

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

**Adelin Idesbourne.** Name and device. Purpure, two pallets argent surmounted by a phoenix Or, in chief a cross flory argent.

**Aidan Gunn of Stelton Wald.** Name change from holding name Aidan of Stelton Wald and device change. Per chevron vert and ermine, two bears rampant addorsed argent.

Submitted as *Aidan Gunn of Steltonwald*, the name was changed in kingdom in order to use the registered spelling of the branch name, *Stelton\_Wald*.

This name combines an Anglicized Irish given name and English byname. Both languages are in the same regional language group, so this is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter's old device, *Per saltire sable and gules, a wolf rampant argent charged on the shoulder with a Celtic cross sable*, is released.

**Aine ny Allane.** Name and device. Argent, a phoenix gules between three fir trees coupé vert, flanches sable.

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

**Aleksander Radziwon.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a compass star azure a Russian orthodox cross argent.

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

**Aodhagán Caircheach.** Name and device. Per bend gules and azure, a fox statant gardant ermine and a bordure argent.

**Bóvi Davíðsson.** Device. Vert, a fish hauriant embowed contourny and on a chief Or a pole-axe sable.

**Brennan of Acre.** Name and device. Argent, three passion nails in pile within a chaplet of thorns sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This name combines a period English surname-as-given name dated to the early 17th century, and a late 13th century English place name. Therefore, this name is not authentic, but is registerable.

**Brennan of Acre.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross clechy within and conjoined to an annulet vert.

Nice badge!

**Brida Dietrich.** Name and device. Azure, in fess two cat's eyes, a mountain of three peaks Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for a "Germanic (-ish)" name. Both elements are found in Germany in 1495, so this name meets the submitter's request.

**Cionaodh Gunn.** Device change. Argent, in pale a demi-raven rising sable issuant from a loaf of bread proper, a bordure indented vert.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron sable and Or, in base a phoenix gules*, is released.

**Conrad Kienast.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pine cone stem to chief proper.

**Cyrus Augur.** Device. Per fess vert and sable, a wolf sejant ululant contourny and in sinister chief a sun argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an animal in the ululant posture.

**Durante de Caravaggio.** Device. Per pale argent and vert, a badger rampant sable marked argent maintaining a dagger sable, a bordure counterchanged.

**Fredeburg von Katzenellenbogen.** Badge. Argent, three owls gules.

Nice badge!

**Fredeburg von Katzenellenbogen.** Badge. Vert, a wyvern passant argent and a bordure compony sable and argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of Irene of Kensington: *Vert, a basilisk statant, wings addorsed, argent*. There is a DC for the bordure and another DC for the difference between a basilisk and a wyvern.

**Gabriel Hawkes.** Badge. Argent, a cross formy fitchy gules and on a chief embattled sable two fleurs-de-lys argent.

**Ian Campbell of Glen Mor.** Device change. Gyronny arrondy Or and sable, a wyvern erect contourny tail nowed gules and on a chief argent three ermine spots sable.

The submitter's old device, *Gyronny Or and sable, a wyvern erect contourny gules, a chief ermine*, is retained as a badge.

**Margaria Scurrrell.** Name.

The submitted spelling of the byname is dated to c.1640 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Commenters were also able to interpolate it from 13th century forms of the name.

**Matthias Lachlann.** Name.

**Meadhbh inghean ui Bhaighill.** Badge. Or, a brown mouse rampant proper between flanches azure.

**Meuric ap Gwillim.** Name.

The spelling *Gwillim* is dated to the 16th century. The submitter may wish to know that a wholly 13th century form of his name is *Meuric ap Gwilim*.

**Otto Boese.** Device. Gules, in fess two furisons flats to center Or.

**Rachelle l'ymagiere.** Name and device. Azure, in saltire a rapier and an artist's paintbrush argent and on a chief ermine three apples azure.

*Rachelle* is the submitter's legal middle name. It is also an English given name, found before 1400 (Middle English Dictionary), so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

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

**Remus Fletcher.** Badge. Azure, semy of hawk's bells Or.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Azure, semy of hawk's bells Or each charged with a letter R sable*, the tertiary charges can't be distinguished from details on the bells.

**Rivka bat Daniyal.** Device. Per pale argent and gules, two tulips slipped and leaved counterchanged.

**Spurius Horatius Cincinnatus.** Name and device. Gules, a wolf statant within an orle of bunches of grapes slipped and leaved argent.

This device conflicts with the device of Lizbeth Ravensholm, *Gules, a wolf passant regardant argent maintaining on its back a raven sable*. As Lizbeth has filed a blanket letter of permission to conflict for armory that is not identical to hers, this device can be registered.

**Takamatsu Gentarou Yoshitaka.** Name.

**Theodwulf fitz Renaut.** Name and device. Sable, a lion contourny regardant, on a chief argent three hands gules.

Submitted as *Theodwulf fitz Renaut*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This request was not included in the Letter of Intent. However, we have enough information to register this name instead of pending it for further commentary.

The given name, *Theodwulf*, was an undocumented variant of the attested Old English *Theodulf* (found in PASE, dated up to 1012). The submitted spelling is found in Searle, but this source is not acceptable

as the sole source for a name. Latinized forms include *Teodulfus* (also found in PASE) and *Theodwaldus* (found in *Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores*, p. 641; <https://books.google.com/books?id=661EAQAAMAAJ>).

We are able to construct the submitted spelling of the given name as a plausible 9th century form using PASE. *Theod-* is a prototheme found in names such as *Theod(e)bert*, *Theodgar*, and the aforementioned *Theodulf*. The deutertheme *-wulf* appears in names such as *Acwulf*, *Alwulf*, and *Æthelwulf*. Therefore, the submitted spelling is consistent with standardized and documentary forms found in PASE, and is likely authentic for 9th century Anglo-Saxon England.

**Tiberius Curius Nauta Peregrinus.** Name and device. Azure, a calamarie and on a chief argent a smith's hammer reversed sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a Roman name. This name is authentic for Rome in the Imperial period.

**Vika Vyborgskaia.** Household name Houndstone House.

## AN TIR

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, a bordure embattled sable.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, a flame maintaining in base a branch fesswise gules, a bordure sable.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, a lion passant sable between three gouttes de sang.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, a pavilion vert and on a chief sable three bezants.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, on a castle sable a lion couchant argent.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, on a closed book palewise sable a feather argent.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, on a heart gules a four-leaved clover slipped Or.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, on a roundel gules a pavilion Or.

The field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Per pale embowed counter-embowed Or and argent, a bordure embattled sable.

**Doireann Dechti.** Alternate name Pórunn bassi.

**Doireann Dechti.** Device change. Per pale argent and sable, a bear's head cabossed counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Ermine, a chevron azure*, is released.

**Doireann Dechti.** Badge. (Fieldless) A bear's head cabossed per pale sable and argent.

**Doireann Dechti and Kjartan kráka.** Joint household name House of the Blue Dog and badge. (Fieldless) A talbot sejant contourny azure collared Or.

**Guerin Valletort de Harfleur.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop inverted argent a fleur-de-lys gules.

**István Gy{o"}ri.** Device. Per bend vert and sable, a griffin and three mullets of seven points argent.

**Katherine of Akornebir.** Name and device. Or, an open book and on a chief azure three garbs Or.

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

Please draw the garbs with fewer internal details so they are more solidly Or.

**Katherine of Akornebir.** Badge. (Fieldless) An open book azure and overall a sheaf of three stalks of wheat Or.

**Landin de Marest.** Name.

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

**Mór ingen Fháltigern and Tiernan Moor.** Joint badge. Or, on a triskele gules a ducal coronet Or.

Both owners have attained ducal rank and are entitled to use a coronet.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the label larger (or even throughout) so that it's more clearly overall.

**Renee Carr.** Device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, three scarps Or.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Argent, a capital letter 'S' gules and a bordure engrailed azure.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, a sea-horse gules and a bordure engrailed azure.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, in saltire two wooden spears proper surmounted by a shield gules, a bordure engrailed azure.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, on a pale engrailed between a trident azure and a trident gules, a trident argent.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Barry engrailed argent and azure, on a pavilion gules a trident argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw trident entirely on the pavilion and not extending out of it in base.

**Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Per fess engrailed argent and azure, in chief a bee gules.

This badge is not in conflict with the badge of Ealdormere's Order of the Bee, *Argent, a bee gules*.

There is a DC for the field and another one for the position of the bee: as the field here is neutral, the bee could overlies the line of division and thus the position in chief is not forced.

**Styrkarr jarlsskald.** Alternate name Miguel Alvarez.

Goutte d'Eau documented this exact name in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated between 1526 and 1622.

Nice late period Spanish name!

**Styrkarr jarlsskald.** Badge. Quarterly counter-ermine and paly gules and Or, the Archangel Michel in armor maintaining a spear and round shield and in chief three suns in their splendor argent.

**Styrkarr jarlsskald and Dagr{u'}n stjarna.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) On an estoile argent an ermine spot sable.

## ANSTEORRA

**Anastasiia Dmitrieva Sokolova.** Name.

This name was pended on the August 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to discuss an authenticity request for 15th century Russia that had not been summarized in the Letter of Intent.

Both *Dmitrieva* and *Sokolova* are found in the 15th century (citing Wickenden, 3rd edition). Although the spelling *Anastasiia* was not documented until the mid-16th century, diminutives of this name and the Latinized Polish form *Anastasia* are documented to the 15th century. Therefore, this name is likely authentic for the submitter's desired place and time, but we cannot know for sure.

**Anna Elnora del Mar.** Name.

**Beatrix de Bromwic.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Bernardo Antonio Gutierrez de Castilla.** Name.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Edmund de Herdewyke.** Name and device. Gules, a fess ermine between five crosses crosslet fitchy argent.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Elizabeth de Worthinge.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-13th century English name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we have enough information to consider the request without pending the name for further commentary.

*Elizabeth* and *de Worthinge* were both documented to the 13th century in the Letter of Intent. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Franklin Whitenhale of Cheshire.** Name.

**Korbinian Schwarcz.** Name.

Nice German name for around 1500!

**Kylan Ulfgeirsson.** Name.

**Padraig Mac Einri.** Name and device. Per bend azure and argent, in fess a tower between two keys inverted counterchanged.

Submitted as *Padraig MacEinri*, the typical form of Gaelic patronymics is *Mac X* or *mac X*. We have changed the byname to *Mac Einri*, as it is the closest to what was submitted.

Nice Irish Gaelic name for the 13th to 16th centuries!

## ATLANTIA

**Álæifr Ágautsson.** Name and device. Azure, a chalice and in chief three open books argent.

Submitted as *Álæifr Ágautarson*, the name combined an 11th century Old Norse given name and 14th century Norwegian byname. It was changed in kingdom to an 11th century Old Norse form, *Álæifr Ágautsson*.

We note that the submitted form is registerable; however, the submitter confirmed that he prefers the wholly Old Norse form of the name. Therefore, we have not restored this name to the submitted form.

**Álæifr Ágautsson.** Household name House of Two Ravens and badge. Per saltire gules and sable, between two ravens respectant argent a bezant.

**Alaric Messer.** Name.

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

**Alina de la Rose.** Name and device. Quarterly purple and argent, in bend three roses Or.

The Letter of Intent documented both elements to 1242, making this an excellent 13th century English name!

**Amano Tomoe.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Andromeda Xanthia.** Name and device. Or, a gorgon's head cabossed sable and a bordure vert.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that the byname means a woman from the capital of Lycia. The byname *Xanthe* means "yellow haired". If the submitter prefers the latter meaning, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Anne d'Evreux.** Name.

Submitted as *Anne of Evreux*, the submitter preferred a form of the byname using *d'* or *de*, instead of the lingua Anglica form *of*. Kingdom changed the name to *Anne de Evreux* to meet this request and to match the documentation that could be found concerning the spelling of the place name.

In commentary, Metron Ariston found the submitted spelling of the place name, *Evreux*, in *Alliances généalogiques des rois et princes de Gaule* by Claude Paradin, published in 1606 (p. 147, <http://books.google.com/books?id=DQIXvVh12cC>). Therefore, we have changed the name to *Anne d'Evreux* to restore the submitted spelling of this element, and to use the French preposition (*d'*) requested by the submitter.

**Anne Jehanne Hollydaye.** Name and device. Argent, a chevron inverted gules between three sprigs of holly bendwise sinister vert fructed proper.

This name combines the French or English *Anne*, the French *Jehanne*, and the English byname *Hollydaye*. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Aurelia Tepes.** Name and device. Sable, in fess a sun Or between two wolves rampant addorsed and in chief a crescent argent.

Submitted as *Aurelia Stejar*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Romanian name.

