THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Annora O Duelaghane. Name and device. Per chevron throughout argent and gules, two torteaux and a bird migrant to chief Or.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of a migrant bird.

Arias Beltran del Valle. Badge. Per saltire azure and argent, a spear argent and a bordure embattled sable.

Boggvir Olfuss. Name and device. Per fess Or and vert, a trebuchet and a tankard counterchanged.

Bugga æt Elediche. Name and device. Argent, a pair of hands inverted thumbs outwards vert.

> The Letter of Intent documented *Elediche* as a constructed place name meaning "Ella's ditch". The documentation included one place name with *El-* as a prototheme possibly glossed as "Ella's", although two spellings were found. Other possible examples of "Ella" or "Elli" are *Elecome* and *Ellesmeles*, both dated to 1086 in Watts, s.nn. Elcombe and Ellesmere. We note that there are other place names starting in *El-*, but with other meanings.

> In addition, the Letter of Intent documented two 9th century place names with forms of "ditch" as a prototheme. Forms of this element are also found as a deuterotheme. Watts, s.n. Devil's Dyke has *Bic(c)hamdic* dated to the mid-11th century. Examples in Middle English include *Dockedic* from the 12th century (Mills, s.n. Dogdyke), *Grimesdich* from 1300, and Erledyke and Flayneburghdyke from the 15th century (Middle English Dictionary).

> Therefore, we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the byname is constructed properly and can register this name.

Bugga æt Elediche. Alternate name Balag bint Babak ibn al-Qayna.

Cáelfind in Eich Gil. Name.

> Normally descriptive bynames are lenited when used to describe a woman. However, the spelling *in Eich Gil* ("of the white horse") is used for both men and women.

Cristina inghean Ghriogair. Device. Per pale argent and sable, in sinister a vine of three pea pods Or.

Darri inn Valski. Name and device. Per pall argent fretty vert, sable, and vert, two wolves sejant ululant respectant argent.

> Submitted as *Darri inn Valsk r*, the term *Valskr* is a strong adjective. Strong adjectives cannot be combined with *inn* in Old Norse. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *inn Valsk i* in order to register the name.

> The submitter may wish to know that the form *Darri Valskr* is also registerable. We could not make this change because dropping *inn* is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of wolves in the ululant posture.

Giovanni Fortuno. Name and device. Vert, a stag's head erased Or, on a chief per pale gules and argent a martel reversed sable.

> Submitted as *Giovanni Fortun a*, the name was changed in kingdom to the submitter's preferred form, *Giovanni Fortun o*.

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

> A martel is a claw hammer.

Goffraid Cléireach. Name.

> Nice 12th century Irish Gaelic name!

Jarr{a-}h ibn Zakariy{a-}' al-Hamad{a-}n{i-}. Device. Vert, a griffin passant Or and in chief three crescents argent.

Joan de Redwod. Name and device. Argent, a triangle voided between three crescents, a chief vert.

> The attested form of the byname given in the Letter of Intent, *de Redwod'*, ends in a scribal abbreviation, which would normally be expanded to *de Redwode*. However, Siren documented the submitted spelling in *The beauties of England and Wales* by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley (p. 105; https://books.google.com/books?id=mXFbAAAAQAAJ), dated to 1380.

John of Nithgaard. Holding name and device. Argent, on a bend azure between two cauldrons sable a spoon inverted argent.

> Submitted under the name *John le Tyeler*.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the cauldrons with the handles raised as if hanging over a fire.

Joseph the Silent. Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a bordure counterchanged.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure thinner.

> Nice device!

Kirsten Meise. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "German Landsknecht 1400-1450". The Letter of Intent documented *Kirstan* as a 14th century given name, and *Meise* as a 16th century byname. In commentary, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor found *Kirsten* as a German given name dated to 1495 in Seibicke. As neither element was dated to the submitter's desired time period, this name does not meet her request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

> The submitter had desired a feminine name. She may wish to know that *Kirstan* could not be found as a feminine name in Germany prior to the 20th century. (It is a form of the masculine given name *Christian*). However, it is found as a feminine name in late 16th century Denmark, dated within three years of the byname *Meise*. The combination of Danish and German is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, but also does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Lothar Hügelman. Exchange of device and badge.

> The submitter's former badge, *Sable, a cross of Jerusalem argent*, is now his device and his former device, *Sable, three crampons argent*, is now his badge.

Lyanna Wallace. Name and device. Vert, on a horse courant argent a triquetra gules, in chief three aspen leaves Or.

> Submitted as *Brígh Wallace*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Scots Gaelic". At the submitter's request, this request was dropped and the name changed instead to *Lyanna Wallace*, the form used in the Letter of Intent. The submitter may wish to know that it is authentic for early 17th century England.

Lyse Gunther. Name and device. Argent, a boar statant sable and on a chief wavy azure a sword argent.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the wavy line of the chief with more amplitude and to be kind enough to give an eye to the boar.

Óláfr Steinabrjótr. Name.

> Submitted as *Óláf Stei nbrjótr*, the spelling of the given name *Óláf* was not found in the source cited in the Letter of Intent. We have changed it to the attested form *Óláf r*.

> 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 *Stei nabrjótr*.

Pelgrym vanden Vliet. Name and device. Gules, a fox passant argent and a ford proper.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "14th-15th Century Low Countries". The given name, *Pelgrym*, is dated to 1450-66. The submitted byname, *vanden Vliet*, is an interpolated form derived from *vanden Vliete* (1524) and *van Santvliet* (1468), both found in Antwerp. Therefore, this name is

likely authentic for 15th century Antwerp, modernly part of Belgium, which would meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

This device conflicts with the device of Lizbeth Ravensholm: *Gules, a wolf passant reguardant argent maintaining on its back a raven sable*; Fortunately, Lizbeth has granted a blanket permission to conflict.

Nice device!

Robert Mackintosh. Name.

The submitted spelling of the byname, *Mackintosh*, can be interpolated from attested forms such as *Mackintoche* and *McKintoch* (Black, s.n. Macintosh), *McKintoshe* (DOST), and *Makintosh* (FamilySearch Historical Records).

Ru Carvorst. Name.

Séigíne ingen Anmchada. Device change. Vert, three chevronels braced argent and on a chief ermine a sword vert.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale vert and sable, a horse rampant contourny argent between in bend two hawks striking Or*, is retained as a badge.

Sigmund Scholcz. Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, two wagon wheels and an eagle argent.

Nice late 16th century German name!

Simon de Irelande. Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, a sun argent eclipsed sable and on a chief argent a lightning bolt sable.

Submitted as *Simon de Irelan d*, the submitter requested authenticity for "England (Oxforshire [sic]) in the mid 1300's". The attested 14th century form of this byname is *de Ireland'*, with a scribal abbreviation. We have changed the byname to the expanded form, *de Irelan de*, with the submitter's permission.

Both elements are dated to Lincolnshire, England in 1332, so this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a lightning bolt without a thunderbolt.

Suibne Ó Dubhshláine. Name and device. Argent, a chevron couched from dexter azure and a chevron couched from sinister sable braced, a chief vert.

Submitted as *Suibne Ó Dubhshl áne*, the byname was misspelled in the header of the Letter of Intent and in the documentation. We have changed it to *Ó Dubhshl áine* in order to register the name.

Suibne is the name of a 7th century saint. The name is found in Old and Middle Irish Gaelic, dated between 657 and 940. The saint's name is also found (as *Suibhne*) in the c.1600 *Martyrology of Donegal*. The byname, *Ó Dubhshláine*, is found in Early Modern Irish Gaelic, dated to the 16th or early 17th century. Although there is a temporal gap between these elements of greater than 500 years, this name can be registered using the saint's name allowance.

In commentary, Brían dorcha ua Conaill constructed the wholly Middle Irish Gaelic *Suibne úa Duibh Shláine* and *Suibne úa Duibhshláine*. Wholly Old Irish Gaelic forms of this name are *Suibne húa Duib Shláine*, *Suibne húa Duib Slaine*, and *Suibne húa Duibshláine*. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he may submit a request for reconsideration.

Tangwystyl verch Gwyn. Device. Purpure, a mouse rampant tail nowed maintaining and playing a recorder argent and a bordure argent mullety vert.

Valentina de la Volpe. Name and device. Azure, a fox rampant contourny argent maintaining an increscent Or, a bordure compony purpure and argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Italian (Florence)". *Valentina* is found in 16th century Venice (northern Italy) and Florence (central Italy), and the byname in 16th century Rome (southern Italy). Although both elements are documented to Italy in the 16th century, different dialects were spoken in these areas. We do not know if these names would have been combined in period. Therefore, this name may be authentic for Italy, and possibly Florence, but we do not know for sure.

William Gobiside. Name change from Vilhjálmr Eðvarðarson and device change. Purpure, four swords fretted in mascle Or hilted vert pommeled gules.

> Submitted as *William Gobisi d*, the attested form of the byname is *Gobisid'*, a scribal abbreviation. We have expanded the byname and registered this name as *William Gobisi de*.

> The submitter's previous name, *Vilhjálmr Eðvarðarson*, is released.

> The submitter's previous device, *Azure, on a bend sinister between in bend two axes bendwise reversed Or three daggers gules*, is released.

Wolfgang von Ostheim. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a German name. This name is authentic for Bavaria (and possibly other parts of southern German) between the 10th and 16th centuries, so meets the submitter's request.

Wynyeue Wulfstanesdóhtor. Name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, a crow's head erased and an orle Or.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the erasing with fewer and larger jags.

Zhang Fei. Name.

> As documented in the Letter of Intent, *Zhang* used the Pinyin transliteration scheme and *Fei* used the Wade-Giles scheme. *Fei* is also a Pinyin transliteration, so this name as a whole uses the same scheme and can be registered as submitted.

> The historical *Zhang Fei*, a general in the 3rd century Han dynasty, is not important enough to protect.

> Nice Chinese name for much of our period!

AN TIR

Aelisia Cambrewell. Name and device. Quarterly vert and azure, a cross and in sinister chief a quatrefoil argent.

> Nice English name for around 1200!

Agnes Hosteler. Name.

> Nice 13th to 16th century English name!

Alicia du Bois. Name and device. Argent, a stag trippant proper and on a chief azure three annulets argent.

> The submitter requests authenticity for "1350 + English or French".

> In commentary, Blue Tyger documented *Alicia* to 1349-1351 in AElfwyn aet Gyrwum's article, "Feminine Given Names from Kent, 1302-1363" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/aelfwyn/kentfemnames.html).

> The byname *du Bois* can be found in this and other spellings in both England and France around the early to mid-14th century. Therefore, this name is authentic for England c. 1350, meeting the submitter's request for authenticity.

David Conyers. Name and device. Argent, three saltorels gules.

> Nice late period English name!

> Nice device!

Hadice bint Osman. Device. Purpure, a tulip slipped and leaved and on a chief Or an open book between two stone throwing hammers purpure.

> As we could not find any evidence that stone hammers were an artefact used within our period, this type of hammers will not be registerable, without documentation, after the August 2015 meeting.

Henry Hosteler. Name change from Ian of Ashton.

> Nice 16th century English name!

> The submitter's previous name, *Ian of Ashton*, is retained as an alternate name.

Henry Hosteler. Household name Rose and Wheel Inn and badge. Per fess wavy argent and purpure, in chief a rose gules and a Catherine wheel vert.

> The question was raised in commentary whether this name presumes upon the *Order of the Rose*:

>> [Vivienne de Lampérière and Rotheric Kynith. Joint household name House of the Sword and Rose.] This name is too evocative of the *Order of the Rose*. Precedent states:

>>> [Order of the Anvil and the Rose] The name is being returned conflict with the Order of the Rose (SCA peerage order). RfS VI.4 Other Presumptuous Names states:

>>>> Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered.

>>>> Such items include the peerage orders of the Society and such well-known items outside the Society as the *Order of the Garter*. The *House of the Rose and Laurel* does not conflict with the *Order of the Rose* or the *Order of the Laurel*, but it is too evocative of both to be registered. Similarly, the *Award of the Blue Garter* is too evocative of the *Order of the Garter*, whose badge is a blue garter.

>>> The rules specifically say the Order of the Rose and the Laurel is too evocative of **both** names to be registered. [Blackstone Mountain, Barony of, 07/97, R-East]

>> *House of the Sword and Rose* and *Order of the Anvil and the Rose* have the same level of difference from the *Order of the Rose*. Therefore, *House of the Sword and Rose* is too evocative of the *Order of the Rose* to be registered.

> This precedent was overturned at the adoption of SENA. Section NPN4B2 states, "Order and award names may not include the names of the peerage orders or overt references to famous knightly orders such as *the Garter*. Other types of non-personal names may only use such elements in contexts where no reference to the order is likely to be perceived by members of the order and the general populace."

