THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Donatella da Fano. Name.

> Submitted as *Do nnatella d i Fano*, the form had been modified in kingdom to *Donnatella d a Fano* at the submitter's request. This change was inadvertently not made in the Letter of Intent. We have changed the byname to the submitter's preferred form.

> The spelling of the given name, *Donnatella*, could not be documented. We have changed the given name to *Do natella*, dated to 1548 in Juliana de Luna's article "Names from 15th and 16th Century Pisa" (2014 KWHSS Proceedings).

Fiora di Selene. Name and device. Chevronelly argent and vert, an owl displayed maintaining in each foot an artist's brush, in chief an arrow fesswise sable.

> *Selene* is the name of a pagan deity. There is a rare pattern in parts of Renaissance Italy of using such names. *Selene* is also a 16th century Italian literary name referring to a Ptolemaic Egyptian queen. Therefore, we are able to register the matronym *di Selene*.

> The submitter had expressed a desire for a name that alludes to the moon. The byname *della Luna* is found in the *Tre Maggiori* (http://cds.library.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html), dated between 1282 and 1532. If she prefers this byname, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

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

Jenna MacPherson of Lions Tower. Name.

> *Lion* is a late 13th century byname found in the Middle English Dictionary (MED). Therefore, *Lions Tower* is a plausible compound place name using the pattern *surname* (in a possessive form) + *place name*. An example of this pattern is *Bedfordes Towre*, dated to 1470 in the MED.

Juliana de Nevers. Name and device. Quarterly arrondi vert and sable, on a bezant in fess two mullets gules.

> Documented in the Letter of Intent as English, *Juliana* is also found in a French name in Belgium in 1601, making this name wholly French.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the arrondi lines with more curve so they are easier to identify.

Katelynne Rose. Device. Or, in saltire a rose gules slipped and leaved vert and a wooden rod proper.

> Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a rolling pin, the charge depicted here is indistinguishable from a rod and has been blazoned as such for registration.

Koga Rentarou Hiroshi. Device. Chevronelly gules and argent, a lotus flower affronty and a bordure sable.

Marina Aragones de Navarra. Name change from holding name Marina of Sunderoak.

> Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

AN TIR

Aelis de la Rose. Name and device. Azure, on a compass rose Or a rose gules and on a chief invected Or three ships proper sailed argent.

> Please advise the submitter that while the rays of a compass rose may overlap the outer ring, they should not extend beyond it, with the exception of the northmark.

Aislynn Haldana Cadell. Badge. Or, a pegasus segreant vert.

> Nice badge!

Alice Percy of Montengarde. Name and device. Argent, a snail vert and on a chief azure three roses Or.

Submitted as *Alice Percy*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Alice Percy of Montengarde* due to a conflict with the registered *Amice Percy*. The submitter authorized this change.

We are unable to restore the name due to the aforementioned conflict. The given names are identical in sound and appearance with the exception of the first syllables of the given names (*Am-* versus *Al-*), and only one letter has been changed, making this ineligible for PN3C2 of SENA, Substantial Change to One Syllable. It is also not as distinct as a change in initial consonant (as in the example *Harry/Mary*), so PN3C3, Substantial Change of Single-Syllable Name Phrase, also does not apply in this case.

Montengarde is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Anne of Whitby. Name and device. Azure, two roundels and a falcon Or.

Auðný Refsdóttir. Name and device. Argent, a clew of yarn purpure and on a chief vert three goats statant regardant argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "950's Norse/Mammen". As the given name was constructed in Old Norse, and the closest period form was the 15th century *Audny* (found in *Diplomaticum Norvegicum*), this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity. However, it is registerable as submitted.

Bellanette de Villaverde. Device. Per pale argent and purpure, a pomegranate slipped and leaved counterchanged seeded Or.

Bj{o,}rn Skárason. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a bear passant and in base two double-bitted axes in saltire gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 8th or 9th century Norse name. *Bj{o,}rn* is the name of a number of 9th-10th century men in the *Landnámabók*. After the Pelican decision meeting, ffride wlffsdotter noted that the patronym *Skárason* is found in the Icelandic saga *Þórðar saga hreðu*, which recounts adventures that occur in the late 10th century. This saga first appeared in written form in the mid-14th century.

Therefore, this name is an authentic 10th century Icelandic Norse name, but does not meet the submitter's request for an 8th or 9th century name.

Caoimhe Wevere. Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a sheep passant argent and in chief two ducal coronets Or.

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

The submitter is a duchess and thus entitled to the display of a coronet.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron field division higher and the sheep larger as befits a primary charge.

Christopher Stanley. Device change. Quarterly sable and Or goutty de larmes bendwise sinister.

Please suggest to the submitter to draw the gouttes in a more period manner, with wavy tails.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, on a chief embattled argent three thistles proper*, is released.

Christopher Stanley. Badge. Sable, three lightning bolts conjoined in pall inverted Or.

There is a step from period practice for the use of lightning bolts not as part of a thunderbolt.

Conal MacLaren. Device (see RETURNS for badge). Per saltire argent and purpure, in pale a three-headed thistle proper and a spider inverted sable.

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

Dagfinnr Lokksson. Name.

Donnina Donatelli. Name.

Dubán mac Fáeláin. Name and device. Sable, a dragon and a wolf combattant argent maintaining in chief two arrows inverted in saltire Or.

>   Nice Old or Middle Irish Gaelic name!

Duvessa of Movilla. Badge. Gyronny argent and azure, a hare sejant erect gardant sable maintaining in dexter forepaw a sword gules, between eight Greek lowercase letters "pi" in annulo counterchanged.

Eibhlin de Keldeleth. Name and device. Purpure, a swan maintaining in its beak a thistle argent, a bordure ermine.

>   Submitted as *Eibhlin "Eilidh" Keldeleth*, the submitter requested the given name *Eilidh* if it could be documented. The name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Eibhlin de Keldeleth* to match the documentation that could be found.

>   Commenters were unable to find documentation for the given name *Eilidh* in period, and noted that *Eibhlin* should be changed to *Eibhilin*. However, precedent states:

>>   The spelling *Eibhlin* could not be clearly documented prior to 1650. The instance of this spelling in the Electronic Dictionary of the Irish Language (eDIL) appears to date to the 18th century. The spelling *Eibhilin* is found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aibhilin.shtml). However, this article contained notes from Effrick neyn Kenneoch stating that *Eibhlin* was also plausible. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and can register this name as submitted. [Eibhlin inghean Fhionghuine, December 2014, A-An Tir]

>   Therefore, we can register the name as it appeared in the Letter of Intent.

Ela Pennayth. Name.

>   Submitted as *Ela Pennayth y Ynis Dewi*, it appeared as though the submitter changed the spelling of the first byname from *Pennaeth* to *Pennayth* on the submission form, but it was read by kingdom as *Pennaeyth* and changed to the attested *Pennaeth*. We have restored it to the intended spelling, which was also documented in the Letter of Intent.

>   The locative byname *y Ynis Dewi* was dropped in kingdom because the place name *Ynis Dewi* could not be documented prior to the 19th century. Commenters were unable to show that this place name was known in period by this or any other spelling, so we could not restore the locative byname.

Fjorleif in Haga. Badge. (Fieldless) Three acorns in pall and three oak leaves in pall inverted conjoined at the stems, within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Fortune verch Thomas. Badge. (Fieldless) A winged pavilion argent.

Heiðr in ljósa. Device. Purpure, a crescent between three compass stars Or.

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

Lisette de la Rose. Name.

>   This name does not conflict with the registered *Lisette la Rouxe* under PN3C1 because it changes one syllable in both sound in appearance (*Rouxe* versus *Rose*) and adds another (*de*).

Marcos Amador de Villaverde. Device. Or, two oak leaves conjoined in chevron inverted, in chief six acorns proper.