Commenters were unable to document the byname *Stejar* prior to 1650. Although the submitter did not allow major changes, she authorized a change to the byname *Tepes*. This byname was recently ruled to be not offensive:

The question was raised in the Letter of Intent whether the byname *Tepes* could be registered, as it purportedly has the same meaning as another form previously ruled to be offensive and not registerable:

It was the consensus of the commentary in the College that the byname "Tsepesh", which means "Impaler" and is associated with Vlad the Impaler, prototype for the Dracula legend, is offensive in itself, offensive in its association with Vlad/Dracula and should not be registered. [Dmitri Yaroslavich Tsepesh, 12/1987, R-Caid]

As *Tepes* is a modern Anglicized form of Vlad's nickname, it would also fall under this precedent. However, Vlad's reputation is mostly based on propaganda written by his enemies. He was lauded in his lifetime for his wars against the Ottoman empire, and even today is considered to be a national hero in Romania. His purported actions are certainly no worse than many other rulers in our period. Therefore, we do not find that forms of the byname "the Impaler" are inherently offensive or offensive due to the association with Vlad, and we are overturning this precedent.

Kolosvari Arpadne Julia and Palotzi Marta noted that *Tepes* does not actually mean "impaler", despite the modern English usage. It is used as a byname (in various spellings) by normal people in Wallachia, Germany, and Hungary, and appears to be a diminutive of the name *Tepe* (at least in Hungarian), not a nickname. [Wilhelm Tepes, June 2014, A-Atenveldt]

Therefore, we are able to make this change and register this name as *Aurelia Tepes*.

Both the given name and byname are found in early 17th century Germany in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, this name is not authentic for Romania, but is authentic for late period Germany.

Please advise the submitter to draw the crescent smaller so as to remove all risk of confusion as to its status as a secondary charge.

**Catella of Cilicia.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and purpure, a horse and a wildcat salient respectant, in chief a compass rose argent.

*Cilicia* is the lingua Anglica form of a place in southern Anatolia that corresponds to the modern Çukurova in Turkey.

**Ceallach Maraidhe.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three pawprints conjoined in pall inverted nails outward argent. There is a step from period practice for the use of paw prints.

**Cussata de Courtenay.** Device. Vert, a bend ermine and on a chief argent a domestic cat couchant sable.

**Daniel le Sanggere.** Name and device. Sable, a winged snake contourny in annulo vorant of its tail argent. Nice 14th century English name!

This device does not conflict with the device of Oweneth Weavewell: *Quarterly sable and vert, a dragon couchant in annulo, its dexter foreclaw clutching its tail, argent.* There is one DC for the field and another one for the difference between a python (or other winged snake) and a dragon. By precedent:

This is clear of Minimoto Akataro, Argent, a dragon segreant vert maintaining a Latin cross bottony Or. There is a CD for the posture and a CD for difference in type between a python and a dragon. While there are areas where dragons and wyverns were artistic variants of one another, and there are areas where wyverns and pythons were artistic variants of each other, there are no areas where pythons are artistic variants of four legged dragons. Because of this, and because there is a distinct visual difference between them, we can grant a significant, although not substantial difference between a dragon and a python.[Diolach Macaree, June 2001, A- AEthelmearc]

**Der Thommain Breathnach.** Badge. Per saltire purpure and vert, eight triquetras in annulo points to center argent.

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

**Der Thommain Breathnach.** Badge. Per saltire purpure and vert, four triquetras points to center argent.

**Eldjarn Sælingr.** Name.

**Faolán Ó hEidirsceóil.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels sable between two wolves passant purpure and an anvil azure.

Submitted as *Faolan Ó hEidirsceóil*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Faolán Ó hEidirsceóil* at the submitter's request. Even if the submitter had not requested the addition of the accent, it would have been needed for registration, as we must use accents consistently throughout the entire name.

Nice 15th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Freug the Herbalist.** Name and device. Argent, a frog and an orle of oak leaves vert.

We were unable to find a German occupational byname meaning "the Herbalist", although several similar bynames were found. However, the French byname *espicier(e)* is glossed as "herbalist" in Colm Dubh's article "Occupational By-Names in the 1292 Tax Role [sic] of Paris" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/parisbyname.html>). A priest named *Marc l'Espicier* appears in *Histoire du B. Jean, seigneur de Montmirel et d'Oysi* by Jean Baptiste de Machault (p. 396; <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k57209270>), dated to 1641. Therefore, the byname *the Herbalist* is a reasonable lingua Anglica form of the French *l'Espicier*.

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

Please advise the submitter draw the emblazon with more leaves so it is more obvious that the secondary charges are an orle of leaves.

**Gisela vom Kreuzbach.** Badge. (Fieldless) A goose rousant per fess gules and Or.

Nice badge!

**Grace Ivelchild.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an English name. Both elements can be found in the 13th to early 14th centuries, so the name meets the submitter's request.

**Graça Esperança de Sevilla and John Angus West.** Joint household name Casa de Especiero de la Cruz and badge. Per bend sinister azure and sable, a bend sinister Or between a quaver and a cross clechy argent.

After the Pelican decision meeting, Siren provided the following:

In the book *Istoria de las bienandanzas e fortunas*, by Lope Garcia de Salazar, written in the 1470s, we have a lot of information about descent groups using casa. We have:

- casa de X where X is a family name: we see both casa de los X and casa de X used interchangeably. This are mostly in the format "house and lineage/lineage and house" (casa e linaje/linaje e casa), so they're clearly talking about a descent group rather than a physical location. Examples of casa de X from this book include: "casa e linaje de Mendoza," "la casa de Velasco," "casa e linaje de Guzman," etc. In multiple cases, the name also appears as "casa de los X," so there's no particular reason to think there's a pattern for what gets X vs. los Xes.

- casa de los Xes where X is a compound family name that at least sometimes can't be a compound locative: "la casa e linaje de los Calderones de Nogaró," "la casa de los Villalobos de Canpos," and from a different book (the c. 1600 *Segunda part de la Historia de la Orden de San Jerónimo*, by Fray José Següenza), "la casa de los Garcias de Toledo." Villalobos is locative in origin; neither Calderon nor Garcia is.

- Casa de los Xes where X is a nonlocative family name: "la casa e linaje de los Manriques," "la casa e linaje de los Portocarreros," "la casa de Sant Jurdi."

Although *especiero* was not found as an attested byname, it can be constructed. Therefore, this household name follows the patterns noted by Siren, and can be registered.

**Gwenhwyvar verch Lewis.** Device. Per saltire vert and azure, in pale two chalices Or and in fess two ravens respectant argent.

**Iosuah ab Ifan.** Name and device. Azure, a bear rampant and on a chief argent three crosses moline vert.

## CAID

**Aðísla Frilla.** Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

**Alia Martialis.** Name change from Aelesia Marschal.

The Letter of Intent stated that the old name was to be released. However, the retain/release checkboxes were merged on the submission form, with both options selected. Kingdom was able to confirm the submitter's wishes.

The submitter's previous name, *Aelesia Marschal*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Anitsa Kasperova.** Name and device. Sable, an icicle and on a chief argent a comet reversed gules headed sable.

There is a step from period practice for a comet with different tinctures for head and beard.

**Arnóra Tryggvadóttir.** Device. Per pale azure and purple, three lilies argent.



**Artus Quintus.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a boar's head coupé close argent a chi-rho gules.

**Asta of Dragongate.** Name and device. Or, an amphibaena statant and in chief three mullets of eight points sable.

The given name *Asta* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 14th century Norwegian given name. Scandinavian and English name elements cannot be combined after 1100 under Appendix C of SENA. However, Goutte d'Eau documented *Asta* as a late period English surname, which can be registered as a given name.

The byname *of Dragongate* is a compound place name constructed using the pattern of a toponym (*Gate*) combined with a prepended byname (*Dragon*). Magnus von Lübeck documented the construction in commentary. *Gate* is found as a deutertheme in the Middle English Dictionary and Ekwall, s.n. gate, dated between the 13th century and 16th centuries. *Dragon* is a 13th century byname found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Dragon.

**Aurora of Finchingefeld.** Name.

Submitted as *Deraorora of Finchingefeld*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Aurora of Finchingefeld* at the submitter's request.

**Batu of Altavia.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend sinister Or and gules, a cross-peen hammer bendwise sinister and a death's head counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the skull so that the field doesn't show through the eyes and nasal cavity.

Submitted under the name *Batu Gan*.

**Batu of Altavia.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross-peen hammer gules surmounted by a death's head Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the skull so that the field doesn't show through the eyes and nasal cavity.

Submitted under the name *Batu Gan*.

**Batu of Altavia.** Badge. Per pale argent and sable, two ravens volant in chevron inverted counterchanged.

Submitted under the name *Batu Gan*.

**Birgir inn blakki.** Device change. Argent, on a bend sinister raguly vert between a compass star and a bear rampant sable, a spear argent.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, in pall a death's head between three Thor's hammers heads to center Or*, is released.

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

**Blissot Larke.** Device. Per chevron azure and Or, two mullets and a fox rampant contourny counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullets larger to better fill their portion of the field and emphasize their co-primary status.

**Brilliana of Silvercreek.** Name and device. Per pale Or and argent, a tree fructed and eradicated between two brown squirrels respectant proper.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Beaumains Pursuivant.

*Beaumains* is a constructed Middle English byname. We have a pattern of heraldic titles named after surnames. Therefore, we are able to register this heraldic title.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Decrescent Pursuivant.

*Decrescent* is the lingua Anglica form of *decreasant*, found in Guillim's *Heraldry*, published in 1610 (cited in the OED). It is also registerable as the standard term for this heraldic charge used in SCA blazons.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Increscent Pursuivant.

*Incescent* is the lingua Anglica form of *inressante*, found in Bossewell's *Armorie*, published in 1572 (cited in the OED). It is also registerable as the standard term for this heraldic charge used in SCA blazons.

**Damian of Raynford.** Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a chevron between two crescents and a lion passant counterchanged argent and gules.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Danyl Leech.** Name and device. Vert, three fleams Or.

Nice 16th century English name!

Nice device!

**Da'ud ibn Ma'bad al-Wadi.** Name.

The submitter may wish to know that, although the *nisba al-Wadi* was documented on the Letter of Intent as a title, it is actually locative in nature. This is not a barrier to registration.

**Eibhilín inghean Laisréni.** Device. Checky gules and argent, a hummingbird hovering contourny Or.

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

**Eleonora del Cucina.** Device change. Per chevron vert and argent, two dragons sejant respectant and a sprig of rosemary, a bordure counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron argent and vert, two dragons sejant respectant vert and on a plate a sprig of rosemary palewise vert*, is released.

**Farhaven, Canton of.** Badge. Azure, on a lozenge Or in pale a flame gules issuing from a cauldron sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the handle thicker so that it is easier to identify the cauldron.

**Finnr the squinter Guðmundarson.** Device. Per saltire gules and azure, in pale two Bowen crosses and in fess two seahorses respectant argent.

**Finnr the squinter Guðmundarson.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a puffin's head sable marked argent, the runes Ansuz, Algiz, and Tiwaz argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a puffin's head proper, the tinctures on puffins' beaks vary and so there is no defined proper. They are considered an artistic detail not worth blazoning.

**Geirsteinn Slagakollr.** Name.

**Grainne ingen Tomais.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a two-headed dragon sejant affronty wings displayed maintaining an open book and in chief three lozenges argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of what is effectively a dragon displayed.

**Helene Lyoness.** Name and device. Azure, in pale a demi-sun issuant from chief Or and a winged lion sejant maintaining a peacock feather argent.

**Hildibj{o,}rg in vikverska.** Device. Azure, a raven volant bendwise and in canton a mullet of eight points Or, a ford proper.

**Isolde de Fetherestan.** Device. Per fess purpure and vert, a feather fesswise and a fox sejant Or.

**Jack of Airedale.** Name and device. Per bend sinister embattled Or and purpure, a paw print and a drawn bow with arrow nocked counterchanged.

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

**Juliana Romfare.** Device. Per bend azure and vert, a bend Or cotised argent.

**Keinvryd ferch Talan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A duck volant wings addorsed Or.

**Lavinia Letterford.** Device. Sable, in bend a fleur-de-lys between two hearts all between two bendlets Or.

**Liam Makfersan.** Device. Azure, a lion's head cabossed and on a chief Or a Celtic cross between two triquetras gules.

**Lodovico Uccellini della Valle.** Device. Per bend argent and vert, a lozenge between in bend sinister two feathers bendwise counterchanged.

