

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:****ÆTHELMEARC**

**Marija Kotok.** Device change. Gules, a Ukrainian trident head and a bordure argent.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Eric Ragnarsson, *Counter-ermine, a double-bitted axehead within a bordure argent*. There is a DC for the change in field, and at least a DC between a Ukrainian trident head and a double-bitted axehead. Her previous device, *Azure, in pale a lion-dragon passant Or and an open book argent charged with a flower gules slipped sable and a quill pen gules*, is retained as a badge.

**Petr Kotok.** Device change. Quarterly gules and sable, a Ukrainian trident head and a bordure Or.

His previous device, *Quarterly gules and sable, a bezant between eight sickles in annulo hafts to center Or*, is retained as a badge.

**AN TIR**

**Aedan Sayer.** Name.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and an English byname; this is an acceptable mix under Appendix C of SENA. The name elements are just under 300 years apart, keeping this a registerable combination.

**Anya MacLachlan.** Name.

The Letter of Intent said that the submitter allowed no changes but also said that the name as submitted was not identical to the name appearing on the forms. The submitter authorized the changes made by kingdom.

**Beak Bell of Dumfries.** Device. Ermine, a winged frog vert and on a chief sable three mushrooms argent.

**Bj{o,}rn rauðskeggr Magnússon.** Name and device. Purpure, a goat's head cabossed within an orle argent charged with a tressure azure.

An orle is a peripheral ordinary, and peripheral ordinaries cannot be fimbriated. Therefore this design cannot be identified as *an orle azure fimbriated argent*. However, in some cases you can blazon your way out of a style problem: a fimbriated orle is not registerable, but an orle charged with another is currently registerable. No evidence has been presented that this specific design motif appears in period armory, so we are considering it a step from period practice here. Orles charged with orles or tressures will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.

**Ceara Sayer.** Name.

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

**Eleanor de Sackville.** Name.

Submitted as *Eleanor de Sackville*, the name appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Eleanor de Sackville*. We assume the name was misread by kingdom. *Sackville* is a gray period spelling, found for example in Ben Jonson's "An Epistle to Sir Edward Sacvile, Now earl of Dorset" (yes, the name appears both as *Sacvile* and *Sackville* in the poem). Thus we do not need to pend the name to allow commenters to document the submitted spelling.

**Eleanor Odlowe.** Device. Azure, three seeblätter inverted and a chief triangular Or.

**Elianor la Bergiere.** Release of badge. (Fieldless) A closed book spine to dexter vert.

**Elianor la Bergiere.** Device change. Per chevron embattled per pale vert and sable and argent, two talbots passant respectant argent and an oak tree blasted and eradicated sable.

Her previous device, *Vert, two talbot's heads erased argent and on a point pointed embattled argent an open book vert*, is released.

**Elianor la Bergiere.** Release of badge. Vert, a talbot's head erased within an orle of gillyflowers argent.

**Havoise de Rohan.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a billet fesswise conjoined to a lozenge argent, the lozenge charged with an ermine spot azure.

**James of Mugdock.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a cross crosslet fitchy and on a chief argent three thistles proper.

**James Sayer.** Name and device. Vert, three triquetras and a bordure argent.

Nice name for England from the 13th century onward!

**Janusch Vladescu.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and gules, a pair of pliers bendwise sinister sable and an annulet argent.

Submitted as *Janusch Radovan Vladescu*, this name mixes three naming pools: German, East Slavic or South Slavic, and Hungarian/Romanian. This is not allowable without clear evidence that such mixes were found in period. As such, one element must be dropped to bring this in compliance with the allowances of Appendix C of SENA. Dropping the element *Radovan* is the easiest solution. We have made that change in order to register the name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the charges larger to better fill the available space.

**Jenne la Joyeuse.** Device. Purpure, a lotus blossom affronty argent and a bordure argent goutty de larmes.

Please advise the submitter to draw the lotus larger to fill the available space.

**Malie Rennick.** Device. Per chevron azure and Or, in base a raven rising maintaining in its dexter foot a weaver's shuttle sable.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Thylacinus Aquila of Dair Eidand, *(Fieldless) An eagle rising sable bellied, headed, and detailed argent fimbriated of flames proper*.

**Marcos Amador de Villaverde and Bellanette de Villaverde.** Joint badge. Per pale argent and purpure, an acorn counterchanged.

Nice badge!

**Munya bint Halima.** Name and device. Purpure, a female Egyptian sphinx couchant contourny maintaining a sword argent.

Submitted as *Munya al-Nashita bint Halima al-Rakkasa*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Munya al-Nashita* because it presumed a relationship with the registered *Halima al-Rakkasa*. However, the entire registered name did not need to be dropped. Simply dropping the byname *al-Rakkasa* is enough to remove that presumption. We have restored the byname *bint Halima*.

The byname *al-Nashita* "the energetic" was documented as a word, but not as a byname. The word itself is not clearly dated to period. However, the bigger problem is that no evidence was presented nor could any be found that this word followed a pattern of period bynames. Without that evidence, this byname cannot be registered and must be dropped. We have made that change in order to register the name.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Household name Company of the White Gryphon.

Submitted as *Vanguard of the White Gryphon*, no evidence was presented that vanguards had names. This name is suitable for use with the designator *company* (see for example the period order *Companie du Cigne Noir* or *ordre de la Compaignie du Cine*). If the submitters intend this to be an order rather than a household name, they might want to use a form that follows the latter example, as *Order of the Company of the White Gryphon*.

The question of whether *Company* and similar terms should be allowed as order name designators is discussed on the Cover Letter.

This item was pended from the July 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Thyra Tryggsdottir.** Name and device. Vert, a G clef within an orle Or.

Submitted as *Thyra Tryggrsdottir*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Thyri Tryggsdottir* to match the documentation they could find. A typographical error was introduced at this time; the correction to *Tryggsdottir* was noted by kingdom in a timely manner.

In April 2007, Pelican ruled "In fact, the earliest date we have found for the spelling *Thyra* as a personal name is in 1404, in Gunner Knudsen, *Danmarks gamle Personnavne*, column 1444." Thus, we can restore the name to its submitted form.

The G clef in this depiction appears to match one of the various period G clef symbols, but this one is not distinguishable from a capital letter G; some other G clef symbols look quite different from the letter G. In any event, we do not grant difference between different abstract symbols.

**Ulf Wanderer.** Name change from Úlfr vegvíss and device. Per chevron dovetailed azure and argent, two triskelions of legs and an anchor counterchanged.

His previous name, *Úlfr vegvíss*, is released.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Gold Griffon.

This order name is clear of the registered *Golden Griffin Pursuivant*, *Golden Gryphon Pursuivant* (both owned by the East Kingdom) and *Household of the Golden Griffen*; the removal of the second syllable in the adjective is a substantial change in sound and appearance.

**William Hawkes.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name does not conflict with the registered *Wyll Hawk*. The addition to the given name (whether considered one or two syllables) substantially changes the name in sound and appearance. An additional change to the byname makes them still further different.

**Winifred Randall.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

## ANSTEORRA

**Alaric Styrr.** Device change. Per fess embattled argent and purpure masoned argent.

His previous device, *Purpure, a wyvern statant wings displayed argent charged on each wing with a mullet sable*, is retained as a badge.

**Alys Durivau.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three hurts conjoined one and two.

**Alys Durivau.** Augmentation of arms. Azure estencelly and a chief embattled argent, for augmentation the chief charged with a mullet of five greater and five lesser points sable.

**Andreas von Meißen.** Badge. Or, two pallets per pale and bendy gules and argent.

**Arenvald Kief av Kiersted.** Reblazon of badge. Sable, pendent from the lintel of a dolmen a Thor's hammer Or.

Blazoned when registered in December 1996 as *Sable, a Thor's hammer pendent from the lintel of a dolmen Or*, the dolmen is the primary charge, with the Thor's hammer secondary.

**Beatriz du Chesne.** Name and device. Azure, on a chevron Or between three greyhounds courant argent collared gules five fleurs-de-lys sable.

Submitted as *Béatrix du Chesne*, the accents in the source appear to be a modern editorial addition. Barring evidence that they were used in period in this element, the accents must be dropped. We have made that change in order to register the name.

**Beatriz du Chesne.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pitcher purpure.

Nice badge!

**Biau-Douz de la Mere.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "NW French/Breton." This name is authentic for 13th century Paris, but we cannot be sure it is authentic for Brittany or the northwest. Breton, of course, is a language closely related to Welsh, rather than to French.

