THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Alice of Oxford. Name.

Nice 14th century English name!

Bera of Tavastland. Device change. Or, a frog gules bezanty and a bordure gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger roundels on the frog.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, conjoined in cross three strawberry leaves vert and a strawberry proper, a bordure azure*, is released.

Bera of Tavastland. Badge. (Fieldless) A frog Or semy of torteaux.

Please advise the submitter to draw larger roundels on the frog.

Bera of Tavastland. Badge. (Fieldless) A frog Or estencely purpure.

Bera of Tavastland. Badge. (Fieldless) A frog purpure estencely Or.

Dominique von Weißenthurn. Device. Or, on a pale gules a spired tower argent.

Dromundr Geirhjalmsson. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a horse passant counterchanged between three valknuts counterchanged sable and argent.

Submitted as *Dromun d Geirhjalmsson*, the submitter was interested in a 7th-12th century Scandinavian name. The given name *Dromund* could not be found in Scandinavia, although it is found in Middle English as a given name dated to 1191 (Middle English Dictionary).

Unfortunately, English and Scandinavian elements cannot be combined after c.1100 under Appendix C of SENA. Although the submission form stated that no major changes were allowed, the Letter of Intent noted that the submitter allows a change to the Scandinavian *Dromun dr*. We have made this change.

Commenters questioned if *Dromundr* is a given name or byname, as it was only attested in a single ambiguous instance in Fellows-Jensen's *Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire* (citing Lind, *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden*). Given the slightly later Middle English given name *Dromund*, and the place name *Dromundby* (also found in Fellows-Jensen), we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Dromundr* is a plausible given name and register this name.

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

Elena de la Palma. Name.

Nice Spanish name for c.1560!

Fede di Fiore. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Italian name. *Fede* is the name of an early saint, and the Letter of Intent included documentation that this saint was known and venerated in the 16th century. Ogress also documented *Fede* as a masculine name in Juliana de Luna's article "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/), dated to 1427. The byname *di Fiore* was also documented in Florence in 1427.

Therefore, the name is an authentic masculine 15th century Italian name, but we do not know if the elements remained in use in the 16th century. No evidence was found of the use of *Fede* to refer to women other than the saint until the 19th century.

Keistutus Prus Andrzejewski. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *K{e,}stutis Prus Andrzejewski*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Polish/Lithuanian name.

The given name *K{e,}stutis* appears to be a modern Lithuanian form of a Polish name and cannot be registered without documentation that it is a period form. In commentary, ffride wlffsdotter documented the Polish forms *Kestud* (1557) and *Kieyßtut* (1589), the German form *Keystuth* (1517-8), and the Latinized forms *Keistutus* and *Keystutus*, both dated to 1582. We have changed the given name to the Latin form *K eistut us*, as it is the closest period form to what was submitted. It is found in *O sprawach, dziejach i wszystkich innych potoczno?ciach koronnych polskich* (https://books.google.com.au/books?id=FB1hAAAAcAAJ), a 1582 Polish translation of Marcin Kromer's *Martini Cromeri Varmiensis Episcopi Polonia*.

The Letter of Intent documented the byname *Prus* as a Polish herb (heraldic family) name. It is an attested byname dated to the late 16th century. The byname *Andrzejewski* is a plausible form of the 15th century *Andrzeyowsky* (with a *y/j* switch), and can be constructed in the submitted spelling from 16th and early 17th century examples in Zofia Abramowicz, Lila Citko, Leonarda Dacewicz, *S{l/}ownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Bia{l/}ostocczyzny (XV XVII w.)*.

Although it is more likely that a name from Poland would be wholly rendered in a Latinized form or in the vernacular, 16th century examples of combinations can also be found in Abramowicz et al, such as *Joannis {L/}okniczki tribeni Bielscensis* (in the genitive, or possessive, form), *Stanislaus filius Adae Niwie{n'}ski tenutarius...*, and *Hacz filius olim Dziemiasz*, found s.nn. {L/}oknicki, Niewie{n'}ski, and Hac(z).

Therefore, the name is an authentic late 16th century Polish name.

Lasairfhíona inghean uí Fhaoláin. Device. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable and on a chief embattled purpure, a wolfhound courant Or.

Murdoch of Silva Vulcani. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess engrailed Or and sable, a lymphad and a calamarie counterchanged.

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

Submitted under the name *Murdoch Stewart*.

Nicolo Loredan da Venezia. Name and device. Quarterly azure and purpure, in cross four mullets of four points argent within a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail Or.

Submitted as *Ni ccolo Loredan da Venezia*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 14th-15th century Italian name. All of the elements are found in 14th and 15th century Venice and Florence, but different languages were spoken in those areas of Italy during our period. Therefore, we have changed the given name to the variant *Ni colo*, a wholly 15th century Venetian name, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. We note that the submitted form is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Ru Carvorst. Device. Or, a domestic cat sejant affronty between two capital letters M and two arrows in saltire, a bordure sable.

Uthor Darras. Reblazon of device. Or, within a vol a sword inverted gules, a bordure rayonny sable.

Registered in April of 2002 as *Or, a sword inverted within a vol gules and a bordure rayonny sable*, the vol is actually more prominent than the sword.

AN TIR

Ælin Pedersdotter. Badge. (Fieldless) A snowdrop contourny argent slipped and leaved vert.

This is the defining instance of a snowdrop. Snowdrops are flowers native to the Old World and thus registerable without a step from period practice.

For purpose of future conflict checking, the tincture of a snowdrop is taken from the flower.

Altaliana da Segna. Device. Azure, in pale three escarbuncles, a bordure argent.

An Tir, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Grey Goose Shaft of Avacal.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Order of The Grey Goose Shaft of Avacal*, we have changed the name to *Order of the Grey Goose Shaft of Avacal* to match the capitalization for the *Order of the Grey Goose Shaft* that is already registered to An Tir.

Grey Goose Shaft is grandfathered to the kingdom.

Arnóra Jónsdóttir. Name and device. Argent, a bear passant and on a chief azure a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Early 11th century Norse- Jón". The given name *Arnóra* is documented to the 10th century, and a similar form, *Arnoru* (in the genitive), is found in the 12th century. The name may be authentic, but we do not know for sure.

Beatrice Knighton. Name.

The byname *Knighton* was not dated in the Letter of Intent. In commentary, Saker documented both the given name and byname to the 1580s in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Nice 16th century English name!

Bi{o,}rn biarnylr Atlason. Device. Sable, a bear's head affronty erased and on a chief embattled Or five crescents pendant gules.

Brendan Kanobe. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Brigitta Riegers von Wolfratshausen. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 15th century Bavarian name. *Brigitta* was documented to Baden-Württemberg in 1495 and in Bavaria in 1614, *Riegers* to Württemberg in 1616, and the place name *Wolfratshausen* to Bavaria in 1357. (Württemberg is close to Bavaria.)

Therefore, this name may be authentic for Bavaria in the 15th century, but we do not know for sure.

Catarine Quhiting. Device. Vert vêtu, a whiting between in pale two paw prints argent.

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

A whiting is a fish related to the cod. It is a period charge, found in the canting arms of Whittington, c.1480 [Dictionary of British Arms, vol.4, p.9].

Colette Flournoy. Name.

Flournoy is the submitter's legal surname.

Craig of Glymm Mere. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name and household name). Argent, in pale two crabs heads to center gules, a bordure wavy azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bordure's waves with more amplitude.

Submitted under the name *Idomeneus the Cretan*.

Crimthann Star Fyre. Name.

Submitted as *Crimtha nn Star Fyre*, the given name *Crimthann* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a c.700-900 Old Irish form, not compatible with the 16th-17th century English *Star* and *Fyre*. Therefore, the name was changed in kingdom to *Crimtha n Star Fyre*, where *Crimthan* was dated to 1317, in order to use a temporally compatible form of the given name. We note that changing from Old Irish Gaelic to Early Modern Irish Gaelic is a major change, which the submitter did not allow.

After the Pelican decision meeting, Rocket documented *Crimthánn* in the *Annals of Inisfallen* with an annalistic date of 1533. Gaelic names can be registered with or without accents as long as they are consistent throughout the entire name. Therefore, we are able to restore this name to the submitted form.

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

Darras al-Andalusi. Name and device. Argent, three chevronels braced, on a chief nebuly sable an increscent Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century Andalusian name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name.

The given name *Darras* is documented to Andalusia sometime between around 700 and 1200 CE. The byname is found in the names of *Sa'id al-Andalusi*, an 11th century historian, and *Ahmad ibn Qasim ibn Ahmad ibn al-faqih Qasim ibn al-shaykh al-Hajari al-Andalusi*, a translator from the 16th to early 17th centuries. The former is found in *The Literature of Al-Andalus* by María Rosa Menocal and Raymond P. Scheindlin (https://books.google.ca/books?id=u5AVpiscx7YC). The latter is documented in Gerard Wiegers, "A life between Europe and the Maghrib", in *The Middle East and Europe: Encounters and Exchanges*, Geert Jan van Gelder and Ed de Moor, editors (https://books.google.ca/books?id=YTUavFMto28C).

Therefore, this name may be authentic to the 14th century, but we do not know for sure.

Éireamhón na Seoltadh. Name.

Nice 16th century Irish Gaelic name!

The submission form stated that the intended meaning "Irwin of the Sails" is most important. The submitter may wish to know that the given name is not a form of the name *Irwin*. Rather, the Anglicized form is *Erevane*, found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/).

We also note that *Irwin of the Sails* is registerable: *Irwin* is found as a late 16th century English given name and byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records. The byname *of the Sails* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of the attested Gaelic *na Seoltadh*. The combination of English and Gaelic is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. If the submitter prefers this form, he may submit a Request for Reconsideration.

Eli Star Fyre. Name.

Elizabeth Audley. Name.

This exact name was found in a 1589 marriage record in the FamilySearch Historical Records. In addition, an *Elizabeth, Lady Audley* was painted by Hans Holbein during the reign of Henry VIII.

Nice 16th century English name!

Erick Blüd Storm. Name change from Eiríkr mac Brénainn.

The submitter's previous name, *Eiríkr mac Brénainn*, is retained as an alternate name.

Fáelán na hInnsi. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Irish Gaelic name. This name is authentic for Irish Gaelic around 920.

Fjallgeirr Ljótsson. Name.

Gwenllian verch Watkin. Name change from Symphoriaan Quickeborne.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th century Welsh name. This name combines a 13th century given name and a 13th to 15th century byname. Therefore, it probably does not meet the submitter's authenticity request, but it is registerable

The submitter's previous name, *Symphoriaan Quickeborne*, is released.

J{o,}furfriðr Haraldsbani. Name.

Submitted as *J{o,}furfr i{o-}r Harald rBeinir*, the o-ogonek in the given name resembled the letter *Q*, and the *{o-}* in the byname may have been intended as the letter edh (ð). The byname was changed on the form to *Harald sbana*, and subsequently appeared in the Letter of Intent as *J{o,}furfr íðr Harald sbani*. These changes were not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

Norse names can be registered with or without accents, so we have removed the accent from the given name to partially restore it to the submitted form: *J{o,}furfr iðr*.

John Drakkus Blackrogue. Badge. (Fieldless) On a dragon displayed sable two swords in saltire Or.

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

Jorunn Aslaksdotter. Device. Azure, a key inverted between three roundels argent.

Kára Agnarsdóttir. Name and device. Gules, in pale a natural salamander statant regardant queue-forchy and a key inverted argent.

Lisette de la Rose. Device. Per bend sinister argent and purpure, a double rose purpure and argent and a double rose argent and purpure.

Ljúfvina haustmyrkr Hrafnsdóttir. Device. Argent chaussé counterermine, a schimäre rampant vert and in chief three estoiles purpure.

> Schimäre is the German word for "chimera". The chimera of German heraldry has the forequarters of a lion, the hindquarters of a goat, a dragon's tail (often ending in a dragon's head), and often the head and breasts of a woman. So far all the ones registered in the Society have had the woman's features and this appears to be the Society default.

Loch Dorr, Shire of. Reblazon of device. Azure, a wingless wyvern passant Or maintaining two keys inverted argent and Or, all within a laurel wreath, a mount Or.

> Blazoned when registered in November 1992 as *Azure, a wingless wyvern passant Or maintaining two keys argent and Or, all within a laurel wreath, a mount Or*, the keys are inverted.

Marie of Wealdsmere. Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, a griffin couchant and in chief a shamshir fesswise edge to base argent.

> *Wealdsmere* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Melody of An Tir. Acceptance of transfer of badge from Oddr Þiálfason. (Fieldless) A unicorn Or.

Miranda Mór ingen Fhailtigern. Name change from Mór ingen Fhaíltigern.

> *Miranda* is the submitter's legal given name as well as the name of a gray area literary character from Shakespeare's *Tempest* and a late 16th century English byname which can be registered as a given name. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.
>
> The name phrases *Mór* and *ingen Fhailtigern* are both already registered to the submitter. In the previous name, *Mór* is a feminine given name. The pattern of double given names is not found in Gaelic. The given name *Mór* would be neutral in terms of language under the grandfather clause, but this style problem (double given names) is not present in the submitter's previous name. Thus, *Mór* cannot be grandfathered (see PN1B2g of SENA), but the patronym *ingen Fhaltigern* can.
>
> Luckily for the submitter, *Mór* is also an Old Irish descriptive byname meaning "[the] Big/Great" and does not need to be lenited. The pattern of *given name + descriptive byname + patronym* is found in Gaelic. Therefore, there are no further style problems and we can register this name as submitted.
>
> The submitter's previous name, *Mór ingen Fhaíltigern*, is retained as an alternate name.

Monique Delecroix. Name change from Mericke de Ross and device change. Quarterly gules and azure, four fleurs-de-lis counterchanged Or and argent.

> *Monique* is the submitter's legal given name. Wreath documented it as the name of a French saint, found in *Les fleurs des vies des saints et festes de toute l'année* by Pedro de Ribadeneyra and René Gaultier, dated to 1636 (https://books.google.fr/books?id=VNU_AAAAcAAJ).
>
> *Monique* is also an attested Spanish given name, dated to 1643 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. The combination of Spanish and French is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name or saint's name allowance.
>
> The submitter's previous name, *Mericke de Ross*, is retained as an alternate name.
>
> The submitter's old device, *Per bend wavy argent and azure, a roundel and a wolf sejant ululant counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Oddr Þiálfason. Transfer of badge to Melody of An Tir. (Fieldless) A unicorn Or.

Qara Unegen. Device change. Per pale gules and sable, a squirrel rampant argent charged on the haunch with a dragonfly gules, a bordure argent.

