

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

Alejandro Roberto de la Mar. Name and device. Vert, a drakkar Or its sail charged with a hammer gules.

Alejandro Roberto de la Mar. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). (Fieldless) A hammer gules.

Andrea La Couturiere. Name.

The question was raised in commentary whether the article should be in lower case: *la Couturiere*. Although the typical form is not capitalized, forms such as *La Cousturière*, (the grave accent is an editorial addition), *la couturiere*, and *la cousturier* are all found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's draft article, "Bynames in Medieval France"

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/frenchbyname.pdf>), s.n. Couturier. Given the variation in capitalization in French in our period, we can register this name as submitted.

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

Avacyn Geriksdochter. Name and device. Purpure, a bend enarched between three crescents one and two argent.

Basil Dragonstrike. Alternate name Ab{u-} Ful{a-}n B{a-}sil ibn D{a-}w{u-}d ibn Ab{i-} 'Abd al-'Adl al-{S.}{a-}mit.

We commend the submitter on his research. We note that the name was submitted using a modifier letter turned comma/left single quotation mark for each 'ayn. Unfortunately, this character is not supported for use in our publishing process. Therefore, we have replaced it with the closest compatible character.

Blatha an Oir, Barony of. Order name Order of the Golden Arrow of Blatha an Oir.

Submitted as *Order of the Golden Arrow of Blatha An Oir*, the registered branch name is *Blatha an Oir*. We have changed the order name to use the registered form.

Blatha an Oir, Barony of. Order name Order of the Golden Blade of Blatha an Oir.

Blatha an Oir, Barony of. Order name Order of the Golden Spear of Blatha an Oir.

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

The submitters have permission to conflict with the Barony of the Rhydderich Hael's *Order of the Golden Bee*. The change in the designator in combination with the Letter of Permission to Conflict is sufficient to allow registration of this household name under NPN3E of SENA. There is also a change in the substantive element, from *Bee* to *Bees*.

This household name was pended from the June Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow time for the Letter of Permission to Conflict to be received.

Caius Marcius Scipio. Name and device. Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated argent and overall an eagle Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Thomas de Carisbourg: *Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated argent overall a Latin cross fleury Or*

There is a step from period practice for the use of a charge overall with a fimbriated ordinary.

Celesta Vianello and Juliana de Luna. Acceptance of transfer of joint badge from Ralf of Oak Lawn the Oxhandler. Vert, an oak leaf bendwise sinister inverted fructed within a bordure argent.

Cian Ó Ruaidhrí. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Kian O'Ruaidhri*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Cian Ó Ruaidhrí* in order to use an attested spelling of the given name, to make the byname wholly Gaelic instead of a combination of

the Anglicized Irish *O'* and the Gaelic *Ruaidhri*, and to add an accent to the patronym so the accents are used throughout the entire name.

Although *Kian* is an attested Anglicized Irish byname in our gray period (in the FamilySearch Historical Records), we do not have evidence at this time to support the use of an Irish surname as a given name as we can in English. Therefore, we are unable to partially restore this name to the submitted form.

As modified in kingdom, this name is a nice Gaelic name from the 14th century on.

Ciana dei Libri. Name and device. Gules, a needle Or winged argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with Denys Calais: *Gules, a key Or winged argent*. We decline to rule at this time on whether or not this permission is necessary.

Ciaran Wallace. Device. Per pale sable and azure, a mullet of seven points inverted voided and interlaced argent, in chief two swords inverted in saltire proper.

Egen Brauer von Regensburg. Name change from Egen Bräuer and device change. Gules, an urchin rampant chequy argent and vert.

Egen is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also an attested German name found in Bahlow/Gentry, dated to 1578. Therefore the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

Nice 16th century German name!

The submitter's previous name, *Egen Bräuer*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Per fess vert and argent, three urchins counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Eleanor Odlowe. Badge. (Fieldless) In pall inverted three seablätter conjoined points outward Or.

Eric Green. Name and device. Vert, a human face argent crined and bearded of leaves Or.

Nice late period English name!

For the purpose of conflict checking, the primary charge is half Or and half argent.

Galfryd Yrinmonger. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 13th-15th century English name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this request without pending the name for further commentary. The name is authentic for 15th century England, meeting the submitter's request.

