

Herald's Point



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of the Kingdom of Atlantia

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Letter from the Editor

Christoph Gir

Greetings unto the populace of the [Kingdom of Atlantia](#). I am your dutiful servant, Christoph Gir, and like any good Herald, I have name attention deficit, and changed mine already. This bimonthly edition will be a bit shorter and to the point as we have less content submitted. So again I put the call out for our next issue: PLEASE send me content for the newsletter. I can accept content submissions at thewanux@gmail.com. I am also looking for people who may be interested in writing columns (repeated articles typically focusing on one topic) as well as longer, more in depth stories. You may also send me comments, questions, and suggestions.

You will also notice a bit of a different layout to this issue. I decided to change my strategy when creating each issue. Now, instead of several hours to create an issue, it will take me less than one. I apologize that many of our articles do not have the same colorful borders or readable fonts, but what I've done is essentially just "stapled on" the articles, at the end. That way I am not duplicating work with the originator who has most likely done quite a bit of work on the published document themselves.

-Christoph Gir, Manticore herald

Heralds for the Reign of Dietrich I and Thora I

Greetings does Lady Alexandria Wright, Silver Nautilus herald send unto the Atlantian College of Arms,

I am currently in the process of scheduling Their Majesties and Their Highnesses Royal heralds and their seconds. Below is a list of the events, date, location and who will be attending. If you would like to try your hand at Royal Courts or would like to second a more experienced herald please send me an email at the following address: ladyalexandriawright@gmail.com

I will be discussing herald assignments at Storvik Novice Tourney for Their Royal Highnesses with Their head retainer Countess Kára. I will be able to update more on that front after we talk. So if you had originally volunteered to serve and no longer see your name it is after talking to her this morning. Also please note if an event attendance changes I will change the color so it is easier to see. I do not wish to completely take it off the schedule because it does allow me some idea of what heralds are available in what areas for future events.

July 9, 2016 Storvik Baronial Investiture and Novice Tournament

Their Royal Majesties; Their Royal Highnesses
Hosted by Storvik in College Park, MD
Primary: Lady Patricia of Trakai
Second: Baroness Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark
Highness: Count Amos the Pious
Baronial: Lady Daniela Schwartzhaupt

July 29 – August 14, 2016 Pennsic

Their Royal Majesties; Their Royal Highnesses
Hosted by Æthelmarc in Slippery Rock, PA
Primary: Meisterin Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Pearl
Second: Lady Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin
Alternate: Baroness Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark (Until Wed of War week)
Highness: Count Amos the Pious



August 20, 2016 Flight of the Falcon: Return to Bosworth Field

Their Royal Highnesses No Longer able to attend
Hosted by Aire Faucon in Dallas, NC
Primary: Akayma Kazuiko
Second: Lord Madog Hir of Aire Faucon
Alternate: Master Talorgen nepos Wrguist



September 2-5, 2016 Battle on the Bay

Their Royal Majesties
Hosted by Storvik in Upper Marlboro, MD
Primary: Lady Beatrice Shirwood, Opal
Second: Baroness Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark

September 2-4, 2016 Raven's Cove Baronial Birthday

Heralds for the Reign of Dietrich I and Thora I

Their Royal Highnesses

Hosted by Raven's Cove in Richlands, NC

Primary: Lord Lothian ap Lyonesse

Second:

September 9-11, 2016

Sacred Stone Baronial Birthday

Their Royal Majesties; Their Royal Highnesses

Hosted by Sacred Stone in Boonville, NC

Primary: Lord Cian mac Ceallacháin Uí Dubhlaich, Triton

Second: Lady Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Highness: Lord Estienne Le Mons d'Anjou

September 30 – October 2, 2016 **Fall Coronation**

Their Royal Majesties

Hosted by Atlantia in Lanexa, VA

Primary: Lord Cian mac Ceallacháin Uí Dubhlaich, Triton

Second: Lord Eoin Mac Éadbháird, Sea Castle herald

Thank you for your generous time and consideration on serving The Crown and Kingdom in this way. If you plan on attending an event and something unforeseen occurs that prohibits your attendance please let me know so I may contact your Second and/or be able to plan ahead.

Thank you again!

In Service and Friendship,

Lady Alexandria Wright, Silver Nautilus

Origins of the Seadog

By Seigneur Etienne Le Mons d'Anjou



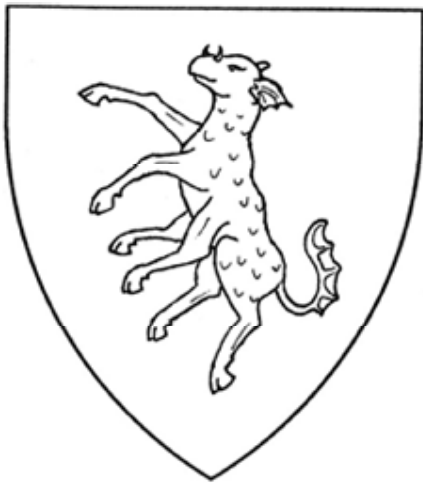
The seadog (also called the seahound) is a heraldic monster that looks similar to the talbot, a dog breed commonly found in medieval heraldry. The differences lie in the aquatic nature of the monster: scales and a webbed dorsal fin. Period examples show it often with webbed feet, as shown in the crest of Flemyng, c. 1510 (Walden, 156), but it may also be depicted with the paws and tail of a talbot, as shown in the arms of Harry or Harris, c. 1567

(Dennys, 155). It may also be pictured with a broad scaly tail.

There are actually very few “sea-“ creatures in heraldry that forego replacing the bottom half of the charge with a fish tail. In English heraldry, the seawolf follows the pattern of the seadog, with fins and scales (Bedingfeld, 66); however, in Swedish heraldry, the seawolf becomes the more easily recognizable fish-tailed demi-wolf as shown in the arms of Stalder, c. 1399 (Raneke, 420). There is also a very peculiar creature called the sealoat that is unique to the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA). This



JOHN FLEMYNG de Southampton.
Four stripes White and Red, A on a wreath Or and Azure, a demi-seahound Sable, scaled Argent, fins Or. (Rest imperfect.)
Arms.—Gules, a chevron between three owls Argent, beaked and membered Or.



bizarre creature has six legs, two curved nasal horns, scales, webbed ears and a finned and webbed tail.

Aside from these few creatures, along with the sea-mew and sea-nettle which are always pictured as a “natural” animal without the corresponding modifier), all other “sea-“ creatures in heraldry are demi-animals with a fish tail. If the term is meant to apply to a natural creature (e.g., a sea-tortoise, a sea-otter, & so forth), the modified term “natural sea-[beast]” must be used. One of the most well-known examples of this in the Kingdom of Atlantia is “Spike”, a unicornate natural seahorse, the populace badge of Atlantia.



Usage in the SCA

Either version of the seadog is acceptable for use in the College of Arms of the Society for Creative Anachronism, but the fully finned version is the most common. Overall, the charge is uncommon within the SCA with a grand total of thirty-one registrations since the Society started. The earliest SCA registration, considered our “defining instance”, was in 1982 through Meredies to Lord Iaroslav of the Pripet Marsh (now residing in the Barony of Hawkwood). A full third of the SCA registrations of this charge are to individuals or groups within the Kingdom of Atlantia.

Through these registrations, the SCA has build a series of precedents regarding the registration of the seadog.

- Our first precedent comes from the 1st Tenure of Da'ud ibn Auda (June 1990 - June 1992): “While I do not believe that X.2 would apply between a dog and a sea-dog, I do not have a problem with granting a CD, especially given the separate heraldic existence of a sea-dog from any other kind of dog." (LoAR 2/92 p.9). This means that the SCA College of Arms grants a point of difference between a heraldic dog and a seadog, but not a complete difference.
- This was reinforced in the Tenure of Jaelle of Armida (June 1996 - June 1999): [regarding a wolf vs a seadog] "There is a CD between the two critters, but not substantial difference." (Llyr ap morgwn, 3/98 p. 22).
- There was quite a bit of exploration of this charge during the Tenure of François la Flamme (August 2001 - April 2004). In addition to the minor ruling that “there is no difference for changing the type of the primary charge from a baby sea-loat to a sea-dog. A baby sea-loat is

an SCA-invented monster that resembles a six-legged calf with finned ears, a finned paddle-like tail, and very small horns on its nose. Because a baby sea-loat is not a period charge, its type difference from a period charge must be determined on solely visual grounds, which are insufficient to give a CD from a sea-dog. Remember that a sea-dog is not a fish-tailed demi-dog, as one might expect given the formation of most sea-monsters: a sea-lion, for example, is a fish-tailed demi-lion. A sea-dog is a quadrupedal monster, like a scaly dog with webbed feet and a paddle-like tail. [James Erik of York, 09/2003, A-Ealdormere]”, there was also a discussion concerning whether there was a difference between a beaver and a seadog.

Because this exploration was rather lengthy, it will be presented in a sub-section, SCA Exploration from 01/2004:

SCA Exploration from 01/2004

[regarding a beaver vs. a sea-dog]:

“and a second CD for the type difference between a sea-dog and a beaver.”

One commenter asserted that the sea-dog is "the heraldic depiction of a natural beaver", and went on to reason that, as a result, no difference should be given between a sea-dog and a beaver. No references or documentation were provided to support this assertion. Two questions are begged by this unsupported assertion:

- What natural animal (if any) is the origin of the sea-dog?
- If the sea-dog originates from some natural animal, should we give difference between the sea-dog and the heraldic version of that originating animal? (and in any case, should we give difference between a sea-dog and a beaver?)

As for the first question, the only source we found saying that the beaver is the origin of the sea-dog is Fox-Davies' *A Complete Guide to Heraldry*, where the sea-dog is discussed with the other dogs in the chapter titled "Beasts". Parker's *A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry* mentions a conjecture that the crocodile is the origin of the sea-dog. However, it seems generally agreed that the most likely origin of the sea-dog is the otter (as stated in Parker's *A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry*, Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign*, and Moule's *The Heraldry of Fish*).

As for the second question, RfS X.4.e gives clear criteria for when we should, and should not, give difference between two charges. That rule states "Types of charges considered to be separate in period, for example a lion and an heraldic tyger, will be considered different."

In comparing the sea-dog with the most likely animal of origin, the otter, Woodward states explicitly that "The otter may be the original of the heraldic creature known as the sea-dog, but it is quite clear that, as represented, the latter finds a fitting place among armorial monsters. The otter, of whose use in armory *The Heraldry of Fish* contains a sufficient number of instances both as a charge and as a supporter, is usually drawn proper, and is thus very unlike the heraldic sea-dog." By "drawn proper" it is clear in context that Woodward means "drawn naturalistically" rather than "in its proper tincture": *The Heraldry of Fish*, pp. 147-149, provides a sizeable discussion of armory using otters, none of which are tinctured proper, but which are illustrated using naturalistic otters.

Visually, the sea-dog is quite distinct in period heraldry from period heraldic otters and from period heraldic beavers. The sea-dog is drawn like a talbot with prominent scales and fins. It often has a paddle-shaped tail, but not always: the sea-hounds dated to 1547 on p. 155 of Dennys' *The Heraldic Imagination* do not have paddle-shaped tails. The sea-dog's prominent fins often extend to the head of the creature as in the crest circa 1528 for Thomson on the bottom row of figure 13 of Woodcock and Robinson's *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry*, stated in the index to be a sea-dog.

By contrast, the heraldic otter is drawn as a smooth-furred animal with the shape of an ermine, except with a wider tail, as can be seen in the various arms of Meldrum (a good example is in the 15th C *Armorial de Berry*). The otter's head is a particularly popular charge in period Scottish heraldry, and is very different from the finned talbot-like head of a sea-dog: the heraldic otter's head has a pointed weasel-like face and small erect round ears, rather than the blunt muzzle, large floppy ears, and finny details of a sea-dog's head.

The heraldic beaver is drawn with a stocky, smooth-furred (not finned or scaled) body, a wide (usually, but not always, paddle-like) tail, and small or nonexistent ears. It is sometimes contorted into an unspeakable posture based on the medieval view of this animal's habits, as noted in Dennys' *The Heraldic Imagination*, p. 151. As an example of a beaver in a standard heraldic posture, see the family of Biber, *Or, a beaver rampant sable*, in the 14th C Zurich Wappenrolle (<http://ladyivanor.knownworldweb.com/zroadt2r.htm>). Some heraldic beavers did not resemble naturalistic beavers but did maintain the smooth-furred body, wide tail, and small (or nonexistent) ears of the beaver. Note, for example, the arms of the town of Biberach from 1483 (redrawn in Fox-Davies' *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* from the *Concilium von Constanx*), also in the chapter on "Beasts". Note also the arms of the same town on f. 219 of Siebmacher from 1605, which depict a less stocky beaver than the other examples, but which still cannot be visually confused with a sea-dog.

The evidence above appears to strongly indicate that a sea-dog and a beaver were considered distinct charges in period and should be given a CD for type difference under RfS X.4.e.

We do note that Fox-Davies, in his discussion of the sea-dog, states that "There has been considerable uncertainty as to what the sinister supporter [of the city of Oxford] was intended to represent. A reference to the original record shows that a beaver is the real supporter, but the representation of the animal, which in form has varied little, is very

similar to that of a sea-dog." Certainly the sinister supporter of the city of Oxford in the emblazon used in Fox-Davies' time does not closely resemble a sea-dog, although it does resemble Siebmacher's beaver. A depiction of the emblazon used in Fox-Davies' time (roughly 100 years ago) is depicted at http://www.oxfordbusiness.info/civic/old_oxford/town_hall.htm, which site states that the charge is indeed intended to depict a beaver. It is not clear what emblazons Fox-Davies is using to support his assertion that the depictions of the sea-dog and the beaver are "very similar": it is entirely possible that any "very similar" emblazons are found after 1600. Given the other evidence above, we do not feel that Fox-Davies' assertion contravenes the demonstrated general pattern by which sea-dogs were drawn distinctly from beavers before 1600.

[Elia Stefansdottir, 01/2004, A-Outlands]

SCA Registrations

- Aine Callaghan: Or, a seadog rampant and on a chief wavy gules, a three-arched bridge Or.
- Aldwin Ian Mac Kechnie: Sable, a sword bendwise sinister argent, overall a fish-tailed sea-dog Or, maintaining a garden rose, slipped and leaved, argent.
- Alejandro the Far Traveller: Per pale embattled sable and gules, a basilisk Or and a sea-dog argent combattant.
- Ashby Turley: Purpure semy-de-lys, in fess two sea-dogs rampant Or.
- Ashby Turley: Purpure, in fess two sea-dogs rampant and in base a fleur-de-lys Or. (*Badge*)
- Brighid ní Shirideáin: Per fess azure and vert, a sea-dog rampant Or.
- Con O'Quyrke: Vert, a sea-dog rampant argent within a bordure engrailed Or.
- Diana ni Charvell: Counter-ermine, a sea-dog rampant maintaining in dexter paw an arrow and in sinister paw a sword argent.
for House of the Beasts (*Badge*)
- Donovan Morgan: Sable, a sea-dog rampant between three ships, sails furled, on a chief argent a rapier fesswise reversed sable.
- Dun Carraig, Barony of: (Fieldless) A seadog rampant contourny gules maintaining a trident sable.
for the Champion of Dun Carraig. (*Badge*)
- Dun Carraig, Barony of: (Fieldless) A sea-dog rampant to sinister gules.
for the populace. (*Badge*)
- Elena Edgar: Per bend argent and gules, a seadog rampant counterchanged. (*Released*)
- Faolan MacConmara: Per bend engrailed gules and azure, a sun and a sea-dog Or.
- Humfrey Matthew Lovett: Per fess gules and azure, three seadogs rampant Or.
- Iaroslav of the Pripiet Marsh: Argent, a seadog rampant within a bordure embattled azure.
- Jacob Fisher de Cardif: Per bend sinister azure and argent, a covered saltcellar shedding salt and a seadog rampant counterchanged.
- James Erik of York: Gules semy of roses Or, a sea-dog rampant argent.
- João Baptista de Oliveira: Per chevron azure and argent, three fireballs in chevron Or and a seadog rampant vert.
- Karl of Aschehyrst: Per pale wavy argent and sable, a sea-dog rampant counterchanged.
- Keith of the Oaks: Argent, a sea-dog rampant vert within a bordure azure.
- Lucien de la Rochelle: Gules, on a pale between two seadogs combattant Or two fleurs-de-lys gules.
- Lucien de la Rochelle: (Fieldless) In pale a demi-sea-dog contourny Or issuant from a fountain. (*Badge*)
- Murdoc of Armagh: Per bend ermine and azure, a dog-tailed sea-dog rampant to sinister, grasping a quill Or, all within a bordure potency per bend azure and Or.
- Oriana Greycloak: Argent, an Oriental sea-dog erect guardant sable, maintaining in its mouth a rose, slipped to dexter, gules. (*An Oriental sea-dog is a sea-Fu-dog.*)
- Sean Angus MacNab: Azure, a saltire ermine, overall a sea-dog within a bordure wavy Or.
- Walther von Stralsund: Vair en pointe, a sea-dog rampant gules.
- Theodora Lachanodrakon: Or, a seadog rampant within a bordure vert.
- William MacArthur: Azure, two sea-dogs combattant within an annulet of rope Or. (*Badge*)
- Ynys Taltraeth, Canton of: Argent, a sea-dog rampant purpure breathing flames gules, in canton a laurel wreath purpure. (*Badge*)
- Østgarðr, Crown Province of: (Fieldless) A sea-dog rampant azure, finned Or.
for Order of the Sea Dog of Østgarðr (*Badge*)

Further Exploration

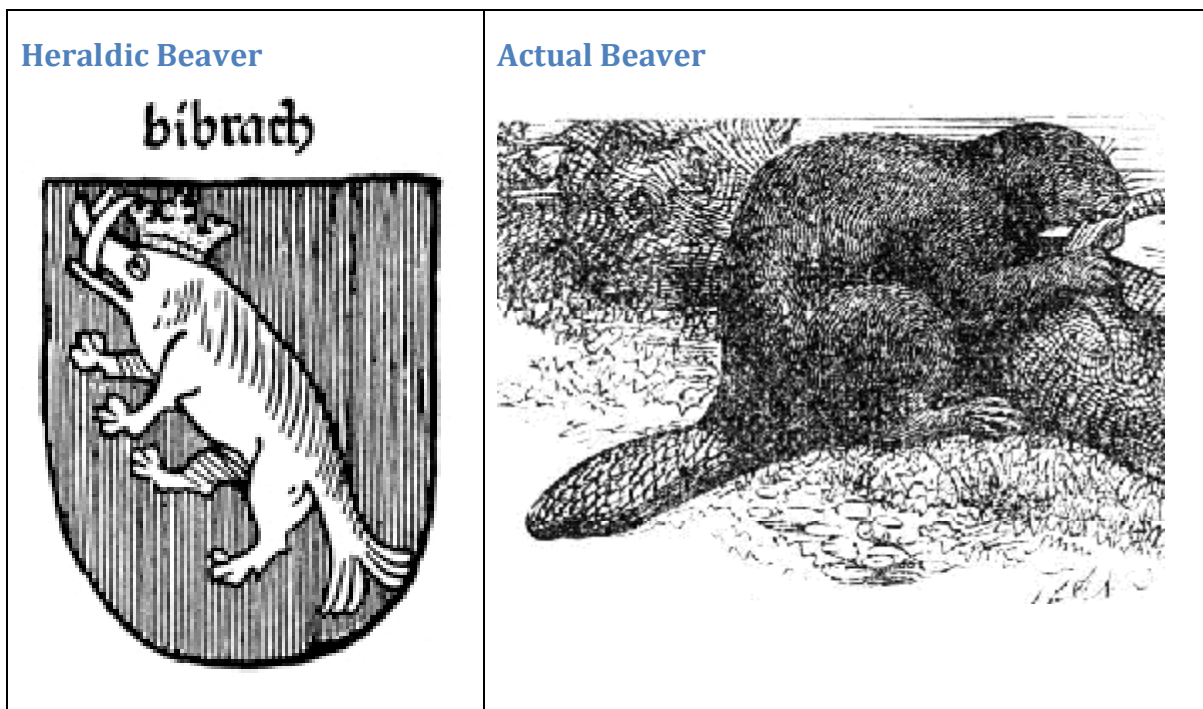
From the previous SCA research, we know that the charge itself was more than likely a heraldic representation of a beaver or an otter. On the side of the otter, we have James Parker's *A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry*, John Woodward's *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign*, and Thomas Moule's *The Heraldry of Fish*. On the side of the beaver, we only have Arthur Fox-Davies' *A Complete Guide to Heraldry*. Fox-Davies, though, has been correct on many occasions where others were not.



THE ARMS OF DODGE

First, let's look at the beaver that would be known during period. There are two extant species of beaver: the North American beaver and the Eurasian beaver. Since the earliest depiction of a seadog that I could locate is from the supporter of the arms of the Lords Stourton and Mowbray in the 1100s, followed closely by the crest of Dodge in the 1200s, it is clear we would not be dealing with a depiction of a North American beaver. So, let's look at the Eurasian beaver. The Eurasian beaver is currently recovering from near extinction due to depredation by humans for its fur and for castoreum, a secretion of its scent gland believed to have medicinal properties. In the early 20th century, the population hit an all-time low of 1,200. Reintroduction programs and protection has helped the species and it now numbers over 640,000. The Eurasian beaver actually went extinct in Great Britain in the sixteenth century, with the last reference to

beavers in England dating to 1526 (Martin, 26), but, as early as 1188, Giraldus Cambrensis was reporting in his *Itinerarium Cambriae* ("Journey through Wales", 1191) that the beaver was only found in the Teifi in Wales and in one river in Scotland. Given the scarcity of beavers in period, it is not surprising that heraldic beavers did not bear a strong resemblance to actual beavers. None of this points to beavers being the origin of the seadog.



I think that our strongest clue to the origin of the seadog comes from the range of otters and where they can be found in England. According to Moule, the otter ranged throughout England, from the northern parts of the kingdom and known to “extend their rambles to a considerable distance from the shore.” He also goes on to state that Lord Stourton’s title is derived from a manor watered by a stream abounding with trout (Moule, 149). A bit of research finds that Lord Stourton’s manor stood in the County of Wiltshire and, indeed, his family line is still alive and well with Edward William Stephen Stourton being the 24th Baron Stourton since

1953. In fact, the Ham stone farmhouse was built by John Stourton II, who was also known as Jenkyn. It was originally known as Preston Great Farm, and has always been in lay-ownership, the addition of "abbey" only occurred in the 19th century. Today, it is a popular tourist attraction. After doing a little research with mundane travel planners, I discovered that a local luxury lodge, a mere 0.3 miles away from the historic home of Lord Stourton, named "The Tranquil Otter". A quick review of the website for the lodge itself and I discovered the following:

“Unique, and at the water’s edge, each lodge provides the ideal setting for watching wildlife close at hand. Swans, moorhens, woodpeckers, and (of course) otters by day, sunset and then stars by night all from your private deck or hot tub. The lake at the heart of the Tranquil Otter is known as Thurstonfield Lough.”

I think we have a winner....

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SCA Sources

I also used several sources that are specific to the SCA. These include:

- **Morsulus Herald's Web Site:** <http://www.morsulus.org/>
- **Precedents of the SCA College of Arms.** <http://heraldry.sca.org/precedents.html> All the collections that have been compiled are available in hardcopy form from Free Trumpet Press West.
- **SCA Ordinary and Armorial:** <http://oanda.sca.org/>

Atlantian Letter of Decision, May 2016

Unto the College of Atlantian Heraldry, does Lady Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald of Atlantia, send Greetings. Here all the items intended for our May 2016 Laurel Letter of Intent.

Many thanks to those commenters who provided assistance this month: Æsa gylðir, Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane (Metron Ariston), Alys Mackyntoich (Ogress), Andreas Lucernensis, Beatrice Shirwod (Opal), Cecily Goshawke, Chaya Simcha bat Yonah (Fenris), Edric Summers, Eoin Mac Eadbhaird (Morwch Rudd), Etienne Le Mons (Sea Dragon), ffride wlffsdotter, Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor), Geoffrey d'Ayr of Montalban, Herveus d'Ormonde (Morsulus), Hrothny Rognvaldsdottir (Nereid), Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Aldyrne), Mark Lothian ap Lyonesse, Michael Batcok (Gallo Canente), Ragnar Leifsson (Red Shark), Sabine Berard, Tanczos Istvan (Non Scripta) and Thomas de Groet. Your Commentary is always greatly appreciated.

Abigael MacDonald -New Name Change

Old Item: Iollann of Glencairn, to be retained as an alternate name.

Abigael: is found in Family Search Historical Records:

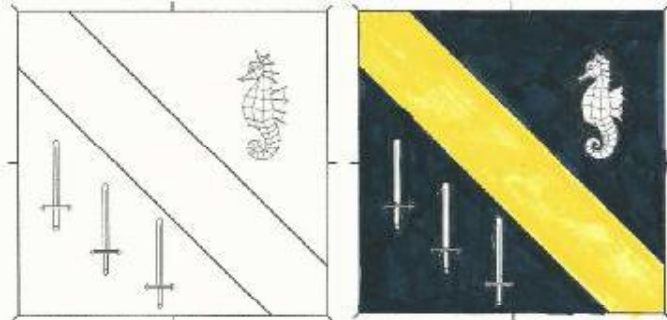
Abigael Ker, female christened on Aug 1600 in Roxburgh, Scotland Batch #C11793-2
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VQH4-P2Q> : accessed 11 May 2016

MacDonald: is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Margaret McDonald, female, christened on 13 Jun 1613 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, Batch #C11999-1 <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTR4-KRS> : accessed 11 May 2016
McDonald is a scribal abbreviation of MacDonald

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Bjorn inn hávi -Resub Badge "Sable, a bend Or between a natural seahorse and three swords argent"



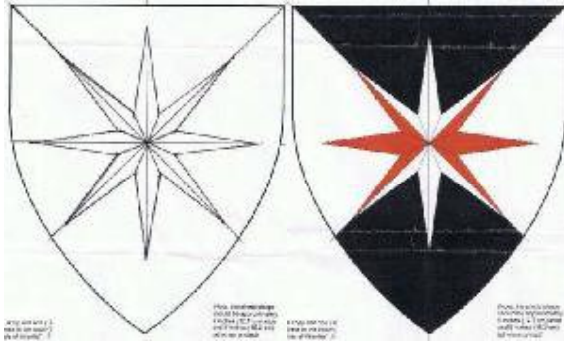
June 2015 Laurel Return of "Per bend sable and sable semy of swords argent, a bend Or and in sinister chief a natural sea-horse argent"

This device was returned for using strewn charges on only part of a singly-tinctured field. Precedent says:

Current precedent disallows strewn charges on only part of a plain field, even when the field has a "natural" division such as an ordinary (see July 1998 LoAR, Miriel MacGregor), barring evidence that such fields were used in period armory. [Bohémond le Sinistre, R-Outlands, January 2001 LoAR]

Although blazoned on the Lol as five swords, the emblazon effectively depicts a semy on half of the field.

Camillo da Milano -New Device "Per saltire sable and argent, a mullet of eight points counterchanged argent and gules"



Consulting Herald: Reginald de Beauchamp, Green Shark

Cornelia Caeciliana -New Name Change

Cornelia: is found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges
<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html> Cornelia is the feminine form of the nomen Cornelius. For feminine names the -us was removed and an -a was added.

Caeciliana: is found in "Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania"
http://inslib.kcl.ac.uk/irt2009/indices/attested/cognomen/attested_cognomen-latC.html. Caeciliana is listed as cognomen, example Sentiae Caecilianae 635.10

Feminine Nomen + Feminine Cognomen

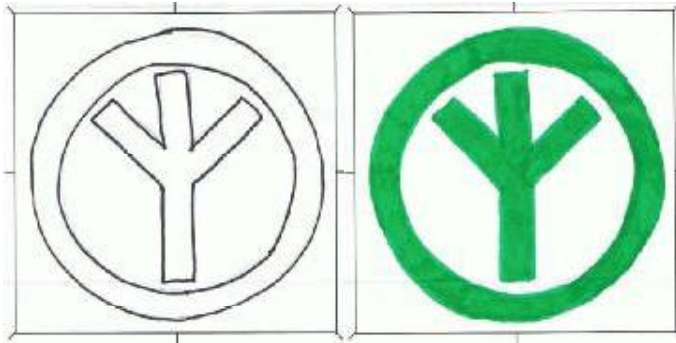
(Golden Dolphin note: Metron Ariston stated during in-kingdom commentary that "Cornelia is the feminine form of the nomen Cornelius which appears in consular lists from the very early fifth century B.C. through the middle of the third century A.D. in other words through almost all of the Republic and the first two and a half centuries of the Empire."

"The cognomen Caecilianus is far less common among attested consular names with examples from the second and the fourth centuries A.D."

She also stated that "All of this makes the name an excellent one for the late Republic or the first three and a half centuries of the Roman Empire. However, the authenticity request was for "500-1000 CE Roman". It is not nearly so authentic for that Rome after the fifth century either in the overall structure of the feminine name or the elements used to form the name, both of which are really not clearly supported even for the sixth or seventh century and are progressively more and more unlikely the closer you get to the end of the tenth century.")

Consulting Herald: Séamus Blær de Maxwell

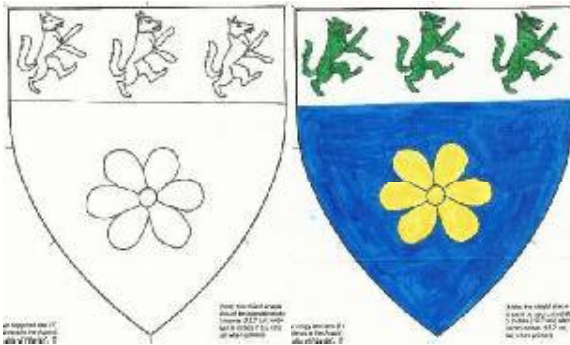
Edward Shirebrooke -New Badge "Argent, an Algiz rune within an annulet vert"



(Golden Dolphin: Commentary was split on if this badge looked too much like an inverted modern peace symbol. There was concern that this badge may still be obtrusively modern. We are forwarding this to Wreath to make that decision.)

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Fyen van Amsterdam -New Name & New Device "Azure, a sexfoil Or and on a chief argent, three wolves rampant contourny vert"



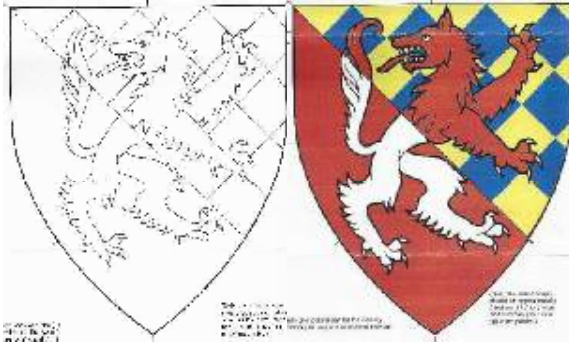
Fyen: is found in "Dutch Names 1358-1361" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/earlydutch14.html>. Fyen is listed as feminine given name.

van Amsterdam: is found in Family Search Historical Records
 Aerent Dirksen Van Amsterdam, married on 11 Jun 1578 in Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands
 Batch #M00705-9 <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FN8H-4ZP> : accessed 24 May 2016

Golden Dolphin Notes: The blazon was changed by kingdom because commenters in-kingdom stated that the dogs looked like wolves.)

Consulting Herald: Edric Summers

Grimkell of Bright Hills -New Device "Per bend lozengy Or and azure and gules, a wolf rampant regardant contourny counterchanged gules and argent"



October 2015 Atlantian Return of "Per bend sinister gules and lozengy Or and azure, a wolf rampant regardant argent and gules"

This device unfortunately was returned once more for conflict. It is now in conflict with Niall an Eich Gil's device, "Per bend sinister gules and argent, a wolf salient counterchanged." There is one DC for changes to the field but the wolf is the same color.

July 2015 Atlantian return of "Per bend sinister gules and lozengy Or and azure, issuant from the line of division a wolf rampant regardant argent.

This device was returned again for conflict with Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf's badge "Quarterly sable and gules, a demi-wolf rampant erased argent." As per SENA A5G7a, changes to the position of the head or tail do not count for difference. The only change made to the device is the position of the head, there for the device is still in conflict. Also please advise the submitter that a demi-wolf does not include the tail and hind legs.

March 2015 Atlantian return of "Per bend sinister gules and lozengy Or and azure, a demi wolf rampant issuant from a line of division argent."

Unfortunately, this device was returned for conflict with Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf's badge "Quarterly sable and gules, a demi-wolf rampant erased argent." There is distinct difference for changes to this field but there is no difference between the two wolves. Any proposed device must two distinct changes from any registered armory in order to be registered. Please advise the submitter that a demi-wolf does not include the hind legs.

Consulting Herald: Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark Herald

Ingegerd Kastanrazi - New Name Change

Name Submission History:

April 2016 Atlantian pend of "Ingegerd Jarnkastanrazi"

This submission is being pended until the May Decision Letter to see if the submitter would prefer the name járnrazi "Iron Ass", járnhnefi "Iron Fist", or járnhönd "Iron Hand".

Ingegerd: is found in "Swedish Feminine Names from c.1300" by Lindorm Eriksson (Christer Romson, christer.romson@spray.se) <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/swedish1300female.htm>. Ingegerd is a female given name with 10 known instances.

Kastanrazi: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi. Kastanrazi is found on page 24 and means "wobble arse"

Kastanrazi is also found in "The Place of Greenland in Medieval Icelandic Saga Narrative" written by Jonathan Grove found in the "Journal of the North Atlantic" published by Eagle Hill Institute <http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.3721/037.002.s206>. In footnote 40 "he Höyersannáll redaction of the Icelandic annals refers to the coming of Ásmundr kastanrazi in 1189"

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Ingegerd Jarnkastanrazi, however documentation was not provided for a surname with the pattern of adjective + adjective + arse. The consulting herald also stated the submitter wished to have the name Iron + hand. So the name was pended at kingdom to determine what name the submitter wish to proceed with. The name was changed by kingdom to Ingegerd Kastanrazi, after consulting with the submitter via email. Submitted has approved all changes via email.)

Johan Andersson -New Name (SEE RETURNS for DEVICE)

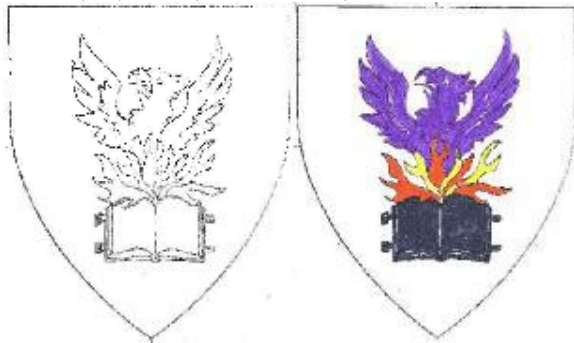
Johan: is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Johan Forsberg, male, married 1559, Stockholm, Sweden. Batch no. M43372-1
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FKT3-QXG>)

Andersson: is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Anders Andersson, male, christened 1622, Stockholm, Sweden. Batch no. C41974-2
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FKC7-Z5C>)

Morishima Aishiko -Resub Appeal of Laurel Return of Device "Argent, a phoenix purpure issuing from flames proper conjoined to an open book sable"



Device Submissions History:

March 2013 Laurel Return of "Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames proper issuing from a maintained open book sable"

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Rüdiger Günther Marenholtz, (Fieldless) A phoenix purpure nimbed Or, rising from flames proper. There is a DC for fieldlessness, but nothing for the nimbing of the phoenix nor anything for the addition of a maintained charge. This device is also returned for conflict with the device of Aletheia Xanthia, Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames proper, a chief rayonny purpure, the device of Acacia de Navarra, Argent, a phoenix purpure rising from flames proper, in chief three crosses bottony purpure, and the device of Sion of Nant-y-Derwyddon, Argent, a phoenix purpure, rising from flames of

fire proper, a chief azure. In all cases there is a DC for the removal of the secondary charge group, but again nothing for the addition of a maintained charge.

Per the guidelines set forth on the Feb 2012 Cover Letter, in order for the book to be considered a sustained secondary charge, it must be more than half the visual weight of the phoenix and its flames, which it is not.

Note: This device should be clear of the above conflict because the August 2015 CL now allows maintained charges to count for difference.

March 2012 Laurel Return of "Argent, in cross a rose proper between four mullets of five points voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet purpure"

This device is returned for violating the ban on so-called "slot-machine heraldry", section VIII.1.a of the Rules for Submissions, for having three types of charges in the same group. On the March 2009 Cover Letter, it was ruled that when a charge within an annulet are both "present in a design as part of a primary charge group,..., the [charge] and annulet will both be considered part of the same group." Therefore the primary charge group in this device has three types of charge: rose, mullet, and annulet.

This device is also returned for conflict with the device of Judith the Rose, Argent, a rose gules slipped and leaved proper. There is one CD for adding charges to the primary charge group, but nothing else.

Consulting Herald: Reginald de Beauchamp, Green Shark Herald

Rose Eileen Robertson -New Name (SEE RETURNS for DEVICE)

Rose: is a female given name found in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html>).

Eileen: is found in Family Search Historical Records

Eileen Wheeler christened on 16 September, 1593, at Great Canfield in Essex (Batch #: C042101) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NYR9-KJB> : accessed 24 May 2016

Robertson: is found in "Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615" by Julie Kahan (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_r.html) dated to 1587 and 1600. (Golden Dolphin note: Name submitted as Rose Aileen Robertson and what change by kingdom because documentation could not be found to support Rose Aileen as a double given name in Irish. Eileen was documented in as an English given name and English allows for double given names. Submitter has approved the change via email but would like Rose Aileen Robertson if documentation could be found. The name documentation form states that the submitter would like her name to be made authentic but did not state a time or culture, Golden Dolphin contacted the submitter to find out how she would like it made authentic and the submitter has agreed to drop the request for authenticity via email.)

Consulting Herald: Eoin mac Eldeard

Serena Giovanna de Verona -New Name

Serena: is found in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/isabella/WomensGivenFreq.html> Serena as 1 documented instance.

Giovanna: is found in "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado" by Juliana de Luna (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/womensalpha.html>). Giovanna has 144 documented instances.

Verona: is found in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" by Arval Benicoeur <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html> Verona is listed as locative Verona is 60 miles W of Venice.

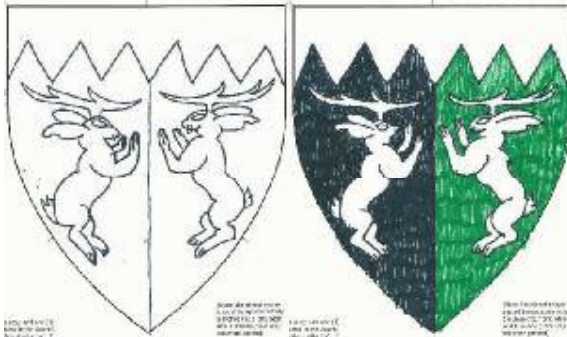
de + place name pattern is found in Appendix A

Double given names are permitted in both Spanish and Italian.

Spanish and Italian can be combined per Appendix C.

Consulting Herald: Isolda de Crosthwaite

Varinfrith Wolfraban - New Name Change & Resub Device "Per pale sable and vert, two coney salient respectant and a chief indented argent"



Varinfrith: "Names in the Low Countries before 1150: Early-medieval personal names in The Netherlands and Flanders" http://www.keesn.nl/names/en41_list_m.htm. Varin + Frithu. Submitter is dropping the last "u" for ease of pronunciation. http://www.keesn.nl/names/en42_list_mx.htm points out that in the 8th and 11th centuries, "Varinfrithu" was documented at least once.

The attested form of the name is <Werenfridus>, the reconstructed Proto-Germanic name is <Varin+frithu>. But Proto-Germanic pre-dates the time period the submitter wants, while there is an 8th c. instance of <Werenfridus> in Latin, which could be <Werenfrid> in the vernacular.