**Ekaterina Ivanova.** Device. Per bend sable and argent, in bend sinister two swans respectant counterchanged.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Adelith of Horton-cum-Studley, *Per pale sable and argent, two swans naiant respectant, wings elevated, counterchanged*. Ekaterina's swans are in the default *rouisant* posture, which is not granted difference from *naiant wings elevated*. However, there is a DC for the change in field, and another DC for swapping the tincture of the swans.

**Elfsea, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) An escallop inverted quarterly per fess embattled azure and argent.**François de Lions.** Device. Per saltire Or and sable, on a tower gules between in fess two straight trumpets palewise, a key palewise wards to dexter base Or.**Gerhart Wolfgang der Rote.** Device. Gules, a pile wavy between two caltrops Or.**Henry of Westbrook.** Name.**Johanna van Leydan.** Name reconsideration from Johanna Renard van Leydan.

This name was registered as *Johanna Renard van Leydan* in April 2012. At that time the Letter of Acceptances and Returns noted that *Johanna van Leydan* would be registerable under SENA once it was adopted. The submitter requested that we change the name, so we are changing the name to the now-registerable form.

**Josh of Bryn Gwlad.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, three dragonflies in pall inverted tails to center Or.

Submitted under the name *Kira no Takuan*.

**Katrine la Escolpiera.** Device. Sable, a chevron hurty between three wrens Or.**Nemeth Miklos.** Name.

Submitted as *Miklós Nemeth*, the submitter requested authenticity for 15th or 16th century Hungarian. This name as submitted is not authentic, as it uses the Hungarian vernacular form of the given name, but the order typical of Latinized forms. When the name is recorded in the vernacular form, the family name is recorded before the given name. When the name is recorded in the Latinized form, the family name is usually recorded after the given name. We have therefore reversed the order of the elements to meet his request for authenticity. It would also be authentic as the Latinized *Nicolaus Nemeth* or the 13th century Latinized *Micolaus dictus ("called") Nemet*.

About the spelling with an accent, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia said "I searched [a source, Szamota/Zolnai] for Miklós (which it considered equivalent to Miklos) and found some cites [of Miklós] from the 1590s with the accent, but I cross-checked in Kázmér, and he had those same cites in brackets, indicating modernized or normalized spellings. So while I could probably find a just-pre-1600 **Miklós**, I could never be absolutely certain that it wasn't modernized (or mistranscribed) without checking the original, which I probably wouldn't be able to read (secretary hands being well beyond my abilities)."

Therefore, we are registering this without the accent as the only form that definitely is dated to the 15th or 16th century.

**René Damours.** Name.

Nice 16th century French name!

**Vilhjálmr Einarsson.** Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and sable, a hedgehog contourny counterchanged.**Vyolante Drago do Porto.** Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat sejant erect counter-ermine.**ATENVELDT****Annika Sveinsdóttir.** Name.

*Annika* was documented as the submitter's legal given name. Edelweiss was able to find it as a gray period Scandinavian feminine given name (dated to 1626 in Sweden, 1649 in Iceland, and 1650 in Finland, all from the IGI Parish Record extracts).

As all the elements are within a single naming pool, the elements only have to be within 500 years of one another. Old Norse continues after 1126, and so the byname is within 500 years of the given name.

**Brietta inghean Chathasaigh.** Name and device. Per fess wavy gules and sable, a unicorn salient and in chief three mullets argent.

*Brietta* is the submitter's legal middle name; it is clearly a given name by type and can thus be registered as a given name.

Even though the primary charge lies across the low-contrast complex line of division, enough of the line of division is visible to make its identity clear.

**Evja Starsdóttir.** Name and device. Per bend wavy argent and azure, in annulo two natural dolphins naiant in annulo counterchanged.

Commenters discussed whether or not multiple charges are found arranged *in annulo* in period armory, and whether there was a violation of the unity of posture/orientation clause of SENA A3D2c with this arrangement. When charges are *in annulo* and placed head-to-tail, we have lately blazoned this as *in annulo...in annulo*, or *an annulet of...in annulo*; in more layman's terms, this is "a circle of things in circle." As the charges here are indeed *in annulo...in annulo*, that is an arrangement that includes posture/orientation, so there is no violation of SENA A3D2c.

However, evidence provided by Orle suggests that the typical SCA definition of *in annulo*, charges placed head-to-tail, does not exist in period armory. There are examples of multiple charges *in orle* or *in annulo* where the charges follow the imaginary line of an orle or annulet, but all such charges are *palewise*. However, the motif of multiple charges *in annulo...in annulo* has a long history in SCA heraldry, and so we are not inclined to banish it at this time. The motif of multiple charges *in annulo* or *in orle*, where the charges are not in their default orientation is henceforth considered a step from period practice.

**Gereon Lautermilch.** Name and device. Sable, on a roundel argent an hourglass vert.

Submitted as *Gereon Lautermilch der Betrüger*, the descriptive byname was not documented as a period word. Without evidence that it was used before 1650 or that it had the submitter's desired meaning of "deceiver, fraud, trickster" (or another meaning which would create a plausible byname), this byname cannot be registered. The other elements are found as name elements in the early 17th century. We have dropped the last element in order to register the name.

**Gwendolen Wold.** Badge. Per fess azure and sable, an increscent argent and a brazier Or enflamed proper.

**Patraic Shield Breaker.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron between two eagles Or and a ram's head cabossed argent.

Submitted as *Padraig Shield Breaker*, the byname *Shield Breaker* can be justified as the lingua Anglica form of the constructed Old Norse byname *skjaldbriótr*. The form of the given name compatible with Old Norse is the Middle Gaelic *Patraic* rather than the Early Modern Gaelic *Padraig*; we have made that change in order to register the name.

Precedent has made the change from Middle Gaelic to Early Modern Gaelic a major change. Given that most submitters have no idea that there are different kinds of Gaelic, this is an unfair penalty to submitters of Gaelic names. Therefore, just as the change from Middle English to Early Modern English or from 10th century Spanish to 16th century Spanish is a minor change, the change from Middle Gaelic to Early Modern Gaelic will henceforth be a minor change.

This name mixes a Middle Gaelic given name and the lingua Anglica form of an Old Norse byname; this is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Taileflaith ingen Charthaig.** Name.

Submitted as *Taileflaith inghean Carthaig*, the byname has two issues. First, the form of the word for daughter suitable for this earlier period name (matching the rest of the byname) is *ingen*, not *inghean*. Second, grammar requires the patronym to be lenited, making it *Charthaig*. We have made both changes in order to register the name.

**William the Myllwright.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

## ATLANTIA

**Antoinette Delevincquiere.** Device. Argent, a rose proper slipped and leaved vert, on a chief sable three fleurs-de-lys argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the rose larger to better fill the available space. Nice design!

**Caisséne ingen Fháeláin.** Device. Sable, on a pale azure fimbriated two triquetras each interlaced with an annulet Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the triquetras and annulets somewhat thinner, to make them easier to identify.

**Damon of Marinus.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, a rermouse and a bordure sable.

Submitted under the name *Damon Wayne*.

**Etaín Dílis ingen Fhinn.** Name change from Aillenn Dílis ingen Néll and release of device. Per fess azure and vert, a crescent pendant argent and an oak leaf fesswise Or.

Submitted as *Etaín Dílis ingen Finn*, the patronymic byname needs to be lenited, making it *Fhinn*. We have made that change in order to register the name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th century Ireland. We cannot be sure that the adjective *Dílis* is a reasonable byname for that time, though it was used as a word at that time. Thus, we cannot confirm that this name is authentic. It is, however, registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Aillenn Dílis ingen Néll*, is released.

**Ezechiél Burgess.** Name.

Nice late period English name!

**Gilbert de Châtillon.** Name.

Submitted as *Gilbert de Châtillon*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Gilbert de Chatillon* to match the documentation they could find. Dolphin was able to date the submitted spelling of the locative element to 1598 in *Mémoires de Madame la comtesse de Murat* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=JE-UhdyTZjgC>). Therefore we have restored the name to the submitted spelling.

**Girard de Bereham.** Name change from Dubhghall Bàn and device change. Per pall inverted sable, azure and argent, three bears rampant counterchanged argent and sable.

This name mixes a French given name and an English byname; this is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Dubhghall Ban*, is released.

