seem appropriate to give difference for adding a crown to a charge consisting only of an animal's head." The situation with this helmet is analogous.

Guiseppe Sciarrino. Name.

There are a number of issues with the documentation submitted for the name *Guiseppe*. The documentation provided in the LoI for *Guiseppe* was:

Guiseppe: is found as an undated variant of *Guiseppe* (De Felice, p. 196). *Guiseppe* dated to 1282-1532 in Aryanhwy's Italian Given Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532 [<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/florence1282-1532.html>].

However, the entry in De Felice is for the name *Giuseppe* not *Guiseppe*. Similarly, this entry lists *Giuseppina* as an undated feminine name, not *Guiseppe*. Additionally, Aryanhwy has checked her article and found that the listing of *Guiseppe* in her article was a typo for *Giuseppe* and has made this correction in this article.

As a result, we have no evidence that *Guiseppe* is a plausible period variant of the masculine given name *Giuseppe*.

In period, not all masculine names had feminine forms that were used as women's names. Undated forms in De Felice are not necessarily period names. They are registrable or not, depending upon other evidence and their plausibility as period names. In the case of *Giuseppina*, its popularity is likely due to *Josephine Bonaparte*. The College was unable to find evidence that any feminine form of *Giuseppe* was used in Italian in period.

Jan van Antwerpen. Device. Quarterly argent and azure, two lymphads sails unfurled azure.

Conflict with Lee Sharpey, *Quarterly argent and azure, four dhows reversed counterchanged*. As noted in the LoAR of July 2001, "There is ... nothing for the change in the type of ship, [or] for reversing a ship." There is one CD for removing the two argent ships, but no other difference may be obtained from this change. One cannot argue, as was done on the Letter of Intent, that "there is a CD for the number of charges, and a CD for changing color of half the primary charges." That is equivalent to saying that there is a CD for removing two of the charges, and another CD for the changing the tincture of the charges that

have just been removed. The rules have been interpreted consistently for years, and the following discussion from the LoAR of July 1992 still applies:

One cannot get a CD for adding charges, then another CD for changing the charges just added. This has been an underlying principle of the last three sets of Rules: see the LoAR of 25 Aug 85, p.14, for a full discussion. The difference obtained for adding, say, a bordure engrailed ermine, is exactly the same as for adding a bordure Or. (One does not get a CD for adding the bordure, then a CD for changing its tincture, then another CD for making it engrailed.....)

Nataliia Anastasiia Evgenova Sviatoslavina vnuchka. Device. Gules, three wolves' teeth issuant from sinister argent.

Conflict with Stefen of Naught, *Gules, three piles issuant from sinister throughout in point argent, each charged to sinister with a mullet of seven points sable*. There is one CD for adding the mullets, but no difference between the wolf's teeth and the piles: "[piles issuant from dexter vs wolf's teeth issuant from dexter] This conflicts [with] nothing for the curved line in the wolf's teeth. Just as we would give nothing for the enarching of three bars, we give nothing for the enarching of the piles." (LoAR of December 1998, p. 12).

Temair ingen Muiredaich. Badge. Purpure, a fox sejant contourny argent within a bordure ermine.

The submission was blazoned with an ermine bordure but the bordure on the Letter of Intent did not have any ermine spots. The full-sized emblazon depicts ermine spots on the bordure, but they are drawn in a very atypical fashion, with very small dots and only one very thin line for the tail of each ermine spot. This depiction raises issues about whether the ermine spots were depicted correctly: issues which could not be answered by the College because the emblazon was not provided to them correctly. In addition, there is some doubt about whether the bordure is supposed to be ermine, as the College has received correspondence from the submitting kingdom indicating that the bordure was intended to be argent. All in all, because of the uncertainty surrounding this submission and the College's inability to comment on the submission as presented in the full-sized emblazon, this must be returned for violating the Administrative Handbook requirement for preparation of letters of intent, which states that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent."