Wolfraban: "Names in the Low Countries before 1150: Early-medieval personal names in The Netherlands and Flanders" http://www.keesn.nl/names/en41_list_m.htm. Vulfa + hraban (meaning wolf+raven), with the shown Latin being "Wolfraban". The name was also used in these centuries.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Ffride and Metron Ariston stated this name is not likely to be authentic for the submitter stated requirements. We are asking the College to help find documentation to help make this name authentic or possible suggestions on how to make this name authentic.)

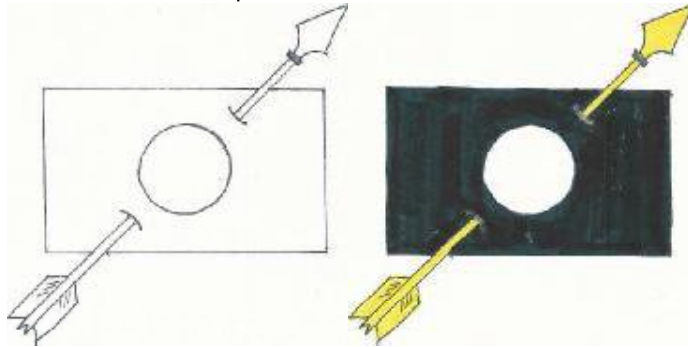
Device Submission History:

December 2015 Laurel Return of "Per pale sable and vert, two attired coney salient respectant and a chief sapiné argent"

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A1 which requires an armorial submission to be compatible with period armorial content and style. No documentation was presented either by the submitter or in commentary with evidence of period use for the sapiné line of division. All evidence commenters could find suggest that it is a modern, perhaps Canadian, invention. As such, it cannot be registered.

Consulting Herald: Tankred Bras-de-fer, Sea Tyger

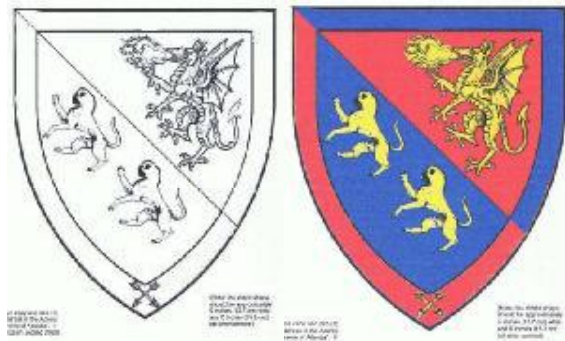
Wanda Ostojowna -New Badge "(Fieldless) On a billet fesswise sable pierced by an arrow bendwise sinister inverted Or a plate"



Consulting Herald: Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark Herald

RETURNS

Dietrich Saphir zum Drache – New Device "Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames Or, and in bend two mastiffs rampant Or, all within a bordure per bend azure and gules and in base two arrows in saltire Or"



Submitter email: misheppard2760@gmail.com

Unfortunately, this device must be returned again for rework. The bordure is considered color on color, as the bordure is a charge and charges must have good contrast with the field. The bordure could be changed to Or and it would solve the color on color problem. Also this device has to be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn identifiable", the arrows are drawn very small and hard to identify. It was suggested in commentary, that the animals could hold "butch" arrows.

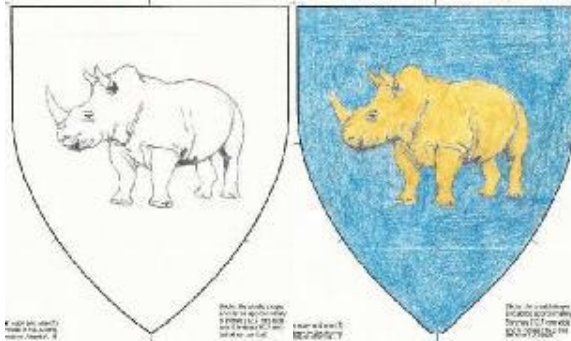
Submission History:

October 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per bend gules and azure, a dragon breathing flames or, and in bend two mastiffs rampant argent, all within a bordure Or semy sheaf of arrows sable"

The device has to be returned for rework because the design is too complex. According to SENA A3E2, armory designs must have a complexity count of 8 or less, in order to be registered without an individually attest pattern documenting the complexity. This design has a complexity count of 10, 5 charges (dragon, flames, dogs, bordure, and arrows) + 5 tinctures (gules, Or, argent, azure, and sable). Also this device has to be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn identifiable", the arrows are drawn very small and hard to identify.

Consulting Herald: Dietrich Saphir zum Drache

Fedor Turov syn -New Device "Azure, a rhinoceros statant Or"



This device must be returned for having the hat depicted in trian aspect. Per SENA A2C1: Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style. In general, this means that charges should be drawn as a flat depiction with no perspective. The pic dic has a good depiction of a rhinoceros that the submitter may consider using upon resubmission, <http://mistholme.com/dictionary/rhinoceros/>.

The use of trian aspect is limited to those charges which require it for identifiability, or which have been shown to have been depicted in trian aspect in period heraldry. A hat do not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.

Upon resubmission, please instruct the submitter to use water color markers to color in the submission and not crayons.

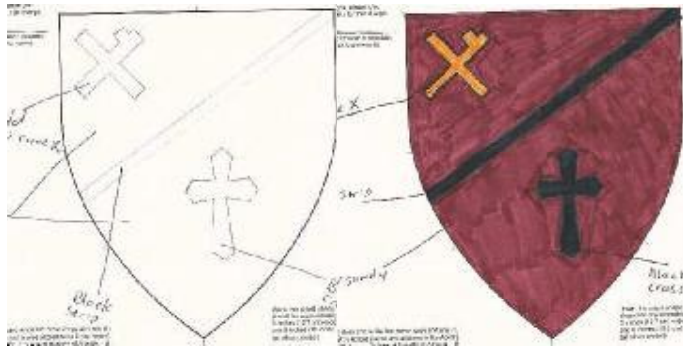
Device Submission History:

February 2016 Atlantian return "Azure, a rhinoceros head couped Or." "

The device was returned for rework because it conflicts with Dante di Pietro registered in July of 2005 (via Atlantia): Azure, a rhinoceros's head couped argent. There is only 1 dc for changing the tincture of the rhinoceros head from argent to Or.

Consulting Herald: Mary E Brandon

Johan Andersson - New Device "Gules, a bendlet sinister sable between a hooked 'X' Or and a cross sable"



This badge submission is being returned for rework for multiple reasons. First the sable bendlet and sable cross on the “gules” field are considered color on color. Registering black charges on a red field, requires documentation. Second, we do not register single diminutive charges or bendlets. The submitter needs to add a second bendlet or beef up the bendlet and make it a bend. Next, is the hooked X rune, as we don’t have any prior registrations of this charge, documentation may be required that this item was known by Europeans during our time period. Finally, maroon or sanguine, is stain used in heraldry used after our time period, during the Victorian Era. Upon resubmission, please use red or gules for the field.

Merovech Blariacum -New Name

Merovech: is found in "Masculine & Feminine Names from the Merovingian Line c.400-c.600 AD" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/merovenche.html> Merovech is a masculine name that has 4 instances.

This name is being returned for rework because there was insufficient documentation provided with the surname submitted was used prior to 1650. The submitter or consulting herald must provide documentation with the submission that proves the name element was used prior to 1650. During in-kingdom commentary, commenters stated that Merovech Blariacensis and Merovechus de Blariaco may be plausible names.

Consulting Herald: Séamus Blær de Maxwell

Rebekkah Samuel -New Badge “(Fieldless) A thistle proper entwined with a Star of David Or”



This badge is being returned for rework, as the Star of David is not entwined, as only one part the thistle is on top of the Star of David. The Star of David is still barely overall, as the Star of David is still mostly on the thistle. The submitter may try having the thistle enfiled with the Star of David, which is to have the stalk go up through the center hole of the star and having the head of the thistle high on the Star of David or just above it. Commenters also mentioned that the thistle looked a little bit like a laurel wreath, which is a reserved charge for SCA branches. The pic dic has a depiction of a thistle, which the submitter may want to use upon resubmission, <http://mishtholme.com/dictionary/thistle/>.

Badge Submission History:

August 2015 Atlantian return "(Fieldless) A thistle proper slipped and leaved Or entwined with a Star of David voided and interlace azure"

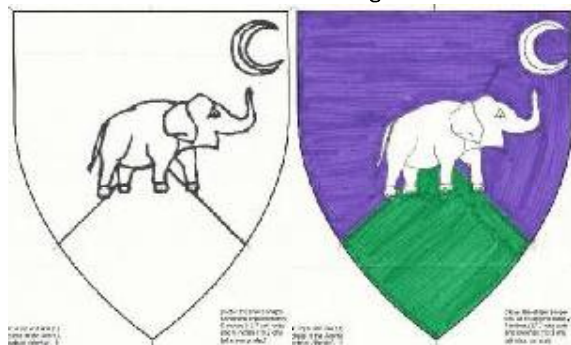
Unfortunately, this badge must be returned for rework, the contrast is better but the Star of David is still barely overall. If the thistle were placed on the star, you would not be able to identify the star. A good way to determine if a charge is truly overall is to reverse charges, if you can identify the charge when it becomes the primary charge, then it should be acceptable as an overall charge. "

January 2015 Atlantan return "(Fieldless) A thistle proper, overall a Star of David azure"

"The badge submission is being returned for two reasons. First the Start of David is considered barley overall, overall charges must be mostly on the "field". As per SENA "An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." The second reason is because of contrast issues between green and blue, the Star of David is hard to identify at a distance. SENA states "when a primary charge and an overall charge that overlies it share a tincture or have poor contrast (which will generally be true), the identity of the primary charge and the overall charge must remain clear" Azure and Vert make for very poor contrast."

Consulting Herald: Wynne ferch Rhodri, Blue Shark Herald

Rose Aileen Robertson - New Device "Per chevron purple and vert, an elephant stantant contourney, in dexter chief a crescent moon argent"



This device is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn per chevron field division; the field division here is too low. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw per chevron lines of division. The chevron does not cross the fess line, the per chevron line divisions needs to be balanced over the fess line.

Consulting Herald: Eoin mac Eldeard

Atlantian Letter of Decision, June 2016

Unto the College of Atlantian Heraldry, does Lady Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin Herald of Atlantia, send Greetings. Here all the items intended for our June 2016 Laurel Letter of Intent.

Many thanks to those commenters who provided assistance this month: Æsa gylðir, Adelaide de Beaumont, Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane (Metron Ariston), Alys Mackyntoich (Ogress), Andreas Lucernensis, Brigida von Muenchen (Purple Falcon), Cecily Goshawke, Daniel the Broc, Etienne Le Mons (Sea Dragon), ffride wlffsdotter, Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor), Genevieve d'Estelle, Gisela vom Kreuzbach (Pearl), Juetta Copin, Marryn Blackgroves, Matilda Wynter, Niccolina the Wanderer (Hippocampus), Reginald de Beauchamp (Green Shark), Sabine Berard, and Thomas de Groet. Your Commentary is always greatly appreciated.

ACCEPTANCES

Adair of Makyswell -New Name (SEE RETURNS for Device)

Adair: is found in Family Search Historical Records

John Adair, married on 25 Feb 1587, in Cornwall, England. Batch # M02319-1

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKB1-85S>: accessed 12 June 2016

English allows for Surnames to be used as given names.

Makyswell: as a place name is found in a Latin language document dated 1296 in Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707 (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/A1296/2/1>).

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Adaira Inghean Makyswell, name changed by kingdom because Makyswell is a locative surname and cannot be used with the patronymic marker, inghean. The consulting herald, Genevieve d'Estelle, contracted Golden Dolphin to state that the submitter has approved the changes to the name.)

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Ailis inghean Ui Riagain -New Name

Ailis: is a female Gaelic given name found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Alis.shtml>) with Annals dates of 1267 and 1285.

Ó Riagáin: is a header form in Woulfe at p. 631, with two italicized Anglicized Irish forms under that header. That makes the Gaelic header usable as if it were a 16th/early 17th cen. form.

The female form of Ó Riagáin is <inghean Uí Riagáin>

Taking all of the accents out, as permitted by SENA, the name becomes <Ailis inghean Ui Riagain>

(Golden Note: Name submitted as Ailis O'Riagain, it was changed by kingdom because Ó Riagain cannot be used with a female name and the Anglicized Irish O' cannot be used with a Gaelic ancestor's name. The submitter has approved all changes via Email.)

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Altun bin Mustaffa -New Name

Altun: found on Academy of St. Gabriel Article 3393 of 3 Feb 2010.

<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?3393+0>

However, <altan> 'gold' and the Turkic form <altun> were common name elements in Middle Mongolian names, and appear to have been treated similarly to words denoting colors. There is no reason to believe <mo"nggu"(n)> silver' would not have been used the same way. Some examples of male names using <altan> or <altun> include <Altan> or <Altun>, <Altun Ashuq> 'golden ?helmet/ankle', and <Altun Buqa> 'golden ox' or 'Altun the ox'. [6, 7] The element <altan> or <altun> also appears in a number of female names.

bin: The use of <bin> to denote "son of" is found in "Sixteenth-Century Turkish Names" by Ursula Georges (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/ottoman/turkishnames.html>)

Mustaffa: found on Academy of St. Gabriel article "Ottoman Turkish Names", sub-article "Personal Names In Warres Betweene the Turkes and the Persians" found at <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/warres.html>.

Consulting Herald: Reginald de Beauchamp

Atreius Lupus of Brittonwald -New Name

Atreus: is a name from classical mythology, a King of Mycenae

(<http://www.britannica.com/topic/atreus>), father of Agamemnon and Menelaus. The classical figure Atreus was known in England by 1600, as it appears in Favvus and Melliflora, Or the Original of Out English Satyres by John Weever, published in 1600

(https://books.google.com/books?id=hbqzaqaamaa_I&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=Atreus&f=false). The pattern of using names from classical mythology as 16th cen. Given names in England is documented in Alys Mackyntoich's "16th Names from Classical History and Mythology" (KWHSS 2014

<http://heraldry.sca.org/kwhss/2014/#historyandmyth>)

Atreus and the Atreides, there were a number of popular vernacular works which included accounts of Atreus and his tragic fall from grace. The Latin of Boccaccio's De Casibus Virorum Illustrium, which was written in the third quarter of the fourteenth century (circa 1355 - 1374) and included Atreus in the first book, was translated early on. At the turn of the fifteenth century, Laurent de Premierfait translated Boccaccio's work into French under the title Du cas des nobles hommes et femmes, a work which could justifiably be called a best seller in western Europe, including England, from the time it originally appeared in 1400. By the second quarter of the fifteenth century the work was translated into English by John Lydgate under the title of The Fall of Princes (spelling here normalized) with explicit attributions of much of the material to Boccaccio and a chapter devoted to the tragedy of Atreus, the name there spelled as Atreus (not normalized).

Lupus: is found in the following sources

Philip Lupus and Nicholas Lupus stated to each hold a quarter of a knight's fee at the manor of Hampslape in the year 1315 - 1316 (Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Volume 5, Edward II online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol5/pp397-413>)

Walter Lupus appears with Walter le Rode in an entry dated in January 1318 in the Calendar of Papal Registers Relating To Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 2, 1305-1342 online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-papal-registers/brit-ie/vol2/pp165-170>.

Ralph Lupus is shown as paying rent in 1307 - 1308 in the section on 'Parishes: St Michael Cornhill', in The Cartulary of Holy Trinity, Aldgate London Record Society 7, ed. G A J Hodgett (London, 1971), online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol7/pp66-69>.

Brittonwald: is a compound placename formed using Juliana de Luna's "Compound Place Names in English" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>) gives the pattern of place names formed by placename followed by generic toponym.

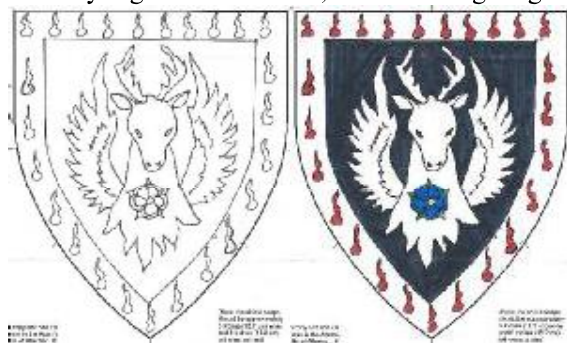
A "wald" or "weald" is a generic toponym referring to a hilly region. The MED s.v. wold gives the following examples: (1203) in Pipe R.Soc.n.s.16 235: Ricardus de la Walde. 1402(1347) Assess.Edw.III in Archaeol.Cant.10 152: Johanne ate Wealde. Used in a place name: (c1150) EPNSoc.19 (Cmb.) 54: Kakestunesweald

Britton: is found in the Records from the reign of Edward III (1359 - 1360) reflecting landholding in the Welsh Marches (the area now generally referred to as Glamorganshire) note that the castle, town and manor of Neeth were held together with the hamlets of Kilthibebilth and Britton and a ferry at Britton (Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Volume 10, Edward III online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol10/pp414-420>)

(Golden Dolphin Note: The submitter marked on the name submission form, that he wants the name to be made authentic but did not indicate on the form what he wanted it to be made authentic for. I verified with the submitter via email, that he wants his name to be authentic for 14th Century English)

Consulting Herald: Alys Mackyntoich, Ogress Herald

Aurellia Silvana -New Device "Sable, on a stag's head erased and winged at the shoulder affronty argent a rose azure, a bordure argent goutty de sang"



Device Submission History:

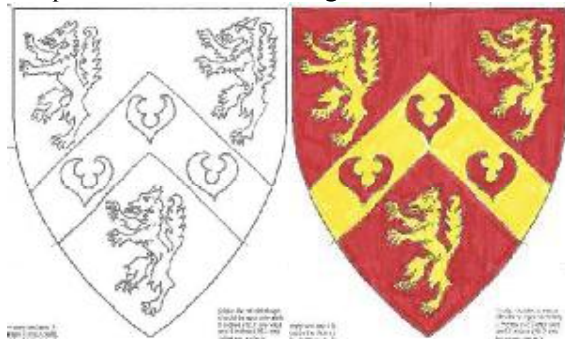
January 2016 Atlantian Return of "Sable, on a stag's head affronty, winged and erased argent a rose azure leaved vert, seeded Or and a bordure argent goutty de sang"

Unfortunately, this device was returned for redraw because the rose is not identifiable. Commenters had difficult time, identifying the rose and according to SENA A.2.C.2 "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable. While some allowance will be made for lack of artistic skill, the identity of elements must not be ambiguous." It was suggested in commentary, that if the rose was drawn a little bit larger it would be easier to identify.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Commentors expressed concern about the gouttes being identifiable.)

Consulting Herald: Eoin mac Eldeard

Dominyk Wolferam -New Name & New Device "Gules, on a chevron between three wolves rampant Or three seeblatter gules"



Dominyk: is found in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek http://heraldry.sca.org/names/bahlow_v.htm. Dominyk is dated to 1384

Wolferam: is found in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek http://heraldry.sca.org/names/bahlow_v.htm. Wolferam is dated to 1393

German allows for unmarked patronymics.

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Dreux d'Anjou -New Household Name "Company of the Clewe"

Company: In November, 2013, the current standards were modified to allow the use of the term Company for both orders and awards and for household names: For example, Company of the Levrier is registerable as a household name or as an award or order name as Company was used in period for military groups, guilds, and knightly orders. (Change to NPN.1.B.2)

The household name is intended to be associated with a group of knitters and other workers with yarn. As such the submitter has opted to follow the pattern of a household name or group or house which derives its name from a heraldic charge in the same manner as the Company of the Levrier in the example above.

Clewe: The term clewe has been used in the Society for what we might describe as a ball of yarn. The current online Pictorial Dictionary at <http://mistholme.com/?s=Yarn> notes:

"when collected into a visible mass, yarn can be a charge in its own right. One form is the simple "ball of yarn", which Society heralds sometimes call a "clew of yarn" for the sake of a cant; the charge is found in the canting arms (Portuguese novelo) of Navaes or Novais, c.1540 [Nobreza xxviii]. Society practice grants no difference between a ball of yarn and a roundel."

While the spelling used in the Pictorial Dictionary omits the final e from clewe, the spelling with a final e is found commonly in quotations in the Middle English Dictionary, for instance, at <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=28467079&egdisplay=open&egs=28472123>:

1. "A clewe of þrede" dated to 1398 in Bartholomaeus's De Proprietatibus Rerum.
2. "Of his hors fel that kyng, As it were a clewe of thred" dated to around 1425 in the Laud Troy Book, ed. J. E. Wülfing.
3. "By a clewe of twyn, as he [Theseus] hath gon, The same weye he may returne anon." dated to 1430 in Chaucer's Legend of Good Women.
4. "Bynde at the entering in of the gardin the begynnynge of the clewe." dated to around 1500 in the Gesta Romanorum.

Consulting Herald: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Metron Ariston

Ella de la Mare -New Name

Name Submission History:

November 2016, Atlantian Return of ""Gwen Bengrek verch David"

The submitter withdrew the name during in-kingdom commentary.

Ella: The feminine name Ella appears under that spelling in Withycombe, which states that it was "fairly common in England from the Conquest til about the middle of the 14th C," citing recorded examples in 1196 and 1200.

de la Mare: The byname de la Mare is found under s.n. Delamar (along with other spelling variations) in Reaney and Wilson, with noted instances of the preferred spelling referenced as one Robert de la Mare in 1190, and John de la Mare in 1342.

We noted a couple of close-but-hopefully-not-in-conflict registered names, and in case of conflict submitted would like to offer Helewise (found under s.n. Helewise in Withycombe with preferred spelling dated to 1086) as a second choice, if such is needed.

Consulting Herald: Beatrice Shirwod, Opal

Francisco Cabral -New Name

Francisco: is found in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/isabella/MenFullNames2.html> . Francisco has 76 instances

Cabral: "Portuguese Surnames from Lisbon, 1565" by Aryanhwuy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman)

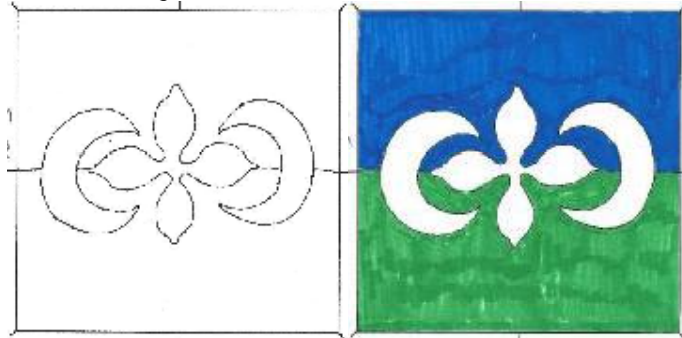
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/portuguese/sur1565.html> Cabral has 5 documented instances of the name spelled with one l and 1 documented instances of a double ll.

Francisco Cabral is found in Family Search Historical Records

Francisco Cabral christened on 9 July, 1573, at São Sebastião, Câmara de Lobos, Funchal, Portugal (Batch #: C880111) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F2QN-JVV> : 12 December 2014

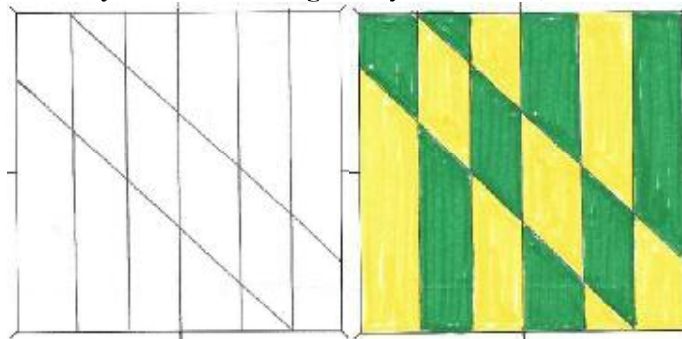
Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Genevieve d'Estelle -New Badge "Per fess azure and vert, in fess a decrescent, a quatrefoil or a decrescent argent"



Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Geoffrey Hart -New Badge "Paly vert and Or, a bend counterchanged"



(Golden Dolphin Note: Commenters expressed concern that this badge may have problems with excessive counterchanging.

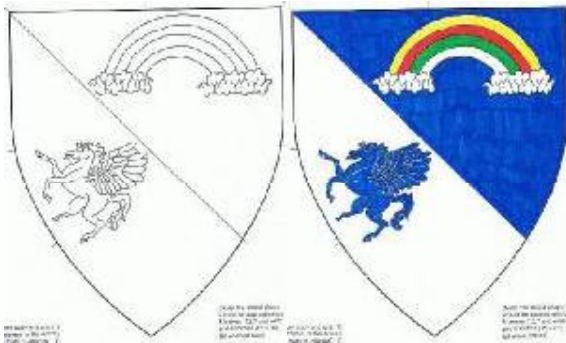
SENA A3F4. "Counterchanging of charges over more complex field divisions (barry, gyronny, etc.) is allowed with a semy or similar group of charges; in that design each charge should be drawn so that it is entirely on a single portion of the field. The counterchanging of a single charge over a field division with more than four sections must be attested to be allowed."

Metron Ariston stated that an example of the Calvert arms would justify the current design. The exact date to be assigned to the Calvert arms may not be clear, but the arms which appear quartered on the current Maryland flag, appeared in a formal heraldic document in the first quarter of the seventeenth century:

"In the exemplification of arms issued in 1622 by Richard St. George, Norroy king of arms, to Sir George Calvert . . . the arms which the Calverts have borne in England are "paley of six pieces, or and sables, a bend counterchanged," to which he adds, as a crest, the two half-lances with their bandrolls, or small banners, of black and gold standing in a ducal crown." (W. Hand Browne, *George Calvert and Cecilius Calvert, barons Baltimore of Baltimore*, pp. 1-2 available online at <https://archive.org/stream/georgecalvertcec00brow#page/n14/mode/1up>).

Consulting Herald: Matilda Wynter

Gracia Slay -New Device “Per bend azure and argent, a rainbow proper and a Pegasus sergeant azure”



Device Submission History:

December 2016 Atlantian Return of "Per bend azure and argent, a natural rainbow proper and a Pegasus rampant azure"

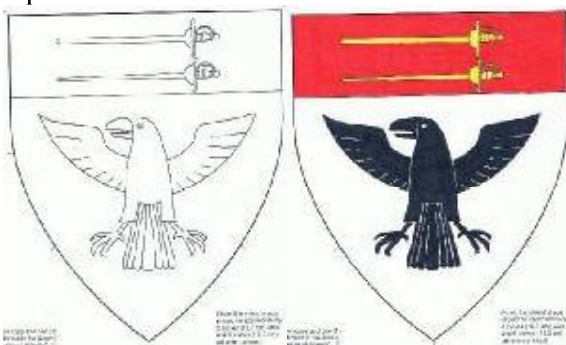
The device was returned for rework, because the natural rainbow is considered a color charge and violates the rules of contrast.

The "natural rainbow proper", a Society invention, has white clouds, and seven colored bands, as found in nature: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. As it's the rainbow, not the clouds, that must be recognized, a natural rainbow proper may not be used on a color field. Its use is considered a step from period practice."

The submitter can change the rainbow to the heraldic rainbow and it will not have contrast issues. The heraldic rainbow has four bands; when blazoned "proper", these bands are Or, gules, vert, and argent, with argent clouds.

Consulting Herald: Marryn, Goshawk Herald

Greybond Crow -New Device “Argent, a crow displayed sable, on a chief gules in pale two rapiers fesswise Or”



Device Submission History:

December 2015 Atlantian Return of "Argent, a crow displayed sable and on a chief gules two rapiers fesswise, the upper reversed Or"

The device was returned for rework because the cup hilt rapiers are depicted are modern cup hilt rapiers.

From the February 2014 LoAR (R-Atlantia): Patrick Mullaghny. Device. Azure, a fleur-de-lis and in base two rapiers in saltire argent.

"This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C1 which requires that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style." The rapiers here are depicted as modern cup-hilted fencing foils, not period rapiers. While cup-hilts did exist in period, they were always paired with quillions and a knucklebow."

Also the swords in two different orientations violates "Unity of Posture", since the orientation of each sword must be blazoned individually.

"According to SENA A.3.D.C Unity of Posture: The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation (in cross, combatant, or in pall points outward, for example). A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures. Arrangements of charges which cannot be blazoned will not be allowed. Some standard arrangements for period charge groups are discussed in Appendix K."

The use of a non-eagle displayed is a step from period practice.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Commenters expressed concern that the quillions might not be prominent enough.)

Consulting Herald: Marrayn, Goshawk Herald

Hannah of Kingswood -New Name Change

Hannah: is found in Family Search Historical Records:

Hannah Jackson, female, christened on 11 Aug 1594 in York, England, Batch #C06071-2
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JQRC-84H> : accessed 15 April 2016

Hannah Stanbridge, female, christened on 02 Jan 1592 in Bedford, England Batch # P00506-1
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5LD-M4B> : accessed 15 April 2016

Kingswood: is a locative found Watts p. 348 s.n. Kingswood has <Kyngswood> dated to 1509.English allows for an I/Y Swap.

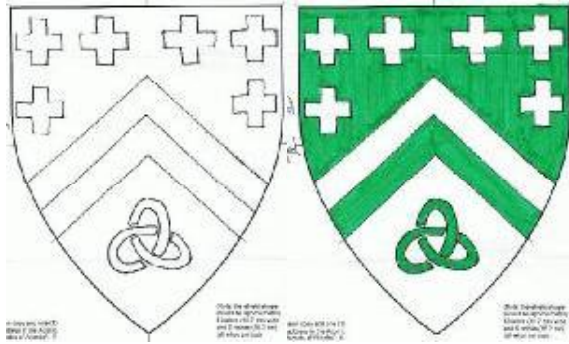
Kingswood is also found in Family Search Historical Records
Jane Kingswood christened on 8 March, 1564, at Cranbrook in Kent (Batch #:

C030770)<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NJRJ-7NL> : 6 December 2014

(Note: Submitter wants Kingswood not Kingeswood)

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Helena de Berkeley -New Device "Per chevron vert and argent, a chevron between in chief six couped crosses and in base a gordian knot all counterchanged"



Device Submission History:

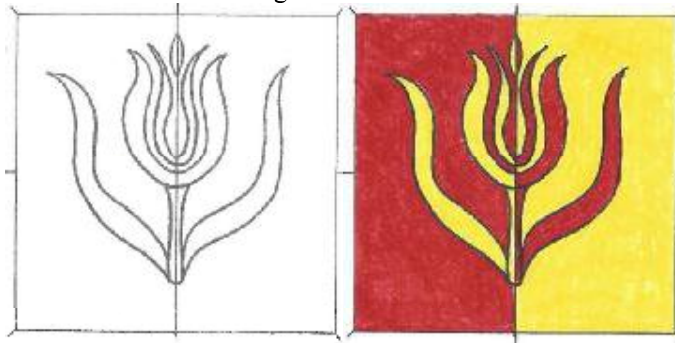
August 2015 Atlantia Return of "Vert, a chevron in chief six crosses and in base a peacock in its splendor argent"

This device was returned for using strewn charges on only part of a singly-tinctured field.

"Precedent says: Current precedent disallows strewn charges on only part of a plain field, even when the field has a "natural" division such as an ordinary (see July 1998 LoAR, Miriel MacGregor), barring evidence that such fields were used in period armory. [Bohémond le Sinistre, R-Outlands, January 2001 LoAR]"

Consulting Herald: Eoin mac Eldeard

Ibrahim bin Ilyas bin Mustafa al-Haddad -New Badge_“Per pale gules and Or, a tulip slipped and leaved counterchanged”



Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Jarec Uglik -New Name & New Device “Sable, an eagle and in chief two crosses swallowtailed argent”



Jarec: Moroshkin, Mikhail. Slavianskii imenoslov ili sobranie slavianskikh lichnykh imen [The Slavonic Name Book, or a Collection of Slavonic Personal Names]. Saint Petersburg: n.p., 1867. http://kramerius.mlp.cz/kramerius/MShowPageDoc.do?id=1207024&mcp=&author=&s=JPG&p_ind=131&x=0&y=0. Page 125 has <Jarec de Walldenberc> in 1261

Uglik: is found in "Noblewomen's Dowries in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Sixteenth - Seventeenth Centuries" by Natallia Sliz, published in the Journal of Belorussian Studies <http://belarusjournal.com/sites/default/files/Noblewomens%20dowries%20in%20the%20GDL.pdf> For example, Ivan Ivanovic Skorko's debt list to his wife Zofieja Matysovna Gorodeckaja 15 also presented marriages strategies for his daughters (1584). Nastasja (husband Jan Uglik) and Raina (husband Pavel Rymša) had received dowries."

(Golden Dolphin Note: The dates for Jarec and Uglik have 323 years between. There can only be 300 years between the names, We are asking the College to help find documentation that puts the names closer together)

Consulting Herald: Niccolina the Wanderer, Hippocampus

Magdalena Cabral -New Name [DOCS]

Magdalena: is found in Family Search Historical Records

Magdalena Rodriguez christened on 29 July, 1586, at Ansião, Leiria, Portugal (Batch #: C885281) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F2Q8-J6Y> : 12 December 2014

Magdalena Vas christened on 2 June, 1584, at Câmara de Lobos, Funchal, Portugal (Batch #: C880111) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F2QN-62Z> : 12 December 2014

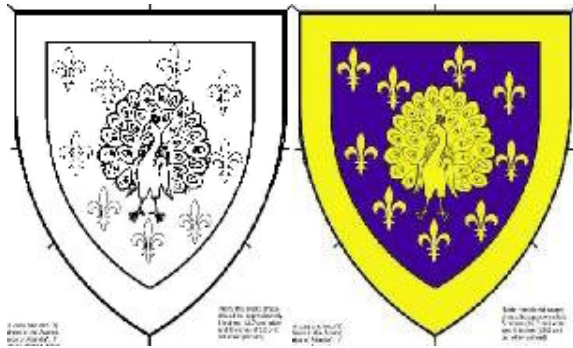
Magdalena Gomes christened on 13 August, 1549, at Calheta, Funchal, Portugal (Batch #: C880091) <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F2QX-1MV> : 12 December 2014

Cabral: is found in "Portuguese Surnames from Lisbon, 1565" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman)

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/portuguese/sur1565.html> Cabral has 5 documented instances

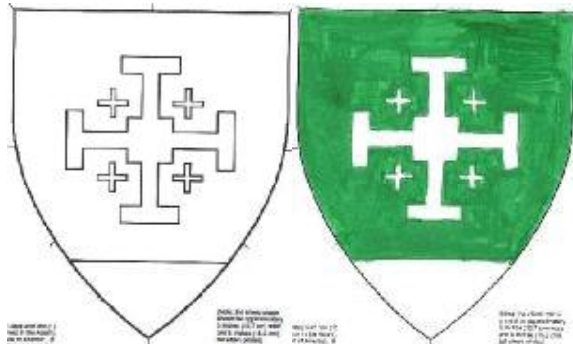
Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Marguerite de Vienne -New Device "Purpure semy-de-lys, a peacock in his pride within a bordure Or"



Consulting Herald: Etienne Le Mons d'Anjou, Sea Dragon

Marie Marschal -New Name & New Device “Vert, a Jerusalem cross and a base argent”



Submitter email: marieismarshall@gmail.com

Marie: is found in Family Search Historical Record

Marie Stetter, female married 1565, Ulm, Germany. Batch no. M91503-4

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NZK8-ZMN>)
Marie Ackart, female christened on 03 Jul 1580 in Heidelberg, Germany Batch# C93283-1

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NC4M-FQR> : 28 November 2014
Marie Sixle,

female christened on 04 Nov 1588 in Württemberg, Germany Batch#C91501-1

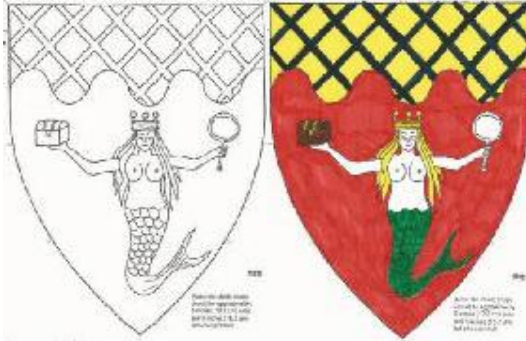
<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NC7W-7Q2> : 28 November 2014

Marschal: is found in "Some Early Middle High German Bynames with Emphasis on Names from the Bavarian Dialect Area" by Brian M. Scott

http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Early_German_Bynames.html MARSCHALC: ‘a farrier, a groom’, later a high official; NHG Marschall. Wernherus probus Marschalcus 1233 and Heythenricus qui dicitur Marescalcus 1172 (MARSCHALL).

Consulting Herald: Lothian ap Lyonesse

Oriana of Xylina -Resub Device Change “Gules, a blond mermaid proper crowned with a pearled coronet Or maintaining a casket and mirror all proper, a chief wavy Or fretty sable”



Old Item: Gules, a blonde mermaid proper crowned with a pearly coronet Or maintaining a wooden casket proper and a mirror sable glassed argent, a chief wavy Or fretty sable, to be retained as a badge.

Device Submission History:

January 2016 Laurel Return of "Gules, a blonde mermaid proper crowned with a pearly coronet Or maintaining a casket sable and a mirror argent, a chief wavy Or fretty sable"

This device was returned for a redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The casket here is not identifiable, likely due to a combination of a lack of contrast and its small size. This is not grandfathered to the submitter as the casket in her registered device was larger and of brown wood proper. Since the August 2015 Cover Letter, held charges can count for difference in conflict checking and thus they are required to be identifiable. Additionally, the coronet in this new depiction disappears completely in the hair of the mermaid and is invisible, while it is lying on the field and thus visible in her registered device.

The emblazon used for the resubmission, is the artwork from her device submission registered Jan 2013 and is thus grandfathered to the submitter. The Submitter wants the mirror to be all argent.

The submitter became a Court Baroness of Atlantia on March 29, 2003

Philomène du Lys -New Name

Philomène: Philomene Maurat is a personal name found in *Commentaires sur les coutumes du pays de Loudunois*, published in 1612

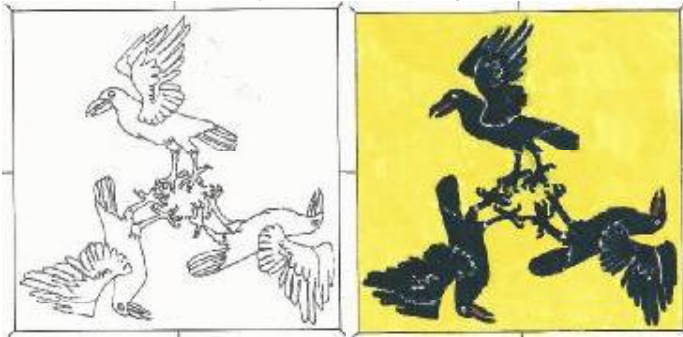
(<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k6533992h/f589.image.r=Philomene>).

du Lys: Charles du Lys and Jean du Lys are people mentioned in *Les Recherches de la France d'Estienne Pasquier* published in 1621

(<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k6109174w/f494.item.r=%22du%20Lys%22.zoom>)

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Philomène de Lys and was changed by kingdom because the documentation submitted did not support the name as submitted. Alys, Ogress found documentation to support Philomène du Lys. The submitter strong prefers Philomène de Lys and we ask the College to help find documentation to support the name. The submitter has stated in email, they are willing to accept Philomène du Lys, if documentation can't be found to support her original submission.)