His previous device, *Purple, a serpent erect tail nowed within a bordure argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Kunigunde von Darmstadt.** Device. Per chevron gules and Or, two acorns and a sea-lion counterchanged.

**Robert Leftehand of Weymouth.** Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Yrsa Sørkvir.** Name.

Commenters questioned whether this name conflicted with the registered *Ursa Kovár*. As changes to sound and appearance affect three syllables (the first syllable of the given names and both syllables of the bynames), the names are clear of conflict (under PN3C1).

## CAID

**Adeline of Berwick-upon-Tweed.** Name.

Submitted as *Adeline of Berwick Upon Tweed*, the byname was intended as a lingua Anglica form. The lingua Anglica form of the placename is the standard modern spelling, which is *Berwick-upon-Tweed*. We have changed it to that form in order to register it.

**Anna Ravenwood.** Name.**Cadan Sacart.** Device. Vert, two bars enrailed Or.

Nice device!

**Cesare Francioso.** Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, a cross fleury ermine.

Nice 15th century Tuscan name!

Nice device!

**Clarice deLay of Rowanholt.** Reblazon of device. Argent, on a pale endorsed vert two fleurs-de-lys Or and overall a swan naiant contourny argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1982 as *Argent, on a pale endorsed vert, a swan naiant to sinister overall argent between two fleurs-de-lys Or*, the fleurs-de-lys are not overall charges. The swan is what we would today call "barely overall", but it is an overall charge and not a tertiary.

**Estrith Rasmusdatter.** Device. Argent, a tree couped proper and on a chief vert a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the "phases of the moon" motif.

**Gillian Jewell.** Badge. (Fieldless) A demi-coney argent.**Jani Shirazi.** Name and device. Per saltire azure and argent semy of musical notes sable, in pale two crosses of Jerusalem Or.

This name mixes a Mongolian given name and a Persian byname; this is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter may wish to know that the depiction of musical notes here is registerable, but a more period depiction would have the vertical line extending from the top of the lozenge, not its side.

**Leonarda Maria Carrera.** Name and device. Gules, a carriage frame argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time and place. This name is authentic for gray period Italy; we cannot confirm that this spelling of the family name is found before that time.

This is the defining instance of this charge in SCA heraldry. The carriage or cart frame is a charge apparently unique to the da Carrara family, lords of the city of Padua from 1338 to 1406. It can be seen in BSB Cod.icon.270 on f.122r ([http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001430/image\\_253](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001430/image_253)), and Gilles le Bouvier armorial on f. 171v (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85285803/f350.image>). There is no presumption issue here, as regardless of whether or not the Carrera family is important enough to protect, SENA A6E states "A slight modification of the arms, so that there is one distinct change (DC) between the submission and the arms on which it presumes, is sufficient to remove this problem." In this case, as the de Carrera arms are *Argent, a carriage frame gules*, there is no appearance of presumption.

Nice device!

**Magdalen Mwrray.** Name and device. Azure, two eels haurient respectant Or and in chief a roundel argent.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

**Maritgen Zegerszoon.** Device change. Argent, a tulip blossom within a bordure invected gules.

Her previous device, *Argent, three lilies azure slipped one and two within a bordure trefly counter-trely vert*, is released.

**Michael of Berwick-upon-Tweed.** Name and device. Azure, on a bezant a lantern gules paned and on a chief argent three crosses pomelly gules.

Submitted as *Michael of Berwick Upon Tweed*, the byname was intended as a lingua Anglica form. The lingua Anglica form of the placename is the standard modern spelling, which is *Berwick-upon-Tweed*. We have changed it to that form in order to register it.

Submission heralds and submitters alike are warned about the perils of printer ink: the gules on the form is starting to fade towards a distinctive orange shade, a tincture that we do not register.

**Typhainne Alaiz de Navarre.** Name.**Wintermist, Shire of.** Household name Company of the Gillyflower.

## CALONTIR

**Áedammair ingen Aililláin.** Name.

Submitted as *Áedammair inghean Aililláin*, all of the name is Middle Gaelic except the late period particle *inghean*. We require the byname to be consistent with a single time and place, which means changing the particle to the Middle Gaelic form *ingen*. The submitter allows that change. We have made that change in order to register it.

**Alana Marshale MacKay.** Name and device. Or, on a mullet throughout azure between three slips of three oak leaves stems outward vert, a horse's head couped contourny argent.

Submitted as *Alanna Marshale MacKay*, *Alanna* was not found in period; only *Alana* has been. We have changed the name to the submitted form in order to register it.

This name order, with a given name followed by a descriptive byname and then a patronymic byname, is not documented in Scots.

Diademe was able to find an example of *Mackay* as a surname in London (in the IGI Parish Records extracts); thus we can treat it as an English family name. As such, this follows a period English pattern of a given name followed by two unrelated family names. While it is not completely clear that the English surname is *MacKay* (the IGI does not record capitalization), this is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the name as submitted.

**Anne von Weingarten.** Name.

Weingarten is the name of several towns in Germany (it means "vineyard"). It is found in that spelling from 1250 in Brechenmacher s.n. Weingart.

**Briana Etain MacKorkhill.** Badge for alternate name Solavita Cortese. (Fieldless) Within and conjoined to an annulet embattled on the outer edge Or a strawberry proper.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a cog-wheel*, a cog-wheel has a central hub and typically four spokes leading to the outer rim, as seen in Siebmacher, pl. 177, in the arms of von Wedel. We have therefore chosen to reblazon this as *an annulet embattled on the outer edge*. Due to the potential confusion with other charges such as cog-wheels and other types of wheels, annulets with complex lines will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements more squarely.

**Briana Etain MacKorkhill.** Badge for alternate name Solavita Cortese. (Fieldless) Within and conjoined to an annulet embattled on the outer edge a mullet Or.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a cog-wheel*, a cog-wheel has a central hub and typically four spokes leading to the outer rim, as seen in Siebmacher, pl. 177, in the arms of von Wedel. We have therefore chosen to reblazon this as *an annulet embattled on the outer edge*. Due to the potential confusion with other charges such as cog-wheels and other types of wheels, annulets with complex lines will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements more squarely.

**Cristina la Ambeler.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, a chevron counterchanged between two roundels argent and a rustre gules.

**Delis Alms.** Badge for alternate name Felyse D'Avallon. Erminois fretty sable nailed Or, on a chief doubly enarched sable between two fleurs-de-lys Or a sun argent.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the fretty with fewer lathes.

**Joseph Lambertsoen.** Name.

**Kitta Kristinsdottir.** Name.

Orle provided many examples of matronymics in Old Norse from the 10th century on. Thus, Old Norse matronymics are registerable.

**Letoslava Dragonova.** Name.

Nice 11th century Russian name!

**Margherita Battistina.** Name.

The documentation for this name says that the last name has been feminized "as was common in the period." This is a misunderstanding. Bynames derived from given names are not feminized; only descriptive bynames are feminized. *Battistina* can be found as a feminine given name in 15th century Pisa; this could thus be a family name derived from a matronymic byname.

**Marius Lucianus Fidelis.** Name and device. Argent, a satyr statant maintaining a spear inverted sable within a bordure embattled gules.

Submitted as *Marius Lucian Fidelis*, the cognomen, *Lucian*, uses the Greek form of the element found in Latin as *Lucianus*. No documentation was provided nor could any be found for the use of the Greek form, so we have replaced it with the documented Latin form in order to register it.

**Modar Neznanich.** Alternate name Modar of the Black Rose.

*March of the Black Rose* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Moire inghean Néill.** Name change from Máire inghean Néill and device. Azure, a phoenix and on a chief Or three mullets of eight points azure.

This name mixes an Anglicized Irish given name and a Gaelic byname; this is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Her previous name, *Máire inghean Néill*, is released.

**Rhianydd Arberth.** Badge. (Fieldless) An hourglass per pale Or and purple.

Nice badge!

**Serafima Sina Mikhailova.** Device. Azure, in pall a rock between three seraphim argent.

## EALDORMERE

**Avelyn Wexcombe of Great Bedwyn.** Device. Purpure, a comet bendwise sinister Or and a sinister gore lozengy sable and argent.

**Cainder ingen hui Chatharnaig.** Alternate name Isemay de Bayonne.

**Ceallach O'Shea.** Name and device. Or, a peacock in its pride proper and on a base vert two double-pointed knitting needles in saltire Or.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and an Anglicized Irish byname; this is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Ceolwyn æt Fealhdune.** Alternate name Elyzabet van Riede.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1300-1600 Dutch. This form is authentic for 14th century Dutch, and may also be suitable for c. 1600.