> The submitter's old device, *Sable, a pall inverted wavy between three bear paw prints argent*, is released.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the dragonfly larger so it's easier to identify.

Robert Flood. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> This exact name is dated to 1593 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Roger Gridley. Device. Per fess argent and azure, on a phoenix gules a harp Or.

Rowland Greene. Change of badge to device. Per pale sable and argent, three roundels one and two counterchanged.

> The submitter's former badge, *Per pale sable and argent, three roundels one and two counterchanged*, is now his device. The submitter did not previously have a registered device.

Sibyl Fayrewether. Name.

> Nice English name!

Snærir inn hugprúði. Name and device. Per saltire arrondi argent and sable, a bordure counterchanged.

> Submitted as *Sn ær inn hugprúði*, the given name *Snær* appears to be the name of a non-human character, the personification of snow. It has also been interpreted as a pre-pended byname meaning "daughter-in-law". The use of the name of a non-human mythological character has the appearance of a claim to powers under PN4C of SENA. Under the second interpretation, this name consists of two bynames and no given name. This is not allowed under PN1A of SENA.

> The submitter allowed a change to the similar given name *Snær ir*, found in Geirr Bassi and in in Lind, s.n. Snerrir. We have changed the given name to this form in order to register this name.

Snotra Freknótt. Name.

> Submitted as *Snotra Freknó ttr*, the given name *Snotra* is the name of a goddess. However, the Letter of Intent also provided evidence of this name as a human character in *Gautreks Saga* (c.1200) and as the basis of a place name, *Snotrunes* ("Snotra's headlands"). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Snotra* is a plausible give name for normal humans.

> In addition, the byname *Freknóttr* is a masculine form. We have changed the byname to the feminine form *Freknótt* in order to register this name.

Thora of Lions Gate. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend azure and sable, a horse rampant and on a chief argent three acorns proper.

> Submitted under the name *Thora Aldgudanasdottir*.

Thora of Lions Gate. Badge. (Fieldless) A horseshoe inverted azure.

> This badge is clear of the badge of Selfran the Singer: *(Fieldless) A horseshoe inverted winged azure*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and the wings in Selfran's badge are large enough to provide another DC.

Verena Reynhartt. Name and device. Azure, five increscents argent.

> Nice device!

Warin of Essex. Name change from Warin Flecher and device. Per chevron vert and argent, three mullets pierced Or and a griffin sable.

> The given name *Warin* is grandfathered to the submitter, and is also found in "Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael

(http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html). Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

The submitter's previous name, *Warin Flecher*, is released.

William MacBrennan. Name and device. Per chevron inverted azure and argent, a cross moline counterchanged.

In commentary, Ogress documented this name as wholly Anglicized Irish. *William* is found in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents," by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml), and *MacBrennan* is found in *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland Preserved in the Public Record Office* (p. 343, https://books.google.com/books?id=T1gMAQAAIAAJ).

This name does not conflict with the registered *William Brannan*. A syllable (*Mac-*) has been added and another in the byname has been changed (*Bren-* versus *Bran-*). Therefore, it is clear under both PN3C1 and PN3C2 of SENA.

Wulfstan Hrafnsson. Name and badge. (Fieldless) On a wolf's head erased argent a harp reversed vert.

This name combines an Anglo-Saxon given name and Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Ysenda del Appelyerd. Name and device. Or, an urchin sable and a tierce counter-ermine.

The Letter of Intent did not document the submitted spelling of the byname, although it included other forms: *del Apilzerde*, *del Apelyerd*, and *Appleyerd*.

At the Pelican decision meeting, Ogress documented the byname *de Appelyerd*, dated to 1327 in (https://books.google.com/books?id=H9NCAAAAIAAJ). Given this and the forms listed above, the submitted spelling (with *del*) is also plausible and we are able to register this name as submitted.

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

ANSTEORRA

Diego Vasco de la Vega. Device. Per fess embattled sable and Or, two horse's heads couped respectant Or and a cross bottony gules.

Elyssa de Orozco. Device. Argent, a wolf rampant sable maintaining a heart gules enflamed Or, a bordure gules crusily bottony argent.

Jocelyn Celeste de Peregrina. Reblazon of device. Argent, a peregrine falcon rising to sinister proper, wings elevated and addorsed, and on a chief vert a sword proper enfiling a ring of three keys fesswise Or.

Reblazoned in August 1986 as *Argent, a peregrine falcon rising to sinister proper, wings elevated and addorsed, and on a chief vert a sword proper enfiled of a ring of keys reversed Or*, the ring of keys here is not really reversed. It can best be described as a ring of keys fesswise, and so we have reblazoned it.

Lillias MacGuffin. Badge. (Fieldless) On an open book argent a lily purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Madalena de Orozco. Name and device. Or, an urchin rampant contourny purpure its quills impaling apples gules.

Modius von Mergentheim. Heraldic title Humilitas Herald.

Tót Derega. Device. Per bend sinister vairy vert and argent, and argent, a bend sinister raguly on the lower edge purpure between a bird migrant bendwise sable and a trefoil bendwise sinister vert.

As the orientation of the bird and trefoil have to be blazoned independently, this device violates SENA A3D2c, which requires unity of posture/orientation. However this was not mentioned on the previous return and it would be unfair to penalize the submitter for not addressing an issue that was not brought up. The issues that were brought up were fixed.

Úallach inghean Uí Dhubhshláine. Name.

> Submitted as *Uallach inghean Uí Dhubhshláine*, accents must be used consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Úallach* in order to register this name.

ARTEMISIA

Alessandra Lucia di Capello. Device. Per bend sinister Or and purpure, a peacock contourny azure and three acorns argent.

Apollonia Künster. Name and device. Or, a raven rising regardant wings displayed and on a chief sable a warhammer and an artist's paintbrush in saltire Or.

> Submitted as *Apollonia K ünster*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *K unster* to match the documentation that could be found. In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that the submitted spelling is described in the German edition of Bahlow as a Middle High German form, so it is a period form. In addition, the spelling *Kuenster* is also found in late period Germany in the FamilySearch Historical Records (*ue* can be used to represent *ü*). Therefore, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Côte du Ciel, Shire of. Heraldic title Pyre Pursuivant.

> This heraldic title does not presume upon the city of Tyre. The names are significantly different under PN3C3 of SENA (*Ty-* versus *Py-*).

Cynric of Defnascire. Name and device. Per pale embattled argent and vert, a tower sable and a horse rampant argent.

> Submitted as *Cynric of Defnasci r*, the place name *Defnascir* is a nominative (base) form. Old English grammar requires the use of the dative case rather than the nominative in locative bynames using *of*. Although the submission form stated that changes were not permitted, the submitter specifically authorized a change to *of Defnascir e*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Magdalena de Villanueva. Device. Per fess purpure and Or, a sheaf of arrows fesswise Or and a panther rampant gardant purpure spotted of diverse tinctures and incensed gules.

Nicolai Urseler. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Styrr Ulfarsson. Name and device. Per fess sable and vert, a Thor's hammer Or and a wolf passant regardant argent.

> The submitter wanted the byname *Ulvarson* if it could be documented. Unfortunately, commenters were unable to document that spelling.

William le Bond. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th century Norman name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.
>
> The given name *William* is found in England in 1292. The submitted spelling of the byname, *le Bond*, is dated to 1273. The earliest form of the byname that could be found, *le Bonde*, is dated to the late 12th century in the Middle English Dictionary.
>
> Therefore, this name is authentic to 13th century England, not the 11th century, so does not meet the submitter's request for the earlier century.

ATENVELDT

Agnes Carrick. Name.

> *Agnes* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 12th century English given name and *Carrick* to 1569. In commentary, Ogress documented *Agnes* to Scotland in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Index of

Scots Names in *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*"
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/agnes.html), dated between 1530 and 1597.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Aillenn inghean Chonaill. Name.

Submitted as *Ai leann ing hean Con all*, the spelling *Aileann* is an undated header form found in OC&M. The standard Middle Irish Gaelic form is *Ai llenn*. We have changed the given name to the period form.

The father's name, *Conall*, needs to be in the genitive (possessive) form and lenited: *inghean Chonaill*.

We note that this name mixes a Middle Irish Gaelic given name and Early Modern Irish Gaelic byname. A wholly Middle Irish form of this name, appropriate for the 10th century, is *Aillenn ing en C hona ill*. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Ailric Atte Grange. Name and device. Per pale embattled sable and argent, a hare and a squirrel combattant counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. The given name wasn't found later than 1212, and the byname was dated to 1296. The capitalization of the preposition *Atte* is reasonable, but atypical. For example, the Middle English Dictionary includes examples such as *Gilberto Atte Chapell*, dated to 1385.

Given the gap of over 80 years between the given name and byname this name may be authentic for 13th century England, but we do not know for sure.

al-Haddad ibn 'Abd al-Jabbar. Name and device. Sable, a bend sinister embattled between a mouse rampant contourny and an increscent Or.

Submitted as *Al Haddad IBN ABD AL JaBBar*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *al-Haddad ibn 'Abd al-Ja bb{a-}r*.

A consistent transliteration scheme must be used consistently throughout a name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *al-Haddad ibn 'Abd al-Jabb ar* in order to register this name, as this is the closest to what was submitted. We note that *al- {H.}add {a-}d ibn 'Abd al-Jabb {a-}r* is also registerable.

Submissions heralds are reminded to summarize all changes made to a name.

As seen in this submission, a bend embattled is embattled only on the upper edge.

Alkibiades Attikou Argeios. Name and device. Vert, a tortoise rampant argent and in chief three goblets Or each entwined with a serpent erect contourny argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for classical Greece, and requested a name meaning "Alkibades, son of Attikos, of Argos". This name meets the request for authenticity and has the desired meaning.

Alpin Hunter. Name.

Aoibhenn inghean Ui Mhaille. Name.

Submitted as *Aoibhenn inghean Ui Maille*, Aldyrne noted in commentary that the given name *Aoibhenn* is a partially updated 17th century form of a 10th-11th century name. Therefore, this name is a plausible late period form. However, we have changed the byname to *Ui Mhaille* in order to add the necessary lenition.

The submitter may wish to know that a wholly Middle Irish Gaelic form of this name, appropriate for c.900-c.1200, is *Aibinn ingen Ui Maille*.

Archibald Henderson. Name.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Bergdís Berbeinn. Name.

Beth of Granite Mountain. Name and device. Argent, in fess a natural dolphin haurient azure and a sheaf of arrows gules, a chief counter-ermine.

Beth is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested English and Dutch given name, dated to the 16th century, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Granite Mountain is the registered name of an SCA branch.

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

Cameron of Ered Sûl. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, a lion sejant contourny argent maintaining a shepherd's crook Or between three triskeles argent.

Submitted under the name *Cameron MacLaren*.

Cathal Finn Ó Briain. Badge. Argent semy of lozenges, a bordure gules.

Nice badge!

Caylye Gaspur. Name and device. Azure, a wolf-headed beaver rampant Or, a bordure Or semy of triskelions of spirals gules.

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

Ceara inghean Chárthaigh. Device. Argent, a schnecke issuant from base purpure and in chief a lizard tergiant fesswise vert.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a schnecke with another charge.

Decima Aspenewell. Name and device. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated purpure and a bordure purpure semy of cogwheels argent.

Dominic de la Mer. Badge. (Fieldless) A fox sejant gardant queue-forchy proper within and conjoined to an annulet vert.

Dubhchobhlaigh inghean Eoin uí Ealaighthe. Household name House of Green Cart.

This follows the pattern of a house named after a person. *Green* is an English given name dated to 1644, and *Cart* is an English byname dated to 1596 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

The submitter may wish to know that *House of the Green Cart* would also be registerable, using the pattern of *color + heraldic charge*.

Emma Mordeboice. Name and device. Argent, a butterfly purpure and in chief three seeblätter vert.

Enia al-Andalusiyya. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *al-Andalusiyya* is a feminized form of a byname documented in the Letter of Intent using Juliana de Luna's article "Andalusian Names: Arabs in Spain" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/andalusia/#Locative). The names in this article date to c.700 to c.1200, so are not temporally compatible with the 1539 Spanish given name under Appendix C of SENA as documented in the Letter of Intent.

However, the byname is found in the name of *Ahmad ibn Qasim ibn Ahmad ibn al-faqih Qasim ibn al-shaykh al-Hajari al-Andalusi*, a translator from the 16th to early 17th centuries, documented in Gerard Wiegers, "A life between Europe and the Maghrib", in *The Middle East and Europe: Encounters and Exchanges*, Geert Jan van Gelder and Ed de Moor, editors (https://books.google.ca/books?id=YTUavFMto28C).

The 16th-17th century instance is compatible with the late period *Enia*, so we can register this name.

The combination of Spanish and Arabic is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Eoin the Steward. Device. Argent, on a hurt a cross couped argent, a base sable.

Eric Edgarson. Name change from Otto Christoph von Frankenau.

The submitter's previous name, *Otto Christoph von Frankenau*, is retained as an alternate name.

Friedrich Swartzen Hut. Name change from Godfrey of Argyle (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter's previous name, *Godfrey of Argyle*, is released.

Gregory von Dargun. Name.

>*Gregory* is the submitter's legal given name. The Letter of Intent also documented it to Prussia in the late 16th century, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Hreiðarr Eiríksson. Name.

>Submitted as *Hreiðarr Eirík rson*, the Letter of Intent correctly noted that the patronym should be *Eirík sson*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Jaku'an Kakujo. Badge. Sable, in pale an increscent and a decrescent conjoined in fess, and the letter V, all within six billets in annulo argent.

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

Keane Unnarson of Gyldenholt. Name and device. Per fess sable and azure, on a fess embowed argent a sea-serpent ondoyant gules.

>Submitted as *Keane Unn rson of Gyldenholt*, the correct patronym is *Unn arson*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

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

>*Gyldenholt* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Malise MacClure. Name.

>Precedent states:

>>Submitted as *Mali se Lauird*, the cited documentation does not support *Malise* as a period spelling. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, cites a *Malise Bane* in 1320. An examination of the source from which this name was drawn, *Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax* p.p. 47-48, shows that it is Black's (modern) translation of a name that appears in Latin as a part of the full name *Gillemore filio Malisei dicti Bane*. It is highly likely that this name is a Latin representation of a Gaelic name and not an indication of an Anglicized or Norman spelling. Therefore, this precedent still applies:

>>>Submitted as Malise der Totschläger, the given name, Malise, was documented from Withycombe, The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, as an Anglicization of the Gaelic name Mael Iosa. Withycombe is not a reliable source for non-English names or for anglicizations of Gaelic names. However, Black, The Surnames of Scotland s.n. Malise, has Malis or Malisius in 1190 and 1210. The name is also listed in Reaney and Wilson, A Dictionary of English Surnames around the same time. We have changed the name to Malis der Totschläger to match the documentation." [Loar 09/2005, Atenveldt-A]

>>We have changed the name to *Mali s Lauird* in order to register it.