**Lodovico Uccellini della Valle.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cockatoo striking argent.

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

**Lorccán ua Cináeda.** Name and device. Per chevron Or and azure, a wolf rampant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Lorccán ua Cinnéid*, the byname *ua Cinnéid* combines Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish in the same name phrase. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which requires that each name phrase follow the rules of grammar and structure for a single time and place. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to the wholly Middle Irish *Lorccán ua Cináeda* in order to register this name.

**Mad Cellach.** Device. Per pale gules and azure, two badger's heads cabossed argent marked sable.

**Mariel Rose.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, two roses and a butterfly argent.

Both elements are dated to Paris in 1292, making this an excellent 13th century French name!

**Matheus Reyner.** Badge. (Fieldless) A winged lion sejant contourny argent.

Nice badge!

**Matheus Reyner.** Badge. (Fieldless) A winged wolf sejant sable.

Nice badge!

**Mikhail Liutognev.** Device. Per chevron gules and argent, a bear passant contourny gules.

**Mons von Goarshausen and Arianna Kateryn Nunneschild.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A stag's head erased contourny argent gorged of a closed fetterlock sable.

**Morgana Ferrari di Velletri.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pegasus segreant pean.

**Naomi Cohen.** Device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant forepaw raised purpure between three stars of David azure.

**Octavia Fortunata.** Name change from Yamina al-Zahra' bint Hatim.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Ottavia Fortunati*. One syllable in the given name (*Oct-* vs. *Ott-*) and one in the byname (*-ta* vs. *-ti*) have changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Yamina al-Zahra' bint Hatim*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Onneka Montoya.** Name and device. Azure, on a saltire cotised argent five hearts palewise gules.

**Paul fitz Denis.** Badge. (Fieldless) A goat statant argent.

Nice badge!

**Red Lórien of Oak River.** Device. Sable, two herons respectant argent.

Nice device!

**Renfield Trelain.** Device. Vert, an A-frame plumb line argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of the Barony of Marinus: *Per pale vert and azure, a pair of calipers argent.*

**Robin Randell Petrie.** Device. Or, a nautilus shell and a bordure gules.

Nice device!

**Rowen Killian.** Badge. (Fieldless) A porte-arnois sable.

This is the defining instance of this charge in Society heraldry. The submitted drawing is taken from Hierosme de Bara's *Blason des Armoiries*, 1581, p.154 (online at <http://books.google.com/books?id=xzB0iqHZmbgC>), where it is blazoned as un porte-arnois. A porte-arnois is a portable armor-stand.

Nice badge!

**Sarah Minet.** Badge. (Fieldless) A footbridge couped Or.

Nice badge!

**Sephare Ravening.** Name.

**Sibel Oberwasser.** Name.

Submitted as *Sybel Oberwasser*, the documentation summary of the Letter of Intent stated that the name was changed in kingdom to *Sibel Oberwasser* with the submitter's permission. However this change was not made. We have made this modification in order to give the submitter the preferred form of the given name.

Nice 14th century German name!

**Sorcha MacKean.** Device. Argent, a thistle proper and on a chief sable three mullets of four points argent.

**porbj{o,}rn Ivarsson.** Name and device. Azure, on a chief argent two ravens addorsed sable.

**Tristan Everhart.** Badge. Per pale purpure and argent, a bear rampant counterchanged.

**Úlfr kjúkabassi.** Device. Per pale gules and azure, a wolf statant erect argent garbed in a jester's hood and tunic Or.

The primary charge is effectively half-argent-half-Or and thus does not conflict with the device of Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf, *Gules, ermined argent, a wolf rampant argent* or the badge of Elric Strangulf, *(Fieldless) A wolf salient Or*. In both cases, there is a DC for the field and another DC for tincture of the wolf.

**Úlfr kjúkabassi.** Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head argent garbed in a jester's hood Or.

The garbed head is here essentially a jester's hood Or.

**Uta Blackthorne.** Household name House of Dragongate and badge. (Fieldless) An amphisbaena statant argent.

The byname *of Dragongate* is a compound place name constructed using the pattern of a toponym (*Gate*) combined with a prepended byname (*Dragon*). Magnus von Lübeck documented the construction in commentary. *Gate* is found as a deutertheme in the Middle English Dictionary and Ekwall, s.n. gate, dated between the 13th century and 16th centuries. *Dragon* is a 13th century byname found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Dragon.

Nice badge!

**Víga-Úlfr Ragnarsson.** Device. Or, three maidens vested gules, heads and hands argent, on a chief sable a valknut Or.

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

**Wane of Silvercreek.** Name and device. Lozengy sable and Or, a winged death's head and a bordure embattled argent.

**Western Seas, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Argent Comet and badge. (Fieldless) A comet argent.

The spelling *comet* is dated to 1440 in the Middle English Dictionary.

This badge is clear of conflict with the device of Deirdre de Clarik, *Per chevron sable and azure, a comet palewise argent, bearded Or*. There is a DC for fieldlessness, and another DC for the difference in tincture of the comet, as a comet's tincture is based on the tincture of the beard.

## CALONTIR

**Agnes von Heidelberg.** Device. Per chevron throughout azure and argent, two garbs Or and a lamb couchant azure maintaining over its shoulder a wooden spoon proper.

**Amerigo de Tincto da Venezia.** Name and device. Vair, on a bend sinister sable a quill pen argent.

**Caitilín ingen Áengusa.** Device. Per bend gules and sable, an elm tree and in canton a sun Or.

**Caitríona ingen Láeghaire.** Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a natural dolphin naiant bendwise sinister argent and a dragonfly bendwise sinister Or.

Submitted as *Caitríona inghean Laoghaire*, the genitive (possessive) form of the father's name, *Laoghaire*, was documented as a 17th century Early Modern Irish spelling of a 5th century name. Thus, there is a gap of more than 500 years between the given name and byname. We have changed the name to *Caitríona ingen Láeghaire*, using a 10th century Middle Irish form of the byname that is temporally compatible with the Early Modern Irish *Caitríona*, in order to register the name.

**Deidra de Warenne.** Name change from holding name Deidra of Bonwicke.

This name was pended on the August 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to document the given name *Deidra* or for the submitter to provide proof of her legal name. In addition, a second byname *of Childentune* was removed at that time with the submitter's permission.

*Deidra* could not be documented to period. As documentation of the submitter's legal name was provided, we are able to register this name.

**Dorcas Whitecap.** Badge. Argent, in saltire a wooden needle piercing the field and a sprig of rosemary proper.

**Finna Firisdóttir.** Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and azure, a raven sable maintaining in its foot an arum lily argent slipped and leaved vert, an orle gules.

Submitted as *Finna Fyradottir*, the formation of the patronym was not supported by the documentation. No evidence was found for the spelling *Fyra-*.

In commentary, Orle documented the 10th century Danish name *Finna Firisdóttir* from an area that is now part of Sweden. The given name and byname are derived from the masculine given names *Finnr* and *Firir*, respectively, themselves found in Lena Peterson's *Nordiskt runnammslexikon*. The submitter agreed to a change to this name. We are happy to make this change in order to register the name.

**Finna Firisdóttir.** Badge. Per bend sinister Or and azure, an arum lily argent and an orle gules.

**Giovanni della Torre.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, two tilting lances in saltire and an armored horse's head coupé contourny Or.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

**Goldcorn Moon.** Name.

**Howard of Yle.** Name change from Howard of Brockenhurst and device change. Sable, two rams combattant and on a chief argent a bow sable.

The submitter's previous name, *Howard of Brockenhurst*, is released.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, in pale three broad arrows and on a chief Or a battleaxe gules*, is released.

**Juliana de Loxelegh.** Device. Per chevron argent and gules, two fleurs-de-lys gules and an owl affronty maintaining in its talons a key fesswise argent.

**Khanzada Anaga.** Name and device. Per bend sinister rayonny Or and argent, a peacock in its pride purple and an elephant gules.

Submitted as *Makduna Khanzada Anaga*, the submitter requested a name from Mughal India.

Photocopies were provided for the title pages of the books cited in the Letter of Intent, but none of the relevant pages within the books were provided in the packet. Luckily for the submitter, kingdom was able to provide the additional pages so that we could consider the name.

*Makduna* was not documented in the Letter of Intent, and commenters were unable to provide further support for this element. As the submitter allows all changes, we have removed *Makduna* from the name.

*Khanzada* ("khan-born") appears to be a given name dated to the reign of Humayan, who ruled from 1530-56. The documentation also includes a variant form, *Khanzadeh*. The question was raised in the Letter of Intent whether this term is presumptuous, as the example in the documentation summary was *Khanzada Begum* ("khan-born princess"). Annette S. Beveridge, *The History of Humāyūn (Humāyūn-Nāma)* (pp. 248-52) has examples of the pattern *Khan-zada Begum* + byname. An example is *Khān-zāda Begam Mīrān-shāhī*, daughter of *Sultan Maʿh.}mūd Mīrān-shāhī* and *Khān-zāda Termizi*. She also appears in a list of the daughters of her mother, *Khān-zāda Termizi*. Therefore, *Khān-zāda* appears to be used as a given name and not a title. Green Staff documented an alternative transliteration, *Hānzāde*, as a given name found in Istanbul (not Constantinople) in 1546. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Khanzada* is a plausible given name in our period, rather than a title or descriptive byname.

Under PN4B1 of SENA, *Khanzada* can only be used in contexts that make it clear that it is a given name and not a form of address or title. Green Staff noted that *Khanzada* is expected to follow the given name when used as a title. If we had not dropped *Makduna*, documentation would have needed to have been found to support *Khanzada* as a second element.

This low-contrast complex line of division remains identifiable.

**Miyazaki Atsutaka.** Device. Azure, a polypus argent each tentacle maintaining a bell and on a chief enarched wavy Or three estoiles azure.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Name change from Ambrogio di Dionisio Acciaiuoli and device change. Gules, a demi-stoat issuant from base Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Ambrogio di Dionisio Acciaiuoli*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Purple, a pall ermine*, is retained as a badge.

Nice device!

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Alternate name Kolushka Konstantinov.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cornucopia sable fructed proper.

By default a cornucopia is palewise with the opening to chief.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Badge. (Fieldless) A bag of madder erminois.

Nice badge!

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Blanket permission to conflict with alternate name Ambrogio di Dionisio Acciaiuoli.

Nikolai allows registration of a name that is at least one syllable different from his alternate name, *Ambrogio di Dionisio Acciaiuoli*.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Per bend sinister ermine and counter-ermine, a rose counterchanged sable and argent, a bordure gules crusily formy argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to armory that is at least one DC from his registered armory.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Purple, a pall ermine.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is at least one DC from his registered armory.

**Nikolai Kolpachnik Spiach'ev.** Release of alternate name *Zhaba Zagriazhskoi*.

The submitter's alternate name, *Zhaba Zagriazhskoi*, is released.

**Pascual Manrriquel Caminante.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a tricorporate wolf and a bordure denticulada counterchanged.

Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

**Runa Jonsdottir.** Name and device. Or, a sea-wolf gules tailed vert.

**Sorcha inghean Fhaoláin.** Name and device. Vert, on a pile between two thistles Or a wolf rampant sable.

Submitted as *Sorcha inghean Faoláin*, *Faoláin* needs to be lenited. Therefore, we have changed this element to *Fhaoláin* in order to register this name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Sorcha ní Fhaolain*. Precedent states that,

The submitter requested the form *Caoilfhionn inghean Fhaoláin* if it could be justified. Unfortunately, this is identical in sound to the registered *Caelainn inghean Fhaolain*. The particle was changed to *inghean Uí* in order to clear this conflict.

Prior precedents concerning the difference between *inghean* and *inghean Uí* reflect the now-obsolete Rules for Submission, which stated that, "Two bynames of relationship are significantly different if the natures of the relationships or the objects of the relationships are significantly different." (in this case, a daughter rather than a relative of some ancestor). Under SENA, we no longer consider the nature of the relationship when determining conflict. Instead, the addition of a syllable (*Uí*) is enough to clear this conflict under PN.3.C.2, Substantial Change to One Syllable. [Caoilfhionn inghean Uí Fhaoláin, April 2014, A-East]

In the present submission, *inghean* has an additional syllable compared to *ní* (itself a contraction of *inghean Uí*). Therefore, this name is also clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

**Tobias Oldenburg.** Name and device. Per pale dovetailed purpure and vert, two chevronels and in chief two towers argent charged with a decrescent vert and a decrescent purpure.

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

**Wolfram Janssen.** Name and device. Or, a bend sinister dancetty vert between a wolf and a ram both rampant contourny purpure.

In commentary, Goutte d'Eau found both elements dated to 1596, making this an excellent late period German name!

**Ysabel de la Oya.** Name.

Both the given name and byname can be found in the same town, dated to 1495, making this an excellent late period Spanish name!