> As this is a household name that is most easily understood as the name of two heraldic charges rather than a reference to the peerage order combined with some other element, we consider it unlikely that confusion would occur among the populace as the result of using the name of the peerage order in this context. Therefore, we can register this name.

Ilariya Litomerice. Device. Per fess Or and gules, three poppies affronty counterchanged.

Oddr Þiálfason. Alternate name ’Abd al-N{u-}r ibn al-Has{i-}b ibn al-Tayyib al-Faq{i-}h.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "Baghdad, ca 820". *’Abd al-N{u-}r* and *al-Tayyib* were both documented from Andalusia. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter’s request.

Skáldi Vandræðaskáld. Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and counter-ermine, two winged catamounts segreant addorsed sable breathing flames proper.

Tessina Felice Gianfigliazzi. Name and device. Argent, a bat-winged polypus vert and an orle gules.

> Some commenters pointed that the device reminded them of a depiction of Cthulhu, an elder god in H.P. Lovecraft’s writings. However this is not so obvious as to be overtly modern.

Þórunn feilan. Name and device. Gules, on a pile sable fimbriated Or a wolf’s pawprint argent, a bordure Or.

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

Xavier the Sinister. Name.

> Precedent states, "As with the return of Xavier de Saone in the February 1994 LoAR, no evidence has been found that Xavier was anything but a placename in period. The use of Xavier as a given name comes after the canonization of St. Francis Xavier, which occurred in 1622" [Xavier Tormod Macleod, October 1994, R-Meridies].

> References to Francis Xavier appear in France, England, and Spain prior to his canonization, but these instances are not evidence that people were named after him before he was made a saint. However, the Letter of Intent documented *Xaviera* and *Javier* as attested given names in the 1570s. The submitted form, *Xavier* can be interpolated from these forms. Therefore, we are overturning the 1994 precedent.

The byname *the Sinister* was documented in the Letter of Intent as the lingua Anglica form of the French *le Senestre*. This is a hypothetical marked form of the 15th century byname, *Senestre*. Previously, only the unmarked form was registered:

> Listed on the LoI as *Aron Wyth*, the name was originally submitted as *Aron the Sinister*, and changed in kingdom because no documentation could be found for *the Sinister*. Commenters were able to find a version of the byname which is closer to the originally submitted form. Noir Licorne notes:
>
>> Senestre is closer to his originally submitted name:
>>
>>> "Submitted as Edward the Sinister, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th C and allowed minor changes. The LoI provided documentation for this byname from Weekley, Ernest, M.A., Surnames, (p. 304, footnote 3) which states: "Cf. Sinister, O.F. senestre, left-handed, awkward [Simon Senestre, of Dieppe, Close R.]. Lefthand is a ME. name." The LoI also noted that the Close Rolls dated to 1205. We have changed the byname in this submission to use the documented form Senestre in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity." [Edward Senestre, 02/2003, A-Caid]
>
>> Siren adds to this:
>>
>>> I found a 1457 citation of a French <Colin Senestre>. It's from the *Comptes du domaine de la ville de Paris, publiés par les soins du Service des travaux historiques de la ville de Paris*, edited by Alexandre Vidier (Paris, Impr. nationale, 1948-). This is from the 1457-8 Comptes.
>>>
>>> I'd say that this together with the English citation Jeanne Marie mentions should be enough to allow <Senestre>. The MED (s.n. senestre) gives this as a header form, but also dates <sinister> to 1474 (in the deceitful sense) and dates <sinistre> and <senester> to a. 1500 in the "left" sense. This should be enough to allow the spelling <sinister>, which is also the Latin spelling, as the MED notes.
>
> On the basis of this information, *Sinister* is a plausible variant of the documented byname *Senestre*. We have changed the name to *Aron Sinister* to make the byname closer to the originally submitted form.

Appendix A of SENA allows the use of marked and unmarked descriptive/occupational bynames in French. Examples of descriptive or occupational bynames from the 15th and 16th centuries include *Cordewanier/le Cordewanier*, *Devin/Le Devin*, *Villain/Le Villain*, and *Mauwin/Le Mauwin*, all found in Domhnall na Moicheirghe's article, "Names from Lallaing 1384 - 1600" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/lallaing_names.html). Therefore *le Senestre* is a plausible form of the attested 15th century French *Senestre*, and we can allow the lingua Anglica form, *the Sinister*. The combination of Spanish and French is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

We are also able to justify *the Sinister* as the lingua Anglica form of a Spanish byname:

Siren documented the word *siniestro* ("left" or "sinister") in CORDE. Garnet found the Spanish byname *Izquierdo* ("left") dated to 1298 in Diez Melcon, as well descriptive bynames such as *Artero* ("tricky"), *Malo* ("bad"), *Sañudo* ("cruel"), and *Vicioso* ("vicious"). Given these examples, a byname such as *Siniestro* is also plausible in Spanish. Appendix A notes that Spanish descriptive bynames usually do not use an article. Examples of marked descriptive or occupational bynames include *don Galuan el malo* (c.1470), *don Johan el cortes* (1499), and *Yuan Martín el Cavallero* (1303), all found in CORDE. Therefore, we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a byname like *el Siniestro* is possible, and can register this name as a wholly Spanish name.

ANSTEORRA

Alaric Greythorn of Glen Mor. Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a bend sinister between a phoenix Or and two rapiers inverted in saltire proper.

> Blazoned when registered in May 1981 as *Per bend sinister sable and gules, a bend sinister between a phoenix Or and two swords inverted in saltire proper*, the swords are actually rapiers.

Anusia Melachrine. Name and device. Argent masoned sable, in saltire two columbines slipped vert, a chief gules.

> Submitted as *An ysia Melachrine*, *Anysia* is an Anglicized form of the name of a 4th century martyr. A masculine form of the name, *Anusios*, is found in the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names. After the Pelican decision meeting, Metron Ariston noted that the feminine form would be transliterated *An usia*. We have changed the given name to this form in order to register the name.

> There is a temporal gap of more than 500 years between the given name and the 13th century byname. The saint appears in the *Menologion of Emperor Basil II*, dated between the late 10th and early 11th centuries, showing that she was venerated at a time compatible with the byname. Therefore, *Anusia* is eligible for the saint's name allowance.

Aubrey Ericsdatter. Name.

> *Aubrey* is the submitter's legal given name.

Ealasaid Mac a'Bhaird. Device change. Per pale engrailed sable and argent, an eagle's head erased and a thistle counterchanged.

> The submitter's old device, *Per pale invected sable and argent, an eagle's head erased and a thistle, slipped and leaved, counterchanged*, is released.

> The thistle is slipped and leaved in both the old and new devices, but current blazon convention makes it the default.

Ealasaid Mac a'Bhaird. Badge. Per pale engrailed argent and sable, an eagle's head erased and a thistle counterchanged.

Franklin Whitenhale of Cheshire. Device. Azure, a Maltese cross argent and a ford proper, on a chief argent three roses proper.

Gilyan Alienora of Clonmacnoise. Badge. (Fieldless) A sword inverted argent and overall a rose purpure winged argent.

Godric Daud. Name and device. Purpure, a chevron embattled between two crescents Or and a hammer argent.

Gwenllian verch Madyn. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th century Welsh. This name is authentic to the 13th century, so meets the submitter's request.

Haldtre, Canton of. Branch name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Haldtre*, the name was apparently changed in kingdom to *Haldtree, Canton of*. A timely correction noted the intended form of the name.

> As documented, this name combined Old English and Old Norse in the same name phrase, a violation of NPN1C2b of SENA. However, this name can be constructed entirely in Middle English.

> *Hold* is used as a prototheme in place names such as *Holdeward*, *atte holdehalle*, and *Haldingeham*, and as a deuterotheme in *durham halde*. The *hald* spelling appears in other uses in the Middle English Dictionary, so is plausible in place names as well. The deuterotheme *-tre(e)* appears in various Middle English place names, such as *Hosintre* and *Dudintree* (MED), and *Beg(g)entre/Be(c)kingtre* and *Braintre(e)* (Watts, s.nn. Becontree and Braintree).

Haldtre, Canton of. Badge. Gules, on a bend sinister argent a tree couped sable.

Hugo de Stonham. Device. Per pale vert and argent, three crosses moline counterchanged.

> Nice device!

Myrgenfeld, Canton of. Badge. Argent, on a pale vert a goblet argent.

Nanna Arinsgaetir. Reblazon of device. Purpure, a reindeer's head erased contourny proper attired argent and gorged of a garland of mountain laurel argent, leaved vert.

Registered in April 1984 as *Purpure, a reindeer's head erased to sinister attired, langued, and gorged of a garland of mountain laurel argent, leaved vert*, the reindeer's head is proper.

Peter Rhys. Device. Per fess indented azure and argent, a shepherd's crook bendwise sinister and a mullet counterchanged.

Reinbolt vom Berg. Name and device. Gules, in pale two bear's heads erased argent.

> The Letter of Intent constructed the byname *vom Berg* based, in part, on the 1495 example, *uff dem berge*. Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor was able to documented the bynames *von dem Berge* (1418), *ab dem Berg* (1424), *zum Berg* (1447), and *uff dem Berg* (1451) in Brechenmacher, s.n. Berg. Therefore, the submitted byname, *vom Berg* ("from the mountain") is also plausible in the 15th century. In addition, Blue Tyger documented the submitted byname to the late 16th century in the FamilySearch Historical Records.
>
> Nice 15th century German name!

Sarah Fynn. Name and device. Or, three seeblätter azure and a trimount sable.

ARTEMISIA

Áine inghean Mhaghnusa. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Nice 14th-15th century Gaelic name!

Loxley of Côte du Ciel. Name.

> *Côte du Ciel* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Michelle Harris of York. Name and badge. (Fieldless) On a domestic cat's face argent in sinister chief a rose azure.

> Although documented in the Letter of Intent as a lingua Anglica form, the spelling *York* is also a period spelling from the 13th century (Middle English Dictionary and Watts, s.n. York).
>
> Some commenters wondered if this submission was too evocative of the "Hello Kitty" design. It is not.

Miquel d'Orion. Name and device. Azure, on a pale gules three mullets of six points Or.

> This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period German armory. There was sufficient evidence of charged gules ordinaries on azure fields, as well as the use of tertiary six-pointed mullets.
>
> Nice device!

Miquel d'Orion. Badge. Azure, on a shakefork gules, three mullets of six points Or.

> This design was documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period German armory. There was sufficient evidence of charged gules ordinaries on azure fields, as well as the use of tertiary six-pointed mullets. The existence of the shakefork in German armory was also documented, though it was rare.

ATENVELDT

Áine inghean Uí Cheallaigh. Device. Per chevron azure and argent, two owls respectant argent and a tree eradicated azure trunked sable.

Alfred Jensen of Mo. Badge. (Fieldless) On a cross formy fitched at the foot sable a dove rising argent.

Antoinette of Granholme. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Vert, in fess two lozenges conjoined each per saltire argent and Or.

> Submitted under the name *Antoinette Marie*.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Golden Needle and badge. Azure, a needle and a bordure rayonny Or.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Golden Quill and badge. Azure, a quill pen and a bordure rayonny Or.

Atenveldt, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Golden Trumpet and badge. Azure, a trumpet and a bordure rayonny Or.

> Submitted as *Order of the Golden Trumpe t*, this order name appeared in the Letter of Intent with an extraneous colon (*Order of the Golden Trumpe t:*). We have removed this punctuation in order to register this name.

> This order name does not conflict with the registered *Gold Trumpet Herald Extraordinary*:

>> This order name is clear of the registered *Golden Griffin Pursuivant*, *Golden Gryphon Pursuivant* (both owned by the East Kingdom) and *Household of the Golden Griffen*; the removal of the second syllable in the adjective is a substantial change in sound and appearance. [Wealdsmere, Barony of, Order of the Gold Griffon, December 2012, A-An Tir]

> In the present submission, a syllable has been added, so it is similarly clear under NPN3C2 of SENA.

Gideon the Weary. Device. Sable, a dragon Or and a griffin argent addorsed tails entwined, a base wavy barry wavy argent and gules.

Honour Grenehart. Badge. Per pale azure and sable, a hurst of pine trees and a base indented argent.

Jacob Fisher de Cardif. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a covered saltcellar shedding salt and a seadog rampant counterchanged.

> Please advise the submitter to add scales on the seadog.

Séamus mac Ríáin and Iuliana of the Unicorn. Joint badge. Per pale nebuly Or and vert, a winged domestic cat sable and a unicorn argent combattant.

Sibyll Hunter. Name.

> Nice late 16th century English name!

ATLANTIA

Adina von der Heide. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a capital A azure conjoined with a salamander tergiant embowed counter-embowed Or enflamed proper.

> This depiction of a salamander enflamed is grandfathered to the submitter.