Geralt Mac Aodha. Device. Sable, a fox's mask argent and on a chief Or a trefoil between two hop cones vert.

Gilbert of Dumfries. Name.

Glymm Mere, Barony of. Order name Orden de Juana (see RETURNS for badges).

Glymm Mere, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Gauntlet of Glymm Mere. (Fieldless) On a sun Or a glove azure.

Heinrich Wilhelm. Badge. (Fieldless) On an eagle argent a lozenge azure.

Heinrich Wilhelm. Badge. (Fieldless) On an eagle azure a lozenge argent.

Ingvar' Nikitich Voinov. Name.

Johannes Kai von Buxtehude. Device. Sable, a coney rampant argent, on a chief Or three hop cones vert.

Kira Mikkeldotter. Name.

This name combines a Russian given name with a Danish byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Matthildr í Hæiðabu. Name and device. Azure, two goats combattant and in chief three roses argent.

Submitted as *Matthildr HæiðabýR*, documentation was not provided to support the use of an unmarked locative in a Scandinavian language, or for the use of the nominative (base) form of the place name in a locative byname. Therefore, we have added a preposition to the byname and changed the place name to the genitive (possessive) form to correct the grammar with the submitter's permission: *Matthildr í Hæiðabu*. This is a normalized Old Norse form.

Meadhbh inghean Uí Scannláin. Name and device. Per saltire sable and vert, a chevron braced with another inverted and in base a wolf's head erased contourny argent.

Submitted as *Meadhbh inghean Uí Scannláin*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Meadhbh inghean Uí Shcannláin* in order to lenite the byname. However, this particular byname does not need to be lenited. Therefore, we are able to restore the name to the submitted form.

Njáll Hróðgeirsson. Name and device. Sable, a chevron couched from dexter interlaced with a chevron couched from sinister Or.

Ophelia of Fern Glen. Device. Vert, a bird volant wings addorsed argent between three Thor's hammers Or.

Patrick Gray. Name and device. Gules, a lion argent and a bordure engrailed argent semé of roses gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century northern English name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent, but was discussed in commentary.

The given name *Patrick* is found in 1303-4 in the Middle English Dictionary and the alternate spelling *Patryk* is found in Yorkshire in Bardsley, s.n. Patrick, dated to the 14th century.

The byname *le Gra* is dated to 1301 in the Middle English Dictionary, and another byname, *Grayday*, is dated to 1311 in the same source. Descriptive bynames at this time are found both with and without the definite article *le/the*. Forms of *le Gray* are found in 1273-1296 in Yorkshire (Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Grey). Therefore, this name likely meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

Nice armory!

Ralf of Oak Lawn the Oxhandler. Transfer of badge to Celesta Vianello and Juliana de Luna. Vert, an oak leaf bendwise sinister inverted fructed within a bordure argent.

Although the badge was registered in June 2002 jointly with Elaina of Oaklawn, Ralf was the primary registrant and so has the right to transfer the badge.

Ramsey Frost Hawk. Name and device. Purpure, a bend sinister pean fimbriated Or, overall a pegasus courant argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an overall charge surmounting a fimbriated ordinary.

Rohesia the Red. Name and device. Argent, a popinjay affronty vert perched on and maintaining a hammer fesswise gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th-14th century meaning "the Red". The given name is dated to 1164-1219, and *le Red* to 1332. *Red* without the definite article *le/the* is found as a byname in 1176 and c1200. An authentic form of this name would be *Rohesia le Rede*, dated to c.1220. However, this name is registerable.

Skúli Geirsson. Device. Per bend wavy argent and vert.

Nice device!

Thora i Guldvik. Name and device. Gules, on a plate a falcon volant to sinister base sable, in chief a pearled coronet argent.

Submitted as *Thora Gulvik*, unmarked locative bynames are not found in Old Norse/Old Icelandic. The name was changed in kingdom to *Thora i Guldvig* to add the preposition *i* ("of") and to match the documentation that could be found.

The byname also needs to be in the dative case, following the grammar rules for Old Icelandic. We have therefore modified the byname from the nominative (base) form *i Guldvig* to the dative form *i Guldvik* to register this name.

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

Pórbj{o,}rn Býleistr Brandsson. Name and device. Or, a brown bear statant erect contourny proper sustaining a lightning bolt azure and on a ford proper an anchor Or.