## DRACHENWALD

**Eleanor of Dovebridge.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Genevieve la flechiere de Duram.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent crusilly sable, a bend gules.

The submitter grants permission to conflict with her device for all armory with one distinct change.

**Marx Rosenberg.** Name and device. Argent, a cross swallowtailed per fess sable and gules and in canton a dragon's head couped gules.

Nice late 15th century German name!

Please advise the submitter to draw all the arms of the cross with greater width to allow the charge, tinctures and line of division to be more identifiable.

**Marx Rosenberg.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross swallowtailed per fess sable and gules.

**Mayken frá Møssebodhum.** Device. Per pale Or and gules three suns counterchanged.

Nice device!

As noted in this month's Cover Letter, we do not consider alternate forms of the submitted emblazons.

**Órlaith Chaomhánach.** Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a linden tree eradicated and in chief a crescent argent.

## EALDORMERE

**Beremere, Canton of.** Branch name change from Caer Draeth, Canton of.

This branch name does not conflict with the registered *Caer Mear, Barony of*. One syllable has substantially changed (*Bere-* vs. *Caer*) under PN3C2 of SENA.

The canton's previous name, *Caer Draeth, Canton of*, is released.

**Song Zidie.** Device. Argent, a polypus within an orle sable.

## EAST

**Abel atte Watere.** Name.

**Ailionora inghean Ronain.** Alternate name Julienne Bonenfant.

**Aine Oliphant.** Blanket permission to conflict with device (See RETURNS for other blanket permission to conflict). Gules semy of roses Or, a unicorn's head couped argent, armed Or.

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

**Anastasia da Monte.** Household name Handsome Boys.

This household name is a constructed gang name appropriate for late 16th and early 17th century England. *Boys* is intended as the designator and *Handsome* the substantive element. We applaud the consulting herald for his research.

In period pamphlets and contemporary literature, these gangs are referred to by names such as *Damned Crew* (1598 to 1608), *Cursed Crue* (1589-1626), *the gallant crew* (1598), *English Crew* (not specifically dated), various spellings of *Roaring Boys* (c.1590-1621), *the Gallant Roars* (1603), *terrible boys* (1609), various forms of *Tittery tues* (1620-1640), and *Ragged Regiment* (1608). We note that *roaring* in the examples means "noisy" or "boisterous", and *tittery* means "inebriated". These examples were largely drawn from S.E. Sprott, "The Damned Crew" [PMLA, 1969;84(3):492-500]. Additional examples were found by Pelican in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED); John Stephen Farmer, *Slang and Its Analogues Past and Present* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=srATAAAAQAAJ>); and the American Journal of Philology (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Y5LPAAAAMAAJ>; 1914, pp. 52-66). These gangs are also mentioned in late period literature such as Thomas Nashe, *Pierce Peniless His Syppliation to the Divell* (1592), and Samuel Rowlands, *The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-vaine* (1600). *Roaring Boyes* are the subject of c.1640 broadsheets such as *The Sucklington Faction: or (Sucklings) Roaring Boyes* and *The Copie of a Letter sent from The Roaring Boyes in Elizium*, and are mentioned in the c.1610 play, *The Roaring Girle. Or Moll Cut-Purse*.

The OED, s.v. boy gives the definition, "In various connexions, indicating a member of a fraternity or band", specifically mentioning the *Roaring Boys* from the time of Elizabeth I and James I of England.



Given this and the above examples, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Boys* is a plausible designator in late 16th and early 17th century English context for such a band or gang.

*Handsome* was defined in the Letter of Intent as "easy to handle or control", "fit, suitable, convenient or handy", and "Of conduct, etc., confirming to what is expected or approved; seemly, courteous, gracious". The OED also gives the meaning "apt, skilled, clever". Therefore, *Handsome* is a plausible adjective that could be used to describe such a gang, due to the variety in the period examples.

**Anne Devyn.** Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, on a swan rousant argent a quatrefoil slipped vert.  
Nice late period English name!

**Arielle de La Champagne.** Name and device. Azure, on a pale argent a lion azure, a chief potency Or.  
*Arielle* is the submitter's legal given name.

**Basingestoches, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Sable, a tower argent within a laurel wreath Or, a chief invected barry invected azure and Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Domesday Book/Anglo-Saxon". The place name uses the spelling from the Domesday Book, so the use of *Basingestoches* meets the submitter's request. However, the term *Canton* is not found in Anglo-Saxon. It is dated to the 16th century in England, and is derived from Middle French. As *Canton* is a standard designator allowed under Appendix E of SENA and no other suitable word exists in Anglo-Saxon, we cannot change the designator to meet the authenticity request.

The real-world town of Basingstoke, which was a market town and location in the English Civil War in our period, is not important enough to protect. Therefore, we are able to register this branch name.

**Bergental, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Hour-glass of Bergental. (Fieldless) An hourglass per fess Or and sable.

**Bergental, Barony of.** Badge. Sable, a bee skep between in bend two bees fesswise contourny Or.

**Cacht Mhór inghean Mhic an Mhadaidh.** Device. Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a bend sinister Or between a unicorn's head erased argent and three mullets Or.

**Cacht Mhór inghean Mhic an Mhadaidh.** Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Gules, a joscelyn Or and a bordure compony gules and Or.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Oleg Rusov: *Gules, an annulet within a bordure embattled Or*. There is a DC for the change in the bordure and another DC for the difference between a joscelyn and an annulet.

**Caoilfhionn inghean Lochlainn.** Badge. (Fieldless) In fess a sun Or between and conjoined to two foxes combattant proper.

**Cedric Campbell.** Name and device. Azure, an egg argent and overall a pall erminois.

Please advise the submitter to draw the egg larger so it's easier to recognize under the overall charge.

**Clarice della Luna.** Name and device. Azure, a hound statant gardant Or and in chief three decrescents argent.

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

**Colin MacKenzie.** Name and device. Per bend azure and vert, a flame proper and a pair of compasses argent.

**Conall Ó Suibhne.** Name change from Conall mac Taichlich.

The submitter's previous name, *Conall mac Taichlich*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Dougall Cameron.** Name and device. Or, a slow match azure and in chief five gunstones.

Nice late 15th century Scottish name!

**Eris Kerr.** Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, a griffin erminois and a bordure Or.

**Etheldreda Ivelchylld.** Name change from Anthea Maecenas.

The submitter's previous name, *Anthea Maecenas*, is released.

**Fiadhnaít inghean Chiaragáin.** Device change. Per pale sable and azure, a linden tree eradicated between two gouttes argent.

Her previous device, *Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron engrailed between two decrescents argent and a sun Or*, is retained as a badge.

Please advise the submitter to draw the gouttes bigger, wavier and longer.

**Gæira Aggadóttir.** Name and device. Argent, a calamarie gules and a bordure gules platy.

**Gæira Aggadóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A calamarie bendwise sinister argent.

**Giancarlo Soranzo da Venezia.** Name and device. Argent, on a chevron engrailed between three boar's heads coupé sable a plate.

Please advise the submitter to draw the boar's heads larger.

**Giancarlo Soranzo da Venezia.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a boar's head coupé sable a plate.

**Katheryn Fontayne.** Name change from Kathryn Fontayne and badge. Gules semy of roses, a panther rampant argent incensed Or spotted of various tinctures.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Kathryn Fontayne*, is released.

**Krishtof Vasilií syn Daroslav.** Name and device. Or, a manticore passant gardant contourny, on a chief sable a sun in his splendor Or.

**Mærwynn in danska.** Name and device. Sable, a lion passant and on a bordure argent an orle of ivy vine vert.

This name combined an Old English given name and an Old Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Malys MacGregor.** Name and device. Sable, a tree blasted argent and a bordure argent goutty de sang.

**Marjorie de Catesby.** Name and device. Vert, a bird close contourny and on a chief argent an estoile vert.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Matheus Carnifex.** Name and device. Or, a tortoise bendwise sinister vert, the fletching of an arrow issuant from its back sable and on a chief vert three axes bendwise sinister Or.

Both elements were documented in London in 1292, making this an excellent late 13th century English name!

**Sapphira the Navigator.** Reblazon of device. Per pale azure and argent, an ivy leaf counterchanged.

Registered in February of 1992 as *Per pale azure and argent, a fig leaf counterchanged* the leaf is closer in shape to an ivy leaf.

**Stæina knýtir.** Badge. (Fieldless) Four double-pointed knitting needles fretted in mascle purple.

**Sunnifa fra Bergstopt.** Name.

**Svana fra Bergstopt.** Name.

**Timothy Nicholls.** Name change from Timothy Nicholls of Clan McQueen.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century England. Both elements are documented to England in 1578, so this name meets this request.

The submitter's previous name, *Timothy Nicholls of Clan McQueen*, is released.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Ella Strasser.** Name change from Margarete von Spira.

Nice 16th century German name!

The submitter's previous name, *Margarete von Spira*, is released.

**Lucien d'Angiers.** Device. Sable, a chevron azure fimbriated Or, in base a candle argent lit Or.

**Marcia Melior.** Name and device. Argent, on a pale azure a rose argent and a goblet Or.

Submitted as *Marcia Melius*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Roman name. The byname *Melius* was initially documented as the submitter's legal surname. The submitter requested a feminine form of *Melius* if it could be documented.

*Marcia* is the appropriate feminine form of the Roman nomen *Marcus* which occurs throughout the Republican period and the first three centuries of the Empire.

Metron Ariston documented *Melius* as a neuter form of *Melior*, a comparative meaning "better". The comparatives *Bonus* ("good"), *Melior* ("better"), and *Optima* ("best") are used as cognomina (citing Kajanto, *The Latin Cognomina*; pp. 72, 274-5), with *Melior* found in inscriptions referring to both men and women.

Therefore, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and for a feminine form of *Melius*, we have changed the byname to *Melior* with the submitter's permission. The name *Marcia Melior* is authentic for the Republican era or the first two centuries of the Empire.

## LOCHAC

**Alasa Gagarina.** Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per bend sinister purpure and vert, on a horse rampant argent a mullet sable.

Submitted as *Alasa Gagarin*, the byname was feminized in kingdom to *Gagarina*. Although the submission form indicated that changes were not permitted, the submitter specifically authorized this change.

**Alexandra de Santiago.** Device. Quarterly vert and argent, a cross of Santiago Or and a bordure counterchanged.

**Alys Dietsch.** Device. Barry ermine and vert.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Beatrijs van Cleef: *Barry azure and ermine*  
Nice device!

**Bertram bræiðr.** Name.

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

**Blake Marten.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a wheel and a bordure embattled argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Dino de Malta.** Name.

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

**Erasmus Fortescue.** Name.

Both elements are found in Cornwall in 1562, making this an excellent English name!

**ffride wlfssdotter.** Badge for Muste Pehe Peep. (Fieldless) A coxcomb sable.

Nice badge!

**ffride wlfssdotter.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A coxcomb sable.

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

**ffride wlfssdotter.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A vegetable lamb gules.

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

**Gerrard Marshall.** Name and device. Or, a fox passant gardant contourny proper between two bars wavy azure.

Nice late period English name!

**Grim of Thornby.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Hrolleifr skrauti.** Device. Per saltire gules and azure, a falcon close belled and jessed argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn: *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a falcon close argent.*

Nice device!

**Ian of Loudoun.** Device. Azure, two chevronelles argent between three bear's heads coupé close contourny Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Katherine Mercer, *Azure, two chevronelles argent between three mullets Or.*

**Járnskeggi the Mad.** Name.

The byname *the Mad* is a lingua Anglica form of the Old Norse *inn óði*.

**Katerina Saunfayle.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requests authenticity for a 14th century English name. This name meets this request.

**Kinggiyadai Ba'atur.** Exchange of primary and alternate name Gui von Oberhausen.

The submitter's primary name is now *Kinggiyadai Ba'atur*. His alternate name is now *Gui von Oberhausen*.

**Kinggiyadai Ba'atur.** Device change. Azure, three billets one and two paly argent and sable each anciently crowned Or.

The submitter is a viscount and entitled to the use of the crown.

His old device, *Per saltire azure and gules, a vol within an orle of chain Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Lokki Rekk.** Name and device. Argent, three valknuts sable.

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

**Muloc de Pachter.** Name.

**Okewaite, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Per saltire purpure and argent, in cross three acorns and a laurel wreath counterchanged.