Adina von der Heide. Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a capital A purpure conjoined with a salamander tergiant embowed counter-embowed Or enflamed proper.

> This depiction of a salamander enflamed is grandfathered to the submitter.

Aldwulf Tonebrige. Name.

> Submitted as *Aldwulf To nbri dge*, there is a temporal gap of greater than 500 years between the given name and byname. The given name, *Aldwulf* is an Anglo-Saxon given name found in Bede's *A History of the English Church and People*, dated to the 8th century. The spelling *Tonbridge* is dated to 1527 in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 4, 1524-1530 (pp. 1580-1596; http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol4/pp1580-1596). It is also found as an unmarked byname dated to 1599 in the FamilySearch Historical Records during commentary. Although this spelling is attested, these instances are incompatible with the 7th-9th century given name.

> After the Pelican decision meeting, the submitter authorized a change to *Aldwulf Ton ebri ge*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Angelo Marino. Name.

Both the given name and byname are found in Florence, dated to 1427, making this an excellent 15th century Italian name!

Antonius Renaldo da Castello. Name.

This name combines the Latinized *Antonius* with the vernacular Italian *Renaldo da Castello*, which is acceptable under SENA. The submitter may wish to know that the vernacular Italian form of this name is *Antonio Renaldo da Castello*.

'Azzah al-Nadirah. Device change. Azure, on a chevron between two escallops inverted and a Persian double-bow argent, three lotus blossoms in profile azure.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, on a chevron between two escallops inverted and a Persian double-bow argent, three lotus blossoms in profile sable*, is released.

Ceara níc Fhionnghalaigh. Device change. Per pale argent and vert, a dragonfly counterchanged.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Mea the Bold: *Per pale argent and vert, a butterfly counterchanged*.

The submitter's old device, *Or, a dragonfly and on a chief purpure three spools of thread Or*, is released.

Cezilia of Macao. Name and device. Per pale vert and gules, all semy of borage blossoms argent.

Submitted as *Xixiliya of Macao*, *Xixiliya* is a modern Chinese Romanization of the name *Cecilia*. The Letter of Intent argued that this form could have been used in period to render the Portuguese *Cezilia* or *Çezilia*, presumably brought to China by missionaries in the 16th or early 17th century.

To use the saint's name allowance, a pattern of people borrowing saints' names must be documented for that culture or language, and evidence must also be provided for the veneration of the particular saint in that place and time:

> As documented, this name combines two lingual groups (Gaelic and English) and name elements separated by more than 300 years. *Brandubh* is documented only as a 7th century name, while *Ewebank* is dated to 1488. However, *Brandubh* is the name of a saint as well; information about the saint is found in the late period *Martyrology of Gorman* and *Martyrology of Donegal*. This shows the saint was venerated in late period. This allows the name to be used as a Gaelic given name under the saint's name allowance through the end of period. This brings the name elements within 300 years, allowing the name to be registered as submitted.

The Letter of Intent documented the forms *Cezilia* and *Çezilia* in late 16th century Lisbon. *Santa Cecilia* is mentioned in *Del Flos Sanctorum, O Libro De Las Vidas De Los Santos*, written by a Spanish Jesuit priest, Pedro de Ribadeneyra, in 1599-1610 (during the period of Spanish rule over Portugal). Forms of the name *Cecilia* are found in Spanish colonies in the Americas and Philippines in the late 16th to early 17th centuries, according to the FamilySearch Historical Records. As Portugal was under Spanish rule at this time, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that forms of this name also reached Portugal's Chinese colonies with Jesuit missionaries or other settlers.

However, only two examples were provided of Chinese converts given Christian baptismal names, and both names are given entirely in Portuguese. There is no contemporary evidence showing whether they also changed their names in Chinese after baptism. We note that this is in marked contrast to the New World Spanish colonies, where *Cecilia* can be found at least as a grey period native convert name (for example, in Kevin Terraciano's *The Mixtecs of Colonial Oaxaca*). Without such documentation, the Romanized form *Xixiliya* is not registerable.

The Letter of Intent stated that the byname *of Macao* is a lingua Anglica form of the Portuguese *de Macau*. No documentation was provided to show that *Macau* is a period spelling. António Bocarro, Chronicler-in-chief of the State of India, called the city *Machao* in his 1635 book *Book of the Plans of all the Fortresses, Cities and Towns of the State of East India* (as cited in *Seventeenth Century Macau in Contemporary Documents and Illustrations*, edited by C.R. Boxer, pp. 10-19). At the time he wrote his book, he stated that there were 850 Portuguese families living in Macau, including children.

Therefore, we have changed this name to the wholly Portuguese *Cezilia of Macao*, using the lingua Anglica form of *de Machao*. The submitter specifically allowed a change to this given name.

If the form *Xixiliya* had been registerable, evidence would have been needed to support a Chinese-Portuguese lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, or alternatively, a Chinese locative byname meaning *of Macao*.

Francisco de Espinosa. Alternate name Flóki hálftr{o,}ll.

Herveus d'Ormonde. Heraldic title Gnome Herald.

> Submitted as *Gnome Herald Extraordinary*, recent registrations of personal heraldic titles have omitted the word *Extraordinary*. We have dropped this element in order to register this name.

> The city of Nome, Alaska is not important enough to protect.

Hróðný R{o,}gnvaldsdóttir. Heraldic title Luddite Herald.

> Submitted as *Luddite Herald Extraordinary*, recent registrations of personal heraldic titles have omitted the word *Extraordinary*. We have dropped this element in order to register this name.

> The question was raised whether this heraldic title is too obtrusively modern. Most commenters and those present at the Pelican decision meeting did not think this was the case. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Janan al-Fahda. Name.

> The submitter requested the form *al-Fah ada* if it could be justified. The Letter of Intent stated that *Fahd* and *Fahad* are both valid transliterations of the same name; however, no documentation was provided to support this. Therefore, we are not able to change this name to the preferred form.

Jeanette de la Mer. Name and device. Gyronny gules and Or, in pall four fleurs-de-lys sable.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Jeanne de la Mer*. A syllable has been added under PN3C2 of SENA.

Kryss Kostarev. Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a trumpet Or and an artist's paintbrush vert.

Lucius Fawle. Device. Per chevron sable and argent, in pale three foxes passant regardant counterchanged.

Lucy Challener. Name.

> Nice late 16th century English name!

Madog Hir. Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister bretessed sable between two decrescents azure.

Molda ókristna Starradóttir. Name and device. Vert, three yarn quills argent threaded Or.

Morvyth Bengrek. Name and device. Argent, a tortoise bendwise sinister vert and on a chief wavy azure three roses argent.

> The submitter may wish to know that this name combines the 16th century *Morvyth* with the 13th century *Bengrek*. A wholly 13th century form of her name is *Morwith Bengrek*. Both forms are registerable.

Nicolo Santorio. Device. Barry of four argent and gules, on a chief vert a winged lion passant gardant Or.

> Nice device!

Patrick Mullaghny. Device. Azure, in pale a fool's cap per pale gules and Or vesting a fox's mask maintaining in its mouth a rose slipped and leaved argent.

> This device does not conflict with the device of Fandral Silverfox, *Sable, a fox's mask argent*, there is a DC for the field and the cap is big enough to bring another DC. It also does not conflict with the device of Gile Gareth Greywolf, *Azure, a wolf's head erased affronty between three compass stars argent*. The hat brings one DC and so does the removal of the compass stars.

Pippo del Monte. Name and device. Or, a stag at gaze contourny and in base a tree blasted sable, a bordure sable semy of Latin crosses clechy Or.

Nice 15th century Florentine name!

Rat le Bastard. Name.

In the return of *Rat Bastard* in February 2014, we stated:

> This name is returned for obtrusive modernity. SENA PN.2.E states:
>
> > No name will be registered that either in whole or in part is obtrusively modern. Something is said to be obtrusively modern when it makes a modern joke or reference that destroys medieval ambience and drags the average person mentally back to the present day. Obtrusiveness can be either in the written form or when spoken. A period name that has a modern referent will not generally be considered obtrusively modern. Only extreme examples will be returned.
>
> The majority of commenters and attendees of the decision meeting thought that this name reaches this standard because the term *rat bastard* is a modern epithet, associated, for example with gangster movies. We are inclined to agree, and are returning this name. We note that a name like *Rat le Bastard* would not sound as jarringly modern and would be probably be registerable.

In the present submission, some commenters thought that the use of the surname *Rat* contributed to their impression that this name was offensive or excessively modern, or both. It was their feeling that it was not a plausible given name, which made the joke name that much more obtrusive.

In the registration of Brick James Beech, we stated:

> The opinions of commenters and those present at the decision meeting varied greatly, with an almost even mix between those who felt that this name is offensive, and those who did not. We are sensitive to the concerns of those members of the populace and the College of Arms who complained about this name. That being said, none of the elements in the present submission are inherently offensive. *Brick* is a late period English surname used as a given name. *James* is a common given name and saint's name. Toponyms derived from "beech" (a type of tree) include *de la Beche* (last registered in 2005) and forms such as *Bech*, *ate/atte Beche*, and *Attebechus*, all found in the Middle English Dictionary. Although names meaning "beech" are uncommon in the Society, there is no reason to believe that this element would not be registered in other contexts.
>
> We can do no better than to quote the decision registering the German byname *Fuchs*, which stated, "Likewise, we have not held other name elements to this kind of standard; in August of 2002 we registered *Daimhin Bastard*, saying that the fact that some people may see it as 'damn bastard' is not a bar to registration. The Letter of Intent points out that we have registered bynames that bear a similar relationship to other obscenities without comment" [Basilius Fuchs, December 2010, A-An Tir].

In the commentary for the original name and the present submission, *Ratte* was documented as a late period English given name, dated to 1597 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. *Ratte* and *Ratt* are variant spellings of *Rat*, with both spellings appearing in Middle and Early Modern English either as a name element or as a common noun referring to the animal, from which the name is derived. As with forms of "Beech", there is no reason to believe that this element would not be registered in a different submission.

As noted above, forms of *le Bastard* have been registered in the past (as recently as August 2014):

> *Bastard* is a period descriptive byname documented in Scots and English and has been registered in various forms at least six times dating from 1983 to 1998. Most recently, it was registered without comment in March 1998 (*Guy le Bastard*) and April 1998 (*Duftach Scott the Bastard*). (In fact, in the form *Lebatarde*, and formerly *le Batard*, it is the registered byname of a former SCA Inc. Board member.) The registrations demonstrate that this element is not "considered inherently offensive by a large segment of the Society and general population" and so is registerable. Questions regarding public listing of a name containing this element have already been addressed by the kingdoms when printing lists of board members.
>
> Given that both elements are registerable on their own, the only issue that could be a reason for return would be the combination of these two name elements. In this case, a fully Anglicized form *Davin Bastard* would certainly be no more of an issue than the registered *Guy le Bastard*

and *Duftach Scott the Bastard*. Given that *Daimhin* has not generated so much as a murmur of a possible violation of RfS IV.1, it is demonstratedly not an issue on its own. Given this information, including previous registrations, this submission does not violate RfS IV.1 and is registerable. [Daimhin Bastard, August 2002, A-Meridies]

Likewise, *Rat le Bastard* may be similar to a modern insult, but it is not the same. The addition of the definite article *le* ("the") breaks up the phrase both in appearance and in sound. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Santiago Xavier. Name and device. Vert, a bull's head cabossed and on a chief argent two dunghill cocks respectant sable.

Seamus de Mantel. Name.

The byname *de Mantel* is grandfathered to the submitter, as his father's registered name is *Dyon de Mantel*.

Séamus Fletcher. Device. Per pale indented sable and Or, three skulls in pale Or and a snake erect, tail nowed, sable maintaining in its mouth an arrow gules.

Sigurðr Roðreksson. Name.

Sinn Larensdotter. Device. Per fess sable and argent, a sun between six mullets in annulo counterchanged.

Sonya Flicker. Name change from Sonja Flicker (see RETURNS for device).

Sonya is the submitter's legal given name.

Flicker is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Sonja Flicker*, is released.

Sydney Talbot. Name and device. Paly argent and sable, on a fess vert a billet fesswise Or.

Nice late period English name!

Vargh{o,}ss Stál. Device. Sable, on a pale Or a wolf rampant sable.

Violetta Catalina de Bretaingne. Device. Per bend Or and purpure, a mullet of eight points sable and a threaded needle bendwise argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the thread much smaller so it does not look like a co-primary charge.

Zoe bint Kismet. Name and device. Vert bezanty, three wings conjoined in pall inverted argent.

This name combines a Byzantine Greek given name and a Turkish byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

CAID

Brictiva Silver Dragon. Name and device. Vert, a dragon's head couped contourny between three sets of three annulets interlaced one and two, a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Brictiva Silve rdragon*, we could not justify the pattern of *metal + monster/heraldic charge* as one word. We have changed *Silverdragon* to a double byname, *Silver Dragon*.