**Dafydd ap Alan.** Device. Azure, a calamarie argent and on a chief inverted Or two caravels sable.

**Dafydd ap Alan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A calamarie azure.

**Eeva Rest Lesse.** Name.

Submitted *Eeva the Restless*, the byname was not documented as the kind of word from which bynames are derived. Instead, it is an abstract quality appearing relatively late in period. Thus, it cannot be used to construct a byname. Luckily, we can document the syllables of the name as separate English bynames, making it *Eeva Rest Lesse*.

Commenters were able to document *Eeva* as a Dutch given name. The combination of a Dutch given name and English bynames is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Ellaire de Troyes.** Name and device. Argent, a peacock maintaining a closed book vert, on a chief gules three lions passant argent.

Nice 13th century French name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the peacock with a short neck, not a long one as in this depiction.

**Elswith Longbow.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three pheons conjoined in pall points outward vert.

**Elswith Longbow.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three pheons conjoined in pall points outward azure.

**Elswith Longbow.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three pheons conjoined in pall points outward argent.

**George Warde.** Name and device. Vert, a weir Or.

This does not conflict with the registered *Georges le Bard*; changes affect two syllables (removing the article and changing the first letter of the byname).

Nice English name from the 13th century on!

This is the defining instance of a weir, a woven fence, in Society heraldry. It can be seen in Siebmacher, pl. 84, in the arms of die Pavngartner. There is at least a DC between *a fess* and *a weir*.

Nice device!

**Giovanni de Enzinas.** Name and device. Per pale gules and argent, a vol counterchanged.

Metron Ariston was able to date the byname to 16th century Spain using the IGI Parish Records extracts. This name mixes an Italian given name and a Spanish byname; this is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Nice device!

**Gwendolyn of Aldburg.** Name.

*Gwendolyn* is the submitter's legal given name.

**James Edgaresone.** Name.

Submitted as *James Edgarson*, the name was changed at kingdom to *James Edgare sunu* to meet the submitter's request for authenticity for the 12th century. The most likely documentary form for that time is the Latinized *Jacobus filius Edgari*.

However, a vernacular form like the form forwarded by kingdom or *James Edgaresone* (which is an interpolation based on forms from the Winchester Domesday like *Edgaresune* and *Grenessone* is also plausible. As the latter form is closer to the originally submitted form, we have changed it to that form to meet the submitter's request.

**Lillian Scrivener.** Name and device. Vert, a mouse rampant argent maintaining a feather between three lilies Or.

**Merewen de Sweynesheie.** Name and device. Argent, on a fess wavy azure between three trees vert three bezants.

Nice device!

**Meuric Whith.** Name and device. Argent, on a fess wavy gules between three daggers sable three bezants.

Nice 13th century Welsh name!

Nice device!

**Nathaniel Jonesone.** Badge. Quarterly sable and ermine, a cross counterchanged.

**Nathaniel Jonesone and Meurug Taylor.** Joint badge. Or, an ax bendwise gules within an orle of mullets of six points azure.

**Percival de la Rocque.** Heraldic title Purple Mantle Herald.

**Percival de la Rocque.** Augmentation of arms. Purpure, on a beer stein argent a bee purpure, a bordure embattled argent, and for augmentation on a canton purpure a bear statant erect contourny argent sustaining a straight trumpet within a bordure Or.

**Robert of the Scraeling Althing.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, a Maltese cross counterchanged and on a chief Or three talbot's heads coupé sable.

*Barony of the Scraeling Althing* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Veronica Fursto de Robine.** Name and device. Azure, a gryphon argent and a trimount Or.

This name mixes a French locative byname with an otherwise Italian name; this is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Ysabeau de Comport.** Name.

## EAST

**Aithine nic Merril.** Reblazon of badge for Schola Talpae et Serpentis. Vair, a mole rampant sable entwined by a snake maintaining a feather argent fimbriated sable.

Blazoned when registered in May 1981 as *Vair, a mole rampant proper biting the neck of, and involved to sinister of a snake maintaining a feather argent, fimbriated sable. [Talpa europaea] [Ophibolus doliatius]*, the snake is entwined about the mole, which is entirely sable.

**Brocciardus da Monte.** Device. Azure, a chevron sable fimbriated and in base a Latin cross flory argent charged with a Latin cross pointed sable.

**Caer Adamant, Shire of.** Badge. Azure, a pale vert fimbriated Or.

**Edmond de l'Isle Allees.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron embattled sable crusily argent and gules crusily Or.

Blazoned when registered in August 1979 as *Per chevron embattled: sable, five cross crosslets three and two argent; and gules, four cross crosslets one, two, and one, Or*, we now blazon the entire field first, not by parts.

**Etienne Gerard Laudonniere.** Reblazon of badge for Chateau de Larmes. Per chevron engrailed sable and gules, an eye shedding a tear argent and a castle Or.

Blazoned when registered in August 1979 as *Per chevron invected, sable a human eye shedding a tear argent, and gules a castle Or*, we now blazon the entire field first. The line of division here also is engrailed, not invected.

**Evan Hardrada.** Device. Per pale gules and argent, a drakkar counterchanged and in chief two ravens argent and sable.

Precedent states:

Because a charged sail appears to be an independent display of armory, it should be treated analogously to other armorial elements which might appear to include an independent display of armory. The most obvious analogous case is that of a flag or banner used as an armorial element. Precedent states: "Charged banners [even if only maintained] are checked for conflict against already registered armory" (LoAR May 1999, p. 12). Therefore, it seems appropriate to rule that a charged sail must be checked for conflict against already registered armory.[Eirfkr Mj{o,}ksiglandi Sigurðarson, R-Caid, June 2003 LoAR]

This sail is not charged. However, precedent also requires that we look at the section of the rules governing arms of pretense for guidance. SENA A6C states that a form of armorial display may be used "only if it is uncharged and of a single tincture." This sail is not of a single tincture, as it is effectively *per pale argent and gules*.

However, the precedents and rules are in place to guard against the appearance of an independent display of armory. In this case, as the entire drakkar is also counterchanged in the same manner as the sail, this greatly reduces the appearance of the sail as a form of armorial display. A sail is not considered a form of armorial display if it is uncharged and of a single tincture, or uncharged and of a multiple tincture shared by the rest of the ship.

**Hans Herkomer.** Device. Per bend sinister azure and sable, three mullets and a horse rampant argent.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Sasha Vladimir Obolénkij, *Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points bendwise, elongated to dexter chief argent*. There is a substantial change in number of the primary charges from one to four.

**Jean Oste de Murat.** Name.

**Joscelin le esquirel.** Badge change. (Fieldless) A squirrel courant Or.

His previous badge, *(Fieldless) On an acorn sable a squirrel Or*, is released.

**Joscelin le esquirel.** Badge. (Fieldless) A squirrel courant sable.

**Joscelin le esquirel.** Badge. (Fieldless) A squirrel courant purpure.

**Leopold Draco.** Household name House of Draco.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Dragon Principal Herald*. The names are different enough in appearance, as changes affect two of six letters (*g* to *c* and the removal of the *n*).

Difference in sound is complicated, as both *Dragon* and *Draco* could exist in multiple languages; *Dragon* could be English or French, while *Draco* could be Latin, Latinized French, or German. In any pronunciation that commenters could suggest for the two names, the last syllables are substantially different under PN3C2. If we compare the names in their French forms (in which they are the most similar), the last syllables are substantially different, as both the consonant ( $\text{\textbackslash}g\text{\textbackslash}$  vs.  $\text{\textbackslash}c\text{\textbackslash}$ ) and the vowel (nasalized or not) are different. A Latin or German *Draco* would be different from French *Dragon* in the same way.

If we treat the registered heraldic title as English (the conventional pronunciation), again the second syllable is substantially different from any pronunciation of the name *Draco*. The consonants are different, and the vowel is different: the English vowel is a schwa, while the vowel in *Draco* is a long  $\text{\textbackslash}o\text{\textbackslash}$  sound in either Latin or German.

This item was pended from the June 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Neave MacGugyne.** Name.

*Neave* is a constructed late period English given name derived from an attested English family name (dated in the IGI Parish Records extracts to 1548 and 1590).



**Oleksander Brazhnyk.** Name and device. Per fess Or and sable, an eagle displayed gules and an egg Or charged with a compass star gules.