**Owen van Norden.** Device. Quarterly Or and azure, three mullets counterchanged.

**Rafail Boiak.** Device. Gules, a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two alphyns rampant Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Alric Morgannwg, *Gules, a bend sinister sable fimbriated between a sea-lion and a cross bottony Or*, and the device of Reynard de la Rochefoucauld, *Gules, a bend sinister sable fimbriated between a compass rose and a sheaf of arrows Or.*

**Sigvaldr Sviðandi.** Name.

**Stephanos Maniakes Pogonatos.** Name change from Ethan Stodard and device. Per fess azure and sable, in chief three estoiles Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Ethan Stodard*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Stephanos Maniakes Pogonatos.** Badge. Azure, a sea-wolf and a bordure wavy Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure with more and deeper waves.

**Torloff Y Idde.** Name and device. Azure, a pall Or and overall a tooth argent.

**William Redfox.** Name.

**Yehuda ben Yishai ben Avraham.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a linden tree eradicated and a double tressure Or.

## MERIDIES

**Eirný Einarsdóttir.** Name.

**Frogier le Gai.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th to 13th century French name. Both the given name and byname are found in Paris in 1292, so this name meets the submitter's request.

**Jane Wolfden.** Name.

**Leana of Insula Draconis.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Insula Draconis* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Leonard du Chien.** Alternate name Þórólfr Þorfinnson.

Submitted as *Þorsolf Þorfinnson*, the given name *Þorsolf* could not be documented. The given name was changed in kingdom to *Þórólfr Þorfinnson* with the submitter's permission.

The form of the byname in the Letter of Intent, *Þórfinnson*, contained an extra accent. We have removed the accent and registered this name as *Þórólfr Þorfinnson*.

**Malcom Cameron.** Name and device. Azure, on a pale between two stags combattant argent a Celtic cross azure.

**Malcom Cameron.** Badge. (Fieldless) A stag rampant azure.

**Mark of River March.** Name and device. Sable, on a chief argent three estoiles gules.

Submitted as *Mark of Rivermarch*, the submitter requested authenticity for mid-15th century England. The name was changed in kingdom to *Marke of River March* to meet this request, and to use the registered form of the branch name.

The spelling *Mark* is also found in the 15th century, for example in an edition of Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur* and various editions of Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*. Therefore, we have restored the submitted spelling of the given name.

As this name uses the branch name allowance, it is not authentic, although the given name is found in the submitter's desired time period.

*River March* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nice device!

**Pilip mac Giolla Bhrighde (see RETURNS for device).** Badge. (Fieldless) A sagittarius rampant contourny regardant drawing his bow behind him sable.

**Stephen de Craie.** Name and device. Or, a clenched gauntlet azure and a chief invected sable.

Submitted as *Stephen D'Alia Craie*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th century England.

The byname *d'Alia Craie* was documented using a citation of *alia Craie* as a Latinized form meaning "the other Craie". This form of the place name is found only in the Domesday Book. Otherwise, the place name is found c.1100 as *Rodulfes craei* (Watts, s.n. St. Paul's Cray). It is also found in 13th and 14th century bynames such as *de Craie*, *de Creye*, and *Cray*. No examples of locative bynames using *alia* were found. We have changed the byname to *de Craie* in order to register this name. We note that if documentation were found to support the use of *alia* in locative bynames (in Latin context), it would need to be used with the Latin preposition, *de* rather than *d'*.

## MIDDLE

**Aiden MacManus.** Name and device. Per chevron argent and vert, two axes addorsed sable and a deer's head erased affronty argent.

Submitted as *Aiden McManus*, the spelling of the given name was changed in kingdom to *Aidan MacManus* to match the documentation that could be found. In addition, the scribal abbreviation *Mc-* was expanded to *Mac-*.

The submitted spelling *Aiden* is found as a surname in late period northern England in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so can be registered as a given name. Therefore, we have restored the given name to the submitted form. As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we are unable to restore the byname.

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

**Aislinn Celine de Richemont.** Device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant sable gorged of a ducal coronet Or within a wreath of roses proper.

The submitter is Companion of the Order of the Rose and a duchess and thus allowed to the use of the wreath of roses and ducal coronet in her arms.

**Alianor bat Asriel.** Device. Purpure, in pale two camels couchant Or, a bordure Or semy of roses purpure.

**Ameline Rossi.** Name and device. Azure, a compass rose Or and a tierce argent ermined azure.

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

There is a step from period practice for the use of a tierce with any other charges.

**Anna Katharina Spenglerin.** Name and device. Purpure, a chevron ployé vert interlaced with a chevron inverted ployé azure all fimbriated argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a German name. *Ælfwynn Leoflæde* dohtor documented both given names, the byname, and the pattern of double given names to the 1580s in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, this is authentic for 16th century Germany, meeting the submitter's request.

Precedent tells that there is a step from period practice for having an overall charge surmount a fimbriated ordinary. The same applies here as each fimbriated ordinary is partially overlying the other one.

**Ása knýtir.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registration *Disa Knýtir*. One syllable in the given name has been substantially changed under PN3C2 of SENA.

**Bartholomaeus Sapiens.** Name.

**Benedicta of Cynnabar.** Name and device. Azure, three lace bobbins argent.

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

This device does not conflict with the device of Vincenzo di Bartolomeo da Brescia: *Azure, three quavers argent*. Although lace bobbins are not found in period heraldry, there is a SC between quavers and properly depicted lace bobbins.

**Caitrina Rowan.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and vert, in bend two horses courant Or.

This name is clear of the registered *Kaithren Rowand*. A syllable has been added to the given name under PN3C2 of SENA.

It is also clear of the registered *Katryna Robyn*, as both syllables of the byname have been changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Cellach macCormaic.** Device change. Per pale argent and lozengy argent and azure, a stag rampant azure gorged of a coronet Or, and on a chief azure three Maltese crosses argent.

The submitter is a count and thus entitled to the use of a coronet.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly per fess indented argent and azure, two stags springing azure*, is released.

**Charles Gotz Furboter.** Name and device. Argent crusilly latin, a labyrinth sable.

Submitted as *Charles Gotz Fūrböter*, the attested form of the byname is *Furboter*, without the umlauts. We have changed the byname to this form match the documentation.

**Flame, Barony of the.** Order name Award of Embers of the Flame.

The phrase *the Flame* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Flame, Barony of the.** Order name Award of the Gold Flame.

This does not conflict with the registered *Order of the Golden Flame*. One syllable has been removed, under PN3C2 of SENA.

**Flame, Barony of the.** Badge for Award of the Flambeau d'Or. Sable, an arm fesswise issuant from sinister proper sustaining a torch Or enflamed proper.

**Folkráðr Freyríksson.** Name and device. Argent, a wolf's head couped contourny and a bordure engrailed sable.

Submitted as *Folkraðr Freyríksson*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Folkráðr Freyríksson* (without the accent in the byname). The submitter requested the form *Folkráðr Freyríksson*. As the preferred form uses accents consistently throughout the name, as required, we have made this change in order to register this name.

**Genevieve de Mirabel.** Name and device. Per pall Or, gules and azure, three ermine spots sable, argent and argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a French name.

*Genevieve* was dated in the Letter of Intent to France in 1292. It is also dated between 1477 and 1619 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article, "Late Period French Feminine Names" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html>).

The byname *de Mirabel* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an English name. In commentary, Orle found this byname in Jean de Serres, *Mémoires de la troisième guerre civile, et des derniers troubles de France*, dated to 1571 (p. 328; <http://books.google.com/books?id=8Oz7986fpX0C>).

This name is authentic to 16th century France, so meets the submitter's request.

**Gwenllian verch Rhydderch Annwyl.** Badge. (Fieldless) Two carrots in saltire Or leaved vert.

**Heather Grey.** Name and device. Quarterly vert and sable, a thistle head and in chief three butterflies Or.

The use of just the head of a thistle is a step from period practice.

**Hroþgar þe Smið.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a triskelion of spirals gules between three mullets sable.

Registered in October 1997 as *Argent, a triskelion gules between three mullets sable*, the central charge is actually a triskelion of spirals.

**Isaac Fynn.** Name and device. Vert, a sun in his splendor Or eclipsed gules.

Nice late period English name!

Nice device!

**Lars Vilhjalmsson.** Reblazon of device. Per pale sable and vert, an owl affronty argent sustaining in its talons a sword fesswise reversed proper.

Reblazoned on May 2006 as *Per pale sable and vert, a snowy owl affronty perched on and sustaining a sword fesswise reversed, all proper*, we are clarifying the tincture of the owl.

**Lasairfhiona Macalpin.** Name.

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

**Lucius Isenwolf Kress.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a wolf rampant contourny argent charged on the shoulder with a butterfly vert.

Submitted as *Lucius Eisen Wulf Kress*, the submitter requested the name *Lucius Eisenwulf Kress* if it could be justified, and allowed a change to *Lucius Isinwulf Kress* if necessary for registration.

Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented *Lucius* in 10th century Germany in Seibicke and in the late 12th century in Socin, with *Kresse* found in 1290 in Bahlow. However, the prototheme *Eisen-* is a modern form of the period *Isen-*, with examples found in Socin. Socin also includes period examples of *-wolf* as a deutertheme. We have changed the name to *Lucius Isenwolf Kresse* to register this name.

**Megen Archerswyf.** Device. Azure, a unicorn's head couped argent and on a chief wavy argent three fleurs-de-lys purpure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the waves of the chief with more amplitude.

**Michael Rhys Armitage.** Alternate name Michael Eremita da Corilione.

**Michael Rhys Armitage.** Badge change (see RETURNS for other badge). Vert, a swan rousant wings displayed argent collared and chained Or, a bordure compony gules and argent.

The submitter's old badge, *Vert semy-de-lys Or, a swan rousant argent collared and chained Or, a bordure compony gules and argent*, is released.

**Muriel Macsonn.** Name and device. Barry wavy argent and azure, on a chief wavy azure a dove volant argent maintaining an olive branch vert.

**Mychell Urquhart.** Device (see RETURNS for badge). Vert, a mermaid sustaining in her dexter hand a sword and maintaining in her sinister hand a palm frond Or.

**Norman Fraunceys.** Name and device. Sable, a bend gules fimbriated between four broad-arrows inverted argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1350 England Man at Arms". 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 discussion.

The given name *Norman* is the expected vernacular form of the Latinized *Normannus*, found in 'Close Rolls, October 1254', *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry III* (Vol. 8, 1253-1254, ed. A E Stamp, pp. 278-283; <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen3/vol8/pp278-283>). Therefore, it is likely that this is the case for the 1332 instance cited in the Letter of Intent as well.

As both elements are documented to England in 1332, this name is authentic for the 14th century, just earlier than the submitter's desired 1350 date. As men-at-arms are named just like everyone else, it's plausible for that request as well.



**Órlaith inghean Íomhair.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Órlaith inghean Íomhar*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Órlaith inghean Íomhair* in order to use the genitive (possessive) form of the father's name.

Nice 13th century Irish Gaelic name!

**{O,}rn Áskelsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a mountain of three peaks coupé gules a wolf's head erased argent.

**{O,}rn Áskelsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a mountain of three peaks coupé azure a wolf's head erased argent.

**Porcia Vera.** Name.

**Porcia Vera.** Alternate name Æthelflæd Ricbert.

*Ricbert* is used as an unmarked patronym in this name. Previous precedent states:

This name uses an unmarked patronymic in Old English. In October of 2008, Laurel ruled:

On the basis of these examples, we can conclude that unmarked patronyms based on Old English names were rare but not non-existent in the middle of the 11th century. We rule that an Old English masculine name can be used as an unmarked patronymic byname when there is evidence that the name was in use when this pattern is found, i.e., we allow it for names which were in use in the middle of the 11th century or later.

[Brada Æthelward, July 2010, A-Æthelmearc]

*Ricbert* is dated to the 8th century (in the form *Ricberht*), before the time when this pattern was found. However, the pattern of unmarked patronyms in Old English is found in Appendix A of SENA. We will not penalize a submitter for using the new standards, and can register this name as submitted. The submitter may wish to know that the more likely form of the patronym would be *Ricbertsdohtor* or *Ricberhtsdohtor*.

We note that *Æthelflæd* is a standardized Old English form of this name. Attested spellings include *Æpelflæd* or *Æðelflæd*. However, the submitted spelling is also registerable.

**Rocco Barbarossa.** Name and device. Per fess sable and gules, a chess rook argent.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Rocco* is the submitter's legal given name. However, neither a copy of the submitter's driver's license nor an attestation by two witnesses was provided, as required per the July 2012 Cover Letter. (Only the submissions herald witnessed the document.)

Luckily for the submitter, *Rocco* is also a mid- to late-15th century Italian given name. Therefore, it can be combined with the 17th century German *Barbarossa* (itself of Italian origin) under Appendix C of SENA. The byname is also found in Germany in the late 12th century.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of William FitzBubba, *Sable, a chess rook argent* and the badge of Salaamallah the Corpulent *Tierced in pall sable, gules and vert, a chess rook argent*.