Damales Redbeard. Badge. (Fieldless) A pegasus segreant sable.

Nice badge!

Dead Tom. Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a skull argent bat-winged Or.

Fabia Varia. Name and device. Or, a tortoise vert and a bordure wavy azure.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Varia* is the feminine form of a *cognomen*, *Varius*, citing Ursula George's article, "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html). However, *Varius* is identified as a *nomen* in that article, not a *cognomen*.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted the following:

> However, Kajanto (*The Latin Cognomina*, pp. 105 and 230) cites *Varia* as an attested *cognomen*, one of a rare category that appears with an apparently feminine suffix even when used in masculine names.

> Kajanto associates the *cognomen* with the Latin descriptive adjective which literally means "mottled" or "particolored" and hence gives rise to the feminine noun *varia* which Pliny uses for what we would call a natural panther. It is also used metaphorically for someone who is of a changeable or fickle nature. (All meanings from the BIG Latin dictionary by Lewis and Short.)

Therefore, this name uses the pattern *nomen + cognomen*, used by Roman women in the Imperial era.

Nice Roman name!

Gunther Rise. Name.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Günter Weiss*. One syllable in the given name and one in the byname have been changed under PN3C1 of SENA. We also note that the byname *Rise* is pronounced like "Reezeh" in German, so a syllable has been added under PN3C2 of SENA. Either way, this name is clear of this conflict.

> Nice German name for c.1265!

Ingriðr Viðarsdottir. Name and device. Vert, in bend two dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or and a bordure argent.

> Submitted as *Ingri dr Vi darsdottir*, the name was correctly changed by kingdom to try to meet the documentation that could be found. We note that -d- and ð are very different in pronunciation. The letter eth (ð) sounds like the *th* in "then".

> There is a step from period practice for the use of New World dogwood blossoms.

Kinson Silver Dragon. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a dragon's head couped contourny argent and a plate.

> Submitted as *Kinson Silve rdragon*, we could not justify the pattern of metal + monster/heraldic charge as one word. We have changed *Silverdragon* to a double byname, *Silver Dragon*.

Signy eyverska Ivarsdottir. Name.

Skati inn Skammi. Reblazon of device. Vert, a chevron between three goat's heads couped, a bordure argent.

> Blazoned when registered in December 2014 as *Vert a chevron between three goat's heads couped, a bordure argent*, a comma was missing.

Wintermist, Shire of. Heraldic title Silver Mace Pursuivant.

CALONTIR

None.

DRACHENWALD

Alice de la Wode. Name.

> Nice 13th-14th century English name!

Arianhwy Wen. Device change. Azure, a bordure argent goutty de poix.

Her old device, *Per pale purpure and azure, a bordure ermine*, is retained as a badge.

Nice device!

Eldgrímr Jónsson. Name and device. Gyronny azure and Or, a ram's head cabossed gules and a bordure argent.

Gwenllian verch Andras. Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, four acorns inverted counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-15th century Welsh. The given name *Gwenllian* is found in the 13th century. The father's name, *Andras*, however, is not attested until the 16th century. Therefore, it does not meet the submitter's request.

Ingrid Audadotter. Name.

This name was pended from the September 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow to discuss a request for authenticity for a Swedish name.

Submitted as *Ingrid Aud ardotter*, the original Letter of Intent documented the 1431 spelling *Auder* as a masculine given name. Goutte d'Eau found the submitted spelling, *Audar*, as a feminine given name dated to 1491 in *Diplomatarium islandicum* (p. 765; http://books.google.com/books?id=A90FAAAAQAAJ). The patronymic particle *-dotter* is also found in this source, dated to 1481 (p. 346). However, it is not clear if the genitive (possessive) form in the byname is constructed correctly. Even if it were, matronyms are not listed in Appendix A of SENA for Scandinavian names. Therefore, we cannot register the submitted form, *Audardotter* without documentation to support this pattern.

The given name *Ingrid* is found in early 15th century Sweden. Goutte d'Eau also noted that the Swedish *Auder-* may have been an error for the name *Anunder*, although we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt. The submitted patronymic marker (*-dotter*) is also found in *Diplomatarium islandicum*, dated to 1481 (p. 346), among other instances. Given the 14th-15th century examples of *Anundadottir*, *Anundason*, and *Anundadotter*, all derived from the given name *Anunder*, the likely genitive (possessive) form of *Auder* is *Auda-*. Therefore, we have made this change and registered the name as *Ingrid Aud adotter*. As we do not know for sure if *Auda-* is the correct construction for the patronym, and it is not clear exactly where the names are from, it may be authentic for 15th century Sweden, but we do not know for sure.

Kjartan of Frostheim. Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, an owl displayed and on a point pointed argent in fess an annulet sable interlaced with an annulet azure.

Frostheim is the registered name of an SCA branch.

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

Lucrezia Serafini da Roma. Name and device. Sable, a wolf's head cabossed argent and a bordure argent semy of estoiles of eight rays sable.

Sarah Ashton. Name and device. Gules, a lily and a bordure invected argent.

Both elements can be dated to 1576, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Tamara Samuilova of Thamesreach. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, five linden leaves in saltire vert within a bordure gules.

The submitter gives permission to conflict for submissions with one DC from her registered armory.

Tamara Samuilova of Thamesreach. Badge association for Linden Manor. (Fieldless) A linden leaf per pale vert and gules.

EALDORMERE

Cecil Winterbourne. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Elzebeth MacGregor. Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Vert, a cornucopia bendwise sinister inverted and on a chief argent three trefoil knots vert.

Gabriella MacCalin. Name and device. Per fess engrailed azure and gules, a demi-lion issuant from the line of division Or and a Lacy knot argent.

Hrorikr zem Himel. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Hrorikr Hi mmel*, this name combines the Old Norse *Hrorikr* with the 16th century German *Himmel*. Although the lingual mix of Scandinavian and German is acceptable under Appendix C of SENA, both the given name, byname, and the pattern of unmarked bynames need to be dated within 300 years of each other.

> The given name *Hrorikr* is a form of the Old Norse *Hrœrekr*, found in the *Landnámabók* (9th to 11th centuries, with the earliest extant manuscripts dating to the 13th century). Given the variation in the Old Norse forms of this name, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted spelling is plausible as well and for the same period of time.

> The Letter of Intent stated that the submitter requested an earlier form of the byname, *Himmel*. The marked form *zem Himel* is dated to the late 13th century in Socin, and the form *zem Himele* is dated to 1297 in Bahlow. We have changed the byname to *zem Hi mel* to meet this request and to reduce the temporal gap between the elements.

> The submitter may wish to know that a wholly 17th century German form of this name is *Roerich Himmel*.

Johanna Herst. Device. Vert, a horse passant contourny argent between three trefoils Or.

Raphael de Merida. Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

Rebecka Sawyer. Name and device. Argent, a Latin cross clechy gules between four brown demi-urchins erect proper.

> Nice 16th century English name!

Rónán mac Áedáin. Name and device. Gules, a pall between three sinister gauntlets aversant bendwise argent each sustaining a morningstar Or.

> Nice Old and Middle Irish Gaelic name!

Sáerlaith of Eoforwic. Holding name and badge (see RETURNS for name and device). (Fieldless) A stag's head erased affronty winged at the shoulders vert.

> Submitted under the name *Sáerlaith inghean Lachtnáin*.

Yashiro Tomiko. Name and device. Argent, on a fan gules a dragonfly argent.

> The source cited in the Letter of Intent to document the family name *Yashiro*, Edward of Effingham's "An Online Japanese Miscellany", is not acceptable as the sole source of documentation for a name element:

>> This article is not a reliable source for information about medieval Japanese names; it does not distinguish between medieval and modern names, mixes protothemes and deuterothemes in the same list, and does not provide any references to its sources. The article should be used with caution and information in it should be backed up with citations from more reliable sources, such as Solveig Throndardottir, *Name Construction in Medieval Japan*, whenever possible. [Hayashi Yo'ichirou Norikata, October 2008, A-Outlands]

> Luckily for the submitter, *Yashiro* can be documented using additional sources. A *Yashiro Oga* is the name of a man executed for treason against Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1575 (Stephen Turnbull, *Nagashino 1575: Slaughter at the barricades*, pp. 28-9; https://books.google.com/books?id=KZih_pptMSgC). Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

EAST

Alan of Wytleseie. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Alasdar Sparhauec. Name and device. Argent, a triskelion of spirals and on a chief sable a fox courant contourny regardant argent.

> This name combines a Gaelic given name and English byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.
>
> There is a step from period practice for the use of a triskelion of spirals.

Amber Surrey. Device. Or, issuant from an ink pot sable a quill pen purpure, between in bend sinister two domestic cats sejant respectant sable.

Beccán Ua Néill. Name and device. Vert, a sea-wolf and on a chief argent three frets couped vert.

> Nice 10th century Gaelic name!

Bregwald Tertius. Name and device. Gules, a dragon couchant argent and on a chief Or three mullets gules.

> The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified date and time. In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that *Bregwald* is found in an Anglo-Saxon charter that appears to be a period forgery dated to the early 9th century or 10th century. However, as it is a forgery dated to period, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this given name is plausible in Old English.
>
> Metron Ariston also found a 12th century passage in *Annales Cestrienses* (https://archive.org/stream/recordsociety14recouoft) that included two instances of people being designated numerically. One was Henry the Young King, son of Henry II, who was called *Henricus tertius* in this source. The other instance appeared to be a normal person, *Ranulphus III*. Therefore, we are able to register the byname *Tertius*.
>
> The name combines a 9th or 10th century given name with a 12th century byname. Therefore, this name is not authentic for a single place or time, but both elements are plausible in England.

Caitilín ingen Donndubáin. Name and device. Vert semy of roses Or, on a chief argent an arrow reversed purpure.

Ceolwenne wyrhte. Name change from Ceolwenne of Endeweard.

> *Ceolwenne* is grandfathered to the submitter. The byname *wyrhte* is a feminine Old English word meaning "maker, worker".
>
> The submitter's previous name, *Ceolwenne of Endeweard*, is released.

Christina Jenevra de Carvalhal. Name and device. Paly argent and sable, on a chief triangular azure a closed book palewise Or.

> The pattern of double given names in Portugal is not found in Appendix A of SENA. After the commentary period ended, Noir Licorne provided a number of late period examples of apparent double given names from the FamilySearch Historical Records in the mid- to late 16th century. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted. We note that this naming pattern appears late, just as for Spanish names.

Cillene O Caollaidhe. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> *Cilléne* is an 8th-9th century Old Irish given name. The byname *O Caollaidhe* is a hypothetical Early Modern Irish form of an attested Anglicized Irish byname, found in the 16th-17th centuries as *O Keal(l)y*, *O Coely*, *O Coely*, and *O Kuelly*. Although the temporal gap between these elements is greater than the 500 years permitted under SENA, this name can be registered as submitted because *Cilléne* is the name of an Irish saint.
>
> We note that the name is pronounced something like "Ke-Lene Oh Kailee".

Damian Godeshelp. Name and device. Sable, a hammer fesswise reversed and a point pointed argent.

Demetrio Antelini da Lucca. Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron between three rapiers argent three hop cones palewise inverted vert.

Genevieve Grant. Name and device. Purpure, on a bend argent between two butterflies Or three needles inverted threaded purpure, on a chief Or three roses purpure.

Holt Kincaid. Name and device. Or, two brown otters combattant proper and a bordure vert.

Ivan Valfrekr Hroereksson. Device. Argent, a chevron inverted between three triquetras inverted one and two sable.

Kalos Dumas. Name and device. Sable, a camelopard rampant with the head and neck of a serpent Or spotted sable, sustaining in its forefeet a sword argent.

> Submitted as *Kalos Dymas*, Metron Ariston noted the following:
>
>> It should be noted that the transcription for the seal used to document the byname actually shows the accusative on the seal as Δύμαν *[Delta {upsilon'} mu alpha nu]* which would give a nominative form of Δύμας *[Delta {upsilon'} mu alpha sigma]*. That would give a straight transliterated form of *Dumas* (yes, like the author of the *Three Musketeers*!).
>
> Therefore, we are changing the byname to *Dumas*.

Leofwenn of Wytleseie. Device. Gules, in fess two lions statant respectant and a chief doubly enarched Or.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of a chief doubly enarched.

Liadan ingen Chineada. Name and device. Per bend purpure and sable, an owl argent maintaining in its claw a sword palewise, a bordure Or.

Lucius Aurelius Serpentius. Name change from Leo Rennari Thorsson.

> The submitter's previous name, *Leo Rennari Thorsson*, is released.