>   The proper tincture of oak leaves is vert.

Munya bint Halima al-Rakkasa al-Nashita. Name change from Munya bint Halima.

>   The submitter requested authenticity for an Arabic name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending it for further commentary.

>   The byname *bint Halima al-Rakkasa* makes a claim to be the daughter of the registered *Halima al-Rakkasa*, the submitter's legal mother. The submitter has permission for this relationship conflict.

The name phrase *al-Nashita* is a constructed descriptive byname meaning "the Active, the Lively, the Energetic". The Letter of Intent included documentation of descriptive bynames with a wide range of meanings such as "the intelligent", "the frustrated", and "the self-sufficient". Therefore, we can give this byname the benefit of the doubt that it is plausible in period. As this is a constructed byname rather than an attested one, it does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

The submitter's previous name, *Munya bint Halima*, is released.

Oddr Þiálfason. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per saltire arrondi vert and Or.

Oddr grants permission to conflict for all armory that is at least one countable step (DC) from his registered device.

Oddr Þiálfason. Heraldic will.

Upon Oddr's death, all of his registered names and armory will be transferred to Hafr-Tóki. In the event that Hafr-Tóki cannot be reached in a reasonable time period, Laurel will determine the disposition of these items.

Romulus de Corvis. Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

The submitter requests authenticity for a 14th century Italian name. The Latinized given name *Romulus* is dated to the early 15th century as an attested given name, and is found as a literary name in the 16th century. The Latinized byname *de Corvis* is dated to the 14th century. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

Rose Barber. Name and device. Azure, a calamarie Or and a chief invected argent.

This exact name is dated to 1600 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the line of division with fewer and bolder invections.

Vivian Ultoom. Name.

Weldon the Grey. Name.

William Jakes. Alternate name Bligh Lynn Scot.

William Jakes. Device change. Sable semy of thistle heads argent, on a chief Or a rose proper slipped and leaved vert.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a stag's head couped affronty between in fess two thistles proper*, is retained as a badge.

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

William Jakes and Katerine de Westecote. Joint household name House of the Rose and Thistle and badge. Or, in saltire a rose proper slipped and leaved vert and a thistle vert headed purpure.

SENA 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 submission is a household name, rather than an order or award name, it is unlikely that it would be perceived as a reference to either the SCA *Order of the Rose* or the Scotland's real-world *Order of the Thistle*. Therefore, we are able to register this household name.

Zahra bint al-Rammah. Device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a moon in her plenitude and a lotus flower in profile counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the lotus flower clearly in profile without lower petals or leaves that might detract from its appearance as a cup-shaped flower.

ANSTEORRA

Cecily de Vere. Name and device. Ermine, on a saltire cotised azure two needles in saltire argent.

> Nice late 16th century English name!

> Please advise the submitter to leave more space between the saltire and the cotises so they are easier to see.

Elspet Arbuthnoth. Alternate name Eppilia Feliciana.

> Submitted as *Eppil ia Feliciana*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Eppil a Feliciana* in order to match the documentation that could be found.

> In the Pelican decision meeting, Green Staff noted that *Eppilius* is an attested *nomen* from c.100 CE, citing Christer Bruun and Jonathan Edmondson, editors, *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy* (p. 163; https://books.google.com/books?id=Z2bDBAAAQBAJ). The corresponding feminine form is *Eppilia*. Therefore, we are able to restore this name to the submitted form.

Giano Luigi Piccinino. Name change from Davy Whytyngham.

> The submitter's previous name, *Davy Whytyngham*, is retained as an alternate name.

Katheryne Gyles. Device. Per fess Or and gules, a redbreast robin proper and a sun Or.

Mattis Ammann. Name.

Morrow's Keep, Shire of. Release of device. Sable, a sword and in chief a crescent inverted, all within a laurel wreath argent.

> The group's device should have been released in February of 2005 with their name.

Sigríðr Ranglátr. Name and device. Per fess argent and azure, a lymphad proper sail unfurled and pennoned azure and a calamarie Or.

> Nice Old Norse name!

ARTEMISIA

Ambrose Norwich. Device. Per saltire argent and azure, a tree blasted counterchanged.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Gryphon of Artemisia.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge for Défenseurs de l'Ordre du Papillon. Sable, on a pile Or a butterfly sable.

Dunkr Ormstunga. Badge for Domus Arcuum. Or, a calamarie inverted and winged maintaining two bows vert.

Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson. Badge. (Fieldless) A scarab beetle vert winged azure sustaining in chief a bezant.

> The form uploaded for this submission indicates that it should be jointly registered with Amenhetep Mes ne Satnemti. However, that name was returned by Laurel on the LoAR for September, 2014, and thus cannot be included in a joint registration. The secondary owner can be added to the badge administratively once a valid name has been registered.

ATENVELDT

Arria Silvana. Device change. Per fess vert and sable, a unicorn's head couped argent and three ivy leaves Or.

> The submitter's old device, *Per fess vert and sable, a unicorn's head couped argent and three Arabian lamps Or*, is released.

Gareth Llandefaelog. Name and device. Sable, a pall inverted and in sinister chief a rabbit rampant Or.

Submitted as *Gareth Llan defaelog*, the byname appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Llan dfaelog*. No reason for this change was given, and it may have been a typographical error. Although the submitted form was not specifically dated, the documentation stated that the forms following the header forms were either dated to c.1267 or were consistent with 13th and 14th century Welsh or English spellings. In addition, the modern form of this place name is spelled *Lland yfaelog*, found on the town council's website (http://www.llandyfaelog.org.uk/Llandyfaelog-land/Default.aspx). As the submitted spelling is not identical to the modern form, we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that it is a period spelling, and can restore it to the submitted form.

Jórhildr skáldhrafn. Device. Argent, in pale a thistle and a boar passant proper, a bordure azure.

Kára Hanadóttir. Device. Vert, a phoenix face to sinister argent and a sinister gore ermine.

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

Sitriuc of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for other device). Per chevron Or and vert, two pommes each charged with a triskelion of armored legs Or and a winged sea-fox naiant argent.

This submission was pended from the December 2014 LoAR to determine which of two near-identical submissions was the correct one.

Submitted under the name *Sitriuc Sionnach Liath*.

ATLANTIA

Alasdair O Cuinn. Name and device. Per chevron Or and vert, two dragons combattant and an icosahedron counterchanged.

Submitted as *Alasda ir Ui Cuinn*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Alasd ar O Cuinn* in order to correct the clan affiliation particle and to use a nominative (base) form of the given name instead of a genitive (possessive) form.

Alasdair is found in the raw data for Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's article "Index of Names in Irish Annals". It can also be interpolated from nominative forms such as *Alusdair*, found in *Loch Cé* in 1581, and *Alaxandar/Alaxandair*, both found in the 16th century. Therefore, we are able to restore the given name to the submitted form.

This is the defining instance of an icosahedron in society heraldry. It was documented as an abstract euclidian solid but also an extant pre-medieval artefact. As such its use carries a step from period practice.

Some commenters indicated that this device was allusive of the game Dungeons and Dragons, but it doesn't reach the level of obtrusive modernity.

Cordell Howe. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Sable, a pale Or between two domestic cats dormant respectant argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pale thicker.

Elizabeth Hatter. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, on a heart argent a trident sable.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Elizabet Hunter*. The first syllable of the byname has been substantially changed (*Hun-* versus *Hat-*) under PN3C2 of SENA.

This exact name is found as the name of several women in late 16th century England in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late period English name!

Geffrei Maudeleyne. Augmentation of arms. Argent, five golpes in cross and a bordure azure and for augmentation on the center golpe on an open scroll argent a pen bendwise azure.

Kolfinna in hárfagra. Name.

Layla al-'Aliyya. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Naila al-'Aliyya*. The first syllable of the given name (*Lay-* versus *Nai-*) has been changed under PN3C3 of SENA (the so-called "Harry/Mary rule").