Nice device!

**Rocco Barbarossa.** Augmentation of arms. Per fess sable and gules, a chess rook argent and for augmentation in dexter chief an estoile pierced Or.

**Rose de la Cumbe.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Setoi Gentarou Masamune.** Name and device. Vert, three triangles conjoined one and two within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Submitted as *Seto Gesshuko*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission due to lack of documentation that this was a period name. Commenters did not provide any further documentation, so we were unable to restore this to the submitted name.

**Sigrún Ormsdóttir.** Name and device. Per bend sinister purple and sable, an eagle rising and a dragon segreant, a bordure Or.

**Sile inghean ui Raghallaigh.** Name and device. Vert, a bagpipe Or between three quatrefoil knots argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a Gaelic name. This name is authentic to Ireland in the 16th century, and meets the submitter's request.

Please advise the submitter to draw the quatrefoil knots thicker so they are more visible.

**Spurius Furius Germanus.** Name and device. Sable, a fess gules fimbriated between a feather fesswise and a gladius fesswise argent.

**Toth Bálint.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and vert, a clenched gauntlet sustaining a crescent Or.

**Tuathlaith ingen uí Lochlainn.** Device change. Vert, a coney courant bendwise to sinister base Or and a chief checky azure and argent.

Please instruct the submitter that the head and ears should be entirely in profile and should not overlap the body of the rabbit, so that it does not appear to be in trian aspect.

The submitter's old device, *Vert semy of acorns argent, a coney courant contourny Or*, is released.

**Victorius Suspectus.** Device change. Gules, on a cushion argent a horse's head erased sable.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, a bend nebuly argent*, is released.

**William Alexander Larchier.** Name and device. Per fess Or and sable, a fess embattled counterembattled between three fleurs-de-lys counterchanged.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Clare Agatha MacLeod.** Device change. Per pale sable and argent, two lilies of the valley and a bordure counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Or, three dolphins haurient gules, a bordure nebuly sable*, is released.

**David du Pont.** Name.

Both elements are found in 1292 Paris, making this an excellent 13th century French name!

**Honora de Cunningham.** Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, two butterflies counterchanged and a bordure vert.

**Jocoff Alfann.** Name and device. Azure, two narwhals haurient respectant horns in saltire argent, a chief wavy Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief with more waves.

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Order name Award of Bravura.

*Bravura* has the meanings of "boasting, swaggering, and flaunting", all of which have negative connotations. However, the word is also glossed as "braverie" (Middle English Dictionary). Therefore, we are able to register this name using the pattern of orders named after virtues.

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Beare of Northshield.

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

**Steinn inn skjálgi.** Name.

## OUTLANDS

**Aedan Corbet.** Name and device. Sable, on a chevron cotised argent three lozenges palewise gules, in base a goblet Or.

**Ásfríðr Ríkisdóttir.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Old Norse. This is an authentic 11th century Old Norse name, so meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Bono de Vizcaya.** Device. Azure, on a castle of three towers Or a cross couped azure, a bordure Or semy-de-lys azure.

**Cecilia Juetta.** Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, a chevron between two dragons combattant and an increscent argent.

Submitted as *Cecilia Jouet*, kingdom changed the byname to *Juetta* at the submitter's request. As documented in the Letter of Intent, *Juetta* in this case is an unmarked matronym. This pattern is found in Appendix A of SENA.

**Cecilia Trethewy.** Name and device. Or, an ash tree eradicated proper and in chief three trefoils, a bordure vert. Nice 13th century English name!

**Connor Buchanan of Loch Lomond.** Name.

Submitted as *Connor Mac Buchanan of Loch Lomond*, *Buchanan* is a byname, not a given name, and cannot be combined with the particle *Mac*. The name was correctly changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Connor Buchanan of Loch Lomond* to resolve this problem.

*Loch Lomond* is the lingua Anglica form of the attested *Lochlomond*.

The original seat of the Buchanans is along Loch Lomond. However, the combination of the byname *Buchanan* and the name of the region is allusive, but not presumptuous.

**Cuelino of Northanhymbre.** Name.

Submitted as *Cuhelyn of Northanhymbre*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Northumbrian name.

*Cuhelyn* was found in brackets in the article cited in the Letter of Intent. Such brackets indicate that it is a standardized modern form of the name, not a standardized 10th century form. The attested 10th century form is *Cuelino*. We have made this change to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. *Cuhelyn* is attested in Welsh, but at a substantially later date. If the submitter makes a request for reconsideration, he should show that the spelling *Cuhelyn* is temporally compatible with the byname.

According to Appendix A of SENA, locative bynames can be formed using the pattern *æt X* or *of X*. We note that the preposition *of* in Old English should be used with the place name in the dative case. The dative form *Norðan hymbre* is found in Watts, s.n. Northumberland, citing the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for year 876. The submitted spelling is a reasonable variant of this form.

Therefore, we have changed the name to *Cuelino of Northanhymbre* in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Elieth de Salazar.** Name and device. Gules, on a chevron throughout argent between two Crosses of Santiago and a G-clef Or, a Cross of Santiago gules.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the charges larger, especially the G-clef, so as to improve identifiability.

**Elyse Joulle.** Name and device. Per bend Or and azure, a fireball between in bend sinister a trillium inverted and a thimble counterchanged gules and argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

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

**Gwen de la Cumbe.** Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, a horse rampant contourny and on a base argent three horseshoes inverted gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the upper side of the base lower, which will give more room for the horse to grow.

**Halima bint Tariq al-Ghassani.** Name and device. Argent, two wolves combattant gules each maintaining a scimitar Or and on a point pointed gules a chalice Or.

**Hrolf Jamesson.** Name and device. Gyronny arrondi vert and Or, eight spearheads in annulo points outward counterchanged argent and sable.

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

**Iago Martyn.** Name and device. Sable, a chess rook and on a chief argent, three chess pawns gules.

**Jacobus Locard.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fetterlock gules.

Nice badge!

**Khalil ibn Tariq al-Ghassani.** Name.

**Kristoff Karlsson.** Name.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, *Kristoff* is a 15th century German given name and *Karlsson* is an Old Norse byname. This lingual mix is not acceptable under Appendix C of SENA.

In commentary, *Karlsson* was found as a Swedish surname dated to 1649 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Swedish and German can be combined under Appendix C, as long as the elements are dated to within 300 years, which is the case for this submission.

**Perryn Coelbrant.** Device. Argent, a wildcat salient azure and in dexter chief a ball of yarn vert.

**Rosalind of Wellmark.** Reblazon of device. Argent, on a bend sinister between two roses gules a rose argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 1992 as *Argent, a bend sinister gules, in bend three roses counterchanged barbed and seeded proper* we are making the position of the tertiary rose more clear.

**Rosalind of Wellmark.** Augmentation of arms. Argent, on a bend sinister between two roses gules a rose argent and for augmentation in sinister canton on a lozenge ployé palewise argent a cross bottony gules.

**Rosalynn Buchanan of Loch Lomond.** Name.

Submitted as *Rosalynn MacBuchanan of Loch Lomond*, *Buchanan* is a byname, not a given name, and cannot be combined with the particle *Mac*. The name was changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Rosalynn Buchanan of Loch Lomond* to resolve this problem.

The given name *Rosalynn* was documented solely from a source that uses normalized, modern names. Commenters were unable to find evidence that this given name is found in our period. However, other forms of the desired name were found, including the late period *Rosaline*, found in *Romeo and Juliet* (in 1597) and in the FamilySearch Historical Records (1605), and *Rosalin*, found in *Love's Labours Lost* (1590s) and Robert Chester's poem, "Loves Martyr or Rosalins Complaint" (1601).

Names ending in the "-in(n)" sound include *Ellinn/Elyn/Elynn*, *Tomasin/Tomasyn/Tomsinn/Thomazinn*, *Christinn/Christyn/Christin*, and *Helinn/Helyn/Helin*, all found in late period England prior to 1650. Therefore, the submitted spelling, *Rosalynn*, is also plausible in late period England.

*Loch Lomond* is the lingua Anglica form of the attested *Lochlomond*.

The original seat of the Buchanans is along Loch Lomond. However, the combination of the byname *Buchanan* and the name of the region is allusive, but not presumptuous.

**Stephen Cumbe.** Name and device. Or, a crocodile couchant vert, a base rayonny azure.

**Tariq ibn Yusuf ibn 'Askari al-Ghassani.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Pórbj{o,}rn Bjornsson.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a sword bendwise between two paw prints in bend sinister counterchanged.

Submitted as *Pórbj{o,}rn Bj{o,}rnsson*, the genitive form of the father's name in Old Norse is *Bjarnarsson*, not *Bj{o,}rnsson*. The corrected spelling conflicts with the registered *Thorbjorn Bjarnarson*, so we are unable to make this change.

We have changed the name to the Old Norse and Norwegian *Þórbjǫfn Björnsson*.

The submitter may wish to know that a wholly 14th century Norwegian form of this name is *Þorbiorn Björnsson*, documented by Goutte d'Eau in commentary. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

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

**Unna Farulfsdottir.** Name.

**Valentina Dupré.** Name and device. Argent, in pale three fleurs-de-lys vert between flanches vert ermined argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

**Ysabel de Santiesteban.** Name.

Submitted as *Ysabel de la Santiesteban*, the submitter originally requested authenticity for "Andalusian between 1300-1500". The submitter preferred the form *Ysabel de Santiesteban*, and removed the request for authenticity. The name was changed to the preferred form in kingdom.

## TRIMARIS

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

**Étaín Echluath.** Device. Azure, a horse passant between flanches argent.

**Gwenhwyvar Thredgold.** Device. Per pale gules and azure, a drop spindle and a cauldron and chief Or.

**Katerina atte Hagenes.** Badge. (Fieldless) A heart vert.

This badge does not conflict with that of Dietmar von Straubing, (*Fieldless*) A seeblatt vert.

Precedent, set in May 1993, says:

[a seeblatt] Lord Leveret (now Lord Brachet) has brought up a possible conflict with the badge of Douglas, Earls of Douglas (Fox-Davies' *Heraldic Badges*): (*Fieldless*) A heart gules. His staff has found evidence that the blazon seeblatt could be emblazoned either in its standard form, or in a form indistinguishable from a heart (in the arms of the Duchy of Engern, 16th Century). I've found corroboration in Neubecker & Rentzmann's *10000 Wappen von Staaten und Städten*, pp.147, 285: the arms of the Bishopric of Vyborg, in Finland, were blazoned (and emblazoned) either as *three hearts conjoined in pall inverted* or *three seeblätter conjoined in pall inverted*.

There are still enough distinct renditions of seeblätter and hearts in period (e.g. the Armorial de Gelre, or Siebmacher) that I hesitate to rule them purely artistic variants. However, there can clearly be cases of visual conflict involving the charges, and the badge of Douglas is such a visual conflict. [Caitlin Davies, R-East, May 1993 LoAR

This precedent has long been interpreted to mean that there is no difference granted between hearts and seeblätter. A careful reading of the precedent indicates that the ruling specifically states that Laurel is not declaring the two charges to be artistic variants, which means that it was intended that there be difference granted between the charges. It does state that some emblazons of seeblätter might look too much like hearts. Additionally, Temperance has presented evidence that the sources used in writing that precedent were redrawn after our period.

Hearts and seeblätter have not been shown to be artistic variants in period. Both charges were used in period heraldry but, as far as we know, they were not used interchangeably. Therefore, following our current standards, there is Distinct Change (DC) between the two types of charge. At the same time, a seeblatt must be recognizably a seeblatt: identifiability must be preserved, and having too small a cut-out will be grounds for return for blurring the distinction between the charges.

**Moyai-Nidun.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, two pitheons respectant and in base a skull argent.

**Sythean Lina Chandler.** Device. Per bend purpure and argent, a brown otter passant proper and a bordure vert.

**Valeria Serena Ongaro.** Badge. Or, a stag trippant gardant proper and a bordure dovetailed vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw the dovetails with more angled sides so they can't be confused with embattlements.

## WEST

**Katelinen van Walravenshyde.** Device. Argent, three fish naiant in annulo dorsal fin to center vert.

This device was pended on the August 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns as the required black and white emblazon was not provided in OSCAR.

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

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:****ÆTHELMEARC****Jaida bint Bakkar.** Name.

This name conflicts with the registered *Jaida bint Badr. Bakkar* is sometimes transliterated as *Bakr* or *Bakkr*. Although there is a slight difference in sound and appearance, it is not substantial under PN3C2 of SENA.