Submitted as *Pórbjorn Býleistr Brandssonar*, *Býleistr* appears to be *Pórbj{o,}rn*'s byname rather than his father's name. Therefore, the correct patronym is *Brandsson*. We have changed to this form to register this name.

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

Tova Fransdottir. Name and device. Gules, a tankard and on a chief argent three Thor's hammers gules.

The Letter of Intent constructed *Tova* as possible form of *Tofti*, based on the examples of *Tofa* and *Toue/Tove*. Siren noted that *Tova* is an Old Swedish/Old Danish (Old East Norse) form of *Tófa*, found in Gunnvôr silfrahárr's "Viking Answer Lady" page on Viking names (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#t>), s.n. *Tófa*.

ANSTEORRA

Alexandre Crane. Name.

Alexandre and *Crane* were both documented as French elements, and the latter was also documented as an English byname, but neither was dated in the Letter of Intent. *Alexandre* is found c.1475 and *Crane* is found between 1177 and 1301, both in the Middle English Dictionary.

Aurelia Yverneaux. Name and device. Purpure, two chevronels between three fleurs-de-lys and an owl Or.

Submitted as *Aurélia Yverneau*, commenters were unable to document the submitted form of the byname to period, as the source used in the Letter of Intent used undated forms. We have changed the byname to *Yverneaux* as a plausible form of *Iverneaux*, found in *Maistre Pierre Pathelin*, a 15th century farce (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k852c/f139>).

In addition, no evidence was found to support *Aurélia* with the acute accent. We have dropped the accent to register this name.

Brian Ó hUilliam. Badge. (Fieldless) A boar's head erased sable within and conjoined to an annulet vert.

Brian Ó hUilliam. Badge. Azure crusilly Celtic, a bordure argent.

Dmitrii Zvezdochet Mikhailovich. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a Rus name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Blue Tyger was able to provide enough information to allow us to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

The given name *Dmitrii* is a common name, and is found as early as 1262, just after the Kievan period. An earlier form, *Dmitr* is found in the 12th century, within the time frame for the Kievan Rus.

Zvezdochet is dated to 1495 and *Mikhailovich* to 1440. As the elements could not be documented precisely for the same time and place, it does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

Edric Haldyn. Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, a gauntlet aversant sustaining a crescent argent.

Elena Wyth and Brian Ó hUilliam. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A stingray counter-ermine.

Examples of rays are found in period texts: e.g., Pierre Belon's *De Aquatilibus Libri Duo*, 1553 (online at <http://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/4770228#page/135/mode/1up>).

Flatfish such as rays, skates, and chabots are exceptions to the ruling that fish tergiant are a step from period practice.

Hildegard Volkward. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 13th century German name!

John Radclyff. Device. Argent, two bendlets azure, overall a trefoil gules.

Maelgwyn Dda. Device change (see RETURNS for badge). Vert, a wolfhound's head erased and a bordure rayonny Or.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a wolf's head erased within a bordure rayonny Or*, is released.

Muirenn ingen Chernaig. Name and device. Sable, a schnecke issuant from base reversed maintaining on the outer swirl three schneckes and in chief three escallops inverted argent.

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

Roger Aylward Bagley. Alternate name Jon Gylbert.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th-12th century English name. *Jon* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a given name from London in 1292. *Gilbert* is found as a byname in 1290 in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Gilbert. As *i/y* switches are common, the spelling *Gylbert* is plausible at this time as well, particularly because the same entry also includes the forms *Gylebert* (1235) and *Gylbart* (1327).

As documented, this alternate name is authentic for England from the 13th century, so does not meet the submitter's request for an 11th-12th century name. A form such as the Latinized *Johannes filius Gilberti* would be authentic for the earlier centuries. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Rois inghean Fhirdhorcha. Name and device. Argent, on a saltire azure between four roses gules an eagle Or.

Submitted as *Rois inghean Feardorcha*, the submitter requested authenticity for "1450-1650 Gaelic Scottish". The name needs to be lenited and the genitive (possessive) form of the patronym needs to be corrected. Rocket documented the form *Rois inghean Fhirdhorcha*. We have changed the name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. The form *Ferdorcha* is found in Scotland in the 16th century as well as in Ireland, but *Rois* was only documented in Ireland. Therefore, this name is authentic for late period Irish Gaelic, but we don't know if it is authentic for Scottish Gaelic.