Mad Davy de Iarsay. Household name Casa de Corazon.

Ragnar Leifsson. Device change. Or, a chevron paly and per chevron azure and argent between three compass stars gyronny argent and azure.

> Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a chevron counter-compony, counter-compony would have its lines perpendicular to the edges of the chevron, not vertical as here. We have therefore reblazoned this as a chevron paly and per chevron.

> The submitter's old device, *Per fess argent crescenty and azure, in chief a sun azure charged with a cross fleury and in base a winged lion reguardant maintaining an escutcheon argent*, is released.

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

Ragnarr holtaskalli. Name.

Richard Thorton. Device. Quarterly vert and argent, on a cross counterchanged a rose Or.

Saxi þunnkárr. Name.

> Submitted as *Saxi þunnkárr* (with a lowercase thorn), the byname was inadvertently capitalized in the Letter of Intent. We have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Titus Aurelius Caldus. Name and device. Per chevron throughout gules and argent, two brocks combattant and a chi-rho counterchanged.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Titus Aurelius Magnus*. Both syllables have been changed in the *cognomen* (*Cal-* + *-dus* versus *Mag-* + *-nus* using standard Latin pronunciation), under PN3C1 of SENA.

Wynne ferch Rhodri. Badge. (Fieldless) On a chemise argent, in pale three gouttes de larmes.

CAID

Angharat Goch verch Gwenhover. Alternate name Angharat Goch.

Calafia, Barony of. Order name Order of the Serpent's Fang.

> Submitted as *Order of Serpent's Fang*, we have added the definite article and registered this as *Order of the Serpent's Fang*. The pattern of *Serpent's* + *body part* is grandfathered to the submitter.

Damales Redbeard. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A pegasus salient sable.

> Blazoned when registered in February 2015 as *(Fieldless) A pegasus segreant sable*, the pegasus is salient.

Dyrfinna Drengsdottir. Device. Per chevron vert and purpure, two trees couped and a wolf rampant contourny argent.

Einarr Gunnarsson. Name.

> Nice Old Norse name!

Étaín inghean mhic Carthaigh. Name and device. Azure, two stags combattant Or.

> Nice device!

Jaclyn le Steele. Name.

Jevon Fairbairn. Badge. (Fieldless) A billet raguly sable.

Most commenters had trouble recognizing the charge. Due to lack of documentation and identifiability issues, billets with complex lines will not be registered after the November 2015 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.

Kale al-Raqqasa. Device. Per saltire Or and argent, a polypus and a bordure purpure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the polypus such that no tentacle comes above the head.

Meredith of Giggleswick. Name.

Giggleswick is the registered name of an SCA branch. It is also an attested English place name, dated to the early 17th century, so the submitter need not rely on the branch name allowance.

Pyyhricki af Turinge. Name.

Submitted as *Pyy ri kki af Turinge*, the given name *Pyyrikki* is a modernized header form. The dated form is *Pyy hri cki*. We have changed this the spelling of the given name to the period form in order to register this name.

Reinhard von den Hasen. Name.

Submitted as *Reinhard von d ie Hasen*, the byname *von die Hasen* was intended by the submitter to mean "of the rabbits".

The use of *von* in house name-based locatives is very rare, but is registerable. However, we have corrected the grammar to *von den Hasen* (putting the article in the plural dative case to match the word *Hasen*) in order to register this name. The submitter may wish to know that the more common form (both in period and modernly) is *zum Hasen*, which is found in Bahlow/Gentry s.n. Hase, dated to 1293.

Rummey Foxley. Device. Per pale azure and argent, three cogwheels counterchanged.

Nice device!

Zahrah al-Dimashqiyya. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a decrescent and a horse rampant Or.

Submitted as *Zahr a al-Dimashqiyya h*, the given name and byname use two different transliteration schemes to represent the same sound. Either *Zahra al-Dimashqiyy a* or *Zahra h al-Dimashqiyyah* is registerable. Although the submission form indicated that the submitter did not allow changes, she authorized a change to the latter form. We have made this change.

CALONTIR

Adalyde bint Yunus al-Zarqa'. Name.

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

Aleksandr Yaroslavovich Vyetcikov. Augmentation of arms. Sable, a pall of chain Or between three bezants, and for augmentation on the bezant in chief a pellet charged with a cross of Calatrava Or.

Ástríðr Bersadóttir. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, two domestic cats sejant addorsed, tails entwined Or.

Submitted as *Ástr iðr Bersadóttir*, accents must be used consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Ástr íðr Bersadóttir* to add the second accent to the given name.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Ailitha ingen Chathail: *Per bend sinister wavy azure and vert, a cat sejant and a cat sejant contourny Or*. There is a DC for changing the field, and a DC for the position of the cats, Ailitha's cats being in bend. Although the position of the cats has changed with the field division, it is not a forced change (i.e. the cats could have been in fess on Ailitha's device or in bend in the current submission).

Damhán Ó Conghalaigh. Name and device. Argent, on a saltire sable five escallops palewise argent.

Submitted as *Damh an Ó Conghalaigh*, accents must be used consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Damh án Ó Conghalaigh* to add the accent to the given name. The submitter preferred this form to *Damhan O Conghalaigh* (without any accents), which is also registerable.

Nice device!

Da'ud ibn Ibrahim al-Sisari. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Einarr Grímsson. Badge. (Fieldless) A boar rampant contourny argent.

Nice badge!

Elizabeth nic Dhiarmid. Augmentation of arms. Azure, a hawk close and on a chief Or two roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, and for augmentation the hawk maintaining an escutcheon purpure charged with a cross of Calatrava within a bordure Or.

Purpure, a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or was registered by Calontir in Feb 2008 to be their standard augmentation.

Erich Hlodowechssun fon Hocheichhallu. Augmentation of arms. Or, an oak tree eradicated gules fructed Or within a bordure engrailed sable semy of annulets Or, and for augmentation, in base on a golpe a cross of Calatrava Or.

Purpure, a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or was registered by Calontir in Feb 2008 to be their standard augmentation.

Gwendolyn A'Brook. Badge. (Fieldless) A lobster Or sustaining in chief a county coronet sable.

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

Isengrim sleggja. Release of device. Or, on a chevron gules two cross-peen hammers, heads to center argent, in base a double horned anvil sable.

Már í Miklagarði. Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, four ravens in annulo counterchanged.

Submitted as *Már i Miklagarði*, the submitter requested authenticity for a "10th century name appropriate to a member of Varangian Guard". Accents must be used consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Már í Miklagarði* to add the accent to the preposition *í* ("from/of").

Both the given name and byname are found in the *Landnámabók*, so are plausible for a settler in Iceland around the 10th century. As the Varangian Guard included men from Iceland prior to the 12th century, the name may meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but we do not know for sure.

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

Mell MacAlpin. Name and device. Or, a dragon's head couped and on a chief gules, a lightning bolt Or.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a lightning bolt not as part of a thunderbolt.

Ragnheiðr Refsdóttir. Name and device. Sable, a fox courant and on a chief Or three increscents sable.

Róise ní Ullacháin. Augmentation of arms. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a bell argent and a rose inverted azure barbed, seeded, slipped, and leaved vert, a bordure gules, and for augmentation, in sinister chief on an escutcheon purpure a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or.

Purpure, a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or was registered by Calontir in Feb 2008 to be their standard augmentation.

Siobhan MacKee. Name change from Siobhan MacAoidh (see RETURNS for device).

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

The submitter's previous name, *Siobhan MacAoidh*, is released.

Solange de Grimfells. Name.

> *Grimfells* is the registered name of an SCA branch. P1B2f of SENA states:

>> Name phrases may be created from the registered forms of SCA branches. Only the exact registered form of the branch name may be used, and they are registered in the lingua Anglica form, 'of Branchname'.