>In commentary, Ogress documented *Malise* as an English surname in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so it can be registered as a late period given name. Therefore, we are able to register this name in the submitted spelling.

Marina Sparling. Name.

>Nice 16th century English name!

Mariona Galloway. Name and device. Sable, a talbot passant and on a chief Or an ear of wheat fesswise sable.

>Nice 16th century English name!

Matne Dona. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a four-leaved clover and a skull facing sinister counterchanged.

Meadhbh Edwin. Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a sprig of three holly leaves counterchanged fructed gules.

Submitted as *Meadhbh inghean Edwin*, the byname combines the Gaelic *inghean* and the English *Edwin* in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA, which states that, "A registerable name phrase must follow the rules of grammar and structure for a single time and place. It may not mix languages unless that mixing of languages within a name phrase is attested as a period practice." Therefore, we have dropped *inghean* in order to register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that an English or Latinized English patronym such as *filia Edwini*, *Edwins*, or *Edwinsdoghter* would also be registerable. If she prefers one of these forms, she may submit a request for reconsideration.

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

Pero of Windale. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Argent, a brunette Franciscan monk with arms outstretched robed proper and on a chief gules three Latin crosses argent.

> A precedent from 2008 states:

>> In registering the arms of the College of Sankt Vladimir in October 2001 Laurel wrote:

>>> The device blazon appears at first glance to refer to an argent angel on an argent field. However, given the tinctures of the hair, wings and garb of the angel, there is no argent portion of the angel which rests directly on the field. Thus this has no more of a contrast problem than there is in the arms *Argent, a cross argent fimbriated azure*.

>> The same is true in this case: while Caucasian proper is equivalent to argent, and thus generally not registerable on an argent field, in this case no portion of the maiden's skin is touching the field. In April 1993 (v. Rosamond of Lancashire) it was ruled "a design that depends on artistic details (long flowing hair, style of dress) to achieve acceptable contrast is fatally flawed". That precedent referred to a maiden argent; Laurel noted at the time "this would be acceptable if the maiden were entirely *gules* -- indeed, if the skin were *proper* I'd be willing to meet the submitter halfway -- but I can't permit *argent* on *argent*, when only artistic license makes the figure visible." At this time we are ruling that in the case of humans proper relying on the hair and clothing to prevent a contrast problem is acceptable. If you have to specify the hair style or style of clothing to guarantee identifiability of the charge, then a contrast problem will exist. If you simply say "crined and vested", and the result is little or no skin touching the field, then a contrast problem doesn't exist (assuming the human can still be identified). This applies only to humans proper, not humans argent.[Jose Leodefrediz, 03/2008, A-Meridies]

> We have here a similar situation, as Caucasian proper is equivalent to argent, and thus this device is registerable.

> We are omitting the wooden bowl and cup from the blazon as they are artistic details.

> Submitted under the name *Pero Tercero*.

Raza-Skúli. Name.

> Submitted as *Skúli Raza*, *Raza-* is documented as a pre-pended byname, which comes before the given name. We have changed the order to *Raza-Skúli* in order to match the documentation.

> Commenters questioned whether the byname *Raza-* ("arse") is offensive, citing the return of Ávangr Bakrauf:

>> Commenters were nearly unanimous in stating that this name should be returned for offensiveness due to the meaning of the byname ("asshole" or "buttocks/anus"). SENA PN5A states that, "Similarly, offense is not dependent on clarity. A foreign language name that has an offensive meaning may be considered offensive, even if many English-speaking listeners would not understand the term without explanation". This notion is discussed more fully in an earlier precedent:

>>> Some commenters argued that, because the name was in a language that few SCA members understand, the sexual reference would go unnoticed and hence the name would not be offensive. This argument carries some weight. However, the rule does not make exceptions for "offensive terms in the SCA lingua anglica". We apply the same rules to non-English languages for documentation, construction, and grammar; we must, therefore, apply the same standards in matters of offensive. The rule doesn't say

that the Society has to understand it, but strongly suggests that the very nature of the name is what makes it offensive, and once the translation is made known, the name itself would be inherently offensive to a large segment of the Society. Given this, we are forced to return this name. [Finnr beytill, 01/2006]

This name, unfortunately, meets this standard and must be returned.

Those present at the Pelican decision meeting did not think that *Raza-* is offensive, noting that "arse" does not have the same connotation as the returned "anus" or "asshole". Therefore, we are able to register this name.

Roan Feóirling. Name and badge. Azure, a sea-lion argent and issuant from chief a demi-sun argent eclipsed sable.

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

Shannon inghean uí Bhríain. Device. Argent, on a bend embowed vert, a triquetra between two four-leafed clovers slipped all palewise Or.

Shannon inghean uí Bhríain. Badge. Argent, on a bend embowed vert a four-leafed clover slipped palewise Or.

Terra of Burleigh. Name and device. Azure, a frog sustaining in chief a drop spindle fesswise argent, a chief doubly-enarched Or.

Terra is the submitter's legal given name.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the spindle bigger and so that it doesn't touch the chief.

Theodora Akropolitissa. Name.

Submitted as *Theodora Akropoliti na*, the correct feminized form of the byname is *Akropoliti ssa*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Thomas Ward of Lancastreschire. Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a wolf rampant contourny and a skull, on a chief argent a sword gules.

Þorbi{o,}rn Bjarnylr. Name and device. Quarterly sable and Or, a bear's head erased contourny between in bend two escarbuncles argent.

Tobias Wade. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 12th century English name!

Tristan Heley. Name and device. Or, three suns in pale gules between a pair of flaunches sable, each charged with a six-petaled rose argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for an Irish name. However, *Tristan* is a French given name and the byname is found in English and Anglicized Irish. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, but does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Irish name.

William Devlin. Name.

ATLANTIA

Adeline de Bruyeres. Name and device. Purpure, a goat rampant Or and in chief three fleurs-de-lys argent.

A correction to the Letter of Intent noted that this name was withdrawn by the submitter. The submitter later notified kingdom that she wished to continue with the name submission as submitted. Therefore, we have registered the name.

Aine Meave d'Alton. Name.

The byname *d'Alton* is the registered byname of the submitter's father, *Geoffrey Rufus d'Alton*, so is grandfathered to the submitter.

Alianor atte Red Swanne. Alternate name Hrefna in rauða Þorgrimsdottir.

The submitter requested authenticity for a Norse name. The given name and both bynames are found in Iceland in the *Landnámabók*, so this name meets the submitter's request.

Anabel Pennington. Name change from Anabel de Chesehelme.

The given name *Anabel* was dated to 1204 in the Letter of Intent. It is also documented within five years of the byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Anabel de Chesehelme*, is released.

Anastasiia Volchkova Vladimirova vnuka. Reblazon of device. Purpure, a hedgehog rampant Or sustaining a key bendwise inverted argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 1998 as *Purpure, a hedgehog rampant Or sustaining a key argent*, the key here is bendwise, with the wards to base.

Antonius Renaldo da Castello. Device. Gules, a chevron sable fimbriated and in base a sheaf of arrows inverted Or.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Order name Award of the Bolt and Crescent and badge. (Fieldless) On a decrescent sable a lightning bolt Or.

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

Bright Hills, Barony of. Order name Award of the Bow and Crescent and badge. (Fieldless) On a decrescent sable a bow Or.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Order name Award of the Scarf and Crescent.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Order name Award of the Shield and Crescent and badge. (Fieldless) On a decrescent sable an inescutcheon Or.

Bright Hills, Barony of. Order name Award of the Spur and Crescent and badge association. (Fieldless) On a decrescent sable a spur Or.

The badge was registered through Atlantia in November, 2014.

Cadwalader ap Ieuan. Name and device. Argent, on a chevron embattled vert three bezants.

Nice device!

Der Thommain Breathnach. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per saltire purpure and vert, a tower within a bordure embattled argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict for all armory which is at least one countable step (DC) from her device.

Der Thommain Breathnach. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Per saltire purpure and vert, four triquetras points to center argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict for all armory which is at least one countable step (DC) from her badge.

Elizabeth Taylor atte Red Swanne. Device change. Per saltire azure and sable all estencely, a wolf rampant argent.

The submitter's old device, *Or, a swan rousant to sinister gules, on a chief sable three fleurs-de-lys Or*, is released.

Faílenn Chu ingen uí Fháeláin. Device. Per pale vert and argent, two sea-wolves respectant counterchanged maintaining between them two tridents in saltire sable, a point pointed counterchanged.

Grimkell of Bright Hills. Name.

> *Bright Hills* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Hidden Mountain, Barony of. Order name Award of the Vert Cloud and badge. Per chevron argent and vert, two clouds vert.

> This form of the cloud is grandfathered to the submitter.

Hidden Mountain, Barony of. Order name Order of the Vert Mountain and badge association. Per chevron argent and vert, three clouds one and two vert.

Machteld Cleine. Name.

Stephan Grimm. Badge for Honorable Company of Grimmsfield. Lozengy gules and argent, a sheaf of arrows surmounted by a horseshoe inverted sable.

Yri in Roskva. Name change from Ysabella Cacemoine.

> The submitter's previous name, *Ysabella Cacemoine*, is released.

CAID

Æsa Knarrarbringa. Name and device. Argent, on a pomme a sea-serpent ondoyant argent.

> This name is not a conflict with the registered *Asta knarrarbringa*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

Alexandros Kalothetos. Name.

> This does not conflict with the registered *Alexandros Kaloethes*. Two syllables in the byname have changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

Angus le Todde Mac Donnell. Badge. (Fieldless) A heart Or.

> Nice badge!

Athanaric Thaurismunths sunus. Device. Per chevron azure and sable, in base three wolves courant contourny in annulo argent.

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

Athanaric Thaurismunths sunus and Ozmund Rus. Joint household name Drengsheimr and badge. Per fess azure and argent, a tree eradicated counterchanged and a bordure embattled gules.

> *Drengsheimr* is a constructed Old Icelandic farm name, formed from the genitive (possessive) form of *Drengr* ("rock or pillar") and the designator *heimr* ("abode").

Briana Heron. Device. Purpure, a poodle salient contourny between four needles in cross deasil argent.

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

Brígiða Úlfssystir. Name and device. Argent, a pale azure between two wolves combattant sable.

> Nice device!

Constanza de Valencia. Badge. (Fieldless) On a polypus azure a cogwheel Or.

Diana Ewan. Name.

> Nice 16th century English name!

Elisheva bat Yisrael. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). (Fieldless) A hart courant sable.

Gwen Hir and Paul fitz Denis. Joint household name Sherwood Hill Manor and badge. (Fieldless) A hurst proper.

> Submitted as *Sherwood Hall*, this household name presumes upon the place name *Sherwood Forest*. *Sherwood Forest*, the setting for many of the adventures of Robin Hood, is well known both within and outside of the Society, and is important enough to protect. The submitters allowed a change to *Sherwood Hill Manor* in order to remove the presumption.

Hannah of Nordwache. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> *Nordwache* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Hette Vitze. Badge. (Fieldless) A fireball saltirewise purpure enflamed proper.

Hette Vitze. Badge. (Fieldless) A salamander passant purpure enflamed proper.

Janus of Gyldenholt. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Argent, a chevron of chain and in base a pilgrim's staff sable.

> Submitted under the name *Janus Neon Bakin*.

Jehanna of Glencairn. Name and device. Purpure, a horse rampant and on a chief argent a wolf couchant sable.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the wolf larger.

Johannes Jarnleggr. Name change from Johannes de Seleone.

> The submitter's previous name, *Johannes de Seleone*, is retained as an alternate name.

Johannes Jarnleggr and Elizabeth of Roxbury Mill. Joint badge. (Fieldless) A wooden drakkar proper under sail Or conjoined in chief to two roses argent.

Katrín Stefánsdóttir. Badge. Argent, on a billet purpure in chief a decrescent argent.

Kong Lian. Badge. (Fieldless) A boar courant contourny azure.

Lisabetta Davanzati. Name and device. Quarterly azure and purpure, four mascles argent.

> Both elements can be dated to 1515 in baptismal records from Pisa (http://battesimi.sns.it/battesimi/), making this an excellent early 16th century Italian name!

Lot Ramirez. Alternate name Juceff ben Miguel.

> Submitted in all capital letters, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Juceff Ben Miguel*. We have changed the byname to *ben Miguel* to use the typical capitalization.

> Commenters questioned whether the patronym *ben Miguel* was registerable because it combines the Hebrew patronymic marker with a Spanish given name. The byname was constructed from examples in Juliana de Luna's article "Jews in Catalonia: 1250 to 1400" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/catalanjews/CatalanJews.html). Examples of *ben* with otherwise Spanish or Latin elements from this article include *filius Aaron ben Aarde* and *ben Salmo*.

Lot Ramirez. Badge. Per chevron inverted azure and sable, a mullet of six points elongated to base and in chief a rapier fesswise reversed argent.

> The use of a mullet of six points elongated to base is grandfathered to the submitter.

Lot Ramirez. Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of six points elongated to base argent a crescent azure.

> The use of a mullet of six points elongated to base is grandfathered to the submitter.

Mairi Graham of Nordwache. Device. Sable, a dragon and a unicorn rampant addorsed and on a chief argent a thistle vert headed purpure.

Marisa Rus. Name and device. Sable, on a chevron argent three natural sea-tortoises palewise azure.

Marisa is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested Spanish name dated to 1532 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Rus was documented in the Letter of Intent as an English surname. It can also be documented as a Spanish surname in the same source, dated to 1601, making this an entirely Spanish name.

Martin Martinson. Name and device. Sable, a tree eradicated between three martens statant argent.

Marwyn Breese. Name and device. Vert, a seahorse and on a chief wavy argent two borage flowers purpure.

Nordwache, Barony of. Order name Order of Ember of Nordwache.

Reinhard von den Hasen. Device. Vert, on a pile throughout azure fimbriated between two hares combattant a wolf sejant ululant argent.

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

Sephare Ravening. Device. Per fess vert and purpure, a fess fusilly between four ravens three and one argent.

Sidney Eileen of Starkhafn. Name.

Sidney and *Eileen* are elements of the submitter's legal name. Both are also found in late 16th century England in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Starkhafn is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Sile inghean Fhaolain. Badge. (Fieldless) On a rose azure a harp Or.

Ulfr inn riki. Name and device. Vert, in pale two wolf's heads erased argent.

William Keybearer of Dragonwood. Reblazon of device. Per chevron Or and sable, two pine trees proper and a key Or, in chief a tower sable.