Additional authentic Irish Gaelic forms are *Rois inghean Fhir Dhorcha* and *Rois inghean Fhirdorcha*; if the submitter prefers one of these forms, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Sabiha al-Zarqa' bint Hakim al-'Attar. Device. Per chevron rayonny argent semy of cherry blossoms gules and sable, in base an alphyn passant Or.

Sicillia Bielby. Name and device. Purpure, a saltire sable fimbriated between four roses argent.

Takeyama Daitarou. Name and device. Argent, a bamboo stalk vert within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a post-1000 CE Japanese name.

The family name *Takeyama* is constructed from themes dated to well beyond the submitter's desired time period. *Daitarou* is also constructed:

While the name itself has to be constructed, *Daitarou* is found by the later 17th century as a name element. So it is a grammatically correct name constructed from period elements.

As this name is formed from constructed elements, it does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

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

Tanne Haldyn. Name and device. Per chevron purpure and sable, in base an estoile and a demi-sum issuant from chief argent.

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

Toryn Seven Stiches. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Toryn Sevenstiches*, Reaney & Wilson derive the byname *Stitch* from the Old English *styc* ("piece of land"), and give the attested examples of *atte Steche/atte stiche*. Reaney & Wilson also provide examples of places named after plots of land: *Tenacre* ("holder of ten acres"), *Tenmark* ("holder of a fee worth ten marks"), *Fourakre* ("holder of four acres"), *atte Halvezerd* ("holder of a half yerd", where *yerd* is a property of thirty acres). However, these examples are derived from specific units of measure, not a generic piece of land of indeterminate size. Without stronger evidence to show that *styc* and later forms are found in toponymic bynames, particularly with modifiers like numbers, we cannot register this name as submitted.

However, *Seven*, *Stiches*, and *Stitch* are all 16th or early 17th century surnames from England found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, we can justify the forms *Seven Stiches* and *Seven Stitch*. Although the submission form stated that no changes were allowed, the submitter permitted a change to *Toryn Seven Stiches*, as it is the closest to what was submitted. We are happy to make this change.

Uðr bloðox. Name and device. Argent, in saltire two axes embrued gules.

It was noted in commentary that *Uðr* is one of the names of Odin and of non-human women. According to Gunnvor silfraharr's "Viking Answer Lady" page (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml>), this is a form of *Auðr*, found in the *Landnámabók* and *Laxdæla saga*. The name appears in the former as *Auðr*, and in the latter as *Unnr* or *Uðr*. The submitted spelling also is found *Njáls saga*. As this name appears to also be used by normal humans in our period, we can register this name.

Ugo Morelli. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Villana Palazolo. Badge. Argent, in fess two roses proper, a point pointed sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the roses centered more vertically on the field.

Znata Zelenaiia. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a Russian name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. We had enough information to consider this request without pending the name for further commentary.

The given name *Znata* is only found in Czech sources, so may not be an authentic Russian name. However, this name is registerable as submitted.

ARTEMISIA

Alvin Keebler. Name.

Artemisia, Kingdom of. Badge association for Order of the Gryphon of Artemisia. (Fieldless) A griffin passant ermine.

The badge was registered in December of 1998.

Drayden Bowtell. Name and device. Per pale vert and azure, a chevron throughout couched from dexter Or interlaced with a chevron throughout couched from sinister argent.

Michael of Crystal Crag. Device. Argent, in pale a crescent pendant and a massacre sable.

ATENVELDT

Attalus of Carthage. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Attalus is a Latinized form of the Greek *Attalos*, also used as a Roman *cognomen* as late as the 5th century CE. The byname *of Carthage* is a lingua Anglica form.

Aveline Lindesie. Name and device. Per pale purple and gules, a horse rampant and on a chief argent an apple branch reversed vert fructed gules.

There is a step from period practice for use of modern trapezoidal-shaped apples.

Kita Jirou Michigane. Name.

Marion Bradford of Yorkshire. Badge. Vert, on a heart gules fimbriated argent a fess checky argent and sable.