>> Translated forms will not be registered under this allowance, even if it matches the intended origin of the submission or of the branch.

> We note that SENA supersedes the Rules for Submission and earlier precedents that allowed the use of *de* with English branch names. We would change the byname to *of Grimfells*, but the submitter does not allow changes. However, if we can document the branch name independently as a plausible place name in English, then the submitter does not need to rely on the branch name allowance.

> Several Middle English place names can be found in Watts that support *Grim-* + *toponym*, where *Grim-* is usually derived from the name *Grimr* or *Grim* and potentially does not use a genitive form: *Grynthorp*, *Grymsted(e)*, and *Grym(e)stan(e)*, found s.nn. Grimesthorpe, East Grimstead and Grimstone. The term *fell* is a toponym meaning "A hill or mountain; also, an upland waste or pasture; a moor or down" (Middle English Dictionary). Examples of plural toponyms or toponymic bynames in the same source include *de Stanes*, *Atte stunnes*, *del Quitstones*, *Le Stones*, *Upstones*, *Le Wasshyngstones*, *Smerhilles*, *Amtehelles*, *Les haythes*, *Hillemedwe havedes*, and *Merehades*.

> Therefore, a place name constructed from *Grim-* and *-fells* is plausible in Middle English (although *Grimesfell* is a more likely construction), and we can register the byname *de Grimfells* without using the branch name allowance.

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

Tamar bat Avraham. Name and device. Azure, a squirrel dormant argent maintaining a date Or.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the date larger to improve its identifiability.

Tola Rufusdóhtor. Name.

Xorazne Artsruni. Name and device. Per saltire argent and Or, a sun in splendor and an orle gules.

DRACHENWALD

Alays de Lunel. Device. Vert, on a bend sinister argent three musical notes palewise sable, in canton a crescent Or.

Catlin le Mareschale. Name and device. Purpure, an otter's head cabossed and in chief three acorns Or.

Esbiorn Jensson. Name change from Ásbi{o,}rn inn eyverski and device change. Azure, on a cross moline argent five fleurs-de-lys gules.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a 15th-16th century Danish name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Fortunately for the submitter, enough information was provided to allow consideration of this name without pending it for further commentary. This name is an authentic 14th-16th century Danish name, meeting the request for authenticity.

> The submitter's previous name, *Ásbi{o,}rn inn eyverski*, is retained as an alternate name.

> The submitter's old device, *Azure, a bear rampant and in chief three Thor's hammers argent*, is retained as a badge.

Kingeslake, College of. Branch name (see RETURNS for device).

> The submitted spelling, *Kingeslake* is a plausible period form of the c.1325 *Kyngeslake*, noted in commentary by Maridonna Benvenuti. The attested spelling is found in *Extents of Manors belonging to Glastonbury Abbey in the British Museum, now British Library (Egerton MS 3321/f)*. The real-world place is not important enough to protect.

R{a-}shid al-Jall{a-}b. Badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy per pale azure and sable.

> Nice badge!

Sigurðr Magnus sun. Device. Per bend vert and sable, a pithon erect tail nowed and a bordure Or.

> This device is not in conflict with the device of Gunthar von Drachenschloss: *Quarterly sable and gules, a dragon segreant within a bordure Or*. There is a DC for the changes the field and another DC for the difference between a dragon and a pithon.

Umeno Otori. Name and device. Sable, three cherry blossoms conjoined one and two within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

> Submitted as *Umeno O-Tori*, commenters questioned whether the name was plausible for Japan in our period. The byname *Umeno* ("plum" + "wide plain") was documented in the Letter of Intent in *The Moneylenders of Late Medieval Kyoto* by Suzanne Marie Gay, dated to the 16th century. Solveig Throndardottir noted that the example of this name, *Umeno Sakaya*, may be a house name, rather than a personal name, with *Umeno* being a location of the house and *Sakaya* meaning "sake" + "house". However, we can also construct this name from examples in NCMJ (revised edition). *Ume* ("plum") is found in names such as *Mume* (1392), *Umeme* (1332), and *Umewake* (1572), and *no* ("wide plain") is found in names such as *Ama'no* (1332), *Kusa'no* (1332), and *Asa'no* (1568). Therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Umeno* or *Ume'no* is a plausible family name.
>
> The honorific *O-* is described on p. 50 of NCMJ (revised edition): "During the Muromachi Period, the **o-** prefix to women's names became universal for the *buke* class. Further, their names were frequently followed by the common name of a father, a husband, or another male relative. Thus, names such as O-Natsu-Seijuurou...and O-Aya-Tenhei'ei...can be found in medieval documents."
>
> We have registered this prefix in the past:
>
>> Submitted as *Kawamoto no Gin*, there was some question whether the name *Gin* was documentable as a period Japanese name. In fact, *Ogin* (where *O-* is an honorary prefix) is the sister of *Myamoto Musashi*, the famous samurai of the late 16th/early 17th C according to http://www.musashiusa.org/pages_F/History.htm and http://www.art-of-budo.com/samurai/musashi/musashi.htm. Solveig Throndardottir, Name Construction in Medieval Japan (2nd edition), indicates that in the 16th C, the "o" honorific was ubiquitous. On p 50, she says both "Because of the regularity of honorific "o", it is omitted from feminine names in the table of Historical feminine names" and "From the late medieval period to shortly after the Meiji Restoration in the nineteenth century, the names of adult Japanese women were prefixed with "o"...". We have changed the name to *Kawamoto no Ogin* to match late 16th C practice. [Kawamoto no Ogin, December 2006, A-East]
>
> The feminine name *Tori* ("bird/cock") was not documented as a stand-alone feminine name. The closest names that could be found were *Torime*, dated to 784, and *Tora*, dated to 1600 (in NCMJ, revised edition, pp. 171-2). *Torime* is derived from "bird", but *Tora* is derived from "tiger". Solveig also provided information in support of this element. She noted that the examples of *Torime* (using the zodiac sign kanji for "cock" + "woman"), *Otatsu* (*O* + "dragon"), and *Otora* (*O* + "tiger") show a possible pattern of naming women after zodiac signs. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *O* + *Tori* is a plausible construction. We have changed the spelling to *Umeno Otori* at Solveig's suggestion to match the documentation.

Umeno Otori. Badge. (Fieldless) Three cherry blossoms conjoined one and two within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

Valeria di Ciesenatico. Device. Azure, a dolphin urinant and on a chief argent three estoiles sable.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the estoiles more obviously wavy.

EALDORMERE

Astriðr Einarsdottir. Alternate name Sapphira Roz Vardoe.

Ceallach O'Shea. Badge. (Fieldless) A trillium sable between and conjoined to three bees tails to center Or.

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

Ealdormere, Kingdom of. Badge. Per pale embattled sable and Or, an open book and a rapier counterchanged.

Gunter Wahlstedt. Badge. Per pale argent and sable, a domestic cat herissony and a bordure counterchanged.

Kaisa Haapalainen. Name.

> The source used to document the byname *Haapalainen*, "Finnish Family Names for Inhabitants Assessed for Taxes in Savonlinna Province in 1571", is itself based on a normalized source. An attested form from 1620 is *haapalajnen*. As *i/j* switches are common in period Finnish, as documented in commentary, the submitted spelling is plausible as well.

Song Zidie. Alternate name Ozme van Helist and badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Vert, on an altar Or an alder sprig vert.

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

EAST

Alys du Bois. Name.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Alicia du Bois*. At least one syllable has been removed from the given name, so this is clear in both sound and appearance under PN3C2 of SENA.
>
> Nice 16th century English name!

Basil Tagaris. Name and device. Vert, an increscent moon Or and a bordure Or semy of human eyes purpure.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the moon more clearly palewise and and make the internal detailing on the eyes more apparent.

Calvius Nero. Name and device. Vert, on a bend Or between two tygers rampant argent a shovel sable.

