

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

**Ademar Ramirez de Girona.** Name change from Maximus Decius Validus.

The submitter's previous name, *Maximus Decius Validus*, is released.

**Adiantum, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Golden Bear Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of order name Order of the Grey Goose Shaft of Avacal to Kingdom of Avacal.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Be Wayre Pursuivant to Barony of Glymm Mere.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Bealidh Pursuivant to Barony of Blatha an Oir.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Golden Bear Pursuivant to Barony of Adiantum.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Golden Dragon Herald to Barony of Dragon's Laire.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Gorges Pursuivant to Barony of Aquaterra.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Hazel Leaf Pursuivant to Barony of Terra Pomaria.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Mountains Pursuivant to Barony of Three Mountains.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Sable Loat Pursuivant to Barony of Lions Gate.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Sable Minotaur Pursuivant to Kingdom of Avacal.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Sanguinaris Herald to Kingdom of Avacal.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title White Dragon Pursuivant to Barony of Dragon's Mist.

**Andrzejek Piotrowski.** Name and device. Per fess gules and sable, a fess ermine between three spoons and a fish argent.

Nice 15th-17th century Polish name!

**Aquaterra, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Gorges Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Berwyn Ulric.** Name and device. Or, a bear rampant and on a chief urdy sable five mullets of eight points Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullets on the chief larger so they are easier to identify.

**Blatha an Oir, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Bealidh Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Ciosa Leonora Fioravanti.** Name and device. Per fess vert and sable, a fess ermine between two olive branches fesswise reversed argent.

Nice 15th century Florentine name!

**Cunegonda van den Bossche.** Name and device. Gules, a seeblatt argent and a bordure gyronny argent and azure.

Submitted as *Cunegonde van den Bossche*, the given name was changed to *Cunigunda* because it was closer to her preferred form *Cunegonda*. The originally submitted form was documented in commentary by Ogress, as a saint's name in the 1649 *Les Meditations De Philagie* by Paul de Barry (p. 237; <https://books.google.com/books?id=4387AAAACAAJ>). In addition, the spelling *Kunigonde* was documented by Siren in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Dutch Names 1393-96" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch14.html>).

The desired spelling *Cunegonda* is a reasonable Latinization of the attested *Cunegonde*. Therefore, we have changed the name to the preferred form.

Although the submission form did not have a formal authenticity request noted, the Letter of Intent stated that the submitter wanted an authentic name for the Netherlands in the 13th century if possible. The name is an authentic 14th century Latinized Dutch name, but not a 13th century form.

Nice device!

**Dragon's Laire, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Golden Dragon Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

The designator has been changed from the originally registered *Herald* to *Pursuivant*.

**Dragon's Mist, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title White Dragon Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Emelev the Chaste.** Name change from Vasilisa Fedorova and device change. Gules, a harpy rising argent, a bordure compony argent and sable.

The byname *the Chaste* is a lingua Anglica form of the Latin *Pudicas*.

The submitter's previous name, *Vasilisa Fedorova*, is released.

Please advise the submitter to draw the creature so that both wings are visible and to add internal details.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, three winged wagon wheels argent*, is released.

**Esme de Blacwatyr.** Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

**Freydis mannaskelfir.** Name and device. Checky argent and vert, on a chief gules two elephants statant respectant argent.

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Be Wayre Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Guðrun Odmarsdottir.** Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, a brown bear passant proper and a bordure counterchanged.

Submitted as *Guðrun Hroðmarsdottir*, the name was changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Guthrun Odmarsdottir* in order to give the submitter a 12th century Swedish form of her name, although the submitter preferred the submitted form if it could be documented to the 12th century.

Both *Guthrun* and *Odmarr* are found in 12th century Sweden (SMP, s.nn. Gudhrun and Ødhmar). In addition, *Guðrún* and *Oddmarr* are found in the *Landnámabók*, which was originally written in the 12th century. We have changed the name to the mixed Old Norse-Swedish *Guðrun Odmarsdottir* to restore the submitted spelling of the given name. The wholly Swedish form in the Letter of Intent is also registerable, as is the entirely Old Norse *Guðrun Oddmarsdottir*. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Karie Wen ferch Morgan.** Device. Argent, in bend a pair of human footprints bendwise sinister gules and in chief four coronets azure.

Like for any other paw print, there is a step from period practice for the use of human footprints.

The submitter is a viscountess and thus entitled to the display of a coronet on her heraldry.

**Lions Gate, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Sable Loat Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Litil-Sunneva in harsvarta.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and purpure, a chevron between two ermine spots and a sun argent.

Submitted as *Litla\_Sunneva in harsvarta*, the name was correctly changed in kingdom to *Litla\_Sunneva in harsvarta* to add the normal hyphen between the prepended byname and the given name.

*Litla-* is a prepended byname meaning "little". In the examples provided in the Letter of Intent, the similar descriptive bynames took the strong adjectival form when prepended, so we have changed this byname accordingly to *Litil-*.

The byname *in harsvarta* ("the dark haired") was constructed using the examples *hárfagr/inn hárfagri* ("hair-fair/the fairhaired") and *svartkollr* ("black pate"), both found in Cleasby-Vigfusson. After the Pelican decision meeting, ffride wlfssdotter noted that we have very few examples of the pattern *hair + [adjective]*. In addition to the one cited above, *harraudi* ("hair-red") is found in Lind, s.n. Grandrauði. However, we have examples of *[adjective] + hair* in Cleasby-Vigfusson, s.v. hárr: *fagr-hárr* "fair-hair", *dökk-harr* "dark-hair", *rauð-hárr* "red-hair", and *hvít-hárr* "white-hair". We are willing to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the constructed *in harsvarta* is plausible.

The submitter may wish to know that there is also an attested byname in Geirr Bassi with the meaning of "the black": *inn svarti* (for which the feminine form is *in svarta*). If the submitter prefers this or one of the other attested forms instead of the constructed byname, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Madrun Gwehyddes.** Badge. Argent, a crescent sable between three estoiles of eight rays one and two gules.

**Marguerite Dubois de la Fonteijne.** Name and device. Sable semé-de-lys, on a pale cotised argent a fleur-de-lys sable.

Submitted as *Marguerite Dubois de La Fonteijne*, we have changed the second byname to *de la Fonteijne* to use consistent capitalization for the preposition and article.

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

The submitter may wish to know that an entirely French form of this name is *Marguerite Dubois de la Fontaine*, which was documented in the Letter of Intent. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Matilda Stoye.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) On a purse gules a cross crosslet Or.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to her registered armory.

**Matilda Stoye.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Azure, three estoiles argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to her registered armory.

**Matilda Stoye.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any name that is not identical to her registered name.

**Michele Aquilani da Napoli.** Badge for Academia Sancti Thomae Aquini. (Fieldless) A lamb passant regardant supporting in its dexter foreleg a banner bendwise sinister purpure.

**Olin Wlfredson.** Name.

**Sarah Huntsman.** Device change. Per saltire vert and sable, an alphyn passant within an orle argent.

The submitter's old device, *Or, on a chevron inverted between a willow tree and a crescent vert three mullets Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Signý Grímsdóttir.** Name.

**Sigrún Bjarnheðinsdóttir.** Name and device. Sable, an otter statant Or, in chief three escallops argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the otter larger.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Badge. Azure, on a chalice argent a sprig of holly vert fructed azure.

**Talendus del Albero.** Badge. Purpure semé of escarbuncles, on a roundel argent a tree blasted and eradicated sable.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Hazel Leaf Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Thomas O'Malley.** Name.

The byname *O'Malley* is found in 'Elizabeth I: volume 125, August 1586', in Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1586-1588 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/ireland/1576-88/pp125-147>).

Nice 16th century Anglicized Irish name!

**Thomas O'Malley.** Alternate name Tomás Ó Máille.

Submitted as *Tomás Ó Máille*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Tomás O Maille*, to try to meet the submitter's request for an authentic 16th century Irish name. However, accents must be used consistently through the entire name, and do not affect whether a name is authentic or not. Therefore, we have restored the alternate name to the submitted form. A form without accents, *Tomas O Maille*, would also be registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

This alternate name is an authentic 16th century Irish Gaelic name, meeting the submitter's authenticity request.

**Three Mountains, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Mountains Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Ysoria de Brai.** Badge. (Fieldless) A chatloup rampant argent.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Tristan O'Shea: (*Fieldless*) *A calygreyhound rampant argent* and his device: *Per saltire gules and sable, a calygreyhound rampant argent*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for the difference between chatloup and calygreyhound.

Nice badge!

**Zahra bint al-Attar.** Name and device. Per fess azure and Or, a rose Or slipped and leaved vert, a gore argent.

Nice Andalusian Arabic name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the gore larger so that the curved lines meet closer to the center of the shield.