Neot the Pict. Name change from Neot Fisk and device change. Azure, a winged fish bendwise, wings addorsed Or, in base a fishhook argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "380-400 AD Pict". *Neot* is a 9th century Anglo-Saxon name that could not be documented earlier. It is also grandfathered to the submitter. The name is not authentic for the submitter's desired time and place, but it is registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Neot Fisk*, is released.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fish more centered.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, a horse courant and in canton a crescent argent*, is released.

Nikolaus Gerhart. Device. Argent, a hand issuant from a wing gules sustaining a sword sable, on a base gules three feathers argent.

Pero Tercero. Name.

This name was pended from the June 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to discuss a request for an authentic 13th century Spanish or Basque name.

Pero is a 13th-15th century Basque name and a 16th century Spanish name. *Tercero* is a 16th century Spanish byname. Therefore, the name is authentic for 16th century Spain, but not as early as the 13th century.

Reitz of Atenveldt. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, two dunghill cocks addorsed sable headed gules.

Submitted under the name *Reitz Nader der grothen Schwartzzen Hanen*.

Nice device!

Yamaguchi Yukio Matsutaro Futoshii no Suo. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A katana fesswise reversed argent hilted sable.

Registered in August 1979 as *(Fieldless) A katana fesswise inverted reversed proper*, the intent of Laurel at the time seems to have been to define a "katana proper" with an argent blade and sable hilt; and when fesswise, with the blade's edge to chief. Since neither of those has become the definitions, we are explicitly reblazoning the tinctures, and leaving the blade's edge to the artist.

ATLANTIA

Allen of Wolfhou. Alternate name Sanada Ate.

Andrei Barsukov. Device. Party of six Or and gules, three bear's pawprints sable.

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

Arthur of Linden. Device. Argent, a brown bear dormant proper between four linden leaves two and two vert.

Cecily Goshawke. Device. Azure, a goose rousant Or, a ford proper.

Please advise the submitter to draw the bird with the head raised so it's more clearly rising.

Cheng Tai Ren. Name.

Ciosa di Tommaso. Name.

Nice 15th century Florentine name!

Clara Brauer. Name and device. Argent, a pall wavy azure between in base an apple vert and an apple gules, both slipped and leaved vert.

Nice German name for around 1600!

Dai Li. Name.

Daniel Müller. Name.

This exact name is found in parish records from 1580, making this an excellent late period German name!

Ginevra Fiammetta di Silvestri. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Late 1400s/Early 1500s Northern Italian". *Ginevra* and *Fiammetta* are found in 16th century Florence. In commentary, Metron Ariston found *di Silvestri* in Ferrara, dated to 1532, in *Lo studio di Ferrara nei secoli XV e XVI : con documenti inediti* (<https://archive.org/stream/loststudiodiferra00pardgoog#page/n235/mode/1up>). Therefore, the entire name is authentic for northern Italy in the 16th century.

Leandra di Giuseppe. Name.

Lofríkr Penningssláttari. Name.

Submitted as *Lofríkr Penningsrsljóst*, the submitter wanted a name meaning "coinsmith". The name was changed in kingdom to *Lofríkr Penningsmiðr* to correct the spelling of the given name and to use a different verb for "to strike".

The use of *-smiðr* in this context was not supported by the documentation in the Letter of Intent. Without evidence to show that someone could be named something meaning "coin smith" other than the attested *myntari* ("mint master"), we cannot register *Penningsmiðr*.

Instead, we have changed the name to *Lofríkr Penningssláttari* with the submitter's permission to use something closer to the desired meaning. Cleasby and Vigfusson sv. slátta has *Haralds-slátta* ("Harald's coin") and *silfr-slátta* ("silver coining"). They also have examples of compound nouns describing types of pennies.

Obbi inn Bleiki. Name.

Runa Berf{oe}ttr. Name.

Sanada Katsumi. Name.

Sanada Terasu. Name.

Sanada Toshiyasu. Name.

Sara van Eerde. Alternate name Sanada Tatsuko.

Stierbach, Barony of. Order name Award of the Silver Stirrup of Stierbach and badge. Gules, a stirrup and a bordure embattled argent.

CAID

Ambrose Wyld. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice late period Scots name!

Aurelia Honorata. Name.

Nice name, particularly for north Africa in the period of the Roman Empire!

Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy. Badge. (Fieldless) A mortcour Or.