> Please let the submitter know that the heraldic depictions of shovels found during commentary have a perpendicular crosspiece at the end of the handle.

Calvius Nero. Badge. Argent, two cabbages vert and a shovel sable.

> The cabbage is a period heraldic charge, found in the Zurich Roll, c.1340.
>
> Please let the submitter know that the heraldic depictions of shovels found during commentary have a perpendicular crosspiece at the end of the handle.

Cassandra Blondel de Seint Alban. Name and device. Azure, a cross of Lorraine argent and on a chief Or three dragonflies vert.

> Nice English name for around 1300!

Caterina di Luca. Name.

> Nice 15th century Florentine name!

Cellach Dhonn inghean Mhic an Mhadaidh. Device. Azure, a talbot passant and on a chief argent a key azure.

Chelsey of Gloucester. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Conall an Doire. Household name House of Thirteen Oaks and badge. Argent, five oak leaves in cross vert within a bordure vert semy of crescents argent.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Order name Order of the Feather and badge. (Fieldless) A feather bendwise sinister argent.

> *Feather* was documented as the lingua Anglica form of the charge name in the Letter of Intent. This spelling is also dated to 1600 in the OED.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Order name Order of the Ram's Horn of Concordia of the Snows (see RETURNS for badge).

> *Ram's Horn* is the lingua Anglica form of the period *Rams Horn*, allowed under NPN1C2c of SENA.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Order name Order of the Spoon and badge. (Fieldless) A wooden spoon bendwise sinister proper.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Badge association for Order of the White Hare. (Fieldless) A hare courant to sinister per pale azure and argent.

Dionise O Towie. Name.

Edana neyn Alan MacKinnon. Name and device. Sable, a bend checky argent and vert between two natural leopards rampant Or.

Eithne ingen Mael Duin. Name and device. Or, on a bend sinister vert between two thistles proper three trefoils palewise Or.

> Submitted as *Eithne ing hean M áel D úin*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 9th-10th century Irish name and asked that the accents be removed if it didn't affect the authenticity request. The patronymic particle *inghean* is found in Early Modern Irish Gaelic (appropriate for after c.1200), and cannot be combined with the Middle Irish Gaelic *Máel Dúin* (dated to 885). Therefore, the particle was changed in kingdom to the Middle Irish Gaelic *ingen*.
>
> As *Eithne* is dated as early as 916 and *Máel Dúin* is dated to 885, this name is authentic for around 900, meeting the submitter's request. Attested names from this time appear both with and without markings, so we have removed the accents from the name.

Elizabeth Elenore Lovell. Badge. Sable, a bee proper charged with a goutte de sang, in chief a coronet Or.

> The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to display a coronet.

Genevieve Velleman. Name.

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

Jacobus Jager Dracke. Name change from holding name Jacobus of Carolingia.

Kalonymos ben Tamar. Name.

> Nice Jewish name from late 11th century Germany!

Katherine Meade. Badge. (Fieldless) An elephant rampant ermine bearing on its back a howdah gules.

> The use of a howdah is a step from period practice.

Kristin Alarsdottir. Name and device. Quarterly sable and Or, four domestic cats sejant affronty counterchanged.

> Submitted as *Kristin Álarsd óttir*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This form omitted the accents from the given name, but not the byname. Accents must be used consistently throughout an entire name. Therefore, the name was changed to *Kristin Alarsd ottir*. This is an authentic 14th century Middle Norwegian form, meeting the submitter's request for authenticity.

Muirenn Bán. Device. Argent, a magpie proper maintaining in its beak an oak leaf palewise vert, on a chief azure three crescents argent.

> Please let the submitter know that a magpie proper should have the beak and feet sable.

René de la Rue. Name and device. Sable, two rapiers in saltire argent surmounted by a lion's head erased Or between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Scarlet Scott. Reblazon of device. Vert, a pile between a dragon and a bear combattant Or.

Blazoned when registered on the January 2014 LoAR as *Vert, a pile inverted between a dragon and bear combatant Or*, the pile is not inverted.

Sláine an Doire. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Áine an Doire*. 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]

In this case, *Sláine* and *Áine* are both relatively common Gaelic names and are two-syllable name phrases eligible for PN3C3 of SENA. Therefore, the change to the first syllable ("Shlan-ya" versus "An-ya", or "Shlan-ee" versus "An-ee") is sufficient to clear the conflict.

Sorcha inghean Ui Duinn. Name.

Submitted as *Sorcha inghean Duinn*, this name conflicts with the registered *Sorcha inghean Chuinn*. The names are different in appearance, but not in sound. One syllable has been changed ("Dwinn" versus "Hwinn"), but this change is not substantial under PN3C2 of SENA. PN3C3 of SENA states, "On a case by case basis, two-syllable names phrases may be eligible for this rule, such as Harry and Mary". The bynames *inghean Duinn* and *inghean Chuinn* are not two-syllable name phrases, so are ineligible for this rule.

The submitter has allowed a change to *Sorcha inghean Ui Duinn* to clear this conflict. We have made this change to register this name.

Sybill Teller. Name.

Þórormr Barnakarl. Name.

Umm Hamza bint Rashid ibn Da'ud al-Harraniyya. Name and device. Sable, on a hand of Fatima inverted Or a star of David gules, a base lozengy Or and gules.

MERIDIES

Antonio Alexandre Dias de Navarra. Badge. (Fieldless) On a peacock rising argent a goutte de sang.

Brial Then de Raimes. Name change from Brilliana de Raimes.

Submitted as *Breealthen de Raimes*, commenters were unable to document the given name. We have changed the name to the similar-sounding *Brial Then de Raimes* with the submitter's permission. *Brial* and *Then* are English bynames from c.1630 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

The submitter's previous name, *Brilliana de Raimes*, is released.

Brial Then de Raimes. Household name House of Lyons Pryde.

Submitted as *Lyons Pryde House*, the Letter of Intent documented the pattern of naming households after the founder's full name. In this case, *Lyons* is a late period English byname used as a given name. However, we have changed the household name with the submitter's permission to *House of Lyons Pryde* to follow the documented pattern.

John Mac Fingone. Device. Per fess wavy argent and azure, a lymphad proper sails furled gules and an otter in annulo contourny maintaining in its mouth a fish argent.

Loðinn olfúss. Device. Per fess Or and gules, two ravens rising addorsed sable and a tankard Or.

Loðinn olfúss. Badge. (Fieldless) In chevron two tankards conjoined at the rim handles outwards Or, each charged with a raven rising respectant sable.

Morgan filia Starre. Name and device. Per bend purpure and sable, a griffin sejant contourny Or and in sinister chief a mullet argent.

> Submitted as *Morgan filia Starre s*, the submitter wanted a Welsh name meaning "Morgan of the Stars". *Morgan* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also a late period masculine English given name, which is not normally compatible with the feminine byname *filia Starre*. However, *Morgan* is also a late period English surname, which can be used as a given name by either males and females.
>
> *Starres* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an inherited English surname from 1620. Middle English locatives and inn-sign names derived from "star" include *ate Sterre*, *le Sterre*, *atte vij Sterres*, and *Sevensterre*. In addition, *Starre* is a byname dated to the early 14th century in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Starre.
>
> The Middle English Dictionary has 12th and 13th century examples patronyms following the pattern of *filius + byname*, such as *Herebertus filius Westman*, *Rogerus filius Liteman*, and *Petrus filius Sparheuec*. However, no evidence was found to support a pattern of *filius/filia + byname* where the byname is in a genitive form constructed by adding a terminal *-s*, as in the submitted *filia Starres*. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *filia Starr e* in order to register this name.
>
> The submitter may wish to know that the name *Morgan of the Stars* is also registerable. The byname *of the Stars* is a reasonable lingua Anglica form of *atte Sterres*, constructed from the examples *atte vij Sterres* and *atte Starre*. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, she may submit a request for reconsideration.