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

## ANSTEORRA

**Abigail Lylle.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century English name!

**Donnán Ó Néill.** Name and device. Argent, on a saltire azure a shepherd's crook and a sword in saltire Or.

Submitted as *Donnán Ó Néill*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Donnán O'Néill* due to a possible misreading of the form. The form of the byname in the Letter of Intent combines the Anglicized Irish *O'* and Gaelic *Néill* in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA. Therefore, we have restored the byname to the submitted form in order to register this name.

**Thomas de Groet.** Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister counter-compony gules and argent.

Both the given name and byname are found in 1478, making this an excellent 15th century Dutch name!

Nice device!

## ARTEMISIA

**Annora the Wise.** Device. Azure, in pale a demi-sun issuant from chief Or and an owl's head cabossed argent.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Golden Zule Pursuivant.

*Zule* is a lingua Anglica form and a standard term used in SCA blazonry.

**Çinara de Castille.** Name.

Submitted as *Cinara de Castille*, the attested spelling of the given name is *Çinara*. As documentation was not provided to show that *C* and *Ç* (C-cedilla) are used interchangeably in Spanish or Basque, we have changed the spelling to the attested form.

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

**Ísgerðr Bjargeyjardóttir.** Name.

**Jeremias Xenophon.** Name.

This name uses an English given name with an ancient Greek byname. The Letter of Intent documented the pattern of using Classical Greek given names in the nominative (base) form as late period English surnames.

**Kynric de Coventry.** Name and device. Azure fretty argent, a rose and on a chief Or three estoiles azure.

**Magnus Burt.** Device. Argent, a chevron embattled gules between two bears statant erect respectant, each maintaining a spade, and a tower sable.

**Magnus Burt.** Alternate name Magnus Stonesetter.

Magnus is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also an attested given name from 16th century England, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

Submitted as *Magnus Stonesetter*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Magnus Stone Setter*, as no evidence of the occupational byname *Stonesetter* was found.

The Oxford English Dictionary includes the phrase "a setter or orderar of the same stones", dated to 1526. Thuresson's *Middle English Occupational Terms* includes several examples of occupations or occupational bynames pertaining to stone workers: *Hewere* or *Hewer* ("one who hews or cuts wood or stone"), *basmarker* ("one who makes the base or foundations of a house, pillars, or pedestals"), *quernpeckere* ("one who indents the surface of a millstone"), *Setter* or *Settere* ("one who sets stone or brick in a building"), and *rughmason* ("a mason building only with unhewn stone"). In addition, several forms of *Mason*, *Staneman* ("stone worker"), *Stonehewar* ("stone hewer"), *rogh setter* ("rough-stone mason") and *leyers* ("stone layers"), and *Stonebreker* ("dweller by or worker at a stone quarry") are found in Reaney & Wilson, s.nn. Mason, Stonebreaker, Stonehewer, Setter, and Stoneman. In addition, *Stonesetter* is a lingua Anglica form of the attested German byname *Steinsetzer*, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, we are able to restore the byname to the submitted form.

**Shay Maclean.** Name.

## ATENVELDT

**Ezekiel Crow.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Faleena Camille del Sol.** Name change from Faleena Camille and device change. Gules, a lion queue-forchy salient contourny argent within an orle of compass stars Or.

*Faleena* and *Camille* are grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Faleena Camille*, is retained as an alternate name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the compass stars slightly larger so they are easier to identify.

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

The submitter's old device, *Vert, in fess a lion queue-forchée salient to sinister and a stag rampant argent, in chief a compass star Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Hinrich von Bremen.** Name and device. Gules, a hart's head cabossed and on a chief Or three estoiles sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw longer and wavier rays and to add some internal lines to the estoiles so they are easier to identify.

**Jörg von den Hügeln.** Name and device. Or, two halberds in saltire gules and overall a boarhound statant sable.

The byname *von den Hügeln* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a constructed toponym meaning "from the hills".

In commentary, Skraeling Althing documented the phrase "Von den Hügeln oder Berglein" in the 1596 book *Chiromancia Sampt ihrer Theorick, Practick, und Astronomischer Concordantz* by Johannes Rothmann (<https://books.google.ca/books?id=m5QQxn3igGYC>). She also documented the phrase "und von den Hügeln fur und fur" in the 1585 book *Hierampelos* by Georg Horn (<https://books.google.ca/books?id=7O1gAAAACAAJ>). Therefore, the byname is registerable as submitted.

**Kitajima Ichirou Machiyasu.** Name.

Submitted as *Kitajima Ishirou Matchasu*, the submission used a name that we suggested in an earlier return. However, Solveig Thronardottir noted in commentary that this suggestion contained a typographical error in the *yobina*, which should have been spelled *Ichirou*. In addition, *Matchasu* is correctly transcribed from the Japanese as *Machiyasu* or *Machiyas*. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to *Kitajima Ichirou Machiyasu* to register this name.

**Sitriuc liath mac Sinach.** Name change from holding name Sitriuc of Atenveldt and device change. Per chevron Or and vert, two pommes each charged with a triskelion of armored legs and a winged sea-fox naiant Or.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron Or and vert, two pommes each charged with a triskelion of armored legs Or and a winged sea-fox naiant argent*, is released.

**Tomaso Floreano.** Device change. Or, in bend sinister a wooden mallet proper and a quill pen both bendwise, a bordure sable.

The submitter's old device, *Or, in bend sinister a wooden mallet bendwise inverted proper and a wood-handled chisel bendwise inverted proper bladed argent, a bordure sable*, is retained as a badge.

## ATLANTIA

**Annaliese Jäger.** Name.

Nice 16th century German name!

**Atlantia, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Golden Raven Pursuivant.

The kingdom has permission from Brenna of Storvik to conflict with her registered household name, *House Golden Raven*.

**Eithne ingen Rónáin.** Device. Argent, a shamrock vert, on a chief azure four mullets argent.

**Elphin ap Dafyd.** Device. Gules, a lion couchant contourny within a bordure rayonny Or.

**Fedor Turov syn.** Name.

**Fjorleif in Rauða.** Name change from Kaðlín Fj{o,}rleifardóttir.

Submitted as *Fjorleif In Ruada*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Fjorleif in Rauda*. The Letter of Intent also stated that the name was submitted as *Fjorleif in Ruadi*, but the submission form did not include this spelling.

The correct masculine form of the byname is *inn Rauði*, and the corresponding feminine form is *in Rauða*. We have corrected the spelling of the byname and feminized it to register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that the standardized spelling of the given name is *Fj{o,}rleif*, with an *o-ogonek* instead of the *o*. However, under Appendix D of SENA, we allow forms that omit special characters like *o-ogonek*. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter's previous name, *Kaðlín Fj{o,}rleifardóttir*, is released.

**Hua Meilan.** Device. Purpure, a camelopard rampant Or spotted sable winged argent.

**Karl Weiß Hund.** Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a bend gules and overall a wolf rampant regardant argent.

**Katla Flókadóttir.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "9th C Birka non-Christian old Norse/Viking". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

Both the given name and father's name are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name is an authentic 9th or 10th century Old West Norse name rather than a Swedish form appropriate for Birka.

**Klaus Jäger.** Device change. Per bend sinister Or and azure, a lion sable and an edelweiss argent.

The submitter's old device, *Per bend sinister Or and azure, a lion sable and a fleur-de-lys argent*, is released.

**Póra Hrafnadóttir.** Device. Argent, five swords in annulo, points to center sable within an annulet gules.

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

**Vlfbeorn Ælfweardes sunu.** Name change from *Úlfheðinn Þráinsson*.

The submitter's previous name, *Úlfheðinn Þráinsson*, is retained as an alternate name.

## AVACAL

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of order name Order of the Grey Goose Shaft of Avacal from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Sable Minotaur Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Sanguinaris Principal Herald from Kingdom of An Tir.

The designator has been changed from *Herald* to *Principal Herald* to register this heraldic title.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Seal for Sanguinaris Principal Herald. (Tinctureless) Two straight trumpets in saltire and overall a griffin's head erased.

This submission was pended until the title of Sanguinaris Herald was transferred from An Tir to Avacal. That having been done, this may now be registered and associated properly.

This item was pended from the October 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Borealis, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Caske (see RETURNS for other order name).

Submitted as *Order of The Caske*, we have changed the capitalization of the definite article: *Order of the Caske*.

**Borealis, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Golden Spoon. (Fieldless) A spoon bendwise Or.

**Borealis, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Cup of Borealis. (Fieldless) In pale a demi-sun azure issuant from a chalice Or.

**Borealis, Barony of.** Badge for Baronial Champions. Azure, two wolf's heads erased addorsed and conjoined at the neck argent between five mullets in annulo Or.