Raven's Cove, Barony of -Resub Badge "Or, three ravens striking in annulo sable"



This submission is to be associated with Order of the Golden Buckler
Badge Submission History:

January 2016, Laurel Return of "(Fieldless) On a buckler Or, three ravens rising in annulo sable"

Though blazoned on the Letter of Intent as Or, three ravens rising in annulo sable, the emblazon depicts a round buckler (complete with shield bolts and central boss) Or charged with three ravens. Since a shield is a medium for heraldic display, this badge must be returned. Precedent says:

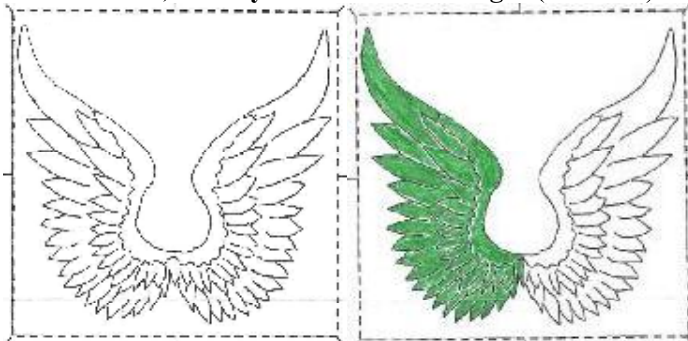
Note that this does not change our long-standing policy about such "shield shape" charges used in fieldless badges if the tincture is not plain (thus, divided or with a field treatment), or if the charge is itself charged. Such armory will continue to be returned for the appearance of an independent form of armorial display. [Solveig Thronardottir, April 2002, A-Æthelmearc]

There is a step from period practice for charges in annulo and not in their default palewise orientation.

Note: There is a step from period practice for charges in annulo and not in their default palewise orientation

Consulting Herald: Lothian ap Lyonesse

Sacred Stone, Barony of the -Resub Badge "(Fieldless) A vol per pale vert and argent"



This submission is to be associated with populace

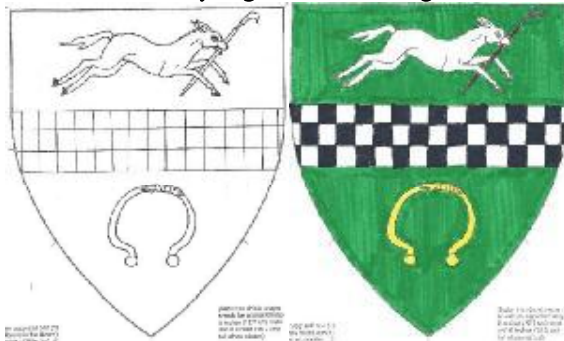
Device Submission History:

March 2014 Laurel return of "(Fieldless) A sword inverted argent winged at the blade gules"

This badge was returned for conflict with the badge of Martin FitzJames, (Fieldless) A sword inverted argent winged gules. There is a DC for fieldlessness, but nothing for the slightly different attachment of the wings.

Consulting Herald: Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Pearl Herald

Seamus Tuilide -New Device Change “Vert, a fess chequy sable and argent between a mule courant contourny argent maintaining in its mouth a billhook proper and a torc Or”



Old Item: Vert, in pale a mule courant contourny argent maintaining in its mouth a billhook proper and a torc Or, to be retained as a badge.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Commenters questioned the identifiability of billhook, but the low contrast billhook on a vert field is grandfathered to the submitter.)

Seraphina Delfino - New Release of Badge “(Fieldless) A natural dolphin haurient per fess purpure and vert”

I, (redacted), known in the SCA as Seraphina Delfino, do hereby release my badge "(Fieldless) A natural dolphin haurient per fess purpure and vert" I understand that the release cannot be undone once made and if I change my mind, I must submit the badge again for registration.

06/12/2016

signed (redacted)

Thorgrim Vápnssmiðr -New Name

Thorgrim: is found in Nordiskt runnamnslexikon by Lena Peterson (and translated by CL Ward 2001) as a masculine name s.n. ÞórgrímR on pg 99 where this spelling is identified as OW Norse.

Vápn: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. Vápn is found on page 29 and means "weapon".

Smiðr: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. Smiðr is found on page 28 and means "smith".

There is a pattern for <noun>-smiðr bynames.

Lind Personbinamn mentions col. 342

asksmiðr (smith-of-ash trees <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/askur#Icelandic>)

bóksmiðr (book-smith), knarrarsmiðr (merchant-ship-smith

https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/kn%C7%ABr#Old_Norse) and øxarsmiðr (axe-smith,

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%C3%B8x>)

aska-, knarrar-, and oxar are all in the genitive. Bók seems to be the exception.

The name weapon-smith would have vápn in the genitive case, hence Vápnssmiðr.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Thorgrim Vápnismiðr. The name was change by kingdom because the surname was incorrectly formatted. ffride suggested in commentary that the surname would use the genitive case, vápn, thus making the surname Vápnssmiðr. The submitter has approved change via email.)

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

Úlfarr Hrafnsvartsson -New Name

Úlfarr: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. Úlfarr is a masculine given name found on page 15

Hrafnsvartsson: is found Nordiskt runnamnslexikon by Lena Peterson

http://www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/download/18.6dff94c149794d926e379/1415279748920/Runnamnslexikon_T+141106.pdf. Hrafn is found on page 117 and Svartr is found page 212. Hrafnsvartsson is normalize patronymic.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Submitter doesn't allow for the creation of a holding name)

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Úlfarr Rafnsvartsson, name was changed by kingdom because the documentation did not support Rafn without the H. Since the H is silent in Hrafnsvartsson, this keeps it close to what the submitter originally submitted. The submitter has approved all changes via email. Also Úlfarr was corrected to match the name form.)

Consulting Herald: Joseph Millner

Una Áladóttir Nátt sól -New Name

Una: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson on p. 15 Una is a feminine given name.

Áli: Masculine personal name (patronymic form found in Bass p 17) the patronymic is formed by dropping the I and adding an A to form Aladóttir

Nátt sól: is found in "The Old Norse Name" by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson on p. 26. Nátt sól is a descriptive byname meaning "Night Sun"

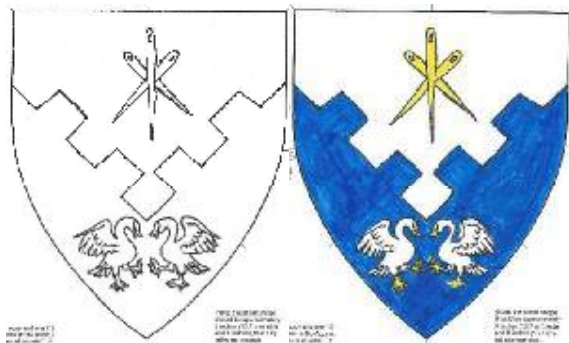
According to SENA appendix A, given +pat +descriptive is documented pattern for Norse names.

(Golden Dolphin Note: Name submitted as Una Álladóttir Nátt sól, name changed by kingdom to match the documentation submitted with the name. The submitter has approved the changed via email.)

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

RETURNS

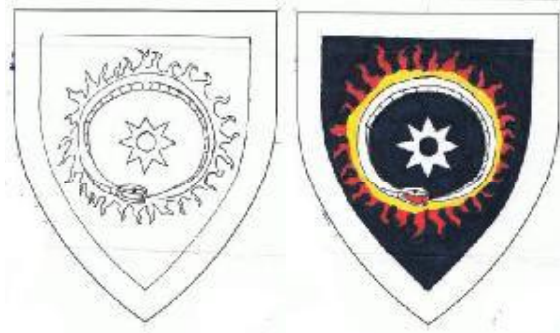
Adair of Makyswell - New Device "Per chevron inverted embattled argent and azure, in pale a sheaf of three needles Or and two swans rousant combatant argent"



The device is being returned to rework because the needles do not have good contrast with field. Or cannot used on an argent field without documentation proving it was used in our time period. The field may be considered a neutral field because it is color and metal but the needles are entirely on the metal part of the field, so the needles must have good contrast with the field.

Consulting Herald: Genevieve d'Estelle

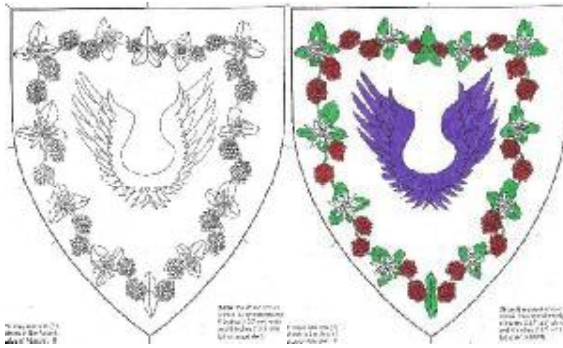
Albrecht Wellman -New Device “Sable, a serpent in annuld head in base to sinister argent enflamed surrounding a mullet of eight points pierced argent, within a bordure argent”



The device was withdrawn by the submitter.

Consulting Herald: Reginald de Beauchamp

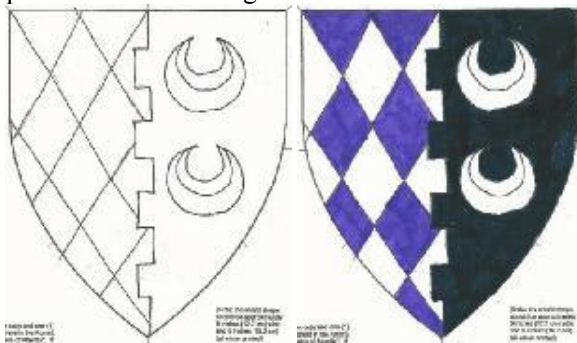
Catarina Leon Corazon -New Name & New Device “Argent, within an orle of raspberry slipped argent, leaved vert and fructed gules, a vol purpure”



Name and Device withdrawn by submitter.

Consulting Herald: Marryn Goshawk Herald

Cecyly Tremayne -Resub Device “Per pale embattled lozengy purple and argent and sable, in pale two crescents argent”



Unfortunately, this device is being returned for conflict with following items, Diomedes Sebastianusc, badge registered in May of 2004 (via the East): Per chevron throughout vert and sable, in pale two crescents argent and Atsur Heikan, device registered in December of 2014 (via the Middle): Per bend sable and azure, two crescents argent. There is DC for changes to the field but there isn't a DC for position of the crescents because the crescents are forced on the sable portion of the device. Forced moves do not grant a DC.

Device Submission History

April 2015 Atlantian Return of "Per pale embattled lozengy argent and purple and sable, a crescent argent"

The Device was returned for conflict with Wulfstan Thorhallsson, reg. 1/04 via the East: "Per saltire sable and gules, a crescent argent". There is one distinct change for changes to the field but no difference granted for forced move of the crescent. For a device to be registered, it must have 2 distinct changes from any other registered armory. The device is also being returned because the line of division is difficult to identify on the purple lozenges. In order to register low contrast complex lines of division, the line of division must remain identifiable. It is suggested that the submitter use argent lozenges behind the per pale line of division.

Consulting Herald: Seraphina Delfino, Golden Dolphin

Sytrok o'Brain -New Name

The name is being returned for rework because he Anglicized Irish O' with the Gaelic genitive Brain. We are forced to return the name, because the submitter does not allow major changes to the name. Golden Dolphin was unable to contact the submitter to get permission to change the name and send it forward to Laurel.

Commenters suggested the following names for the submitter, which keeps the name close to the name that was submitted.

Sytrok Ó Brain

Sytrok: is a male name found in the Names & Naming Practices of the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland, 14th Century) by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn.

heraldry.sca.org/names/lateIrish/ormond-given.html#given.

Ó: is found in "Quick and Easy Gaelic names" by Sharon L. Krossa.

<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/> <single given name> Ó

<eponymous clan ancestor's name (in genitive case)>

Brain: is a genitive male name found in "100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn. <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/irish100.html>

Sitriuc Ó Brain (Gaelic name)

Sitriuc is a Middle and Early Modern Gaelic male given name found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Sitriucc / Sitriuc / Sitreac, Sitriuc" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien)

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Sitric.shtml>.

Ó: is found in "Quick and Easy Gaelic names" by Sharon L. Krossa.

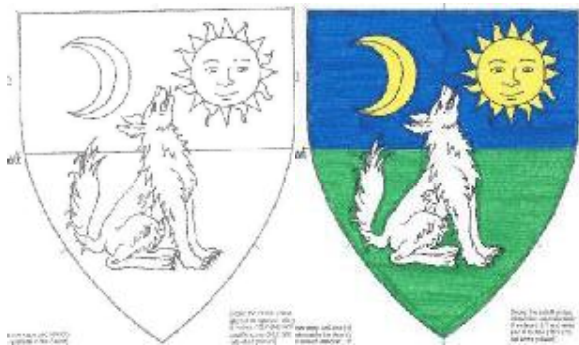
<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/> <single given name> Ó

<eponymous clan ancestor's name (in genitive case)>

Brain: is found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Bran" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Bran.shtml>. Brain is the genitive form of Bran in Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700).

Consulting Herald: Deirdre O'Bardon, Northern March

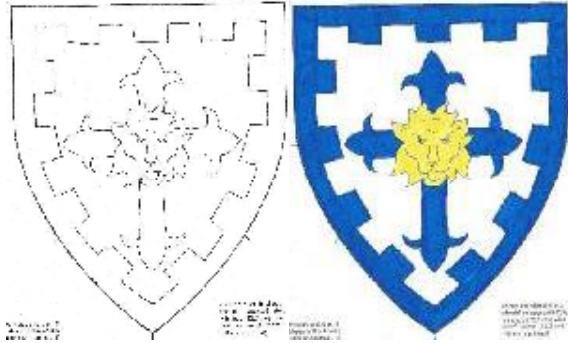
Una Gylðir -New Device "Per fess azure and vert, a wolf sejant ululant to sinister argent and in chief an increscent and a sun Or"



The device is being returned for rework because the moon and sun are drawn large enough that they could be confused as primary charges.

According to SENA A.3.D.1 Clarity of Charge Groups: Charges in an armorial design must be clearly organized into charge groups. Depictions of charges that blur the distinction between charge groups will not be allowed. Depictions of charges that are ambiguous as to what sort of charge group they belong to will not be allowed. Documented armorial depictions will only be allowed if a method for describing them in blazon can be devised.

Xavier Leon Corazon -New Name & New Device “Argent, a Latin cross flory azure surmounted by a lion's head cabossed Or, a bordure embattled azure”



Name and Device submission withdrawn by the submitter.
Consulting Herald: Marryn Goshawk Herald

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

Ælin Pedersdotter. Badge. (Fieldless) A dogwood blossom argent seeded within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Without further indication, a dogwood blossom is by default considered to be that of a European dogwood.

Anna Rijdsdam and Louis Pelissier. Joint badge. (Fieldless) On the forehead of a domestic cat's face argent a heart vert.

Brendan Kanobe. Device. Argent, a sugar-loaf hat gules and a bordure sable.

The sugar-loaf hat is a style of hat documented to Elizabethan England in Ashelford's *Visual History of Costume: the Sixteenth Century*, plates 120 and 130. It is sufficiently defined in its shape that it is reliably blazonable, and therefore registerable. The hat is drawn here with some perspective around the brim. This improves its identifiability.

Chiara Fiamma. Device. Per pale Or and vert, a linden tree eradicated and a bordure counterchanged.

Colin Graham. Name.

Nice 15th century Scots name!

Conn C  el mac Flainn. Name and device. Per saltire sable and argent, in fess two wolves combattant gules.

Dawne Hela. Name and device. Per bend sinister ermine and counterermine, a wolf rampant contourny and a chief gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

Domenico Taddio. Name and device. Argent ermined vert, a lantern gules with candle argent lit Or, in chief a lance fesswise reversed gules.

Submitted as *Domenico Taddio*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Tadio* to match the documentation that could be found.

During the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne documented *Taddio* as a given name in *Historia della vltima guerra nel Friuli di Faustino Moisesso libri due ... con le figure del paese doue si ha guerreggiato et vna tavola de nomi di alcune persone spetialmente in essa guerra interuenute et loro attioni, et auenimenti* by Faustino Moisesso, published 1623 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=E2BU9dGYEPEC&pg=RA1-PA34>). Therefore, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Please advise the submitter to use a documented form for the lantern, such as the one found in the Pictorial Dictionary at <http://mistholme.com/?s=lantern>

This form of lantern, although used in the past in SCA heraldry is a modern one. Barring documentation, it will not be registerable after the September 2016 meeting.

Flora da Firenze. Name.

Harold of Hartwood. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Hartwood is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Helvi av Gotland. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Sweden (Gotland) between 1150-1600)". The name is Swedish. The given name is from Gotland, dated to the 11th-12th century, and the byname is dated to the 14th century. As both elements could not be found at the same time, the name is not authentic for the desired place and time, but it is registerable.

Ingvar' Nikitich Voinov. Device. Per bend sinister sable and purpure, a three-headed dragon counterchanged Or and argent.

Isabel Velazquez de la Vega. Name and device. Sable, a phoenix and in chief three crescents argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 15th-16th Spanish name. This name is authentic for late 15th century Spain, meeting the submitter's request.

Jóra k{o,}ttr. Name.

Nice name for 9th-10th century Iceland!

Juliana la Bedele. Name.

Keziah Murdock. Device. Azure, a crequier and on a chief wavy argent three mullets of six points azure.

Kýlan þegjandi. Name.

Nice name for 9th-10th century Iceland!

The submitter preferred a lowercase thorn (þ) in the byname if it was "more period". The April 2012 Cover Letter states:

Based on the data found by commenters, we can say that capitalization in period Latin alphabet documents was uneven, with some capitalizing no elements and others capitalizing only given names and bynames derived from given names. Modern transliterations vary as well. Scholarly ones tend to use the convention of capitalizing given names but leaving descriptive bynames in lowercase. Less formal ones vary, with some rendering all name elements in uppercase, with only *in(n)* "the", *son* and *dottir* in lowercase.

As capitalization in Old Norse is variable in period, either is acceptable. We have used a lowercase thorn for this submission. If the submitter prefers to use an uppercase thorn, he can make a request for reconsideration.

Malice de Edynburgh. Name change from Eilaf Spiallbuðason (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter's previous name, *Eilaf Spiallbuðason*, is retained as an alternate name.

Mickel Morganwc. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Mikkel of Morgannwg*, the Danish given name was changed in kingdom to the English *Mickel* because Scandinavian and English/Welsh name elements cannot be combined after 1100 under Appendix C of SENA. In addition, kingdom changed the byname from a modern Welsh spelling to a 16th century one.

The pattern of marked locative bynames in Welsh is not found in Appendix A of SENA, although unmarked locatives are listed. Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh16.html>) notes that, "Place-names may appear as inherited surnames, but in many cases the place involved is the village or region where the person lives. The name of the place appears by itself, without using *of* or any other connector."

As the submitter allows all changes, we have changed his name to *Mickel_Morganwc* to match the pattern found in this article.

Morikawa Kenji Katashige. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent documented *Kenji* as a shortened form of *Kenjirou* ("Second Son") using Anthony J. Bryant's "Japanese Names" (<http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/miscellany/names.html>). This article does not contain specific dates for any of the elements and does not provide a bibliography. Therefore, this site is not reliable enough to use as the sole documentation for a name element.

Kenji is an era name also found in NCMJ, dated to 1275-8. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that it could be constructed using a possible pattern of dropping the terminal *-rou* in birth-order *yobina* that attach a prototheme to a birth order element. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Kenji* is a plausible *yobina*.

Roberto Martin Totorica. Device. Per fess embattled sable and barry Or and sable, a saltire raguly coupé Or.
Please advise the submitter to draw the ragules over the entirety of the saltire.

Sextus of Hartwood. Name.

Hartwood is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Snorri Bjornsson. Badge. (Fieldless) A knorr with sail set sable the mast ensigned with a sun Or.

Tatiana Aleksievna. Name and device. Azure, a sunflower proper and on a base Or a cauldron sable.

Submitted as *Tatiana Alexeivna*, the submitted spelling of the byname could not be documented, and was changed in kingdom to the attested *Tatiana Aleksievna*. We note that this patronym is the feminine form of the early 17th century form *Aleksiev*, found in Wickenden (2nd edition), itself derived from *Aleksii*.

The submitter may wish to know that the standard spelling of the byname is *Alekseevna*. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Tatiana Aleksievna. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cauldron sable a sunflower proper.

Teresa de Greenhalgh. Device. Per pale embattled azure and argent, a feather and a spool of thread counterchanged.

Teresa de Greenhalgh. Badge. (Fieldless) On a spool of thread azure a feather bendwise sinister argent.

ANSTEORRA

Aibhilín inghean Daibhídh. Device. Per chevron ployé argent and azure, two triquetras sable and a harp argent.

Áine inghean Aodha mhic Shéafraid. Device. Per pale argent and sable, two keys addorsed bows interlaced counterchanged, on a chief purpure an open book argent.

Andrew Turnbull. Device. Lozengy Or and azure, a bull's head erased between three crosses potent gules.

Andrewe Bawldwyn and Gwen Howell. Joint household name House of the Fox and Pomegranate.

Submitted as *House of the Fox and Pomegranate*, the household name appeared as *House of the Fox & Pomegranate* in the Letter of Intent. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have restored the household name to the submitted form.

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Badge. Gules, a lion's head cabossed Or within a bordure Or mullety of five greater and five lesser points sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of mullets of five greater and five lesser points.

Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail. Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent per pale gules and argent.

This lovely badge does not conflict with the badge of Enderlin Jäger: *(Fieldless) A crescent per pale argent and gules*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and another for swapping the tinctures of the crescent.

Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail. Badge. Per saltire azure and argent, four crescents counterchanged.

Nice badge!

Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail. Badge. Per saltire vert and argent, four crescents counterchanged.

Nice badge!

Arabella de Montacute. Device change. Purpure, three chevronels braced and in chief a fleur-de-lys, on a bordure Or an orle azure.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, three chevronels braced and in chief a cross bottony, on a bordure Or an orle azure*, is retained as a badge.

Ásbj{,o,}rn S{o,}lveigarson. Device. Per fess argent and gules, a sun in his splendor counterchanged.

Nice device!

Aubrey Ericsdatter. Device. Sable, three cauldrons Or.

Nice device!

Aurelia Ruhlander. Device. Sable, two spades inverted in saltire Or.

Nice device!

Bastienne d’Arcis. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Colleen O’Kelly. Device. Vert, in pale two trefoils inverted between flanches argent.

Dáire de Haya. Reblazon of device. Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or, a tierce azure.

Blazoned when registered in September 2002 as *Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules maintaining on its breast a mullet Or, a tierce azure*, the mullet is actually a tertiary charge.

Dáire de Haya. Exchange of device and badge. Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or.

The submitter’s previous badge, *Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or*, is now his device and the submitter’s previous device (reblazoned on this letter), *Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or, a tierce azure*, is now his badge.

Duncan Sibley. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Duncan Sibley*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Duncan of Sibley*. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As unmarked locative bynames are a pattern for English names found in Appendix A of SENA, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Nice 13th century English name!

Eadwyn seo gathyrde. Name.

Submitted as *Eadwyn seo gathyrde*, the submitter wanted a feminine Anglo-Saxon name meaning "Eadwyn the goatherd". The name was changed in kingdom to *Eadwynne se gathyrde* to match the documentation that could be found. These changes were not summarized in the Letter of Intent, and the form of the given name form in the Letter of Intent, *Eadwynne*, is not the nominative (base) form required for a given name.

The spelling *Eadwyn* is a normalized form found only in the modern translation of the charter cited in the Letter of Intent and as a normalized header form in Marieke van de Dal’s article "Anglo-Saxon Women’s Names from Royal Charters" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/>). The attested nominative form in the cited charter is *Edwyn*.

However, given this example, and the examples *Æscwyn*, *Beornwyn*, and *Wulfwyn*, all found as attested forms in Marieke’s article, and attested names from PASE such as *Eadhild* and *Eadgyfu*, the submitted spelling *Eadwyn* is plausible. The normalized PASE header form *Eadwynn* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, she can make a request for reconsideration.

The feminine form of the definite article ("the") is *seo*. We have restored the article to the submitted form.

Edward du Bois. Name.

This name does not presume upon the name of author W.E.B. Du Bois. Although *Edward* is his middle name, we found no evidence that he was ever known by the name *Edward Du Bois*. Under SENA we only protect forms by which protected individuals are known, either in period or modernly, not hypothetical use names,

The early 17th century painter *Eduard du Bois* (also known modernly as *Edward Dubois*) and 18th century writer *Edward Dubois* are not important enough to protect.

Elena Wyth. Device change. Argent, a cross triply parted and fretted within a bordure azure.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a cross triply parted and fretted and in canton a sinister hand paamy azure*, is retained as a badge.

Elena Wyth. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sinister hand azure within and conjoined to an annulet vert a Wake knot argent.

Emma de Davyntre. Badge. Argent, a fox sejant erect gules marked argent between eight butterflies in annulo purpure.

Esteban de León. Device. Argent, three lions gules.

Although evocative of the arms of Leon (*Argent, a lion rampant gules*. Important non-SCA arms), there is a SC between the protected arms and this device. Since lions are not a charge unique to the kings of Leon, there is not presumption issue, even in combination with the name.

Nice device!

Esteban de León. Badge. Gules, three lions argent.

Nice badge!

Gabriele René de Bernard. Badge. (Fieldless) On a bear's paw print gules, a rose argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a paw print.

Gaius Artorius Germanus. Name.

Artorius was documented using *Legio XX's* "Roman Names" article, a source that we do not accept as sole documentation for a name element. In commentary, Metron Ariston documented this *nomen* in several sources, including book IX of Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, which includes the name *C. Artorius Proculus* (<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/quintilian/quintilian.institutio9.shtml>).

Godwin Alfricson. Reblazon of device. Quarterly Or and sable, a cross formy throughout counterchanged surmounted by a dragon's head erased gules.

Blazoned when registered in March 1986 as *Quarterly Or and sable, a cross patty throughout counterchanged, overall a dragon's head erased gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Guy of Brackley. Reblazon of device. Gules, a fess Or and overall on a pale argent a cross formy elongated palewise sable.

Blazoned when registered in January 1981 as *Gules, a fess Or overall on a pale argent a cross patty elongated in pale sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Gwilym y Fferill o Caer Lleuad. Reblazon of device. Sable mullety, a cross alisée each limb voided within and conjoined to an annulet, a bordure argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1981 as *Sable, mullety, a cross patty sarcelled within and conjoined to an annulet, all within a bordure argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. This emblazon would not be registered today as it is unblazonable. This is as close as we can come to a blazon the reproduces the emblazon.

Gyda in kyrra. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gyda in kyrra*, the given name was changed in kingdom to *Gyða* to match the documentation that could be found. *Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn*, s.n. Gyda has *Gyda* dated to 1396. Therefore, we have restored the given name to the submitted form.

Hugh fitz Maynard. Device. Quarterly vert and Or, an anchor counterchanged.

Hugh fitz Maynard. Badge. (Fieldless) An anchor quarterly Or and vert.

Ian Alexander. Reblazon of device. Quarterly azure and sable, two swords inverted in saltire Or surmounted by a Latin cross argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1985 as *Quarterly azure and sable, two swords inverted in saltire Or, overall a Latin cross patty argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. The cross only has small serif-like ends to the arms and is thus much closer to a standard Latin cross than to a cross formy.

Jan {w^} Orzeldom. Reblazon of device. Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé and two crosses formy counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered in June 1980 as *Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé per pale and two crosses patty counterchanged*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Jan {w^} Orzeldom. Reblazon of augmentation. Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé and two crosses formy counterchanged, as an augmentation on an escutcheon azure, two bears erect addorsed regardant argent each maintaining a berdiche proper, in base an annulet Or.

Blazoned when registered in December 1993 as *Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé palewise and two crosses patty counterchanged, as an augmentation, on an escutcheon azure, two bears passant erect addorsed regardant argent, each maintaining a berdiche proper, in base an annulet Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Jason Dryfesdale. Name.

The submission form stated that the sound "Jason Drysdale" was most important to the submitter. We note that *Drysdale*, is an attested Scots surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1624. If the submitter wants this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Jean Marc d'Anjou. Name.

Jeanne Marie la Verriere. Badge. (Fieldless) Four butterflies conjoined in cross heads out Or marked sable.

John Drake. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, three crampets Or.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Eoin Drake*. Precedent states:

The LoI noted that the submitter previously submitted *Eoin Blackwolf* and that it was returned at Kingdom for conflict with *John Blackwolf* (registered March 1993). However, the names *Eoin* and *John* do not conflict with each other. They are significantly different in sound and appearance, similar to the examples given in RfS V.1.a.i. Therefore, his original submission does not conflict with the cited *John Blackwolf*.

Under SENA, the names are substantially different in appearance. The names are also substantially different in sound due to the addition of the initial consonant (*J-*) and the change in the vowel sound between the given names. Therefore, this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Nice English name for much of our period!

The cutout on the crampets is an unblazoned variable detail worth no difference.

Nice device!

John Drake. Badge. (Fieldless) A crampet Or.

The cutout on the crampet is an unblazoned variable detail worth no difference.

Nice badge!

John Straker. Name and device. Gules, two horses combattant and a chief argent.

In commentary, Liber documented this exact name to 1588 and 1596 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Nice device!

Keina Terrickdoutter. Device. Lozengy Or and azure, a bear rampant sable between three lilies argent slipped and leaved vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw the lilies larger so they are easier to identify.

Kendra of Avondar. Reblazon of device. Per chevron argent and purpure, a saltire alisé Or, a bordure vert.

Blazoned when registered in July 1984 as *Per chevron argent and purpure, a saltire patty convexed Or within a bordure vert*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. Note that a *saltire alisée* is also no longer registerable.

Kitamura Kazuko. Name and device. Sable, a coney sejant within an orle of ivy vine argent.

Kitamura Kazuko. Badge. Barry sable and argent, in chief a coney courant Or.

Kitta Ormarsdottir. Name.

Commenters questioned if *Kitta* is a modern form, as it does not appear to be attested. This name is identified as a diminutive form of *Kristin* in Cleasby-Vigfusson's section "Pet Names", but is not clearly dated to period. This source states, "many of the old names with weak declension in *-i* and *-a* were probably originally pet names". After the Pelican decision meeting, Orle noted:

[Cleasby-Vigfusson] cites examples dated examples [sic] of this pattern, such as 8th c. <Boddi>, derived from names in <B{o,}ð->, or 10th c. <Daði> from <Davið>, in 994 <Erlí> for <Erlingr>, etc.

Given this pattern, and that many of the examples from this section of Cleasby-Vigfusson are attested, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Kitta* is a plausible diminutive form in period.

Lauretta d'Avenport. Device. Per fess rayonny Or golpy and gules bezanty.

Liadan ingen Finnén. Name and device. Argent, two chevronels vert between three hunting horns sable stringed gules.

In commentary, Rocket pointed out that the submitted form of the patronym is supported by various forms of the name *Mael Finnen* in the Irish Annals. In particular, he cited the example *Caillech Fhinnéin* or *Caillech Finnen* ["Finnén's (female) Servant = Veiled of Finnén"], found in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

The submitter may wish to know that the standard Gaelic form of this name would be *Liadán ingen Fhinnéin*. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Marcelle de Poix. Name and device. Per fess azure and argent, two squirrels addorsed and a tree eradicated counterchanged.

The given name is a plausible feminine form of the masculine name *Marcel* or the feminine form *Marcele*. Wreath documented examples such as *Perronele/Perronnele/Perronnelle*, found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Lord Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>).

The submitter requested authenticity for a French name. This name is likely authentic for France c.1300.

Margherita de Mantua. Device. Or, a dragon purpure and on a chief sable an arrow Or.

Melia de La Renaudie. Name and device. Vert, a peacock contourny regardant and in base a triquetra, between faunches argent each charged with a triquetra vert.

The given name *Melia* was documented in the Letter of Intent from *Histoire générale de Languedoc avec des notes et les pièces justificatives* by Cl. Devic and J. Vaissete, published in 1879, but the Letter of Intent did not state the date of this name. *Melia* is found in the cited book in a transcription of a Latin document from 1271.

The place name *La Renaudie* was documented using the Encyclopedia Britannica, which may have normalized the spelling. In commentary, Liber documented the phrase *de la Renaudie* in *Le Veritable*

Inventaire de L'Histoire de France by Jean de Serres (p. 681;
https://books.google.com/books?id=sFg_AAAAcAAJ) in an edition published in 1648.

Mevanwy inghean Uí Ruairc. Name and device. Purpure, a domestic cat sejant argent and a bordure argent semy of trefoils vert.

This name combines a Welsh given name and a Gaelic byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Mihai Takacs. Name.

Submitted as *Mihai Takács*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Mihály Takács*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The form of the given name in the Letter of Intent, *Mihály*, was not documented. It is identified as a normalized (modern) form in Kolosvari Arpadne Julia's article "Names of Property Owners in Northern Hungary, 1427" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/julia/kamarahaszna.html>), and in "Hungarian Personal Names of the 16th Century" by Walraven van Nijmegen (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/hungarian/index.html>).

In commentary, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia noted that the preferred spelling *Mihai* is not found in period Hungarian, but forms such as *Mihal* and *Myhaly*, as well as Latinized or Latin-influenced forms such as *Michaele* and *Mich(ael)* are found in period. *Mihal* and *Myhaly* are found in Walraven's article, cited above. The latter two forms are found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács, dated to 1507 and 1576, respectively.

The submitter's preferred spelling *Mihai* is found in "Names from the Royal Lines of Moldavia and Wallachia" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/romanian.html>), dated between 1593 and 1600. We have restored the given name to the submitted form. If the submitter prefers one of the Hungarian forms listed above, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitted byname, *Takács* ("weaver") was also not documented in the Letter of Intent, although the pattern of using occupational bynames in Hungarian was documented. The submitted form could not be documented prior to 1667, after our 1650 cut-off. We have changed the byname to *Takacs*, which is found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács, dated to 1649. We note that the *-cs* spelling is rare in period; the more common period forms are *Takach* and *Thakach*.

The submitter may wish to know that attested 16th century Hungarian forms of this name are *Michaele Thakach* (1507), *Mich(ael) Thakach* (1576), and *Takachj Mihalitol* (1597; *-tol* means "from"), all found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can make a request for reconsideration.

This name combines a Romanian given name and Hungarian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Mora MacPhersone. Name and device. Azure, a triskelion of horses' heads between three thistles argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered names *Maura MacPharlane* and *Marie MacPherson*. For the former, both syllables in the byname have changed. For the latter, both syllables of the given name have changed in both sound and appearance. Therefore, this name is clear of both under PN3C1 of SENA.

This name combines a Latinized Gaelic given name from Scotland and a Scots byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Asadi. Name and device. Vert, a cedar tree eradicated and on a chief Or three suns gules.

Submitted as *Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Wafa al-Asadi*, *al-Wafa'* is an *ism* (given name), not a byname. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped *al-Wafa* to register this name. We also note that this name phrase should have been spelled *al-Wafa'*.

The submitter may wish to know that several alternatives were suggested in commentary: *Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Asadi*, *Rashid ibn al-Wafa' al-Asadi*, and *Al-Wafa' ibn Abdullah al-Rashid al-Asadi*. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 13th century Arabic name. The elements and name phrases in Da'ud's article "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm>) are not specifically dated, so we do not know if the modified name or other alternatives meet this request.

Rosalia del Espinar. Name change from Rosalia of Raven's Fort.

The submitter's previous name, *Rosalia of Raven's Fort*, is retained as an alternate name.

Seamus Mac an tSaoir. Name and device. Azure, on a bend between a dog statant and a raven argent three Bowen crosses palewise azure.

Silvana Corwin. Device. Per pale sable and gules, three trident heads argent.

Storanê the Grey. Name and device. Sable, a dragon argent and a chief inverted Or scaly sable.

Submitted as *Storanê Græg*, the submitter wanted a 6th century Sarmatian/Anglo-Saxon name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Storanê the Grey*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. The submitter also specifically allowed a change to *Storanê the Græg*.

Storanê is a Greek name with Scytho-Sarmatian roots. *Græg* was not documented in the Letter of Intent, but it is an adjective found in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (<http://www.bosworthtoller.com/051130>). However, no evidence was provided to show that it is a likely byname, or that the submitted form is correct grammatically. In addition, the combination of a Greek given name and Old English byname is not an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, *Storanê Græg* is not registerable without documentation to show that this lingual mix is plausible in our period.

However, *the Grey* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of the Greek byname *polios*, found in Liddell and Scott. Therefore, the form of the name in the Letter of Intent, *Storanê the Grey*, is a wholly Greek name and can be registered.

Thomas Bernhart. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice late 15th century German name!

Tristram le Rede. Name.

Vladislav Strelec. Name and device. Argent, a wheel vert, on a chief gules a horse courant argent.

The Czech term *střelec* ("marksman" or "shooter") is dated to 1560 in *Dictionarium Latinobohemicum*. Given the range of occupational bynames in the various Slavic languages, and related Russian forms *Strelko* ("shot") and *Strelnik* ("shooter"), the unaccented Czech form *Strelec* is a plausible byname.

Commenters noted that the pattern of descriptive or occupational bynames was not established for the Czech language and culture. Examples of this pattern include the bynames *Tesar* ("carpenter") and *Zeman* ("landholder"), dated to 1636 and 1649, respectively, in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Another example is *Biskup* ("bishop"), found in *Historia Cýrkewnj Eusebia p{rv}igmjm Pamffila Biskupa Cesarienského w Palestýn{ev}* by Eusebios z Caesareje, published in 1594.

This name combines a Romanian given name and a Czech byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief smaller and the wheel larger.

William Bones. Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, three horseshoes counterchanged.

This exact name was documented in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1591 and 1607, making this an excellent late period English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division higher on the field and/or steeper so that it divides the field in two equal portions.

Ysfael Bryndu. Badge. Or, three crampons sable.

Nice device!

ARTEMISIA

Aschell of Trieste. Name change from Rebecca Waite (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *of Trieste* is a lingua Anglica form of the Italian *di Trieste*.

This name combines a German given name and Italian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Rebecca Waite*, is retained as an alternate name.

Brigitta Blodyr. Name and device. Per fess wavy azure and argent, a greyhound courant and a rose counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper waves on the line of division.

Cristy MacLeod. Name and device. Argent, in pale three cinquefoils pierced between flaunches azure.

This device does not conflict with the device of Taya Fitzphilip: *Argent, in pale three trilliums sable between flaunches azure*. There are separate DCs for changing the type and the tincture of the primary charges.

Kenneth Wayne. Name.

Sneferu sa Djedi mewetif Merit. Name change from Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson.

The submitter's previous name, *Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson*, is retained as an alternate name.

Symonne de Clermont en Beauvaisis. Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, a bee counterchanged.

Submitted as *Symonne de Clermont en Beauvaisis*, the place name in the byname was changed by kingdom to the modern form *Clermont-en-Beauvaisis*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The expected form of the byname is *de Clermont*, documented in the Letter of Intent. However, the phrase *de Cler-mont en Beauvaisis* was also documented in the Letter of Intent, in *Le théâtre de Jaques Grévin, de Cler-mont en Beauvaisis* (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k71456c/f2.image>), dated to 1562. Although we consider it to be an unlikely form as a byname, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering the submitted form.

ATENVELDT

Alpin Hunter. Device. Vert, a quiver with three arrows argent between three hunting horns argent garnished Or.

Archibald Henderson. Device. Azure, on a lion Or between three mascles argent, a masclé azure.

Clarice la Costuriere d'Avignon. Name and device. Azure, in pale three keys fesswise, a bordure embattled argent.

PN4B5 of SENA states:

For example, a name submission cannot use the combinations *the Bard of Armagh* or *Abbot of Saint Giles* or *Champion of Ealdormere*. Similarly, while *Kingdom*, *London*, and *Herald* can all be documented as both given names and bynames, *Kingdom Marshall*, *London Herald* and *Herald of Wyvernwoode* all give the impression of claiming rank or official position and would not be registerable. However, *the Seamstress of York* is unlikely to be understood to be the only seamstress, or an official seamstress and so would be registerable.

Therefore, a name meaning "Clarice the dressmaker of Avignon" is similarly not presumptuous.

Nice late 13th century French name!

Finnan of Holywood. Name and device. Sable, a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail argent and enfiled by a sword proper, on a chief argent an arrow reversed sable.