Submitted as *Oleksandr Brazhnyk*, the submitter requested authenticity for "15th-16th cen. Zaphorian Cossack (Ukrainian)." The byname is documented from a list of Cossacks from 1581; the form of the given name that occurs in that same list is *Oleksander*. The submitted name is documented as a Russian name. Therefore we have changed it to the Ukrainian form in order to meet the submitter's request.

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

**Sarra atte Brouk.** Device. Per saltire sable and purpure, a sheep statant contourny argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Alesone Gray of Cranlegh, *Lozengy vert and Or; a sheep passant contourny argent marked sable enflamed gules and gorged of a pearled coronet Or*.

**Silver Rylle, Shire of.** Badge. Azure, on a pale wavy argent two roses proper.

Nice badge!

**Simha di Abramo.** Name and device. Argent, a horse rampant azure and a bordure counter-compony azure and Or.

Nice device!

**Ulric von der Insel.** Heraldic title Schwarzer Turm Herald.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Schwarzer Turm Herald*, a timely correction changed it to *Schwarze Turm Herald*. Later commentary from Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor clarified that both terms are correct depending on the grammatical context. In this case, the correct form is the submitted *Schwarzer Turm*. We have therefore restored the name to its submitted form.

Commenters observed that we have not found German heraldic titles that combine a color and a charge. However, there are examples of order names in German which do so: *Geselscaf van den blauwen Hueden* "Order of the blue cottages" 1367 and *Roden Ermeln* "Red Sleeves". This is sufficient to give the benefit of the doubt that a heraldic title derived from an order name could take the same form. Thus it can be registered as submitted without resorting to an argument that this is a pan-European pattern.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Séamus Mac Fearghusa.** Name and device. Vert, a spiral hunting horn bendwise Or.

**Sorcha of Iron Ox.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, a heather plant purpure slipped and leaved vert and in chief two dragonflies purpure.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a sprig of heather*, this is rather more than a simple sprig. We have chosen to reblazon it as *a heather plant*. There is no difference between a sprig and the full plant.

Please advise the submitter to draw the heather plant larger to fill the available space.

Submitted under the name *Sorcha inghean Domhmaill*.

**William le Yunge of Haleshaven.** Name and device. Azure, on a bend argent three hedgehogs palewise sable.

The byname *of Haleshaven* is grandfathered to the submitter, as it is part of his mother's registered SCA name.

## LOCHAC

**Aidan Brock.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Cenwulf the smith.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Saxon 9th-11th century; this name meets that request. Non Scripta found *þe Smith* as a late Anglo-Saxon byname in Tengvik (p. 269), justifying the byname with the article as late Anglo-Saxon. The thorn and *th* are used interchangeably in Anglo-Saxon and occupational terms are often not capitalized, so the registered form is authentic as well as *Cenwulf þe Smith*.

**Godric of River Haven.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, on a cross between in chief two lions combattant Or, a cross sable.

Submitted under the name *Godric von Eichsfeld*.

**Pádraig Lowther.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy quarter-pierced sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a cross patty*, we no longer use that term in Society armory in order to avoid confusion. In period the term *cross patty* was used to describe a variety of crosses including patonce, formy, and sometimes fleury. While we are normally willing to retain certain terms in order to serve a cant upon the name, those terms must still be unambiguous as to the charge being blazoned.

We only allow the piercing of charges on fieldless badges when those charges were found pierced in period armory. The submitter provided sufficient evidence of crosses of varying types quarter-pierced to support this registration.

**William de Bonnay.** Device. Purpure, a sinister arm embowed, the hand and forearm palewise, sustaining a bow fesswise Or.

## MERIDIES

**Annora Draper.** Device. Per pale gules and vert, a sewing needle bendwise and on a chief embattled argent an arrow sable.

**Brian MacKay of Moray.** Name.

**Esperanza Montero.** Name.

*Esperanza* was documented as a constructed spelling; Sans Repose was able to find it as a Spanish feminine given name in 1568 (in the IGI Parish Records extracts).

**Ironstone, Shire of.** Device. Argent, a laurel wreath vert between in chief two compass stars gules, a base embattled sable masoned argent.

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

**Katheline Bourgeois.** Name and device. Azure, three fleurs-de-lys and an orle argent.

*Katheline* was documented as a Dutch or Flemish given name; it is also a French one. Sans Repose pointed out that it is dated to 1328-9 in Marie Therese Morlet's *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde : les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siècles*. Thus, this name is completely French.

Nice device!

**Lucius Sempronius Tacitus.** Name.

Nice name for anytime between about 250 B.C. and 250 A.D. in Rome!

**Mathias Blaket.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Mathias Blackwell*. The bynames are substantially different in appearance as several letters are changed. They are substantially different in sound as well. In many dialects of English, the last syllables are substantially different; the syllable \well\ shares no sounds with the syllable \kit\, although the two different vowel sounds are spelled using the same letter. In some dialects, the vowel sounds may be more similar; in this case, this pair can fall under PN3C3, which allows short common name phrases to be different enough to be registered (two syllable words may qualify on a case by case basis).

**Mina della Rosa.** Device. Per fess embattled azure and argent masoned sable, two compass stars argent and a rose proper.

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

**Molli Rose Kekilpenny.** Household name Deerbourne House.

The Letter of Intent asked if the city of Dearborn, Michigan, was important enough to protect. It is not. While it is the location of the headquarters of Ford, we do not protect the names of places simply because companies are located there. Otherwise, it is a small city in the Detroit metropolitan area. Thus, this name can be registered as submitted.

**Nicolas Coulon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 15th century French name!

**Oddfinnr Arnarson.** Name and device. Gules, a bend sinister purple fimbriated between an eye argent and a double headed axe Or.

The Letter of Intent questioned whether or not the axe here could have been in a *bendwise sinister* orientation instead of the depicted *palewise*. An axe would almost certainly be considered a long charge, whereas an eye is a compact charge. As both charges fall into different categories in SENA Appendix L, they therefore do not have comparable postures/orientations, and thus cannot violate the unity of posture/orientation clause of SENA A3D2c.

**Susanne die Frauenfelderin.** Device. Or, a brown raccoon statant guardant proper.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a raccoon, a North American animal.

**Thorhall Wulfstanessune.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron cotised and a chevron inverted cotised braced, in chief two crescents argent.

Submitted as *Thorhall Wulfstanssune*, the Old English genitive (possessive) form of *Wulfstan* is *Wulfstanes*. We have made that change in order to register the name. The submitter may want to know that the more common form of the byname would be *Wulfstanes\_sunu*. Forms like the submitted one are found in the 11th century and are registerable.

Black Antelope was able to date *Thorhall* to 1341 in Lind (s.n. *Thorhallr*). The typical Old Norse form is *Thorhallr*. However, either form is compatible with the byname, so we have not changed the given name.

The submitter requested authenticity, but later communication indicated he preferred the name as submitted. Therefore, we are not changing it for authenticity.

This name mixes a Scandinavian given name with an Old English byname; this is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. The elements are barely within 300 years, and so can be combined.

**Tuathflaith ingen Nuadat.** Alternate name Tadhg mac Nuadat.

The name appears on the forms with the byname spelled *mac Nuadat*, but the Letter of Intent has the documented *mac Nuadat*. We remind kingdoms that all changes need to be summarized, even if they appear to reflect typographical errors.

The submitter may wish to know that this mixes two Gaelic orthographies, with the given name in the Early Modern Gaelic spelling (suitable for after 1200) and the byname in the Middle Gaelic spelling (suitable for before 1200). The linguistically consistent Middle Gaelic form would be *Tad̃ mac Nuadat*, but it is registerable as it appears on the Letter of Intent.

**Ulrich Eisenhand.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and azure, an eagle counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Ulrich Eisenhand.** Badge. Azure, a gauntlet clenched within an annulet argent.

**MIDDLE**

**Dante Conciapelli da Firenze.** Name and device. Vert, a fox sejant guardant Or and on a chief argent three harps reversed vert.

**Denis de Wahulle.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a unicorn rampant purpure a heart Or.

Please advise the submitter to keep the tertiary heart entirely on the unicorn, not bleeding over the edge.

**Gillian Olafsdottir d'Uriel.** Reblazon of device. Azure, a sheaf of three staves argent.

Blazoned when registered in August 1979 as *Azure, three staves crossed at the nombril point argent*, we are clarifying that this is a sheaf of staves. The crossing point is not much lower than expected. We also do not use post-period terms like *nombril point* any longer.