Blazoned when registered in October 1983 as *Per chevron Or and sable, in chief a tower sable between two pine trees proper and in base a key palewise Or*, the two pine trees and a key are the primary charge group.

CALONTIR

Amon Attwood. Badge. (Fieldless) In bend sinister a rabbit attired courant argent sustaining a tankard vert.

Avraham ben David haKuzari. Augmentation of arms. Per fess argent and vert, a mullet of six points counterchanged and for augmentation on the mullet a cross of Calatrava per fess Or and purpure.

Brian of Loch Rannoch. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Lock Rannoch is the lingua Anglica form of the attested *Loch Rennach*, found in Timothy Pont's *Maps of Scotland*, c.1583-1614 (http://maps.nls.uk/pont/texts/transcripts/ponttext134r.html).

Lucrezia Contarini. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century Venetian name!

Robert de La Trinité. Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale a triquetra transfixed by a sword, a chief argent.

Registered in April of 1992 as *Azure, a sword interleaving a triquetra and a chief argent*, the sword and triquetra are co-primary charges.

Severin Sveinsdóttir. Name and device. Azure, a mascle and a delf voided interlaced between a point pointed and a chief engrailed argent.

Severin is the submitter's legal given name. It is also found as a masculine given name in Germany, Prussia, and Switzerland, and is used by both men and women in late period Spain (FamilySearch

Historical Records). As these languages are not compatible with Old Norse under Appendix C of SENA, the submitter must rely on the legal name allowance.

Søren atte Raven. Device change. Per saltire gules and argent, in pale two drums Or and in fess two ravens, a bordure sable.

> The submitter's old device, *Per saltire gules and argent, in pale two drums Or and in fess two ravens sable*, is retained as a badge.

Tola Rufusdóhtor. Device. Per bend sinister Or and sable, a hawk rising contourny and a feather counterchanged.

Ulfa Jonsdottir. Device change. Azure, a pair of shears within a two-headed serpent in orle heads at either end and respectant argent.

> The two-headed serpent in orle heads at either end and respectant is registerable under the grandfather clause as it is part of the device of her husband Duncan Bruce of Logan. Otherwise, using this charge would require documentation.

> The submitter's old device, *Azure, a pair of shears palewise, blades to base, within a serpent in annulo, heads at either end and respectant, argent*, is released.

V{o,}lu-Ingibi{o,}rg. Name change from Ingeborg bildsbriotr Ulfsdottir.

> The submitter's previous name, *Ingeborg bildsbriotr Ulfsdottir*, is released.

Yamamoto Masamune. Name and device. Sable, a bend argent between two crescents Or.

> This device is not in conflict with the device of Jay d' Argent, reblazoned on this letter as *Sable, a bend argent between a wyvern erect Or and on a flame Or a salamander statant contourny gules*. There is a DC for changing the type of secondary charge and another DC for removing the tertiary salamander.

> We note that the depiction initially drawn by the submitter was registerable and the redraw was not needed.

> Nice device!

DRACHENWALD

Aslaug Asbjarnardottir. Name and device. Purpure, a stag's head couped and a bordure argent.

Duncan MacDuff MacGregor. Name and device. Sable, in fess two mallets argent.

> Nice device!

Egil Drake howd. Name and device. Per bend sable and argent, a dragon's head couped close bendwise sinister counterchanged.

> Submitted as *Egil Drak hufvud*, the submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time, but was interested in "very late Viking/early Medieval Swedish/Scandinavian" if the name had to be changed. The name was changed in kingdom to *Egil Drak e howd* in order to match the documentation that could be found, and to preserve the intended meaning of "Egil Dragon-head".

> *Egil* is dated to c.1270 and 1430-50, *Drake* is dated to 1446, and *howd* is dated to c.1400, all in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. Although the pattern of double bynames is found in Appendix A of SENA for Old Icelandic, and the pattern *animal + head* is attested in that language, neither pattern is listed for the various Scandinavian languages after c.1100. After the Pelican decision meeting, ffride wlffsdotter documented several 12th-15th century examples of *occupation + descriptive byname* or *occupation + descriptive byname + patronym* from Norway and Iceland in Lind Personbinamn. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that other double descriptive bynames are plausible as well, but the name is not likely to be authentic for the submitter's desired place and time.

Elizabeth Martlet. Name and device. Argent, on a fess engrailed gules three martlets argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Tudor". *Elizabeth* is documented throughout our period, including during the Tudor dynasty. The byname *Martlet* was found in a christening record dated to 1624. It's possible that the byname was borne by the child's father prior to 1600, but we do not know for sure.

Nice cant & nice device!

Gytha bean uí Bhanáin. Name and device. Vert, a chalice Or and on a chief argent three bunches of grapes slipped proper.

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

Grapes proper are purpure and are slipped (and leaved) vert, when slips and leaves are present.

Ingimóð Lofríksdóttir. Name.

Jakob vom Rhein. Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, in cross three griffins Or and a compass star argent, overall in chief a label of five points argent.

The byname *vom Rhein* is the registered byname of the submitter's father, and is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Wilhelm's device, reblazoned elsewhere on this LoAR, *Per saltire gules and sable, in cross three griffins Or and a compass star argent*.

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

Leonor Cuerva de Segovia y Avila. Name change from Alyna Morgan and badge. (Fieldless) A raven contourny regardant within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for "16th c Spain (Castille)". The pattern of three bynames is very rare, but attested in the 16th century among the nobility. This name meets this request.

The submitter's previous name, *Alyna Morgan*, is retained as an alternate name.

Nice cant! (Cuerva is the feminine form of the Spanish word for raven.)

Lewes Towcester. Name and device. Per pale azure and gules, two natural tigers combattant argent marked sable maintaining between them an annulet argent, an orle of garbs Or.

Both the given name and byname are found in England in 1577, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the tigers slightly larger as befits a primary charge and the garbs slightly smaller to help reduce potential confusion between the charge groups.

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

Magdalene Auburn. Name and device. Per bend Or and gules, two lyres counterchanged.

Both the given name and byname can be dated within 10 years making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Nice device!

Magdelena Grace Vane. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A rose azure slipped and leaved argent within and conjoined to a capital Q gules crowned with a coronet Or.

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

Selanda de la Rosa. Name.

The submission form noted that the submitter wanted a name that could be shortened to *Sal*. She may wish to know that the given names *Salia* and *Saluia/Salvia* are found in late period Spain in the FamilySearch Historical Records. If she prefers one of these forms, she can submit a Request for Reconsideration.

Sely Deth. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a demi-knave vested and capped, pulling back his lips with his fingers argent.

Nice 13th-14th century English name!

This is the defining instance of a (demi) knave. This charge was documented from Vigil Rabens *Neustifter Wappenbuch*, mid-16th Century, plate 154: the arms of Reyßmaul. The editors of the book give the blazon as "*In Rot wachsender silbern gekleideter Knabe mit silberner Kappe mit linker schwarzer Feder darauf, der mit beiden Händen die offenen Lippen waagrecht fletscht*", which can be translated as *Gules, a demi-knave vested argent, with a cap argent with a feather issuant sable, pulling back his lips with both hands*.

Sofia Vargh. Name and device. Sable, a wolf's paw print and a chief embattled argent.

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

Þora Sumarliðadóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A hammer fesswise Or enflamed proper.

Þora Sumarliðadóttir and Eadric the Potter. Joint badge. (Fieldless) On a flame proper, a gridiron sable.

Vargh{o,}ss refskegg. Name and device. Per chevron gules and azure, two trees eradicated Or and a wolf's head erased argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw a more pronounced erasing on the wolf's neck.

EALDORMERE

Berendina Greensleeves. Name.

Submitted as *Berendina Greensl eeves*, the name inadvertently appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Berendina Greensl eves*. We have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Berendina is the submitter's legal middle name. *Greensleeves* is the registered byname of the submitter's son, so is grandfathered to the submitter.

Désirée Gabriel de Laval. Device. Per pale wavy Or and purpure, two crosses crosslet fitchy counterchanged.

Grimr Gandalfsson. Name.

Northgeatham, Canton of. Device. Per bend wavy argent and gules, a laurel wreath vert and a drinking horn Or.

Rohais de Guildeford. Device. Azure, a rose and on a chief urdy Or three compass roses azure.

Þóra Hallbiarnardóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Þóra Hallbi órnsdóttir*, the correct formation of the patronym is *Hallbi arnardóttir*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Yvette de Sancler. Name.

EAST

Æthelthryth Kenricing. Name and device. Purpure, on a chevron between three unicorn's heads couped argent three pheons inverted sable.

Æthelthryth is the expected vernacular form of the Latinized *Æthelthrytha*, documented in the Letter of Intent as the name of a 10th century saint.

Anna Herold von Ossenheim. Transfer of device to Maria Erika von Ossenheim. Per bend sinister argent and sable, three roses in bend between two bendlets, all counterchanged.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Award of Gilder.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Company of the Pennon of the East.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name King's Award of Esteem.

> The use of *King's [designator]* (using the lingua Anglica form *King's*) is grandfathered to the kingdom.

> The Letter of Intent documented *Esteem* as a lingua Anglica form of the Middle English *steem* or *extyme*. The participle *esteemed* is dated to c1475 in the Middle English Dictionary, and the submitted spelling is dated to 1642 in the Oxford English Dictionary. Therefore, it is an attested spelling as well.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name change from Order of the Tyger of the East Kingdom to Order of the Tyger of the East.

> The previous order name, *Order of the Tyger of the East Kingdom*, is released.

East, Kingdom of the. Order name Queen's Award of Esteem.

> The use of *Queen's [designator]* (using the lingua Anglica form *Queen's*) is grandfathered to the kingdom.

> The Letter of Intent documented *Esteem* as a lingua Anglica form of the Middle English *steem* or *extyme*. The participle *esteemed* is dated to c1475 in the Middle English Dictionary, and the submitted spelling is dated to 1642 in the Oxford English Dictionary. Therefore, it is an attested spelling as well.

East, Kingdom of the. Heraldic title Herault Hibou Blanc.

Edmund Forster. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Scottish name. All elements are found in Scotland within 60 years during the 16th century, so this name meets this request.

Ekaterina Solov'eva Pevtsova. Name and device. Per fess embattled gules and argent, three linden leaves counterchanged.

> Nice 16th century Russian name!

Eleanora Stewart. Reblazon of device. Sable chapé barry wavy argent and azure, a crane statant maintaining a key bendwise atop a mount argent.

> Blazoned when registered in April 2006 as *Sable chapé barry wavy argent and azure, a crane statant maintaining a key atop a mount argent*, we are clarifying the orientation of the key.

Eloise Aurelia Childebert. Reblazon of device. Azure, a key palewise inverted Or between two flaunches wavy ermine.

> Blazoned when registered in October 1986 as *Azure, a key palewise Or between two flaunches wavy ermine*, the key is inverted.

Heralds' Seals: Salamander Pursuivant. Reblazon of seal. (Tinctureless) A natural salamander statant erect maintaining and playing a straight trumpet.

> Registered in August of 1977 as *(Tinctureless) A salamander statant erect playing upon a trumpet*, the creature is a natural salamander.

Hope Baldwin. Device. Per pale purpure and argent, a pair of wings counterchanged.

Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l'. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon dormant wings elevated and addorsed Or charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lys purpure.

> This depiction of a dragon dormant, with its neck curved under and its head tucked in, is grandfathered to the submitter. Please advise the submitter to draw the fleur-de-lys larger.

Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l'. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon dormant wings elevated and addorsed purpure charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lys Or.

> This depiction of a dragon dormant, with its neck curved under and its head tucked in, is grandfathered to the submitter. Please advise the submitter to draw the fleur-de-lys larger.

Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l'. Badge. Purpure, on a pale argent a pallet Or.

This design was documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Italian armory. The submitter provided sufficient evidence of low contrast tertiaries on ordinaries as well as the use of purpure for the field.

Ivan Ch'r'nek. Name and device. Per saltire argent and sable, in pale two arrows fesswise and in fess two harps counterchanged.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 12th century Russia. This name meets his request.

Johannes Mikkinen. Name.

John MacGuire. Badge. (Fieldless) A bee Or marked sable sustaining a sewing needle inverted bendwise argent.

Kenric Burn of Northampton. Household name Company of Saint Kenrics Beard and badge. (Fieldless) A beard paly argent and sable.

> Nice badge!

Maria Erika von Ossenheim. Acceptance of transfer of device from Anna Herold von Ossenheim. Per bend sinister argent and sable, three roses in bend between two bendlets, all counterchanged.

Matteo Cole Amici. Name and device. Vert, a demi-stag passant contourny regardant Or.

Maud de Bracebridge. Name and device. Quarterly sable and azure, four lions Or.

> Nice device!

Midland Vale, Shire of. Branch name and device. Argent, a pall inverted sable between two stags rampant purpure and a laurel wreath vert.

Ravensbridge, Riding of. Branch name.

> The branch members dated the submission form rather than the petition itself. Kingdom confirmed that the form was prepared and dated on the same day that the petition was signed. Therefore, we are able to accept the petition and register this branch name.

Rowena del Baylly. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A lion's jambe fesswise erased purpure sustaining two keys in saltire Or.

> Blazoned when registered in December 1995 as *(Fieldless) A lion's jambe fesswise erased purpure sustaining two keys in saltire wards to sinister Or*, we are dropping the mention of the orientation of the wards to clarify the blazon; the wards are to chief, as expected, but their both facing to sinister is an artistic detail we do not normally blazon.

Stefan Kurth. Name.

> Nice 16th century German name!

Sunnifa í Hvalseyju. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a swift volant azure and a sun Or.

Urr{a-}ka al-Tha'labiyya. Name.

GLEANN ABHANN

Asgeirr Þorsteinsson. Name.

Cera ingen Néill. Name.

> Submitted as *Cera ingen N éill*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Cera ingen N e/ill*. We have restored the byname to the submitted form in order to register this name.

Faelan Haraldsson. Device change. Per saltire azure and sable, two wolves combattant and in chief a valknut argent.

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

The submitter's old device, *Sable, two wolves combatant and on a chief argent three roses sable barbed vert*, is retained as a badge.

Katla Freysteinsdóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Katla Freysteinsd óttir*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Katla Freysteinsd o/ttir*. We have restored the byname to the submitted form in order to register this name.

Leonora di Vitale da Napoli. Badge. (Fieldless) On a rose proper a fox courant maintaining in its mouth an egg argent.

Reginleif Ásgeirsdóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Reginleif Ásgeirsd ottir*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Reginleif A/sgeirsd ottir*. We have changed the byname to *Ásgeirsd óttir* in order to use accents consistently throughout the entire name.