Geoffrey the Grim. Reblazon of device. Gules, a bend argent surmounted by a wivern displayed with head facing to sinister sable fimbriated, in base a cross formy argent.

Blazoned when registered, in June 1973, as *Gules, a bend argent, overall a wivern displayed head to sinister, tail reflexed behind, sable fimbriated argent, in base a cross patty argent*. We no longer use the term *patty* as it is ambiguous.

Gwenhwyfar Morgan Cornubia. Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and vert, in annulo three crosses formy gules and three shamrocks argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1972 as *Per pale argent and vert, in annulo to dexter three crosses patty gules and to sinister three trefoils slipped argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Isabeau della Farfalla. Badge. Sable, on a crescent argent a butterfly azure.

Ivan the Astronomer. Reblazon of device. Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross formy gules.

Blazoned when registered, some time around January 1973, as *Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross patty gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. We are unable to find this item on any published LoAR. The O&A lists the registration as January 1973, but there is a letter in the files from Harold Breakstone to Ivan dated February 1972. Sadly, it says nothing of substance. The submission apparently was paid for "On Ioseph's Letter of January 1971", according to a notation on the name form.

Jerilyn of Vert Silva. Reblazon of device. Argent, a cross formy within an annulet sable, on a chief triangular vert a unicorn's horn inverted argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1981 as *Argent, a cross patty within an annulet sable, on a chief triangular vert a unicorn's horn inverted argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Kay Gwenhwyfar of Locksley. Reblazon of device. Or, on a Celtic cross formy gules, a rose argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Or, centered upon a Celtic cross patty gules, a rose barbed and seeded argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Wilhelm Steinbruch. Reblazon of device. Per pale sable and gules, two crosses formy fitchy and on a chief argent, an eagle gules.

Blazoned when registered in January 1986 as *Per pale sable and gules, two crosses paty fitchy, on a chief argent an eagle displayed gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *paty*.

ATLANTIA

Aldemere Mac Rafe. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Aldem Mere Mac Rafe*, the submitter requested the given name *Aldemere* if it could be documented. The preferred spelling was found during internal commentary, so the name was changed in kingdom. The submitter's preferred form of the byname, *MacRafe*, could not be documented.

Aldemere was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 13th-14th century English place name. ffride wlfssdotter also documented it to the early 16th century in *Feet of Fines: CP 25/1/195/24* (http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_195_24.shtml). An inherited surname or unmarked locative byname is plausible during the 16th century. Therefore, *Aldemere* can be registered as a given name using the pattern of using 16th and early 17th century English bynames as given names.

Bevan Bevan. Name and device. Argent, a double-bitted axe sable charged on the blades with two mullets of six points argent, in chief three mullets of six points sable.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Evan Bevan*:

This name does not conflict with the registered *Taran the Swift*. The given names are different in precisely the same way that *Harry* and *Mary* are. SENA PN3C3 says "On a case by case basis, two-syllable names phrases may be eligible for this rule, such as *Harry* and *Mary*." While *Taran* is not a common given name, *Aaron* is. Therefore, a change to the first sound of the given name is sufficient to clear the conflict.

This does not mean that any change between two-syllable names would be sufficient to clear conflict under PN3C3. However, for given names, a change to the initial sound when at least one name is relatively common should be sufficient to clear conflict. [Aaron the Swift, March 2013, A-Æthelmearc]

As in this example, *Evan* is a fairly common name, so the change from *Ev-* to *Bev-* is enough to clear the conflict under PN3C3.

Bevan Bevan. Household name House of the Loons.

Loons is a lingua Anglica form of the attested *divers*:

[Order of the White Loon] This order name follows the pattern of *color* + *heraldic charge*. However, the documentation summary did not show evidence that loons are found in Europe or at least known to period Europeans. In England and Ireland, birds of this type appear to be called *divers*, with the term *loon* not being found in England prior to the 1630s [Roland of Endeward, House of the Two Loons, December 2006, A-East]. However, *loon* is a modern name of this bird, so this order name can be registered using the lingua Anglica allowance. [Loch Salann, Barony of, November 2014, A-Artemisia]

Bevan Bevan. Badge. Quarterly sable and azure, in bend sinister two swords argent.

Caoilfhionn inghean Shéarlais. Name and device. Sable, on a fess between a winged wolf statant contourny and a decrescent argent, three mullets sable.

Submitted as *Caoilfhionn Bhallach*, the given name *Caoilfhionn* is pronounced "somewhere between Key-lin and Kay-lin". Therefore, it conflicts with the registered name *Caitilín Bhallach*, where the typical modern pronunciation of the given name is *Kate-lin*.

During commentary, when contacted by kingdom, the submitter allowed a change to *Caoilfhionn inghean Shéarlais* to clear this conflict. We have made this change.

Please advise the submitter to draw the winged wolf with some space showing between the wings and the back of the head so as to improve identifiability.

Coleen Griswald. Reblazon of device. Sable, a bend sinister cotised ermine surmounted by a bagwyn rampant Or, a bordure Or crusily formy gules.

Blazoned when registered in February 1985 as *Sable, a bend sinister cotised ermine, surmounted by a bagwyn rampant within a bordure Or charged with six crosses patty gules.*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Deirdre Morgan. Reblazon of device. Sable, a closed book palewise between in pile two quill pens argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1990 as *Sable, a closed book palewise between in fess two quill pens argent*, the original blazon omitted the orientation of the quill pens.

Dorothy of Caer Mear. Name and device. Per bend Or and sable, a bird rising wings displayed azure and a chalice Or.

Caer Mear is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Douglass Wallace Morton. Device. Vert, a saltire between in pale two crosses crosslet argent.

Nice device!

Eachann de Barde. Name and device. Vert, a hayfork Or and on a chief argent three crows sable.

The submitter may wish to know that the given name *Eachann* is pronounced something like "Ath-an", not his desired sound "E-o-khan" in Gaelic.

This name combines a Gaelic given name with a Scots byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Hannah of Kingeswood. Device. Vert, on a chief argent, three fleurs-de-lys vert.

Nice device!

Hextilda Corbet. Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure surmounted by a raven sable, a point pointed azure.

Hextilda was documented as an 11th century Scottish name in the Letter of Intent. It is also found in a Latin document from 1291 (within 5 years of the byname) in Francis Palgrave, *Documents and records illustrating the history of Scotland, and the transactions between the crowns of Scotland and England, preserved in the treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=B1PqL2Hm2akC&pg=RA1-PR11>).

Nice late 13th century Scottish name!

Imayn of Galloway. Name and device. Azure estencelly, a domestic cat courant and a base nebuly argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century England.

Imayn appears in 13th century England and Galloway in 15th century Scotland. Therefore this name does not meet the submitter's authenticity request, but it is registerable.

Jerrika Guthrie. Name.

Jerrika is the submitter's legal given name.

Johannes des Ritters Volt. Name.

Nice 15th century German name!

Leifr skráveifa. Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, on a chevron argent three ravens palewise striking sable and in chief an increscent and decrescent argent.

Leonardo Capriolo. Badge. (Fieldless) A phoenix azure.

Nice badge!

Lire du Pre. Name and device. Argent, in fess two tortoises fesswise purpure between three pheons inverted azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tortoises slightly larger and the pheons slightly smaller so it is clearer that they do not belong to the same charge group.

Michael Gallagher. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Michael O Galleghure*, the submitter requested the byname *Gallagher* (without the particle *O*) if it could be documented. During the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne documented this form in an image of a 1638 baptism record from Dorset, found at <http://www.ancestry.com>. We have changed the byname to this form with the submitter's permission.

Nice late period Anglicized Irish name!

Molda ókristna Starradóttir. Badge. Per pale argent and Or, a chief azure.

Nice badge!

Mór ingen úí Dochartaich. Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a broken snaffle-bit chevronwise inverted and three horseshoes inverted argent.

Morgan O Lachlainn. Name.

Submitted as *Morgan O'Laclainn*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Morgan O'Laughlen* in order to clear a potential conflict with the registered name *Morgan ni Lochlainn*.

The submitted form of the byname *O'Laclainn* contained a typographical error in the genitive (possessive) form of the ancestor's name. In addition, the form *O'Lachlainn* combines the Anglicized Irish *O'* with the Gaelic *Lachlainn*. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which does not allow mixing of languages in the same name phrase.

We have changed the name to *Morgan O Lachlainn* to correct these problems, as it is closest to what was submitted. The submitter confirmed that he prefers this form to the Anglicized Irish one in the Letter of Intent. This name does not conflict with *Morgan ni Lochlainn*, as the change from the particle *ni* to *O* is a substantial change under PN3C2 of SENA.

This name combines an Anglicized Irish given name and Gaelic byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Sciath ingen meic Con. Alternate name Rosana Cavaliere di Narni.

Stephen of Chadwick. Name and device. Vert, two mastiffs sejant respectant Or faces and ears marked sable and a sheaf of arrows argent.

Tala al-Zahra. Device. Argent, an olive tree fructed and eradicated and a bordure gules.

Nice device!

For purpose of conflict checking, the olive tree gets no DC from a generic tree.

Tala al-Zahra. Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire an olive branch proper and an arrow gules.

Timothy de Tindall. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In pale an eye sable irised Or sustained by an eagle's talon sable.

Blazoned when registered in December 2000 as *(Fieldless) An eagle's talon erased sustaining an eye sable, irised Or*, the charges are co-primary.

Tobias von Boden. Name.

The Letter of Intent documented the dated form *de Bode*, found in Brechenmacher s.n. Boden, and the modern form *Boden*, found in Wikipedia. In commentary, Metron Ariston documented *Von Boden* as an early 17th century form found in the FamilySearch Historical Records (which routinely capitalizes prepositions like *von*). Therefore, the submitted spelling is registerable.

Tostig æt Eferwice. Name.

Submitted as *Tostig æt Eferwic*, the place name *Eferwic* needs to be changed to the dative case due to the requirements of Old English grammar. We have changed the name to *Tostig æt Eferwice* to register this name.

If the submitter would prefer to be of/from the town instead of someone who lives at the town, the locative byname *of Eferwice* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

William of Nicosia. Device. Argent, a raven displayed sable, on a chief purple three Maltese crosses argent.

There is a step from period practice for use of bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture.

William of Stierbach. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in pale a sun gules and a hurst of three trees proper.

Submitted under the name *William de Hirst*.

AVACAL

Aife Ruadh. Device. Argent, two dogs couchant respectant tails nowed and on a chief triangular vert a harp argent.

CAID

Arabella Attelake. Device. Per fess wavy argent and purpure, two otters passant each maintaining in its mouth a fish counterchanged.

Arabella O'Hurlihie. Name and device. Per bend vert and Or, in bend sinister two crescents horns outward between the horns of each crescent a heart point to center all counterchanged.

Nice 16th century Anglo-Irish name!

Bríg inghean Uatéir. Device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a bend sinister between an arrow and a dagger inverted both bendwise sinister argent.

Diederik Guiscard. Name and device. Quarterly Or and vert, on a fess sable three bezants, in chief two lions passant respectant counterchanged.

Diederik was documented in the Letter of Intent using sources that normalized the name, with the exception of the Dutch instance from the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1612. Only the FamilySearch citation is acceptable for use as documentation.

Guiscard is an 11th century byname. However, it is found in 16th and 17th century histories about the 11th century Robert Guiscard, such as *Memoires de l'histoire du Languedoc* by Guillaume de Catel (<https://books.google.com/books?id=T8GmZwL6zDoC>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this form is appropriate at the later time.

This name combines a Dutch given name and French byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Eustace of Naevehjem. Name.

Naevehjem is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Harding Fayrehale of Lyondemere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Harding is a given name found in the Domesday Book: *Harding filius alnod*. It is also a late period English surname found in "Names found in Cam, Gloucestershire, Marriage Registers 1569-1600" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/cam.html>).

Lyondemere is the registered name of an SCA branch. The pattern of double locatives is found in English, with examples such as *Ric. at Wode de Londres* and *John Clerk de Neutoun de Wyszt*, found in "Names from the Port Books of Southampton (1427-1430)" by Alys Mackyntoich (2011 KWHSS Proceedings).

Jarijch of Caid. Holding name and household name Beggars Inn (see PENDS for name).

Submitted as *The Beggar's Inn*, this household name was changed in kingdom to *Beggars' Inn* to match the documentation that could be found.

Beggars' was documented in *Proverbial Language in English Drama Exclusive of Shakespeare, 1495-1616: An Index*, Volume 2 by Robert William Dent. The form with the apostrophe appears to have been taken from an edition that normalized the text, as the use of apostrophes in possessives appears to begin after our period. As the c.1605 attested form *beggers Inne* does not include the apostrophe, we have changed the household name to *Beggars Inn*. Although the submission form indicated that no changes were allowed, the submitter specifically permitted this change.

Submitted under the name *Jarijch van Den Helder*.

Karl of Berg Rheinstein. Reblazon of device. Per bend argent and vert, a cross formy sable and in saltire a lute and a sword Or.

Blazoned when registered in April 1985 as *Per bend argent and vert, a cross paty sable and in saltire a lute affronty and a sword Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Klaus Mühlhauser von Unterwessen. Alternate name Óláfr klaufi Haraldsson.

Submitted as *Óláfr inn klaufi Haraldsson*, the definite article *inn* ("the") is used with adjectives like "red", not with nouns like *klaufi* ("clumsy person"). We have dropped this element in order to register the name.

Kyra Audax. Name and device. Vert, a sea-serpent ondoyant between three eyes argent irised azure.

The submitter may wish to know that, although this name was documented as a Dutch-English combination, this name is also plausible as a Greek given name with a Latin descriptive byname.

Lyondemere, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Pillars of Poseidon. Argent, two pillars vert issuant from a base engrailed azure.

Nero Livius Primus. Device. Sable, a cobra erect Or winged and on a base argent a mullet of four points gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a cobra, which is a creature from outside Europe.

For purpose of conflict checking this charge is equivalent to a pithon

Nicoletto da Piacenza. Name and device. Sable, a chevron inverted argent goutty de sang.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

Scot Mac Nachtan. Device. Per fess wavy purple and argent, two otters passant contourny each maintaining in its mouth a fish counterchanged.

Þóra Jónsdóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Þóra Jonsdottir*, accents must be used or omitted consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Jónsdóttir*. Alternatively, the accent in the given name could have been removed.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Tyra Jonsdatter*. A syllable has been changed in both the given name (*Thor-* versus *Tyr-*) and the byname (*-dot* versus *-dat*), so the names are clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

Togene of Naevehjem. Name.

Naevehjem is the registered name of an SCA branch.

CALONTIR

Bartholomew Thorpe. Name.

This exact name is found in England in 1593 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Bridget Edan. Device. Or, a triskelion of horse's heads between three holly leaves in annulo vert.

There is a step from period practice for the use of charges (here the leaves) in annulo not in their default palewise orientation.

Emma Ness. Name and device. Azure, a mouse rampant queue-fourchy and in chief three cinquefoils pierced, on a chief nebuly argent two cinquefoils pierced vert.

Goldcorn Moon. Device. Azure, a decrescent moon argent, a bordure Or estencely azure.

Hirakawa Saburou Kagetora. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Inuhara Fuyume Sara. Name change from Aífe ingen uí Chanainn.

Submitted as *Fuyume Rasa Inuhara*, the submitter requested authenticity for the Japanese Heian period or earlier.

In Japanese names, the family name always precedes the given name. In this case, *Inuhara* must come before the given name *Fuyume*.

Rasa was constructed from the elements *RA* and *SA*, using *on'yomi* or Chinese "readings" for the *kanji* rather than the native Japanese readings. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that this is an unlikely construction. Specifically, the Chinese reading *RA* is only found as a second element, with the examples *Tora* and *Nara* found in NCMJ. The Chinese reading *SA* is found in both positions, with the examples *Samiko*, *Sanko*, *Usa*, and *Yusa* (among others) found in NCMJ. Therefore, Solveig suggested instead the form *Sara*, reversing the order of these elements. She noted that *Sara* could be considered an assumed religious name and would follow the given name (see pp. 29-30 of NCMJ).

Therefore, as the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the name to *Inuhara Fuyume Sara* to register this name.

The submitter's previous name, *Affe ingen ú Chanainn*, is released.

Lochie Cameron of Kinross. Name and device. Purpure, two swords in saltire between in pale two annulets and in fess two thistles argent.

Lochie is the submitter's legal middle name.

Mesia Montana Sainte Germaine. Reblazon of device. Purpure estencelly, three chevronels braced argent within a bordure ermine charged with four crosses formy in cross purpure.

Blazoned when registered in June 1995 as *Purpure estencelly, three chevronels braced argent within a bordure ermine charged with four crosses patty in cross purpure*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Rianorix of Forgotten Sea. Device. Sable, a cross doubly-cotised Or.

Nice device!

Uaithne inghean ú Ruairc. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Uaithne inghean ú Ruairc*, the name was inadvertently entered into OSCAR as *Uaithne ighean ú Ruairc*. We have restored the name to the submitted form.

Úlfr Þorgrimsson. Name.

Nice Old Norse name for the 9th or 10th century!

Zafara Baabur. Name change from Bridget Fleming.

The submitter's previous name, *Bridget Fleming*, is retained as an alternate name.

Zaneta Baseggio. Alternate name Clara Brown.

This exact name is found in England in 1593 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

EALDORMERE

Sáerlaith ingen Tigernáin. Name change from holding name Sáerlaith of Eoforwic and device. Vert, a stag's head erased affronty winged at the neck, an orle argent.

Submitted as *Sáerlaith inghean Tigernáin*, the byname combines the Early Modern Irish *inghean* with the Middle Gaelic *Tigernáin*. This combines two languages in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA.

As the submitter wants an 8th-10th century Irish name, we have changed the name to the wholly Middle Irish (appropriate from c.900-c.1200) *Sáerlaith ingen Tigernáin* to register this name.

Please advise the submitter to draw longer jags on the neck erasing.

Sarra Olafsdottir. Name (see RETURNS for device).

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combined an English given name dated from 1160 with an Old Norse byname. Name elements from the English/Welsh and Scandinavian regional naming groups cannot be combined after c.1100.

Luckily for the submitter, Liber documented *Sarra* in commentary as a 16th century German given name and *Olafsdotter* as a 15th century Norwegian name. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

In addition, ffride wlfssdotter documented the *-dottir* spelling using *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. Therefore, this name can be registered.

EAST

Áine ingen Fháeláin. Name change from Sadb ingen Fháeláin and device. Per fess embattled vert and argent, two wolves rampant counterchanged.

The byname *ingen Fháeláin* is grandfathered to the submitter.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Eithne ingen Fháeláin*. The initial syllable has been substantially changed in both sound and appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Sadb ingen Fháeláin*, is released.

Alexandra Jacobsdochter. Device. Gules, on an escallop argent a tulip gules.

Alexandra Jacobsdochter. Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop argent a tulip gules.

Alton Hewes. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Alton is the submitter's legal middle name. It is also an attested English surname dated to 1508, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Nice 16th century English name!

Anna Vitalis. Name and device. Per chevron argent and Or, two axes gules and a tree vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Italian - for any time in our period." This name is authentic for 16th century Italy, and is probably authentic for the 14th century as well.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line higher so that it separates the field in two more equal portions.

Aodhan of Coldwood. Name and device. Argent, an anvil between three feathers bendwise sinister and two hammers in saltire, a bordure embattled sable.

Coldwood is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Ástriör Lækni. Device. Per pale wavy purple and argent, a falcon belled and jessed and a rose slipped and leaved counterchanged.

Bernhardt Kröuwel. Name and device. Or, a chevron between a bear's head cabossed sable and a fleur-de-lys purple.

The submitter requested authenticity for a German name. Both elements are German and the given name was documented to the late 15th century. The byname, however, was documented to the 12th-13th century. Therefore the name is not authentic for a specific time, but it is registerable.

The submitter may wish to know that an authentic 12th century form of this name is *Bernhart Kröuwel*. *Bernhart* is found in Socin, citing the *Rotulus Sanpetrinus*. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Bjorn av Áttsidenfjord. Reblazon of device. Gyronny gules and sable, a bear's head couped argent, a bordure argent crusily formy fitchy sable.

Blazoned when registered in August 1984 as *Gyronny gules and sable, a bear's head couped within a bordure argent charged with eight crosses patty fitchy sable*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous.

Bótfriör í eplagarði. Name and device. Or, a phoenix gules rising from flames azure and in canton a heart sable.

Bran Finn mac Aeda. Name.

Nice 6th century Irish Gaelic name!

Caitriona bean mhic Cailin. Name.

Carolingia, Barony of. Guild name Carolingian Company of Calivers and badge. Azure, a pall wavy and in chief an eagle Or.

The pattern of using *Carolingian* as part of the designator is grandfathered to the barony.

A *caliver* is a type of musket or arquebus, and is a plausible heraldic charge.

Please advise the submitter to draw visible feet on the eagle.

Chiba Touta Yoshitake. Name and device. Argent, three hexagons one and two within an octagon voided sable.

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

Christoph of Marwick. Name.

Marwick is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Clovia Drusa. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice Roman name!

Conrad von Altmark. Reblazon of device. Per bend gules and sable, an eagle and on a chief Or three crosses formy sable.

Blazoned when registered in July 1984 as *Per bend gules and sable, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, and on a chief Or, three crosses patty sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Daffydd ap Owen de Caledon. Badge. Or, a pall inverted purpure between two maunches addorsed gules and a Bowen knot azure.

East, Kingdom of the. Reblazon of badge for Cook's Guild. Sable, on a chalice argent a cross formy gules.

Blazoned when registered in January 1974 as *Sable, on a chalice argent a cross patty gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Order of the Golden Lance of the East. Per fess azure and Or, a tilting lance fesswise and a tyger courant counterchanged.

Fearghus mac Cailin. Name.

Giuliana Malipiero. Name and device. Vert, a flamingo maintaining in its foot a sword Or, a base engrailed argent.

Hala bint Hasanah. Name and device. Erminois, an elephant statant purpure and in dexter a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

Heinrich Wächter. Badge. Sable, two dunghill cocks rousant respectant and in chief a mullet of eight points argent.

Innes Barclay. Device change. Argent, three tortoises in pall tails to center vert.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, three tortoises in pall tails to center vert within a bordure azure*, is released.

Isabel del Okes. Name and device. Vert, two compass stars and an oak leaf Or.

Both the given name and byname are found in England in 1379, making this an excellent 14th century English name!

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

Katherine Morgan of Woolpit. Name and device. Vert, a lute bendwise sinister, a bordure argent.

Woolpit is a lingua Anglica form of the period English *Uulfpet* (c.1095) and *Wulpet* (1610).

Ketilríör Brúnadóttir. Name change from Caitríona MacLeod of Kilchoan and device change. Argent, three domestic cats couchant vert.

The submitter's previous name, *Caitríona MacLeod of Kilchoan*, is released.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron vert semy of bees proper and argent, in base a wooden spoon proper*, is released.

Kolfinna Johansdottir. Name and device. Gules, a pegasus segreant and on a chief Or three mullets azure.

Lucius Plotius Primus. Name and device. Or, in pale a lotus flower affronty purpure and a mountain issuant from base sable.

Mór Cille Caindigh. Name and device. Gules, a bend counterermine fimbriated between an owl and a wolf rampant argent.

Submitted as *Mór of Kilkenny*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Mór Cill Caindigh* because the submitter requested a wholly Gaelic locative byname instead of the Anglicized Irish of *Kilkenny*.

The byname must be in the genitive (possessive) form. We have changed the byname to *Cille Caindigh* in order to register this name. We note that lenition of such bynames is inconsistent in the Irish Annals, so we have not lenited the byname.

Nathaniel Wyatt. Device. Per fess azure and Or, a fess indented lozengy Or and azure between two rapiers inverted in saltire Or and a griffon azure.

{O}'rlaith in Vi{dh}{f{o,}rla. Device change. Or, a chevron purpure between two rams passant sable and a compass rose purpure ringed sable.

The tincture of the compass rose is defined by the tincture of the rays.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale wavy vert and gules, a harp and a compass rose and on a chief argent three ravens sable*, is released.

Pipa Blackwood. Device. Per pale Or and argent, a fox statant azure charged on the shoulder with a mullet of six points argent.

Raoul le Menestrel. Name.

Nice late 13th century French name!

Skúli Ingvarsson. Name and device. Erminois, in pale a monkey gules riding a pig statant sable, a chief vert.

Thyephaine de Lyon. Name (see RETURNS for device).

LOCHAC

Brynjolf Eberhardt. Name and device. Per saltire gules and argent, in pale two suns Or and in fess two boar's heads erased sable.

Brynjolf is a plausible interpolated form of the 14th-15th century forms *Bryniolf* and *Bryniølf*, found in SMP, sn. Bryniolf. Examples of *i/j/y* switches in Swedish were provided by ffride wlfssdotter in commentary: *Ghiordh*, *Gjuth*, and *Gyord*, dated to the late 14th-early 16th centuries.

The combination of a Swedish given name and German byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Eydís Ragnarsdóttir. Device. Sable, on a pile between six mullets Or, an estoile of five rays gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an estoile of five rays.

Lewelyn Penbras. Device. Barry vert and argent, a bear passant gardant gules maintaining an axe Or.

Lukas von Ach. Device change. Sable, four suns two and two and an orle Or.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly vert and azure, a cross of Jerusalem between four mullets of six points argent*, is released.

Marozia moglie di Basilio Bracciolini. Alternate name Katla Bast.

Marozia moglie di Basilio Bracciolini. Device. Azure, a lion's jambe bendwise sinister coupé Or, on a chief argent three bees sable marked Or.

Matthijs Tjepke van der Horst. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Melita of Merewyke. Device. Azure, a cinquefoil and on a chief Or three cinquefoils azure, a bordure counterchanged.

There is a step from period practice for counterchanging a bordure over a chief.

Nichola Piper. Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure between four oak leaves fesswise reversed vert.

Nice 16th century English name!

Seth Dowdall. Device. Quarterly argent and gules, a stag's head cabossed counterchanged and a bordure sable.

Thomas Raven. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a late 12th century English name. This name meets this request. We also note that this exact name is also found in England in 1565.

Vienna Maria della Rosa. Device. Purpure, a pegasus dormant argent and a bordure argent semy of roses proper.

MERIDIES

Dafydd Godinoch. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Geoffrey de Bradelei. Reblazon of device. Gules, a stag springing and in chief three crosses formy argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1988 as *Gules, a stag springing and in chief, three crosses patty argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Gwenhwyfar verch Rhys. Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) Four Lacy knots two and two conjoined vert.

Lucia Isabela de Castilla. Device. Paly Or and gules, a tree argent charged on the foliage with a sprig of two cherries gules stemmed and leaved proper.

Mandin Leon. Name and device. Ermine, on a pile inverted throughout vert a lion passant argent, on a chief vert three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Rebecca Cristina Santino. Device. Purpure, a bar gemel between three fleurs-de-lys and a cross fleury fitchy argent.

Please instruct the submitter on the correct way to draw a cross fitchy. The lower limb should come to a smoothly tapering point, not resembling a sharpened pencil.

Roderick Level-lance of Rampart. Reblazon of device. Or, a lion between on flanches azure two crosses formy fitchy Or.

Blazoned when registered in September 1980 as *Or, a lion rampant between, on a pair of flanches azure, two crosses patty fitchy Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *pat(t)y*.

Rose atte Whitoke. Name and device. Vert, a tree blasted and eradicated argent and on a chief embattled Or three roses proper.

Nice 14th century English name!

Rose atte Whitoke. Badge. (Fieldless) On a tree blasted and eradicated argent a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

The rose was drawn as a garden rose. We do not blazon this variant; but its use is a step from period practice.

MIDDLE

Alexander Rothdraca. Reblazon of device. Argent, a dragon sejant gules between a tower azure masoned sable, a stag's head cabossed proper, and a cross formy sable.

Blazoned when registered, at Heraldicon, as *Argent, a dragon sejant gules holding in dexter a pen sable, in dexter chief a tower azure masoned sable, in sinister chief a stag's head cabossed proper and in base a cross patty sable*, we no longer use the term *patty*, and are simplifying the blazon.

Anne the Merciful. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and vert, a crux ansata argent.

Blazoned when registered in October 1976 as *Per chevron azure and vert, a crux ansata patty argent*, the term *patty* is ambiguous. In this case, a crux ansata (or ankh) is typically drawn with slightly spreading limbs, so the modifier is not needed.

Aonarach na Cailleach. Reblazon of device. Per pale embattled sable and argent, a cross formy fitchy argent and a wivern erect vert.

Blazoned when registered in August 1976 as *Per pale embattled, sable a cross patty fitchy argent, and argent a wivern erect vert orbed, langued, bellied, webbed and armed gules*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous. We have also amended the blazon to describe the field first, then the charges.

Bartholomaeus Sapiens. Device. Per chevron azure and gules, three squirrels rampant contourny each maintaining a sword counterchanged argent and Or.

Carol of Penrith. Reblazon of device. Quarterly azure and Or, in pall a cross formy between three roses counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered in January 1985 as *Quarterly azure and Or, a cross patty between three roses counterchanged*, we no longer use the term *patty* as it is ambiguous.

Eleanor Atzinger. Name and device. Per bend sinister dovetailed azure and gules semy-de-lys, in dexter chief a frauenadler maintaining in its foot a chain Or.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines an English given name and a German byname. This lingual mix is not found in Appendix C of SENA. However, the February 2015 Cover Letter states:

Therefore, we will not add the English-German lingual mix to Appendix C of SENA. However, we will allow the borrowing of given names from German into English and vice versa, in the context of the 16th and early 17th centuries. An English given name that is borrowed from German is considered to be English under Appendix C, and a German given name that is borrowed from English is considered to be German.

As *Eleanor* is found in 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records), this name can be considered to be wholly German under this precedent.

Francesca Bardelli. Name.

Both elements can be found in 15th century Florence. The given name is found in the Condado and the byname in the Catasto.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

Jaime Atzinger. Name.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines an English given name and a German byname. This lingual mix is not found in Appendix C of SENA. However, the February 2015 Cover Letter states:

Therefore, we will not add the English-German lingual mix to Appendix C of SENA. However, we will allow the borrowing of given names from German into English and vice versa, in the context of the 16th and early 17th centuries. An English given name that is borrowed from German is considered to be English under Appendix C, and a German given name that is borrowed from English is considered to be German.

As *Jaimé* is found in 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records), this name can be considered to be wholly German under this precedent.

Jok Turnour. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13thc-14thc England (York)". This name is authentic for 14th century England, meeting the submitter's request.

Katerin ferch Gwenllian. Badge. Gules, a dragon rampant Or maintaining a sword argent within eight plates in annulo.

Mica du Darregonne. Name.

The byname *du Darregonne* is the registered byname of the submitter's husband. Although a written attestation could not be obtained, alternate proof of the legal relationship was provided in the documentation packet.

Porcia Vera. Device. Per chevron purpure and argent, two retorts spouts outward argent and a dragon passant vert.

Quendryth Verty of Lofthouse. Reblazon of device. Purpure, a chevron inverted between three wyverns passant Or, a bordure Or crusilly formy sable.

Blazoned when registered in March 1983 as *Purpure, a chevron inverted between three wyverns passant within a bordure Or, crusily patty sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Seraphina Mascherante. Name.

The name was submitted as *Seraphina Mascheránte*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Mascheráte*. The attested spelling is *Mascheránte*, but the accent is an editorial mark to indicate pronunciation. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Mascherante*.

Serena Kimbalwyke. Reblazon of device. Vert, a horse passant Or and on a chief argent three acorns, each acorn with a maintained leaf issuant to sinister fesswise sable.

Blazoned when registered in April 1996 as *Vert, a horse passant Or and on a chief argent three acorns sable*, the submitter requested a reblazon to indicate the presence of the leaves. Since they are identifiable and since maintained charges now count for difference, we are acceding to this request.

Torquil MacGillavrey. Reblazon of device. Per chevron sable and vert, in pall an annulet Or between three towers argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 2003 as *Per chevron sable and vert, an annulet Or between three towers argent*, the charges are co-primary.

NORTHSHIELD

Conrad Beckmann. Name and device. Argent, a goutte and a point pointed azure.

OUTLANDS

Conrad von Zollern and Katelin de Irlande. Joint household name Abbatia ad Leonis Portam.

Submitted as *Abbatia Porta Leonis*, the submitters wanted a household name meaning "Abbey at the Lion's Gate". We have changed the household name with their permission to *Abbatia ad Leonis Portam*. This follows a pattern documented by Metron Ariston in commentary. The example *S. Martinus ad Luddi Portam* is found in Niemeyer's *Mediae Latinitatis Lexicon Minus*, s.v. abbatia as the name of an English church. The submitters' second choice *Abbatia ad Portam Leonis* is also registerable, and is supported by the example *Sanctus Aegidius ad Portam Membris-captorum*, another English church.

Dagun of Rio de las Animas. Name.

Rio de las Animas is the registered name of an SCA branch.

WEST

Alessandro Cantori. Device. Azure, a lute and on a chief Or three C clefs azure.

Anluan Trelaine. Reblazon of device. Quarterly sable and vert, a cross formy throughout between in bend a unicorn's head couped and a mullet, a bordure argent.

Blazoned when registered in November 1981 as *Quarterly sable and vert, a cross patty throughout between in bend a unicorn's head and a mullet, both palewise, all within a bordure argent*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous.

Aoyama Torataka. Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a natural tiger's head couped contourny argent striped sable, a bordure argent.

Torataka is a constructed *nanori*. Although it is not attested, there is a similar *nanori*, *Takatora*, dated to 1568 in NCMJ, revised edition, p. 107. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that, "[s]ince *tsuuji* (shared letters) can alternate positions in Japanese *nanori* we can reverse the order of the *kanji* as long as the result is not inauspicious."

Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a natural tiger's head.

Audrey of Foxhaven. Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant sable maintaining a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

Although small, the rose is identifiable and thus this device is registerable.

Christopher of Ephesus. Name.

Christopher is the submitter's legal given name. The byname *of Ephesus* is a lingua Anglica form of the Greek byname *Ephesios*.

Ciprianna Loðinsdottir. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, two domestic cats rampant addorsed counterchanged, on a chief purple three mullets voided and interlaced, each within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Submitted as *Ciprianna Lodinnsdottir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Ciprianna Loðinsdottir* to correct the spelling of the genitive (possessive) form of *Loðinn*. We note that *Loðinn* is the registered given name of the submitter's father, but is also an attested Old Norse given name found in Geirr Bassi. Therefore, the submitter need not rely upon the grandfather clause.

Ciprianna is the submitter's legal given name.

The submitter may wish to know that there is a 1387 patronym, *Lodinssyni* (in the genitive form), found in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%). The particle *dottir* is attested in Norway in 1382, with the name *Ræist dottir* found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's draft article "Medieval Norwegian Feminine Names" [Valdemar Sigurdson, January 2011, A-Lochac]. Therefore, the byname *Lodin dottir* or *Lodinsdottir* would be registerable as a late 14th century form.

Ian Leslie of Kilgairn. Reblazon of device. Gules, on a bend between two Celtic crosses argent, three thistles proper.

Blazoned when registered in May 1988 as *Gules, on a bend between two Celtic crosses patty argent, three thistles proper*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. The Society definition of Celtic crosses includes slightly splayed arms, so no modifier to the term is necessary.

James Methodius. Reblazon of device. Gyronny crosswise azure and Or, a sun in his splendor gules.

Blazoned when registered in November 1973 as *Azure, a cross patty throughout Or, overall a sun gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty* in our blazon. On examination of the device, there isn't really a cross. The parts of the design other than the sun are divided nearly equally into eight parts by straight-line divisions, though the gyrons are centered on the corners of the field instead of having the lines of division issuant from there as is more usual.

Katrina Krüger von Brandenburg. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess between four crosses formy three and one Or, two crosses formy azure.

Blazoned when registered in January 1986 as *Azure, on a fess between four crosses patty, three and one, Or, two more azure*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Loðinn vikingr. Badge. Vert, a castle issuant from base argent and in chief a dragon courant contourny Or.

Maelgwyn de Lyonesse. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess gules between four roses three and one argent barbed and seeded Or a lion passant gardant argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1976 as *Tierced per fess azure, gules, and azure, a lion passant guardant between four roses, three and one, argent, barbed and seeded Or*, we are reblazoning it using modern charge group theory. Under the original blazon, it was impossible to tell if the lion was only on the gules section of the field, or was also on the azure portions of the field.

Mists, Principality of the. Badge for the populace. Argent, a sea-wolf contourny vert, a bordure engrailed azure.

Commentary indicated that this badge was intended for use as a populace badge.

Nikolai Iastrebov. Device. Per chevron azure and vert, three bezants and a hawk volant to sinister chief Or.

Perrin Loðinsson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Perrin Lodinsson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Perrin Loðinsson* to correct the spelling of the genitive (possessive) form of *Loðinn*. We note that *Loðinn* is the registered given name of the submitter's father, but is an attested Old Norse given name found in Geirr Bassi. Therefore, the submitter is not relying upon the grandfather clause.

Perrin is the submitter's legal given name.

The submitter may wish to know that there is a 1387 patronym, *Lodinsyni* (in the genitive form), found in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%). The particle *-son* is found in the same source, dated to 1378 (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1586&s=n&str=sson). Therefore, the byname *Lodinsyn* or *Lodinsson* would be registerable as a late 14th century form. Although we could restore the submitted form, we have not done so in this case in order to retain the spelling in his father's registered name. If he would like to change to the submitted form, he can make a request for reconsideration.

Raoul the Urbane. Reblazon of badge. Azure, on a saltire formy throughout purple fimbriated two recorders in saltire argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1980 as *Azure, on a saltire patty throughout purple fimbriated two recorders in saltire argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Sabrina de la Bere. Badge. (Fieldless) A bear rampant sable sustaining a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

The rose was drawn as a garden rose. We do not blazon this variant; but its use is a step from period practice.

Savannah Lee. Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and bendy sinister azure and argent, a cross formy throughout counterchanged, a bordure sable.

Blazoned when registered in September 1971 as *Per pale argent and bendy-sinister azure and argent, a cross patty throughout counterchanged within a bordure sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

Seonaid inghean Uí Ruadháin. Name and device. Argent, a badger hound sejant erect gules, on a chief sable three bezants.

Submitted as *Seonaid Ó Ruadháin*, the byname *Ó Ruadháin* is a masculine form. Gaelic uses literal patronyms, so the name was changed in kingdom to *Seonaid inghean Uí Ruadháin* to use the feminine form of the byname. However, this modification is a major change, which the submitter did not allow. During commentary, kingdom contacted the submitter, who gave her permission to make this change.

Stephen Corvinus. Name.

Nice 16th century German name!

Thoen Silverthorn of Silver Desert. Name.

Silverthorn was documented in the Letter of intent using a genealogical site (which may use normalized forms) and as a constructed English byname. In commentary, Ogress found *Silverthorn* as an attested surname dated to 1601 and 1607 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

This name combines a Dutch given name and English byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Silver Desert is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Verena of Laurelin. Reblazon of device. Azure, in canton a crux ansata Or.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Azure, in canton a crux ansata patty Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. In this case, a crux ansata (also known as an ankh) is typically drawn with slightly spreading arms, so the modifier is not needed.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Harold of Hartwood. Device. Per fess enarched gules and azure, in chief issuant from dexter three piles wavy fesswise sable fimbriated and in base a trimount Or.

This device is returned for multiple reasons.

It is returned for using unallowable fimbriation. SENA A3C states " *Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group. Peripheral ordinaries may not be voided or fimbriated, nor may other secondary, tertiary, or overall charges. All central ordinaries may be fimbriated, even those with complex lines, as long as there are no breaks in the outline of the ordinary.* " Here the piles are so far in chief (with all of them above the per fess lines) that we are in the situation described in the return of Mathild de Valones's device (06/2005, Ealdormere-R):

This is being returned for using unallowable fimbriation. RfS VIII.3 states: "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." It has previously been ruled that "The bendlets abased are not in the center of the design and therefore their fimbriation is not acceptable." ([Ann Busshenell of Tylehurst, 10/02, R-Atenveldt]). By the same reasoning, fimbriating a bend or bendlets enhanced is not acceptable.