This is the defining instance of a mortcour in SCA heraldry. The mortcour, or mortar, is a period charge found in the arms of the Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers, granted 1484. It's an ornate form of candlestick, used at funerals.

For purpose of conflict checking, it gets no DC from a regular candlestick.

Janus Neon Bakinich. Name.

Submitted as *Janus Neon Bakinvich*, the name was changed to *Janus Neon Bakin* with the submitter's permission to match the documentation that could be found. The name was pended from the June 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to consider an authenticity request for a Russian name.

Janus is documented from Wickenden, but Wickenden's source shows it is an attested Lithuanian name in a Polish-language source. *Janus* is also a late 16th to early 17th century Polish and Latinized Polish given name found in Zofia Abramowicz, Lila Citko, Leonarda Dacewicz, *S{l}ownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Bia{ł}ostoczczyzny (XV XVII w.)* (vol. 2), s.nn. Synowiec and Rozwiej. *Neon* is an early saint's name.

Double given names, one Christian and one Slavic, are found in Russian under Appendix A of SENA. In his section on grammar, Wickenden states:

Semenova...notes that there are exceptions to this pattern, with both names being Christian in origin or both Russian, or with the order simply reversed (i.e., Russian -- Christian). While double Christian names may have occurred in period, they make little logical sense. The Russian name, if it existed, had been received at birth. The "Christian" name came at baptism. If the child had been given a Christian name by his/her parents at birth, the Church would merely baptize the child by that name (and the child would then have only one given name).

As at least one source states that double Christian given names were used, and Wickenden also states that they may have occurred in period, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Janus Neon* is a plausible double given name. Appendix A also allows the use of double given names in Lithuanian and in Polish, although the examples in Polish may represent unmarked patronyms instead of true double given names.

We have changed *Bakin* to a marked form, *Bakinich*, that is closer to what was submitted. The combination of a Baltic (Lithuanian) or East Slavic (Polish) given name with a Russian/East Slavic given name and byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. The name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Russian name, but it is registerable.

Philip Williams of Aston and Rebecca Mary Robynson. Household name Aston Hall and badge. (Fieldless) On a pavilion gules in chief a coronet Or.

The historical house named *Aston Hall* is not important enough to protect.

The submitters are court barons and thus entitled to the display of a coronet.

Wintermist, Barony of. Order name Order of the Lyre d'Or and badge association. Purpure, a lyre and a bordure invected Or.**CALONTIR****Arnóra in danska.** Name.**Avery Quatremaine.** Name (see RETURNS for device).**Bjorn Thorsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) A double-horned anvil vert.**Boris Tykvin.** Name and device. Argent, two boars statant erect respectant sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tusks bigger, the tails more porcine and the creatures with deeper chests so the beasts are more easily identified as boars.

Charles von Strausberg. Device change. Quarterly sable and vert, a hippogriff salient contourny and a chief embattled Or.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, three Celtic crosses swallowtailed and a chief embattled Or*, is retained as a badge.

Chrystofer of Crystal Mynes. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Azure, on a chevron Or between three Latin crosses argent a horse's head coupé sable.

Submitted under the name *Chrystofer Wojtowicz*.

Claerkin Van Dalle. Name and device. Azure, a spade sustained by a cubit arm issuant from sinister argent.

It was noted in commentary that the expected form of the byname is *van Dalle*. However, we note that the submitted capitalization was attested in the article cited in the Letter of Intent. Although prepositions like *van* are typically found in lower case, capitalization varies in the Low Countries in period.

Evangeline Bajolet. Badge. Per bend vert and argent all estencely counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the sparks as groupings of roundels one and two, not two and one.

Gerald Kendall. Badge. (Fieldless) A six-petaled rose with petals alternating argent and azure, barbed and seeded argent.

Gilana Peregrina. Name.

Johannes Gast. Device. Per fess embattled argent and sable, a demi-bear issuant from the line of division gules.

Karl Münch. Name and device. Vert, a Latin cross argent and a chief checky sable and argent.

Nice late 15th century German name!

Kit Ten of Calontir. Name.

Calontir is the registered name of an SCA branch.

The submitter may wish to know that *Kitten* is a late period English surname, which can be registered as a given name. Therefore, *Kitten of Calontir* is registerable. If the submitter prefers this name, she may submit a request for reconsideration.