Mega Zenjirou Yoshi. Name change from Drogo Bryce of Middlefordshire and device. Gules, a calygreyhound's head cabossed Or.

> The submitter's previous name, *Drogo Bryce of Middlefordshire*, is retained as an alternate name.

Michal Almond de Champagne. Badge. Sable, in pale a hanging balance and a foi argent.

Nathaniel Wyatt. Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). Or, a griffin segreant azure and a bordure counter-compony azure and Or.

> Nice late period English name!

Richard de Troyes. Name and device. Gules, on a chevron inverted Or three fleurs-de-lys palewise sable.

> Nice 14th century French name!

Rory O'Bran. Name.

Samuel Peter Bump. Name and device. Quarterly purpure and sable, a sinister hand in benediction sustaining a sheaf of arrows fesswise reversed argent.

Takezaki Daigorou Tokimichi. Name and device. Argent, in pale five delfs voided sable.

> The Letter of Intent documented *Daigorou* as a constructed birth order *yobina* from *Dai-* ("big") and *Gorou* ("fifth son"), using a Japanese reading of the characters. Commenters noted a late period example of *Kojirou*, constructed from *Ko-* ("small") and *-jirou* ("second son"), using a Chinese reading of the characters. After the Pelican decision meeting, Solveig Throndardottir noted that the submitted *Daigorou* is an extant Japanese name, albeit a modern one, and that the example of a prefix meaning "small" shows that one meaning "big" is also plausible in period. Furthermore, her book, *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (revised edition) discusses birth order *yobina* with a prefixed descriptive element borrowed from the clan name. Therefore, *Daigorou* is a plausible construction, and can be registered as submitted.

Tamitha Fier. Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and purpure, a compass star pierced within an annulet purpure.

> *Tamitha* is the submitter's legal given name.

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

Þórfinnr Hróðgeirsson. Name and device. Sable, on a roundel Or a three legged crow sable, in chief seven estoiles in chevron argent.

> There is a step from period practice for adding an extra limb to the crow.

Þórfinnr inn rauði. Name and device. Sable, a cross Or and overall an edelweiss argent seeded Or.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Torfi inn rauði*. Both syllables in the given name have changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

Tiberius Iulius Rufus. Badge. (Fieldless) A lightning bolt palewise between and conjoined to two bees Or.

> There is a step from period practice for using a lightning bolt outside of a thunderbolt.

Ulrich van Kathen. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Germany. Both the given name and byname are dated to 1495, so this name meets this request.

GLEANN ABHANN

Ella Strasser. Device change. Azure, three chess rooks argent.

> Nice device!

> The submitter's old device, *Argent semy of bees azure*, is released.

Kolr bogsveigir. Device. Sable, three stag's heads erased and a sheaf of three arrows inverted argent.

Magnús h{o,}ggvandi. Device. Azure, a raven maintaining an axe argent and on a chief Or three towers gules.

LOCHAC

Alesia au Cheval Blanc. Name and device. Purpure, a horse rampant argent and a bordure argent semy-de-lys gules.

> Submitted as *Alesia du Cheval Blanc*, *Cheval Blanc* is derived from an inn-sign name. Therefore, the preposition should be *au* according to Appendix A of SENA. We have changed the byname to *au Cheval Blanc* in order to register the name.

Brand de Louden. Device. Or, a manticore rampant gules tailed vert with three human faces proper, a bordure embattled vert.

Catigern Goch. Device change. Sable, a frauenadler displayed Or crined purpure crowned Or and a tierce bendy sinister Or and purpure.

> The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to the use of a crown on her arms.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of a tierce with another charge on the field.

> The submitter's old device, *Sable, a frauenadler displayed Or crined purpure and a tierce bendy sinister Or and purpure*, is retained as a badge.

Cecily de Montgomery. Badge for Radwinter Hall. Gules, in pale three wyverns passant argent.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Brion Thornbird ap Rhys: *Sable, in pale three dragons passant argent*.

> Nice badge!

Constanzia Moralez y de Zamora. Badge. Ermine, a chevron purpure between three brown weasel's heads erased proper.

Edmund Strangewayes. Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, two bears combattant and in chief a mullet of ten points counterchanged.

Elena Vesare. Name.

> Nice 16th century English name!

Elric Leifsson. Name.

> This name combines a Middle English given name and an Old Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Felix Terrible. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Fiora Vespucci and Maximilian von Monsterberg. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A turnip gules leaved vert.

Helayne Quynteyn. Name change from holding name Helayne of Politarchopolis.

Isabella of Okewaite. Holding name and device. Per chevron gules and argent, a chevron counter-ermine and a rose gules.

> Submitted under the name *Isabella Rose*, that name was returned on the January 2015 LoAR.

Maximilian von Monsterberg. Name and device. Gules, a sea-cockatrice issuant from a base embattled argent.

> Nice 16th century German name!

Timothy of Newton. Name and device. Gules, a dragon argent and a bordure compony azure and Or.

William Redfox. Device. Barry gules and argent, on a chief argent a fox passant gules.

MERIDIES

Cadugan ap Roser. Name and device. Vert, a chevron counter-compony Or and sable and in base a calamarie Or.

> Nice late 13th century Welsh name!

Cicilia Violi. Badge. (Fieldless) An orange slipped and leaved bendwise sinister inverted proper within and conjoined to a mascle argent.

Edward Tarrant. Name change from Edewart zum Wizgeiz.

> The submitter's previous name, *Edewart zum Wizgeiz*, is retained as an alternate name.

Elinora of Phoenix Glade. Name.

> *Phoenix Glade* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Lisia Nora Galina. Name and device. Vert, in pale two daisies proper.

Merewen FitzAlan. Name.

Muirenn ingen Cheitt. Name change from holding name Mór of Phoenix Glade.

> Submitted as *Murienn ingen Ch ett*, commenters noted that the lenited genitive (possessive) form of the father's name is *Ch eitt*. We have made this change to register this name.
> Nice 10th century Irish name!

Myfanwy Feret. Name and device. Vert, on a chevron between three ferrets rampant argent five butterflies palewise purpure.

Owen of Depedale. Device. Azure semy of lowercase Greek letters "pi", a rabbit rampant maintaining an hourglass argent.

Raimond Richard le Mire de Ravendale. Name and device. Per chevron Or and purpure, two ravens displayed sable and an anchor Or, a bordure ermine.

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

Sigurðr Bergsson. Name and device. Vert, two drinking horns in saltire and an orle argent.

Sulayman al-Sindi. Name.

William Devereaux. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Norman name. This name has an 11th century given name and 12th century byname, both documented in England, so does not meet the submitter's request for a 10th century name. However, the name is registerable as submitted. We note that the written evidence we have for 10th century Norman names is in Latin.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *William de Boreaux*. The names are different in appearance, and two syllables have changed in sound in the byname ("de Bor-" versus "Dev-er"), so these are clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

Wolfgang Bobbert. Name and device. Vert, a willow tree eradicated and on a chief argent two mullets voided and interlaced sable.

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

Zahra bint al-Mu'allim. Name.

> Submitted as *Zahra bint Mu'allim*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time, and noted that if the name needed to be changed, she wanted an "Andalusian Muslim" name.

> Commenters noted that the byname should be *bint al-Mu'allim* ("daughter of the teacher"). We have made this change in order to register the name.

> This name is an authentic Arabic name from Andalusia.

Zaneta Sartore. Name and device. Per chevron counter-ermine and vert, a chevron between two roses Or and an increscent argent.

MIDDLE

Cynwrig ap Lewelyn. Device. Azure, three serpents fretted heads and tails outwards Or.

Damiana Evstokhivna Sodnitsina. Name change from holding name Damiana of Cleftlands.

Eginolf von Basel. Device change. Per fess gules and bendy gules and azure, in chief an egg argent.

> This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period German armory. The submitter provided sufficient evidence of divided fields of more than four parts in combinations of gules and azure, both uncharged or charged with argent charges.

> The submitter's old device, *Bendy Or and azure, a wolf's head erased ululant contourny gules maintaining in its mouth an egg argent, on a chief Or three eagles gules*, is retained as a badge.

Evan Aethalwald. Reblazon of device. Azure, three swords in pile inverted tips conjoined each pommeled of a comet and in chief an estoile of eight points argent.

> Blazoned when registered in July 1980 as *Azure, a sword inverted between two others in chevron, all conjoined at the tips, each pommeled of an estoille of eight points elongated to chief, and in chief an estoille of eight points argent*, we are making the position of the swords more clear.

Faraldr Sørkvir. Name.

Iofurr Ormarsson. Name.

> Submitted as *I öfurr Ormarsson*, the given name was changed by kingdom to *I {o,}furr* in order to use the o-ogonek ({o,}) instead of the modern *ö*. During commentary, the submitter expressed a preference for the form *I ofurr* instead. We have made this change.

Jean Yves de Chierebourg. Badge. Argent, a ewer vert and a bordure vert platy.

Katherine Fixis. Name and device. Argent, a compass star gules, on a base azure a wolf courant contourny argent.

> Nice 16th century English name!

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

Maaicke van Zanten. Device. Argent, the kanji for "bright" and a base wavy azure.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Cadell ap Hubert, *Argent, the astronomical sign of Sagittarius and a gore sinister azure*.

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

Rivenstar, Barony of. Badge. (Fieldless) On a tower azure, a riven star argent.

> The use of a riven star as a charge is grandfathered to the group.

Takeda Fuyuuji. Name and device. Vert, four rustres in cross within an annulet argent.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Japan. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, enough information was provided in commentary to allow us to consider this request instead of pending the name.

> The *nanori Fuyu'uji* is dated to 1332 as is *Takeda*. The latter is also the surname of at least three historical figures from 16th century Japan. Because *Fuyu'uji* was not found in the 16th century, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 16th century name, but it is an excellent Kamakura period name.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the piercing on the rustres bigger.

Yngerame Erskyn. Name and device. Ermine, on a chevron gules three calamaries argent.

> Nice late 14th century Scottish name!

NORTHSHIELD

Arwa al-Jinniyya. Name change from Gráinne Fhionnabhair inghean Fhaoláin.

> The submitter's previous name, *Gráinne Fhionnabhair inghean Fhaoláin*, is retained as an alternate name.

Hallbj{o,}rn Egilsson. Name.

> Submitted as *Hall BJ{O,}RN Egi llsson* (with inconsistent capitalization), the submitter requested a change to the wholly Old Norse *Hall bj{o,}rn Egi lsson*. We have made this change.

Isabeau Dufay. Name.

> The question was raised whether *Dufay* was a modern, normalized form of this byname. The 15th century composer and music theorist, Guillaume Dufay, is mentioned in a Latin treatise by Adam de Fulda (in the inflected forms, *Guillhelmum Dufay* and *Guilhelmum Duffay*), dated to 1490. This treatise is quoted in *Dufay and his contemporaries: fifty compositions ranging from about A.D. 1400 to 1440* by J.F.R. Stainer and C. Stainer (p. 6; https://books.google.com/books?id=1qUQAAAAYAAJ). As the byname appears in two different spellings in the same source, the spelling *Dufay* does not appear to have been normalized and can be registered as submitted.

Jóra Erlendsdóttir. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 800-1000. *Jóra* is not specifically dated in the Letter of Intent, but was taken from the *Landnámabók*. This source was apparently compiled beginning in the 11th century, but describes settlers in Iceland from the 9th-10th centuries. The father's name, *Erlend* can be found in Orkney in the 10th-11th centuries. As both Iceland and Orkney were settled from similar parts of the Norse world, the name appears to meet the submitter's request for an authentic 9th-11th century name.

Ragnarr jafnkollr. Device. Per chevron inverted argent and azure, a cogwheel counterchanged.

Sigrid de la Mare. Device. Per pale sable and vert, a cross crosslet within a bordure Or.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Matheus Mac Eoin: *Sable, a cross crosslet within a bordure Or*.

Sofonisba Vespasiana Gabrielli. Device. Argent, a bend sinister engrailed vert and a point pointed sable.

OUTLANDS

Abigail MacNaught. Device. Gyronny argent and sable, a phoenix facing to sinister gules rising from flames proper and on a chief Or three oak leaves gules.

Christoff Trost. Device. Per bend azure and gules, an eagle argent and a bordure embattled argent mullety azure.

Christopher Devereux. Badge. (Fieldless) Two wyverns sejant respectant tails conjoined in base sable.

Elizabeth Bakere. Name.

> Nice late period English name!

Estefania de las Yeguas. Name and device. Azure, a horse sejant between three octofoils argent.

> Even though the byname *de las Yeguas* was documented from the FamilySearch Historical Records without using one of the acceptable batches, this entry included the image of the primary source itself. Therefore, it is acceptable as documentation and we can register this name.
>
> Nice late 16th century Spanish name!
>
> The kingdom provided an alternate drawing, of similar blazon, where the horse had both front legs on the ground to be considered simultaneously. We do not consider alternate emblazons, only the submitted emblazon.