On resubmission the submission should be careful to avoid conflict with Freydís ór Thelamörk, *Purpure, a fox sejant within a bordure argent*.

Tobyn Kembold. Device. Or, a dragon sejant close gules and a bordure sable.

The College had difficulty identifying the dragon. A number of the identifying features of the dragon are obscured by its posture. The wings are folded against the body and are hard to see. The clawed feet are all flattened out so that their exact type is also hard to see. This depiction of the dragon is also generally confusing. The tail is unusual for a dragon, ending in a leonine tuft. While the head is clearly the head of some sort of monster, the type of monster is not immediately identifiable as a dragon. This needs to be redrawn as a clearly identifiable dragon. We also strongly suggest that the wings be in the two standard postures for dragon wings, addorsed or displayed, instead of being close.

Violante Lourenço. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, a moon in her plenitude within a bordure argent.

Conflict with Líadan Breg, registered in January 2003, *Per chevron azure and sable, a plate issuant from the line of division and a bordure argent*. There is one CD for changing the field. There is no difference between a roundel and a moon in her plenitude per the LoAR of June 1992, "... similar to the conflict between a moon in her plenitude and a plate." Per the LoAR of February 2002, "[*Per chevron azure and sable, issuant from the line of division a plate*] There is no type difference between a plate and a plate with a notch taken out of the bottom because it issues from the per chevron line of division."

MERIDIES

Gillian Saint Claire. Name.

This name conflicts with *Gillian Saintclair*, registered in May 1996 via Trimaris.

Glynn Rhe, Shire of. Augmentation. Argent, a swan displayed sable within a laurel wreath vert, in chief a feather fesswise a bordure wavy azure, and as augmentation on a canton sable three mullets one and two argent.

The augmentation in this submission appears to be a display of *Sable, three mullets one and two argent*, which conflicts with Snurri Pleieson, *Sable, three mullets in fess argent*. There is only one CD for changing the arrangement of the mullets.

Because the branch is a recipient of an augmentation from the Kingdom of Meridies, and the kingdom has a badge which is specifically designated as an augmentation, the branch is assumed to have permission for its augmentation to conflict with that augmentation badge, (*Fieldless*) *Three mullets one and two argent*.

Please see the cover letter of this LoAR for more discussion of augmentations, conflict, and kingdom badges that are specified as augmentations. Please also see the An Tir return for Edward Cire of Greymoor and the Calontir returns for Chrystofer Kensor and Finola O'Clery.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Badge. Sable, a mullet within a saltire voided argent.

This submission was registered to the Kingdom of Meridies in May 1983, so this resubmission of the same armory must be returned. The designation *for the populace* was added in the acceptances portion of this LoAR.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Badge. Sable, the Lombardic uppercase letter M, and in base a comet fesswise argent.

This submission was registered to the Kingdom of Meridies in August 1979, so this resubmission of the same armory must be returned. The designation *for the populace* was added in the acceptances portion of this LoAR.

Orban von Ulm. Device. Gules, on a cross quarter-pierced Or four eagles sable.

Conflict with Gabriella del Falco, *Gules, on a cross Or five ladybugs gules marked sable*. Per the LoAR of February 2000, "you cannot 'blazon your way out of' a conflict." A cross quarter-pierced may also be blazoned as a *cross charged with a delf throughout*. As a result, one can blazon this submission as *Gules on a cross Or a delf throughout gules between four eagles sable*. RfS X.4.j.i states that "Generally ... changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished." In this case, because the change of tincture of four-fifths of the charges, and the change of the type of all the charges is so significant, one CD is allowed for the changes to the tertiary charge group under RfS X.4.j.i. However, a second CD is required.

Vulcans Forge, Canton of. Device. Argent, a torch sable enflamed within a laurel wreath vert and a bordure embattled azure.

This branch name was returned in the September 2003 LoAR. Because branches may not form holding names, there is no name under which to register this device, and it must be returned.