**Sazia de Sarro.** Name.

**Toly Woodsman.** Name.

The submitted byname spelling is not dated to before 1600, but can be interpolated, given the 1221 *Willelmum Wudesman* and slightly later forms using *Wood(e)*. Thus this can be registered as submitted.

**Xander Umbscheiden.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Abelard de Reynes.** Name.

The given name was documented as the name of the philosopher and lover; in this case, it was not his birth name, and functioned as a nickname or alternate name. However, it appears to have been the only given name of a contemporary of his, a son of Humphrey the Norman, Count of Apulia. Green Staff documents his name as *Abaielardus* (cited from a 12th century document in Reginald Lane Poole's *Illustrations of the history of medieval thought and learning*). While we would prefer clearly documentary evidence that this was used as a given name, this is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt. and register the name as submitted.

**Anpliça Fiore.** Heraldic title Scroby Herald.

**Eysteinn meinfretr.** Device. Quarterly gules and vert, in chief two lizards tergiant Or.

This device is not considered marshalling. SENA A6F1c states "A design that contains only a primary charge group of certain kinds does not have the appearance of marshalling. The primary charge group must be one of:...a group of multiple identical charges in a standard arrangement covering the entire field..." The arrangement *in chief*, where the charges are side by side *in fess*, is listed as a standard arrangement in SENA Appendix K. None of the rules in SENA A6F2, Designs which Create the Appearance of Marshalling, are triggered by this design. Therefore, it may be registered.

**Fionnghuala the Younger.** Name and device. Argent, a penguin affronty head to dexter azure bellied argent, a chief indented azure.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name with an English byname; this is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA.

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

**Gráinne Fhionnabhair inghean Fhaoláin.** Device. Vert, a wolf statant guardant argent between in pale two oak leaves Or.

**Nordskogen, Barony of.** Reblazon of badge for the Order of the Silver Snowdrift. Azure, in fess an estoile and a snowflake, a trimount argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1983 as *Azure, an estoile, a snowflake, and a hill argent*, we are clarifying the position of the primary charges.

**Yzabeau Du Chesne.** Name.

Submitted as *Yzabeau Du Chesne*, the name appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Yzabeau du Chesne*. This change was not mentioned and no reason for the change was given. We remind kingdoms that all changes to names must be summarized. In this case, the change was unnecessary. Either capitalization is registerable. Therefore we have restored this name to its submitted form.

**OUTLANDS**

**Dieterich Löwenstern.** Name.

The byname was documented as the modern rendering of the byname of a gray-period hymn writer, but the name spelling was not dated to period. The byname spelling appears in a 1641 book title, *Ode an den woledlen, gestrengen vnd hochbenambten Herren Matheus Apelles von Löwenstern auff Langenhoff*, so this name can be registered as submitted.

**Keina MacRath.** Name.

**Sander von Zeitz.** Name.

**Tam Grimm.** Badge. Per chevron inverted vert and sable, a chevron fractured and inverted between the halves of a broken sword inverted handled of wood proper.

**Veroniqua d'Avignon.** Device. Azure, on a plate an elephant passant sable, a chief invected argent.

**Villaleon, Shire of.** Badge for the populace. (Fieldless) A lion's head erased purpure.

Nice badge!

**TRIMARIS****Cenewulf of Trimaris.** Name.

*Trimaris* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Damiana Doria.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name does not conflict with the registered *Diana Doria*; the addition of a syllable is sufficient to make the names different without further considering the differences between \dah-mee\ and \dee\ (as the most similar pronunciation of the two names would make the first part of each name).

As documented, this name mixes Spanish and Italian, which is a registerable combination under Appendix C of SENA. However, both elements are found in Catalan as well, making this a completely Catalan name.

**Eadric de Bedeford.** Name (see RETURNS for device).**Edward Barbour.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 14th century English name!

**Ephrem Orbeli.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 11th-12th century Georgian. This name does not meet that request. The source material that commenters could find said that the family name *Orbeli* was assigned to people who lived during the 11th and 12th century at a later time. However, the name is registerable.

**Gyða Kappnógr.** Device. Sable, a winged halberd blade to sinister and an orle Or.**Laura de Botelsford.** Device change. Per saltire vert and sable, a sea-griffin contourny regardant queue-forchy Or gorged of a pearled coronet sable.

Her previous device, *Per saltire vert and sable, a sea-griffin contourny regardant queue-forchy Or*, is retained as a badge.

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

**Maredudd ap Cynan.** Augmentation of arms. Per pale and per chevron sable and argent all semy of ferrets statant counterchanged, a single-horned anvil counterchanged argent and sable, and for augmentation in dexter chief a ferret rampant sustaining a straight horn palewise Or.

SENA A3D1, Clarity of Charge Groups, states that "Having identical types of charges in multiple charge groups on the field blurs the distinction between charge groups." In this case, we have ferrets statant and a ferret rampant, which are identical charges, if in different postures. While this design may violate this rule, according to SENA A3A3 "augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules...as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained." Here, the tincture of the rampant ferret helps to make it stand out from the rest, and so this augmentation is registerable.

**Melchior Allue.** Name.

As documented, this name mixes a French given name with an English byname; this is an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. It could be redocumented as an entirely English name as well.

**Miyamoto Aki.** Name.**Miyamoto Toramasa.** Name.**Nicole Muscadet.** Name.

Nice 15th century French name!

**Stroinek Conatin.** Device. Vert, a horse rampant and in chief an oak leaf within a torque Or.

The torc and oak leaf are considered to be in the same secondary charge group.

**Taliesynne Nycheymwrh yr Anghyfannedd.** Device change. Quarterly sable and gules, on a unicorn rampant contourny argent gorged of a pearled coronet sable, a prickspur Or fimbriated sable.

Submitted as a change to the submitter's augmented device, this submission is adding a coronet to the base device, not the augmentation. An augmentation may only be attached to a device, not to badges, and does not have an independent existence of its own. What happens to an augmentation when a device is changed? It cannot remain attached to a badge. It cannot be automatically applied to the new device, as the form of the augmentation may not be compatible with the new device. It therefore must be implicitly released. In this case, as we have the submitter's approval and additional payment, we have chosen to split this into two actions: device change, and augmentation of arms.

While the exact depiction of the prickspur submitted here does not match the previously registered depiction, they are heraldically equivalent, and so the submitter gains the benefit of the grandfather clause and may retain the low-contrast charge.

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

His previous unaugmented device, *Quarterly sable and gules, a unicorn counter-rampant argent charged with a prickspur Or, fimbriated sable*, is retained as a badge.

**Taliesynne Nycheymwrh yr Anghyfannedd.** Augmentation change. Quarterly sable and gules, on a unicorn rampant contourny argent gorged of a pearled coronet sable, a prickspur Or fimbriated sable, and for augmentation an orle surmounted by an orle of triskeles argent.

The previous item on this letter changed the unaugmented device, implicitly releasing the previous augmentation. The form of this augmentation is the same as the one on the previous device, and is therefore grandfathered to the submitter.

**Tristan Drax.** Name.

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

**Vivienne le Corbeau.** Device. Per fess argent and azure, a raven sable and a Norman helmet argent.

**WEST****Clotilde d'Avignon.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century France. We cannot meet that request. We are not sure that the saint's name would have appeared as *Clotilde*, as opposed to *Clotildis*, in the 14th century. More importantly, we have no evidence of its use as the name of a regular person at that time. However, the name is registerable under the saint's name allowance.

**James Bacon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice English name for the 13th century on! We have evidence for *James* as a feminine name in the 14th century.

**Patricia Blakethorn.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Patric of Blackthorn*. Multiple syllables are changed between the two names.

**Patricia of Roscommon.** Reblazon of device. Per pale vert and azure, a rose and a fox's head erased argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Per pale vert, a rose argent, and azure, a fox's head erased argent*, we now blazon the entire field instead of by parts.

**Sadb ingen Aedáin.** Device. Sable, a female centaur passant guardant maintaining a spear between three estoiles argent.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:****ÆTHELMEARC**

**Myfanwy ferch Rhiannon.** Badge. (Fieldless) An allocamelus passant purpure, charged on the shoulder with an escallop argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *allocampus*, the charge intended is more commonly known as an *allocamelus*. The allocamelus, a fictitious beast sometimes known as the "ass-camel" that in fact may refer to the llama, is known from its one use in period as the apparent crest of the Eastland Company, chartered in 1579. The actual existence seems to be a bit unclear, as although there are seals of the Eastland Company with the crest, the arms of the Company were never officially recorded by the English College of Arms, according to Dennys.