Finn Ua Briain. Device. Gyronny arrondi of six vert and argent, each gyron argent charged with a hand wrist to center sable.

Jürgen Grünewald. Name.

> Submitted as *J üurgen Grünewald*, the name was changed by kingdom to *J urgen Grünewald* to match the documentation that could be found.
>
> Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented the spelling *Jürgen* in Siebicke, s.n. Jürgen, dated to 1492. Therefore, we are able to restore the spelling of the given name to the submitted form.

Khalil ibn Tariq al-Ghassani. Device. Argent, a horse's head couped contourny sable breathing flames Or and on a chief triangular purpure a scimitar blade to chief reversed Or.

> Please advise the submitter to add some internal details on the horse's head.

Ragnvaldr of Rendlesham. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The byname *of Rendlesham* is a lingua Anglica form of the Old English *of Rendleshamme*.
>
> This name combines an Old Norse given name and English byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Sigfrid von Bremen. Name and device. Per fess sable and azure, a cross formy and in chief three mullets of eight points argent.

> Nice 14th century German name!

Soren Thorvaldsson. Name and device. Vert, a beehive Or and on a chief indented argent an axe sable.

> *Soren* is the submitter's legal given name, but is also found in Denmark in our gray period (1600-1650) in the FamilySearch Historical Records.
>
> *Thorvaldsson* was documented as a patronymic form of the 9th-10th century Old Norse name *Þorvaldr*. It is also an Icelandic byname in the submitted spelling in the 1640s, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, and is compatible with the late period Danish given name. Therefore, the submitter need not rely upon the legal name allowance.

Vannozza di Corbeta. Name.

> Submitted as *Vannozza di Corbe tta*, this name was pended on the September 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow discussion of an authenticity request for "Italian for the Lombardy region in the mid to late 1400's".
>
> The given name is found as the name of *Vannozza dei Cattanei*, mother of Lucrezia Borgia, born in Lombardy in 1442.
>
> The byname *di Corbe tta* is derived from the town of Corbetta in Lombardy. However, commenters were unable to find the submitted spelling before the mid-16th century. The spelling *Corbe ta* is dated to the early 14th century and the 16th century. It may be used in the 15th century as well, but we do not know for sure. We have changed the byname to the earlier form to try to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

TRIMARIS

Abigail Lilian d'Arcy. Device. Argent, in pale a bat sustaining a pair of scissors inverted sable, a tierce vert.

> The use of the tierce with other charges on the field is a step from period practice.

Adelina de Bretigny. Name and device. Per bend urdy argent and vert semy of natural sea-tortoises argent, a weeping willow tree eradicated proper.

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

Angela dei Medici. Name and device. Purpure, on a lozenge sable fimbriated a butterfly Or.

> Submitted as *Angela Maria dei Medici*, this name could be interpreted as a claim to be the daughter of the historical Maria dei Medici, queen of Navarre, who is important enough to protect. Therefore, the submitted name is presumptuous and cannot be registered.
>
> The submitter authorized a change to *Angela dei Medici*. We have made this alteration in order to register this name.

Artemisia Pennelli. Name and device. Quarterly sable and argent, in saltire a quill pen inverted argent and an artist's paintbrush sable, a bordure gules.

> Submitted as *Artemisia di Pennelli*, the Italian preposition *di* is used with place names, not with family names like *Pennelli*. The submitter allowed us to drop the preposition, so we have made this change in order to register this name.

Azrà bint Selçuk. Device. Quarterly argent and azure, a double-headed eagle sable within a bordure sable semy of crescents argent.

Brienne Malcolm. Name.

Brun Oloff. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 12th Century Swedish or Norwegian.

Brun was documented as a late 13th century German given name. It is also found in the FamilySearch Historical Records in Prussia, dated to 1616, and in Seibicke, s.n. Brün, dated between c.1300 and 1562.

The byname *Oloff* was not dated in the Letter of Intent, although it was documented as a 15th century Norwegian given name. We note that unmarked patronyms are not listed for Scandinavian in Appendix A of SENA, and that no documentation was provided to support this pattern. However, the given name *Oloff* is found in 16th century Germany in Seibicke, s.n. Olof. Unmarked patronyms are found in Germany under Appendix A, so this name can be registered.

As the name is authenic for 16th century Germany, it does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Scandinavian name. However, the submitter has confirmed that he prefers the name as submitted.

Bryndis Hrafnhauss. Name change from Bryndis fasth{o,}ld.

The submitter's previous name, *Bryndis fasth{o,}ld*, is retained as an alternate name.

Cesare Boni of the Ruins. Name and device. Purpure, a cross patonce between in bend two boars passant and in bend sinister two lutes argent.

Shire of the Ruins is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Chiara da Caneva. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Chrestienne d'Arles. Device. Vert, four oak leaves conjoined in cross and an orle of acorns argent.

Ciar ingen Ui Meic Thire. Name and device. Sable, in pale a toad inverted Or spotted gules and two keys in saltire Or.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a frog in the tergiant inverted posture.

Cúán mac Muirchertaig. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 9th century Irish Gaelic name!

Deborah Micheli. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Deborah* is the submitter's legal given name. However, no documentation was provided, and no attestation from two witnesses was included as required in the July 2012 Cover Letter.

Luckily for the submitter, the Letter of Intent also demonstrated that this given name is also found in 16th century Rome, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

Devasse ni Farquhar McFein. Device. Per chevron inverted azure and purpure, a chevron inverted between a crescent and a winged domestic cat sejant gardant argent.

Edward Mandeville. Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

Ellisif hvítaský. Device. Per chevron inverted argent and vert, a compass rose gules and a rabbit courant argent.

Faith Tomlinson. Device. Vert, on a bend between a trillium and a horse rampant argent, three kitchen knives inverted sable, a bordure argent.

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

Garcia Lopez de Mauleon. Device. Per pale gules and vert, four gouttes d'eau in cross conjoined at the points within an oak branch in annulo argent.

Jeong Cheongju Han. Name change from Bres O'Seachnasaigh.

Precedent states that there is not enough contact between Korea and Europe during our period to allow the registration of Korean names. Since that precedent was first set in 2002, our evidence for contact between Europeans and Koreans has increased and our standards have changed. SENA GP3B says, "We allow elements and patterns for personal names from beyond Europe, but we require them to be from

cultures that were known to medieval and Renaissance Europeans or whose members might reasonably have traveled to Europe."

At least one European travelled to Korea before 1600. The Jesuit Gregorio de Céspedes (1550-1611) was in Korea with the Japanese invasion army from December 1593 until April 1594 as the guest of one of the leading generals. Additionally, at least one Korean seems to have come to Europe around 1600. Francesco Carletti, a 16th century Florentine merchant visiting Asia, bought five Korean slaves in 1597. They seem to have been part of a group of 300,000 prisoners of war brought back from the wars with Japan. Many of them appear to have converted to Christianity (perhaps in Japan). One of these slaves, known in Europe as Antonio Corea, returned with Carletti to Italy in the first few years after 1600. This level of contact—a Korean in Europe around 1600—is sufficient to allow us to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a Korean could reasonably have travelled to Europe in the last few years of period. Thus, late period Korean names are registerable under the standards of SENA.

Submitted as *Cheongju Han Jeong Mi*, the name itself was documented in the Letter of Intent using Wikipedia and modern blog posts that did not clearly show that the submitted name was plausible for our period.

The given name *Jeong* is used by both women and men. It is found as a first element in the names of several 15th century princesses, and by itself as the given name of a male 16th century painter, Yi Jeong (Soyoung Lee, JaHyun Kim Haboush, Sunpyo Hong, and Chin-Sung Chang, *Art of the Korean Renaissance, 1400-1600*, p. 85). However, no evidence was found of the descriptive element, *Mi* ("beauty") in period names. Therefore, we have dropped this element.

The pattern submitted is <bon-gwan> (clan name) <family name> <given name>. In commentary, ffride wlffsdotter documented the pattern *<given name><title><bon-gwan><family name>*, giving the early 17th century example *Inyeol wanghu cheongjuhanssi* ("Queen Consort Inyeol of the Cheongju Han clan"). *Cheongju Han* appears to be a valid alternative transliteration of the clan and family name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Jeong Cheongju Han* in order to use a similar pattern, removing the title and the honorific suffix *-ssi*. We note that the pattern *family name + given name* can also be documented for late period Korea, so *Han Jeong* is also registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Bres O'Seachnasaigh*, is released.

Trimaris, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Mast Herald.

Although the Letter of Intent stated that this heraldic title is named after a heraldic charge, documentation was not provided that a *mast* is a plausible charge on its own. Blue Tyger documented *Mast* as a late period English surname, so we can register this title using the pattern of naming heralds after the surnames of their employers.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the registered household name *Mistholme*, registered to Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme. (The designator in this household name is *-holme*.)

This title does not conflict with the heraldic title, *Mastif Herald*. A syllable has been removed, making them clear under NPN3C2 of SENA.

WEST

Angus Tyresson. Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and azure, two auroch's heads cabossed sable and a triskelion of spirals argent.

Submitted as *Angus Tyre sson*, the byname was changed by kingdom because the name combined the English *Angus* with the post period Swedish *Tyresson*.

The form in the Letter of Intent, *Tyre son* was documented as a constructed patronym formed from the 17th century English given name *Tyre*. However, bynames were inherited in England in the 17th century, so a literal patronym is not considered likely. In commentary, Orle documented the name *Tyreman* ("servant of *Tyre*") in Reaney & Wilson, dated to the 14th and early 17th centuries. Therefore, *Tyreson* is plausible as a constructed Middle English patronym.

Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Dickson, has the 14th century byname *Diksson/Dikson*, showing that the *-sson* spelling is also found in England, although the double-s spelling is usually added to a genitive

(possessive) form of the father's name (e.g., *Dykonesson/Dicounesson*, found s.n. Dickenson). Therefore, we are able to restore the byname to the submitted form.

We note that *Angus* is found in the Middle English Dictionary, dated to c.1400.

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

Aodhán Ó Ceallaigh. Device. Per pale azure and sable semy of shamrocks argent, a pale wavy Or and in dexter two lions in pale argent.

Bárekr Úlfsson. Name.

> Submitted as *Báre k Úlfsson*, the name was changed by kingdom to match the documentation that could be found.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Eric Wolfson*. Precedent states:

>> 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]

> *Eric* is a relatively common name, so *Bárekr* is clear under PN3C3 of SENA in the same way as in this precedent due to the change from *Bár-* to *Er-*. The name would also be clear under PN3C1 of SENA, as the first syllables of the given name and byname have been changed in sound and appearance.

Brodie MacMorrow. Name.

> Submitted as *Brod i McMorr ow*, the given name was changed in kingdom to *Brod ie* to use the submitter's requested spelling. The byname was changed to *MacMorr ough* to match the documentation that could be found and to expand the scribal abbreviation *Mc-* to *Mac-*.

> Blue Tyger documented the byname *McMorrow*, dated to 1538, in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII* (Volume 13 Part 2, August-December 1538, pp. 211-227; https://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol13/no2/pp211-227). We have changed the name to *Brodie MacMorr ow* in order to partially restore the name to the submitted form. Because we do not register scribal abbreviations, we are unable to restore the *Mc-*, and must retain the expanded form, *Mac-*.

Catrin Aderyn. Badge. (Fieldless) Two chevronels within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

> Although reminiscent, this badge does not conflict with the logo of the brand Citroën.

Chiara Fornera. Name and device. Per fess nebuly sable and gules, two dragonflies and a rose argent.

> This complex low-contrast line of division is identifiable here and thus registerable.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the per fess line lower so it divides the field more equally.

Clarice Walker. Name change from holding name Katherine of Danegeld Tor.

> Nice English name from the 13th to 17th centuries!

Farleigh de Grey. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> *Farleigh* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also a byname found in late period England, so can be used as a given name by type. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

> The byname *de Grey* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an interpolated form. Commenters were also able to document the submitted spelling to 14th century England.

Fiora Lucia Lion. Name.

Godwin de Newbury. Name and device. Vert, on a bend sinister between two lions Or three trefoils palewise sable.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-13th century England.
>
> The submitted given name, *Godwin* was not documented in the Letter of Intent. It is the expected vernacular form of the Latinized *Godwinus*, found in "Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html).
>
> The submitted byname, *de Newbury*, was also not documented in the Letter of Intent, and commenters were unable to support this spelling. The closest spelling from the 12th or 13th century was *de Neubury*, dated to 1279. Examples of *New-* in place names from this time include *Newbigging(e)* (c.1230-50), *Newbold* (from 1230), *New(e)degate* (13th century), and *Newhall* (from c.1256), all found in Watts.
>
> Although the submitted spellings were not attested, this name is consistent with spellings from the 13th century, and appears to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Grímr mac Lochlainn. Name and device. Quarterly azure and sable, a valknut and a bordure embattled argent.