Tin-Kárr rauðnálskeggi. Name.

William Rock Kimbrell. Name and device. Azure, on a cross of four lozenges Or four crosses flory sable.

Kimbrell is the submitter's legal surname.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as argent, the cross of four lozenges is actually Or.

LOCHAC

Adrienne Furet. Name and device. Argent, three wolf's teeth issuant from dexter and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister gules and in base a ferret statant sable.

Although *Furet* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 14th century English byname, Wreath also found it in France in 1461 and 1615, making this a wholly French name. These instances are found in *Ordonnances des roys de France de la troisième race* (p. 14, https://books.google.fr/books?id=4-ZZAAAAYAAJ) and *L'ordre, formalité et instruction judiciaire dont les anciens Grecs et les Romains ont usé es accusations publiques (sinon qu'ils ayent commencé à l'exécution) conféré au stil et usage de nostre France* by Pierre Ayrault (p. 1, https://books.google.fr/books?hl=fr&id=El4_AAAAcAAJ).

Angela Calici. Name and device. Argent, in pale three suns sable.

Nice device!

Antony Machyn. Name.

Antony was documented using Reaney & Wilson as a possibly normalized given name. *Antony* is also found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

The submitter wanted a byname meaning "mason". He may wish to know that *Mason* is an English byname dated to 1379 (found in Bardsley, s.n. Mason). If he prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Aveline Goupil. Name change from Mýrún Jóhansdóttir and device change. Azure, a cross avellane Or and in chief three escallops argent.

The submitter's previous name, *Mýrún Jóhansdóttir*, is retained as an alternate name.

This device is not in conflict with the device of Launcelot de Westwood: *Azure, a cross botonny fitchy Or*. There is a DC for adding the secondary charge group and another DC for the difference between a cross botonny and a cross avellane.

By the same count it is not in conflict with the device of Timothy Brother: *Azure, a tau cross Or*, as there is at least a DC for the difference between a tau cross and a cross avellane.

Similarly, it is not in conflict with the device of Verena of Laurelin: *Azure, in canton a crux ansata patty Or*, as there is at least a DC for the difference between a crux ansata patty and a cross avellane.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly purpure and vert, a fox sejant guardant within a bordure Or*, is retained as a badge.

Bridget Wynter. Name and device. Gules, a lion Or and a bordure azure crescenty argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in Portuguese heraldry. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of charged low-contrast bordures as well as the use of lions and crescents.

Catriona ben ui Dobhailen. Name.

Charle du Bois. Name change from Charles du Bois.

The submitter's previous name, *Charles du Bois*, is retained as an alternate name.

Cullan of Innilgard. Name and device. Argent, on a fess sable between three shamrocks vert, a dragon passant contourny argent.

Innilgard is the registered name of an SCA branch.

David de Darlington. Name change from David de Derlington.

The submitter's previous name, *David de Derlington*, is released.

Dragoncina Tornaparte. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and purpure a phoenix facing to sinister argent rising from flames proper within a double tressure argent.

Eleanor Hall. Name and device. Azure, a sword argent between flaunches barry gules and argent and in base a crescent argent.

This exact name is found in the FamilySearch Historical Records dated to 1592, making this a lovely 16th century English name!

Eloise Darnell. Device. Argent, on a pale purpure three estoiles pierced Or.

Ethan Drake. Name.

Flur de Olepenne. Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, a chevron and a point pointed argent.

Submitted as *Flur' de Olepenne*, precedent states:

> Submitted as *Flu r' le Swan*, the apostrophe in *Flur'* represents a scribal suspension, probably of the letter *e* or letter *i*. We do not register scribal abbreviations of names, so the form *Flur'* is not registerable. This name is identical to the Middle English word for 'flower', of which the most common forms in the *Middle English Dictionary* are *flour*, *flur*, and the like. On the basis of these examples, *Flur* is also a plausible spelling of the given name. Since the submitter cares most about the sound of the name, we have changed the given name to *Flur _* in order to register the name.

We have changed the given name to *Flur* in order to register this name.

Gocken de Leeu. Name and device. Quarterly Or and gules, four lions counterchanged and a bordure azure mullety of six points Or.

Nice 15th century Dutch name!

Nice device!

James of Southron Gaard. Name and device. Argent, a salamander passant regardant sable enflamed azure.

James is the submitter's legal given name, but is also an attested period 16th-17th century name, found in "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/james.html).

Southron Gaard is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Jetei Burilgi. Name and device. Sable, on a plate three pellets one and two.

Kolfinna Ráðúlfsdóttir. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Kolfinna allows the registration of any name that is at least one syllable different from her registered name.

Kolfinna Ráðúlfsdóttir. Heraldic will.

Upon her death, Kolfinna's heraldic will transfers control of her name, her device, *Sable, on a pile throughout issuant from sinister argent a wolf sejant ululant contourny gules* and her badge, *Argent, in pale two wolves passant sable and gules*, to Signý Hrafnsdóttir.

Maol Bríghde inghean Amhlaoibh. Name and device. Gules, a thistle and two wolves combattant one and two between three crosses patonce, an orle argent.

Submitted as *Maol Br ìghde inghean Amhlaoibh*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century Scottish or Irish name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request without pending the name for further commentary.

We have corrected the accent in and lenited the given name: *Maol Bhr íghde* in order to register this name.

This name is plausible for Ireland in the 13th century. *Maol Bríghde* is only attested as a masculine given name. The use of *Mael* ("devotee of") <*saint's name*> is found for women, but evidence of this particular name as a woman's name was not found. Therefore, this name is likely authentic but we do not know for sure.

Mathilda de Villiers. Name and device. Argent, three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Nice device!

Maurizio Giovanni Guglielmi. Name and device. Argent, a palm tree couped proper between in base two lions combattant gules.

Because there is a DC between palm tree and other trees and because of the types of secondary charges, this device is not in conflict with the device of Gillian du Bois des Fleurs, *Argent, a Lombardy poplar tree eradicated [Populus nigra, var-Italica] proper between two Gillyflowers [Dianthus carylophyllus] gules, slipped and leaved proper*, the device of Allendale of the Evergreens, *Argent, a pine tree proper*, or the device of Alfhild de Foxley, *Argent, a tree eradicated vert between two squirrels respectant gules*.

Michelle de Darlington. Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

Morwenna de Bonnay and William de Bonnay. Joint household name Housse de Bonnay (see RETURNS for badge).

Percival Fausyde. Name and device. Argent, a fess humetty vert fretty Or.

Nice 16th century English name!

Phaedra de Courcelles. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Roberto de Fabbro. Name.

Rubin Doubauch. Name and device. Sable, in pale a balance and a sword inverted Or.

Sebastian Tockler. Name and device. Azure, in pale three annulets conjoined throughout and issuant from base argent.

Tobias Shevington. Name and device. Argent, a pall inverted azure between three fleurs-de-lys gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

Ysambart Courtin. Badge. (Fieldless) A sun Or eclipsed azure.

MERIDIES

Anna Nel. Reblazon of device. Gules, a fox rampant argent maintaining a step-cut gemstone sable and in base a skull argent all within a bordure compony argent and sable semy of keys palewise argent.

> Blazoned when registered in April 2015 as *Gules, a fox rampant argent maintaining a step-cut gemstone sable and in base a skull argent all within a bordure compony argent and sable semy of keys argent*, we are clarifying the orientation of the keys.

Christiana Cameron. Name and device. Argent, a chevron rompu azure and in base a rose proper.

> This form of chevron rompu, with the breaks closer to right angles with the chevron, is a documented form. Guillim, 2nd edition, 1632, shows us the emblazon for the Salt family, though the arms of Salt date to c.1520 [Dictionary of British Arms, vol.2, p.393]

Eiríkr galti Hrafnsson. Name and device. Azure, a boar statant contourny and an orle Or.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 8th-11th C Scandinavian Norse. The given names *Eiríkr* and *Hrafn*, and the byname *galti* are all found in Iceland during the desired time period, documented in the *Landnámabók*. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.
>
> Nice cant & device!

Emelyne Beuflour. Name and device. Per bend sinister wavy azure and argent, three escallops inverted and a polypus counterchanged.

> Nice English name for around 1300!

James de Lyon of Glen Lyon. Reblazon of device. Sable, a double-headed lion queue-forchy contourny maintaining a sword inverted and on a bordure embattled argent an orle of keys reversed sable.

> Blazoned when registered in October 2006 as *Sable, a double-headed lion queue-forchy contourny maintaining a sword inverted and on a bordure embattled argent an orle of keys, wards inward, sable*, we are clarifying the orientation of the keys.

Shawn Paul of the Meadows. Name and device. Azure, three dumbeks argent.

> *Shawn* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an English surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.
>
> Examples of plural toponyms or toponymic bynames in the Middle English Dictionary include *de Stanes*, *Atte stunnes*, *del Quitstones*, *Le Stones*, *Upstones*, *Le Wasshyngstones*, *Smerhilles*, *Amtehelles*, *Les haythes*, *Hillemedwe havedes*, and *Merehades*. Therefore, the lingua Anglica form *of the Meadows* is plausible, although less likely than *of the Meadow*.

Wilhelm vom Rhein. Reblazon of device. Per saltire gules and sable, in cross three griffins Or and a compass star argent.

> Registered in February of 1995 as *Per saltire gules and sable, three griffins one and two Or and in base a compass star argent*, the griffins and compass star are co-primary charges.

MIDDLE

Alan of Warhaven. Reblazon of device. Argent, a hangman's noose issuant from chief azure, pendant therefrom a key inverted sable.

> Blazoned when registered in January 1985 as *Argent, a hangman's noose issuant from chief azure, pendant therefrom a key sable*, we are clarifying the orientation of the key.

Annabelle Rose. Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, a unicorn passant between in pale two roses argent.

> Nice 16th century Scots name!

Ástriðr Arnardóttir. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity request for "Norse 700-850 AD". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent, but we were able to consider the request without pending the name.

> We have few sources for the earlier part of the desired time period, so we do not know for sure if this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity. However, the name is registerable as submitted.

Aturdokht of Dark River. Device. Argent, a wyvern erect vert and in base a pawprint sable, a base rayonny gules.

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

Bethaldryk Quarryl. Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and Or, on a chevron gules between a stag trippant gardant Or and a dexter hand apaumy gules seven bezants.

> Blazoned when registered in January of 1974 as *Tierced per chevron azure, gules, and Or, a stag trippant at gaze Or, seven bezants, and a dexter hand apaumy and couped at the wrist gules* the line of division is described as per chevron with a chevron in current blazon practice.

Flame, Barony of the. Badge association for Award of Embers of the Flame. Sable estencely Or, a flamberge gules hilted and the blade enflamed Or.

Flame, Barony of the. Badge association for Award of the Gold Flame. Sable, a bend sinister azure fimbriated Or, overall a flamberge gules, hilted and the blade enflamed Or.

Gaelen Ó Grádaigh. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, two sheaves of arrows inverted Or.

> Submitted as *Gaelen Ó Gráda*, the submitter preferred the byname *Ó Grádaigh* if it could be documented. In commentary, Ogress and Rocket documented this form in the Annals of Loch Cé, so we have made this change.

> The modified name does not conflict with the registered *Fáelán Ó Gradáigh*. In Gaelic, *Fáelán* is pronounced something like "FAW-e-lawn", whereas *Gaelen* is pronounced "GAW-len" or "GA-luhn". Therefore, at least two syllables have changed under PN3C1 of SENA. In modern English pronunciation (something like *Fay-len* versus *Gay-len*), the change in the initial syllable is a substantial one, so the names are clear under PN3C3 of SENA (the so-called "Harry/Mary" rule).

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

Margaret MacLeod. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> Submitted as *Margaret Macleóid á Dún Bhegan*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Margaret MacLeod of Dunvegan*. It was apparently changed in kingdom to use the inherited Scots byname rather than the Gaelic *Macleóid*. Gaelic patronyms are literal, so a woman cannot use a *MacX*-style byname ("X's son"); therefore, the change to the inherited, non-literal Scots form was necessary. The correct Gaelic form of the patronym is *Margaret ingen Léoid*.

> *Dunvegan* is the lingua Anglica form of the place name *Dunveggane* (or other period form). Unfortunately, Dunvegan Castle is seat of the chief of Clan MacLeod so this name is presumptuous under long-standing precedent as well as PN4B3 of SENA:

>> Names may not contain both a family name used by an important noble family and the area from which that family derives their title or the seat of the family. Such a combination is considered a claim to rank. Generally this name pattern is limited to Scottish clan chiefs and to barons, counts, and other members of the high nobility.

> The submitter provided citations to support her argument that the submitted name is not presumptuous. Although we commend her for providing further documentation, we note that the perception of presumption can exist even if a different branch of the family held the clan seat, or if the clan chief changed the family name of the senior branch after our period. We also note that at least one 16th

century clan chief is known modernly as *William MacLeod of Dunvegan*, showing the strong link between the surname and the locative.

Changing the language of the place name from the submitted *Dún Bhegan* to *Dunvegan* or a period Scots form does not remove the appearance of a claim to rank, as both Gaelic and Scots were used in Scotland in our period.

One of the submitter's allowed alternative forms, *Margaret MacLeod of Dún Bheagan*, is not registerable because it combines the English preposition *of* and the Gaelic place name *Dún Bheagan* in the same name phrase. This is a violation of SENA PN1B1, which states that, "A registerable name phrase must follow the rules of grammar and structure for a single time and place. It may not mix languages unless that mixing of languages within a name phrase is attested as a period practice." In addition, documentation was not provided to show that *Dún Bheagan* is a period spelling. Therefore, we are unable to make this change.

The submitter's second alternative was *Margaret MacLeod of Dún Dugan*. No documentation was provided to show that *Dún Dugan* existed in period, how it was spelled in period, and whether it is compatible with the English preposition *of*. Therefore, we are unable to make this change. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped the locative byname in order to register this name. If the submitter wishes to provide additional documentation for the byname *of Dún Dugan*, she may submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter may wish to know that Ogress documented an Irish river named *Dundugin* dated to 1607 in *History of Kilsaran union of parishes in the County of Louth* (p. 208, https://books.google.com/books?id=hGANAAAAYAAJ). As this is an Anglicized form, it can be combined with the English preposition to form the locative byname *of Dundugin*.

Red Spears, Barony of. Order name Compagnia dei Pórci Rossi and badge. Or, four boars passant two and two gules.

Submitted as *Compagnia del la P órci Rossi*, Italian grammar requires that the preposition be changed to *dei*. We have made this change. In addition, we have removed the acute accent from *Porci Rossi* because it was a modern editorial addition.

Nice badge!