**AN TIR****Stromgard, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, two skis in saltire gules, a bordure engrailed azure.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although evidence was provided that skis are period artefacts, commenters were unable to identify them on the emblazon. Possibly, skis may only be identifiable while being worn. Without that cue, the shape is totally unidentifiable as a ski: it could as easily be a crutch, or a staff, or a dulcimer hammer, or any other slender stick-like thing.

**ANSTEORRA****Paitin Todd.** Device. Azure, on a cross of Toulouse five musical notes Or.

This device submission was pended on the August 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for more research to find whether there is period evidence of such a framing of charges by voided crosses. As no such evidence was found, this device must be returned per SENA A1.

This was item 14 on the Ansteorra letter of May 31, 2014

**ATLANTIA****Amano Tomoe.** Device. Sable, a three petaled flower Or seeded sable, charged on each petal with a pellet, within an annulet Or.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, a violation of SENA A1C. The blazon as given on the Letter of Intent describes the central charge as a three petaled flower, but does not document such a charge as period. By precedent, we don't blazon generic flowers of X petals; we would blazon it as a type of three-petaled flower, but this is not a recognizable depiction of any flower.

This device does not presume upon the Tokugawa Mon *Dark, three hollyhock leaves in pall inverted tips to centre within and stems conjoined to an annulet light.*

**CAID****Aðísla Frilla.** Device. Quarterly azure and sable, two needles in saltire surmounted by a drop-spindle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gemma Taylor: *Sable, a sheaf of needles argent.* There is a DC for changing the field but none for changing 1/3 of the primary charges. In each design, we do not have two primary charges and an overall charge but three co-primary charges.

**Aðísla Frilla.** Badge. (Fieldless) Two needles in saltire surmounted by a drop-spindle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gemma Taylor: *Sable, a sheaf of needles argent.* There is a DC for changing the field but none for changing 1/3 of the primary charges. In each design, we do not have two primary charges and an overall charge but three co-primary charges.

**Astra Christiana Benedict.** Badge change. (Tinctureless) On a mullet of eight points a cross crosslet.

This badge change is returned as we cannot extend the grandfather clause in this fashion. Originally registered as a tinctureless five-pointed mullet in 1982, tinctureless badges for individuals were disallowed as of June 1983. The Letter of Intent argued that the grandfather clause allows the submitter to continue using tinctureless. This issue is not so clear-cut: if that were entirely true, the submitter could likewise use tinctureless in a new badge registration, as the grandfather clause in SENA A2B3 states "Armorial elements which are registered to an individual may be used in a new submission by that individual, even if they are no longer allowed under the rules." However, the 1983 ruling as well as the Admin Handbook II2D2b clearly states that tinctureless badges are no longer allowed to be registered by individuals.

While we might be inclined to extend the grandfather clause for the tinctureless element in a badge change that did not otherwise introduce new potential conflicts, that is not the case here. Prior to April 2012, mullets of five points had a limited range of potential conflicts: mullets of six, mullets of four, and mullets of five lesser and five greater points. After November 2012, when the April 2012 ruling took effect, all mullets were declared to conflict with all mullets; this increased the amount of heraldic "space" that Astra's tinctureless badge took up, but was due to our own rule change. However, more importantly, mullets of eight or more points now conflict with all suns.

In the instant case, there is one conflict already with the badge of Martyn ap Cadwalladr the Bold, (*Fieldless*) *On a sun Or a cross crosslet fitchy gules*, for which the submitter did obtain permission to conflict.

Regarding the tinctureless badge of Eleanor Leonard, the January 2002 Cover Letter noted, "Because a tinctureless badge may be depicted in any tincture or combination of tinctures on any tincture or combination of tinctures, this badge occupies a large area of heraldic space and has a correspondingly large potential for conflict." The same is true here. The Grandfather Clause "does not allow the submitter to evade new style problems...[i]t only allows the submitter to evade style problems that already exist with their registered armory." The current registered badge does not conflict with suns; the changed badge would. Allowing this badge change would greatly increase the amount of heraldic "space" that the tinctureless badge takes up. In other words, this change is introducing new impact, not maintaining its current impact. Thus, we cannot allow this change.

**Batu Gan.** Name. Per bend sinister Or and gules, a cross-peen hammer bendwise sinister and a death's head counterchanged.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Batu Gal* under PN3C2 of SENA, Substantial Change to One Syllable, for the change from *Gal* to *Gan*.

The question was also raised whether this name presumes upon that of *Batu Khan*, grandson of Genghis Khan and conqueror of Russia in the 13th century. As he was a ruler in his own right of a substantial part of the Mongol Empire, he is worthy of protection under PN4D of SENA. Although the names are different in appearance, and in sound when pronounced in Mongolian (modernly, *Khan* is pronounced more like *Han*), it was felt that modern pronunciations by English speakers would be too similar in sound.

His device and badges have been registered under the holding name *Batu of Altavia*.

**Celeste d'Arles.** Badge. Per pale purple and argent, a dragonfly counterchanged.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Serena the Lavendere, *Per pale purple and argent, a butterfly counterchanged*. An identical badge was returned in March 2012 with the note:

There is one CD for the difference between a butterfly and a dragonfly, but not the substantial difference required for two designs to be clear of conflict. [Siobhán Love, March 2012, Meridies-R]

Similarly, under SENA, there is only one DC between the two charges, no substantial difference.

**Ivarr Siguarðarson.** Household name Radenach Sveit.

Submitted as *RODENACHESVEITAR*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Radenach Sveit* with the submitter's permission to match the documentation that could be found, and to use the normal capitalization.



This household name combines the Middle English *Radenach* with the Old Norse *Sveit*. Unfortunately, we do not allow lingual mixes in non-personal names under NPN2 of SENA:

A complete non-personal name must be relatively consistent with a single time and place in structure and grammar, as defined in these rules. Unlike personal names which are made up of multiple name phrases, the designator and substantive phrase create a single name phrase for the purpose of our rules. Therefore, there are no registerable lingual mixes beyond the use of the lingua Anglica rule for designators following the rules that are laid out in NPN.1 above. In general terms, a non-personal name submission including elements separated by more than 300 years or that cannot be demonstrated to be typical of a single language and culture will not be registered.

Therefore, this name must be returned.

This household name is glossed as "red oak community". We are also returning the household name for lack of documentation showing that this construction follows a period pattern.

**Nikolaus Grünenwaldt.** Device. Gules, in saltire two cubit arms and on a chief argent three crosses formy sable.

This device is returned for being offensive. This is a difficult ruling, and not one that we make lightly. SENA A7A states:

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

Similarly, offense is not dependent on clarity. An element commonly used by modern neo-Nazis, for example, may be ruled offensive even if many people have to look it up. However, an element used broadly in both potentially offensive and inoffensive contexts may not be considered offensive.

In this case, both crosses formy and the red, white, and black color scheme were extensively used in German iconography, including during the Nazi era. These motifs are used today by white supremacist and Neo-Nazi groups in the United States. Additionally, the motif of two white objects (hammers or grenades) crossed in saltire is used in Neo-Nazi iconography, as is a raised white fist, often depicted with a substantial piece of arm, as found in a cubit arm). While any of these motifs is registerable, the combination of them here rises to the point of an offensive potential reference to white supremacist movements.

We are certain the submitter here intended no offense. Similarly, the individual elements that make up this device by themselves would not be considered offensive. SENA A7B4 says "Some designs are offensive because of individual charges...Others are offensive only in the overall design." In this case, the crossed white arms and the crosses formy individually are not an issue, but combined and taken together with the general color scheme, we feel cross the line towards a white supremacist design, which we do not allow.

**Tuathal Mac Crimthainn.** Badge. (Fieldless) A griffin sejant gules maintaining a covered tankard Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Bruce the Long-Winded: *Sable, a griffin sejant, sinister foreleg raised, gules, fimbriated Or, maintaining in its beak a bezant*. There is one DC for fieldless versus fielded design but no difference for the change in maintained charge and no difference for the fimbriation or the change in position of the foreleg.

## CALONTIR

**Rébeca la Chienne.** Device change. Argent, a wooden harp with the forepillar carved as a dog proper, in chief three open scissors inverted vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ann Etheridge of Somerset: *Argent, a harp proper, stringed sable, entwined about the pillar three thistles slipped and leaved proper*. There is a DC for adding the scissors in chief. Any other DC would have to come from the harp. The fact that the harp's forepillar is carved is a detail left unblazoned in period:

The harp was blazoned on the LoI as having its forepillar in the shape of a harpy. Following the pattern of period heralds, as seen in the blazon of the arms of Ireland and others, we will not blazon details of the forepillars of harps, as they are considered artistic details. [Christina Butterman, LoAR of March 2009]

Nothing has been presented to overturn this precedent. The carving of the harp is an artistic detail, worth no difference, and the thistles on Ann's device are clearly maintained charges, also worth no difference.

**Tatiana Nikonovna Besprozvannyja.** Device change. Gules, a natural demi-tiger erect regardant erased argent striped sable and an orle argent.

This device is returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:

Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.

Alternatively, the submitter could also draw the charge clearly coupé.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a natural (demi)tiger.

## DRACHENWALD

None.

## EALDORMERE

**Avelyn of the Hedge.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a polypus inverted issuant from base argent and in chief a crescent Or.

This submission is identical to the submission that was returned on the June 2013 Letter of Acceptances and Returns and so I will quote the previous return:

This device is returned for blurring the difference between primary and secondary charge groups. As blazoned, this is a primary polypus with a secondary crescent; however, the crescent is large enough to be almost considered a co-primary charge. As it is unclear whether this is a co-primary group or a single primary with a secondary charge, this must be returned.

As no evidence was presented that this decision was made in error, this item must be returned for the same reason.

**Leòd Dubh.** Device. Per fess vert and sable a serpent glissant palewise Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of William de Montegilt: *Sable, a serpent erect regardant Or*. There is one DC for the field but no difference for the number of curves in the body nor for the orientation of the head of the serpent.

## EAST

**Aine Oliphant.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

The submitter crossed out most of the standard language on her blanket permission to conflict, including the amount of difference needed before she will allow a conflict and the statements concerning withdrawal of the permission. The only valid portions of this letter were the statement that the submitter waives the full protection of her registered name, and the legal signature and date.

Without knowing the limitations of this permission and guaranteeing that the submitter has acknowledged her right to withdraw permission at a later date, we cannot accept this letter.

**Bergental, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Sable Bear of Bergental. (Fieldless) A bear's head erased contourny sable.

This badge is returned for visual conflict per SENA A5D. Although technically clear of conflict with the populace badge of At Tir, (*Fieldless*) *A lion's head erased contourny sable*, it is too similar in appearance.

**Bergental, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Cup of Saint Brigid. (Fieldless) A mazer bendwise sinister Or streaming water azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Shereen al-Maghrebiyya: *Sable chaussé, a goblet bendwise sinister Or*. By precedent, there is not a DC between a chalice and a mazer:

[Returning (Fieldless) A mazer argent.] This conflicts with Kathleen Erin-go-burne-the-Bragh (Vert, a chalice argent containing flames Or). as cited on the LoI. There is certainly one CD for fieldlessness, but the flames are not large enough to be count for difference. [Fearghus Slànaighear. September 1998, R-An Tir]

It was suggested to revisit this precedent, arguing that a mazer lacks the handle that a goblet has. However, some mazers were goblet-shaped, as shown on the following link:

<http://www.wiltshiremuseum.org.uk/galleries/index.php?Action=4&obID=129&prevID=&oprevID=>

On redesign, please let the submitter know that the water was not identifiable, which in itself is a cause for return.

**Cacht Mhór inghean Mhic an Mhadaidh.** Household name Maison d'Oriflamme.

The Letter of Intent states that this household name submission, *Maison d'Oriflamme*, is similar to several period examples of inn-sign and house names derived from flags and named shields. These examples were provided in commentary: *l'ostel de l'Escu de France* ("the house of the shield of France"), *l'enseigne de la Chausse de France* ("the sign of the flag of France"), and the *l'enseigne de la Bannierre de France* ("the sign of the banner of France"). These examples are found in Juliana de Luna's article, "Inn Signs and House Names in 15th Century Paris" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/ParisInnHouseNames/>).

The return of the heraldic title *Oriflamme Pursuivant* states:

While the Letter of Intent makes it clear that the Oriflamme is the period battle standard of the French army, it does not make the case that *oriflamme* follows a period pattern for creating a heraldic title. Thus, this item cannot be registered.

The only example of the creation of a knightly order from a similar object (the *Dannebrog*) is well after the end of the gray period. As such, the submitter has not made the case that the French *Oriflamme* is a suitable model for an order or a heraldic title.