Additionally, this device is returned for lack of documentation of the armorial pattern used. Although the submitter showed some examples of multiple piles and one of a pile wavy they did show provide period evidence of multiple piles, wavy or not, issuing from the side of the field, in conjunction (or not) with other charges on the field.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the enarchment of the per fess line of division with more curvature.

Malice de Edynburgh. Device. Per bend sinister bevilled sable and gules, a horse rampant contourny and a sword bendwise sinister argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the bendwise sinister orientation of the sword has to be described independently of the default orientation of the horse.

The use of a per bend bevilled line of division with charges on the field is a step from period practice.

Mickel Morganwc. Device. Per bend Or and azure, a tree eradicated proper and a spoon bendwise inverted Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the bendwise orientation of the spoon has to be described independently of the default orientation of the tree.

Morikawa Kenji Katashige. Device. Sable, within two spatterdock leaves conjoined in annulo the kanji for "water" argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". No dated documentation was provided by the submitter or in commentary to support the use of the charges used in this design in period.

Sadb an Fheadha. Device. Bendy sinister argent and azure, on a bend azure an arrow between two cat's pawprints bendwise sinister argent.

Like the previous submission, this device is returned for having two tertiary groups on the same charge: the arrow and the pawprints. As depicted, the arrow still has significantly less visual weight than the pawprints which gives the appearance of it being a distinct tertiary group.

On resubmission, the submitter should be careful to avoid unity of orientation issues.

ANSTEORRA

Absolon of Hereford. Device. Per pale gules and sable, a sheaf of halberds argent.

This device is returned administratively. The form uploaded was hand-colored while the emblazon in OSCAR was computer-colored, which has long been a cause for return.

Bastienne d’Arcis. Device. Per pale vert and azure, two musimons combattant argent and a chief ermine.

This device is returned administratively. While it was redrawn after kingdom commentary, there was no indication on the Letter of Intent that it had been redrawn. There was also no indication provided that the submitter had approved the redraw. Finally, the form currently uploaded was uploaded after the deadline for uploading packets with no note or correction from the Submission Herald.

Duncan Sibley. Device. Argent, on a mullet of four greater and twelve lesser points sable, a wisent’s head cabossed argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters were unable to identify the type of beast’s head used as tertiary charge.

On resubmission, if the submitter still chooses to use a mullet of four greater and twelve lesser points, they should provide arguments in favor of registering it, as it follows no known pattern of period usage. We allow mullets of alternating large and small points, such as compass stars, with a step from period practice.

Gwen Howell. Badge. (Fieldless) A pomegranate gules seeded Or slipped and leaved vert within and conjoined to a mascle gules irradiated Or.

This badge is returned for redraw. Blazoned as *en soleil*, the mascle is not *en soleil* since that would have rays issuant from the entirety of its outline. We have registered charges *en soleil*, or to use the alternative term, *irradiated*, in the past, but always with the entire outer edge issuing solar rays. This is not *en soleil*, or irradiated, or any other equivalent term. Neither is it simply enflamed, since it has straight rays as well as wavy. This cannot be reliably or reproducibly blazoned, and therefore is not registerable.

Because of the rays issuing from the outer edge of the mascle, the design does not suffer from presumption upon the protected symbol of the Red Crystal, a symbol protected by treaty for the use of the International Committee of the Red Cross. We are protecting it as *A gules mascle on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background*. We note that the presence of the pomegranate in the middle of the mascle would not be sufficient to prevent the presumption as, by international treaty, for indicative use on foreign territory, a national society which does not use one of the recognized symbols as its emblem has to incorporate its unique symbol into the Red Crystal.

Gyda in kyrra. Device. Per bend gules and vert, in pale triquetra inverted and a triquetra between flanches argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

Thomas Bernhart. Device. Per bend sinister sable and argent, a bear rampant regardant counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Henry of Three Needles: *Per bend sinister sable and argent, a bear sejant erect guardant contourny counterchanged, collared and muzzled sable, chained argent*. There is no DC for the difference between sejant erect and rampant nor for the position of the head. The collar, muzzle or chain are not held charges that grant a DC per the current definition but blazonable artistic details. The only DC is for the change in orientation of the bear.

ARTEMISIA

Aschell of Trieste. Device. Or chapé ployé azure, two horse’s heads coupé addorsed conjoined sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Eoin MacGriogair: *Argent, a chess knight sable crined gules*. There is a DC for changing the field but no DC for the difference between a chess knight and two horse's heads couped addorsed conjoined as it is how chess knights were depicted in period. There is also no DC for changing the position on the field, as the position of the charge here is forced to the "unmantled" portion of the field.

Conchobhar mac Michil. Alternate name Fuckes Yew.

The Letter of Intent noted that this name may be offensive. The submitter argued in commentary that the given name *Fuckes* rhymes with "dukes", and provided examples of the English bynames *Fewkes* and *Fukes*, and the registerable German byname *Fuchs* [see Basilius Fuchs, December 2010, A-An Tir] to show that this name is not the same as the modern vulgar term.

SENA PN5 states:

No name that is offensive to a large segment of members of the SCA or the general public will be registered. Offense is a modern concept; just because a name was used in period does not mean that it is not offensive to the modern observer. Offense returns are rare because the bar for determining offensiveness is quite high; it has not been unusual for years to pass between returns for offense.

Offense is not dependent on intent. The fact that a submitter did not intend to be offensive is not relevant. The standard is whether a large segment of the SCA or the general public would be offended.

Similarly, offense is not dependent on clarity. A foreign language name that has an offensive meaning may be considered offensive, even if many English-speaking listeners would not understand the term without explanation.

The Italian *foftere* is defined as "to fucke" in Florio's 1598 Italian/English Dictionary, *A Worlde of Wordes* (<http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/florio1598/>). Furthermore, the name *Roger Fukebythenavele/Fukkebythenavele* was discovered in early 14th century court plea rolls just last year, with news articles about the find including images of the entries in question. Therefore, as the verb is attested, the present tense form *Fuckes* is also plausible in period. As for the pronunciation, we note that *duckes* is used both for "ducks" and "dukes" in Middle English and Early Modern English (see the Middle English Dictionary and the Oxford English Dictionary).

Internet searches for the submitted spelling of the given name brought up results that were definitely not safe for work, and commenters were nearly unanimous in interpreting this submission in this manner. Therefore, *Fuckes* can be understood to have an offensive meaning by the "modern observer", even if it may be related to the German *Fuchs* ("fox").

As *Fucke(s)* can have the vulgar meaning in English both in period and modernly, we are unable to register the given name *Fuckes* either by itself or in combination with the byname *Yew*. *Yew* by itself is not offensive.

ATENVELDT

None.

ATLANTIA

Aldemere Mac Rafe. Device. Vert, a stag rampant per fess argent and sable maintaining a spyglass fesswise Or and in chief two pearled coronets argent.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A2A which states "On first registration of any particular element, documentation must be presented that the element and its depiction may be registered. This means presenting evidence that the element is eligible to be registered and that the

specific depiction is attested or is otherwise compatible with period style." No documentation was provided by the submitter or during commentary indicating that a spyglass was a registerable charge.

Kanamori no Tatsume. Device. Sable, three fans in pall inverted points to center Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Hextilda Marshal: *Sable, in pall inverted three escallops hinges to center Or.* The tinctures are identical, the arrangement of the charges is identical and the visual difference between the escallops and fans is such that we cannot grant more than a DC for the difference between the escallops and the fans.

Even if it were technically clear, the two devices are so overwhelmingly similar visually that the current submission has also to be returned for visual conflict.

Michael Gallagher. Device. Argent, a dragon's head cabossed vert breathing flames proper and in base atop an anvil reversed sable a billet fesswise gules.

This device is returned for multiple issues.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E2, which states complexity of a design is "measured by adding the number of types of charges to the number of tinctures. Items with a complexity count of eight or less receive no penalty for complexity from this rule." Here we have four charges (dragon, anvil, billet, flames) and five tinctures (argent, vert, Or, gules, sable), for a total complexity count of nine.

Additionally, this device must also be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although it is perceptible that there is "something gules" on the anvil, the billet is too small to be actually identifiable as such.

Sciath ingen meic Con. Badge. (Fieldless) A swan's head erased sable collared and chained maintaining in its beak a rose argent slipped vert.

This badge is returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:

Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the primary charge as a swan's head couped.

Séamus Blaer de Maxwell. Device. Argent, on a saltire quadrate sable, a panther couchant gardant argent spotted of diverse tinctures incensed proper.

This device is returned for redraw. In a previous returned we stated: "*This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The knotting of the tail so close to the body as well as it overlapping up to the back of the creature impairs its identifiability.* In the current submission the knotting of the tail has disappeared but it is still overlapping the body up to the back and impairing identifiability.

William de Hirst. Name.

Unfortunately, this name presumes upon the name of the historical *William Randolph Hearst*, as one of his use names was *William Hearst*. The addition of *de* is not sufficient under PN3C2 to remove the appearance of presumption.

His device is registered under the holding name *William of Stierbach*.

AVACAL

Taletta of Circle Hill. Name.

The given name *Taletta* could not be documented prior to 1665, with this instance documented from a genealogical site. The earliest instance of this name in the FamilySearch Historical Records' indexed

results is dated to 1746. Without evidence to show that this name is found prior to 1650, or that it can be constructed in a manner consistent with period practice (e.g., the formation of diminutives using *-etta*), we cannot register this name.

The purported older form of this name, *Tale*, is found in Norway in 1648 (FamilySearch Historical Records, batch: M42465-1). Unfortunately, commentary indicated that the submitter did not allow changes, so we cannot change the given name to the attested form.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that *Circle Hill* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of a constructed Old Norse place name formed from the prototheme *Hring-* ("circle, ring") and the deutertheme *-hváll* ("hill"), documented by ffride wlfssdotter in commentary using "Place-Names in *Landnámabók* (Incomplete)" by Talan Gwynek (https://web.archive.org/web/20150415064933/http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html). The pattern of marked locative bynames (which include a preposition) is listed for Old Norse names in Appendix A of SENA. Therefore, the byname *of Circle Hill* was registerable as a constructed Old Norse byname using the lingua Anglica allowance.

The documentation included several unsubstantiated assertions such as (1) names were not recorded in a standardized way in our period, (2) very few church records survived, and (3) there are no records from Norway prior to 1623. In addition, the submission packet included screenshots from various genealogical sites and message boards. The risk of using such sources instead of academic sources is that we do not have access to the underlying documents, or the primary records are not identified. The names are frequently entered long after the fact, and/or have been normalized or modernized from the attested forms. Therefore, we do not accept such sources as the sole documentation for a name element. We specifically note that the FamilySearch screenshots provided by the submitter did not include batch numbers and appear to show user-contributed names instead of indexed ones, so are not acceptable documentation. See Domhnall na Moicheirghe and Juliana de Luna's article "Using FamilySearch Historical Records" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/familysearch.html>) for information on which FamilySearch records and batches are allowed as sole documentation.

The submitter should know that we have access to many pre-1650 digitized and transcribed primary sources for Scandinavian names, including rune stones, literary sources and sagas, parish records, and tax rolls. The idea that names were not recorded, or that we don't have evidence of them prior to the 1620s just doesn't hold water. We suggest *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, which compiles transcriptions of records from or relating to Norway that date between around 1050 and 1590. See the March 2014 Cover Letter for information about this source.

CAID

Harding Fayrehale of Lyodemere. Device. Gules, a chief inverted lozengy sable and argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because the lower lozenges of the lozengy chief come to the base of the invectives, the complex line loses identifiability.

CALONTIR

Ana Elena de Castil. Device. Sable, on a pile inverted throughout gules fimbriated between two eagles a cross of Santiago Or.

Although blazoned on the letter of intent as *Sable, on a pile inverted throughout gules fimbriated between two eagles a cross of Santiago Or*, this device can also be blazoned as *Per chevron throughout sable and gules, a chevron throughout between two eagles and a cross of Santiago Or*. Since we have to consider conflict under any possibly registerable blazon, this device is returned for conflict with the device of Máel Dúin Dubh mac Diarmada: *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between three mullets Or*. There is only one DC for the type of the secondary charge group.

Hirakawa Saburou Kagetora. Device. Per pale sable and Or, two roundels and three wolf's teeth inverted issuant from dexter and as many from sinister counterchanged argent and sable.

This device is returned for redraw. The depiction of wolf's teeth that don't touch at the bases is problematic. Per precedent, upheld in the return of Ambrose Wyld, on the LoAR of Nov 2015:

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

Here, the teeth are more than "not quite conjoined": they're separated by a space almost equal to their own widths.

There is a step from period practice for the use of inverted wolf's teeth [Michael von Guttin, 12/06 Atenveldt-R].

Marcella of Forgotten Sea. Badge. Gules, a cockatrice displayed Or maintaining a needle bendwise argent threaded vert.

This device is returned for contrast issues. As depicted, the thread has very poor contrast with the field, which impairs identifiability.

Uaithne inghean uí Ruaírc. Device. Per bend sinister wavy azure and argent, a decrescent argent and a triskelion of spirals vert.

Blazoned on the form and the Letter of Intent as azure, the upper portion of the field appears purpure both on the form and in OSCAR. We are returning this device so that the submitter can clarify their intent.

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

EALDORMERE

Sarra Olafsdottir. Device. Argent, three bars vert and overall a bend azure.

Sadly, this lovely device conflicts with Majorca (important non-SCA arms): *Or, four palets gules, overall a bend azure*. The submission is equivalent to *Barry argent and vert, a bend azure*. There is only one DC for changing the field.

EAST

Alton Hewes. Device. Per pale azure and sable, a cockatrice erect argent.

This lovely device is returned for conflict with the device of Genevieve de Lyonesse: *Per saltire azure and sable, a cockatrice statant argent*. There is a DC for the field, but no DC for posture between this cockatrice and Genevieve's cockatrice.

Clovia Drusa. Device. Per bend sinister azure and purpure, a human breast distilling milk argent and a maiden statant affronty proper crined sable vested Or charged with and maintaining a nude infant fesswise proper.

In the defining registration of the human breast, it was ruled:

A human breast is an allowed charge that has one clear difference (CD) from a roundel. It must have gouttes, and the gouttes must be visible. This means that they need some contrast with the breast but need not have good contrast. [Tetchubah of Greenlake, LoAR of Jan 2008]

This submission does not meet those requirements as the gouttes are not visible: they have zero contrast with the breast, and the charge is now indistinguishable from a roundel argent.

Additionally, the infant is effectively a tertiary charge on the woman and as such it has insufficient contrast against the Or dress.

Thyephaine de Lyon. Device. Argent chaussé checky purpure and argent, a dragonfly purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of the College of Windreach: *(Fieldless) A dragonfly purpure*.

There is only one DC for fieldless versus fielded design.

LOCHAC

Matthijs Tjepke van der Horst. Device. Per chevron azure and barry Or and sable, in sinister chief a hawk striking Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Eve Nightstalker: *Azure, an owl striking Or, beaked and membered argent, orbéd sable*. There is one DC for changing the field, but no other as there is no DC for the type of raptor (since neither of them is in their default posture) or the posture, and the move is forced to the upper portion of the field (regardless of where it ended up).

MERIDIES

Dafydd Godinoch. Device. Or, in pale two ducks naiant counter-naiant sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as Or, the charges in the emblazon were unmistakably tintured tenné (orange). Tenné has been forbidden since the earliest days of the Society.

Submissions heralds are reminded of the dangers of color printers.

Gwenhwyfar verch Rhys. Device. Vert, within a mascle argent a Lacy knot Or.

Given the relative visual weights and importance of the two charges, the mascle is the primary charge and we have reblazoned accordingly. Thus, this device conflicts with the badge of Martelle von Charlottenburg and Eric von Charlottenburg: *Vert, a mascle argent within a bordure Or*. There is only one DC for changing the type of secondary charge.

MIDDLE

Anastasia Tesserande du Perlé. Device. Azure, a peacock close Or maintaining a drop spindle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Tavia of Persia: *Azure, a simurgh close Or*. There is one DC for adding the drop spindle but no other DC as, per precedent, there is no DC between a peacock and a simurgh:

The simurgh is not visually distinct enough from a peacock to be worth difference. Since the simurgh is not a charge found in period heraldry, difference is determined on visual grounds only under RfS X.4.e. [Tavia of Persia, May 2002, Outlands-R]

Katerin ferch Gwennlian. Badge. (Fieldless) A double rose argent and azure.

This badge is returned for multiple issues. Although the blazon is similar to that of the previous return, the emblazon has been changed so that the azure portion is now much larger than the argent portion. This creates two problems:

- the appearance is now that of a rose azure the petals fimbriated argent. But we do not allow complex charges such as roses to be fimbriated.
- if it was acceptable, it would be returned for multiple conflicts: with the device of Alyanora of Vinca (*Argent, a periwinkle [Vinca minor] proper*), the device of Alys of the Midnight Rose (*Or, a rose slipped and leaved azure*) and the badge for the Brotherhood of the Blue Rose which was registered to Atenveldt back in the mists of time and transferred multiple times, most recently in October, 2015, to Nichelle of Whitewolfe (*Sable, a rose azure imbrued gules*). In each case there would be only one DC for fieldless vs fielded design.

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS

None.

WEST

Perrin Loðinsson. Device. Gules, on a pale between two dragons combattant Or a sword sable blade enflamed vert.

This device is returned for redraw. Blazoned as *a sword sable, blade enflamed vert* the "enflaming" appears to consist of gouttes disposed around the blade with no contact. Proper enflaming should consist of langues of flames issuing from the blades all around it.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE July 2016 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

CAID

Jarijch van Den Helder. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Dutch or Scandinavian culture late 16th century". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Therefore, we have pended this name to allow commenters to consider the request.

We note that the place name *Den Helder* was documented in the Letter of Intent using a source that normalizes the names. *Den Helder* is found in *Resolutien van Holland*, published in 1649 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=52JJAAAacAAJ>).

His household name is registered under the holding name *Jarijch of Caid*.

This was item 7 on the Caid letter of November 30, 2015.

- *Explicit* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:**ÆTHELMEARC****Batu Luu Gajin.** Name.

This name was pended to allow commenters to discuss an authenticity request for a Mongolian name. Mongolian names consisting of three elements instead of two are not authentic, but this name is registerable.

This name was pended from the October 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

AN TIR

Alicia du Bois. Badge. (Fieldless) In cross an annulet sable sustaining three hawk's bells argent.

Avallon of Glymm Mere. Badge. (Fieldless) On a horse's head couped gules chamfroned argent six bezants in annulo.

Cara Donata da Fortuna. Name change from Cara da Fortuna and device. Azure, six bezants and on a chief rayonny argent three hearts gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for an Italian name. All elements can be found in Florence in 1427, so this is an authentic 15th century Tuscan name.

The submitter's previous name, *Cara da Fortuna*, is retained as an alternate name.

Davin Steingrímsson. Device. Or, a goat's head couped contourny, on a chief sable four ducal coronets Or.

The submitter is a duke and thus entitled to the use of coronets on his armory.

Davin Steingrímsson. Badge. Or, a goat's head couped contourny sable, a bordure dovetailed sable bezanty.

Eleora the Red. Name and device. Gules, a bat-winged lion salient contourny between three roses Or.

The submitter preferred the name *Leora* if it could be documented. Unfortunately, this spelling was not found until the 18th century.

Fergus William Biggs. Device. Sable, two arrows in saltire and overall a sword inverted argent, a bordure argent estencely sable.

Hlíf Áskelsdóttir. Device. Sable, on a pale gules fimbriated argent in chief in fess an oak leaf between a pair of attires Or.

Juliana la Bedele. Device. Argent, on a fess wavy purpure a mullet of eight points between an increscent and a decrescent argent.

Matt of Mountain Edge. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a double-bitted axe and on a chief enarched argent two ravens respectant sable.

Submitted under the name *Tyrríkr Magnason*.

Summits, Principality of the. Order name Order of the Silver Chime.

Sunniva of Silverhart. Name and device. Per pale purpure and vert, a phoenix within a bordure Or.

Silverhart is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Weylyn Middleton. Name and device. Barry wavy argent and azure, a calamarie bendwise sinister inverted Or.

Weylyn follows the pattern of a late period English surname used as a given name. The submitted form is an interpolated form of the attested bynames *Waylin*, *Waylen*, and *Weyland*, all found in the FamilySearch Historical Records dated between 1539 and 1601. The *-lyn* spelling also appears at this time, with the examples *Jacklyn*, *Tolyn*, and *Sterlyn* all found in the same source.

ANSTEORRA

Ainar Magnusson. Badge. (Fieldless) On a raven sable a mullet of six points argent.

Andrew della Luna. Name and device. Argent, a brown hedgehog rampant proper and in chief three decrescents azure, on a mount vert a cinquefoil argent.

Andrew is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested Catalan name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1601. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

This name combines an Iberian given name and Italian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Cáelainn inghean uí Dhorchaidhe. Device change. Vert, a wolf rampant maintaining a cross crosslet fitchy, a point pointed argent.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a wolf rampant maintaining a cross crosslet fitchy and on a base argent a sheaf of arrows vert*, is released.

Flavia Vibiana. Name and device. Per pall argent, azure, and vert, a swan and a straight trumpet argent.

This is the feminized form of an attested name, documented by Metron Ariston in an inscription from England, dated to c.253-8 (<http://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/2042>).

Nice 3rd century Roman name!

Flavia Vibiana. Badge. Azure, a swan argent maintaining and playing a straight trumpet inverted Or.

Líadan of Wiesenfeuer. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, a bend sinister wavy ermine between a harp and a maple leaf Or.

Submitted under the name *Líadan inghean Fináin*.

Modius von Mergentheim. Badge. Sable, the Greek letter "pi" and on a chief argent the word "Humilitas" sable.

It might interest the submitter to know that, in commentary, Metron Ariston noted that "*for a period style cross-cultural translanguagual pun, the word on the chief really ought to be humilitatis (for a genitive of substance) or humile (for a real "humble pi" since that takes the pi as neuter).*"

Publius Rutilius Caprarius. Name and device. Per pale argent and purpure, a goat clymant counterchanged.

Publius Rutilius Caprarius. Badge. (Fieldless) A goat clymant per pale purpure and argent.

Rachel della Luna. Name and device. Argent, a butterfly and in chief three decrescents azure, on a mount vert a cinquefoil argent.

Rachel is the submitter's legal middle name. It is also an attested German given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1560. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

This name combines a German given name and Italian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

ARTEMISIA

Alessandra della Scala. Name.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Golden Gryphon's Talon.

Although the order name *Order of the Gryphon's Talon of Artemisia* is registered to the kingdom, the addition of the color modifier is not grandfathered. We do not have examples of gryphon's talons as heraldic charges, nor do we have examples that follow the pattern *color + possessive form of a monster*

+ *body part*. Therefore, we cannot redocument this order name instead of attempting to use the grandfather clause.

Dropping *Golden* essentially gives us the same order name that the kingdom has already registered, so this cannot be done in this case. However, *Order of the Gryphon and Talon*, *Order of the Golden Talon*, and *Order of the Golden Gryphon and Talon* would all be registerable, as would *Order of the Golden Talon of Artemisia*. We are returning this name so that the kingdom can consider their options.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for University of Artemisia. Sable, on a pile Or, a lantern sable paned Or.
University of Artemisia is a generic identifier.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for University of Artemisia. Sable, on a pile Or, a harp sable.
University of Artemisia is a generic identifier.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for University of Artemisia. Sable, on a pile Or, a pair of calipers sable.
University of Artemisia is a generic identifier.

Fiametta da Trastevere. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Multiple commenters documented the place name *Trastevere* in Italy in the 16th and early 17th century. For example, the locative phrase *del Trastevere* is found in *Le Cose maravigliose dell'alma città di Roma* by Girolamo Franzini, 1575 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HPc5AAAACAAJ&pg=PA151>).

Malatesta Simonetti. Name and device. Or, a comet bendwise azure headed vert.
Nice 16th century Italian name!
There is a step from period practice for a comet with different tinctures for head and beard.

Praxilla Taurina. Device. Or, a winged boar courant bendy azure and argent.

Sean Kirkpatrick. Badge. Per bend azure and bendy Or goutty de sang and azure, in sinister chief a cross flory argent.

Sîle ingen Chathail. Badge. Per saltire azure and argent, in pale two Arabic lamps lit Or.
This badge was pended from the October 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to resolve administrative issues.

Valdis bjarki. Device change. Argent, a pall inverted vert between three boars courant in annulo gules.
There is a step from period practice for use of charges in annulo not in their default orientation.
The submitter's old device, *Argent, a pall inverted vert between three annulets gules*, is released.

Viviana Caccialupo. Name and device. Azure, a chevron inverted Or and overall a winged natural leopard rampant argent.

ATENVELDT

Bartholomew of Wolfetwain. Device change. Gules, a saltire Or and overall two grey wolf's heads erased addorsed conjoined at the neck proper.

The fact that the heads are barely overall and have low contrast with the field is grandfathered to the submitter.

Please advise the submitter to draw the erasing with longer jags.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, a saltire Or; overall in base two grey wolf's heads erased addorsed conjoined at the necks proper. [Canis lupus]*, is released.

Caiterina MacCraith of Granite Mountain. Name.

Submitted as *Caiterína Cu MacCraith*, the byname combined the Gaelic *Caiterína* and *Cu* with the Scots *MacCraith*. However, *Cu* is dated no later than the 7th century, and *MacCraith* is dated to the 16th century. The temporal gap is greater than 300 years, so this lingual mix is not acceptable under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter allowed a change to *Caiterína MacCraith of Granite Mountain*. We have made this change to register the name.

Granite Mountain is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Cyra Gabrielacitissa Radene. Name and device. Azure, on a flame Or a dumbek azure.

Submitted as *Cyra Gabrielakītissa Radene*, the name uses both *c* and *k* to represent the Greek letter *kappa*. In order to use a consistent transliteration throughout the entire name, we have changed the name to *Cyra Gabrielacitissa Radene*.

Ernín Ainsheasccar Ó Raghallaigh. Name change from Ernín Beag Ó Caoimhín and device. Per bend sinister counter-ermine and gules, a bend sinister embattled and in base a key inverted argent.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Ernín Ainshearsccar Ó Raghallaigh*, a timely correction noted that the first byname should have been *Ainsheasccar*.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-14th century Gaelic name. *Ernín* is a saint's name, for which we have no evidence of use by other people. In addition, the bynames are dated to the 15th and 16th centuries, respectively. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 12th-14th century name, but it is registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Ernín Beag Ó Caoimhín*, is released.

Jacquelin de Normandie. Name change from Jacquelin of Normandy.

Jacquelin is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also an attested female given name used by a French Huguenot in London in 1641, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

The submitter's previous name, *Jacquelin of Normandy*, is released.

Jacquelin de Normandie. Household name Manoir de la Blanche Fleur (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Manoir du Blanc Fleur*, the question was raised whether the submitted household name is grammatically correct. In French, *fleur* is a feminine noun, but *blanc* is a masculine adjective. The French form would be *Manoir de la Blanche Fleur*, using the feminine form of the adjective. The submitter specifically authorized a change to this form, so we have done so to register this household name.

In commentary, Siren documented *le flur* (in the phrase *le flur de segle* "rye flour") and *le fleur* ("flour") in *The Anglo-Norman Dictionary* (AND; <http://www.anglo-norman.net>), s.v. *fleur*, making it appear as though *fl(e)ur* could also take a masculine form in Anglo-Norman context (i.e., French as used in Norman England). All examples we found of *fleur* with a modifier, whether referring to a flower or culinary flour, used feminine forms of the adjectives. For example, both *flur blanche* ("white flour") and *belle flur* ("fine flour") are also found in the AND. In Middle English we find names derived from the French: the bynames *le Blanche flour* (c.1300, found in Jönsjö) and *Blauncheftur* (1228, found in the Middle English Dictionary), and the 15th century literary name *Blancheftur* (MED). We found no instances of the French *Blanc* or the English *Blaunke* modifying any form of "flower", so *du Blanc Fleur* is not a plausible construction.

Manors in both French and English are typically named after places. Examples include *le manoir de Bromesgrave* and *le manoir de Asshewelthorp* (AND). However, several examples of manors named with inn-sign name patterns were also found. *Manoir de la Rose* is found in a 14th century letter by the bishop of Carlisle that was written in French, in James Raine, *Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GAhrh-3Xyd4C&pg=PA408>). *Manor of the Rose* is documented to the 16th century in Walter Thornbury, 'Upper Thames Street', in *Old and New London: Volume 2* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/old-new-london/vol2/pp28-41>). Mathault identifies the *Manoir du petit More* as the location where he wrote his 1614 book *Jugement définitif* (see p. 12,

https://books.google.com/books?id=2I5EK2v_09EC). Lastly, *Manoir de Moulins* ("windmills") and *Manoir de Fontanelles* ("little fountains") are found in *Pouillé général contenant les bénéfices de l'archevêché de Tours* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qNUseEz44f8C>), published in 1648. The latter two examples may be based on family names derived from charge names (see Morlet Dictionnaire, s.nn. Moulin and Font), but we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Manor* or *Manoir* is an appropriate designator in this case.

Kolfinna the Quiet. Name change from Rose the Jeweler.

The byname *the Quiet* is a lingua Anglica form of the Old Norse *in kyrra*.

The submitter's previous name, *Rose the Jeweler*, is released.

Nastas'ia Volkovicha. Badge. Per pale embattled purpure and azure, a squirrel and an elk salient respectant argent.

Some commenters wondered if the combination of the name and badge was an obtrusively modern reference to the animated characters Natasha, Rocky and Bullwinkle. It is not.

Nastas'ia Volkovicha. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a savage vert maintaining a wooden staff proper conjoined by his sinister arm to a horse passant gules crined sable.

Some commenters wondered if the badge was too evocative of Gumby and Pokey and thus obtrusively modern. It is not.

Octavia Maria. Name change from holding name Maria of Sun Dragon.

Nice Roman name!

Qasim ibn al-Hadi. Name.

In commentary, Green Staff documented *al-Hadi* in *Al-Muwatta*, written in the 8th or 9th century (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZUTYAQAQBAJ>). It is also the byname of the 10th iman, Ali.

Renée de Normandie. Name.

The submitted form of the given name, *Renée* (with the accent), is found in *La Bienvenue de très haulte, très illustre et très excellente princesse, ma dame Renée de France, duchesse de Ferrare et de Chartres*, published in 1561 (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k8571651.r=Renee>).

Rosamund Sanburne. Badge. Checky argent and azure, a squirrel maintaining a threaded needle inverted Or.

This identical badge was returned for conflict with the badge of Alasdair MacEogan, (*Fieldless*) *A squirrel sejant erect Or*. Due to the changes to the definitions of "maintained" and "sustained" in the August 2015 Cover Letter, this badge no longer conflicts with Alasdair's and can be registered.

Porgeirr of Burning Sands. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pall inverted gules, argent and sable, two domestic cats sejant addorsed counterchanged and a Bowen knot Or.

Submitted under the name *Porgeirr Hallvardðrson*.

Thyri Eirikskona. Device. Azure, a looped tress of hair with its ends crossed Or, in chief three stag's attires, each conjoined in annulo, on a base argent a mullet azure.

ATLANTIA

Albrecht Wellman. Name.

Anastasia Artemas. Name.

August Fluegel. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century German name!

Balian of Buckston-on-Eno. Name and device. Or, an arrow between two ravens respectant purpure.

Buckston-on-Eno is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Brynhildr Kaða Fóstra. Name.

Catguistl of Tintagol. Badge. (Fieldless) A snail purpure.

Ceres Gwyn of Kildare. Name.

Submitted as *Cered Gwyn of Kildare*, this name conflicted with the registered name *Cerridwen of Kildare*. Therefore, the submitter allowed a change to *Ceres Gwyn of Kildare*, changing two syllables, so that it is clear under PN3C1 of SENA. The name was pended in order to allow commenters to consider this change.

This name combines an English surname used as a given name, an English byname, and an Anglicized Irish locative byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

This name was pended from the October 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Clare inghean Ruaidhrí. Name.

This name combines an English given name and Gaelic byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Cormack Kynith. Name and device. Vert, a wolf rampant Or charged with a lozenge sable, a bordure Or.

Eadyth Woderose. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "English 1200s-1400s", but only if the spelling did not need to be changed.

Eadithe is a genitive (possessive) form dated to 1242 in 'Close Rolls, May 1242', *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry III: Volume 4, 1237-1242*

(<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen3/vol4/pp524-527>). The expected nominative (base) form is *Eaditha*, for which *Eadith* is a plausible vernacular form. As *i/y* switches are common in Middle English, the submitted spelling is also registerable.

As the given name is a mid-13th century form and the byname is dated to 1332, this name fits the submitter's desired time period, but the 90-year temporal gap means that this name may not be authentic to the same time. However, it is registerable.

Edward Godale. Name and device. Per bend gules and azure, three chalices and a greyhound sejant Or.

The submitter was interested in a late 14th century English name. The given name is found in England throughout much of our period, but the byname was only dated to 1244 in the Letter of Intent. The latest example of the byname that could be found is dated to 1344 (Middle English Dictionary).

Nice 13th to 14th century English name!

Emma Barnsley. Name.

Although documented as a byname from the 1630s in the Letter of Intent, *Barnsley* is also dated to 1578, within 5 years of the given name (see Bardsley, s.n. Barnsley).

Nice 16th century English name!

Ginevra Fiammetta di Silvestri. Device. Per pale azure and vert, in saltire an arrow inverted and a needle inverted and on a chief argent three closed books palewise sable.

For purpose of conflict checking the closed books are identical to billets.

Gracia Slay. Name.

The given name is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Grace, dated to 1232-5, within 12 years of the byname.

Nice 13th century English name!

Greylynd Crow. Name.

The Letter of Intent cited the example *Greylynd de Haveriis* to support the given name. However, the attested name is actually *Joh. Greylynd de Haveriis*. Therefore, *Greylynd* is a byname in this name, and cannot be registered as a given name because the pattern of using surnames as given names is allowed only for 16th and 17th century surnames.

In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter documented the name *Greylynd Bevers* in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol13/pp178-195>), dated to c.1373. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Guillaume d'Avignon. Device. Or goutty de larmes, two bat-winged fish haurient respectant and a mullet of seven points purpure, a bordure azure.

The redraw and update of the forms were timely and thus this device is registerable.

Heloise de Bruyeres. Name change from Adeline de Bruyeres.

The submitter preferred the accented form *Héloïse de Bruyères* if it could be documented. However, evidence to support the use of the accents in the period French forms of these name elements could not be found.

The submitter's previous name, *Adeline de Bruyeres*, is released.

Hrafnhildr Vagleiksdottir. Name.

Humfrey Matthew Lovett. Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-dog rampant argent.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Brand the Black: *Checky sable and Or, a seawolf erect argent*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design and another DC for the difference between a sea-dog, which is a finned canine quadruped, and a sea-wolf, which has a fish tail.

It also does not conflict with the badge of Diana ni Charvell: *Counter-ermine, a sea-dog rampant maintaining in dexter paw an arrow and in sinister paw a sword argent*, with a DC for the field and another for removing the maintained charges.

Kira Lechuza. Name and device. Purpure, an owl and on a chief enarched argent three trilliums purpure.

Kira is the submitter's legal given name.

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

Lisabetta Capri di Palermo. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. The submitter dropped this request during commentary.

Capri is found as an unmarked Italian byname in *Canzone di Michel Capri* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ijPB0ruxD8cC>), dated to 1577. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

An authentic form of her name is *Lisabetta di Palermo de Capri*. Golden Dolphin was notified that this form was acceptable to the submitter, but also commented that the submitter "likes the name as close as possible to what was submitted". As this made it sound as if the submitted form was still preferred over the authentic form, we have not modified the name. If Lisabetta prefers the more authentic form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Lochloinn mac Cailin. Name change from Jasper Armeley (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter's previous name, *Jasper Armeley*, is released.

Magnus Ulfson. Name.

Magnus is dated to 1401 and *Ulfson* to 1407 in *Diplomatarium Danicum*, making this a nice early 15th century Danish name!

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Magni Ulfsson*. The vowel and final consonant of the second syllable of the given name have been changed. As the change in spelling (including the

removal of the final consonant) affects at least two letters in the final syllable, this change is substantial and the name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Malcolme mac Enri. Name and device. Sable, a death's head argent winged Or, in base two daggers inverted in saltire argent.

This name combines a Scots given name and Gaelic byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Marcus de Rath. Name and device. Or, a sword inverted and on a chief sable three crosses coupé Or.

Marjorie inghean Riocaird. Device. Argent, a thistle proper and on a chief azure three Lacy knots Or.

Martelle von Charlottenburg. Badge. (Fieldless) An escallop inverted Or crowned with a pearled coronet and conjoined at the hinge to an arrow fesswise reversed vert.

The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to the use of a coronet in her heraldry.

Because of the August 2015 ruling that allows maintained charges to count for difference, this badge is now free of conflict.

Óttarr Skáldsson. Device. Per pall inverted sable, purpure, and argent, two otters statant erect respectant argent and an anvil sable.

Patris de Terra Lepori. Name and device. Argent, three pheons gules and a chief paly Or and gules.

Prudence Sparrow. Name.

This exact name is found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1585, 1624, and 1647, making this an excellent late period English name!

Róis MacAiden. Device. Argent, within a Chinese dragon passant contourny in annulo vert a rose proper, a chief nebuly gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an Oriental dragon.

Roland Gervais. Device. Or, an eagle and on a chief embattled sable a key reversed Or.

Séamus Blaer de Maxwell. Badge for Seamus Blair de Maxwell. (Fieldless) In pale a panther's jambe argent spotted of diverse tinctures enflamed proper issuant from an open well Or.

Slaine inghean ui Sheachnasaigh. Name.

Sofia of Sternfeld. Badge. Per bend argent and lozengy Or and gules, a fleur-de-lys gules and a domino mask sable.

Syle Rose von Dampach. Name and device. Purpure, a fox rampant Or marked argent sustaining a threaded needle bendwise sinister inverted Or, a gore ermine.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a gore with another charge on the field.

Thorkel Odinson. Name.

Submitted as *Thorkel Odinson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Thorkel Odinson* to match the documentation that could be found.

The Letter of Intent documented *Thorkel* as a 15th century given name in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, but the attested name is actually *Thorkell* in this example. However, ffride wlfssdotter found the submitted spelling in Lind, dated to the 14th century, so we do not need to change this element.

In commentary, Siren documented patronyms where the father's name was not changed to a genitive (possessive) form in Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian in the 14th-15th centuries. As *Odin* was found in 15th century Norway, both the *-son* and *-sson* spellings can be used. Therefore we can restore the submitted spelling of the byname.

Tiberius Aufidius Crispus. Name and device. Per bend raguly argent and vert, two weasels statant counterchanged.

Zohara bat Levi. Name.

Zohara is a Hispanicized form of an Arabic name.

The combination of a Spanish given name and Hebrew byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

AVACAL

Albrecht von Rügen. Name.

The phrase *der Insul Rugen* (with a superscript *e* over the *u* in *Rugen*) is dated to 1632 in *Itinerarium Germaniae nov-antiquae* by Martinus Zeiller (<https://books.google.com/books?id=olhOAAAACAAJ&pg=PA673>). The use of the the notation *ü* is also found at this time, so the submitted spelling is plausible.

Avacal, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Sphinx and Cartouche.

Both the sphinx and cartouche are registerable charges. Therefore, they are permitted in order names:

Therefore, we rule that blazonry terms used in the SCA for charges used in period armory and for charges compatible with period practice (that is, those charges that are not considered a step from period practice) will be allowed in order names and heraldic titles. This does not extend to blazonry terms that were not used to create order names and heraldic titles (like lines of division). [Aquaterra, Barony of, Order of the Blue Kraken, July 2011, A-An Tir]

Avacal, Kingdom of. Badge for Order of the White Tower of Avacal. Quarterly argent and Or, on a lozenge gules a tower argent.