This depiction of the wolf's heads erased addorsed and conjoined is grandfathered to the submitter.

*Baronial Champions* is a generic identifier.

**Gosfrei Kempe.** Exchange of device and badge.

The submitter's old device, *Or, a quadrant gules*, is now his badge and his old badge, *Per pale gules and Or, two chevronels counterchanged*, is now his device.

**Stephane de Bourgogne.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron Or between two fleurs-de-lys argent and a fleur-de-lys Or.

Submitted as *Stéphane de Bourgogne*, the Letter of Intent stated that *Stéphane* is the submitter's legal name, but no documentation, such as a copy of the submitter's legal identification, was provided in the submission packet. In addition, the legal name on the submission form omitted the acute accent.

Without documentation to show that the spelling with the accent is plausible in our period, or that it is the submitter's legal name, we cannot register the submitted spelling. We have changed the given name to the attested form *Stephane* to register this name. This form is found both in England and France in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

## CAID

**Ambrose Wyld.** Device. Quarterly azure and sable, three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister and in canton a mullet of four points argent.

**Avina Ramsey.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a natural panther passant contourny sable and three musical notes argent.

**Boris Borisov.** Name and device. Gules, a wolf's head erased between three mullets of eight points argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullets more regularly with a central symmetry.

**Ceara ingen Chonail.** Alternate name Katherine Margery Laird.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Scottish/English 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 the name for further commentary. As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name is authentic for late 16th C England, c.1590.

*Laird* is used to describe owners of Scottish estates. This term is used in period, with examples found in the *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707*. An example from 1546 (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1546/7/63>) shows the use of *Laird* and *lord* in the same document, but not used interchangeably.

SENA PN4B1 states:

Names may not contain an element or group of elements that create the appearance of a claim to have a specific protected rank or title that the submitter does not possess within the Society, even if that name element or elements are attested. Those titles which are so protected can be found in the List of Alternate Titles.

Bynames which are identical to titles used in the Society are generally not allowed for individuals who do not have that rank. Relatively minor changes to the form of the byname can remove the appearance of a claim to rank.

*Laird* does not appear in the List of Alternate Titles. Although it is related etymologically to the protected title *Lord*, it does not have the same meaning and was not used interchangeably with it. Even if it were, the submitter has an Award of Arms, and would be permitted to use a byname meaning "lord"



under SENA. In addition, the byname *Laird* was used by normal individuals in period. Therefore, this byname is not presumptuous and this alternate name can be registered.

**Dante da Monte.** Device. Argent, a sinister wing terminating in a hand azure sustaining a sword fesswise sable.

**Diana Ewan.** Device. Azure, on a chief Or three thistles proper.

**Eadric the Younger.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Einarr bloð hrafn.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels per pale sable and gules between three raven's heads erased contourny sable.

Submitted as *Einarr blod hrafn*, we note that the correct spelling of the first byname is *bloð*. We have made this correction to register this name.

**Gaufroi De Fleur.** Name and device. Purpure, two keys in saltire Or and in chief a bee Or marked sable.

Although the submitted form of the byname, *De Fleur*, is registerable, the more likely form is *de Fleur*. If the submitter prefers the typical capitalization, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Genevieve de la Marre.** Device. Argent, on an amphora purpure a bee Or marked sable.

**Hugh ap Rhys.** Badge. (Fieldless) A drawn bow bendwise sinister with arrow nocked Or.

**Iona Azur Drake.** Name and device. Argent, a dragon's head caboshed azure between flaunches sable.

**Isabel de Carvalhal.** Name and device. Or, three oak leaves inverted vert and a chief inverted sable.

Nice 16th century Portuguese name!

**Julien de la Fontaine.** Name.

Submitted as *Julien de La Fontaine*, we have not seen examples of the byname or locative phrase *de La Fontaine*, using the submitted capitalization, until after our period. Every example that could be found used consistent capitalization for the preposition and definite article: *de la Fontaine*. Therefore, we have made this change to register this name.

**Malcolm Mac Matha.** Name and device. Or, a brown bear rampant proper between three cinquefoils gules, a bordure azure.

Although the standardized Gaelic form of the byname would be *mac Matha*, capitalization in the Irish Annals is extremely variable. Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

The submitter may wish to know that a wholly Gaelic form of this name is *Máel Coluim mac Matha*. If he prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

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

**Mandelyn Scarlett Mor.** Device. Sable, two lions combattant argent.

Nice device!

**Misha Savinskii.** Name.

**Pátraic Ó Ceallaigh.** Exchange of device and badge.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, on a bend sinister between two bulldog's heads caboshed argent, four quatrefoils slipped vert*, is now his badge and the submitter's old badge, *Checky sable and argent, a quatrefoil slipped and a bordure vert*, is now his device.

**Remy de Palma.** Name and device. Azure, a winged lion segreant contourny Or, a chief erminois.

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

**Rowland Taylor.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, two pairs of arrows in saltire and a bear's head coupé counterchanged.

**Sara Longbothom.** Name.

*Sara* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an early 14th century name found in Withycombe. It is also a mid-16th century name dated within 7 years of the byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Sorcha ingen Flaind.** Name and device. Azure, three dunghill cocks and a chief embattled Or.

Normally the first letter of the father's name (in the genitive, or possessive, form) would be lenited, making the byname *ingen Fhlaind*, but in this case many period examples omit the lenition. Thus, this name can be registered as submitted.

We note that this form of the name combines an Early Modern Irish Gaelic given name (appropriate for after c.1200) with an Old or Middle Irish Gaelic byname (appropriate prior to c.1200). The submitter may wish to know that an entirely Early Modern Gaelic form of this name is *Sorcha inghean Flainn*. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

## CALONTIR

**Aleyn Crawley.** Name.

*Aleyn* was documented as a 15th century given name in the Letter of Intent (citing Withycombe). It is also a late 13th century name found in "Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwyl merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html>).

The Letter of Intent did not document the submitted spelling of the byname *Crawley*. The submitted form is found in Watts, s.n. *Crawley*, dated from 1272.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Alianora Jehannette des Amandiers.** Name.

The submitter wanted a byname meaning "of the almond trees". However, it was not documented in the Letter of Intent. Ogress found a 1574 book published on a street named *la rue des Amandiers*, *Les obsèques et funérailles de Sigismond Auguste, roy de Pologne, dernier défunct* by Nicolas du Mont (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k8527979/f5.image>). Therefore, we can register this name.

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

**Beatriu Samira.** Name.

**Eydís Markúsardóttir.** Name.

Submitted as *Eydís Markúsdóttir*, the correct genitive (possessive) form of the father's name is *Markúsar*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

**Geraint ap Hywel Glyndyfrdwy.** Device. Per pale gules and Or, a lion vert and on a chief argent a bow sable.

**Mána-Rauðr.** Name and device. Gules, a kingfisher rising argent marked sable maintaining a trident bendwise sinister inverted argent.

**Matsunaga Kagetora.** Name and device. Sable, in fess two pine trees each within an annulet, each annulet interlaced with the other argent.

**Stephen Baran.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, two raven's heads erased contourny counterchanged.

Both elements can be found in England in 1570 and 1586, and in Germany c.1595 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English or German name!

## EALDORMERE

**Eluned verch Angor.** Name change from holding name Eluned of Caldriithig and badge. Vert, a goose contourny and an orle argent.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Angor* is a 6th century name found in the 13th century poem *Y Gododdin*. Metron Ariston noted in commentary that this instance appears to be a place name, not a personal name, citing a footnote in a 19th century edition of this poem (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/9842/9842-h/9842-h.htm>):

"Angor," from *ang* and *gor*; lit. a *staying round*, which indicates the city in question to have been of a circular form. Probably it was one of the forts which are so commonly seen on our hills.

*Angor* is also the modern Welsh word for "anchor". The same edition of *Y Gododdin* mentions a similar name, that of the 6th century warrior *Angar Mab Caw*, citing *Chwedlau'r Doethion* (Iolo MSS. pp. 256, 554). As the prior return did not mention this issue, however, we have registered the name as submitted instead of changing to the correct form. If the submitter prefers the spelling *Angar*, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Giovanni de Enzinas.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sinister wing with a hand issuant maintaining a sword argent.

**Martin Bildner.** Name (see RETURNS for badge).

*Bildner* ("sculptor") was documented in the Letter of Intent as an occupation found in a 1535 dictionary. Commenters also found the name *Jonas ein Bildner* in *Ein Christliche, tröstliche vnd sehr nutzliche außlegung vber den Propheten vnd Bußprediger Jonam*, published in 1571 (p. 75; <https://books.google.com/books?id=cUhYAAAACAAJ>). Appendix A of SENA notes that occupational and descriptive bynames in German usually omit the definite article. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

**Pompeia Karîna.** Device. Purpure, a sheaf of arrows inverted and on a chief argent three triangles inverted purpure.

**Scraeling Althing, Barony of the.** Order name Order of Tantony.

## EAST

**Alys Mackyntoich.** Heraldic will.

Upon her death, all items registered solely to Alys, including any registered after the issuance of this heraldic will, will be released.