Lucia Flecher. Device. Purpure, a simurgh displayed between three mullets, each within and conjoined to an increscent Or.

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

Mell MacAlpin. Badge. (Fieldless) A cloud sable.

Nice badge!

Mell MacAlpin. Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a dragon's head gules issuant from a cloud sable.

Ulfger Bjarnarson. Name and device. Gules, two wolves combattant Or and on a chief triangular argent a Thor's hammer sable.

Zachariah Lochrie. Badge. Gules, in fess two plates.

Nice badge!

Zaneta Baseggio. Device change. Argent, on a pale cotised sable a comet argent.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, on a pale cotised between two comets argent, a comet sable*, is retained as a badge.

DRACHENWALD

Reengarda, Shire of. Device. Argent, on a pale purpure a reindeer rampant argent within a laurel wreath overall sable.

Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale. Heraldic title Beckett Herald.

Under SCA tradition, it is common for heralds to be addressed or to sign their names using the pattern *[given name] + [heraldic title]*. In this case, this pattern results in the name *Thomas Beckett*, potentially presuming upon or having an affiliation conflict with the name of the historical *Saint Thomas Becket*. We asked commenters to consider this issue.

Although we generally do not regulate the hypothetical use of a submitted item, in the past we have considered potential use names for heraldic titles:

Given the common usage in the SCA of calling the holder of an heraldic title 'Lord X' or 'Lady X', heraldic titles taken from real-life places falls under the Prohibition of Landed Titles of Corpora (Appendix C, Administrative Rules of the College of Arms). (LoAR 11/90 p.13).

We also do not allow the registration of personal names that too closely resemble the legal use names (or potential use names) of submitters. Therefore, under very limited circumstances, the College of Arms can consider the hypothetical use of a submission in addition to taking it at face value.

Several 15th century examples of the *[given name] + [heraldic title]* pattern appear in "Fifteenth Century English Patents of Arms" (<http://verysleepy.itgo.com/grants.htm>):

- *Thomas Clarensew Principall Heralde and kyng of Armes*
- *Christofer Norrey King of Armes*
- *J Garter* (the signature on a grant written under the name of *Iehan Smert autrement dit Gartier Roy Darmes du Royaume Dangleterre*)

Given that this practice is found both in and out of the Society, we must consider the possible affiliation conflict. Saint Thomas Becket is important enough to protect under PN4D of SENA. The potential use name *Thomas Beckett* is identical in sound and nearly identical in appearance to the saint's name, so the use name has an affiliation conflict. Therefore, we are unable to register this heraldic title.

This heraldic title was pended from the June 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

EALDORMERE

Alais de Poitiers. Name and device. Or, a sheep rampant azure.

Nice device!

Amelye of Trinovantia Nova. Name and device. Vert, a hand argent and on a chief Or three roses gules.

Trinovantia Nova is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Annys Smyth. Name.

This exact name is found several times between 1538 and 1588 in parish records from England (in the FamilySearch Historical Records), making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Catherine of Lochmere. Device. Per pale vert and gules, a bear passant to sinister argent and a bordure Or.

Christiana Macnamara and Percival de la Rocque. Badge. (Fieldless) A shoe sole per pale argent and Or.

Christiana Macnamara and Percival de la Rocque. Badge. (Fieldless) Three winged snails conjoined in pall inverted heads outwards argent.

There is a step from period practice for charges *de facto* in annulo not in the default palewise orientation.

Cináed Ua Donnchada. Name change from Philip MacDuncan Sinclair.

Submitted as *Kenneth mec Connoch*, the name was changed in kingdom to the Gaelic *Cináed Ua Donnchada* (using a clan affiliation byname) to meet the submitter's preference for a pre-1200 Gaelic form. He also stated that he wanted a name appropriate for "someone from Elgin (Scotland) in 1187".

We note that the form in the Letter of Intent was documented using Irish Gaelic sources. However, Rocket noted that Irish Gaelic and Scottish Gaelic were very similar prior to 1200. Therefore, the form in the Letter of Intent, as well as *Cináed mac Donnchada* (using a simple patronym) and *Cináed mac Meic Donnchada* (using a second generation patronym) are plausible in Scotland. If the submitter wants one of the patronymic forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter's previous name, *Philip MacDuncan Sinclair*, is released.