Avacal, Kingdom of. Badge for Avacal College of Scribes and Illuminators. Quarterly argent and Or, three sinister wings in pall inverted, tips to center, each issuant an eagle's foot gules maintaining a quill pen sable.

Avacal College of Scribes and Illuminators is a generic identifier.

Lochlainn Dubhghlas. Name and badge. Per pale argent and vert, a badger rampant sable marked argent and a badger rampant contourny argent.

Maria de Vera della Cava. Name and device. Argent, in pale three dragonflies bendwise sinister sable between flaunches azure.

Submitted as *Maria De Vera della Cava*, we have changed the capitalization to make it consistent: *Maria de Vera della Cava*.

This name combines a Spanish given name and byname with an Italian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Tonis van Hoorn. Device. Per chevron vert and argent, in base three annulets interlaced one and two, a bordure sable.

CAID

Gemma Rosalia. Device change. Purpure, on a bend sable fimbriated between two ferrets statant three decrescents argent.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, three increscents in bend between two ferrets statant argent*, is retained as a badge.

Hallr brjost Starsson. Blanket permission to conflict with name and device. Gules, a bezant and a sinister tierce Or.

Hallr gives blanket permission to conflict to any name that is not identical to his registered name. He also gives blanket permission to conflict to any submission with the appearance of a claim of relationship with his name.

Hallr gives blanket permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to his registered device.

Hallr brjost Starsson. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Hallr gives blanket permission to conflict to any submission with the appearance of a claim of relationship with his name.

Isabel Maria Garcia. Device. Argent, a sheaf of arrows purple.

Nice device!

Ludovico da Venezia. Name and device. Gules, a sea-lion argent and a chief ermine.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

Nice device!

Muirghein Dhaire. Heraldic will.

Upon her death, the submitter's registered names and armory will be transferred to Rodhlann Ó Ceallacháin. In the event that Rodhlann predeceases Muirghein and no other heir has been named by Muirghein in the interim, she grants permission to any future submitter to register names and armory that are not identical to her registered primary name, household name, device and badge.

Ocelotl Moctezuma. Device. Or semy of cartouches sable, a fess embowed to base argent fimbriated gules between four crescents one and three azure.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern using the Codex Mendoza, a 1542 Aztec document prepared for Charles V. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of a fess embowed to base as well as the use of crescents and a field pattern visually similar to a semy of cartouches.

This device was pended from the October 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Rodhlann Ó Ceallacháin. Heraldic will.

Upon his death, the submitter's registered names and armory will be transferred to Muirghein Dhaire. In the event that Muirghein predeceases Rodhlann and no other heir has been named by Rodhlann in the interim, he grants permission to any future submitter to register names and armory that are not identical to his registered primary name and device.

Rowland Taylor. Name.

This exact name is dated to 1572 and 1575 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Svala in hárfagra Ríkarðarsdóttir. Device. Argent, a drop-spindle bendwise and on a chief azure three sheep statant argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tertiary sheep larger so as to improve their identifiability.

CALONTIR

Alienor Walcott. Name.

The dated form of the byname in the Letter of Intent, *Walcot'* (with a scribal suspension), supports the spelling *Walcote*. In commentary, Ogress documented the submitted spelling in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1566.

Caterine le jeune. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Commenters questioned the use of a masculine byname by a woman in French, although this pattern is documented in Middle English. The byname *le Jeune* was used by a woman in 1530 in "Names from

Lallaing 1384 - 1600: Feminine Ekenames" by Domhnall na Moicheirghe (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/lallaing/lallaing_names_feminine_ekenames.html). As capitalization is variable in period French, the submitted form is plausible and can be registered.

Charles von Bayrreuth. Name.

Charles is the submitter's legal given name, but is also an attested German name, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1622. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Garsiyya al-Andalusi. Device. Sable, on a bezant, a crescent gules.

Ketill Karlsson. Name.

Mag Mor, Barony of. Order name Order of the Bull's Horn.

Bull's horns or buffalo's horns are found in German crests by the 14th century (see Gelre), and in the arms of von Pfiltz, dated to 1605 (Siebmacher). *Bull's Horn* is a lingua Anglica form.

EALDORMERE

Berengar le Veillier. Name.

Guntram of Northgeatham. Name.

Northgeatham is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester. Alternate name Nikolena Sergeeva doch' Zvezdina.

Ragnhildr Hælludottir. Name change from holding name Ragnhildr of Dragon's Laire.

EAST

Aharon ben Zach. Name.

Amis Mwyn. Device. Or, a fret azure its mascle gules, a bordure sable.

Brandr nefsbjotr Aronsson. Name change from Cian Mac Fhearghuis.

The submitter wanted a constructed byname meaning "nosebreaker". The form *refsbjotr* uses the genitive singular form of "nose", whereas all of the examples of "breaker of X" or "X breaker" in Old Norse that could be found use the genitive plural form of X. Examples include *hornabjotr* ("breaker of horns"), *oxnabjotr* ("oxen breaker"), and *garðabjotr* ("breaker of fences"), and *haugabjotr* ("breaker of cairns, grave-robber"), all found in Geirr Bassi. Therefore, the plural form of the byname would be *nefjabjotr* ("breaker of noses").

We note that at least one prior registration allowed the genitive singular form in a similar name:

Submitted as *Ragnarr rifbrjótr*, all the documented examples of *X-brjótr* that were supplied on the LoI and by the commenters have the X element in the genitive case. We have changed the name to *Ragnarr rifsbbjotr* [*sic*] to match the documented examples and fix the grammar. [Ragnarr rifsbrjótr, August 2008, A-Atlantia]

Similarly, a more recent registration stated that the genitive singular form was registerable:

The byname is constructed, with the intended meaning of "stone breaker". The byname needs to use the genitive form of "stone", *Steins-* ("breaking one rock") or *Steina-* ("breaking many rocks"). Kingdom confirmed that the submitter prefers the latter, so we have changed the byname to *Steinabjotr*. [Óláfr Steinabjotr, February 2015, A-Æthelmarc]

Therefore, we will allow the submitted form of the byname in this case, but future registrations of "X breaker" in Old Norse should either use the genitive plural form of X or include documentation to

support the use of the genitive singular. If the submitter prefers the plural form *nefjabrjotr*, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The Letter of Intent incorrectly stated that the submitter's previous name, *Cian Mac Fhearghuis*, was to be released. However, in accordance with the submission form, it is retained as an alternate name.

Charlotte Orr. Name and device. Quarterly argent and sable, a hedgehog statant gardant gules.

Nice late 16th century English name!

Constancia de Vianne. Name and device. Purpure, a crossbow bendwise sinister and on a chief argent five musical notes inverted sable.

Hasanah bint al-Khalil ibn Habib and Ingvar Thorsteinsson. Joint household name Erlendsstaðir.

Although the form only included Hasanah's name as the submitter, it was confirmed in email that this is a joint registration.

Ignacia la Ciega. Badge. Gules, a chevron between a demi-sun and a shamshir inverted Or.

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

Ingvar Thorsteinsson. Device. Erminois, a boar's head cabossed sable and a chief gules.

Ingvar Thorsteinsson and Hasanah bint al-Khalil ibn Habib. Joint badge for Erlendsstaðir. (Fieldless) A tree blasted and eradicated per fess gules and sable.

Although the form only included Ingvar's name as the submitter, it was confirmed in email that this is a joint registration.

Ingvar Thorsteinsson and Hasanah bint al-Khalil ibn Habib. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A tree blasted and eradicated quarterly gules and sable.

Although the form only included Ingvar's name as the submitter, it was confirmed in email that this is a joint registration.

Johannes von Braunschweig. Name.

The byname is found in the title of *Gründlicher Bericht, wie es mit Herzog Friderich von Braunschweig und der Stadt Braunschweig in der Belägerung ergangen* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ArJKAAAACAAJ>), dated to 1615.

Margaret of Rochester. Badge. Azure goutty, a chevron argent.

Nice badge!

Matteo Genovese. Name and device. Vert, a spear and in chief two axes argent, a bordure argent semy of daggers inverted vert.

Nice 15th-16th century Italian name!

Matthildr Skotsdottir. Name.

Micelle Vitalis. Name and device. Or, a bend vert between a bunch of grapes slipped and leaved proper and two arrows in saltire gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Italian any time in our time period". This is an authentic 13th century Latinized Italian name.

Michel Almond de Champagne. Name change from Michal Almond de Champagne and augmentation of arms. Per chevron lozengy argent and sable and purpure, in base a fleur-de-lys argent and for augmentation on a canton Or a tyger passant azure.

The bynames *Almond* and *de Champagne* are grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Michal Almond de Champagne*, is released.

Please advise the submitter to draw the lozengy portion of the field with more and smaller lozenges.

The submitter has permission from the East Kingdom for her augmentation to conflict with the East Kingdom's populace badge: (*Fieldless*) *A tyger passant azure.*

Moire MacGraha. Badge. (Fieldless) A musical note argent entwined by an ivy vine vert.

Mountain Freehold, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) A seahorse argent atop a trimount coupé vert.

Mountain Freehold, Shire of. Badge. (Fieldless) A seahorse Or atop a trimount coupé vert.

Nicolae Munteanu. Name and device. Or, a tree issuant from a mountain between in chief two falcons striking respectant vert.

Submitted as *Nicolae Muntean*, the correct patronymic is *Munteanu*. We have changed the byname to this form to register this name.

Nicole la bouchiere. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a cleaver bendwise sinister counterchanged.

Nice late 13th century French name!

Nice choice of charge for this occupational byname!

Oodachi Jirou Tsu'neyasu. Name.

Osc of the Harbours. Device. Argent, five geese migrant in chevron sable and in base a torteau.

There is a step from period practice for the use of birds in the migrant posture.

Piers Campbell. Acceptance of transfer of household name Clan Campbell of Applecross from Tomasz Tomashevskoi.

Richard Holland. Name change from Ragnarr Sigurðarson.

The given name *Richard* is found in "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/richard.html>) in 1575, the same year as the byname.

Excellent 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Ragnarr Sigurðarson*, is retained as an alternate name.

Robyn Wolf Claw. Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a phoenix gules rising from flames Or and a wolf's head cabossed argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1580s Tudor England". All elements in this name and the pattern of double bynames can be documented to late 16th century England.

Rose Therion Storie. Name.

Therion and *Storie* are grandfathered to the submitter, as they are elements from the registered name of the submitter's father, *Therion Sean Storie*.

After the Pelican decision meeting, the question was raised whether this submitter would also need a letter of permission to conflict from her father, as *Therion Storie* is a possible use name for her father. PN3D of SENA states:

To be clear of relationship conflict, the submitted name must not unmistakably imply close relationship with a protected person. This includes, but is not limited to, a claim to be the parent, child, or spouse of a protected person. An unmistakable implication generally requires the use of the entirety of a protected name.

In the present submission, *Rose Therion Sean Storie* would make such an unmistakable claim of relationship. However, the submitted name, which does not incorporate her father's *complete* name, does not. Therefore, we are able to register this name within requiring an additional letter of permission to conflict.

Rowen Cloteworthy. Heraldic title Red Lozenge Herald.

Lozenge is a lingua Anglica form of the period *losenge*.

Stanislaw Polaski. Name and device. Azure, a chevron inverted Or between three dragons passant two and one argent.

Both elements are found in Zofia Abramowicz, Lila Citko, and Leonarda Dacewicz, *Szlownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Biaostoczczyzny (XV-XVII)*, vol. 2, s.nn. Poaski and Wojno, dated to 1580.

Nice late 16th century Polish name!

Tigernan MacAlpin. Device change. Gules, an alphin rampant argent and a bordure compony sable and Or.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, a bear rampant, on a chief Or three spruce trees eradicated sable*, is retained as a badge.

Tomasz Tomaszewskoi. Transfer of household name Clan Campbell of Applecross to Piers Campbell.

Tryggvi Stefnisson. Device. Vert, a seal erect and in chief seven gouttes argent.

Ulrich van Kathen. Device. Per pall inverted vert, azure, and argent, three musimons rampant counterchanged argent and sable.

Védís Iðunardóttir. Device. Gules, a seal erect and in chief seven gouttes Or.

Violante Valeriano. Device. Argent, on an ounce rampant regardant azure a comet argent, a sinister tierce urdy azure.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a tierce with another charge.

Zipora du Bois. Name and device. Purpure, a winged fleur-de-lys Or.

Zipora is a 14th century Jewish name found in Germany and France. The combination of a Jewish name from France and a French byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

LOCHAC

Amalia del Benino. Device change. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, a tree eradicated proper and in canton a decrescent argent.

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

The submitter's old device, *Per bend argent and vert, two bendlets wavy between a tree eradicated and a decrescent counterchanged*, is released.

Amalie von Brisache. Name and device. Per pale and per chevron throughout vert and argent.

Apollonia Volpe. Name and device. Vert, three apples Or and on a chief argent a fox courant gules.

Both the given name and byname are in the Catasto of 1427, making this an excellent 15th century Florentine name!

Apples in period heraldry were nearly round. There is a step from period practice for use of a modern trapezoidal-shaped apple.

Astridr Ormstunga. Name.

Blanca Gutierrez de Avila. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, two hornets tergiant bendwise sinister Or.

Gutierrez was documented as a 16th century Spanish name. It is also found in the late 15th century in CORDE.

Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

Charlotte de la Cour. Name.

Nice early 15th century French name!

Edward Langhere. Device. Per pale Or and azure.

Nice device!

Geffrey ðe Wulf. Device. Azure, a wolf rampant contourny Or fretty azure sustaining an arrow inverted Or.

Isabell Winter. Name change from Isabelle Winter.

The submitted spelling of the given name *Isabell* was not supported by the documentation included in the Letter of Intent. However, it is found in "Names found in Quedgeley, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1559-1600" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/quedgeley.html>), dated to 1579.

Winter is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also found in the same year as the given name in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Isabelle Winter*, is released.

Járnskeggi the Mad. Device. Quarterly sable and argent, two goats combattant, the dexter gules armed argent, the sinister azure armed sable, a bordure counterchanged.

Layla bint Idris. Name and device. Purpure, on a fess between two arrows fesswise reversed argent, a Stafford knot inverted purpure.

Nice Arabic name from al-Andalus!

Marcus the Gaudy. Device. Or, a chevron between three ram's heads erased contourny sable.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Freydís in tryggva Sigurðardóttir, *Or, a chevron between three birds close sable*, and that of Colette Olivier la fourniere, *Or, a chevron between two ravens displayed faces to center and a fox rampant guardant sable*.

Margaret MacDonald. Name and device. Vert bezanty, a chief checky gules and Or.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Nathan of Cluain. Name and device. Per fess Or and azure, a sun sable and a frog Or.

Cluain is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Philippa Wildefuhel. Name.

Roderick of Downgate. Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, an eagle counterchanged.

Nice device!

Trica Ludwig. Device. Gules, a tree eradicated argent within and conjoined to an annulet and in chief three acorns Or.

Vangelista Gherardini. Device. Argent estencelly purpure, a wildcat statant sable and on a chief purpure an arrow reversed Or.

MERIDIES

Adelyna Loveday. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Avelyn Loveday*. A syllable has been added, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Cáelán mac Oduinn. Device change. Quarterly sable and vert, two bendlets argent.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a pale endorsed vert and overall a dragon sable*, is retained as a badge.

Ferdinand Toro. Name and device. Per bend sable and argent, a tree blasted and a bull sejant contourny counterchanged.

Submitted as *Ferdinand il Toro*, we have no evidence that animal bynames in Italian used the definite article *il* ("the"), although examples of other descriptive bynames using the article *lo* were documented in the Letter of Intent. We have removed the definite article to register this name. If the submitter prefers the byname *lo Toro*, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The literary character *Ferdinand the Bull* is not important enough to protect.

Giovanna da Turin. Badge. (Fieldless) A Pyrenean mountain dog statant contourny argent charged on the haunch with a rose proper.

Gwendolen MacKaill. Device. Azure, a hare sejant argent and a tierce ermine.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a tierce with another charge.

Leonora Simonetta d'Este. Device. Azure, a fess Or between six estoiles argent.

Nice device!

Maria Lisabetta del Tasso. Name and device. Per chevron argent and sable, two roses gules barbed and seeded Or and a badger rampant argent marked sable maintaining a key inverted Or.

Nice 15th century Florentine name!

Pietro di Conti. Device. Azure, a bend cotised between two coney sejant argent.

Rebecca Whieldon Pyke. Reblazon of device. Per pale azure and sable, an arm fesswise embowed sustaining by its tail a pike bendwise sinister argent.

Blazoned on the January 2016 Letter of Acceptance and Returns as *Per pale azure and sable, an arm fesswise embowed sustaining by its tail a fish bendwise sinister embowed argent*, the submitter asked that we use the cant that was suggested in the acceptance of the device.

William FitzPatrick. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Liam Fitzpatrick*. A syllable has been added, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Nice 16th century Anglicized Irish name!

Zoe Tagarina. Name and device. Per saltire azure and vert, a seahorse argent and in chief five compass stars Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time and place. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

Green Staff noted during the Pelican decision meeting that *Zoe* is the given name of a 15th century Byzantine princess found in *A History of Byzantium* by Timothy E. Gregory (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KIFJiOCSYc8C>). *Tagarina* is the expected feminine form of *Tagaris*, the surname of a 15th century trader found in "The Byzantine Economy in the Mediterranean Trade System; Thirteenth-Fifteenth Centuries" by Angeliki E. Laiou-Thomadakis (Dumbarton Oaks Papers, 1980/1981, 34/35:177-222; http://rbedrosian.com/Byz/Byz_Trade_13-15th.pdf).

After the Pelican decision meeting, Metron Ariston documented *Zoe* as an 11-12th century Byzantine name, found in "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" by Bardas Xiphias (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/introduction.html>) and in "Prosopography of the Byzantine World" (<http://db.pbw.kcl.ac.uk/jsp/index.jsp>). She also documented *Tagaris* as the surname of Manuel Tagaris, governor of Philadelphia from c.1309. It is also found in "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era", dated to the 14th century. Therefore, he most likely was born sometime in the latter part of the 13th century.

Therefore, this name appears to be authentic for Byzantium in the 15th century. The name may be authentic earlier, but due to the temporal gap between the elements we do not know for sure.

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

MIDDLE

Arabella Silvermane. Device. Per pale gules and sable, a griffin sustaining an axe Or.

Foulke of Redcliff. Name change from Alexander MacDougall.

The submitter's previous name, *Alexander MacDougall*, is released.

Henry Best. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a raven displayed sable sustaining in its claws an open book argent bound in leather proper.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture.

Sextus Axius Dracontius. Name and device. Sable, on a chevron between three griffon's heads couped Or, three estoiles gules.

The submitter wanted a name as close to "Ajax" as possible. We note that the name *Sextius Aiax Dracontius*, using the pattern *nomen + cognomen + cognomen*, would be registerable. *Aiax* is the Latin form of the modern *Ajax* and is found in LGPN. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

NORTHSHIELD

Arnóra Kolladóttir. Name.

Corinna Knoll. Device. Per chevron gules and vert, on a chevron between two skulls and a wolf's head cabossed Or a chevronel sable.

Emeryk of Rivenwood Tower. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, in dexter chief an eagle sable.

Emeryk was documented in the Letter of Intent as an unmarked patronym from Poland recorded in German, Frankish, or French. It is also a 14th century Middle English given name, found in Guy de Chauliac's *Chirurgia Magna* (<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=xr0nAQAAIAAJ>).

Rivenwood Tower is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Inaba Sachiko. Device. Sable, in fess within an octagon voided a rabbit salient regardant contourny between two cattails argent.

This device was previously returned because the submitter attempted to document the arrangement as Japanese armory using an Individually Attested Pattern. Unfortunately, the documentation did not provide enough examples to support the design. Therefore, the submitter appealed in order to re-document this motif under Core Style. As Wreath originally returned this device, the appeal was decided by Pelican.

Ordinarily, framing charges like annulets are treated as secondary charges. Under A3C of SENA, simple geometric shapes are allowed to be voided, but only if they are primary charges. Japanese examples of voided geometric shapes such as octagons, hexagons, and squares can be found in our period as framing charges, so are registerable with a step from period practice for the use of a non-European charge. Examples in *O-Umajirushi: A 17th-Century Compendium of Samurai Heraldry* by Xavid Pretzer show such geometrics surrounding flowers, stylized tassels, and *kanji* characters, among other charges.

In the submitted design, the cattails and rabbit are co-primary charges. Unfortunately, commenters were unable to find period examples in either Japanese or European armory of such a co-primary charge group made of more than one type of charge inside a framing charge like an annulet or other simple geometric shape. Therefore, we have returned this device for lack of documentation for this arrangement of charges. Upon resubmission, we note that the voided octagon framing a single type of charge would be acceptable with a step from period practice, barring other problems.

Inaba Sachiko. Badge. Sable, a schnecke issuant from base and in chief a hare courant regardant argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a schnecke with another charge.

Mechtild von Asch. Name.**Willemus de Rodes.** Name.

Submitted as *Willemus De Rodes*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century name. Although the Letter of Intent stated that changes are not allowed, this limitation does not appear on the submission form.

The given name was found in England in 1230 in the Letter of Intent, and is also dated to 1196 in the Middle English Dictionary.

The byname *de Rodes* is found in a Latin letter of Joan of Constantinople, Countess of Flanders (<https://epistolae.ccnmtl.columbia.edu/letter/1116.html>) dated to 1220. In the 12th-13th centuries, the preposition *de* would not have been capitalized, so we have changed it to the lower case *de* to use the earlier form.

This name combines a late 12th to early 13th century English given name and an early 13th century Flemish byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, but due to the lingual mix, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 12th century name.

OUTLANDS**Bjorn the Bastard.** Name.

Submitted as *Bjorn the Bastard*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Bjorn bastarðr*.

The submitted byname *the Bastard* is a lingua Anglica form of the Old Norse *inn óborni* or *hinn óborni*, the masculine form of the attested *in óborna*, found in "Viking Bynames found in the Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>). The submitter confirmed that he prefers this form of the name; therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

Dante Celestino de San Vincenzo. Name.**Elizabeth Argentieri.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Elizabeth is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested German name, found in "German Names from 1495" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html>), so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

This name combines a German given name and Italian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Kristoff Karlsson. Device. Vert, a camail and in chief a pair of smith's tongs fesswise Or.

The only "documentation" given on the Letter of Intent was a link to a Facebook discussion. This is not appropriate. Documentation in armory also should be summarized with a description of the information and its source. Had the commenters not provided actual documentation, this device would have been returned.

This is the defining instance of a camail in Society heraldry. A camail is a flexible piece of mail attached to the helm to protect the neck and shoulders. It was the badge of George, Duke of Clarence (possibly a cant on "gorget"), and afterward the badge of his grandson, Henry Pole, Baron Montague. The source for this depiction is de Walden's *Banners, Standards, and Badges*, 1904, which reproduced a manuscript in the English College of Arms c.1510. It can be found online at <https://archive.org/stream/bannersstandards00howauoft#page/179/mode/1up>.

Marcus Artorius Drustanus. Device change. Purpure, a nude maiden representing the goddess Fortuna maintaining and entwined by a streamer argent standing atop a demi-roundel issuant from base, a demi-sun issuant from chief Or.

This is the defining instance of the goddess Fortuna in Society heraldry. This depiction is based on the civic arms of Glückstadt, 1617. The exact nature of the streamer's entwinement is an unblazonable artistic detail.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, a scorpion inverted Or between three roses argent*, is retained as a badge.

Nerienda of Elmet. Name and device. Azure, a saltire between in pale a crescent and a compass star, a bordure argent.

Elmet is a lingua Anglica form of the 7th century *Elmed*.

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

Séamus MacRae. Device change. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a falcon belled and jessed argent and a cross crosslet sable.

The submitter's old device, *Per bend sinister argent and gules, a cross crosslet and a falcon belled and jessed, all counterchanged*, is released.

TRIMARIS

Aibhilin inghean Ui Raghallaigh. Name and device. Vert, two bendlets between two Bowen crosses and on a chief argent two branches of ivy intertwined vert.

Alane Godwin. Name and device. Azure, a dove volant wings addorsed between three mullets of four points, a bordure argent.

Both the given name and byname are found in English parish records from 1584 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Nice 16th century English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the tuft on the head that usually indicates a dove so as to improve recognizability.

Algirdas Gozzo. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for Lithuanian. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this request rather than pending the name for further commentary.

Algirdas is a standardized Lithuanian form of the Latinized nominative (base) form *Algirde*, found in William R. Schmalstieg, "Lithuanian Names" (http://www.lituanus.org/1982_3/82_3_01.htm).

However, *Gozzo* is documented only as a German name. Although this is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, the name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Lithuanian name.

Daniel von Hessen. Device. Or, a dolphin urinant contourny and on a chief sable three roses argent.

Dobrogrneva Einarsdottir. Name.

Dobrogrneva is identified as a feminine given name in Wickenden. However, the question was raised in commentary whether it was a given name or a patronym. As the closely related *Dobegneva* is a single element name also found in Wickenden, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Dobrogrneva* is also a given name.

This name combines a Russian given name and Old Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Evfemia Kienast. Name.

Katherine verch Evan. Device. Argent, three chevronels braced and on a chief vert three strawberries argent.

Kýlan Hundr. Name.

Magnus Classon. Name and device. Azure, a rat sejant erect argent and in chief two crescents, on a chief inverted Or three mullets azure.

Nice 15th century Swedish name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the rat larger and the crescents smaller to remove any ambiguity about the charge groups.

Marianna Vincentia. Device. Gules, an edelweiss argent seeded Or and on a chief argent two bars wavy azure.

Octavio de Flores. Augmentation of arms. Argent, an escarbuncle vert each spoke terminating in a rose and a chief gules and for augmentation on the chief in dexter a triskele argent.

Owain Mawr ap Bran. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Owain Mawr ap Bran*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Owain Maur ap Bran* to match the documentation that could be found.

The spelling *Mawr* is found in "Welsh Prose, 1350-1425" (<http://www.rhyddiaithganoloesol.caerdydd.ac.uk/>), so we have restored the submitted form.

Thyri Bersi. Name.

Toki inn eldri bassi. Name.

Uasal ingen Eogain. Badge. (Fieldless) A mouse rampant sable.

Wilhelm Philip Josef der Klett. Name and device. Checky sable and argent, a cross formy vert and on a chief purpure three fleurs-de-lys Or.

WEST

Eibhilín inghean Uí Mhartain. Device. Purpure, a wolf's head erased contourny and in chief two triquetras argent.

Golden Playne, Canton of. Device. Vert, a five-headed naga glissant contourny Or within a laurel wreath argent.

This is the defining instance of a *naga* in Society heraldry. The naga is a multi-headed serpent, similar to a hydra. It was described in the 16th Century by Portuguese Jesuit priests who visited what is now Thailand. As a non-European charge, it carries a step from period practice.

Khalidah bint Sa'id al-'Attar. Device. Or, a scorpion bendwise sinister sable mullety argent.

Michiele l'encriere. Device. Per fess wavy argent and sable all goutty counterchanged.

Theodericus Sturmere. Device. Azure, a unicorn Or charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lys sable.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

None.

AN TIR

Snotra Freknótt. Device. Pily wavy in point Or and sable, an owl ermine.

Blazoned as *Per pale wavy argent and sable, two piles wavy in point counterchanged*, this doesn't describe what is happening behind the owl. The alternating sections of Or and sable are of equal width and the odd number of sections issuing from the chief does not clearly delineate two piles. In effect, the sable and Or portions of this design are equivalent to *pily wavy in point Or and sable*. As such, this device conflicts with the badge of Robin of Gilwell, (*Fieldless*) *An owl ermine*, with only one DC for Robin's fieldless design.

Tyrrikr Magnason. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that the given name *Tyrrikr* was constructed from the name of the god *Týr*. The Letter of Intent asserted that there was a practice of constructing protothemes from deity names, citing Cleasby-Vigfusson. Of the protothemes given, only two were derived from the specific names of gods, as opposed to a more generic term or attribute. These examples were *Frey-*, later associated with the god Freyr, and *Þór-/Thor-*, referring to Thor. While other examples were provided in the Letter of Intent, these examples did not have sources, making it impossible to confirm their dating and etymology. Thus, they cannot be taken as evidence. As *Frey-* originally means "lord," that leaves us with a single example of a prototheme specifically derived from the name of a god. A single example is not enough to construct a pattern from.

In 2009, we upheld a 2008 precedent stating that *Tyr-* is not a registerable theme in a constructed diathematic name:

This is returned for lack of evidence that the Norse god name *Tyr* was ever used as the name of ordinary people in our period. The June 2008 LoAR says:

There is no evidence that the theme *Tyr-* is found in diathematic Norse names. Of the similar god name *Týr*, the Academy of Saint Gabriel report 3332 notes:

All names with <Týr-> or <-týr> in Lind, E.H., *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden*, (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931) are mythological or fictional.

Without evidence of the use of the themes *Tyr-* or *Týr-* in Old Norse, constructed diathematic names may not use these themes. [Saxi bilstyggir Geirsson, LoAR 06/2008, West-A]

Lacking evidence that either *Tyr* or *Týr* was used by real people in our period, it is not registerable, either as a given name or as part of a patronymic byname. [Tryggr Tyrson, August 2009, R-An Tir]

In 2010, we ruled the following:

[T]he LoI documented *Tyrbrandr* as a constructed given name formed from the themes *Tyr-* and *-brandr*. While *-brandr* is a recognized deutertheme in Old Norse names, the commenters found no support for *Tyr-*. The two names cited in the LoI to support *Tyr-* as a protheme were *Tyrfingr* and *Tyrvi*. However, *Tyr-* is not a protheme in these names. In the case of *Tyrfinger* the themes are *Tyrfi-* and *-ingr*. In the case of *Tyrfi*, it is a single name and is not constructed from a protheme and a deutertheme. Lacking evidence of *Tyr-* as a protheme used in Old Norse names, a constructed given name of *Tyrbrandr* is not plausible. [Ari Tyrbrandr, April 2010, R-Trimaris]

No new examples of *Tyr*- referring to the god were found. Without additional evidence to show that *Tyr*- or *Týr* is a plausible prototheme, or to show that a prototheme can be derived from any specific Norse god's name, we uphold the earlier precedents and return this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Matt of Mountain Edge*.

ANSTEORRA

Líadan inghean Fináin. Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the name *Liadan ingen Finnén*, registered on the February 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns. Although the names are different in appearance, they are nearly identical in sound.

Her device is registered under the holding name *Líadan of Wiesenfeuer*.

ARTEMISIA

Adelz Fergusson. Badge. (Fieldless) On a lozenge ployé azure five mullets of seven points in cross Or.

By longstanding precedent, we do not register fieldless badges that appear to be independent forms of armorial display. Charges such as roundels, cartouches, escutcheons, billets, hearts, lozenges, and so forth are all both standard heraldic charges and "shield shapes" for armorial display. Lozenges ployés do not escape this rule and are considered to be a shield shape for the purposes of this precedent.

Aonghus Vand-gylðir. Name change from Aonghus Boithwell.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Hebridean Norse culture", and requested the connotation of "badly behaved/naughty wolf", but not "evil wolf".

The submitted byname *Vand-gylðir* is constructed from the elements *Vand* ("Difficult, troublesome, bad, involving pains and care, ill behaved") and *gylðir* ("howler, wolf"). The attested example *vandræðaskáld* ("Troublesome-poet") is derived from *vandræði*, "difficulty, trouble," rather than directly from *vand/vandr*. Therefore, this example does not support the construction of the submitted name.

We note that the byname *gylðir* isn't the normal word for "wolf", as it has more of the sense of "howler." In a compound word, the expected word for "wolf" would be *ulfr* or *vargr*. We also have no examples of animal bynames modified in such a manner; the typical formation is *animal + body part*, such as *refskegg* ("fox beard"). This name does not fit this pattern. Without evidence that this construction follows an attested pattern, we cannot register this name.

Upon resubmission, we note the bynames *illugi* ("bad-thought, evil-mind") and *ill illi* ("bad, evil"), documented in Geirr Bassi by Siren. Double bynames are allowed in Old Norse as long as both bynames could reasonably describe the same person, so a combination of either of these bynames with a wolf byname would be registerable, barring other problems.

Aonghus is grandfathered to the submitter.

Fiametta da Trastevere. Device. Gules vètu ployé Or, a heart Or enflamed to chief argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Angus le Todde Mac Donnell: (*Fieldless*) A heart Or. There is only one DC for the fielded versus fieldless design. By precedent, enflaming a charge does not count for difference.

ATENVELDT

Haukr Bjarnarson. Badge. Sable, a boar courant contourny Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Murtaugh the Galloglas: *Gules, a boar statant to sinister Or*. There is only one DC for changing the tincture of the field as there is no DC between the courant and statant postures.

Jacquin de Normandie. Badge. Azure, in saltire two roses slipped, a bordure embattled argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Chiara Grassi: *Azure, in fess two roses slipped and leaved within an orle argent*. There is a single DC for the change from orle to bordure embattled. We do not grant difference for the rose stems and thus these roses are technically in fess.

They are also garden rosebuds which are not registerable. On resubmission the submitter should draw them as heraldic roses or atleast garden roses.

Porgeirr Hallvardðrson. Name.

Submitted as *Porgeirr Hallvarðrson*, the byname appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Hallvardðrson*. This change appeared to be a typographical error.

Unfortunately, the submitted byname was not constructed properly. The byname should have be spelled *Hallvarðsson*, although *Hallvardsson* and *Hallvaldarson* are supported by 14th and 15th century examples in Lind, and *Hallvarðarson* is an Old Norse form. Unfortunately, the submitter did not allow changes, so we are unable to register any of these forms. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Porgeirr of Burning Sands*.

ATLANTIA

Albree de Greene. Device. Azure, three chevronels argent surmounted by three musical notes one and two sable, between three stag's heads erased affronty argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a chevron chevronelly argent and azure, this is must be understood as three chevronels argent on an azure field. As such, the musical notes are lying directly on the field with which they lack contrast. Thus, in the absence of documentation for an Individually Attested Pattern, this device must be returned for this contrast issue.

Alternatively, replacing the blue sections between the chevronels by a color other than azure would solve this issue.

August Fluegel. Device. Per bend sinister purple and Or, a hunting horn reversed argent and a barrel palewise sable.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the orientations of the hunting horn and barrel must be described independently.

Gianetta Veronese. Device. Azure, in saltire two needles inverted and on a chief argent, three roses proper.

This device is returned for visual conflict with the device of Alan of Rosley: *Azure, two rapiers in saltire and on a chief argent three roses proper*. Although technically clear, as there is a SC for the difference in type of the primary charges, the whole design is strikingly visually similar as per SENA A5D2.

Lochloinn mac Cailin. Device. Bendy azure and argent, a raven volant bendwise wings addorsed sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted, the raven is not easily identifiable, an issue which is amplified by the fact that a significant portion of the sable bird disappears on the azure portions of the field.

Margaret Cameron. Badge. (Fieldless) Four honeybees in cross, heads to center conjoined at the antennae and the outer edges of the wings Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable."

As depicted, commenters had trouble identifying the primary charges and the design was generally perceived as a flower. This is in large part due to the unusual manner of conjoining the outer edge of the wings over much of their length, which significantly diminishes the identifiability of the wings and thus that of the bees.

William Whiteheart. Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered name *William Wisehart*. Only one syllable has been changed, and the change in sound from *Wise-* to *White-* is not substantial under PN3C2 of SENA. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

AVACAL

None.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

Caterine le jeune. Device. Azure, a chevron ermine between two mullets of four points and a sparrow volant bendwise sinister Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Rainer Wulfgar: *Azure, a chevron ermine between three griffins Or*. Even if we decide to number the ermine spots on the chevron, as submitted on the Letter of Intent, there is no DC between a chevron charged in this manner with multiple ermine spots and an ermine chevron. Thus, there is a DC for changing the type of secondary charges, but since birds can't be segreant and griffins may not be volant, we cannot get a second DC for posture.

EALDORMERE

Asgertha Ryland of Buchanan. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a monkey statant sable collared and chained argent and a sea-bear sable tailed vert maintaining in its paw the monkey's chain.

This badge is returned for multiple reasons. Blazoned as a sea catamount, the upright charge was generally identified as a sea-bear and we are returning this submission so the submitter can have, after redraw, the charge she desires.

Additionally, no evidence was provided for the admixture of postures for animate charges in this arrangement. On resubmission, the submitter should provide documentation to support this arrangement, specifically addressing the unity of posture and orientation issues with this design as the September 2012 Cover Letter states:

For purposes of the unity of posture clause of A3D2c, sea-creatures and other similar monsters must be in as similar a posture as possible to any quadrupeds in the same group. Sea-creatures and other monsters not formed from quadrupeds will be decided on a case by case basis. So for example, a lion-dragon passant and a horse passant has no unity of posture problem since both are passant, whereas a sea-horse and a lion statant does have a unity of posture problem, as a sea-horse's default posture is erect, which is not identical to statant.

Havarr Helsingr. Device. Per chevron throughout argent and azure, two axes and a natural leopard rampant counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of James Applegate: *Per chevron argent and azure, two Latin crosses and a lion rampant counterchanged*. There is a DC for changing the axes to Latin crosses, but there cannot be a SC for all the primary charges since in both cases the charge in base is a cat rampant.

EAST

Rowen Cloteworthy. Augmentation of arms. Lozengy argent and sable, a chief gules and for an augmentation a canton purpure charged with four millrinds in cross Or.

This augmentation is returned for contrast issues. SENA A3a3 states "Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained. However, they may not violate the rules on contrast." While the canton is overall and has good technical contrast with the field, it also substantially overlies the gules chief and mostly touches black parts of the neutral field. Thus, the purpure canton largely lies against a color background and does not have good contrast. In consequence, this must be returned.

LOCHAC

Euphemia di Niccolo Ziani. Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet argent within and conjoined to a dragon in annulo vorant of its tail azure.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Here there is no reliable way to blazon to blazon the way in which the dragon partially overlaps some arms of the mullet but not others.

This badge is also returned for having a barely overall charge. As drawn, the dragon doesn't appear to be a conjoined charge (which would not have overlap on the mullet) or an fully overall charge (which crosses the center of the field, lying partially on the field and partially on other charges) as it only overlaps two of the points.

River Haven, Barony of. Badge for Populace. Barry wavy argent and azure, a seahorse contourny Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Atlantia: *(Fieldless) A sea horse to sinister Or gorged of a chaplet of roses gules*. There is one DC for fieldless versus fielded design but none for the gorging or lack thereof. By precedent, the addition or removal of a collar or gorging on a whole beast does not contribute to difference.

MERIDIES

Piers Simmons. Device. Sable, on a mullet of six points Or a dragon statant and on a chief gules two rapiers inverted in saltire argent.

This device must be returned for insufficient contrast between the chief and the field.

Per SENA A3B4:

- a. Placement of Charges: Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed. Primary, secondary, and overall charge groups are considered to be placed on the field and must have good contrast with it.

Here the gules chief on the sable field has insufficient contrast.

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS

Cecilia Caterina da Firenze. Device. Per chevron throughout purpure and argent, a domestic cat sejant gardant sable, in chief three fleurs-de-lys counterchanged.

This device is returned because the arrangement of the charges on the field is not blazonable either as a single primary group or as a primary and secondary group, as required by A3D1, Clarity of Charge Groups. A blazon "Per chevron throughout purpure and argent, a domestic cat sejant gardant sable, in chief three fleurs-de-lys counterchanged" would have a large domestic cat crossing the line of division to be partly on the purpure part of the field. A cat that is positioned completely on the white portion of the field must be understood to be part of the same charge group that the white fleurs-de-lys are, as "Per chevron throughout purpure and argent, two fleurs-de-lis and a cat counterchanged argent and sable" with a secondary white fleur-de-lis. However, this arrangement runs afoul of A3D1 which prohibits identical charges in two different charge groups on the field and does not adequately describe the position and size of the fleurs-de-lis.