In addition, the household name *Sisterhood of Saint Walburga* and its associated badge, (*Fieldless*) *A standing seraph gules, haloed and charged with a cup held to its breast Or*, will revert solely to Brunissende Dragonette.

**An Dubhaigeainn, Barony.** Badge. Per fess wavy azure and Barry wavy argent and azure, a duck naiant contourny argent billed Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Signý Ingadóttir: *Per chevron ermine and purpure, in base a swan naiant contourny argent*.

**Antonii Machinevik.** Name and device. Or, a wolf dormant contourny sable and a chief enarched vert.

**Antonii Machinevik.** Alternate name Kenny Lockin of Logan.

**Arne Ulrichsson.** Name and device. Per fess embattled gules and sable, three crosses fleury and an eagle Or.

*Arne* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a German given name, which is compatible with the Swedish last name under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter may wish to know that *Arne* is found in Sweden dated from 1341 (SMP, s.n. Arne), so this name is also wholly Swedish.

**Ayleth le Frye.** Name.

Both elements are dated to 1332, making this an excellent 14th century English name!

**Brynjolfr Rorikssen.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and vert, a ram's head cabossed quarterly sable and argent.

*Rorik* was documented as a possibly normalized Frisian given name, but no documentation to support the formation of the patronymic byname was provided in the Letter of Intent. The byname *Rorikessone* is found in the *Diplomatarium Danicum*, dated to 1411. *Rørikssøn* is found in the same source dated to 1401, in a text written in Old Danish. The patronymic ending *-sen* is found in this source, in an Old Danish text dated to 1401. Therefore, *Rorikssen* is a reasonable early 15th century Danish spelling.

The submitted form *Brynjólfr* is an earlier Old Norse form recorded in Iceland. The submitter may wish to know that the Danish form *Bryniolff* is documented to 1409 in *Diplomatarium Danicum*. If the submitter prefers this form of the name, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Dragonship Haven, Barony of.** Badge (see RETURNS for order name). (Fieldless) A woman passant contourny maintaining a drinking horn Or.

**Dragonship Haven, Barony of.** Order name Order of Saint Martin of Dragonship Haven and badge. Azure, on a sun argent a capital letter M azure.

Submitted as *Order of Saint Martin*, this order name conflicts with the registered branch name *March of Saint Martin*. We have added the branch name *of Dragonship Haven* in order to clear this conflict and register this name.

As the branch name was added, we decline to rule whether the submitted form presumed upon the island of Saint Martin (claimed for Spain by Columbus in 1493) or the 14th century Brotherhood of St. Martin founded by a cathedral in Utrecht, Netherlands.

**Dragonship Haven, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a pair of scissors and a smith's hammer argent.

**Dragonship Haven, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Keel. Per fess wavy azure and barry wavy argent and azure, a hulk Or and in chief two clouds argent.

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

**Gelleys Jaffrey.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bear statant erect contourny Or maintaining a glaive argent.

**Johannes Mikkinen.** Device. Quarterly azure and sable, four wolves rampant argent.

Nice device!

**Kiena Stewart.** Name reconsideration from Kiena Stiward.

**Leifr Skáldason.** Badge. Argent, a trebuchet vert and a chief embattled gules.

**Lijsbet van Catwiic.** Badge. Paly argent and purple, a winged camelopard statant Or.

**Lijsbet van Catwiic.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Paly argent and purple, a winged camelopard statant Or.

The submitter grants permission to conflict for any armory that is at least one countable step different from their registered armory.

**Lottieri Malocchio.** Badge. Per chevron sable and gules, a tower between three decrescents argent.

**Lyssa ingen Fháeláin.** Device. Vert, an owl displayed and in base a stringless hunting horn Or.

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

**Magnus Thorfinnsson.** Device. Per saltire arrondi azure and sable, two ravens respectant Or.

**Marieta Charay.** Device. Azure, a leaf Or and in base two mice sejant erect respectant argent, a bordure Or.

**Nadia Hart.** Name and device. Or, a badger rampant contourny sable marked argent maintaining a snake palewise vert, a bordure sable.

Both elements are dated to c.1600, making this a nice English name for the end of our period!

**Niall Gorm.** Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a stag rampant contourny sable and a sword inverted argent.

Nice 15th century Gaelic name!

**Niall Gorm.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a stag rampant contourny argent a sword inverted sable.

**Remy le Bastard.** Device. Sable, a pall gules fimbriated between three crescents horns outward within a double tressure overall Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fimbriation and double tressure thicker.

**Richard Holland.** Device. Azure, in pale three lions passant gardant and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Nice device!

**Rúadán mac Paidín.** Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a stag's head cabossed and a broad-arrow argent.

**Sabiha al-Nahdiya.** Badge. Per pale wavy sable crusilly formy and argent semy of water bougets gules.

**Tatiana Hopfen.** Name.

*Tatiana* is the name of a 12th century Italian saint, known at least until the early 17th century.

This name combines an Italian saint's name with a German byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Terren of Tir.** Name.

Submitted as *Terren of TIR* (where *TIR* is an acronym), the name was changed in kingdom to *Terren Tir* with the submitter's permission to use an attested byname.

Commenters were unable to document or construct the byname in the submitter's preferred capitalization, so we could not restore the name to the submitted form.

The Latin phrase *archiepiscopo de Tyr* ("archbishop of Tyre") is found in 'The chronicle: 1187-1214', *Annales Cestrienses Chronicle of the Abbey of S. Werburg, At Chester* (pp. 36-49, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/lancs-ches-record-soc/vol14/pp36-49>), dated to 1188. Tyre was part of the Crusader state of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. At least one archbishop of Tyre was English, so the vernacular *of Tyr* is an appropriate 12th century English form of the attested locative phrase. *Tir* is a reasonable interpolation of the attested forms *Tyr*, *Tire*, and *Tyre*, all found in the Middle English Dictionary. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *of Tir*, which is identical in sound and closer to appearance to the submitted form, in order to register this name.

**Porsteinn Hroðbjartsson.** Name.

**Tighearnán Blackwater.** Name change from Tighearain Blackwater and badge. Azure, a talbot's head erased ermine and a bordure counter-compony gules and argent.

*Blackwater* is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Tighearain Blackwater*, is released.

**Vivien de Valois.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century French. Both the given name and byname are dated to 1421, so this name meets the submitter's request.

**Wynflæd æt Hamtunscire.** Name.

Submitted as *Wynflæd æt Hamtunscir*, the given name was changed to *Wynflæd* to match the documentation that could be found.

The correct form of the locative byname is *æt Hamtunscire*, using the dative form of the place name instead of the nominative (base) form. We have made these changes in order to register this name.

**LOCHAC****Adelin Welsh.** Name and device. Or, a triquetra and on a chief azure three frets coupé Or.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Amber de la Morte.** Device. Barry wavy argent and azure, on a natural sea-tortoise Or a skull sable.

Please instruct the submitter not to show the tortoise's shell through the skull's eye sockets or the nasal area.

**Brynhildr Mús.** Name change from Olwyn of Shelford and device change. Argent, a brown mouse rampant proper and on a chief wavy azure three escallops argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Viking 8th C to 12th C".

The given name is found in Geirr Bassi as an 8th-10th century name found in the Family Sagas. *Mús* ("mouse") is found in Jónsson's *Tilnavne i den Islandske Oldlitteratur*, dated to 1240. Forms of this byname are also found in Lind in the 15th century, citing *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* and *Diplomatarium Islandicum*. The prepended form *Músa-* is found in Geirr Bassi, citing the *Landnámabók*. This name may be authentic for Iceland around the 10th century, but we do not know for sure.

The submitter's previous name, *Olwyn of Shelford*, is released.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, on a bend sinister wavy azure, three escallops palewise argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Casse de la Rose.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 13th century English name!

**Cecily de Montgomery.** Badge for Radwinter Hall. Argent, in pale three wyverns passant gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Insula Draconis: *Argent, in pale three dragons passant sable*.

Nice badge!

**Diccon Short Hand.** Name and device. Barry wavy gules and argent, a rapier bendwise sinister inverted and a base sable.**Edward Cooper.** Device. Paly vert and argent, three pheons sable and on a chief Or three hop cones vert.**Edward Langhere.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per pale Or and azure.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to his registered armory.

**Eulalia Badelas.** Name.

Nice 15th century Spanish name!

**Havelock Outlawe.** Name and device. Sable, two pithons erect respectant wings displayed argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pithons' heads so that they do not overlap with their wings.