For those who had wondered if RfS X.3 belonged on the endangered species list: this does not conflict with the Shire of Silfren Mere, *Argent, a tower sable, its base environed of a laurel wreath vert, all within a bordure embattled azure*. To quote Kraken, "The only effective difference is between the primary charges. As both devices have 3 charge types on the field, X.2 would not normally apply, leaving just one CD for type of primary and thus a conflict. But wait! Both of these are group arms with required laurel wreaths. So first we apply X.3, and (with a puff of orange smoke) hey presto, now X.2 does apply, and the conflict disappears!"

MIDDLE

Cú Chonnacht Ó Tighearnáin. Device. Bendy sinister vert and ermineois.

Conflict with Brenna the Disinherited, *Bendy sinister of four vert, argent, purple and argent*. There's no difference between bendy sinister of four and bendy sinister of six. The two pieces of armory share a tincture, so X.4.a.ii.b does not apply. This leaves one CD for changing the tincture of the field, but that is all.

The submitter has received an e-mail message giving permission to conflict from Brenna the Disinherited, but no signature was received. As noted in the November 2001 LoAR, "Unfortunately, the letter of permission provided is not valid. According to the Administrative Handbook, section IV.C.3, a written statement of permission must be included, signed by the owner of the conflicting item with both Society Name and name used outside the Society. The letter provided was not signed. Note that a signature is not a computer generated line of typescript giving the name of the submitter, it is a handwritten signature or a copy thereof." This requirement has been reiterated in the cover letter to the August 2003 LoAR, which stated "If a signature is required, then the letter must include a copy of the handwritten signature. A text e-mail message does not meet the requirement for a handwritten signature."

Please advise the submitter not to draw the ermine spots palewise, but to tilt them bendwise sinister to follow the underlying bendwise sinister traits of the field. The vast majority of ermine bends in period appear to be drawn with bendwise ermine spots, and we would expect other ermined furs, and bendlets sinister (or traits of a bendy sinister field), to follow suit.

Jocelin de Monte Joi. Device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a sea-lion Or maintaining in his sinister paw a goblet sable and two arrows inverted sable flighted vert all within an orle of crosses crosslet fitchy counterchanged.

The identifiability of the pawful of three maintained charges is lost due to the combination of their small size, shared tinctures, and overlap with the paw. This violates the identifiability requirements of RfS VIII.3, which states that "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, ... or by being obscured by other elements of the design." In addition, the number of types and tinctures used in this armory adds to nine, which is over the rule of thumb given in RfS VIII.1.

Please advise the submitter that the contrast of the Or sea-lion would generally be better if the head were on a high-contrast color rather than a low-contrast metal. As drawn in this submission, the sea-lion does have sufficient contrast with the field, so this contrast issue is not a reason for return in this submission. However, care should be taken on resubmission to ensure that the contrast is adequate.

Stephen of Acre. Name.

The name *Ranulf fitz Stephen de Acre* was registered in July 2000. The currently submitted name, *Stephen of Acre*, is effectively a claim to be Ranulf's father. As a result, this submission is in violation of RfS VI.3, "Names Claiming Specific Relationships", which states: "Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered."

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Stephen of Jararvellir*.

Úlfr Hákonarson and Maryam bint Wahib ibn Ahmad. Badge. Or, a vol within a bordure sable.

Conflict under RfS X.5 with William Guiscard, *Or, a pair of bat's wings, conjoined and displayed, sable within a bordure countercompony vert and argent*. As drawn here, neither set of wings is drawn with pronounced attributes of outline or internal detail, which removes any possible difference based on the type of wings. This leaves only the visual difference for the tincture of the bordure, which is insufficient.

We note that bat- and bird-wings are artistically interchangeable on monsters like dragons, but it is not clear whether different types of wings may be granted difference when presented solely as wings.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure wider on resubmission.

OUTLANDS

None.

WEST

None.