Elizabeth Argentieri. Device. Per fess inverted vert and azure, an otter salient gardant Or sustaining in its mouth and paws a fish urinant bendwise sinister contourny argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable."

As depicted, the low contrast complex line of division is obscured by the otter and fish. By long precedent, low contrast complex lines of division can only be allowed if charges that overlie them do not obscure the nature of that line of division.

This badge is also returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Here, the position of the otter and the manner in which it sustains the fish is not reliably describable in blazon terms. The otter might be blazoned as salient guardant, but that would not account for its tail. The fish is even more problematic: neither the way in which the fish is held in the mouth and paws of the otter nor the way in which the fish is neither palewise nor bendwise sinister is blazonable in a way that would allow it to be reproduced. Redrawing the otter more clearly salient guardant, having the fish be clearly "embowed (palewise)" or "embowed bendwise sinister," and having the otter hold the fish either in its mouth or its paws would make the design blazonable.

Isabella Maria Francesco. Device. Sable, a decrescent within six mullets of eight points in annulo argent, a base wavy barry wavy argent and purpure.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as purpure, the color portions of the base appear azure. We are returning this device so the submitter can clarify which tincture she intended.

TRIMARIS

Algirdas Gozzo. Device. Or, on a mullet azure an owl contourny maintaining a trident Or.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA Appendix I which states "A single charge group may only have one tertiary charge group on it." Here the owl contourny and trident constitute two different charge groups on the mullet.

Faith Tomlinson. Badge. (Fieldless) A frog rampant vert bellied Or maintaining a skillet sable.

This badge is returned for multiple reasons.

It violates SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms" and SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The skillet depicted is not in a period form and was generally interpreted by commenters as a brush.

It must also be returned administratively. The Administrative Handbook says "The colored copy must be a scan of the original." This is not a scan. As indicated in this month's cover letter, the image does not need to come from a scanner but must be an unaltered digital representation of the actual paperwork. This is not the case here as the colors are altered and different from that on the uploaded form.

Some commenters wondered if the design was too evocative of a cartoon frog character and as such could be construed as obtrusively modern. This is not the case.

Hjørr-Yggr Hákonarson. Name.

The byname *Yggr* ("terrible one") is only found as a description for Odin, and not as a description for normal humans. Therefore, the use of this name is presumptuous and must be returned.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that the given name should be spelled *Hj{o,}rr*, with an *o-ogonek* instead of \emptyset .

Owain Mawr ap Bran. Device. Barry and per pale argent and vert, a raven displayed and a bordure engrailed sable.

This device is returned for using an altered form. The shape of the shield is significantly different from the shape defined on the Laurel-approved form.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture.

Tiberius Aurelius Magnus. Device. Per pale and chevronelly argent and azure, on a pale sable a gladius inverted argent.

Although changing the field tincture from gules to azure has removed the previously existing conflict, the issue of the identifiability of the field tincture has not been resolved. Thus, this device is returned because the pale obscures the per pale line of division, making it impossible to distinguish this counterchanged field from a straightforward chevronelly argent and azure field.

WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE August 2016 LAUREL MEETING
(OR AS NOTED):**

CAID

Hallr brjost Starsson. Heraldic will.

Hallr indicated that upon his death, his registered primary name and device, *Gules, a bezant and a sinister tierce Or*, are to be released.

However, Hallr has also a registered badge and in the absence of any indication of the disposition of this badge, the name could not be released.

We are pending this heraldic will so the submitter can decide what they wish to do.

This was item 4 on the Caid letter of December 29, 2015.

- *Explicit* -

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

Alfonso de Santo Domingo. Badge. Barry wavy argent and azure, a castle vert and on a chief wavy gules a lion couchant Or.

Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe. Name change from Donnan the Solitary.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Rumann mac Duib Sidhe*. Both syllables in the given name have been changed, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Donnan the Solitary*, is retained as an alternate name.

Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe. Badge for Donnan the Solitary. (Fieldless) A sword gules surmounted by a coney's head cabossed and attired argent.

Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe. Reblazon of badge. Azure, two rapiers in saltire Or and overall a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded Or.

Registered in March 2004 as *Azure, two rapiers in saltire Or and overall a dogwood blossom argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Elizabeth Rosamond. Name and device. Azure, in saltire an axe and an artist's paintbrush argent, a bordure argent semy of roses purpure.

Nice 15th century English name!

Eydís Vígdísardóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Eydís Vígdísardóttir*, the correct markings on the byname should be *Vígdísardóttir*. We have made this change to register this name.

Gróa arnarnef. Name.

Hrólfur á Fjáfelli. Name.

In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html).

Kameshima Zentarou Umakai. Household name House of the Blue Crane and badge. Argent, a Japanese crane displayed and in base a bar gemel azure.

This design was documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Japan. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of the use of the Japanese crane in Japanese heraldry, which is already registerable with a step from period practice. Heralds attending the decision meeting provided more evidence of the pattern of the bar gemel abased in conjunction with another charge on the field. In fact, this exact design can be found in the submitter's documentation.

Magdalena Loperena Guerra. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Oribe Tsukime. Device. Purpure, within and conjoined at the base to an increscent an iris slipped and leaved argent.

Rafe Pearsall. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time, but said that Tudor English was most important. This name is authentic to England in the mid- to late-16th century, so meets the submitter's preference.

Raven Hildebrand. Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a raven displayed ermine and a bordure argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture.

Reginleif Daviðsdottir. Name and device. Quarterly argent and azure, a cross Or between in bend two Uruz runes sable.

The genitive (possessive) form of *Davið* is found in the *Old Norwegian Homily Book*, dating to the early 13th century.

Roxanne of the Fox Tail. Name change from Rosenés of Saint Swithin's Bog.

A fox's tail is a period heraldic charge, described in the Pictorial Dictionary as being used in the 14th century badge of Thomas of Woodstock. Therefore, the inn-sign-style byname *of the Fox Tail* is registerable.

This name combines a French given name and a constructed English byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Rosenés of Saint Swithin's Bog*, is retained as an alternate name.

Ruslan Igorevich Voronov. Badge. Per pale sable and gules, on a card-pique argent a wolf rampant sable.

The Letter of Intent requested the association of the badge with *The Dogs of War (Household)*. However, this household name is not registered and such an association cannot be made.

Sibyl of Nithgaard. Name.

Nithgaard is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Símon á Fjáfelli. Name.

In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html).

Tegrinus de Rhina. Badge. Sable, a crescent and in chief two pairs of swords inverted in saltire argent.

Tertius Memmius Drusus. Name and device. Per fess embattled Or and gules, an eagle sable and a shackle argent.

A shackle in trian aspect can be found in the Stemmario Trivulziano, plate 218, in the arms of de Manetis.

Porsteinn inn fagri. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Tíðfríðr Alfarinsdóttir. Name and device. Or, a pile inverted throughout sable and on a chief vert three mullets of seven points Or.

Submitted as *Tíðfríðr Alfarinsdottir*, accents must be used consistently throughout a name. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Alfarinsdóttir* to register this name.

Úrsúla of Rouen. Reblazon of device. Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron inverted Or between two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in April of 2011 as *Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron inverted Or between two dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Vera Ivanovna Tolstikova. Badge. Or, a rermouse sable between three arrows purpure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the arrows thicker.

AN TIR

Ælfhryth il. Reblazon of badge. Sable, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated three New World dogwood blossoms palewise argent seeded Or.

Registered in July 2004 as *Sable, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated three dogwood blossoms palewise argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Aleksei Vasil'evich Vladislav vnuk Moskovchich. Name and device. Per pall inverted vert, purpure and argent, two towers argent and a griffin sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Russian name. The elements of this name are only dated to the 14th-15th centuries, as Wickenden does not include every instance of a name.

However, due to the complex pattern of a multi-generation patronym and a locative byname, it is likely not an authentic Russian name. However, it is registerable.

Andrew Crowe. Alternate name Connor Clarke and badge. Or, a fleam reversed and a bordure gules.

Submitted as *Connor Clarke of Kent*, the submitter requested an authentic English name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this request without pending for further commentary.

The question was raised whether the combination of the names of *Clark Kent* (Superman) and *Connor Kent* (Superboy) was presumptuous, especially considering the badge submission associated with this alternate name. Of these two fictional characters, *Clark Kent/Superman* is important enough to protect under any name by which he is known. However, the submitted alternate name is well clear of the names of either character, and would not be presumptuous.

However, those present at the Laurel Roadshow at KWHSS overwhelmingly thought the combination of the alternative name with the badge was a league too far, and was obtrusively modern, presumptuous, or both. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped the second byname *of Kent* and registered this name as *Connor Clarke* to remove the appearance of presumption.

This name is an authentic early 17th century English name, meeting the submitter's request for authenticity.

Some commenters wondered whether this submission was too allusive to the character Superman.

Although evocative in combination with the name as initially submitted, this badge is well clear of the design used on Superman's uniform and does not rise to the level of presumption.

Aoife inghean Phaidín. Reblazon of device. Argent, a bee sable marked Or, on a chief azure three New World dogwood blossoms argent.

Registered in May 2012 as *Argent, a bee sable marked Or, on a chief azure three dogwood blossoms argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version

Arawd MacPhillan. Device change. Argent, a cross clechy sable between four triquetras points to center gules.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, on a bend between two wolf's heads bendwise couped argent, three decrescents palewise gules*, is retained as a badge.

Conchobar Mac Muirchertaig. Badge. (Fieldless) On a boar passant contourny argent a Bowen knot azure.

Fortune verch Thomas. Reblazon of device. Vert, a brock passant and in chief three New World dogwood blossoms argent.

Registered in May of 2011 as *Vert, a brock passant and in chief three dogwood blossoms argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Galeran Chanterel. Alternate name Eric of Heathgate.

Giuseppe Ferraro. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Kenna Graham. Name and device. Gules, on a cross nowy argent a thistle proper.

Submitted as *Kenna Graham of Montrose*, the name was correctly changed in kingdom to *Kenna Graham* to remove the appearance of presumption as Graham chiefs are also the Dukes/Earls of Montrose.

Kenna is a German given name that, by precedent, can be used as a borrowed name in an English context. Therefore, this name is considered to be entirely English.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1400-1450 Scotland in Scots Language", but preferred the submitted spelling rather than an authentic form. Therefore, we have not considered this request.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Clan Chlurain: *Gules, centered on a Celtic cross simple patty throughout Or, a thistle proper*. There is one DC for changing the tincture of the cross and a second DC for the difference between a cross nowy and a Celtic cross.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a cross nowy.

Luciano Foscari. Badge. (Fieldless) On a monkey statant vert a coronet argent.

The submitter is a viscount and thus entitled to the display of a coronet on his heraldry.

Samra bint Fara{h.}. Name.

Nice 11th-13th century Jewish name in an Arabic context!

Seagirt, Barony of. Order name change to Order of the Black Bear of Seagirt from Order of the Beare.

The barony's previous order name, *Order of the Beare*, is released.

Seagirt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Golden Bear of Seagirt.

Seagirt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Silver Bear of Seagirt.

Thornwold, Shire of. Branch name change from Shittimwoode, Shire of.

Submitted as *Shire of Thornwood*, this branch name conflicted with the registered branch name *Shire of Hornwood*. Only one syllable in the substantive element (*Thorn-* versus *Horn-*) was different, so this branch name was not clear under PN3C1 of SENA. The Shire allowed a change of the substantive element to *Thornwold* in order to clear this conflict under PN3C1, as both syllables were different. The branch name was pended to allow consideration of this change.

Commenters asked if there was a conflict with the registered household name *Thornhold*. The substantive element in the household name is *Thorn* and the designator is *-hold*. The addition of a syllable (*-wold*) clears this submission under PN3C2 of SENA, so there is no identity conflict; however, there is a potential affiliation conflict when considering the common practice of only identifying a branch by its substantive element. The similarity between *Thornhold* and *Thornwold* (only one syllable, *-wold* versus *-hold*, is different) implies a connection between the two entities. In order to clear this affiliation conflict, Ygraine of Kellswood has granted the Shire permission to conflict with her household name.

The Shire also has permission from Ciorstan MacAmhlaidh to conflict with the registered household name *House Thornewood*.

As it is not possible to retain previous group names, the branch name *Shire of Shittimwoode* is released.

This branch name change was pended from the November 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Porvaldr inn hvíti hjotr. Name and device. Sable, on a torteau fimbriated a stag's head cabossed argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th-11th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

All of the elements and at least one example of double descriptive bynames are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name meets the submitter's request. Therefore, we need not pend the name for further commentary.

Tir Rígh, Principality of. Order name Order of the Cornucopia.

Tressach mac Domnaill. Reblazon of device. Per bend sable and gules, a bend wavy Or and in chief a New World dogwood blossom argent.

Registered in May of 2003 as *Per bend sable and gules, a bend wavy Or and in chief a dogwood blossom argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *UlfR Blodfotur Fallgrson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson* to match the documentation that could be found.

The question was raised whether the given name should be changed to the standard form *Ulf̄r*. The Letter of Intent cited the following precedent:

On the other hand, runic spellings, such as those recorded in Lena Peterson's *Nordiskt runnamslexikon*, preserve pronunciations that were never recorded in the Latin alphabet. This is especially true for forms from Old East Norse, which is poorly represented in Latin alphabet documents compared to Old West Norse. Therefore, we will register forms of runic names that have been transcribed following a standard scholarly system, such as the header forms in Lena Peterson's work. We will not, however, accept "invented" transcriptions based on a submitter's proposal of how to transcribe runic names. [December 2010 Cover Letter]

Appendix D of SENA confirms that header forms from *Nordiskt runnamslexikon* are registerable. Therefore, we have not changed the given name.

Wastekeep, Barony of. Order name Company of the Red Squirrel.

The spelling *Squirrel* is dated to 1624 in the OED.

ANSTEORRA

Cassandra O'Connor. Reblazon of device. Vert, a chevron embattled argent between two Hungerford knots Or and a New World dogwood blossom argent slipped proper.

Registered in April of 1992 as *Vert, a chevron embattled argent between two Hungerford knots Or and a dogwood blossom argent slipped proper*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

ATENVELDT

Adaleide de Warewic. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and gules, three New World dogwood blossoms one and two and a tower argent.

Registered in March of 2008 as *Per chevron azure and gules, three dogwood blossoms one and two and a tower argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Æsa Væna. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice Old Norse name!

Ealhswith Einarskona. Name.

This name combines an Old English given name and an Old Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Einarr fullspakr. Name.

Nice Old Norse name!

Mateo de Jesus Esteban Gomez. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that *de Jesus* was a given name, citing the example *Antonio De Jesus Ruiz* from 1648 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. However, every other instance of *de/De Jesus* that could be found was as a byname. Therefore, the 1648 instance appears to be a double byname, not a double given name.

The pattern of double given and double bynames is found in Spain in the FamilySearch Historical Records. An example is *Juan Mateo Gonzales De La Vega*, dated to 1637. In addition, the pattern of triple bynames is rare, but found in early 17th century Spain. FamilySearch has the example *Miguel Martinez Sarasibar Martinez*, dated to 1604. (The parents are named *Martin Sarasibar* and *Maria Martinez De Ydoate*, showing that the bynames in this case are patronyms and matronyms.) Therefore we will register this name.

Morgaina Sarai la Foncée. Reblazon of badge. Sable, a peacock close maintaining in its beak a lotus inverted with seed pod argent, slipped and leaved vert.

Reblazoned in April of 2007 as *Sable, a peacock, tail spread, maintaining in its beak a lotus with seed pod argent, slipped and leaved vert*, the peacock is close and the lotus flower inverted.

Sebastian of Ered Sûl. Name and device. Gules, two griffins combatant and on a chief triangular Or a roundel gules.

Ered Sûl is the registered name of an SCA branch.

ATLANTIA

Abigael of Inishowen. Name.

Inishowen is a lingua Anglica form of the Gaelic *Inis Eoghain* (found in *Annals of the Four Masters*) and the c.1627 English or Anglicized Irish *Inis Owen* or *Inis-Owen* (found in *Annals of Clonmacnoise*).

Alric Blackhart. Household name House of Blackhart and badge. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, in sinister base a hart salient sable.

In registering the name of the Inn of the White Hart to Ardgall mac Domnaill in October, 2013, Laurel ruled:

Precedent says that the *Inn of the White Hart* from Arthur C. Clarke's short story collection is important enough to protect. However, the fame of fiction changes over time; few commenters recognized the name and fewer thought it important enough to protect. Thus, this name can be registered. This name is different enough in sound and appearance from the registered *Order of the White Hare*. SENA NPN.3.C.3 says that, for single syllable words, changes to the sound of a single group of vowels or consonants can be sufficient to allow registration. In this case, the vowels are different as well as part of the final consonant cluster. The change of a single letter, as in this case, is a sufficient change in appearance under NPN.3.C.3 as well. Thus, this name can be registered as submitted.

Therefore, this household name is clear of the registered order name *Order of the Black Hare*.

The submitter has permission to conflict with conflict with the device of Morgana le Cocur: *Per fess wavy, Barry wavy argent and azure, and Or, in base a hart rampant sable*.

Caitrina inghean Eoin. Name and device. Ermine, a squirrel and on a chief purpure three acorns argent.

Damhan mac meic Raith. Name.

Submitted as *Damhán Mac Raith*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Damhan mac meic Raith* with the submitter's permission because *Mac Raith* ("Son of Grace" or "Son of Luck") is a given name in its own right and no evidence was found to support *Rath* as a given name by itself. We note that the capitalization of the byname in the form in the Letter of Intent is found in *The Annals of Loch Cé*.

The submitter may wish to know that *Macraith* is an English byname dated to 1641 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Diana of Windmasters' Hill. Name and device. Argent, three natural sea-tortoises conjoined in pall inverted heads outwards vert, a bordure wavy azure semy of escallops argent.

Windmasters' Hill is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Douglas of Ravenscroft. Name and device. Vert, a mascle argent and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys vert.

Eiríkr úlfr Þorisson and Rhiannon Morgaine. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A sea-wolf contourny sable sustaining a rose proper.

Elena of Nottingham. Reblazon of device. Gules, a New World dogwood blossom argent, a bordure compony sable and Or.

Registered in April of 1997 as *Gules, a dogwood blossom argent, a bordure compony sable and Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Éogan mac Roibeáird. Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name is clear of the registered name *Aodhan mac Roibeaird*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed in sound and appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

Godfrey York. Name.

Both the given name *Godfrey* and the place name *York* are found from the 14th century on (in the Middle English Dictionary), making this a nice English name for the 14th through 17th centuries.

Hattori Shoujuurou Ieyoshi. Name and device. Sable, on a roundel within an annulet argent a lotus blossom affronty gules.

Ibrahim bin Ilyas bin Mustafa al-Haddad. Name and device. Gules estencely argent, a crescent, a bordure Or.

Katherine Kyst. Name and device. Purpure, a unicorn argent crined and between flaunches Or.

Both the given name and byname are documented in the same county in England in 1570, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Katherine Kyst. Augmentation of arms. Purpure, a unicorn argent crined and between flaunches Or, for augmentation the dexter flaunch charged in chief with an escallop purpure.

Llywelyn Blaidd coch. Name and device. Per chevron rayonny gules and Or, two musical notes and a wolf sejant ululant counterchanged.

There is a step from period practice for using the ululant posture.

Lochlainn hua Rigbarddái. Reblazon of device. Quarterly embattled sable and argent, two New World dogwood blossoms argent and two Maltese crosses sable.

Registered in March of 2009 as *Quarterly embattled sable and argent, two dogwood blossoms argent and two Maltese crosses sable*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Magnus Chernimirov. Name.

This name combines a Finnish given name and a Russian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Odd Porkelsson. Name.

Sophia Orange. Name change from Sofia of Sternfeld.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Sofia of Sternfeld*, is retained as an alternate name.

Tessa da Verona. Device. Azure, a trillium and a bordure Or.

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

William Costello. Badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin naiant checky argent and azure.

AVACAL

Maryan Hoskyns. Badge. (Fieldless) A spruce tree coupé sable.

Rodrigo Francisco Sanchez de Vihuela de Navarra. Name and device. Sable, a chevron inverted coupé, on a chief argent three Maltese crosses sable.

In 2007, we ruled:

Submitted as *Diego Antonio Vega de Palma*, no documentation was submitted and none found for Spanish bynames of the form [unmarked locative] + [locative] in period. Precedent states:

The primary problem with the name is the form: [given name] [given name] [locative] [given name] [locative]. A quick survey of the first 4000 names (AÂC) in the sixth volume of the Catalogo (dating around 1580), shows of those names, 5 had possibly four elements, and none had five. Of those five names, two (*María Alvarez de Sotomayor de Quiroga* and *Pedro Gonzalez de Baeza de los Hermanos*) are probably actually of the form [given name] [patronymic] [compound locative]. One other (*Diego de Peralta Cabeza de Vaca*) is probably of the form [given name] [locative] [compound locative] as *Cabeza de Vaca* is independently listed as a place name (in volume IV). The other two use the modern y formation: *Diego García de Montalvo y Colindra* and *Miguel Jeronimo de Mendoza y Arquillada*. [Constanzia Maria Morales Enzina d'Zamora, October 1997]

Further, Palimpsest notes:

While unmarked locatives are found as single bynames, I have seen no examples of unmarked locatives used in compound bynames. To make a compound byname with two locative elements, this needs to be altered to "de Vega y Palma" or "de la Vega y de Palma" (both "de Vega" and "de la Vega" are found in my *Spanish names from the Late 15th Century*: <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/>).

We have changed the name to *Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma* in order to register it. [Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma, July 2007, A-Caid]

The Letter of Intent included two possible examples of two double locative bynames or possible compound locatives: *Maria Martinez De Ytuarte De Susao* and *Juana Hernandez Del Corro Del Toro*. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted form is also plausible.

CAID

Ingríðr Viðarsdóttir. Reblazon of device. Vert, in bend two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or, a bordure argent.

Registered in February of 2015 as *Vert, in bend two dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or and a bordure argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Sinead Lauren Aithne Armagh. Reblazon of device. Argent, a swan naiant sable and on a chief embattled azure three pink New World dogwood blossoms proper.

Registered in November 1984 as *Argent, a swan naiant sable and on a chief embattled azure, three pink dogwood blossoms proper*. [*Cornus florida*], the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

CALONTIR

Eric Saint Leger. Name and device. Quarterly lozengy gules and Or, and azure, on an eagle argent a shamrock vert.

Geraint ap Hywel Glyndyfrdwy. Name.

Michael Reid of Atholl. Name.

Submitted as *Michael Reid*, this name gives the appearance of being the father of *Sean Michael Reade*, registered through Caid in September 1994. Although the bynames are different in appearance, they are identical in sound. To clear this relationship conflict, the submitter has allowed the addition of a second byname, *of Atholl*, found in Black, dated to 1592. We have made this change to register this name.

Michael and *Reid* were both documented in the Letter of Intent as English name elements. In commentary, Ogress found both elements in 15th and 16th century Scotland. *Michael* is found in the *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (RPS), dated to 1440, and in the FamilySearch

Historical Records, dated to 1572. *Reid* is found in RPS, dated to 1479 and 1570. Therefore, this name is wholly Scots.

Rahil Isfahani. Name and device. Per chevron ployé throughout gules and Or, two suns and a wolf salient counterchanged.

Russell of the Bushes. Name and device. Or, a brown dog's head erased proper, a bordure vert semy of acorns bendwise sinister Or.

Russell is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an English name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to the late 16th century. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Titus Iustus de Nova Terra. Name and device. Gules, on a mullet of eight points argent an escarbuncle sable.

Viga-Valr viligísl. Device. Quarterly argent and gules, four annulets counterchanged.

Nice device!

Viktor von Wedel. Name and device. Sable, in pale three pine trees blasted and eradicated argent.

This name combines a Polish give name and German byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

EALDORMERE

Constance d'Avallon. Name and device. Azure, a tower between in chief three fleurs-de-lys one and two argent, a bordure compony argent and gules.

Nice 16th century French name!

Godefroi d'Orléans. Device change. Argent, a cross formy throughout gules, on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lys argent.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale azure and sable, on a chevron cotised between three fleurs-de-lys argent three Maltese crosses sable*, is retained as a badge.

EAST

Alana Snowe. Reblazon of device. Gyronny sable and Or, a New World dogwood blossom and an orle azure.

Registered in October of 2014 as *Gyronny sable and Or, a dogwood blossom and an orle azure*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Alexandre Saint Pierre. Device change. Quarterly vert and sable, in saltire a key Or and a key argent.

The question was raised of whether the association of the byname Saint Pierre with the crossed keys should be considered presumptuous. It is not. It should more likely be understood as a cant.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly vert and sable, a swept-hilt rapier bendwise proper between two roses argent barbed and seeded proper*, is retained as a badge.

Alexandria Guyon de Champagne. Name and device. Argent, two fish haurient embowed respectant azure, maintaining between their tails a roundel sable, between three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Submitted as *Alexandrea Guyon de Champagne*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Alexandrea Guyon de Champagne* to correct the spelling of the second byname to the submitter's preferred form. The given name *Alexandrea* was crossed out on the form and *Alexandria* typed in its place. However, the spelling of this element was not changed in the Letter of Intent.

No evidence was found to support the submitted spelling of the given name. We have changed the given name to *Alexandria*, which was documented in the Letter of Intent as a German given name from 1560.

It is also a 16th-17th century English given name used by both men and women, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

This name combines a German or English given name and a French double byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

An Dubhaigeainn, Barony. Order name Order of Drakes Spur.

An Dubhaigeainn, Barony. Order name Order of Perseverance and badge. (Fieldless) A duck's foot affronty argent.

An Dubhaigeainn, Barony. Badge for Order of Sylvanus. (Fieldless) In saltire a shepherd's crook and a feather argent.

Antonius Blandus. Name and device. Argent, three lozenges gules and a chief triangular vert.

Arron Guyon de Champagne. Name and device. Argent, an eagle with its head facing to sinister azure sustaining an arrow fesswise sable all between three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Submitted as *Arron Guyon de Champang*, the second byname was spelled *de Champange* in the Letter of Intent. A timely correction to the Letter of Intent noted that the submitter wanted the spelling *Champagne*. We have made this change to register this name.

This name combines a Dutch or Flemish given name with two French bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Cecily of Elfhollow. Reblazon of device. Per fess azure and vert, a fess wavy Or between a portative organ and a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded vert.

Registered in April of 1989 as *Per fess azure and vert, a fess wavy Or between a portative organ and a dogwood blossom argent, seeded vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Christiana Crane. Badge for Fulton House. (Fieldless) In pale a martlet conjoined to three annulets interlaced in fess argent.

Culen mac Cianain. Badge. Sable, a boar statant contourny and a bordure embattled argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Order of Apollos Arrow and badge. (Fieldless) On a sun argent an arrow azure.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Order of the Silver Brooch and badge. (Fieldless) A closed brooch argent.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Morgan Catriona Bruce, (*Fieldless*) *An open penannular brooch bendwise argent* or the badge of David MacColin, *Sable, an open penannular brooch, pin to base, argent*. In each case, there is a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for orientation. We decline at this time to decide whether there is a DC between the types of brooches.

Nice badge!

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Order of the Silver Brooch. Per pale argent and azure, a closed brooch counterchanged.

Nice badge!

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Order of the Silver Tyger and badge. Azure, a tyger rampant and an orle argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Þórý Veðardóttir: *Azure, a winged ounce segreant within an orle argent*.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Order of the Silver Wheel and badge. (Fieldless) A cartwheel argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Serena Lascelles: (*Fieldless*) *A Catherine's wheel argent* and the device of Raichbhe Walkman, *Per bend sinister gules and purple, a cartwheel argent*.

Nice badge!

East, Kingdom of the. Acceptance of transfer of badge from Jadwiga Zajackowa for East Kingdom Herbalist's Guild. (*Fieldless*) On a mortar and pestle Or a sage leaf bendwise sinister vert.

East Kingdom Herbalist's Guild is a generic identifier.

Edwyn Le Clerc. Name.

Fiona MacNeill. Reblazon of device. Purpure, on a chevron between three drop-spindles Or three New World dogwood flowers gules seeded Or barbed vert.

Registered in February of 1989 as *Purple, on a chevron between three threaded drop spindles Or, three dogwood flowers gules, seeded Or, leaved vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Gyða Úlfsdóttir. Name.

Havre de Glace, Barony of. Heraldic title *Nef Poursivant*.

Submitted as *Poursuivant de la Nef*, the pattern of [*rank*] of the [*charge*] was not documented in the Letter of Intent or by commenters.

Juliana de Luna's article "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) provides several examples of French titles named for charges, such as *Oliffant*, *Espy*, and *Sanglier*. Another source is Michael Jones, "Vers une prosopographie des hérauts bretons médiévaux : une enquête à poursuivre" [In: *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 2001;145(3):1399-1426; http://www.persee.fr/doc/crai_0065-0536_2001_num_145_3_16352].

These sources rarely show how the French heralds were titled or addressed in full in the primary sources, and usually provide only the substantive elements. Some examples include *Monffort le Herault*, *Guingamp le poursuivant*, *Dinan poursuivant*, and *Orlyans poursuivant et herault de mons*, named after places, and *Espy heraud de Bretagne* and *Fuzil, porsuivant d'armes de mondit seigneur*, named after charges. Therefore, we have changed this title to *Nef Poursivant* to more closely match the attested patterns.

Hedda Bonesetter. Name.

Helen Attebroke. Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, two pairs of barnacles and a harp counterchanged.

Jadwiga Zajackowa. Transfer of badge to East, Kingdom of the. (*Fieldless*) On a mortar and pestle Or a sage leaf bendwise sinister vert.

Juliota de Castelnau d'Arri. Name and device. Quarterly vert and ermine, on a key cross Or a cross clechy purpure.

Submitted as *Juliota de Castèlnòu d'Arri*, the name was changed to *Juliota de Castelnau d'Arri* to match the documentation that could be found.

Juliota was documented in the Letter of Intent as a possible, but less likely, diminutive form of *Julia* or *Juliana* from the Occitan region, citing an Academy of Saint Gabriel report, but no dated instances of this form were included in the documentation. *Juliota* is found as a Latinized form dated to 1353 in *Documents inédits pour servir à l'histoire du Maine au XIVe siècle* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IXhAAQAAMAAJ>). It is also dated to 1318 in *Mémoires de la Société des antiquaires de Normandie* (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k2000762/f332.image.r=Juliota>).

The submitter requested authenticity for "Southern France, 14th-15th century". The given name was firmly dated to northern France in the 14th century. The byname was dated to the early 17th century in the Letter of Intent, citing a French book published in Geneva. As neither element was documented in an Occitan source and the byname could not be documented earlier than 1618, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

Kathryn of Pinkie Cleugh. Name and device. Sable, a panther rampant gardant Or spotted purple and on a chief Or a furison sable between two thistles proper.

Pinkie Cleugh is a lingua Anglica form of the site of a battle in Scotland in 1547, but both elements use 16th or 17th century Scots spellings. *Pinkie* and *Pinky* are found in *The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (RPS) (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1641/8/455>), dated to 1641, and in 'Supplementary extracts: 1580', in *Extracts From the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1573-1589* (British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/edinburgh-burgh-records/1573-89/pp547-556>), respectively. A *cleugh* is a glen or valley. This spelling is found as a deuterotheme (as part of the place name *Bugcleugh*) in RPS, dated to 1625 (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/A1625/10/1>). The spelling *cleughe* appears as a deuterotheme (as part of the place name *Merche Cleughe*) in 'Henry VIII: September 1545, 26-30', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 20 Part 2, August-December 1545* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol20/no2/pp195-233>).

Magnús Surtsson. Device. Vert, three triangles inverted conjoined two and one between three stag's attires each in annule and conjoined to itself Or.

Mikulaj von Meissen. Badge. (Fieldless) On a tankard argent foaming Or a mallet sable.

Miriam Giant Killer. Device. Per fess vert and argent, in pale a sun Or charged with a sword azure and a pomegranate slipped and leaved gules seeded Or.

Rennata von Landstuhl. Reblazon of device. Quarterly purple and vert, a fret couped argent and an orle of New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in October of 2014 *Quarterly purple and vert, a fret couped argent and an orle of dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Sewolt Belßner. Badge. (Fieldless) A coney sejant sable maintaining beneath its foreleg an annulet Or.

Shannon inghean Bhriain uí Dhuilleáin. Badge. Argent, an escallop azure within a chaplet of ivy vert.

Sofya Gianetta di Trieste. Name.

This name combines a Hungarian given name and an Italian given name and locative byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Sylvana Dagfinsdottir. Reblazon of device. Vert, in bend sinister three New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded sable between two scarpes Or.

Registered in July of 1980 *Vert, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated Or three dogwood blossoms proper [Cornus florida]*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version. Additionally, an ordinary may not be of the same tincture as the field, even when fimbriated.

Syszczyna z Pieszczatki. Name and device. Per pale Or and purple, perched atop a key fesswise counterchanged a crow sable.

Submitted as *Syszczyna z Pieszczatka*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Syszczyna z Pieszczatki* to try to change the locative to the genitive form. However, no documentation was provided to show that this was a plausible genitive form in Polish.

The apparent genitive form *Pieszczatki* is found in *Sumptibus Societatis Scientiarum Wratislaviensis, Prace Wroc{ł}awskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iSpDAQAAIAAJ>), possibly dated to 1530. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *z Pieszczatki* to register this name.

Temyl von Zweibrucken. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, Or, and vairy Or and sable, in chief a mask of comedy counterchanged.

The Letter of Intent included documentation of the form *Zweibruckn* in a 1635 map. In addition, Noir Licorne documented the spelling *Zweibrücken* during the Pelican decision meeting, dated to 1616. The latter instance is found in *Erzählung welcher gestalt nach Absterben des ... Herren Ruprechts römischen Königs ... (dessen) Erblandt under dero Söhn vertheilt* by Jacob-Ludwig Beuther (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RURRAAAcAAJ&pg=PA17>). Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Tiberius Sergius Valens. Name (see RETURNS for device).

William of Wyndhaven. Device. Vert, a bar gemel Or between an aeolus and a seahorse argent.

Ynés Balam. Name and device. Or, a panther salient contourny sable spotted argent and incensed gules, a bordure gules estoilly Or.

Both elements are found in Cozumel, Mexico, dated to 1570, making this an excellent 16th century Spanish name!

GLEANN ABHANN

Áedán an Einigh. Device. Per bend sinister azure and gules, a triquetra per pale Or and argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the triquetra more boldly to improve the identifiability of the tinctures.

Avelina Faukes. Name.

Avelina was documented in the Letter of Intent from a source that may have used normalized forms. The submitted spelling is also found in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyAG.html>), dated between 1189 and 1430.

Nice English name for around 1300!

Marsilla la Despensere. Reblazon of device. Per chevron gules and argent, two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded vert and a Latin cross gules, a bordure vert.

Registered in May of 2008 as *Per chevron gules and argent, two dogwood blossoms argent seeded vert and a Latin cross gules, a bordure vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Mathilde de Metteneye. Reblazon of device. Per chevron vert and argent, five New World dogwood blossoms argent and a dog couchant sable.

Registered in August of 2012 as *Per chevron vert and argent, five dogwood blossoms argent and a dog couchant sable*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Oren Holtzklaui. Name.

Oren was documented as a Biblical name found in an English context. However, it is also a Hebrew name (a form of *Aaron*) used among Jews and non-Jews in medieval Silesia, Austria, Spain, and France. This name is found in Beider's *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names*, s.n. Orn, with the Hebrew form found in various parts of Germany between 1096 and 1395-1795, and in 1585-1786 in Prague. The submitted spelling is also dated "before 1690" as a transliteration from the Hebrew. In addition, *Oren* appears in Luther's Bible (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hv4yAQAAMAAJ&pg=PT337>), first published in 1522.

Rivka bat David. Name.

Thorkel Gunnarson. Name.

Submitted as *Thorkel Gunnarson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Thorke~~ll~~ Gunnar~~sson~~* to match the documentation that could be found. *Thorkel* is found dated to 1475 (in the name *Thorkel*

Gunnarsson!) and *Gunnarson* is dated to 1473 in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

Nice 15th century Norwegian name!

LOCHAC

Ælfgifu of Burnfield. Name and device. Party of six ermine and purpure.

Burnfield is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nice device!

Ariel of Saint Basil the Great. Name and device. Argent, a dragon statant contourny sable, a chief indented gules.

Ariel is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested German masculine name found in Alys Mackyntoich, "Something Rich and Strange: "Undocumentable" Names From The IGI Parish Records" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/SomethingRichandStrange.html>). Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Saint Basil the Great is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nice device!

Genevieve des Champs. Device change. Azure, on a pale argent three daisies azure.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, Or, on a chief triply-arched argent, a fox courant gules*, is retained as a badge.

Hildir Hásteinsdóttir. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Gules, on a pall Or between three rustres pallwise inverted argent a torteau.

Lilion de Ardmacha. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The locative *de Ardmacha* is found in the Annals of Ulster, with an annals date of 1264 (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100001B/text008.html>).

This name combines an English surname used as a given name and a Latinized Gaelic byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Ludewicus zum schwarzen Phönix. Device. Sable, a Latin cross gules fimbriated between in base two rats sejant erect respectant argent.

Ringwar Northwood. Badge. (Fieldless) A Maltese cross gules surmounted by two rapiers in saltire argent.

Precedent states that a period cup hilt rapier had both knucklebow and quillions. The design used in this submission does both. However, as drawn, the cup flows into the knucklebow as if they are a single unit. To the best of our knowledge, this design is post period and, barring documentation, will not be registerable after the October 2016 meeting.

Úna Riggs. Device. Or, on a pile azure a comet Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tail of the comet longer so it cannot be confused with a mullet elongated to base.

Wulfric Greycloak. Name and device. Gules, on a pile argent a wolf's head cabossed sable.

Greycloak is a lingua Anglica form of the attested Old Norse byname *gráfeldr*, found in the *Landnámabók*.

This name combines an Old English given name and a Scandinavian byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Ynys Fawr, Barony of. Order name Order of the Azure Pennon and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, a pennon flying to sinister azure.

Ynys Fawr, Barony of. Order name Order of the Sable Chain and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, three annulets interlaced two and one sable.

MERIDIES

Artúr na Samhthach. Name and device. Argent fretty sable, a bend sinister vert.

The submitter may wish to know that the byname *na Samhthach* can be glossed as "of the axe handles/of the axes", as noted in commentary by Rocket.

Nice late 16th to early 17th century Gaelic name!

Elizabet MacKenzie de Ross. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Per chevron azure and argent, three tortoises counterchanged.

Iain of An Dun Theine. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable crusilly fitchy, on a pile throughout issuant from sinister chief Or a domestic cat sejant contourny palewise sable.

Submitted under the name *Iain Macpherson of Cluny*.

Mairghread Wilson. Device. Per chevron vert and azure, three chevronelles between two thistles and a lymphad under sail argent.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Athenas Owl.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

Athena's Owl is a modern, lingua Anglica form. By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names and have to document the name. A 1582 letter to Walsingham mentions a Latin proverb, "Sed sus Minervam non docet, neque noctnus Athenas [sic]" [‘Elizabeth: August 1582, 6-10’, in *Calendar of State Papers Foreign, Elizabeth, Volume 16, May-December 1582*, pp. 224-236; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/foreign/vol16/pp224-236>]. Therefore, *Athenas Owl* is a plausible 16th century English form. We have removed the apostrophe and registered this form of the name.

The kingdom wanted a Greek translation of this order name if possible. Without evidence that order names were rendered in Greek, we cannot consider this request.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Caryatid.

Submitted as *Order of Caryatid*, the Letter of Intent documented a *caryatid* as a type of pillar, which is a plausible heraldic charge. We have changed this order name to *Order of the Caryatid* to register this name.