**Ida Noe.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Kamara of Stegby.** Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Argent, on a pile sable between two serpents nowed in Hungerford knots inverted vert, a medusa's head cabossed argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the snakes' heads larger so they can't be confused with rope knots.  
Submitted under the name *Kamara Scleraina*.

**Lucien du Mont.** Name and device. Or, on a bend sinister between two gryphons sable three suns Or.

Submitted as *Lucien Du Mont*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 12th to 14th century French name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request without pending the name for further research.

Both *Lucien* and *du Mont* are found in the 1292 Census of Paris. We have changed the capitalization of the preposition (from *Du* to *du*) to meet the submitter's request for an authentic name. This name is authentic for late 13th century France.

**Medb ingen ind Iasachta.** Name and device. Azure, a unicorn passant argent crined Or and on a chief argent three mullets azure.

**Nerienda de Ferlega.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per pale Or and argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to her registered armory.

**Nerienda of Farleigh.** Name and device. Per pale Or and argent.

Submitted as *Nerienda de Farleigh*, *Nerienda* was documented as the name of an abbess from 699 in Marieke van de Dal's "Anglo-Saxon Women's Names from Royal Charters" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/>). We note that this name may be a religious pseudonym, as *neriende* is the Old English word for "salvation, redemption" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rwLYx4gYfr0C&pg=PA1206>). No other instances of this name could be found, and we have no evidence that this name was a saint's name. Therefore, the given name cannot be combined with elements dated after 1199.

The earliest example of *-leigh* that was found was dated to 1288 in the MED, in the name *Ric. ate Leigh*. Therefore, the temporal gap between the given name and the submitted form of the place name (*Farleigh*) is greater than 500 years. The submitter allowed a change to *of Farleigh*, the lingua Anglica form of *de Ferlega*. *Ferlega* is found in the Domesday Book, and is temporally compatible with the given name. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Nice device!

This device is registerable as there is, on this Letter of Acceptances and Returns, a blanket permission from Edward Langhere to conflict with his device: *Per pale Or and azure*.

**Oleg Brazhnikov.** Name.

**Peter MacAskill of Skye.** Name change from holding name Peter of Riverhaven.

Submitted as *Peter MacKaskill*, the submitted name was identical in sound to one of the submitter's use names. The submitter allowed a change to *Peter MacAskill of Skye* in order to use an attested form of the first byname and to modify the name so that it did not resemble a use name.

This name was pended to allow commenters to consider a request for an authentic Scottish name. This name, as modified, is authentic for Scotland in the 16th century, meeting the submitter's request.

This name was pended from the December 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Qutham Khâmûsh.** Name.

Nice Persian name!

**Robert Calis.** Name and device. Or, in pale a mountain coupé sable and a stag's head cabossed azure.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Serena of the Lion's Paw.** Device. Sable, a winged lion dormant wings closed and in base a dagger bendwise inverted Or, a bordure erminois.

**Sybella Gourdon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Falchion and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, a falchion bendwise gules.

*Falchion* is a lingua Anglica form of this charge name.

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Beacon and badge. Per bend sinister azure and Or, a lamp argent enflamed Or.

This badge does not conflict with a badge of Tir Ysgithr: (*Fieldless*) *An Arabian lamp flamant argent*. There is a DC for fielded versus fieldless design and another DC for the difference between a default heraldic lamp and an Arabian lamp.

Similarly, it does not conflict with the device of Thomas Ouswood: *Vert, a lantern argent enflamed Or*. There is a DC for changing the field and another DC for the difference between a lamp and a lantern.

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Gules Anchor and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, an anchor bendwise gules.

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Sail of Ynys Fawr and badge. Azure, a sail fastened to its mast and hanging from its yardarm Or.

Nice badge!

## MERIDIIES

**Adelaide of Iron Mountain.** Alternate name Adelaide Colette de Monferrer.

Submitted as *Adelaide Colette Heraut du Monferrer*, the byname *Heraut* was removed by kingdom because the use of the tile *Heraut* with a place name gives the appearance of a form of a name and title. PN4B5 of SENA states:

Similarly, while *Kingdom*, *London*, and *Herald* can all be documented as both given names and bynames, *Kingdom Marshall*, *London Herald* and *Herald of Wyvernwoode* all give the impression of claiming rank or official position and would not be registerable.

Therefore, we are unable to restore the first byname.

**Adelaide of Iron Mountain.** Badge. Per pale bendy argent and azure and azure.

Nice badge!

**Alffenn Raven Spykarnell.** Name.

Submitted as *ALffenn raven Spykarnell*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Alffenn Raven Spykarnell* to use the typical capitalization seen in the 16th century.

The spelling *Spykarnell* can be interpolated from the attested spellings *Spyakarnell*, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, and *Spykarnell*' (which expands to *Spykarnelle*), found in *Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund & S. Thomas, Sarum, 1443-1702* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=awRNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA279>) in 1557/58. Therefore, we can register the submitted form of the byname.

**Aminah bint Malik.** Device. Argent, a swan naiant and on a base nebuly sable a rose argent.

**Caius Aurelius.** Name and device. Vert, in pale a boar courant contourny and a lightning bolt fesswise argent.

Nice Roman name!

There is a step from period practice for the use of a lightning bolt outside of a thunderbolt.



**Caterina Angelica Galilei.** Name and device. Sable, on a bend argent between a sun in its splendor and a moon in its plenitude Or three mullets palewise azure.

**Cynthia du Pont.** Badge. Per saltire azure and vert, a castle triple-towered Or and a bordure embattled argent.  
Please advise the submitter to draw deeper and more consistent embattlements.

**Gwenonwy verch Ivor.** Device. Bendy sinister gules and argent, an ounce rampant and in canton a bee azure.

**Helena Alexandra of River March.** Name and device. Gyronny gules and argent, a horse rampant contourny and an orle sable.

Submitted as *Helena Alaina Alexandra of Rivermarch*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Helena Alexandra of Rivermarch* in order to use a documentable pattern. Although the submitter did not allow major changes, such as the dropping of an element, she specifically authorized this change.

The name *Alaina* was not found in the article cited on the submission form. Therefore, we are unable to restore this element.

The registered branch name is *River March*. We have changed the byname to this form to register this name.

**Kristopher of Marion Glen.** Name and device. Argent, on a Latin cross sable a sword inverted Or, a chief gules.

*Marion Glen* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

## MIDDLE

**Hadley of Beckenham.** Name.

The Letter of Intent claimed that *Hadley* is the submitter's legal mundane name, and that a copy of the submitter's driver's license was provided by the submitter, but this documentation was not included in the packet. In addition, the Letter of Intent did not state what type of name it was (i.e., given name, middle name, or byname). This does not meet the requirements for documenting a legal name found in the June 2015 Cover Letter.

Luckily for the submitter, *Hadley* is also an attested late period English surname, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

*Beckenham* was documented as a lingua Anglica form. In commentary, this form was documented to 1624, also in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

**Lydia Wynne.** Name and device. Argent, a domestic cat rampant contourny sable, a bordure vert.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Sóma Hjálmarsdóttir.** Name.

**Wulfwen atte Belle.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a tentacle vert issuant from a boot sable and maintaining a spoon fesswise reverse Or.

Although no evidence was presented of a tentacle used as a charge in medieval heraldry, there is a pattern of animal limbs, such as legs, wings, or arms, used as charges in period. In this case, the tentacle retains its identifiability.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Anneis de Carcassone.** Name.

The place name *Carcassone* was documented to the late 13th century in the Letter of Intent. It is also found in *Cartulaire et archives des communes de l'ancien diocèse et de l'arrondissement administratif*

*de Carcassonne*, vol. 5 (ed. M. Mahul; [https://books.google.com/books?id=4\\_ZCAAAAcAAJ](https://books.google.com/books?id=4_ZCAAAAcAAJ)), in a modern transcription of a Latin document dated to 1196.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century French name. *Anneis* is a late 12th century Anglo-Norman name and *de Carcassone* is a 12th-13th century French locative byname, so this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic French name, but it is registerable.

**Colban MacGillis.** Name.

**Cristoforo Alfonso Pallavincino da Firenze.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cobra's head affronty within and issuant from an annulet argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a cobra's head. While the snake was known to period Europeans, it is not native to Europe and there are no known examples of its use in period armory.

**Cristoforo Alfonso Pallavincino da Firenze.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun argent a goutte de sang.

**Ginevra Maddalena di Tomaso Volpe.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent ermined vert and purpure.

**Ginevra Maddalena di Tomaso Volpe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fox statant erect argent maintaining a closed book palewise purpure.