In any event, this badge is returned for redraw for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." This beast does not match the depiction of the allocamelus on the crest of the Eastland Company. We would blazon this as a constructed monster, with the head of an ass and the body of something else, except that the body doesn't match any particular animal at all. The size of the tertiary escallop is also a problem, as it is so small as to be difficult to identify.

**AN TIR**

**Phillip de Mantel.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and Or, a bend sinister counterchanged and in chief a lion dormant Or, overall in base a label gules.

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 label here is not really overall; it just overlaps the bend sinister on one side. While its placement in base is not period style, we treat labels in SCA heraldry just as we do any other charge; if it were truly an overall charge, it would be registerable.

**Salomea de Haesel.** Device. Or, four thistles conjoined in saltire sharing leaves proper and on a chief azure three spur-rowels 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. This sort of design, with four leaves and four thistle flowers, is quite striking but difficult to adequately describe in heraldic terms. Four thistles conjoined would be expected to have eight distinct leaves, not only four.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Household name *Impresa di Schermidori*.

This household name literally means *Impresa of the fencers*. This meaning is too generic to be registered, as it would prevent any other group from using *Company of the Fencers* or something equivalent in Italian. While translations do not conflict, translating a generic term into another language does not remove its generic nature. Therefore, this could be used as a label for a badge for any group.

The period term *impresa* was used for orders in period, including the 15th century *Enpresa de lo Armellino* ("The impresa of the ermine,") and *La impresa del signor Re l'Armellino* ("the impresa of the lord King, the Ermine") (both from Juliana de Luna's "Medieval Secular Order Names"). Therefore it is an allowable designator for Italian language order names, but not for household names.

Commenters questioned whether a pattern which was documented as one type of household group (like an *accademia*) could be used to create a group using the designator *impresa*. It cannot. In whatever language, a household name or order name must follow a pattern that includes designator and substantive element. You cannot take a pattern from one kind of thing (like an inn-sign name) and use it to create a different kind of household (like a guild or school).

This item was pended from the July 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**William Hawkes.** Device. Quarterly gules and Or, in pale a ship and a cannon contourny sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for the *per fess* line of division being too low on the colored emblazon. Also, there is a mismatch between the line drawing and the color emblazon on the Letter of Intent: the ship on the color emblazon is a lymphad, whereas the ship on the line drawing looks more like a caravel. While some variance between the line drawing and the color emblazon is allowed, it must be less than a blazonable difference.

There is no violation of the unity of posture/orientation clause of SENA A3D2c, as both a ship and a cannon are non-identical compact inanimate charges, and thus do not have comparable orientations per SENA Appendix L.

Submission heralds and submitters alike are warned about the perils of printer ink: the gules on the form is starting to fade towards a distinctive orange shade, a tincture that we do not register.

**ANSTEORRA**

**Elsbeth de Stervlen.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cinquefoil Or and overall a capital letter 'E' purpure.

This badge is returned for redraw, for being "barely overall". According to SENA Appendix I, "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, the capital letter E is mostly on the cinquefoil; it cannot be adequately described as "on" the cinquefoil, as a tertiary charge, as it does overlap the edges of the underlying cinquefoil.

Commenters were also concerned about the identifiability of the capital letter E itself. While the submitter did not specify the hand the letter was written in, this does match a period example of what Drogin calls Gothic Littera Bastarda.

**Kira no Takuan.** Name.

This name combines two "byname" elements and no given name type of element. The first element is a secular family name; the second a religious byname that is locative in nature. SENA requires all name submissions to have a given name. Therefore, this cannot be registered.

In Japanese, *no* is not normally written in period documents. However, it was used in furigana glosses in period documents and sometimes in relatively casual modern transliterations of period names. Hence, the use of *no* is allowable in relatively casual transliterations of Japanese names.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Josh of Bryn Gwlad*.

## ATENVELDT

**William the Myllwright.** Device. Per chevron inverted argent and azure, a chevron inverted checky sable and argent between two chisels crossed in saltire sable and a crab Or.

SENA A3D2c requires charges in a group to be in identical postures/orientations or in an arrangement that includes posture/orientation. Precedent says:

In short, if the charges in a single charge group do not have comparable postures, they are not in violation of the "identical postures/orientations" part of the rule. The charge group as a whole must still be in a standard arrangement. [May 2012 Cover Letter]

However, A3D2c goes on to also say, "A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures." The charges here do not have comparable postures or orientations, but they also are not in a unified standard arrangement, as the two chisels in saltire must be blazoned separately from the crab in order to adequately describe their positioning.

This device is also returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn *chevron inverted*; the chevron inverted here is too high on the field. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly place a *chevron inverted*.

We do allow checky ordinaries to share a tincture with the field, provided as always that they are still identifiable. This chevron inverted is identifiable.

## ATLANTIA

**Damon Wayne.** Name.

The submitter has withdrawn this name.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Damon of Marinus*.

## CAID

None.

## CALONTIR

None.

## EALDORMERE

**Avelyn of the Hedge.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a calamarie issuant from base and sustaining in its tentacles a crescent argent.

This device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

## EAST

**Aildreda de Tamworthe.** Device. Per chevron argent and azure, three estoiles counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Larisa Mikhailovna, *Per chevron argent and azure, two estoiles of eight rays azure and issuant from base a phoenix argent rising from flames Or*. There is one DC for the change in type of the bottommost of three charges, but nothing more. We do not grant difference for charges issuant from base versus not, and there is only a maximum of one DC that can be gained from all changes made to the bottommost of three charges.

This device is in conflict with the device of Enid of Crickhollow, *Per chevron argent and azure, two mullets of six greater and six lesser points and a swan naiant counterchanged*. There is a DC but not a substantial change between mullets and estoiles. However, Enid grants permission to conflict for all armory which is one countable step (DC) from her device, and there is a DC for the change in type of all of the primary charges.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Sorcha inghean Domhnaill.** Name.

This name conflicts with the registered *Sorcha inghean Chonaill*. The change to the bynames affects only one syllable (\KHOH-n@l~\ vs. \DOHV-n@l~\) and the difference does not affect the vowel, so the difference is not substantial. In fact, late period Anglicized forms of the patronyms (*Connell* and *Donnell*) are nearly identical.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Sorcha ní Dhonnghaile*. Changes to the sound and appearance affect multiple syllables (in the particle and the third syllable of the registered name, which is Anglicized as *Donnelly*).

Her device has been registered under the holding name *Sorcha of Iron Ox*.

**LOCHAC**

**Aidan Brock.** Device. Or, a brock's head cabossed sable marked argent between in base two pawprints sable.

This device is returned for having two steps from period practice, a violation of SENA A2B4, which states "An armorial design may have no more than one such step." There is a step from period practice for the use of pawprints. There is another step from period practice for the use of a North American badger. There may also be a problem with the amount of white marking on the badger's head, particularly the ears, which has poor contrast against the field and hampers identifiability. However, both problems would likely be solved if this were redrawn as a European badger.

**MERIDIES**

**Juliana MacDonald of Lorne.** Device. Per pale embattled Or and gules, a dexter demi-sun and a sinister demi-sun counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Liudmila Vladimirova doch', *Per pale Or and gules, a sun in splendour counterchanged*. There is a DC for the change of field, however we do not grant difference for charges conjoined versus not conjoined. If Juliana's demi-suns are conjoined, they would match Liudmila's sun exactly, as they both use a plain line of division.

**Nicolas Coulon.** Device. Barry gules and argent, an eagle close Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Anne Gaverel d' Avesor, *Sable, a peregrine falcon close belled and jessed Or, orbéd gules, maintaining in dexter foot a fountain*. There is a DC for the change in field, but we do not grant difference between a falcon close and an eagle close, nor do we grant difference for the maintained charges.

This device is also returned for conflict with the device of John of Ravenwolf, *Sable, a raven speaking Or, beaked and membered argent*. There is a DC for the change in field, but we do not grant difference between a raven close and an eagle close.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Sabia Gunnhild Hunang, *Gules, a Celtic hawk statant close regardant Or*. There is a DC for the field, and at least a DC for the difference between a Celtic hawk, which is not really a hawk, and an eagle.