> Submitted as *Grímr Mac Lo {.c}lainn*, we do not register the *punctum delens* (the dot over the *c* in the byname):
>
>> By long precedent, we register Gaelic names using the h rather than the punctum delens. However, the submitter should feel free to use the punctum delens when writing his name.[Mícheál Buitilér, October 2010, A-An Tir]
>
> In addition, the standard capitalization for the byname is *mac Lochlainn*. Although the submitted form is found in Gaelic in the raw data for Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's article, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Lochlainn.shtml), such examples only occur after 1100 and are not temporally compatible with the Old Norse given name.
>
> Therefore, we have changed the name to *Grímr mac Lo chlainn* in order to register this name.
>
> There is a step from period practice for the use of a valknut.

Hosokawa Shigeyoshi. Name and device. Argent, a dragonfly sable within eight gouttes de larmes in annulo bases to center.

> Both elements are dated to 1392, making this an excellent late 14th century Japanese name!
>
> There is a step from period practice for charges in annulo not in their default palewise orientation.
>
> Please advise the submitter to use the traditional wavy-tailed gouttes.

Jørgen Rasmussen. Name and device. Azure mullety, a calamarie argent.

> Nice 16th century Danish name!

Lei Shou. Name.

> Nice 2nd-3rd century Chinese name!

Liam MacCallum. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, a lion contourny Or and in canton a crescent argent.

> *Liam* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also a late 16th century English surname, which can be used as a given name. Therefore, the submitter need not rely upon the legal name allowance.

Magnus Mackintosh. Device. Per bend argent and gules, two martlets counterchanged sable and argent.

Malie inghean Chathail. Name and device. Argent, a phoenix gules and on a chief sable two decrescents Or.

> Submitted as *Malie inghean {.C}athail*, we do not register the *punctum delens* (the dot over the *c* in the byname):
>
>> By long precedent, we register Gaelic names using the h rather than the punctum delens. However, the submitter should feel free to use the punctum delens when writing his name.[Mícheál Buitilér, October 2010, A-An Tir]
>
> Therefore, we have changed the byname to *inghean Chathail* in order to register this name.

This name combines the Scots *Malie* and the Early Modern Irish Gaelic *inghean Chathail*. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Margaret Pye. Name and device. Argent, a magpie close proper within an orle of pomegranates gules.

This exact name is found in 1591 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Michael von Wolfsburg. Name.

Submitted as *Michael Von Wol fburg*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-14th century German name. The byname was changed in kingdom to *von Wolf sburg* in order to meet this request.

Michael is dated to 1379 in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/bahlow_v.htm).

The byname is a constructed High German form of the Low German *Wulfsborch*. As it is not an attested spelling, we do not know if it meets the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is consistent with spellings from the 12th-14th centuries.

Nonna Treheyl of Kernow. Reblazon of badge. Per fess azure and vert, a fess indented to chief argent between a gyrfalcon sable and a stag at gaze ermine attired and unguled Or.

Blazoned when registered in March 1978 as *Per fess azure and vert, a fess dancetty to chief argent, in chief a melanistic gyrfalcon proper and in base a stag statant at gaze ermine, attired and unguled Or*, we are clarifying the tinctures of the birds.

Sitt an-Nis{a-}' al-Kar{a-}hisariya. Name and device. Argent, a coney rampant regardant azure between in fess a decrescent and a fleur-de-lys gules.

Submitted as *Sitt an-Nis {a-} al-Kar ahisariya*, the correct spelling and markings are *Sitt an-Nis {a-}' al-Kar {a-}hisariya*. We have changed the name to this form in order to register the name. We note that the casual transliteration *Sitt an-Nisa al-Karahisariya* (without the hamza and long vowel markings) is also registerable.

Steinn Skald. Reblazon of device. Sable, a bearded axe bendwise sinister argent charged on the head with an Uraz rune palewise vert.

Blazoned when registered in December 2014 as *Sable, bearded axe bendwise sinister argent charged on the head with an Uraz rune palewise vert*, an article was missing.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

John le Tyeler. Name.

Submitted as *John Tyler*, the submitter requested authenticity for "John". The byname was changed in kingdom to *John le Ty eler* in order to avoid presumption with former US President, John Tyler.

We agree with kingdom that the historical John Tyler is important enough to protect. However, the submitted name still presumes upon that of the former president. The addition of the definite article *le* is not a substantial change under PN3C2 of SENA, as articles are excluded. Therefore, we still need one syllable to be different in the submitted name. Although there is a very slight difference in sound between *Tyeler* and *Tyler* in Middle English, these elements are identical in sound in modern English. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

His device has been registered under the holding name *John of Nithgaard*

Wolgar Holwetanckard. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that the byname, *Holwetanckard*, is a constructed byname meaning "hollow tankard". No documentation was provided to show that this is a plausible byname in period. Without documentation that the submitted byname is plausible for use by people, we cannot register this name. Specifically, we need documentation showing that this name follows a period pattern of descriptive bynames, and examples of other names using *Holwe-* and *-tanckard*.

The only example provided for "tanckard" or "tankard" was the occupation byname *le Tanckardmaker* or *Tankardmaker*. We note that Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Tankard has the given name *Tankardus* and the patronym *filius Tancard* in the 12th century, and the unmarked bynames *Tankard* and *Tancart* in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, respectively. These are glossed as "thought-hard", although they may be related to the occupational byname *(le) Tan(c)kardmaker*.

The submitter may like to know that there are a number of Middle English bynames relating to drinking: *Aydrunken* ("drunkard"), *Baysebolle/Baysbolle* ("heavy drinker"), *Beiuin* and *Boywin* ("one who drinks wine"), *Beueben* ("one who drinks well"), *Draghale* ("tapster"), *Drinckedreges* ("heavy drinker"), *Spyllale* ("clumsy brewer or taverner, spill ale"), *Drinkale* ("immoderate drinker of ale"), *Drinkwel/Drinkwele* ("heavy drinker, drink well"), and *Godehale/Godale/Godhale/Gudhale* ("one who sells good ale"), all found in Jan Jönsjö, *Studies on Middle English Nicknames: I. Compounds*.

The only names we found that referred to a drinking vessel, other than those already listed above, were *Bochecollok/Bothecolloke/Botchecollok* ("tinker", derived from the words for "to mend" and "can, drinking vessel"), *Potfulofale* ("heavy drinker of ale, pot full of ale"), and *Litecan* ("small can, drinking vessel", possibly referring to someone serving drinks in small cups).

Lastly, commenters were unable to document the spelling of the given name, *Wolgar*. Upon resubmission, we recommend one of the attested forms, such as *Wulgar*.

AN TIR

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name change from Ordre du Lion et de la Lance to Ordo Equi.

In August 2005, Laurel ruled on an identical submission under the Rules for Submission:

This order name is too evocative of the Latin alternative title for *Sir*, which is *Eques*. While *Equi* means "of the horse" and "Eques" means "a member of the Equestrian Order" or "horseman", all the commenters noted the similarity. Most did not notice the difference in the words and most thought that the name was presumptuous. RfS VI.4 says "Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered..." That is the case here. [An Tir, Kingdom of, Ordo Equi]

The Letter of Intent stated that the words *equus/equi* ("horse") and *eques/equitis* ("knight") are etymologically linked, but not the same. SENA NPN4 states, "Order and award names may not include the names of the peerage orders or overt references to famous knightly orders such as *the Garter*. Other

types of non-personal names may only use such elements in contexts where no reference to the order is likely to be perceived by members of the order and the general populace."

Commenters were split on whether this order name presumes upon the Order of the Chivalry on the basis of the resemblance to the term *eques*. Although this order name is technically different in sound and appearance from the restricted title, we think it likely that the populace and companions of the order would confuse this order with the title, and think it is referring to the peerage order. Therefore, we are upholding the earlier precedent and returning this order name for presumption.

ANSTEORRA

Gwenllian verch Madyn. Device. Gules, on a bend Or a swan naiant palewise contourny sable.

> This device is returned for conflict with the important non-SCA arms of the city of Bern: *Gules, on a bend Or a bear passant sable*. There is a DC for the change of type of the tertiary charge, but nothing for the difference in posture, as the creatures do not have comparable postures.

Haldtre, Canton of. Device. Gules, on a bend sinister nebuly argent between two laurel wreaths Or a tree couped sable.

> This device is returned administratively as the emblazon in OSCAR does not match the emblazon on the actual form; the device appears to have been redrawn and is not the depiction for which the petition of support was signed. Kingdom did not address on the Letter of Intent why the emblazon is different and whether the group believes it is acceptable.

ARTEMISIA

Áine inghean Mhaghnusa. Device. Azure, a three tailed fox argent marked Or and in base a [flower] argent.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The flower in base is not a cherry blossom or any heraldically recognizable flower.

ATENVELDT

Antoinette Marie. Name.

> Section IIIA10 of the Admin Handbook states:
>
> > No name will be registered to a submitter if it is identical to a name used by the submitter for purposes of identification outside of a Society context. This includes legal names, common use names, trademarks, and other items registered with mundane authorities that serve to identify an individual or group.
>
> Precedent states that, "In the case of this submission, the submitted name *Mari Alexander* contains the first two names of the submitter's legal name. Therefore, it is in conflict with *Mari Alexander*, a legitimate use name derived from her legal name of *Mari Alexander [surname]*, and must be returned [Mari Alexander, September 2002, R-West]."
>
> The submission has the same problem. *Antoinette Marie* is a legitimate use name derived from the submitter's legal name, and must be returned.
>
> Commenters also questioned whether this name was presumptuous due to the similarity of the name to that of the historical *Marie Antoinette*. We allow references to famous people, as long as there is not presumption, a claim to be or to be related to that person who is important enough to protect. Although we agree that the French queen is worthy of protection, she has never been known by the submitted name. Therefore, this name is not presumptuous.
>
> Her device has been registered under the holding name *Antoinette of Granholme*.

Marceau de Valcourt. Household name Mirthful Grand Alliance of Mead and Drum.

The Letter of Intent did not demonstration that this household name was constructed in a period manner. For example, no evidence was provided to support the use of adjectives like *Mirthful* to describe groups of people or to modify designators, or that a phrase like *Grand Alliance* could be used as a designator.

Mead is not a heraldic charge. Therefore, this name does not follow the pattern of an inn-sign derived from the names of two different charges. We would interpret *Mead* and *Drum* as bynames, but we do not have evidence to support the pattern *[designator] of [surname] and [surname]*.

Without such documentation, this household name cannot be registered.

Sundragon, Barony of. Order name Order of the Dragon and the Fireside and badge. Per pale rayonny sable and Or, in dexter base a flame proper.

This order name is returned for lack of evidence that *Fireside* is a plausible heraldic charge. Therefore, the pattern of *Order of the X and Y*, where *X* and *Y* are both heraldic charges, cannot be used. Without further documentation, this order name cannot be registered.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of William of Sark: *Sable, a flame proper*. There is only one DC for changing the field. The proper flame in the submitted badge cannot be partially on the Or half of the field because it is partially Or, and thus it is forced to move. Therefore, no DC is granted for the difference in position.

Yehoshua ben Abraam. Device. Or, two pea-vines fructed and entwined about a stake, on a chief vert three stars of David Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Many commenters were unable to identify the stake as an element independent from the plant.

ATLANTIA

Sonya Flicker. Device. Per fess purpure and vert, a fess dancetty between three sets of four knitting needles fretted in saltire argent.

This device is returned because the charges are not in a standard period arrangement for groups with four or more charges as listed in SENA Appendix K. To be registerable, this arrangement of twelve charges would need to be documented.

Subetai Al Qulan. Name change from Lachlann McQuhollastar.

The submitter requested authenticity for Mongol. Although the submitter provided documentation for two-element given names, none was provided for these in combination with another given name. Without such documentation, this name cannot be registered.

After the Pelican decision meeting, Green Staff noted that Mongolian names have vowel harmony, meaning you wouldn't have *e* and *a* in the same name. Upon resubmission, we recommend either *Subetei* or *Subutai*.

CAID

None.

CALONTIR

Áed mac Néill. Name change from holding name Áed of Forgotten Sea.

This name was pended from the September 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns in order to determine whether it presumed against the name of two 9th century high kings of Ireland, both named *Áed mac Néill*.

PN4D of SENA states:

> Sovereign rulers of significant states are generally important enough to protect. Some historical city-states are not considered significant states. Provinces or regions integrated into larger units like the Holy Roman Empire are not generally considered significant states. Sovereigns of small states that did not give rise directly to modern countries will not be protected under this clause, nor will legendary kings of any state (though these kings may be individually important enough to protect).