**Iohannes Glenfidanus.** Badge. Argent billey azure, three comets gules.

**Isabetta Viari.** Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant proper, in chief three roses azure.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a griffon Or a compass rose sable.

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A compass rose per pale sable and Or.

**Robertus Cissor.** Name.

The given name is found in Withycombe, s.n. Robert, dated within 9-10 years of the byname.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Rosamund de Totehille.** Name and device. Gules, on a lozenge Or a lizard azure.

Nice 12th century English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw a more regular lozenge with all sides of equal length.

**Sabrina Payne.** Name and device. Sable, in pale a coney rampant argent issuant from a chalice Or, a bordure argent.

Nice late 16th century English name!

## OUTLANDS

**Akilina Ianikitova.** Device. Purpure, an arum lily bendwise slipped and leaved and in chief a rat couchant contourny argent.

**Alheit Wehre.** Name and device. Or, on a rose proper between in fess two rapiers purpure a bee proper.

Nice late 16th century German name!

**Anne Bigod.** Badge. (Fieldless) An ermine spot sable enfiling a pearled coronet Or pearled argent.

The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to the display of a coronet on her heraldry.

**Ansteys Darcy.** Name change from Anstes Darcy.

The submitter's previous name, *Anstes Darcy*, is released.

**Baldwin Maynard Wilson.** Name and device. Argent, a boar's head erased sable and on a point pointed fleury at the point azure a Latin cross fourchy argent.

**Bernardo dei Medici.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun sable a decrescent argent.

**Cecilia Mowebray.** Badge. (Fieldless) A narwhal haurient embowed argent estencely sable.

**Dorothea Dolfyn.** Name.

**Fálki Ásgeirsson.** Name and device. Gules, a bend between two scorpions bendwise sinister, heads to center argent.

While this particular type of symmetry is uncommon, Orle was able to provide some period examples.

**Franziskus Becker von Schweinfurt.** Name.

**Gauvain Eisenbein.** Badge. Potenty en pointe azure and Or, an ermine statant erect affronty argent and a bordure gules.

**Gianina The Wanderer.** Badge. Per fess indented gules and sable, a phoenix Or and two scimitars in saltire argent, a bordure embattled Or.

**Giovanni Prete.** Name.

Both elements are found in the Condado of 1427, making this an excellent 15th century Florentine name!

**Gormr Ragnvaldsson.** Name.

**Katherine le Fayre atte Watere.** Name.

The submitter preferred the form *Katherine atte Watere*. This name conflicts in sound with the registered name *Kateline atte Water*, although the names are different in appearance. *Katherine* can be pronounced several ways, including "Kath-er-in" and "Kath-rin". In the latter, although we have changed both syllables, they are adjacent changes and don't affect more than two letters or sounds. Therefore, we cannot clear these names under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Kathryn of Southwick.** Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron between two pawprints and a domestic cat sejant argent, three irises palewise purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Both the given name and byname are found in Lincoln in 1587 (FamilySearch Historical Records), making this an excellent 16th century English name!

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

**Konrad von Alpirsbach.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The place name *Alpirsbach* was not documented in the Letter of Intent or in commentary in this form, except as a modern header form or normalized form.

Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented the spelling *Alpirspach* in Latin in the founding agreement for the town monastery, dated to 1099 (<http://www.wubonline.de/?wub=388>). German place names frequently use *-pach* and *-bach* interchangeably. For example, the towns *Kaserbach* and *Raspach* are found in the *Codex minor traditionum Weingartensium*, dated to the c.1095 (<http://www.wubonline.de/?wub=51>). Therefore, the submitted spelling *Alpirsbach* is also plausible at this time.

**Matilda Beresford.** Device. Erminois, a bear rampant purpure.

**Nasr ibn 'Isa.** Reblazon of device. Argent, on a fess vert between a sword fesswise sheathed in its scabbard azure hilted Or and a cup throughout azure charged with two cups in fess Or, the Arabic words "al-masira wa al-sarfiya" argent.

Registered in April of 1994 as *Argent, on a fess vert between in chief a sword proper sheathed and hilted, and in base on a cup throughout azure two cups Or, the Arabic words "al-masira wa al-sarfiya"* argent, the sword is essentially azure with Or accents.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of Vanguard of the Outlands and badge. Vert, a sword inverted argent surmounted by a beehive, a bordure embattled Or.

Submitted as *Order of Vanguard of the Outlands*, the Letter of Intent documented the spelling *Vanguard*. We have changed to the attested form to register this order name.

**Pettronella Pártaszövő.** Badge. Potency en pointe purple and argent, a peacock in his pride proper and a bordure azure.

**Reyna Frogge.** Device. Azure, a frog argent and a bordure argent semy of seeblätter points outward azure.

There is a step from period practice for the charges on the bordure arranged in radial symmetry, neither palewise nor following the line of the bordure (either of which was found in period armory).

**Tariq ibn Yusuf ibn 'Askari al-Ghassani.** Household name Bayt al-'Askar{i-} and badge. Or, three lozenges and on a chief triangular azure a scimitar fesswise reversed Or.

**Tuathflaith Becc.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 8th century Gaelic name!

## TRIMARIS

**Clovis Bären Jäger.** Name change from holding name Clovis of Wyvernwoode.

Submitted as *Clovis Bärenjäger*, the submitter requested authenticity for "period of Charlemagne (if possible) in Frankish". Unfortunately, this name does not meet this request.

The given name *Clovis* was documented in the Letter of Intent from an article that relied on normalized forms of some of the names ("Early Germanic Names from Primary Sources" by Magistra Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester; <http://nicolaa5.tripod.com/articles/german.html>). It was also documented as an early 17th century French name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

We have very little documentation of the Frankish language. Charlemagne's reign occurred just as Frankish was being replaced by Old French and Old High German as the spoken languages. In commentary, Green Mantle noted that *Clovis* is a later French form of this name, and documented several early forms of this name. Examples included the Latinized form *Chlodovechus* used by Gregory of Tours in the 6th century, and a reconstructed Frankish form, *Hlodowig*, found in a Wikipedia article that itself references Alain de Benoist, *Dictionnaire des prénoms, d'hier et aujourd'hui, d'ici et d'ailleurs*, p. 294.

In addition, we have no evidence to show that *Bärenjäger* ("bear hunter") is a plausible occupational byname in Frankish or German in our period. Therefore, the byname was changed to a double byname, *Bären Jäger*, to register this name. Both *Bären* and *Jäger* were documented in the original Letter of Intent using FamilySearch.

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

This name was pended from the December 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

## WEST

**Akbar Khayamm.** Reblazon of device. Pean, on a sun Or a wolf's head erased sable.

Reblazoned as *Pean, on \_ sun Or a wolf's head erased sable*. on the July 2008 LoAR, we are adding the article.

**Catherine de Maily.** Name change from holding name Catherine of Golden Rivers.

This name was pended to allow discussion of whether it conflicts with the registered name *Katherine O'Mally* when *de Maily* is Anglicized to something like "de Mail-ee" instead of the French pronunciation "de May-ee".

In particular, we requested commentary on whether the change from *O'* to *de* is enough to clear this name under PN3C2 of SENA, which states:

Names are substantially different if a single syllable between them (excluding articles and prepositions, such as *de* and *the*) is changed in both sound and appearance as described here. The addition or removal of a syllable makes two names substantially different in sound. Two names are also substantially different if a syllable is substantially changed in sound and appearance. This means that the vowel and the consonant (or group of consonants) on one side of the vowel is different between the two names. In either case, the change in spelling (including addition or removal of letters) must affect at least two letters in that syllable to be substantial.

If the names being compared were *O Malley* versus *de Maily*, only the preposition *de* is discounted under this standard. The removal of *O'* is a significant change (the removal of a syllable), so these names do not conflict.

This name is also clear under PN3C1 of SENA. The particle *O'* has been changed to *de*, and the second syllable of the byname has been changed ("Mail-" or "May-" versus "Mal-").

This name was pended from the December 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Safiya bint Zakariya al-Tayyib.** Device. Purpure, a needle threaded and on a chief Or two mullets of eight points purpure.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Esme de Blacwatyr.** Device. Per chevron throughout wavy argent and sable, two roses gules slipped and leaved vert and a caravel argent.

This device must be returned for having the roses 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 rose does not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.

**Esme de Blacwatyr.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a caravel argent conjoined to a rose fesswise gules slipped and leaved vert.

This badge must be returned for having the rose 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 rose does not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.

**Kesa of Etelköz.** Device. Or fretty engrailed gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Blazoned as fretty engrailed, the lack of internal detailing renders the design confusing and some commenters interpreted it as a semy.

**Músa-Póra.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cedar tree azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Morberie of Tor Denly: *Argent, a Crequier plant azure.* Although crequiers are generally considered to conflict with round-shaped trees, Morberie's crequier is mostly triangular and thus there is only one DC for fieldless versus fielded design.