Post-period, *oriflamme* becomes a generic name for a type of flag. This meaning could be the basis of an order name and heraldic title, but commenters could not find evidence that this meaning of the word is period. [Caid, Kingdom of, November 2013, R-Caid]

As in the previous return, the documentation does not show that an *oriflamme* is a generic type of flag in our period. Wreath notes the following: "Although *now* an oriflamme is in French just a type of flag, in period it was a very specific object kept in Saint Denis and taken out for specific ceremony. The *écu de France*/shield of France is something you can (could) see pretty much anywhere. Oriflamme is really that one object."

The flag or shield of France would be presumed to depict its arms, *Azure semy-de-lys Or* or *Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or*. It is a common heraldic motif found as an architectural and artistic detail in period. In contrast, the historic *Oriflamme* does not have a standard depiction that could be used as a plausible heraldic charge, and no evidence was provided to show that it was used in the same manner as the flag and shield of France in period. Therefore, it cannot serve as the basis of an inn-sign or house name, and we must return this household name.

**Christiana Crane.** Badge. Sable, a martlet and a bordure argent.

Sadly, this lovely badge conflicts with the device of Branwyn Whiteraven: *Sable, a raven close and on a bordure argent, six roses, barbed and seeded, proper*. There is one DC for removing the tertiary roses.

There is no DC for the difference between a raven and a martlet: both are regular shaped birds in the close posture.

## GLEANN ABHANN

None.

## LOCHAC

**Alasa Gagarina.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sinister gauntlet aversant clenched fesswise argent maintaining a swan's head and neck erased sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Macha Drake: (*Fieldless*) A fist fesswise with its index finger extended argent cuffed azure distilling from its fingertip three gouttes conjoined in pale gules. There is only one DC for fieldlessness. No difference is granted for the small difference in tincture for the cuffing, as it does not affect half the charge. No difference is granted for the maintained charge(s), either the gouttes or the bird's head. Finally previous precedent indicates that Macha's hand with extended finger is not considered different from a fist [Macha Drake, July 2013 LoAR, Meridies-A]

**Arianwen Gwenhwyvar verch Anerain.** Name change from Gwenhwyvar verch Anerain.

The elements *Gwenhwyvar verch Anerain* are grandfathered to the submitter. However, under PN1B2g of SENA the use of the grandfather clause only allows the submitter to keep style problems that already exist with the registered name and do not allow the introduction of new style problems. In this case, changing *Gwynhwyvar* from a single given name to the second given name of two creates a potential new style problem, as the name structure is not grandfathered to the submitter. Appendix A indicates that double given names are found in a Welsh context only very late in period. However, when the given name *Arianwen* was ruled registerable in September 2011, it was noted that it could only be justified as a 16th century spelling of a 5th or 8th century name. At the same time it was specifically noted that, "this precedent does not allow the combination of elements that cannot plausibly be argued to coexist. For example, it would not allow the registration of *Aranwen verch George*, as English language names did not come into use in Wales until long after the 8th century." The case here is the same: double given names did not come into use in Wales until long after the 8th century. Using a double given name introduces a style problem that did not exist in the original name and cannot be allowed under the grandfather clause. We would drop *Gwenhwyvar* in order to register this name, but this is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

**Frederich Gabrielis of Willoughby Vale.** Name change from Farleifr mj{o,}ksiglandi.

No submission form was provided, so we are returning this name administratively.

*Willoughby Vale* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Grim of Thornby.** Device. Per bend sable and argent, a padlock argent, an anvil azure.

This device is returned for using a depiction of a padlock that was not documented to period.

**Isabella Rose.** Name.

This name conflicts with the registered *Isabella Rowe*. While normally the difference between *Rowe* and *Rose* would be sufficient under PN3C3, the rule states, "In rare cases, the sound may still be too similar for this rule to clear the conflict". The change to a terminal consonant group is exactly that kind of case; terminal consonants are often understressed in casual speech and easily confused with one another. Thus, this name cannot be registered without permission to conflict.

If it could have been registered, this exact name was documented in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated between 1538 and 1607, making it an excellent late period English name.

**Katerina Saunfayle.** Device. Gules, three crescents braced in pall inverted horns outward, an orle bottony on the outer edge Or.

No evidence was presented by the submitter and could be found by the commenters for such a period treatment for orles. Barring such documentation, this motif is not registerable.

**Semyon Aleksandrovich Drakon.** Name and device. Per chevron embattled argent and sable, two roses proper and a dragon dormant regardant argent.

Submitted as *Semyon Aleksandrovich Drakon*, neither *Aleksandrovich* nor *Drakon* was documented in the Letter of Intent. Both elements are found in Wickenden's second (online) edition. *Aleksandrovich* is dated to 1348; however, *Drakon* and its variant *Dracon* are undated. *Drakon* is not found in the 3rd edition of Wickenden. In addition, Wickenden's article, "Zoological Bynames in Medieval Russia" (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/zoonames.html>) states:

There is little or no indication that Russians named themselves after monsters or fictional animals in period. No names based upon such motifs appear in Wickenden (as given names or bynames). Few of the monsters that are common in SCA onomastics even appear to be period (*grifon*, *troll*, etc.). The following three monster names can be dated to period in dictionaries: Demon {(demon, 11th century) [Sre I: 793]}; Dragon {(drakon, end of 16th century) [Sre I: 720]}; and Unicorn (edonorozh'ts, 16th century) [Sre I: 814]}. But there is nothing to indicate that they could be used as bynames.

Without documentation that *Drakon* is plausible as a byname in our period, we cannot register this element. We would drop this element, but this is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. The submitter may wish to know that there is a similar byname, *Dragon*, dated to the 11th century in Wickenden, "A Dictionary of Period Russian Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/>).

In addition, two different letters are being used to represent the same Russian letter: the *y* in *Semyon* and the *i* in *Aleksandrovich*. We require the same transliteration scheme to be used throughout the entire name. Upon resubmission, the given name should be changed to the standard Russian transliteration, *Semion*. This form is found in Wickenden (online edition), dated to the 15th century.

This device must be returned for having the dragon depicted in trian aspect. Per SENA A.2.C.1.:

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. Dragons do not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.

On resubmission please advise the submitter to use a defined heraldic posture. Currently, the position of the head is not blazonable, as it is curved around and tucked into the body, not in a heraldic position like regardant, which would put the head over the back of the dragon, or gardant, facing outward. Charges should be depicted two-dimensionally.

## MERIDIES

**Frogier le Gai.** Device. Per chevron inverted vert, three frogs argent and a seeblatt vert.

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

**Leana of Insula Draconis.** Device. Argent, a dragon displayed vert between in base two rabbits salient addorsed sable.

This device is returned for redraw. In the return of Magdalene de Saint Benoit-sur-Loire, it was stated:

This device is returned for a redraw. At first glance this appears to be wyvern, not a dragon, as both forelegs and half the head are invisible due to their placement against the rest of the dragon. While no difference is granted between a wyvern and a dragon, they are still separate charges. On resubmission please advise the submitter that the head should not overlap the wing, nor should the forelegs lie entirely on the dragon's body. [LoAR of December 2005]

This was confirmed in the return of Ciarán Alanson, on the LoAR of March 2006, for the same reason.

This submission has the same problem: the forelimbs are invisible due to their placement entirely against the wings.

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

**Mór of Phoenix Glade.** Device change. Vert, a bend sinister Or between three mullets of seven points argent and a lion dormant Or.

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

**Pilip mac Giolla Bhrighde.** Device. Per chevron azure and sable, two sagittarii combattant regardant drawing their bows behind them argent and a lantern Or.

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

## MIDDLE

**Michael Rhys Armitage.** Badge. Argent, a winged demi-lion rampant gules maintaining an open book argent bound sable issuant from a ford proper.

This device is returned for redraw. Maintained charges are required to have "some" contrast and the book is argent on argent.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to adjust the size of the elements to make it more clear whether the blue and white is a ford or the bottom of a per fess wavy field and whether the book is a maintained (small) charge or a sustained (large) charge.

**Mychell Urquhart.** Badge. (Fieldless) A gillyflower Or seeded gules slipped and leaved vert conjoined in base to two palm fronds in chevron inverted Or.

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters could not identify the palm fronds in this submission.

**Órlaith inghean Íomhair.** Device. Argent, a squirrel rampant sable sustaining a roundel Or.

This device must be returned for a contrast issue. As a sustained charge, the roundel must have good contrast with the field.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Edmund Peregrine.** Device. Gules, in fess two keys within an orle of roundels Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of H el ene de Lyon: *Gules, a pair of keys addorsed with wards to chief and bows interlaced Or.* The only DC is for adding the orle of roundels. There is no DC for the interlacing or for the direction of the wards (to dexter or sinister). Note that "wards to chief" is the default and hence not blazoned in the current submission.

**Gabriela Wendin.** Device. Quarterly azure and vert, a G-clef Or.

This device is returned for using a design that consists of only an abstract symbol. SENA A3E3 states "Likewise, designs that consist only of letters or other abstract symbols...will not be registered." Although the G clef in this depiction appears to match one of the various period G clef symbols, it is not distinguishable from a capital letter G and thus is equivalent to trying to register a capital letter G.

**Isleif of Bloodstone.** Device. Counter-ermine, on a triangular chief embattled argent a heart gules.

This device is returned for using a chief triangular embattled, which has long been disallowed:

[A chief triangular embattled] With very rare exceptions (e.g. in combination with enarched lines), the use of two or more complex lines on the same charge is confusing, and unattested in period armory. (Wavy raguly? Embattled rayonny? I think not.) In this case, the chief could be either embattled or triangular -- but not both. (Johann Götz Kauffman von Erfurt, December, 1992, pg. 20)

**James MacPhearson.** Name.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Séamus Macpherson*:

Conflict with *Seamus Mac Duff*. In our period, *James* was pronounced roughly DJAH-m@s, which means that the given names are insignificantly different in sound." [James MacDuff, October 2008, R-Artemisia]

This name conflicts with the registered *Seamus O'Gallagher*. The substantive part of the bynames is identical, and bynames of relationship conflict when the object of the relationships is the same. The given names conflict by precedent: *Seamus* is a Gaelic rendering of a common period pronunciation of *James*, in which it has two syllables (so JAY-mus). Thus, the names are not significantly different in sound." [James Gallagher, June 2011, R-Æthelmearc]

In addition, one pronunciation of *MacPhearson* is identical to that of *Macpherson*. Therefore, this name is nearly identical in sound to *Séamus Macpherson* and must be returned. We note that it could be registered with a letter of permission to conflict.

**Tariq ibn Yusuf ibn 'Askari al-Ghassani.** Device. Per bend indented argent and chequy purpure and argent, in sinister chief a horse's head couped contourny sable breathing flames Or fimbriated gules.

This device is returned for using improperly drawn flames. The flames in this submission are gules voided Or; this depiction of flames proper has been disallowed since 1995. Flames proper are drawn correctly using alternating tongues of Or and gules flame. See the April 1995 Cover Letter for more discussion on proper flames.

## TRIMARIS

**Gareth Dalyngrigge.** Badge association. Gyronny sable and Or, eight roundels in annulo counterchanged.

This action appeared to be trying to remove Branán mac Fáeláin from co-ownership of the badge, but no paperwork from the primary registrant requesting that action was included in the packet upload. Since the only form uploaded for this item was the original submission form showing co-ownership of the badge, the badge association cannot be changed.

**Iustina Bryennissa.** Badge. Per pale azure and argent, a maple leaf counterchanged within a bordure sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Sapphira the Navigator, reblazoned on this letter as *Per pale azure and argent, an ivy leaf counterchanged*. There is a DC for the addition of the bordure but no difference is granted for the change between ivy and maple leaf.

**Marianna Vincentia.** Device. Per fess barry wavy argent and azure and gules, in base an edelweiss proper within a bordure Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Madeleine Daeges Eage of York: *Azure, a daisy argent seeded within a bordure Or*. There is a DC for changing the field. However, there is none for the difference between a daisy and an edelweiss, as both are many-petaled flowers, nor for the forced move of the edelweiss to base, as it shares a tincture with the argent part of the field.

## WEST

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -



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

**CAID**

**Dante da Florentia.** Name.

Commenters asked if this name presumed upon that of Dante Alighieri, the Italian poet who wrote *The Divine Comedy*. SENA PN4D states, "For individuals important enough to protect, we protect all forms in which their name was known, including in other languages, but not hypothetical forms. We only protect names that are used either today or in the time when they were alive to refer to these protected persons." We agree that Dante Alighieri is important enough to protect. As he was born in Florence, we are pending this name to allow commenters to discuss whether he was ever known by the submitted name.

This was item 21 on the Caid letter of October 31, 2014.

- *Explicit* -