We note that the plural form *caryatides* is found in Francesco Mario Grapaldi's *Lexicon de partibus aedium*, published in 1535 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EMg6AAAACAAJ>), so *Caryatid* is a period Italian form. It is also a lingua Anglica form.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Charis.

Submitted as *Order of Cháris*, we normally remove the markings on Greek letters when they are transliterated into the Roman alphabet. Therefore, we have changed the spelling to *Charis*.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names and have to document the name *Charis*. The mythological *Charis* (the wife of Hephaestus or one of the Graces) is found in Janus Gruterus's *Delitiae Poetarum Germanorum Huius Superiorisque Aevi illustrium* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nlpEAAAACAAJ>), dated to 1616. *Charis* is also an attested English given name from 1630 (FamilySearch Historical Records). Therefore, we are able to register this name using the pattern of naming orders after deities or after a saint's name (in this case a constructed saint's name).

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Glaukos.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

This precedent extends the pattern of allowing saint's names and classical references to allow the names of pagan deities like the goddess *Athena*. NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name of the sea god *Glaukos*. He appears as *Glaucus* in Latin texts such as a 16th century edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (e.g., <https://books.google.com/books?id=QVg6AAAACAAJ>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that Greek editions of Ovid from the same time would have used the form *Glaukos*.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Gorgoneion.

Submitted as *Order of Gorgóneion*, we normally remove the markings on Greek letters when they are transliterated into the Roman alphabet. Therefore, we have changed the spelling to *Gorgoneion*. As a *Gorgoneion* is an artifact or depiction, not the name of a person, we have added the definite article *the*. A *Gorgoneion* is a depiction of the Gorgon's head, and Medusa's head is a heraldic charge, particularly in civic armory. Commenters found that the term *gorgoneion* is not found in English until the 19th century, but it is registerable as a lingua Anglica form because it is a term found in the Oxford English Dictionary. Therefore, we are able to register this order name as *Order of the Gorgoneion*.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Hephaestus.

Submitted as *Order of Hephastus*, the order name was changed in kingdom to *Order of Hephaestus* to match the documentation that could be found.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name *Hephaestus*. The god's name appears as *Vulcan(us)* in the Middle English Dictionary and in Latin texts, and a 1621 copy of a book containing both Greek and Latin versions of the *Iliad* can be found at the University of Michigan (<http://www.lib.umich.edu/online-exhibits/exhibits/show/translating-homer--from-papyri/the-latin-homer/the-iliad>). Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Mnemosyne.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian

Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name *Mnemosyne* (mother of the Muses). Her name is found in French in *Mythologie, c'est à dire explication des fables* by Natale Conti, published in 1607 (https://books.google.com/books?id=Jb_bQXztf4QC). Therefore, we are able to register this order name as submitted.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Olive Wreath (see RETURNS and PENDS for other order names).

Submitted as *Order of the Kotinos*, no evidence was found to support the Greek term *Kotinos* ("olive wreath") in an order name. In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

This precedent extends the pattern of allowing saint's names and classical references to allow the names of pagan deities like the goddess *Athena*. NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

Although an olive wreath is a plausible heraldic charge, no evidence was found to support an order name using the Greek term *Kotinos*. For example, this term does not appear in the Oxford English Dictionary. *Olive* is dated to around 1500 and *wrethe* is dated to 1478 in the Middle English Dictionary. Therefore, we have changed the order name to the lingua Anglica form *Order of the Olive Wreath*. The kingdom has specifically allowed this change.

Mihalfy Miklos. Device change. Argent, in bend three ravens contourny regardant, on a chief sable two arrows in saltire argent.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, in bend three ravens contourny guardant, on a chief sable two arrows in saltire argent*, is released.

Patricia of the Northern Manor. Reblazon of device. Bendy sinister gules and Or, a spruce tree proper.

Registered in February of 1980 as *Bendy sinister of four, gules and Or, a Colorado Blue Spruce tree [Picea pungens kosteriana] proper* we no longer use Linnaean classification in blazon and the tincture of the tree is vert with a brown trunk.

Rayne Evynwod. Device. Argent, a wolf rampant and a lion addorsed sable, on a chief azure a tree blasted between a pair of wings argent.

Thomas Paumer. Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat statant erect contourny vested in monk's robes and maintaining over its head a quill pen fesswise reversed sable.

Thor's Mountain, Barony of. Reblazon of device. Pily throughout argent and sable, a hammer argent within a laurel wreath vert.

Registered in October of 1976 as *Argent, three piles inverted throughout sable, a stone throwing hammer argent within a laurel wreath overall vert*, the field is equally divided with a pily line of division.

Thor's Mountain, Barony of. Augmentation of arms. Pily throughout argent and sable, a hammer argent within a laurel wreath vert and for augmentation above the hammer three mullets one and two argent.

This submission was pended on the November 2015 Letter of Acceptance and Return to discuss whether having two tertiary groups was acceptable for an augmentation. Examination of the original unaugmented device revealed that it has in fact a pily field. We have reblazoned it on this letter.

Since the question is now moot, we are declining at this point to rule on the question of the registerability of two different tertiary charge groups for an augmentation.

Tiberius Pompeius Faustus. Name.

MIDDLE

Æthelred Frithuwardessune. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Æthelred Frithuwardessunne*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Frithuwardessune* to match the documentation that could be found.

Both the given name and the father's given name were documented using Searle. Unfortunately, Searle was ruled unreliable in August 2008. (See the January 2013 Cover Letter for further details.)

In commentary, Ogress documented *Æthelred* in Anglo-Saxon charters Sawyer 101 and Sawyer 335, dated to the 8th and 9th centuries, respectively. She was also able to construct the father's given name. The prototheme *Frith-* is found in PASE in the header forms *Frithustan* and *Frithumund*, and in the name *Frithuualdus* in Sawyer 1182. The deuteriotheme *-ward* is found in the names *Eðelward*, and *Eadward* and *Ælfward*, found in Sawyer 332 and Sawyer 1319, respectively. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Fleur du Lac de Cristal. Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale three New World dogwood blossoms argent, tipped gules, between two flanches Or each charged with a fleur-de-lys gules.

Registered in May of 1985 as *Azure, in pale three dogwood blossoms argent, tipped gules, between two flanches Or each charged with a fleur-de-lys gules*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Hosokawa Gentarou Masahiro. Name.

Johannes Kaspar Zurfluh. Reblazon of device. Per fess embattled argent and gules, an eagle displayed and a Swiss vouge bendwise sinister reversed counterchanged.

Registered in January of 1994 as *Per fess embattled argent and gules, an eagle displayed and a swiss vouge head bendwise sinister reversed counterchanged* we are correcting the spelling for the weapon, and indicating that more than the head is visible.

Margaret MacLeod of Duntulm. Name change from Margaret MacLeod.

Margaret and *MacLeod* are grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Margaret MacLeod*, is released.

Muirgheal inghean Donnchaidh. Name.

Orn Harðfari. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Petrona da Manciano. Badge. (Fieldless) A pantheon passant regardant argent estoilly azure.

Petrona da Manciano. Badge. (Fieldless) A pantheon passant regardant azure estoilly argent.

Rijckaert van Utrecht. Badge. Azure, a roundel argent scaly sable, a chief invected argent.

Susanna Herst. Name and device. Azure, on a chevron between three quatrefoils argent three quatrefoils azure.
Nice device!

NORTHSHIELD

Alwyn Hildebrand. Name and device. Vert, a wagon wheel Or, on a chief argent a sword reversed sable.

The Letter of Intent documented *Alwyn* as a 13th century English byname, and stated it was, "[u]sing late period English pattern of surnames and given names". This pattern can only be used with bynames documented to the 16th and 17th centuries, so cannot be used with this submission. However, *Alwin(us)* is a given name found in Reaney & Wilson and Withycombe, with the attested byname *Alwyn* most likely representing an unmarked patronym. Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

Nice 13th century English name!

Bazyli Boleslaw z Krakowa. Name and device. Or, in pale a castle triple-towered and a dunhill cock sable.

The phrase *z Krakowa* is found in a transcription of a 1547 document published in Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz's *Zbiór pami[e,]tników historycznych o dawnej Polsce z r[e,]kopisów, tudzie[.z] dzie[ll] w ró[.z]nych j[e,]zykach o Polsce wydanych, oraz z listami oryginalnemi królów i znakomitych ludzi w kraju naszym* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=N9kDAAAAYAAJ>).

Devon Ffrench. Name.

The typical form of this byname is *ffrench*. The byname *Ffrench* is found in 'Elizabeth I: volume 148, November 1589', in *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1588-1592* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/ireland/1588-92/pp259-273>), but it may have been normalized. The phrase *the Ffrench King* is found in 'Cecil Papers: January 1598', in *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House, Volume 23, Addenda, 1562-1605* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-cecil-papers/vol23/pp10-74>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted spelling is plausible in the 16th century, particularly given earlier forms of this byname like *le Ffrench* and *le Ffrenche*, both found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. French.

Eiríkr Refkelsson. Name and device. Argent, a penguin affronty head facing to sinister sable bellied argent and a chief indented sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a penguin, which is a non-European bird.

Elef Pedersen. Name and device. Per pale azure and gules, a flameless cresset Or.

Giolla Mhíchíl an Einigh. Name and device. Purpure, in fess a bell between a pair of wings inverted argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the clapper on the bottom of the bell.

Grainne Dhonn. Device. Per chevron argent and vert, a key fesswise reversed sable and a fret argent.

Gunnarr Agnarsson. Device. Per saltire barry wavy azure and argent and gules, in fess two garbs argent.

Hróaldr Torfason. Name and device. Sable semy of swords inverted Or, a chief invected argent.

Northshield, Kingdom of. Order name Ordo Circini Vitruvii and badge. Sable, a keythong rampant maintaining a rapier, in chief a pair of calipers fesswise reversed argent.

Nuala inghen Aodha Dhiolmhain. Alternate name Mýrún in irska and badge. (Fieldless) A broad axe argent enfiling in base a manacle sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 9th-10th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider the request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

The given name is found in the *Landnámabók* as the daughter of an Irish king who married a Scandinavian. The byname is also found in *Landnámabók*. Therefore, this name likely meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

Owen of Longford. Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a rermouse volant wings addorsed and a stag rampant contourny counterchanged.

Longford is dated from 1199 in Watts, s.n. Longford, making this a nice English name for around 1200.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a rermouse in a non-displayed posture.

Rushka of Northshield. Name.

Northshield is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Takahashi Takemitsu. Name.

Tyok Liftfot. Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

The submitter may wish to know that *Tyok* is an English feminine given name.

Windhaven, Barony of. Order name Award of Vert Sparkes.

Xanthippe Botaneiatissa. Badge. (Fieldless) A badger dormant gules bezanty.

Xanthippe Botaneiatissa. Badge. (Fieldless) An estoile per pale wavy sable and purple.

OUTLANDS

Achius Odinson. Name change from Achius filius Odini and device. Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron ermine between two axes with blades to center and a cross patonce argent.

Achius is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Achius filius Odini*, is released.

Adam ben Avram. Device. Per pale vert and azure, a column Or.

Nice device!

Adam Stedefast. Augmentation of arms. Per chevron azure and sable, a phoenix Or rising from flames proper issuant from the line of division and a rose argent, and for augmentation on a canton vert a key inverted and a stick hobbyhorse in saltire within a bordure embattled Or.

Aegeon the Actor. Badge. Or, a rose sable and a bordure embattled vert.

Anne la Trouvere. Name and device. Vert, a teazel slipped and leaved and on a chief Or three lozenges azure.

The given name *Anne* was documented as an English or French given name found in Withycombe. We note that Withycombe is not a reliable source for non-English names.

That being said, *Anne* is found in the 14th century in Morlet Picardie, making this a wholly French name.

Bengeirr Smiðr. Device. Per bend sinister nebuly sable and vairy vert and argent, a raven contourny argent.

Caerthe, Barony of. Order name Order of the Sable Destrier of Caerthe and badge. (Fieldless) Two lances in saltire vert surmounted by a horse's head contourny erased sable.

We note that *Horse* instead of *Destrier* is far more plausible in an order name, but this order name is registerable.

Citadel of the Southern Pass, Barony of the. Order name Order of the Praeceptor Australis (see RETURNS for badge).

The pattern of [*occupational term*] + *Australis* is grandfathered to the barony.

Dagun of Rio de las Animas. Device. Per fess azure and vert, a fret coupé Or between three mullets argent.

Doran von Falkenstein. Name change from holding name Glen of the Outlands.

Doran is a late period English given name. As some English names were borrowed and found in 16th or early 17th century Germany, we are able to register this name as a wholly German name under the precedent set in the February 2015 Cover Letter.

The submitter may wish to know that *Doren* is a Prussian given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1646. If he prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Erchambaut le Breton. Device. Argent semy of bees gules.

Nice device!

Florie Edde of Braemar. Name.

Gillian Elizabeth Dawnser. Device. Vert semy of roses Or, a goat courant contourny argent.

Godricke Friis. Name.

Submitted as *Godric Friis*, *Godric* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an English given name dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. *Friis* was documented as the byname of a Danish man who died in 1570. Under Appendix C of SENA, we cannot combine elements from the English/Welsh and Scandinavian regional naming groups after around 1100.

In commentary, Liber documented *Friis* as a Dutch byname from 1645 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. This cannot be combined with an English name element dated prior to 1345. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Godricke*, which is found in England in 1583 (FamilySearch). The combination of the late period English given name and late period Dutch byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Helena de Eyncurt. Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

Marco Paolo d'Este. Device. Gules, flanches vairy sable and argent.

Outlands, Kingdom of the. Order name Order of the Argent Fleece and badge. Vert, a fleece argent within a bordure embattled Or.

In the August 2015 Cover Letter we ruled that the historical Order of the Golden Fleece is worthy of super-protection under NPN4B2 of SENA. We clarify this by noting that *Golden Fleece* is the protected element. We are not super-protecting *Fleece* by itself. Therefore, we are registering this order name as submitted.

Rafael Fernando Montes de Castillo. Name and device. Argent, three escarbuncles one and two sable and on a point pointed fleury at the point gules a tower Or.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

Robert de Arsur. Name and device. Sable, an alphyn passant and on a point pointed fleury at the point argent a Latin cross fourchy gules.

Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard I, Volume 1 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=9MdCAAAAYAAJ>) at p. 259 gives the original Latin of a 12th century document referring to the "foresta de Arsur."

In keeping with the submitter's desire for a Crusader persona, we note that *Robertus* is found in "Latinized Names from 12th Century Jerusalem" by Alys Mackyntoich (<http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2014/04/part-1-of-article-latinized-names-from.html>), dated to 1146, 1146-47, 1155, 1156, 1159. *Robert* is the expected vernacular form.

Nice 12th English name!

Robyn Greenley. Name.

Roger Warwick. Name change from Roger de Gilbert.

This exact name is found in English parish records dated to the 1546, 1591, and 1599, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Roger de Gilbert*, is released.

Salvatore dei Medici. Name.

TRIMARIS

Æsa Úlfvaldsdóttir. Name change from Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin.

Submitted as *Æsa Úlfvaldsdottir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Æsa Úlfvaldardóttir* to match the documentation that could be found. However, it appears as though two new forms were generated and initially uploaded to the submission packet. Kingdom provided the original form following the Pelican decision meeting, so this name was not returned administratively.

In commentary it was noted that Lind includes examples of *valdar-*, *valds-*, and *valdz-* when forming genitives of names ending in *-valdr*. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Úlfvaldsdóttir* to use accents consistently throughout the entire name, and because it is closest to the submitted form.

The submitter's previous name, *Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin*, is released.

Áine inghean Mhic an Phearsúin. Name.

Submitted as *Aine Nic Mac a' Phearsain*, the name was correctly changed in kingdom to *Áine inghean Mhic an Phearsúin* to match the documentation that could be found. These changes were not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

We note that the form *Áine inghean mhic an Phearsúin* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Albrecht Hartweck von Ansfelden. Name and device. Or, two bars sable between two mullets gules.

Amenhotep sa Amenemhat mewetif Ta-Amen. Name change from holding name Jason of Darkwater.

Although the Letter of Intent included an authenticity request for Demotic Egypt, it does not appear on the submission form. Therefore, we have not considered this request.

Aoife inghean Mhic Cailín. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a foi throughout vert.

Submitted as *Aoife inghean Caillein*, the byname was created from the clan affiliation byname *Mac Cailín* (descendants of *Coilín*). Therefore, it cannot be used to create a simple patronym. When contacted with options by the consulting herald, the submitter preferred the form *Aoife inghean Mhic Cailín*. We have changed the name to this form to register it.

Brienne Malcolm. Device. Argent, two domestic cats combatant sable and on a chief azure a trident fesswise argent.

Catiana de Vennes. Name.

This name combines a Spanish given name and French byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Chrysantha d'Argento. Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of twelve points azure three bezants.

Dominic Benjamin. Device. Gules, a lion rampant gardant and on a chief embattled Or two Maltese crosses sable.

Eirene Agapetina. Name.

Submitted as *Eirene Agapeta*, the Letter of Intent indicated that the submitter requested authenticity for "Greek/Byzantine". However, this request was not present on the submission form, so has not been addressed.

Bardas Xiphias's article "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/introduction.html>) gives rules for feminizing family names. In this case, the family name should be changed to *Agapetina*. The submitter approved a change to this form, so we have made this modification to register the name.

Ekaterina Korsakova. Name change from Eadaoin inghean Choinnigh.

The submitter's previous name, *Eadaoin inghean Choinnigh*, is released.

Grania ni Fhearghuis. Reblazon of device. Azure, two bendlets invected fretted with two scarpes invected all between four New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in December of 1988 as *Azure, two bendlets invected fretted with two scarpes invected, all between four dogwood blossoms argent, seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been ruled to be the European version.

Kathryn Seabright. Reblazon of device. Azure, in bend a compass star argent and a New World dogwood blossom argent barbed vert.

Registered in August of 1990 as *Azure, in bend a compass star argent and a dogwood blossom argent, barbed vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Lucan Reynes. Name and device. Vert, a wolf statant contourny ululant and in base a rapier fesswise reversed argent.

Both the given name and byname are found in English parish records from 1568, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

There is a step from period practice for the use of an animal in the ululant posture.

Margaret Leslie. Device. Sable, a swan naiant and a gore argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of Tommasa Isolana: *Sable, a Russian firebird rising and a gore argent*. There is a DC for changing the type of bird and another DC for changing the posture.

There is a step from period practice for using a gore with another charge on the field.

Rúna Skj{o,}ldulfsdóttir. Name.

Uliana Kovenskaia. Name.

Submitted as *Uliana of Kaunas*, the submitter requested authenticity for Lithuania. The name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Uliana Kovenskaia* to try to meet this request.

The given name was documented as a possible form of *Ul'iana*, found in Wickenden. In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter documented the submitted spelling in Wickenden, s.n. Iul'iana, dated to 1503. The Lithuanian byname is dated to the 16th century. Due to the Russian-Lithuanian lingual mix, this name may meet the submitter's request for an authentic Lithuanian name, but we do not know for sure.

Zelina Avice Philip. Device. Gules, a lion Or maintaining a pair of scissors argent, a chief fleury Or semy-de-lys sable.

WEST

Aaliz de Saint-Joseph. Device. Argent, a tree eradicated proper fructed Or between in chief two mullets purpure.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Dougal MacPherson the Tall: *Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated per fess vert and sable*.

Alienor Fitzhenry. Reblazon of device. Vert, two bendlets sinister wavy and in base three New World dogwood flowers in bend sinister argent.

Registered in July of 2005 as *Vert, two bendlets sinister wavy and in base three dogwood flowers in bend sinister argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Brigid of Bethanie. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a New World dogwood flower argent tipped gules fimbriated sable and a mourning dove close to sinister argent.

Reblazoned in December 1985 as *Per bend sinister Or and vert, a dogwood flower argent tipped gules fimbriated sable, and a mourning dove close to sinister argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

Caitilin Cameron of Wick. Name.

Wick is a lingua Anglica form of the attested place name *Weik*.

This name combines a Gaelic given name and two Scots bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Elisheva bint Sitt al-Sirr. Badge. (Fieldless) On a raven contourny sable a rose Or.

Fearghus mac Gyllfynnan. Name and device. Gules, a bend and in sinister canton a Maltese cross argent.

Submitted as *Fearghus MacGylifynnan*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th-15th century Irish Gaelic. The name was changed in kingdom to *Fearghus mac Gyllfynnan* to match the documentation that could be found.

This name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 14th-15th century Gaelic name because it combines the Gaelic *Fearghus* with the Anglicized Irish *mac Gyllfynnan*, but it is registerable.

An entirely Early Modern Gaelic form is *Fearghus* (or *Fergus*) *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin*. Forms of the given name are dated to the 15th and 16th centuries in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/>). The byname *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin* is a standard Gaelic form that corresponds to the Anglicized Irish forms *Gyllfynnan*, dated to the 14th century, and *M'Gullyneane*, dated to the late 16th or early 17th century. These forms are found in "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century)" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/ormond-given.html>) and in Woulfe, s.n. *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin*, respectively. Therefore, the entirely Gaelic form is probably authentic for the 15th and 16th centuries.

An entirely Anglicized Irish form is *Fergus mac Gyllfynnan*. *Fergus* is found in 1600 in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's article "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>) and *mac Gyllfynnan* was documented to the 14th century in the Letter of Intent. *Fergus MacGullyneane*, using the byname found in Woulfe (with the scribal abbreviation expanded) is also registerable as an authentic Anglicized Irish form from c1600.

If the submitter prefers one of the entirely Gaelic or Anglicized Irish forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Fella-Bjorn Gunnarsson. Name and device. Or, a bear rampant contourny per fess gules and azure maintaining a valknut azure, a chief sable.

Submitted as *Fellbjorn Gunnarsson*, *Fell(a)* is a prepended locative byname, not a prototheme. Therefore, we have changed this to *Fella-Bjorn* to register this name.

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

Fionnghuala inghean Raghnaill. Name.

Submitted as *Fionnghuala inghean Ragnaill*, the byname combines the Early Modern Irish Gaelic *inghean* and the Middle Irish Gaelic *Ragnaill* in the same name phrase. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which does not allow languages to be mixed in the same name phrase unless this can be documented. Although the submission form stated that the submitter did not allow changes, she confirmed that this was an error, and allowed a change to the wholly Early Modern Irish *inghean Raghnaill*. We have made this change to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th to 15th century Gaelic name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to evaluate this request instead of pending the name for further commentary. This name is authentic for the 15th century, meeting the submitter's request.

Hans Shaffer. Device. Per chevron throughout sable and vert, two ravens respectant and a three headed dog rampant contourny argent.

Jakobus Rahl. Name.

Submitted as *Kobus Rahl*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Germanic". We were unable to document *Kobus* prior to 1650. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Jakobus* with the submitter's permission.

Jakobus is found in Switzerland in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated between 1560 and 1577. *Rahl* is found in Brechenmacher dated to c.1525. Therefore, this name appears to be authentic for Germany in the 16th century.

James of Winter's Gate. Name and device. Azure, an open book bendwise and in chief two crescents pendant argent.

Winter's Gate is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Josquin du Bois Vert. Reblazon of device. Or, three leaves conjoined in pall inverted vert charged with a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded Or.

When registered March 1975, this was blazoned *Or, a dogwood blossom [Cornus florida] upon a whorl of three of its leaves, proper*. The term whorl is not a defined blazon term. As drawn, the flower is a tertiary charge, entirely on the leaves. We have reblazoned the device to reflect these facts, as well as the fact that the dogwood blossom is not the default European variant.

Kagami Tomoko. Name.

Both the surname *Kagami* and given name *Tomoko* are dated to 1183, making this an excellent 12th century Japanese name!

Seán Ó Floinn of the Mists. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. *Seán Ó Floinn* is authentic for Ireland in the 16th century, but the addition of the branch name *of the Mists* makes the name as a whole inauthentic.

Úlfar inn svarti Þórisson and Kolskeggr skialdarbríótr fra Einkunnir. Joint badge. Per saltire vert and azure, a saltire argent and a bordure Or.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Amano Zenjirou Nakatsune. Device. Sable, in chief a roundel within six roundels in annulo and in base a barrulet argent.

Submitted in the context of an Individually Attested Pattern (presumably for Japanese heraldry), the overly abundant documentation failed to document two main elements of this design.

Although there were numerous examples of one roundel surrounded by several roundels, and some variations in size of the roundels in both groups, the variations shown in the documentation were all contributing to better filling the available space, with smaller surrounding roundels when they were greater in number and increasing size when the number of surrounding roundels decreased. Thus, nothing in the documentation supports that arrangement of one large roundel surrounded by widely spaced small roundels.

Additionally, the documentation supported the use of two barrulets abased in combination with another charge, but none of a single one in the same configuration.

Finally, we remind consulting and submission heralds that documentation should be summarized on the Letter of Intent and not merely included in the supporting materials uploaded to OSCAR.

Elena de la Palma. Device. Sable, on a bend Or three palm fronds vert.

This device is returned because the position of the leaves, being somewhere between palewise and bendwise, is not blazonable.

This device is also returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir pointed to period heraldic depictions of palm fronds.

Elena de la Palma. Badge. (Fieldless) A palm frond bendwise sinister Or.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir pointed to period heraldic depictions of palm fronds.

This badge is also returned because the position of the leaf, being somewhere between palewise and bendwise sinister, is not blazonable.

Elska á Fjáfelli. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that bynames are occasionally adopted as given names. However, no evidence was provided to show that *Elska* ("love, beloved") is a plausible byname from which a given name could be derived. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

Upon resubmission the submitter should know that, in commentary, ffride wlfssdotter constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*, using examples from the *Landnámabók* and Lind Personbinamn, s.n. Fiár. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html).

The submitter may wish to know that *Elska* is a late period German name found in early 17th century Prussia in the FamilySearch Historical Records. However, because the temporal gap would be greater than 300 years, we cannot combine the constructed 13th century Scandinavian byname with an early 17th century German given name under Appendix C of SENA.

Ixac ben Simone. Device. Or, on a pile gules a lion's head jessant-de-lys argent, a bordure countercompony gules and Or.

This submission has been withdrawn.

Magdalena Loperena Guerra. Device. Sable, a sewing needle argent threaded gules, overall on a chevron inverted gules fimbriated a morion argent.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A3C which states "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group". Here the chevron inverted is an overall charge and thus cannot be a primary charge.

Additionally, this device has a contrast issue as the gules thread disappears on the sable field.

Þorsteinn inn fagri. Device. Per bend sable and argent, a death's head argent and a scourge of five lashes bendwise purpure.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the orientation of the death's head and scourge have to be described independently.

Valgerðr inn rosti. Device. Sable, a chevron gules fimbriated between a sword fesswise and a bear salient argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation". Because they lie on either side of the chevron, the sword and bear are considered to be in the same secondary charge group. However, the charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the fesswise orientation of the sword must be described independently from the default orientation of the bear.

AN TIR

Brian Marius Betto. Device. Gules, in pall three coney's conjoined at the ears within an orle of roundels and billets Or.

This device is returned for running about of SENA A2C1 which states "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style." Although the submitter provided evidence of bordures with alternating tertiary charges, this is not sufficient to apply this pattern to charges in orle. Additionally, even if it was applicable, the charges in orle would be expected to be depicted in their default palewise orientation rather than following the edges of the shield.

Giuseppe Ferraro. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, on a mullet of eight points argent, a rose gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Most commenters were unable to identify the tertiary charge as a rose of any sort in part due to the modern stenciled depiction used.

UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson. Device. Argent, a beaver gelding itself proper and on a bordure vert an orle of chain Or.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A2C1 which states: "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style.(...) Postures other than defined heraldic postures are not allowed." Although there are period depictions of "a beaver gelding itself" in manuscripts, there is no heraldic depiction of such. From one manuscript to another, beavers don't adopt the same posture to perform this action. Thus, lacking heraldic information, or a consensus in art, we cannot define a standard heraldic posture for self-gelding. Since this posture is not blazonable in usual heraldic terms, we are unable to register it. Additionally, as depicted, the head of the beaver is completely on its body and identifiability is lost, which is also grounds for return.

The question of whether this device was offensive was raised during commentary. We decline to rule on the potential offensiveness at this point. The submitter should be prepared to address this issue, should he resubmit with this motif, with documentation of the posture used.

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to the display of the orle of chain.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ATENVELDT

Æsa Væna. Device. Per pale purpure and argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant counterchanged argent and sable, on a chief vert an ivy vine sable leaved Or.

This device is returned for contrast issues. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Per pale purpure and argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant argent and sable, on a chief vert an ivy vine Or*, the vine is actually sable with Or leaves and thus has insufficient contrast with the vert chief.

Emma: I separated those.

Anita de Challis. Augmentation of arms. Gules, a seeblatt and a chief doubly-arched Or, and as an augmentation on a canton gules a sun and a moon in her plenitude in pale within a bordure Or.

This augmentation is returned for contrast issues. SENA A3a3 states "Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained. However, they may not violate the rules on contrast." Here, there is no contrast between the Or bordure of the canton and the Or chief and so this must be returned.

ATLANTIA

Éogan mac Roibeáird. Device. Per pale azure and vert, an open book argent and a stag passant gardant, a chief Or.

This device is returned for appearance of marshalling under SENA A6F2c, which states "When different sections of the field contain different types of charges, it creates the appearance of marshalling." Here we have different types of charges on each side of the per pale line of division with the book and the stag. The addition of the uncharged chief which has good contrast with each side does not remove the appearance of marshalling as this could be the impalement of *Azure, an open book argent and a chief Or* and *Vert, a stag passant gardant and a chief Or*. SENA A6F3c explicitly says that a chief only removes the appearance of marshaling if it has poor contrast with one side or has charges that cross the center line.

AVACAL

None.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

None.

EALDORMERE

Godefroi d'Orléans and Constance d'Avallon. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy gules, overall a fleur-de-lys argent.

This badge is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must overlie a primary charge (...)An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." To be really overall, the fleur should project well past the edge of the cross formy. Here, not only is it too small to reach the extremities of the cross but only a small portion of the fleur lies directly on the field. On resubmission the cross should be drawn so it is clearly coupé, not throughout (touching the edges of the shield).

EAST

Gillian de Whittemere. Device change. Argent, a blackbird rising and a fox rampant contourny tenné marked argent, on a chief triangular azure a rose argent.

This device is returned administratively for using an altered form. The shape of the shield is significantly different from the shape defined on the Laurel-approved form.

On resubmission the submitter should be made aware that the fox here is not proper, as blazoned on the Letter of Intent, which would have the socks sable and only the tip of the tail argent. As depicted here, it is returnable for contrast issues.

Tiberius Sergius Valens. Device. Sable, on a flame Or a death's head gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The flame here is not recognizable as such.

Additionally, it appears to be tenné rather than Or which is, by precedent, independently grounds for return.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LOCHAC

Hildir Hásteinsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A serpent nowed gules and a spur rowel entwined Or.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. There is no accurate heraldic way to describe how the snake goes through the pierced mullet and partially overlaps two of its points.

Lilion de Ardmacha. Device. Per bend argent and vert, a trillium vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Gryffyn Dunham: (*Fieldless*) A trefoil inverted vert. There is a DC for the difference between fieldless and fielded design. However, precedent states:

While there is a CD between a trillium and a trefoil, as Laurel ruled in the June 2005 registration of Ástríðr in spaka's device, there is not a CD between a trillium inverted and a trefoil. [Sorcha inghean Uí Lorcaín, 04/2007, R-Artemisia]

If there is no DC between a trillium inverted and a trefoil, there cannot be a DC between a trillium and a trefoil inverted, and thus this is a conflict.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Ireland (Important non-SCA badge), (*Fieldless*) *A shamrock vert*, or the device of Myles of the Shamrock, *Argent, a shamrock vert*. In both cases there is a DC for the field and another DC for the difference between a trillium and a shamrock.

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

MERIDIES

Elizabet MacKenzie de Ross. Household name Heron's Keep.

Unfortunately, this household name conflicts with the household name *Company of the Heron*, registered by Giovanni di Fiamma in December 2015. Only one syllable has been changed, so this name is not clear under PN3C1 of SENA. However, it would be registerable with permission to conflict with Giovanni's household name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that *Heron's* is a lingua Anglica form. The period form would be *Herons*, without the apostrophe.

Iain Macpherson of Cluny. Name.

This name is returned under PN4B3 of SENA, which states, "Names may not contain both a family name used by an important noble family and the area from which that family derives their title or the seat of the family. Such a combination is considered a claim to rank. Generally this name pattern is limited to Scottish clan chiefs and to barons, counts, and other members of the high nobility." The hereditary seat of the MacPhersons is Cluny Castle (or Cluny House), with the current clan chief styled as "27th hereditary chief of the Clan Macpherson of Cluny" (<http://www.clan-macpherson.org/chief.html>).

We would drop the locative byname *of Cluny* to remove the appearance of presumption, but the resulting name would conflict with the registered name *Ian MacPherson*. Therefore, we are returning this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Iain of An Dun Theine*.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Leaden Block.

Submitted as *Order of Lead Block*, the submitter attempted to use an undocumented pattern of using a person's full name as the basis of an order name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Order of the Leaden Block* in a presumed attempt to use the pattern of *[modifier] + [heraldic charge]*.

No evidence was provided to show that *Leaden* is a plausible modifier in an order name, or that a *block* is a plausible heraldic charge (we have registered a block only once, in the 1980s, without comment). Without this evidence, this order name cannot be registered.

MIDDLE

Æthelred Frithuwardessune. Device. Argent, a drakkar vert, the sail charged with a Latin cross argent, a chief azure.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. The sail has to be checked as an armorial display. As such it conflicts with Greece (Important non-SCA arms), *Azure, a cross couped argent* and Switzerland (Important non-SCA arms), *Gules, a cross couped argent*. In each case, there is only one DC for changing the field. It also conflicts with the device of Kieran le Dragoner, *Vert, a Latin cross argent and a bordure embattled Or*, and the device of Karl Münch, *Vert, a Latin cross argent and a chief checky sable and argent*, for which there is only a DC for removing the bordure and the chief, respectively.

Orn Harðfari. Device. Azure, an eagle close regardant argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn: *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a falcon close argent*. There is no difference for eagle vs falcon; no difference

for the head position; and since Tangwystl's falcon's placement is forced, it does not count for difference here. The only DC is for changing the field.

It also conflicts with the device of Hrolleifr skrauti: *Per saltire gules and azure, a falcon close belled and jessed argent*. Here again, there is a single DC for changing the field, but no DC for type of raptor, none for the head orientation, and nothing for the bells and jesses, which are artistic details for a falcon. (Note that Hrolleifr had a Letter of Permission to Conflict from Tangwystl, otherwise it wouldn't have been registered.)

NORTHSHIELD

None.

OUTLANDS

Citadel of the Southern Pass, Barony of the. Badge. Azure, two piles inverted Or, in chief a lamp argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". The lamp here does not match the period heraldic examples of lamps that we have documented so far and therefore cannot be registered without further documentation that this is a period depiction of a heraldic lamp or is a depiction of a lamp used in period.

Elizabeth Bakere. Badge. (Fieldless) Three annulets interlaced two and one azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Carl of Carolingia: *Argent, three annulets azure*. There is only one DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design. The annulets in Carl's device are in the expected two and one configuration and, by precedent, there is no DC for conjoined versus separated charges.

Liliona Ruth Hampton. Device. Argent, in bend three fleurs-de-lys purpure between two bendlets vert all between two lilies gules slipped and leaved vert.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E1, Arrangement of Charge Groups. This arrangement of two secondary charge groups is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups. Specifically, it would need documentation that primary charges framed by bendlets or other ordinaries appeared on a field with other secondary charges that are not peripheral ordinaries.

TRIMARIS

James Highgate. Badge. Sable, a chevron below two sea-lions combatant Or.

This badge is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn chevron: the chevron here is too low, even with charges above it. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw a chevron.

On redesign, please make sure that the sea-lions are drawn small enough compared to the chevron that it is unambiguously clear that the chevron is the sole primary charge.

Sigrun Ionsdottir. Device. Argent, three four-leaved clovers gules seeded Or and a chief embattled vert.

Blazoned as poppies on the Letter of Intent, these are not recognizable as such. Since it appears that the submitter actually wants poppies, we are returning this device for redraw so the submitter can have the charge they want without being charged a fee for a device change. If they want this depiction even though it cannot be blazoned as poppies, then the submitter may submit a request for reconsideration.

An example of heraldic poppy can be seen in Hierosme de Bara's *Blazon des armoiries*
<https://books.google.com/books?id=4AhJAAAACAAJ&pg=PA65#v=onepage&q&f=false>

RETURNS

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WEST

None.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE September 2016 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ÆTHELMEARC

Shait ben Mikha'el. Household name House of the Flying Buffalos.

After the Pelican decision meeting, the question was raised if this household name infringes on the name of the game company *Flying Buffalo Inc.*, which produces the popular game *Tunnels & Trolls*, or the unrelated software company *Flying Buffalo Enterprises*. We have pended this name to allow discussion of this question. We note that, although the gaming company has an active internet site, the US Patent and Trademark Office database has no entry for this company name, although individual games are trademarked. The only other entries in the trademark database for "Flying Buffalo" are breweries, and those marks are listed as being "dead".

This was item 13 on the Æthelmearc letter of January 4, 2016.

ATLANTIA

Signy Heri. Device. Azure, a coney rampant contourny and in sinister chief a crescent pendant bendwise sinister argent.

The submitter's previous device submission, *Azure, within an increscent a rabbit rampant contourny argent*, had permission to conflict with the device of Huette Aliza von und zu Ährens und Mechthildberg: *Azure, a rabbit counter-salient guardant argent, orbbed sable, armed gules*. However, the device submitted here is not the device for which the Permission to Conflict was given, and thus the permission cannot be used here.

In consequence, we are pending this device to allow more time for the submitter and heralds to find and contact Huette's heir(s) and obtain a new Permission to Conflict.

This was item 18 on the Atlantia letter of January 31, 2016.

Thora Heri. Device change. Argent, a coney rampant and in canton a crescent pendant bendwise azure.

The submitter wishes this device to be registered only if Signy Heri's device is registered. Since we are pending Signy Heri's device, we are pending this one too.

This was item 21 on the Atlantia letter of January 31, 2016.

MERIDIES

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Atalanta.

Submitted as *Order of Atalanta*, this name presumes upon the city of Atlanta, Georgia. This name has an additional syllable, so is different enough in sound, but the change of one letter is not a sufficient change in appearance under NPN3C2 of SENA. As the kingdom allows all changes, we would normally add *of Meridies* to register this order name. However, after the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne noted that this order name is intended to be transferred to another branch. This information had been omitted from the Letter of Intent. Therefore, we are pending this order name to allow the kingdom and the incipient barony to consider their options.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names.
[East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

Atalanta is the name of a heroine from Greek mythology, and is also an attested given name in late 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records). Therefore, if the name is modified to eliminate the appearance of presumption, the use of the name *Atalanta* would follow the pattern of naming orders after a saint's name (in this case a constructed saint's name).

This was item 5 on the Meridies letter of January 31, 2016.

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Hekatonkheires.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

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In this case, the *Hekatonkeires* are a trio of giants from Greek mythology also known as the *centimani* ("Hundred-Handed Ones") in Latin. The Latin form is found in Stephen Hansen Stephanius, *Notae uberiores in Historiam Danicam Saxonis Grammatici*, published in 1645 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JQVpAAAAMAAJ>; snippet view only). One of the individual giants is named in Cervantes' *Don Quixote* and in Dante's *Divine Comedy*. However, we only have one clear example of an order named after a group of people: the Order of the Grail-Templars of Saint George, named after a legendary group. We also allow the pattern of orders named after a person as a distinctive heraldic charge, as in the historical example the Order of the Fool. We are pending this order name to allow discussion of whether this order name follows either of these patterns, and whether the Greek substantive element is appropriate in an order name.

This was item 11 on the Meridies letter of January 31, 2016.

- *Explicit* -