Red Spears, Barony of. Augmentation of arms. Or, two boar spears in saltire surmounted by another palewise gules, overall a laurel wreath vert and for augmentation on a chief gules, a bridge of three spans Or.

Slany bean Uillic. Name.

Submitted as *Slany uxor Uill eag*, the byname combines the Latin *uxor* ("wife") with the Gaelic *Uilleag* in the same name phase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA, which states that, "A registerable name phrase must follow the rules of grammar and structure for a single time and place. It may not mix languages unless that mixing of languages within a name phrase is attested as a period practice." Commenters were unable to support this lingual mix, so we are unable to register this name as submitted.

In addition, Gaelic grammar requires that the relative's name be in the genitive (possessive) case. The genitive form of the husband's name is *Uillic*.

Therefore we have changed this name to *Slany bean Uill ic* ("Slany, Uilleag's wife") with the submitter's permission.

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

Uilleag Balbhán. Name.

Rocket documented the descriptive term *balbhán* ("a dumb, mute person") to the 16th and early 17th centuries, as well as the related descriptive byname *Balb(h)*. Therefore, we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Balbhán* is a plausible byname and can register this name as submitted.

NORTHSHIELD

Eyja Edmundardóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Eyja Edmund sdóttir*, the correct genitive form of *Edmundr* is *Edmundar-*. We have changed the byname to *Edmund ardóttir* in order to register this name.

Gautier de Franqueuille. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Gwenhwyvar verch Owen ap Morgan. Badge. (Fieldless) A three-tailed fox sejant erect argent charged on the shoulder with an annulet azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the annulet rounder.

Katherine de Sainct-Denis. Device. Argent, two oak leaves in chevron surmounted by an acorn vert, on a chief sable three bees Or.

Susanna Sparke of Cheshire. Name and device. Azure, on a bend between two suns Or three horseshoes palewise inverted sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century England. The given name and the first byname, *Sparke* were both documented in the Letter of Intent to the late 16th century, but the second byname, *of Chester*, was dated to the late 14th and early 15th centuries. The unmarked form *Chester* is found in the 16th century in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitted spelling is also plausible in the 16th century, and the name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

Vincenzo di Bon Savi. Name.

OUTLANDS

Allesandra Grimani. Name and device. Per saltire azure and pean, in pale three holly leaves conjoined in pile fructed and a winged greyhound passant argent.

The submitter had expressed a preference for a Venetian name. We note that the given name *Alessandra* (with one *l*) is found in Juliana de Luna's article ""Names from Sixteenth Century Venice" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html). The byname *Grimani* can also be documented to 16th century Venice, in Juliana's article "Late Period Italian Women's Names: Venice"(http://medievalscotland.org/jes/Nuns/Venice.shtml). If the submitter prefers the Venetian form *Alessandra Grimani*, she can request a request for reconsideration.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots so they are easier to identify.

Aminah al-'Amiriyah. Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a phoenix Or and a seahorse argent.

Submitted as *Aminah a l-Amiriyah*, the attested form of the byname is *al -'Amiriyah*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name.

Danielle Skarp. Name and device. Quarterly azure and Or, a rose proper between in bend two crescents pendant argent and in bend sinister two cross crosslets gules.

Danielle is the submitter's legal name,. It is also found in the Netherlands in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1603. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

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

Elizabeth Bakere. Device. Argent, three sets of three annulets interlaced two and one azure.

Some commenters suggested to blazon each of the sets of three annulets as "a pretzel". However pretzels are formed from one line of dough, not three independent interlaced ones.

Gideon Dubh Mac an Bhaird. Device. Per pale sable and argent, in pale a tree blasted and a human skull counterchanged.

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

Gwenllian Lorcan. Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, on a pale between a pair of wings argent three pellets.

Submitted as *Gwenllian Lorc án*, the submitter requested authenticity for a pre-Norman Welsh name, but withdrew this request. The byname was changed in kingdom to *Lorc an* in order to match the documentation that could be found.

The spelling of the given name *Gwenllian* was found as an undated header form. However, it is a plausible interpolated form, based on the attested forms *Gwenllyan*, *Gwenlliam*, and *Gwenlliana*. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

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

Kathleen Willeson. Name and device. Per saltire argent and gules, two roses proper and two horses courant contourny argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Late period (1500's) Oxfordshire". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information available to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

Kathleen was documented in the Letter of Intent as the submitter's legal given name and as an attested English name from Warwick in 1585, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance. *Willeson* is dated to Westmoreland in 1595 and Cambridge in 1642. The name likely meets the submitter's request.

Kathryn Kilgour. Name.

Kathryn is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested given name found in Scotland in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to the late 16th century. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Minamoto Shizuka. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th-14th century Japanese name.

The given name *Shizuka* is found in NCMJ (revised edition, p. 198) as part of the name *Shizukagozen*, which includes the marital suffix *gozen*, dated to 1185.

Mi'namoto is found in NCMJ (pp 97, 322, 403, 394), dated to 1183.

This name is authentic for 12th century Japan, so meets the submitter's request.

Owen Kernan. Name.

Nice 16th century Anglicized Irish name!

Rowland de Grey of Lincolnshire. Name change from Rowland of Lincolnshire and device change. Per chevron wavy and per pale gules and Or, a chevron cotised counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1200-1250 England.

Rowland is grandfathered to the submitter. It was documented to the early 14th century in the original submission. The byname *de Grey* is dated to 1254 in 'Close Rolls, February 1254', in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry III: Volume 8, 1253-1254*, ed. A E Stamp (pp. 295-296, http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/hen3/vol8/pp295-296). The spelling *Lincolnshire* is a lingua Anglica form (and is grandfathered to the submitter).

This name does not meet the submitter's request for an early 13th century name. However it is registerable as submitted.

The submitter may wish to know that forms of the place name used in the 12th-14th centuries are *Lincolnia*, found in Watts, s.n. Lincoln, and *Lincolne*, found in the Middle English Dictionary (MED). Although they are later than the submitter's desired time period, early 14th century spellings are the c.1300 *lincolne schire* and the c.1330 *Lincolnschire*.

The submitter's previous name, *Rowland of Lincolnshire*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Or, a key palewise wards to base and a base, on a chief embattled gules a compass star Or*, is retained as a badge.

Thrond ellri. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a "Norse Persona". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to allow us to consider this name instead of pending it for further commentary.

This name combines Middle Norwegian and Old Norse, so it is not authentic. However, it is registerable.

TRIMARIS

Ruth Marie Scott. Reblazon of device. Argent, a raven contourny maintaining in its feet a key fesswise reversed sable and in its beak a roundel gules, on a chief sable three decrescents argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 2014 as *Argent, a raven contourny maintaining in its feet a key sable and in its beak a roundel gules, on a chief sable three decrescents argent*, we are clarifying the orientation of the key.

WEST

Æsa Vthyrmsdottir. Name (see PENDS for device).

Annora Underdowne. Device. Purpure semy of feathers argent, on a sun Or an oak leaf vert.

Bera Eðvarðardóttir. Name change from holding name Bera of the West.

Submitted as *Bera E dvar dard ottir*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Viking era Scandinavia". The name was changed to *Bera E ðvar ðardóttir* by kingdom to match the documentation that could be found.

Bera is found in Iceland in the *Landnámabók* and in *Egil's Saga*, dated to c.1230. The patronym is derived from the name *Eðvarðar*, a Norse form of the English *Eadweard*. Therefore, we do not know if there two elements would have been used in the same time and place. Therefore, it is likely not authentic, but it is registerable.

Caitilin O'Byrne. Name.

Submitted as *Cai tlin O'Byrne*, the submitted spelling of the given name could not be documented to period. Therefore, we have changed the spelling change to *Cai tilin*.

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

Clare Elena de Montfort. Name change from Clare Elena of Strathclyde.

The submitter's previous name, *Clare Elena of Strathclyde*, is released.

Conrad Richter. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a Maltese cross argent charged with four ermine spots heads to center sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for "14-1500s German" in the Nuremburg region. As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines 15th century elements from Rottweil and Nuremburg, which are in different regions of Germany. After the Pelican decision meeting, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented the spelling *Conrad* to Würzburg in 1409 (citing Seibicke). Both Würzburg and Nuremburg are found in the region of Franconia. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Konrad Rickert*. A syllable in the byname (*-ter* versus *-ert*) has been substantially changed under PN3C2 of SENA.

The modern novelist named *Conrad Richter* is not important enough to protect.

Please let the submitter know that properly drawn, a Maltese cross should have four deeply notched arms, converging to a central point (or very nearly); and that each arm should take up an angle as wide as the space between the arms. For a period depiction see http://coblaith.net/Heraldry/Crosses/period.html#Maltesefamily .

Cynagua, Principality of. Reblazon of badge for Office of the Gold Key. Quarterly Or and argent, on a pale sable a key inverted Or.

Blazoned when registered in October 1981 as *Quarterly Or and argent, on a pale sable a key Or*, the key is inverted.

Dafydd Waleis. Name and device. Or, a closed book palewise and on a chief wavy azure two keys inverted in saltire argent.

The submitter requested authenticity request for a Welsh name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request rather than pending the name for further commentary.

The given name *Dafydd* is found in BL Cotton Cleopatra MS. B V part i, dated to c.1300-1350. The byname *waleis* is found in NLW MS. Peniarth 20 (page 294), dated to the same time. Both are found in "Welsh Prose 1300-1425" (http://www.rhyddiaithganoloesol.caerdydd.ac.uk/en/). Therefore, this name is authentic for 14th century Wales and meets the submitter's request.

Derelei filia Uoret. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Derelei filia Uoret. Badge. (Fieldless) A goose azure.

Hase of Darkwood. Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron argent between three oak leaves slipped and fructed one and two Or and a sword argent.

Darkwood is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Jak Wyldmy. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Jay d' Argent. Reblazon of device. Sable, a bend argent between a wyvern erect Or and on a flame Or a salamander statant contourny gules.

Registered in August of 1980 as *Sable, a bend argent between a wyvern erect Or and a salamander counter-statant gules, enflamed Or* the relation between flame and salamander can be more appropriately described as a tertiary salamander on the flame.

Jeannette of Bois d'Arc. Device. Per fess vert and sable, a tree Or between and supported in base by two stags salient respectant argent.

Kathryn Fitzroy of Bath. Reblazon of device. Vert, a harbor seal couchant to sinister reguardant Or, gorged with a chain pendant therefrom a key inverted sable, atop a rock argent, in chief three bezants one and two.

Blazoned when registered in July 1974 as *Vert, a harbor seal couchant to sinister reguardant proper, gorged with a chain, pendant therefrom a key reversed sable upon an orthoclase-granite rock proper, in chief three bezants mal-ordonnee*, the harbor seal is distinctly Or, not proper. Likewise, while the rock is drawn with tiny pink specks, it is largely argent. And finally, we have reblazoned the arrangement of the bezants in terms that are far more familiar.

Lavinia Elizabeth Lambert. Reblazon of device. Argent, issuant from a maunch gules charged with a cinquefoil argent, a dexter hand proper maintaining a chain pendant therefrom a key inverted, a gore sinister vert.

Blazoned when registered in May 1992 as *Argent, issuant from a maunch gules charged with a cinquefoil argent, a dexter hand proper maintaining a key, a gore sinister vert*, we are clarifying the arrangement and orientation of the key.

Michiele l'encriere. Name.

Submitted as *Michi èle l'encriere*, the grave accent in the given name is a modern editorial addition. We have removed it in order to register this name.

Mór ingen Donnchada. Name.

Submitted as *Mór mac Donnch ada*, the submitter requested authenticity request for the 12th century and expressed a preference for a Scottish name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Mór ingen Donnch aid* in order to try to meet the submitter's request for a 12th century Scottish name.

As submitted, the name combines a 12th century Irish Gaelic feminine given name and a 12th century Scottish Gaelic byname meaning "Donnchad's son". We have no evidence of women using the masculine particle *mac* in Gaelic in period, so *mac Donnchada* or *mac Donnchaid* cannot be combined with a feminine given name like *Mór*. A wholly 12th century Irish Gaelic form of the name using the feminine particle meaning "daughter" is *Mór ingen Donnchada*.

Although the given name and patronym can be documented or constructed in the 12th century, the given name was not found in Scotland at this time. Therefore, the submitted name did not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 12th century Scottish name. When contacted by kingdom, the submitter indicated that she preferred the authentic Irish form *Mór ingen Donnchada*. Therefore, we have changed the name to this form.

Rebecca da Firenze. Name and device. Azure, in fess two harps, a point pointed, a chief Or.

Rebecca was documented in the Letter of Intent as a Jewish name found in France. Jewish names can be combined under Appendix C of SENA with other Jewish names and other names from the same region (France).

Alexander Beider's *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names*, s.n. Rifke states that, "[t]here is no proof that Christian forms of this biblical name were ever used by Jews; therefore, several references to Rebecca (and its variants) in Christian documents are likely a substitute for Jewish forms". *Rebecca* is a biblical name in the French book *Déclamation sur l'incertitude, vanité et abus des sciences , traduite en françois du latin de Henry Corneille Agr(ippa) (par Louis de Mayerne-Turquet)*, published in Paris in 1582 (p. 379, http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k6266273s). In addition, *Rebecca* and the variant spelling *Rebeca* are found in list of French parishioners, dated to 1648 and 1642-3, respectively, in *The Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London, Volume 13* (pp. 91 and 113, https://books.google.com/books?id=zuU5AQAAMAAJ).

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

Ruaidrí Mac Síthigh. Name change from Ciaran Mac Sithigh.

The submitter's previous name, *Ciaran Mac Sithigh*, is released.

Tancorix filia Brid. Name and device. Per pale Or and purpure, two foxes combattant each maintaining a lit candle counterchanged.

Brid is the registered given name of the submitter's mother, so is grandfathered to the submitter. At the Pelican decision meeting, Green Staff also documented *Brid* as a masculine given name found in PASE as early as the mid-9th century, so it is compatible with the 5th century *Tancorix*, without relying on the grandfather clause. We note that examples of nominative or vernacular forms of a parent's name are occasionally found after *filius/filia*, although Latinized genitive forms are more common.

Wilhelm von Schlüssel. Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess between two keys fesswise argent a key fesswise azure.

Blazoned when registered in September 1971 as *Azure, a fess argent, three keys fesswise in pale counterchanged*, we are reblazoning to clarify the charge groups.

William Korwynson of Starfall. Name and device. Per chevron inverted ermine and azure, in pale a sword inverted gules and a phoenix close affronty head to sinister issuant from base Or.