**MIDDLE**

**Nade{zv}da ze Zastrizl.** Name correction from Nade{zv}da ze Zastrizl.

This name correction is returned because no case was made that *Zastrizl* was a plausible period form. Particularly, no evidence was presented that *r* is a plausible period (or modern) variant of *{rv}* or *rz*.

**Nade{zv}da ze Zastrizl.** Device. Per bend rayonny sable and gules, two pawprints argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Angel la Fiera, *Quarterly vert and sable, in bend sinister two paw prints argent*. There is one DC for the change in field, but nothing else.

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

**Xander Umbscheiden.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a polypus counterchanged.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1, which states that "Depictions that are excessively modern may be returned. This includes, but is not limited to...fantasy art from book covers." The charge here is not really a polypus; it matches several depictions of Cthulhu tattoos easily findable on the web, taken from a popular piece of artwork on deviantART. A polypus has eight tentacles and a smooth rounded head, not twelve tentacles and a pointed head as in this depiction. The tentacles of a polypus or calamari should be spread out below or above the head, as appropriate for the charge, not in both directions, as we grant difference for orienting the entire charge with tentacles to chief or to base.

This device also is returned for insufficient documentation of the pattern of a complex charge counterchanged over a field *per pale sable and gules*. Evidence in German armory was provided of sable complex charges on a gules field, and of two charges, rather less complex, counterchanged sable on gules and gules on sable. However, only one example was presented of a single complex charge, an eagle, counterchanged across the line of division. We might be persuaded by further examples of one or two complex charges counterchanged to allow registration of another typical complex charge such as a lion or a unicorn, but the submitter should keep in mind that the polypus or calamari is not known in German armory and such a low-contrast counterchanging pattern will inherently make it more difficult to identify.

**NORTHSHIELD**

None.

**OUTLANDS**

None.

**TRIMARIS**

**Cassandra Eleanore Forrester.** Device. Or, on a fess breasted gules between three escallops and a fleur-de-lys sable a winged lion rampant regardant.



This device is returned for redraw for violating SENA A2C2 which states that "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Gules, a winged lion rampant regardant, on a chief Or three escallops sable and on a base Or a fleur-de-lys sable*, the use of a chief and a base together, at least when they share the same type of line, has long been grounds for return for non-period style as it blurs the distinction between this and a charged fess. Blazoned as a charged fess, the fess is too wide.

**Damiana Doria.** Device. Argent estoily, on a chief triangular purpure a dragonfly argent.

This device is returned for redraw for violating SENA A2C2 which states that "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The *chief triangular* here is drawn to extend far too low on the field. It should not be longer than about one-third of the field. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *mullety of six points*, a close look at the form showed the strewn charges to be estoiles, not mullets. Drawing them larger and fewer in number would aid in their identification.

**Eadric de Bedford.** Device. Per bend sable and purpure, in bend sinister three crescents conjoined in pall, horns outward, argent and a harp reversed 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 exact arrangement of the crescents here is impossible to adequately describe; they are not actually *in pall*, nor *in pall bendwise*, or in any other orientation we could come up with. Furthermore, this device is in violation of SENA A3D2c, which requires that charges be in a unified posture/orientation. While the harp and the crescents do not have comparable postures, they also are not in a unified standard arrangement, as the grouping of the crescents must be blazoned separately from the harp in order to adequately describe their positioning. This leads to a perception of two sub-groups of charges, not a single unified primary charge group.

This device is also returned for having been computer color-corrected in OSCAR, which has been cause for return since the March 2009 Laurel meetings. The actual submission forms were colored with markers, which is our preferred media. Computer-drawn or colored art is perfectly acceptable, as long as the colors on the paper stay true; what is not acceptable is when a mismatch occurs between the scans of the forms uploaded to OSCAR, the image on the Letter of Intent on OSCAR, and the submission forms themselves.

**Edward Barbour.** Device. Vert, three chevronels inverted, in chief a tower argent.

This device is returned for having been computer color-corrected in OSCAR, which has been cause for return since the March 2009 Laurel meetings. The actual submission forms were colored with markers, which is our preferred media. Computer-drawn or colored art is perfectly acceptable, as long as the colors on the paper stay true; what is not acceptable is when a mismatch occurs between the scans of the forms uploaded to OSCAR, the image on the Letter of Intent on OSCAR, and the submission forms themselves.

**Roibeard mac Sluaghadháin.** Device change. Sable, on a bend sinister between a compass star and a rose argent, a sheaf of three arrows inverted enfiling a pearled coronet sable.

This device is returned for having multiple tertiary groups on the same underlying charge. SENA Appendix I, when defining tertiary charge groups, says "A single charge group may only have one tertiary charge group on it." Here, the *sheaf of three arrows* and the *pearled coronet* are considered to be in two different groups by precedent: "Enfiled charges are equivalent to overall charges because they visually surmount the enfiling charge. [Andrew Crowe, R-An Tir, July 2009 LoAR]"

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

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

**Teamhair Gleann Dá Loch.** Device change. Vert, on a bend sinister between two spired towers Or three arrows palewise inverted, the center arrow enfiling a pearled coronet sable.

This device is returned for having multiple tertiary groups on the same underlying charge. SENA Appendix I, when defining tertiary charge groups, says "A single charge group may only have one tertiary charge group on it." Here, the *arrows* and the *pearled coronet* are considered to be in two different groups by precedent: "Enfiled charges are equivalent to overall charges because they visually surmount the enfiling charge. [Andrew Crowe, R-An Tir, July 2009 LoAR]" The submitter may wish to know that *a pearled coronet between two arrows palewise inverted* would be a similar-looking and registerable arrangement.

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

## WEST

**James Bacon.** Device. Purpure, a polypus between three roundels argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1, which states that "Animals and plants must be drawn in a stylized heraldic form, not in a naturalistic or photorealistic style." While we do not have examples of a polypus or calamarie in period heraldry, we can draw on the examples given by other animals in heraldry. The tentacles of a polypus should be to base, not both to base and to chief, as we grant difference for tentacles to base, as with a polypus, versus tentacles to chief, as with a calamarie. Furthermore, the tentacles should not be twisted and half-hidden by each other; while some natural undulation and curl would be fine, the amount here is excessive and leads to difficulty with identification of the main charge.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE April 2013 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):****CAID****Wintermist, Shire of.** Household name Company of the Vane.

This is pended to allow further discussion on whether *Company of the Vane* matches a pattern for household names. It is constructed as an inn-sign or order name, but no evidence was presented that a *vane* is a type of charge. Should *vane* be allowed in this context? Last month we pended some items for similar reasons. We note that a household name could also be created from a surname, creating a similar sounding household name.

We decline to rule on whether this conflicts with the registered *Order of the Wain* until the construction issue is decided. We would welcome additional commentary on that issue as well.

This was item 13 on the Caid letter of September 17, 2012.

**EALDORMERE****Daniel of Falling Rocks.** Alternate name Daniele da Padola.

Examination of the forms after the meeting made it clear that the submitter originally intended this to be a change of name. It is not clear whether the change of action was an error by the kingdom or a change approved by the submitter. We are pending this to determine what the intent of the submitter is. In either case, both names will be registered to the submitter, we simply need to know which should be the primary name.

Commenters could not clearly date the spelling of the byname to period. The location (in some spelling) *Padola* definitely existed by the 16th century. The spelling is consistent with period Italian. Thus, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the name as submitted.

This was item 8 on the Ealdormere letter of September 29, 2012.

**EAST****Ernst Nuss von Kitzingen.** Heraldic title Coach Herald.

This name conflicts with the registered *Conch Herald* and *Order of the Conch*. The names are sufficiently different in sound to be clear under SENA (as single syllable words), but they are not different enough in appearance to be registered without that permission to conflict.

The kingdom of Atlantia granted permission to conflict with the heraldic title, but not the order name. This is pended to allow the revised permission to conflict to be received.

This was item 4 on the East letter of September 27, 2012.

**LOCHAC****Godric von Eichsfeld.** Name.

This name as documented has a lingual mix that we do not allow. *Godric* is an Anglo-Saxon name, while the byname is German. This is not an allowable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA; it is not documented as a plausible lingual mix. Therefore, this combination cannot be registered without further documentation.

Metron Ariston redocumented the given name as French (which can be combined with German); it is dated as *Godricus* to 895 in Morlet I. A German element must be dated to no later than 1195 to be combined with this element. This is pended to allow commentary on the possible form of a late 12th century German byname.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Godric of River Haven*.

This was item 3 on the Lochac letter of September 29, 2012.

- *Explicit* -