**William Cristofore of Devonshire.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Maltese cross argent surmounted by a pheon azure.

This badge is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must 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, more of the pheon is on the cross than on the field.

**ANSTEORRA**

**Abigail Lylle.** Device. Purpure, in bend three lilies bendwise argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Anastasia Elgiva Orpett: *Purpure, in pale a mullet of four points elongated to base Or and two lilies crossed in saltire slipped argent.* In both cases, we have three co-primary charges. There is no DC for changing the tincture of only the chiefmost of the charges. There is also no DC for changing the type of the chiefmost of the charges. The stems, or lack thereof, do not count for a DC. Thus there is only one DC for arrangement as the arrangement of charges in Anastasia's armory is not one that is defined to have a SC from in bend in SENA A5CE4.

**ARTEMISIA**

None.

## ATENVELDT

**Beaune de la Sorse.** Badge. Per fess argent and sable, four pallets issuant from the line of division gules and a cubit arm issuant from base argent.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2b which states "... a single charge group may not mix ordinaries with non-ordinaries... ". Because the pallets and arm are on each side of the line of division, they can only be understood as belonging to the same primary charge group.

We note that *Per fess paly argent and gules and sable* would be an acceptable divided field.

## ATLANTIA

None.

## AVACAL

**Borealis, Barony of.** Order name Order of Young Wolf.

Submitted as *Order of the Young Wolf*, the order name was changed by kingdom to *Order of Young Wolf* to use a pattern of naming orders after individuals. *Young Wolf* was documented as a full English name. In December 2015, we ruled the following:

Submitted as *Order of the Noble Touch*, the Letter of Intent documented this order name using the pattern of naming an order after a founder or saint, and documented *Noble Touch* as a late period English name. However, no evidence was presented to show that orders were named after the full names of such individuals, rather than just a given name (or *Saint [given name]*), or that such an order would include a definite article before the name. Without such documentation, this name cannot be registered as an order name. [Wintermist, Barony of, Company of Noble Touch, December 2015, A-Caid]

In that case, the order name was changed to a household name (*Company of Noble Touch*) in order to register it. Similar changes in the type of non-personal name were disallowed in the same Letter of Acceptances and Returns, so we cannot make this type of change in the present submission. Therefore, without evidence to show that this order name is plausible, we cannot register it. We note that *Order of Youngs Wolf*, using the pattern of *person's [charge]* is registerable. We would change it to this form, but this substantially changes the meaning of the order name. Instead, we are returning it to allow the barony to consider its options.

## CAID

**Eadric the Younger.** Device. Per chevron vert and azure, on a chevron argent three mills sable.

This device is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn chevron. The chevron here is too high. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw per chevron lines of division.

**Symonne Du Charme.** Device. Argent, a heart purpure and overall an arrow and a rapier in saltire sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because of the overlap of the handle of the sword with the heart, and because the sword and arrow do not have good contrast with the heart, the identifiability of the overall charges is considerably diminished.

**CALONTIR**

**Káta in bareyska.** Device change. Per fess purpure and vert, a tierce wavy argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Willehalm Bärenjäger: *Per fess purpure and vert*. Appendix I states that peripheral ordinaries, like tierces, cannot be primary charges. Thus the only difference with Willehalm's badge is the addition of the secondary charge, which only brings one DC.

**Katheryne Winterbourne.** Badge. Ermine, three fleurs-de-lys purpure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Annys Moryson: *Per chevron purpure and argent, in base three fleurs-de-lys one and two purpure*. There is one DC for changing the field but the fleurs in Annys's device are forced to base and so there cannot be a DC for changing the arrangement.

**EALDORMERE**

**Martin Bildner.** Badge. Gules, in pall three krummhorns overlapped at the bells between three trilliums argent.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Blazoned in the Letter of Intent as *crumhorns intertwined at the base*, there is no heraldic way of describing the precise arrangement of the krummhorns. They cannot be described as a triskelion of krummhorns, because by definition, the limbs of a triskelion are bent or embowed; these are straight. It is not three krummhorns fretted in triangle, as we see for fish: in addition to not forming a triangle, they are not actually fretted.

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

**EAST**

**Dragonship Haven, Barony of.** Order name Order of Freya's Cup.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names. We have to document the name *Freya*, and cannot register the form *Freya's Cup* because it uses a modern apostrophe. In addition, NPN1C2 of SENA states that the substantive element is a name phrase; the entire phrase must be either in a period form or a lingua Anglica form, but not a mixture of the two. Therefore, we need to document *Freyas* as a period genitive (possessive) form for the same time and place as the period English term *Cup*. Unfortunately, we could not find evidence that the spelling *Freya* was known in England at a time when order names were used there. Without this documentation, we cannot register *Order of Freyas Cup*.



*Cup* was not documented as a period form. This spelling is found in the MED, s.v. *cuppe*, dated to around 1425.

Upon resubmission, the submitter might like to know that the mythological *Freya* is found in Stephani Johannis Stephani, *Notae uberiores in Historiam Danicam Saxonis Grammatici* (a Latin edition of *Gesta Danorum* from 1645), in earlier Latin translations of *Gesta Danorum*, and in various adaptations of the *Gesta Danorum* published in France in the 16th century. Therefore, *Order of Freya* could be registered as a Danish or French order name. English forms of the goddess' name are documented in the late 13th to mid-15th centuries in the Middle English Dictionary: *Frea*, *frie*, *frye*, and *ffre*. Something like *Order of Freas Cup* would also be registerable as an English order name. We are returning this order name so that the barony can consider its options.

## LOCHAC

**Adelindis filia Gotefridi.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a pile between two lioness's faces Or.

The submitter requested a blazon change from their device registration, *Gules, a pile between two ounce's faces Or* in order to prevent future confusion in the depiction. However, no evidence was provided that lionesses were blazoned as such in period and we have been pretty consistent in not blazoning female animals. The exceptions are almost always cases where genders show significant dimorphism, such as stags vs hinds. This does not apply to this case.

**Casse de la Rose.** Device. Per chevron ployé argent semy of roses azure and sable, a dagger proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ekaterina Tatiana Aleksandrovna: *Per chevron argent semy of roses azure and sable, a natural tiger rampant argent marked sable crowned argent*. There is only one DC for the change of type of charge from a tiger to a sword. In each case, the semy and the single charge are part of a single primary charge group. Under A5C2d, only one DC can be given for changes affecting "half" a charge group under these conditions. Thus, we do not have to consider whether there is additional difference, for the crown for example. The crown, being argent and worn by an argent beast, appears to be part of the charge and does not count for difference. Swords proper are considered argent and thus there is no DC for tincture. Additionally, there is by precedent no DC for the difference between a *per chevron ployé* and a plain *per chevron* line of division.

**Giana della Mora.** Device. Per pale sable and argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant each with one paw raised counterchanged and a chief gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable". The fact that the cats are silhouettes with no internal details critically impairs their identifiability. Combined with their rather bushy tails they resemble squirrels.

Additionally, the lack of detailing also leads to ambiguity in the posture of the cats. On resubmission, the submitter should draw them in a clearly heraldic posture.

**Ida Noe.** Device. Per pale sable and argent, a duck naiant counterchanged argent and azure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Genevieve Isabeau de Chartres: *Per pale azure and argent, a swan naiant counterchanged*. There is a DC for changing the field. However, precedent states:

While both swans and ducks are period charges, swans are much more common than ducks. In period emblazons it is often difficult, or impossible, to tell the difference between the two birds. Thus we do not grant a difference between the two. [Catrina Makcrie of Berwick, July 2005, R-An Tir]

Thus there is no DC for the type of bird used.

**Sybella Gourdon.** Device. Per fess embattled Or and gules masoned sable, in chief a domestic cat passant regardant pean.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable". As depicted, the ermine dots are too small to be identifiable.

This device is also returned for contrast issues. The sable masoning has insufficient contrast with the gules portion of the field.

## MERIDIENES

**Mara Palmer and Mathias Blaket.** Joint household name Læranhús.

This household name was constructed to mean "a house in which one teaches". The documentation did not support the pattern of *[verb] + house*. The examples showed the pattern of *[noun] + house*. Without examples to show that this is a plausible construction in Old English, this household name cannot be registered.

We also rule that a household name meaning "school" or "school house" is too generic to be registered. A name meaning something like "learning house" would only be registerable if it did not follow a pattern related to generic names for institutions of learning.

## MIDDLE

**Giovanni Andrea Faustus.** Badge. Or, a bat-winged monster with the body of a lion and the heads of a lion, a goat, and a dragon sejant erect contourny purpure, on a chief rayonny gules three barrels palewise argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable". Commenters were unable to identify the winged chimera, likely due to the posture that leads to the three heads being so close together. The addition of the wings to the compound monster and the presence of the leonine tail only exacerbates the problem.