The Letter of Intent argued that *Korwynson* is grandfathered to the submitter, as *Korwyn* is the registered given name of the submitter's father. However, under long-standing precedent and under PN1B2g of SENA, the grandfather clause requires the use of the exact name phrase that is registered, not a variant:

In a new personal name submission, an individual may use name phrases already registered to them, even if that name phrase would no longer be allowed under the current rules. Only the exact, actual name phrase from the registered form may be used, not variants, patterns, etc. The use of the grandfather clause does not allow the submitter to evade new style problems (as discussed in PN.2 below). It only allows the submitter to keep style problems that already exist with the registered name.

A name phrase from a registered name of an individual may also be registered by a close legal relative (such as parent, spouse, child, sibling, etc.). To do this, the submitter must demonstrate the relationship through legal documents or through attestation of relationship from the individual whose name is already registered. Documentation under the grandfather clause does not exempt a name or name phrase from conflict, presumption, or offense rules, unless that rules violation is itself grandfathered.

SENA reflects long-standing precedent that only the exact registered name phrase can be grandfathered. Modifications such as changing the gender of a patronymic marker or changing the registered name phrase to a genitive form are not permitted under this allowance. Although we have precedent stating that adding patronymic or matronymic markers like *ben* and *filius/filia* is acceptable before a grandfathered name phrase, it is not clear whether adding a suffix like *-son* to an otherwise unmodified name phrase is also permitted.

However, rather than pend this submission for further discussion, we are able to construct this element in Middle English:

The byname *Corwin* is dated to 1438 in 'Rymer's Foedera with Syllabus: January-March 1438', in *Rymer's Foedera*, Volume 10, pp. 682-695 (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rymer-foedera/vol10/pp682-695). The spelling *Corwyn* is plausible with an *i/y* switch. Reaney & Wilson, s.nn. Corwin and Corden implies that *corwen* is a 15th century form of this name, with 13th century dated forms *Corduan* and *Kordewan*. Other examples of an initial *C/K* switch include *de la Cote/atte Kote* (s.n. Cote), *Corneys/Korneys* (s.n. Cornish), and *Cosser/le Kosser'* (s.n. Cossar). The introduction of Reaney & Wilson includes examples of the pattern of adding *-son* to bynames in Middle English, such as *Wrightson*, *Taylourson*, and *Saunderson*. Therefore, the patronymic form *Korwynson* is a plausible Middle English byname, although the spelling *Corwynson* or *Corwinson* is more likely.

The byname *of Starfall* is the registered byname of the submitter's mother, and is grandfathered to the submitter.

Wulfgar Wartooth. Device. Sable, three drinking horns fretted in triangle and an orle argent.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

Fede di Fiore. Device. Gules, a rabbit's head cabossed argent jessant-de-lys inverted Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which requires that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style." Precedent already indicates that the use of any head other than a lion's or leopard's head jessant-de-lys remains a step from period practice and this design introduces another anomaly for the jessant-de-lys design: the inversion of the fleur-de-lys. Neither the submitter not the commenters provided period evidence for a jessant-de-lys where the head would be in its default upright position and the fleur-de-lys inverted. Thus, barring period documentation, this design is not registerable.

Keistutus Prus Andrzejewski. Device. Gules, a serpent involved Or, devouring a sun Or eclipsed sable.

This device is in conflict with the device of Alexander le Browere: *Per pale sable and vert, a serpent involved in annulo Or*. There is a difference for the field but although *involved* versus *involved in annulo* is a blazonable difference, it does not provide a second DC. There is no difference for the maintained sun.

Murdoch Stewart. Name.

Unfortunately, this name appears to make a claim that the submitter is the father of the registered *Angus Murdoch Stewart* and must be returned.

The historical *Murdoch Stewart* (1362-1425), Duke of Albany and grandson of James I of Scotland, is not important enough to protect.

His armory is registered under the holding name *Murdoch of Silva Vulcani*.

AN TIR

Aryana Silknfyre. Badge. (Fieldless) On a Russian firebird displayed head to sinister gules a crown Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms." No documentation was provided showing that the crown used here is a period depiction of a crown.

Although firebirds will no longer be registered after July 2015, a timely resubmission from this submitter with a firebird will be considered, but the use of a firebird would remain a step from period practice.

The submitter is a countess as well as a viscountess and thus entitled to the use of a crown or coronet.

Brendan Kanobe. Device. Argent, an Elizabethan tall hat reversed gules and a bordure sable.

This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable, a violation of SENA A1C which requires that the submitted emblazon must be reproducible by a competent heraldic artist, with only normal heraldic variation, from the written blazon. Because hats have always shown a huge variety of shapes, we cannot define a "generic" standard hat. All registerable hats would need to be clearly defined so as to be reproducible from the blazon. Here the form of hat used did not match the documentation provided. Even a named hat type like 'Elizabethan tall hat' will show enough variety that we cannot ensure reliable reproduction from blazon.

This device must also be returned for having the hat depicted in trian aspect. Per SENA A2C1:

Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style. In general, this means that charges should be drawn as a flat depiction with no perspective.

The use of trian aspect is limited to those charges which require it for identifiability, or which have been shown to have been depicted in trian aspect in period heraldry. A hat should not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable.

Brigitta Riegers von Wolfratshausen and Millicent Isabella de la Bere. Badge for House of the Gold Bees (see PENDS for household name). Azure, an orle of bees Or.

> This badge conflicts with the important non-SCA badge of Napoleon: *Azure, semy of bees Or*. There is a single DC for the placement on the field.

Idomeneus the Cretan. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "A Cretan from ~700BC". This name appears to make a claim to be the mythical Idomeneus, king of Crete from the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Aeneid*. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

> His armory is registered under the holding name *Craig of Glymm Mere*.

Idomeneus the Cretan. Household name Myrmidon Warband.

> Submitted as *Myrmidon Warband of An Tir*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission in order to remove the appearance of ownership by the Kingdom of An Tir.

> *Myrmidon* is used both in classical Greek literature and as a generic word for "bodyguard" or "faithful servant/follower" in 15th-17th century England. The term *Warband* was not documented in the Letter of Intent in either language. Commenters were unable to find evidence to show that *Warband* is an appropriate designator, either as a lingua Anglica form of a period Greek term, or as an attested late period English term. Without this documentation, this household name cannot be registered.

> We decline to rule whether *Myrmidon + Designator* is too generic to be registered.

Robert Flood. Device. Sable, two spears in saltire surmounted by a wolf sejant ululant argent, on a base gules six piles in point argent.

> This device is returned for contrast issues. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a base pily in point gules and argent, pily in point was not demonstrated to be a period field division. Thus, what we have is six piles argent on a gules base and consequently a gules base on a sable field, which is not registerable without the context of an Individually Attested Pattern.

> On redesign please advise the submitter to draw the spears more perpendicular if they use spears in saltire.

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

Sebina Flecher. Device. Azure, a manatee erect embowed argent and in chief three dragonflies Or.

> This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable, a violation of SENA A1C and A3F5, both of which require an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. With the spine being horizontal, the belly bendwise and the tail palewise the posture cannot be really described in heraldic terms.

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

Thora Aldgudanasdottir. Name.

> The name phrase *Aldgudanasdottir* was constructed as a matronym using the submitter's mother's registered given name, *Aldgudana Gunnarsdóttir*, via the grandfather clause. The attestation documenting the legal relationship was typed on the submission form, but was not signed with the mother's legal given name. Therefore, the attestation is not valid, and the submitter cannot use the grandfather clause.

> Even if the attestation had been valid, only the exact name phrase in the already-registered name (*Aldgudana*) can be grandfathered under PN1B2g of SENA; it cannot be modified to a genitive form or to add the matronymic marker as in the present submission. Therefore, *Aldgudanasdottir* cannot be registered using the grandfather clause, and *Aldgudana* is not considered to be neutral in language and time.

> Because the byname is not grandfathered to the submitter, documentation is needed to support its construction. The byname combines the Dutch *Aldgudana* and the Old Norse *-dottir* in the same name phrase, which violates PN1B1 of SENA. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

> The submitted name potentially combined three regional language groups: the English/Welsh *Thora* (as documented in the Letter of Intent), the Dutch *Aldgudana*, and the Scandinavian *-dottir*. SENA PN2C2 states that grandfathered name phrases cannot be combined with name phrases from two or more

regional naming groups unless the originally registered name also has the same lingual mix. In this case, the mother's name only combines Dutch and Scandinavian. However, *Thora* is a reasonable transcription of the Scandinavian *Þóra* (found in Geirr Bassi), so the submitted name has the same lingual mix as the mother's registered name. Therefore, the lingual mix would have been acceptable had the use of the grandfather clause been possible.

Her device is registered under the holding name *Thora of Lions Gate*.

ANSTEORRA

None.

ARTEMISIA

Nicolai Urseler. Device. Per chevron azure and Or, two bear's heads erased Or and an acorn sprouting eradicated vert.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable.". Here commenters could not identify the sprouting acorn. On redesign this could possibly be solved by simplifying the root system.

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

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

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the bear's heads as couped.

William le Bond. Device. Per pall inverted sable, argent, and gules, two swords counterchanged and a dragon displayed Or.

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.

ATENVELDT

Cameron MacLaren. Name.

Cameron was documented as the submitter's legal middle name. Modernly, it is a surname and given name by type. Documentation of *Cameron* as a Scots surname in period was included in the Letter of Intent; however, we only allow the surname as given name pattern for late period England. During the Pelican decision meeting, Ogress also documented *Cameron* as an English surname in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so it can be used as a given name without relying on the legal name allowance.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered *Catherine MacLaren*. Under certain pronunciations, only one syllable has changed: *Cath-* versus *Cam-*. PN3C2 of SENA states:

> Two names are also substantially different if a syllable is substantially changed in sound and appearance. This means that the vowel and the consonant (or group of consonants) on one side of the vowel is different between the two names. In either case, the change in spelling (including addition or removal of letters) must affect at least two letters in that syllable to be substantial.

In this case, although the consonant on one side of the vowel has changed, the vowel has not. Therefore, this name is not substantially different and must be returned.

His device is registered under the holding name *Cameron of Ered Sûl*.

Enia al-Andalusiyya. Device. Per fess embattled azure and argent, a crossbow inverted and a dumbek counterchanged.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here the dumbek is too narrow in the lower section and resembles a thistle head.

Friedrich Swartzen Hut. Device change. Lozengy bendwise azure and argent, a hat sable.

> This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable, a violation of SENA A1C which requires that the submitted emblazon must be reproducible by a competent heraldic artist, with only normal heraldic variation, from the written blazon. Because hats have always shown a huge variety of shapes and size, we cannot define a "generic" standard hat. All registerable hats would need to be clearly defined so as to be reproducible from the blazon. Here the form of hat used was not documented to period.

Garth MacPhail. Device. Per chevron sable and gules, a fist sustaining a quill pen, on a chief argent the words "MANU FORTICUM VERBA" in Roman capitals.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here some commenters had trouble identifying the quill pen, confusing it with a leaf. This could possibly be solved by adding some internal detailing.

> Additionally, no evidence was provided that the text matches a period hand.

> The submitter may want to know that a not very classical Latin for the meaning they intend would be "MANU FORTI CUM VERBIS". On the other hand, if he wants something that would be more likely to appear in classical or literate medieval Latin, it would more likely be "CUM MANU FORTI VERBISQUE".

Geneviève de Lironcourt. Badge. Sable, in saltire a stalk of celery and a carrot slipped, in chief an onion argent.

> This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here, commenters had trouble identifying the celery and, to some extent, the onion.

> It is also returned for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. As depicted, the onion is neither clearly a primary nor a secondary charge. This could likely be solved by drawing the onion smaller so it is clearly a secondary charge.

Genta Ishimash{u-} of the North. Name.

> This name is returned for a lack of documentation for the byname *of the North*. No examples of locative bynames from which such a lingua Anglica form could be constructed were found in Japan in our period.

> We are also returning this name because the construction of *Ishimash{u-}* was not documented. In correspondence after the Pelican decision meeting, Solveig Throndardottir noted that modifiers like *Ishi* ("rock") are not generally stacked onto compound modifiers such as *Mash{u-}-dake*, the name of a mountain in Hokkaido, and *Ishimash{u-}* lacks the typical ending used in toponymic family names. In addition, she suspects that *Mash{u-}* is an Ainu name, whereas *Ishi* is the native Japanese reading. Therefore, *Ishimash{u-}* appears to combine two languages in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA.

The submitter may wish to know that there is a Japanese surname and feminine name from c.1600, *Kita* ("North"), found in NCMJ (revised edition). It can also be glossed as "rice paddy". Therefore a name such as *Kita Genta* followed by a suitable *nanori* is plausible.

Michigane Jirou of the North. Name.

This name is returned for a lack of documentation for the byname *of the North*. No examples of locative bynames from which such a lingua Anglica form could be constructed were found in Japan in our period.

The submitter may wish to know that there is a Japanese surname and feminine name from c.1600, *Kita* ("North"), found in NCMJ (revised edition). It can also be glossed as "rice paddy". Therefore a name such as *Kita Jirou Michigane* is plausible, using the pattern *family name + yobina + nanori*.

Tobias Wade. Device. Gyronny gules and Or, a fleur-de-lys azure.

This device conflicts with the device of Elwyn of Snow Hill: *Per chevron azure, ermined argent, and argent, in base a fleur-de-lis azure*. The position of the fleur-de-lys in Elwyn's device is forced and thus there is only one DC for changing the field.

ATLANTIA

Bj{o,}rn inn hávi. Badge. Per bend sable and sable semy of swords argent, a bend Or and in sinister chief a natural sea-horse argent.

This device is returned for using strewn charges on only part of a singly-tinctured field. Precedent says:

> Current precedent disallows strewn charges on only part of a plain field, even when the field has a "natural" division such as an ordinary (see July 1998 LoAR, Miriel MacGregor), barring evidence that such fields were used in period armory. [Bohémond le Sinistre, R-Outlands, January 2001 LoAR]

Although blazoned on the LoI as *five swords*, the emblazon effectively depicts a semy on half of the field.

Séamus Blaer de Maxwell. Device. Argent, on a saltire nowy quadrate sable, a panther couchant gardant tail nowed argent spotted of diverse tinctures incensed proper.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The knotting of the tail so close to the body as well as it overlapping up to the back of the creature impairs its identifiability.

CAID

Alice Upton. Device. Quarterly argent and purpure, in bend two birds rising contourny maintaining slips in their beaks sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here, commenters not only had trouble identifying the type of birds but also describing their posture. Although the depiction was inspired from an extant seal, it is not heraldic art.

Elisheva bat Yisrael. Household name Inn of the Sable Hart.