Niccolo da Monte. Name.

> Nice 14th century Italian name!

MIDDLE

Æsa Sviðbalki. Name.

Aodhagán mac Ceallaigh. Name.

> Submitted as *Aodhagán mac C ell ach*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 15th century Irish Gaelic name. As noted in the Letter of Intent, this form combined an Early Modern Irish Gaelic given name with an Old or Middle Irish Gaelic patronym. The name was changed in kingdom to the wholly Early Modern Irish Gaelic form *Aodhagán mac C eall aigh* to try to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to correct the grammar in the patronym to use a genitive (possessive) form of the father's name.
>
> A genitive form of the given name *Aodhagán* is found in the 15th century. The given name *Cellach*, from which the byname is derived, is dated to the late 14th century and late 16th century. Therefore, this name is probably authentic for the 15th century, but we do not know for sure.

Christian de Xavier. Device. Per pale rayonny sable and argent, a wolf and a lion salient respectant within a bordure counterchanged.

Estienne de Dampierre. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Both elements are dated to c.1425, making this a nice 15th century French name!

Simcha bat Yona. Badge. Or, three lions statant vert.

> Nice badge!

NORTHSHIELD

Aleksandra Drakonova. Device change. Per bend sinister indented sable and argent, two winged talbots sejant addorsed counterchanged.

> The submitter's old device, *Argent, an owl displayed sable, on a chief vert three decrescents argent*, is retained as a badge.

Ása Sp{o,}rr. Name and device. Argent, a swallow volant azure and in base a bar wavy gules.

> Nice Old Norse name!

Claudine de la Tour. Name and device. Or, on a bend cotised gules an acorn palewise Or.

> Submitted as *Claudine DelaTour*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Claudine De la Tour*. We have changed the byname to *de la Tour* to use the typical capitalization.

Mikhail Grigor'ev. Name.

Typhaine Arondeal. Device. Vert, a falcon and in chief three mullets of six points one and two argent.

OUTLANDS

Christopher Devereux. Transfer of badge to Barony of the Citadel of the Southern Pass. Azure, on a flame Or a heart gules, a bordure embattled Or.

Citadel of the Southern Pass, Barony of the. Acceptance of transfer of badge from Christopher Devereux. Azure, on a flame Or a heart gules, a bordure embattled Or.

Frederick Fortescue. Name.

> Nice late 16th century English name!

Giacomo Malcuore. Name and device. Bendy vert and argent, on a heart sable a cockatrice erect contourny Or.

> *Malcuore* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a byname meaning "bad heart". This word is found in *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca, a dictionary of the Florentine dialect*, s.v. cuore, dated to 1612. Examples of similar words and bynames include *Malatesta* ("bad head"), *Mala Vita* ("bad/ill spirited), *del Mala Fede* ("bad faith"), and *Malfato* ("ill-fated"). In commentary, Siren documented examples of Italian bynames derived from body parts include *Ochio de Cano* and *cum Ochio* ("eye"), *Gamba Corti* and *Gambacurte* ("short-leg"), *del Bocca/Bocca* ("mouth"), and *Pancia* ("belly").
>
> In addition, the consulting herald provided documentation for the descriptive phrase *di mal cuore sopportando* ("of enduring broken heart"), found in *Scelta Curiosa et Ricca Oficina Di Varie Antiche & Moderne Istorie*, by Giovanni Felice Astolfi, published in 1602.
>
> Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted form is plausible in Italian in our period and register this name.

Guy Nagel. Name and device. Or, two passion nails in saltire sable.

> This name combines a French given name and German byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.
>
> This device is not in conflict with the device of Matilde des Isles Froides: *Or, two needles in saltire, eyes to chief, sable between in pale two crabs and in fess two closed books palewise gules*. There is a DC for removing the secondary charge group and there is another DC for correctly drawn nails versus needles as both are period charges that do not appear to have been interchangeable. This overturns the precedent not granting difference between a needle and a nail (Siobhan Eliot, Nov 1994).
>
> Nice device!

Hawisia de Groote. Name.

Isabetta Nagel. Name.

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

Juliana Mele. Name and device. Argent, a lion gules and overall on a fess azure three mullets Or.

Nice device!

Meliora de Berkeley. Device. Per chevron azure and purpure, a chevron between an increscent, a decrescent and a winged fox sejant argent.

Sylas Ian Clayton. Name.

Tristan Grey of Manchester. Name and device. Vert, a bear dormant contourny argent.

This name combines a French given name and two English bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

TRIMARIS

Anthoinette de Caulmont. Device. Argent semy-de-lys, on a chief wavy purpure a roundel between and conjoined to an increscent and decrescent argent.

An old precedent stated that we disallow the motif of a roundel between an increscent and decrescent when the charges are conjoined, as here:

> Third, the conjoining of the increscent, roundel and decrescent are distinctly non period. While we will reluctantly register the arrangement of an increscent, roundel and decrescent if they aren't conjoined, the conjoining makes them unidentifiable as well as nonperiod. [Connor Graham, Returns, 09-1997]

Since then, we have removed the step from period practice for the use of a roundel between an increscent and decrescent. As we grant no difference between conjoined and non-conjoined charges, it seems inconsistent to allow the non-conjoined form while banning the conjoined form. Therefore, we are overturning the 1997 precedent and allowing this motif.

Ian of An Crosaire. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or mulletty, a sinister gore azure.

Per the May 2014 cover letter, there is a step from period practice for the use of other charges with a gore.

Submitted under the name *Ian mac Fearghuis*.

Mira dei Medici. Device. Per chevron argent semy of roundels sable and purpure, three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Nicole Muscadet. Device. Per chevron argent and gules, two fleurs-de-lys vert and a lion couchant argent.

Uasal ingen Eogain. Name and device. Checky vert and argent, a bordure sable.

Nice device!

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

Fredeburg von Katzenellenbogen. Device change. Bendy Or and gules, a lion passant argent atop a trimount vert.

> This device is returned because, as depicted, the lion's paws obscure the trimount and impede its identifiability. It is possible to identify it as some sort of base but not as a trimount. Additionally, standard trimounts have the center mount rise significantly higher than the side ones; depicting it that way would improve identifiability.

AN TIR

Conal MacLaren. Badge. (Fieldless) A spider inverted sable.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Hagar Bodyguard: *Gyronny azure and argent, a spider extended sable*. There is a DC for fielded versus fieldless but, per precedent, there is no DC between a spider and a spider inverted:
>
> > [a spider inverted vs a spider] Inverting a spider is visually akin to reversing a ship; the charges are sufficiently symmetrical that inversion/reversal is not a Clear Difference. (Richenza von Schwerin, 10/94 p. 18)

Jacopo Battista de Luca. Device. Argent, within a vol a rapier gules.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Isaac Rous: *Per bend sinister argent and gules, a winged sword gules*. There is only one DC for changing the field. No DC is granting for conjoining or lack thereof and the position of the charges in Isaac's device is forced.

Romulus de Corvis. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, in chief a wolf argent and a griffin Or combattant.

> This item has been withdrawn by the submitter.

Romulus de Corvis. Badge. Per fess indented gules and sable.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Kirstin of Hoschar: *Per fess embattled of three battles sevenfold grady, Or and sable* .
>
> This complex low contrast line of division remains identifiable. There is one DC for changing the tincture of half the field. While this is blazoned as a type of embattled, it is visually closer to an indented or dancetty line of division.

ANSTEORRA

Dragonsfire Tor, Canton of. Badge. Per fess embattled azure and gules, a pile inverted throughout Or.