By the 9th century, the high kings of Ireland were historical rather than legendary, and the position of high king was a position of power rather than a ceremonial title. Medieval Ireland certainly gave rise to the modern country. Therefore, we agree that the historical high king *Áed mac Néill* (also known as *Áed Oirdnide*) and his grandson *Áed mac Néill* (also known as *Áed Findliath*) are worthy of protection. As this name is identical to those of the historical high kings, it makes an unmistakable claim of identity. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

The submitter's device was previously registered under the holding name *Áed of Forgotten Sea*.

DRACHENWALD

Jahanara of West Dragoningshire. Device change. Vert, in fess three bezants each charged with a lotus flower affronty purpure.

> 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 charges on the roundels.

EALDORMERE

Daya Speyererin. Device. Or, two reed pens inverted in saltire sable between four New World pumpkins proper.

> This device is returned for using a proper charge that does not have a defined tincture. SENA A3B1 states "Proper is a term used for a charge in its "natural" or "standard" tincture." Although orange is a natural tincture for some pumpkins, Vexillum cited Mary Miley Theobald's article "Some Pumpkins! Halloween and Pumpkins in Colonial America" (http://www.history.org/Foundation/journal/Autumn09/pumpkins.cfm), which says "What they had were pumpkins- large and small, round and oval, warty and smooth, squat and misshapen, orange, yellow, and green, far more varieties of the fruit than we see today." Thus, the idea that the pumpkins known to period Europeans do not have a single default tincture and thus "proper" cannot apply. We are therefore overturning the precedent from September 2010, that defined a pumpkin proper as "orange with a green stem".
>
> We cannot reblazon these charges as being tenné, as we do not register the stains, so orange is only registerable when "proper" only describes an orange charge.
>
> There would be a step from period practice for the use of New World pumpkins

Elzebeth MacGregor. Badge. Argent, three triquetras one and two vert.

> This submission has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Hrorikr zem Himel. Device. Argent, in pale two spears in saltire gules and a cauldron purpure.

> This device is returned administratively. There was no mention on the letter of intent that the device had been redrawn after kingdom commentary nor whether the submitter had approved the redraw.

Marrin von Waldburg. Badge. Per saltire vert, azure, Or and gules.

> This badge is retuned for redesign. SENA A3B3c states: "Elements divided quarterly or per saltire may use any two tinctures or furs". To be registerable this design must be documented as an Individually Attested Pattern.

Raphael de Merida. Device. Per fess rayonny azure and gules, a standing seraph argent.

This device is returned administratively. There was no mention on the Letter of Intent that the device had been redrawn after kingdom commentary, nor whether the submitter had approved the redraw.

On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the line of division with fewer and larger rays to make sure that it is identifiable.

Sáerlaith inghean Lachtnáin. Name and device. Vert chaussé argent, a stag's head affronty erased winged at the shoulders argent.

This name conflicts with the registered *Saerlaith ingen Lochlainn*. The names are different in appearance, but not in sound. In commentary, Brían dorcha ua Conaill stated:

I have tried speaking both names out loud, and I keep coming to the conclusion that the difference between the first vowels would be subtle for most anyone but a native speaker, the difference between a geminated and a short "-n(n)" would be inaudible to anyone but a native speaker, and the only meaningful difference to most ears would be between -l- and -tn-.

Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Her badge has been registered under the holding name *Sáerlaith of Eoforwic*.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Malie Vale: *Azure, a winged stag's head affronty erased at the shoulder wings displayed argent*. There is one DC for changing the field, but nothing else.

EAST

Alan of Wytleseie. Device. Azure, a winged sagittary statant and a chief argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Anne Brynley: *Azure, a centaur passant guardant maintaining in each hand an annulet Or, a chief indented argent*. There is a DC for changes to the chief, but nothing for the annulets or bow. Normally, adding wings to a charge would give it a DC when considered against the un-winged version; however, the wings in this submission are not large enough to count for difference.

Alexander Makcristyne. Badge. (Fieldless) A cauldron argent conjoined to two schneckes couped addorsed azure one and two.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A1, which states "The armorial elements, charge groups, and overall design must be demonstrated to be compatible with period style."

Neither the submitter nor commenters provided evidence of the use of multiple couped schneckes going in opposite directions. The examples we have of multiple schneckes show smaller schneckoides issuant from the outside of the curves of the main one.

The use of a schnecke with another charge is a step from period practice.

Cillene O Caollaidhe. Device. Argent, a butterfly rising wings addorsed contourny purpure within an orle of trefoils vert.

This device is returned for redraw for using a butterfly in a posture that wasn't documented as a period posture for insects.

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.

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.

Seosamh Tadgh an Crúca O'Maille. Release of Badge. (Fieldless) Three rapiers in pall inverted tips crossed Or.

The release on this Letter of Intent has been withdrawn by the submitter, in order for it to be placed on the Laurel Letter of Intent dated February 2, 2015, which decision was published on April 5, 2015.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LOCHAC

Felix Terrible. Device. Per pale azure and argent, two wings conjoined in lure and an orle counterchanged.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Margareta of Uma: *Per pale azure and argent, a sinister wing inverted and a dexter wing inverted and in chief a mullet of six points all counterchanged.* As these two blazons both describe a similar arrangement of two wings, there is no DC between them. Thus, there is only one DCfor the change of type of secondary charge.

Saint Crispin, College of. Device. Azure, a sea-horse within a laurel wreath and on a chief invected argent three lymphads with sails furled gules.

> Unfortunately, this device is returned administratively for lack of evidence of support. Per the Administrative Handbook IV.C.5, submissions involving the branch arms must include evidence of support for the action. No petition of support for the device submission was included.

MERIDIES

Alessandra Cavaliere. Name change from Alessandra di Pietro Cavaliere.

> The byname *Cavaliere* is the Italian alternate title for "knight". The Letter of Intent argued that this byname should be grandfathered to the submitter as it is an element in her currently registered name. SENA PN1B2g states, "The use of the grandfather clause does not allow the submitter to evade new style problems (as discussed in PN.2 below). It only allows the submitter to keep style problems that already exist with the registered name". In the submitter's currently registered name, *Cavaliere* is her father's byname; it does not make a claim that the submitter herself is a knight. In this submission, she herself is identified as a knight. A new style problem has been introduced, so this byname cannot be grandfathered. We cannot register the byname *Cavaliere* without documentation showing that the submitter is entitled to its use. We would change it to the related, but not restricted *Cavalieri*, but the submitter does not allow changes. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Hainrich Wächter. Device. Per pale argent and sable, a boar rampant maintaining a lantern gules, on a chief embattled azure three lanterns argent.

> This device is returned for redraw. No documentation was provided for that depiction of lantern as a period artefact or in armory, and it does not match any documented lantern with which commenters are familiar. For a registrable depiction see http://mistholme.com/?s=lantern

Matthias Vandor. Device. Quarterly per pale embattled gules and Or, a pithon displayed and in chief two mullets sable.

> This device is returned for contrast issues. SENA A3B4 states "Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed". Here the mullet in dexter chief does not have a good contrast with the gules section and is not registerable without documentation of such a pattern.

MIDDLE

Aurora Lucia Marinella. Badge. (Fieldless) Issuant from the line of division of a fesswise cushion per fess azure and gule, a demi-sun Or.

> This device is returned for violating our restriction on "barely overall", as a previous precedent regarding a charge that was half-on and only top-half-off of the underlying charge states:

[...in chief a dragon passant sable surmounted by a crescent gules] This device is returned for violating our restriction on "barely overall" charges. By precedent:

> We will no longer return items for being barely overall if the area of overlap is small, the area of the overlap which projects beyond the edge of the underlying charge is also small, when the overall charge does not obscure significant portions of the outline of the underlying charge, and when identifiability is preserved. [Brunissende Dragonette de Broceliande, December 2008, A-East]

In this submission, the area of overlap is large and the area of overlap which projects beyond the edge of the underlying dragon is small. A properly drawn overall charge will lie upon the field on both sides of the underlying charge; the crescent here has only its horns on the field. If the crescent were a touch smaller, it could be considered a tertiary charge, but would then violate the rule of contrast. [Nikolaus Grünenwaldt, R-Caid, Feb 2012 LoAR]

This is a similar case and therefore this badge must be returned.

Brynniulfr Herleifsson. Augmentation of arms. Quarterly sable and vert a bear's head erased and a bordure argent and for augmentation in base a quill pen fesswise argent enflamed proper.

This submission is returned for redraw. The augmentation was blazoned as "a quill pen fesswise argent enflamed proper" but the flames are not distinguishable.

Elianora Saunfayle. Augmentation of arms. Quarterly sable and vert, an annulet Or within a bordure argent, and as augmentation in dexter chief a quill pen bendwise argent enflamed proper.

This submission is returned for redraw. The augmentation was blazoned as "a quill pen fesswise argent enflamed proper" but the flames are not distinguishable.

Frøkn mac Cainnaig. Device. Per saltire purpure and vert, a saltire erminois, between in cross a Celtic cross and three griffins passant argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The ermine spots on the saltire are too small and have the appearance of diapering rather than strewn charges.

Tamura of the Saii. Name.

No documentation was provided to support the tribal byname *of the Saii*. The Academy of Saint Gabriel report cited in the Letter of Intent states, "In classical Greek sources, people are usually identified using their father's name or an ethnic adjective that describes where they are from." In the submitted name, the byname is constructed using the pattern *of the [tribe]*. Without additional documentation to show that this is a plausible byname, this name cannot be registered.

The tribe name *Saii* is found in classical Greek inscriptions around the Black Sea, so we are willing to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this tribe is a compatible culture under SENA. The given name *Tamura* is also found in inscriptions from the same area.

Wilhelm Michalik. Augmentation of arms. Sable, in fess a tree eradicated argent and another Or and for augmentation in base a quill pen argent enflamed proper.

This submission is returned for redraw. The augmentation was blazoned as "a quill pen fesswise argent enflamed proper" but the flames are not distinguishable.

NORTHSHIELD

Decimus Marius Tacitus. Device. Gules, a thunderbolt argent surmounted by a wolf's head erased Or.

This device is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "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." Here, most of the wolf's head is on the thunderbolt rather than are on the field. It might not be possible to draw a depiction where the wolf's head would be acceptably overall while the thunderbolt would maintain identifiability.

OUTLANDS

Ragnvaldr of Rendlesham. Device. Gules, on a bend argent two triangles voided gules and in sinister canton a key and a feather in saltire argent.

> This device is returned for using voided tertiary charges. SENA A3C states that "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group". Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as Greek letters delta, the only way in which they could be blazed as letters is in the orientation "inverted bendwise sinister." In that orientation, any identity as letter is lost. As such, they must be considered voided triangles, which are not allowed. If oriented in their default position (along the bend) or palewise, they could be registered as letters.

TRIMARIS

Beatrice Whitcombe. Name and device. Or, three bees in pall heads to center sable marked Or and a bordure sable.

> This name has already been registered, so this duplicate submission has been withdrawn by the submitter.

> This device has already been registered, so this duplicate submission has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Chiara da Caneva. Device. Azure mullety argent, a demi-sun Or issuant from a mount vert.

> This device is returned administratively. The form initially uploaded was hand-colored while the emblazon in OSCAR was computer-colorized, which has long been a cause for return. The form in OSCAR was then replaced by a computer-generated form with no mention of whether the submitter had approved the change. We remind submission heralds that all changes to form should be mentioned in Letters of Intent and approved by the submitter.

> Additionally, to be registerable this design should be documented as an Individually Attested Pattern per SENA A1A2.

Cúán mac Muirchertaig. Device. Vert, three hammerhead sharks naiant in annulo Or.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Onóra inghean mhic Catháin: *Sable, three fish naiant in annulo Or*. There is only one DC for changing the field. No DC is granted for the protuberances on the head of the fish. A fish is a fish.

WEST

Farleigh de Grey. Device. Per chevron azure and argent, two thistles argent and a griffin segreant maintaining a tankard gules within a bordure counterchanged argent and sable.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Many commenters saw the griffin as headless and confused the tankard for a book.

> On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the thistle with less internal detailing and/or larger so they are easier to identify on the blue background.

> Submission heralds are reminded that color and black and white outline forms should match.

Genevieve Elizabeth of Roseberry Topping. Device. Per chevron embattled gules and argent, two roses argent slipped and leaved in chevron vert, and a dragon gules.

> This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "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." The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the roses must be blazoned separately from the dragon in order to adequately describe their positioning.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE July 2015 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

LOCHAC

Cecily de Montgomery. Badge. Argent, in pale three wyverns passant gules.

> A permission to conflict has been promised for this badge but has not been received at the time of the release of this Letter.

> This was item 4 on the Lochac letter of November 30, 2014.

- Explicit -