Unfortunately, we do not allow inn-sign names to use heraldic tinctures:

> Submitted as *Angus Azu rwolf*, the Letter of Intent documented the use of *azure* as a term meaning "blue". Precedent states:

>> Submitted as *House of the Crimson Scythe*, the color term *crimson* is problematic within a household name.

>> In May 2009, Laurel ruled:

>>> These examples show that it was not any color term that was used in medieval order names, but just the single, ordinary color term. On the basis of period

usage, we are upholding the stricter reading of the August 2005 Cover Letter, which is in keeping with the examples of period order names that we currently have. Order names which follow the <color> + <charge> pattern must use the ordinary color term for a heraldic tincture appropriate for the language of the order name.

The same pattern is true for inn-sign names. No evidence was presented, nor was any evidence found by commenters, that *crimson* or similar color terms were found in inn-sign names. All examples of inn-sign names and other sign names use basic color words like *black*, *red* and *white*. Therefore, we have dropped the problematic element; this would also be registerable as *House of the Red Scythe*. [Annora O Shanan, Household name House of the Scythe, June 2010, A-Atenveldt]

Although we allow heraldic tinctures to be used in order names and heraldic titles, no evidence was presented for them in English inn-sign names (and bynames based on them). Therefore, we are unable to overturn this precedent. [Angus Azur Wolf, September 2014, A-Æthelmearc]

The submitter may wish to know that *Inn of the Black Hart* is registerable using the inn-sign name pattern with the ordinary color word.

Hannah of Nordwache. Device. Quarterly Or and vert, a toad salient contourny marked counterchanged.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here the bendwise sinister orientation of the charge and the counterchanging of both the toad and its markings render it unidentifiable. Additionally, the fact that the forelegs are not extended makes this hard to identify as the heraldic salient posture.

CALONTIR

Brian of Loch Rannoch. Device. Or, a fess wavy, between three pheons within a bordure wavy azure.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted the three charges cannot be blazoned as either pheons or broad-arrows or any clearly defined period form of arrowheads. Clearly depicted pheons or broad-arrows can be seen at http://mistholme.com/dictionary/pheon-broad-arrow.

Lucrezia Contarini. Device. Per pale argent and sable, two dogs sejant erect respectant forepaws conjoined counterchanged, a chief azure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ceallach Maraidhe: *Per pale argent and sable, two dogs spotted combattant counterchanged*. There is a DC for adding the chief, but per appendix L of SENA there is no DC for the difference between sejant and rampant.

DRACHENWALD

Magdelena Grace Vane. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a bee proper holding an annulet argent surrounding a capital letter M gules..

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2a, for having "slot machine" armory, more than two types of charge in the same group. Precedent states:

This device violates our ban on so-called 'slot machine' armory. There are three types of charge in the secondary charge group: annulets, triquetras, and a phoenix. Unless the submitter can provide evidence that the annulet interlaced with a triquetra is a period heraldic motif considered to be a single charge, we will continue to interpret an triquetra and interlaced with an annulet as two charges. [Catherine Wentworth of Cambridge, R-Outlands, August 2008 LoAR]

We have a similar situation here, with three types of charge in the primary charge group: a bee, an annulet and the letter M

Stefanu de Mohac. Household name Rosenow Haus.

This household name is returned because no evidence of the pattern *place name + Haus* could be found. We note that the forms *Haus zum Rosenow* and *Haus zum Rosenower* (using an adjectival form of the place name) are registerable under current precedent:

> Submitted as *Haus ̲Behr ̲*, that form of the name conflicted with the Barony of Seagirt's *Order of the Beare*; *Behr* and *Beare* are not significantly different in sound. Additionally, no documentation was provided for the construction *Haus* + <Surname> in German contexts. Concerning the construction of household names in German, Pelican Emeritus provided the following information:
>
> > Die Hausnamen und Hauszeichen im mittelalterlichen Freiburg, by Karl Schmidt, published 1930 (The housenames and housesigns of medieval Freiburg), shows no example of housename using the word "Haus" that does not include an article/preposition combination (which isn't to say they might not have existed, just that in medieval Freiberg they didn't). P 32 considers names based on Bär (bear), including <ze dem Bern> 1326, <zum schwarzen Beren> 1565, <hus zum guldin Bern der schuchmacher trigstuben> 1394, <zem roten beren> 1390, <haus zum weissen Beren in der Vitschivisgasse> 1444, <zum blawen Beren> 1565.
> >
> > Now, assuming Behr is a placename rather than an animal word, the aforesaid work has examples for that too (although not for the placename <Behr>, but again, always with the article/preposition:
> >
> > > Ortnamen (Placenames): zum Hohen Asperg 1565 zum Basler 1587 zum Bondorf 1343 zum Freiberger 1374 zum Briedenweiler 1565 zumm Opfinger 1404 zum (O:)sterreich 1554 zum R{o:]mer 1403 zum Schwarzwald 1378 zum Unger 1452
> >
> > (Although, I'll admit, this looks like adjectival forms -- "of the (person from) Rome/Freiberg/Briedenweil" rather than straight up placenames.)

EALDORMERE

None.

EAST

Jeanne Robin. Badge. Per chevron flory at the point Or and gules.

> This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Pendar the Bard: *Per chevron ployé Or and azure, a demi-fleur-de-lys issuant from the line of division azure*. These are two different ways of blazoning the same motif (save that Pendar has concaved lines, which is an artistic change and does not count for a difference). Since we can't blazon our way out of conflict, this must be returned. There is only one DC for changing the red to blue.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LOCHAC

Amira de Kent. Name and device. Purpure, on a fess between three owls argent three bouquets of lavender proper.

The given name *Amira* is a restricted title meaning "princess". Therefore, the combination of *Amira* and a locative byname give the appearance of a claim to rank and this name must be returned.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century England. Both the given name and byname are dated to the 14th century, so this name would have met the submitter's request if it had been registerable.

As the submitter allows no holding name, we must return this armory as well.

Gomez de Crécy. Device. Per chevron sable and purpure, a rapier fesswise and a sinister hand aversant inverted Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation". Although blazoned as if belonging to two different charge groups the rapier and hand are on each side of a per chevron line of division and thus are considered to belong to the same charge group. Here both types of changes are elongated and the fact that they have different orientation (fesswise and palewise inverted, none of which is the default) is a returnable issue.

This device is also returned for violating SENA A2C1 which requires that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style." The rapier here is depicted as modern cup-hilted fencing weapon, not a period rapier. While cup-hilts did exist in period, they were always paired with prominent quillions and a knucklebow.

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

This name is returned due to lack of evidence that *Iasacht* is a given name from which a patronym could be formed. No evidence was found for the construction *ingen* (or *inghean*) + *<byname>*.

Upon resubmission, the submitter may wish to know that Aldyrne documented a similar form, *Medb ing hean an Ghiolla Iasachta*, where the byname is glossed as "daughter [of] the foreign/strange boy" ("strange" in the sense of being a stranger). This combines the Old Irish *Medb* with the Early Modern Irish Gaelic patronym *inghean an Ghiolla Iasachta*. We note that *Meadhbh* is the Early Modern Irish form of the given name, so an entirely late 16th century form of the submitted name is *Meadhbh inghean an Ghiolla Iasachta*.

As an alternative, Rocket documented the Old Irish form *Medb ingen ind Iasachta*, where the patronym is formed from the father's byname rather than his given. We would change the name to this form, as it is the closest to what was submitted, but adding the article *ind* is a major change, which the submitter does not allow.

This device is returned administratively as the emblazon in OSCAR does not match the emblazon on the actual form: the OSCAR emblazon is crined Or while the form version of the unicorn is totally argent. This is a blazonable difference.

Michelle de Darlington. Device. Per fess gules and purpure, three fleurs-de-lys and a peacock feather fesswise Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2C which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation ". Here both types of changes (fleurs-de-lys and feather) are elongated and the fact that they have different orientation (palewise, which is the default, and fesswise) is a returnable issue.

Morwenna de Bonnay and William de Bonnay. Joint badge for Housse de Bonnay. Quarterly Or and purpure, four apple trees counterchanged.

This badge is returned for blurring the difference between types of trees. Apple trees are classified as rounded-shape trees, which get a DC from the Pine tree shape tree. However, these don't have the foliage of pine trees. Therefore, we must return this badge so the submitter can chose between one type of tree or the other.

Phaedra de Courcelles. Device. Quarterly gules and argent, in saltire two roses slipped and leaved counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Valeria Cabrielli, *Per bend gules and Or, two roses counterchanged argent and gules*, and the device of Brianna of Wessex, *Per bend wavy argent and gules, two roses counterchanged*. The only DC is for the changes to the field. In both cases the position of the roses is forced. We consider slipping and leaving of the roses an artistic detail and thus slipping does not bring a DC.

MERIDIES

Brigit MacGregor. Badge. (Fieldless) A leafless thistle argent.

This badge conflicts with the badge of Ealdgytha of Spalding Abbey: *(Fieldless) A teazel slipped and leaved argent*. There is one DC for fieldlessness but none for removing the leaves.

It likewise conflicts with the badge of Theresa de Foxton, *Per bend embattled sable and gules, a thistle slipped and leaved argent*. Again, there is one DC for fieldlessness but none for removing the leaves.

MIDDLE

Aodhagán mac Ceallaigh. Device. Per pall sable, vert, and Or, an eagle argent and two battle axes counterchanged.

This device is returned administratively for using a modified escutcheon that does not quite fit the Laurel-approved form. On redraw, please advise the submitter to not use strongly pixelated clipart as here as they lead to decreased identifiability of the charges.

Margaret MacLeod. Device. Sable, a mullet of six points within six mullets of six points in annulo Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Kate Wood: *Sable, six mullets in bend, three and three, Or*. There's no DC for the difference between six and seven, leaving only one DC for arrangement. Additionally, this arrangement of seven charges is not listed in appendix K and would need to be documented.

Rivenvale, Shire of. Device change. Vert, on a pile azure fimbriated argent, a laurel wreath Or.

This device is returned administratively, as a petition of support for the device submission was not included.

If it was not returned administratively, it would be returned for conflict with the badge Aodhagan O Caoimh: *Vert, on a pile azure fimbriated argent an African leopard's face Or*. There is only one DC, for changing the type of the tertiary charge.

NORTHSHIELD

Gautier de Franqueuille. Device. Argent, a saltire arrondi between four mascles sable a bordure gules.

This submission is returned for running afoul of SENA A1 which states "The armorial elements, charge groups, and overall design must be demonstrated to be compatible with period style". No evidence was provided by the submitter or in commentary that saltires arrondi are found in period armory. Barring such documentation, they are not registerable.

OUTLANDS

Svein hammar. Device. Gyronny arrondi of sixteen azure and argent, an arm fesswise embowed Or and on a chief azure three mallets fesswise argent.

This device is returned for lack of documentation of the pattern used of a gyronny arrondi of sixteen with a central charge. Per SENA appendix G, a central charge on a gyronny arrondi field drawn with the corners of the field in the center of a gyron is a step from period practice. Per long standing precedent, a gyronny of sixteen with a central charge is also a step from period practice. Thus, the use of a gyronny arrondi of sixteen field with a central charge would need documented as an individually attested pattern.

Additionally, the chief shares its base tincture with half of the field it's in contact with, which impairs identifiability.

TRIMARIS

None.

WEST

Derelei filia Uoret. Device. Azure, on a chevron cotised Or three crescents pendant palewise azure.

This device is returned for redraw. The cotises are too thin and too close to the chevron and become undistinguishable from the chevron.

Jak Wyldmy. Device. Quarterly azure and argent, a lion sejant affronty Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Michael Vladimir Gerewolf: *Per pale ermine and counter-ermine, a three-headed cheetah sejant affronty, outer heads addorsed, Or*. There is one DC for changing the field, but no DC for lion versus cheetah and also no DC for one head vs three heads.

It is not in conflict with the device of Ysar de la Nuit Blanche: *Sable, an African lion couchant affronty, forepaws crossed proper, orbed vert*. Although in this case proper counts as Or, the lion couchant affronty is effectively a demi-lion, providing a DC for type of charge. There is another DC for changing the field.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

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

AN TIR

Brigitta Riegers von Wolfratshausen and Millicent Isabella de la Bere. Joint household name House of the Golden Bees.

> This household name conflicts with the Barony of the Rhydderich Hael's *Order of the Golden Bee*. The change in designator does not count towards difference. Therefore, the only difference in the substantive element is the addition of the terminal *-s*. This is not a substantial change under NPN3C2 of SENA.
>
> The barony has tentatively agreed to allow the conflict, but the letter of permission to conflict has not yet been received. We are pending this item to allow the letter to arrive.
>
> This was item 10 on the An Tir letter of March 31, 2015.

ATENVELDT

Pero Tercero. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a 13th century Spanish or Basque name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name is authentic for 16th century Spain. However, we are pending this name to allow commenters to consider this request.
>
> His device is registered under the holding name *Pero of Windale*.
>
> This was item 36 on the Atenveldt letter of March 30, 2015.

CAID

Janus Neon Bakin. Name.

> Submitted as *Janus Neon Bakinvich*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Russian name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent, and the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Janus Neon Bakin* in order to match the documentation that could be found. We have pended this name in order to allow commenters to consider this request for authenticity.
>
> We note that the correct formation of the patronym is *Bakinich*, constructed in commentary by ffride wlffsdotter.
>
> His device is registered under the holding name *Janus of Gyldenholt*.
>
> This was item 16 on the Caid letter of March 31, 2015.

DRACHENWALD

Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale. Heraldic title Beckett Herald.

> We are pending this heraldic title to allow discussion of whether the common use form of *given name + heraldic title* presumes upon the name of Saint Thomas Becket.
>
> This was item 17 on the Drachenwald letter of March 31, 2015.

WEST

Æsa Vthyrmsdottir. Device. Azure, three suns Or each charged with a rose gules seeded Or.

> This device submission is pended because it was deemed that the suns charged with the roses gules are too similar to roses en soleil and therefore we want to discuss the protection of Edward IV of England's badge: a rose en soleil. The OandA notes the protection of *(Fieldless) A rose en soleil argent* as important non-SCA badge. However, the Glossary of Terms lists as a restricted charge " Rose en soleil: A rose with sunbeam for (Plantagenet kings of England)". Finally, in a tentative list of 'important'

mundane armory, Palimpsest herald listed EDWARD IV OF ENGLAND. Badge. A rose en soleil. [He used both the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster as the occasion demanded. The tinctureless form is from his Great Seal. {I would protect this only with the rose gules or argent.}]

Thus, commenters are asked to discuss if we should maintain the protection of the rose en soleil in a tinctureless form or limit the protection to the argent and/or gules forms.

This was item 1 on the West letter of March 25, 2015.

- Explicit -