> This device is returned for conflict and for a redraw, which will require a re-design. The pile is drawn too narrowly. While the Pictorial Dictionary is a good reference work, some of the standard drawings were made when SCA standards were still based on Victorian ideals. Reading Parker's write-up of a 'pile', we find that even he thinks that "later heralds'" standards are "somewhat arbitrary."
>
> The SCA has a long-standing precedent that says that piles inverted and per chevron are not entirely interchangeable, but each must be considered for conflict against the other, granting no difference between the two. This does not mean they are entirely equivalent, though some Laurel tenures have used that interpretation.
>
> The visual impression that this pile inverted is distinct from per chevron is partially an artifact of the square shape of the badge form. We do not penalize submitters for artifacts of their designs forced by the shape of our forms, but neither can we reward it. Given the wide latitude in drawing of both per chevron and piles inverted over the history of the SCA, we feel that the precedent must be upheld.

Therefore, properly drawn, this badge will still be in conflict with the badge of Alfonso Henriques de Montoya, *Per chevron azure and Or.* There is a single DC for changing the number of pieces of the field, as described on the June 2014 LoAR in the original return.

Dragonsfire Tor, Canton of. Badge. Per fess embattled gules and azure, a pile inverted throughout Or.

This device is returned for conflict and for a redraw, which will require a re-design. The pile is drawn too narrowly. While the Pictorial Dictionary is a good reference work, some of the drawings were made when SCA standards were still based on Victorian ideals. Reading Parker's write-up of a 'pile', we find that even he thinks that "later heralds'" standards are "somewhat arbitrary."

The SCA has a long-standing precedent that says that piles inverted and per chevron are not entirely interchangeable, but each must be considered for conflict against the other, granting no difference between the two. This does not mean they are entirely equivalent, though some Laurel tenures have used that interpretation.

The visual impression that this pile inverted is distinct from per chevron is partially an artifact of the square shape of the badge form. We do not penalize submitters for artifacts of their designs forced by the shape of our forms, but neither can we reward it. Given the wide latitude in drawing of both per chevron and piles inverted over the history of the SCA, we feel that the precedent must be upheld.

Therefore, properly drawn, this badge will also be in conflict with the badge of Alfonso Henriques de Montoya, *Per chevron azure and Or.* There is a single DC for changing the number of pieces of the field, as described on the June 2014 LoAR in the original return. Considering both designs as per chevron, we have the same issue as we did with the other badge: there is only a DC for the change of number of partitions of the field. Swapping the tinctures of the field does not change that interpretation.

Lucien le Noir Cuirier. Device. Per bend sinister indented paly bendy sinister Or and gules and sable, an antelope rampant contourny sable and a compass rose argent.

This device submission is returned for redraw. Commenters had trouble identifying the antelope and noted that the line of division appeared more wavy than indented.

Additionally, the OSCAR emblazon and uploaded form again did not match, which is cause for administrative return.

On redraw, please advise the submitter that while the rays of a compass rose may overlap the outer ring, they should not extend beyond it, with the exception of the northmark.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Gwyneth O Callaghan. Device. Argent, an ash tree eradicated proper and on a chief azure a sun Or between an increscent and a decrescent argent.

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

Mineko of Twin Moons. Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat sejant affronty sinister paw raised argent within and conjoined to a mascle gules.

This badge is returned for presumption upon the protected symbol of the Red Crystal, a symbol protected by treaty for the use of the International Committee of the Red Cross: *A gules mascle on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background.* The presence of the cat in the middle of the muscle does not prevent the presumption as, by international treaty, for indicative use on foreign territory, a national society which does not use one of the recognized symbols as its emblem has to incorporate its unique symbol into the Red Crystal.

Mineko of Twin Moons and Irina Dionisiya Tolochkova. Joint household name Societate Sine Nomine and badge. (Fieldless) A serpent with a head at both ends nowed in a Cavendish knot argent.

> This household name is returned because it doesn't follow a pattern of naming a group of people in period. The examples cited in the Letter of Intent were a name of a mass, and a heraldic title named after a motto. We do not have evidence of households named after Latin mottos. Without evidence to support this pattern, we are unable to register this household name.
>
> Upon resubmission, the submitters should know that the correct nominative (base) form of the designator meaning "Society" is *Societas*.
>
> This badge is returned for presumption with the badge of the House of Savoy: *(Tinctureless) A Savoy knot* (Important non-SCA badge). There is a DC for tinctureless versus tinctured but, by long standing precedent, there is no DC between different types of knots nor between a snake nowed in a recognizable knot and the knot itself.

Sitriuc of Atenveldt. Device. Per chevron Or and vert, two pommes each charged with a triskelion of armored legs Or and a winged sea-fox naiant Or.

> This submission was pended from the December 2014 LoAR to determine which of two near-identical submissions was the correct one.
>
> This submission has been withdrawn by the Kingdom.

ATLANTIA

Cordell Howe. Badge. (Fieldless) A saltire couped gules, overall a llama salient sable.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted, commenters were split as to whether the overall charge was a llama or a camelopard. This might be due to the rampant posture.
>
> If resubmitted as a llama, please note that there is a step from period practice for the use of this New World creature.

Óttarr Skáldsson. Device. Purpure, two otters rampant addorsed argent, on a base wavy barry wavy argent and sable an anvil Or.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here the anvil obscures the base barry wavy and the barry cannot be identified.

CAID

Anabel de Marseille. Device. Argent, a zydrach urinant sable and on a chief invected purpure three hearts argent.

> This device must be returned for having the zydrach depicted in trian aspect. Per SENA A2C1:
>
> > Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style. In general, this means that charges should be drawn as a flat depiction with no perspective.
>
> The use of trian aspect is limited to those charges which require it for identifiability, or which have been shown to have been depicted in trian aspect in period heraldry. A fish does not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.
>
> The submitter has documented zydrach as a period term for the fish modernly known as hammerhead shark.

CALONTIR

Da'ud ibn Ibrahim al-Sisari. Device. Gyronny vert and azure, a senmurv contourny Or.

> This device is returned for using a field gyronny of two colors. SENA A3B3d states "Elements not already mentioned must have good contrast between their parts. These include fields or charges evenly

divided into four parts other than quarterly or per saltire, fields or charges evenly divided into more than four parts of two different tinctures, and fields or charges unevenly divided into multiple parts of two different tinctures; all of these must have good contrast between adjacent parts of the field." Thus gyronny of two colors, or two metals, is not allowed.

Siobhan MacKee. Device change. Vert, in pall three rabbits courant contourny in annulo conjoined by the ears, and a bordure engrailed argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Eoin Cerd: *Vert, in pall three rabbits courant conjoined by the ears argent*. There is only one DC for adding a bordure.

> However, it is clear of the badge for Karl Braden von Sobernheim, *Vert, three hares courant in annulo and a bordure argent*, with a DC for adding the bordure and another for the orientation of the hare: Karl's hares have the feet inward while Siobhan's rabbits have the feet outward.

DRACHENWALD

Kingeslake, College of. Device. Quarterly argent and Or, a phoenix gules rising from flames proper within a laurel wreath gules.

> This device must be returned for a contrast issue. Flames proper, as correctly depicted here, show alternating tongues of Or and gules. Therefore a significant proportion of the flames lie on and have no contrast with an Or quarter of the field. This problem could be solved by either changing the tincture of the flames or by changing the tincture of the field.

EALDORMERE

Song Zidie. Badge. (Fieldless) A Bohemian love knot Or surmounted by a butterfly purpure.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here the butterfly overlaps the knot to such a degree that it prevents the latter from being identified as anything other than a generic ribbon.

EAST

Chelsey of Gloucester. Device. Quarterly purpure and vert, an escallop inverted Or.

> This device is returned for multiple conflicts. Because escallops and whelks were used interchangeably in period armory, there is no DC for changing the type of seashell. Therefore, this submission conflicts with the Herald's Seal of Triton Herald, *(Tinctureless) A triton-shell trumpet bell in chief*. There is only DC for fieldless versus tinctureless. Per the same count, with only one DC for changing the field, it also conflicts with the badge of the Order of the Whelk of the Barony of Tir-y-Don, *Gyronny argent and azure, a whelk, bell in chief, Or*.