**Reinhold Glier.** Change of badge to device. Gules, a key and on a chief Or an eagle sable.

This submission is returned administratively. Although administrative actions do not necessarily require a specific form, some form of paperwork must be issued by the submitter. A Facebook screenshot does not fulfill this requirement.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Konrad von Alpirsbach.** Device. Lozengy argent and vert, a bull passant sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Clifford of York: *Or, a yak statant guardant sable armed argent*. There is only one DC for changing the field. No difference is granted for changing the position of the head, no difference is given between passant and statant, the arming is not significant enough to grant difference, and, by precedent, "we do not grant difference between a bull and a yak" [Çuleymen de Toro, December 2013, R-Lochac]

**Tuathflaith Becc.** Device. Per pale azure and argent, five annulets in pale between two martlets in fess counterchanged.

This device is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. It is difficult to tell if the martlets and the annulets belong to the same group or if the annulets are the sole primary group.

This could potentially be solved by drawing the annulets thicker, to give them more visual weight, and the birds slightly smaller.

**TRIMARIS**

None.

**WEST****Éua ingen Tuathail.** Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered name *Aoife inghean Tuathail*. Although the two names are different in appearance, they are almost identical in sound. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

The submitter's device was registered under the holding name *Éua of Fettburg*.

This name was pended from the December 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE October 2016 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**

**AVACAL**

**Mahaut de Bourgogne.** Name.

This name is pended to allow discussion of whether this name presumes upon that of Mahaut d'Artois (c.1270-1329), countess of Artois and Burgundy, who is less frequently known as *Mahaut of Burgundy* and *Mahaut de Bourgogne*.

PN4D1 of SENA states:

A personal name submission is only considered to presume on protected personal names. Names of important non-SCA individuals are protected from presumption. People who are not important enough to have an entry in a standard print encyclopedia, such as the Encyclopedia Britannica, are generally not important enough to protect. Newly famous individuals may rarely be considered important enough to protect even if they have not yet appeared in a print encyclopedia. Individuals who do have an entry must be further considered. People are considered important enough to protect if they meet the following standards.

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).

Individuals whose names are recognized by a significant number of people in the Society without having to look them up in a reference are generally important enough to protect. Individuals recognized only by specialists in a subject are unlikely to be important enough to protect. Individuals who are only recognized with the assistance of reference books are unlikely to be important enough to protect.

In this case, the historical Mahaut was countess of Artois, married the last count palatine of Burgundy, was the mother of two French queens and the great-niece of another (Saint Louis). In addition, she served as regent for her son as the count of Burgundy and was the sole heir of Artois after her son's death. She is particularly well-known in France, as she appears as a main character in *Les Rois maudits* (*The Accursed Kings*), a series of historical novels published between 1955 and 1977 by Maurice Druon. Two French television series were based on these books, most recently in 2005. English editions of *Les Rois maudits* were reissued as recently as last year, and were named as a major influence on George R. R. Martin's *A Song of Ice and Fire* novels (and the televised version, *A Game of Thrones*). Therefore, the historical Mahaut is also potentially well-known outside of Europe through Druon's fictional version.

Recently, we protected a historical figure who is well known through popular culture and books:

This name presumes upon the historical *Gilles de Rais*, also known as *Gilles de Retz* and *Gilles de Rays*. He is best known as a companion of Jeanne d'Arc (Joan of Arc) and for being a notorious serial killer of children. In addition, he was appointed Marshal of France by Charles VII, and was possibly the inspiration for the literary character of Bluebeard (Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Gilles-de-Rais>). The historical Gilles has been the subject of numerous books, movies, and video games due to the crimes for which he was executed, and is particularly well known in Europe. [Giles de Roet, January 2016, R-Lochac]

Therefore, Mahaut d'Artois's importance should be considered both in light of her historical accomplishments and stature, and for the fame she has through her fictionalized versions.

The 12th century Mahaut de Bourgogne, Countess of Grignon, is not important enough to protect.

This was item 10 on the Avacal letter of February 29, 2016.

**EAST****Esa Gray.** Name.

The question was raised whether this name presumes upon that of 19th century botanist *Asa Gray*, one of Charles Darwin's collaborators and founder of Harvard's department of botany.

PN4D1 of SENA states:

Individuals whose names are recognized by a significant number of people in the Society without having to look them up in a reference are generally important enough to protect. Individuals recognized only by specialists in a subject are unlikely to be important enough to protect. Individuals who are only recognized with the assistance of reference books are unlikely to be important enough to protect.

Individuals whose work and/or life are still influential today are generally important enough to protect. Those whose work significantly shaped the course of world history, science, or the arts are generally important enough to protect. This is generally measured by examining measures like the length of encyclopedia articles about the person and his/her work, numbers of search engine hits for the individual, and the like.

We are pending the name to allow commenters to discuss just how prominent an individual needs to be to have "significantly shaped the course of world history, science, or the arts", given that the names of many such individuals may only be known to specialists.

On the one hand for the present submission, *Asa Grey's* name is largely known only by specialists. On the other, *Asa Gray's* work clearly "shaped the course of world science". In particular, Gray authored or co-authored the first editions of *Gray's Manual*, still the standard text on North American plants. He also formed one of the first global networks of naturalists, was a founding member of the National Academy of Sciences, and arranged for Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* to be published in the United States. He also defended the highly controversial theory of evolution and attempted to reconcile it with the prevailing theological teachings in a series of essays entitled *Darwiniana*. He is widely considered the most important American botanist of the 19th century.

If *Asa Gray* is important enough to protect, the present submission will be returned for presumption, as the two names can be identical in sound.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Aislinn Grey*. One syllable has been substantially changed in sound and appearance under PN3C2 of SENA.

This name also does not conflict with the registered name *Emma Grey*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed in sound in appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

This was item 12 on the East letter of February 29, 2016.

**LOCHAC****Kamara Scleraina.** Name.

The given name is a Greek form of an Armenian name, which means that the spelling follows Greek conventions. The underlying name is that of an 11th century woman in Aristakes Lastivertsi's *History: About the Sufferings Visited Upon by Foreign Peoples Living Around Us*, written in Armenian between 1072 and 1079. The question was raised whether an Armenian given name can be combined with a Greek byname. As this lingual mix does not appear in Appendix C of SENA, we are pending this name to allow commenters to discuss this lingual mix.

Submitted as *Kamara Scleraina*, this form uses both *k* and *c* to represent the same sound. If this name is registered, we will change the byname to *Skleraina* in order to use a consistent transliteration throughout the name. *Camara Scleraina* would also be registerable.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Sassanian Byzantine era". The Sassanian dynasty fell in the 7th century, but the given name is found in the 11th century and the byname is found in the 10th-11th centuries. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Sassanian name.

Lastly, although *Kamara* is the name of an accused witch or heretic in Lastivertsi's *History*, she appears to be a normal human rather than a legendary or mythological figure; therefore, the use of this given name does not make a presumptuous claim of powers.

Her device is registered under the holding name *Kamara of Stegby*.

This was item 14 on the Lochac letter of February 29, 2016.

## MIDDLE

### **Trevor Synklar.** Name.

At the end of the commentary period, it was noted that the submitter's surname, *St. Clair*, can be pronounced "Sinclair" in certain English dialects. Therefore, the submitted name may be identical in sound to the submitter's use name. 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. This restriction applies to Society branches as well as individuals. Thus, a branch cannot use the name of a significant location (a town or county, for example) within its borders. This restriction is intended to help preserve a distinction between a submitter's identity within the Society and the submitter's identity outside of the Society.

A small change in the name is sufficient for registration, such as the addition of a syllable or a spelling change that changes the pronunciation. However, a change to spelling without a change in pronunciation is not sufficient. For example, *Alan Miller* could not register the name *Alan Miller* or *Allan Miller* but he could register the name *Alan the Miller*. Further, submitters may register either a name or armory which is a close variant of a name or insignia they use outside the Society, but not both.

We are pending this name to allow discussion of whether this name is identical in sound to one of the submitter's use names.

We are also pending this name because the form of the given name on the Letter of Intent, *Trevor* did not match the documented form, *Trevar*. If the submitter prefers to use the legal name allowance, documentation must be provided.

This was item 6 on the Middle letter of February 29, 2016.

## OUTLANDS

### **Christopher Devereux.** Transfer of Badge to Jeanne de Robin. Argent, two dances gules.

Since the acceptance of this transfer by Jeanne de Robin appears on the Eastern letter of March 3, 2016, this action must be pended until that acceptance can be appropriately processed.

This was item 8 on the Outlands letter of February 29, 2016.

- *Explicit* -