Concordia of the Snows, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Ram's Horn of Concordia of the Snows. (Fieldless) A ram's horn argent.

> This badge is returned for visual conflict with the badge of Atlantia's Award of the Silver Nautilus: *(Fieldless) A nautilus shell argent*.

Duncan Kerr. Augmentation of arms. Azure, on a bend argent three crosses couped palewise azure, and as an augmentation, on a canton per bend sinister Or and argent, a dragon's head couped azure.

> This augmentation must be returned for a contrast issue. SENA A3A3 states "Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained. However, they may not violate the rules on contrast." Here the argent section of the added canton lies almost entirely on the argent bend.

> Duncan has permission for his augmentation to conflict with the badge of Michael of Casteles Kepe: *(Fieldless) A dragon's head erased azure*.

Duncan and his wife, Eleanor FitzPatrick, have provided reciprocal permission to conflict, as they are using the identical augmentation

Eleanor FitzPatrick. Augmentation of arms. Per pale gules and Or, a cross quadrate couped counterchanged, and as an augmentation, on the cross a lozenge per bend sinister Or and argent, charged with a dragon's head couped azure.

This augmentation must be returned for a contrast issue. SENA A3A3 states "Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained. However, they may not violate the rules on contrast." Here the Or section of the added lozenge lies on the Or section of the cross quadrate.

Eleanor has permission for his augmentation to conflict with the badge of Michael of Casteles Kepe: *(Fieldless) A dragon's head erased azure*.

Eleanor and her husband, Duncan Kerr, have provided reciprocal permission to conflict, as they are using the identical augmentation

MERIDIES

None.

MIDDLE

Estienne de Dampierre. Device. Per bend gules and checky sable and Or, a wheel Or.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. It is in conflict with the device of László Rózsa: *Per fess azure and gules, a wheel Or*. There is a DC for changing the field. However, the position of the wheel in the current submission is forced by the tincture of the lower portion of the field and does not bring a second DC.

It is also in conflict with the device of Marco dei Caprioli: *Per chevron barry azure and argent and vert, in base a Catherine's wheel Or*. There is a DC for changes to the field but nothing for the forced move of the wheel in the submitted design. We do not grant any difference between a Catherine's wheel and a wheel: "[a Catherine's wheel vs a wheel] This conflicts with ... nothing for the difference between a wheel and a Catherine's wheel. (Katherine Aylwyn de Chaliers, 3/99 p. 13)"

NORTHSHIELD

Corydon Rathbone. Device. Quarterly purpure and gules, a two-headed dragon segreant heads addorsed and an invected orle conjoined to linden leaves to center Or.

This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable, a violation of SENA A1C, which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. The design surrounding the dragon is not a proper vine or a clearly defined orle. On redesign the submitter should chose one or the other.

OUTLANDS

None.

TRIMARIS

Alina von Sternstein. Device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, an oak tree eradicated proper and a horse's head erased argent within a bordure counterchanged.

> This device is returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:
>
>> Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.
>
> Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the lower charge as a horse's head couped.

Ian mac Fearghuis. Name.

> Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Egan MacFergus*. The names are different in appearance, but not in sound. Only the first syllable has been changed, but this change is not substantial as defined in either PN3C2 or PN3C3 of SENA. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.
>
> This name combined an English given name and Gaelic byname. If this name had been registerable, this would have been an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.
>
> His device has been registered under the holding name *Ian of An Crosaire*.

Séamus the Gray mac Dubhghaill. Device. Azure, a pall argent between a triskele Or and two lions rampant regardant argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ailith ferch Dafydd, *Azure, a pall between a Celtic cross and two unicorns combattant argent*, just as the previous submission was. Although the new design changed the tincture of the triskelion had changed from argent to Or, this change of tincture affects less than half of the charge group, and thus does not bring a new DC.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

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

ATLANTIA

Þóra Hrafnsdóttir. Device. Argent, five swords in annulo, points to center sable within an annulet gules charged with five needles argent.

> This device submission is pended to allow more research on the orientation of charges on annulets in period heraldry. The swords in annulo bring one step from period practice. The needles also being in annulo and not in their palewise orientation should also bring a step from period practice and lead to this device being returned, unless we find period evidence of charges on annulet following the orientation of the charge they're on, similarly to what is seen on bordures.
>
> This was item 14 on the Atlantia letter of February 22, 2015.

CAID

Calafia, Barony of. Guild name Company of the Gilded Thimble.

> The guild name being submitted follows an inn-sign name pattern. Precedent states:
>
> > [Guild name *Guild of the Gilded Spoon*] No documentation was presented and none was found that *Gilded* would have been used as an adjective in a construction (including a sign name) that could be used as a model for a guild name. Lacking such evidence, this name is not registerable. [Starkhafn, Barony of, 06/2003 LoAR, R-Caid]
>
> The designator *Company* is allowed for both order names and household names. However, the adjective *gilded* is not permitted in order names:
>
> > Precedent has been mixed regarding whether or not *gilded* can be used in order names. There is no evidence for its use in period order names, though *gilded* was used in period English sign names. Thus, we will register this item, but disallow *gilded* in order names after the June 2014 Laurel meeting. We will continue to allow *gilded* in inn-sign names (as that use is attested). [Raven's Cove, Barony of. Order name Order of the Gilded Pheon, December 2013, A-Atlantia]
>
> Therefore, *Company of the Gilded Thimble* is registerable as a household name, but not as an order or guild name. We are pending this name to allow discussion of whether we should change it to *Company of the Gold Thimble* (or *Golden Thimble*) and register it as an order name (matching its apparent use in the barony), or whether we should register it as a household name.
>
> This was item 4 on the Caid letter of February 28, 2015.

DRACHENWALD

Þora Sumarliðadóttir and Eadric the Potter. Joint household name Free Company of Saint Lawrence.

> This household name is pended in order to allow commenters to discuss whether rivers and other bodies of water are important enough to protect, and thus whether this household name presumes upon the St. Lawrence River or Seaway:
>
> > [Household name Company of Saint Sebastian.] The household name is returned for conflict with the real-world place *San Sebastián*, capital city of the province of Guipuscoa in the Basque Country, Spain. The Administrative Handbook III.A.5 notes that "a geographical location will be considered significant if it is associated with important administrative, social, political or military events (e.g., a capital city, the site of a major treaty or battle, etc.)." As a capital city, it is important enough to protect from conflict.
> >
> > Some commenters argued that the two names were clear, because we do not do "conflict through translation". This is only partly the case. When the translated form of a name is significantly different in sound and appearance from the original, then they will not conflict. But when the translated form is not significantly different in sound and appearance, the mere

fact that one is a translation of the other is not sufficient for them to be clear. Precedent from July 2003 addresses a similar case:

> [Order of St. Barbara] This order name conflicts with three real-world locations, as noted by Argent Snail:
>
>> This conflicts with Santa Barbara, the city, which is found in Honduras, California, and the Santa Barbara Islands also found in California. Each of them has their own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica hard copy, 1962 edition.
>
> Since branch name references are transparent for conflict purposes, a name such as *Order of Saint Barbara of Bright Hills* would conflict with the same real world locations as *Order of Saint Barbara*. However, geographical references that are not the name of an SCA branch count for difference. Therefore, a name such as *Order of Saint Barbara of the Hills* would be clear of these real world locations. [Bright Hills, Barony of, LoAR 07/2003, Atlantia-R]

> The difference between *Saint* and *San* is even less than the difference between *Saint* and *Santa*; if the latter conflict, the former certainly do. [Eadric Anstapa, May 2009, R-Ansteorra]

This was item 7 on the Drachenwald letter of February 28, 2015.

- Explicit -