Cináed Ua Donnchada. Alternate name Ghanim abd al-Rahman al-Rumi.

Daya Speyerer. Device. Or, two reed pens inverted in saltire sable between four pumpkins gules slipped vert. There is a step from period practice for the use of a pumpkin, a New World fruit.

Declán Ó Duibhidhir. Name and device. Sable, on a skull within daisies in annulo argent a rose proper.

Submitted as *Declán o Dhubibhir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Declán Ó Duibhidhir* to use the correct form of the clan affiliation byname.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Irish name to match the time period of his parent's registered name. <Declán> is the name of a 5th century Irish saint, but we don't have evidence of its use in the 16th century. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

Dwynwen Caerdydd. Device. Argent, on a pile ployé purpure between two sprigs of heather proper, a moon in her plenitude argent.

Kaðlin of Árdchreag. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Kaðlin of Ardchreag*, the registered branch name has an acute accent: *Árdchreag*. We have fixed the byname to register this name.

Morotsura Koshirou. Name.

Percival de la Rocque. Badge. (Fieldless) On a beer stein argent a bee purpure.

Sorcha of Kilmongan. Name and device. Or, a griffin gules between three ivy leaves vert.

Kilmongan was documented as a modern place name, and is a registerable lingua Anglica form. It is also an Anglicized Irish place name found in a pipe roll from the reign of Edward I (Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, p. 63; <https://books.google.com/books?id=S1JJAQAAMAAJ>).

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

EAST

Abigail Crane. Name and device. Purpure, a catamount passant argent and a base ermine.

Nice 16th century English name!

Aiden Underhill. Name.

Alexander Kyppyn Kirkcaldy. Device change. Per pale sable and argent, a tower counterchanged and on a chief azure three fish naiant argent.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale argent and sable, a standing balance counterchanged and on a chief azure three fish naiant argent*, is released.

Alexander Kyppyn Kirkcaldy. Badge. Quarterly purpure and azure, a tower and a bordure argent.

This badge is clear of conflict with the badge of Manfred Odo von Falkenmond: *Gules, perched atop a tower a hooded falcon, within a bordure argent*. There is a DC for changing the field and another DC for removing the falcon.

Alys du Bois. Device. Or, a lily of the valley vert flowered argent and in chief three escarbuncles vert.

Andreas Lucernensis. Badge. (Fieldless) On a salmon hauriant Or a crescent azure.

Andreas Lucernensis. Badge. Per pale sable and gules, in pale three stag's attires argent.

Nice badge!

Angharad verch Rees. Device change. Gules, four double-pointed knitting needles fretted in mascle and on a chief Or three gouttes de sang.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly azure and argent all goutty counterchanged, a rose purple barbed and seeded proper*, is retained as a badge.

Ása in svarta. Badge. (Fieldless) A bib-apron azure.

This is the defining instance of a bib-apron. It was documented as a period artifact, as seen in Jost Amman's Book of Trades, 1568. For purpose of conflict checking, it does not have a DC from a waist-apron.

Bernhard Brakelman. Device. Per pale Or and gules, a bear rampant sable between three lozenges counterchanged.

Brunissende Dragonette. Badge. Argent estencelly azure, a chalice gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the sparks as groupings of roundels one and two, not two and one. This item was decided by Pelican.

Caterina Maddalena dei Gabrielli. Name and device. Gules, a fleur-de-lys argent and a chief argent crusilly patonce gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1450-1550 Italian".

The two given names and the byname were documented to 15th and 16th century Pisa, so this name likely meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger crosses with more splay to the arms so as to improve identifiability.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Arts & Sciences Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining a candle Or lit gules.

"Arts & Sciences Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Bardic Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining a clarion Or.

"Bardic Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Rapier Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining a rapier proper.

"Rapier Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Armored Combat Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining a spear bendwise sable hafted of wood proper.

"Armored Combat Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Equestrian Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure sustaining a tilting lance bendwise bendy sinister Or and purple.

"Equestrian Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Archery Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining an arrow Or.

"Archery Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Badge for Thrown Weapons Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant azure maintaining an axe Or.

"Thrown Weapons Champion" is a generic identifier.

East, Kingdom of the. Release of badge for Queen's Bard. Per bend azure and argent, a maunch vert charged in base with a harp and in canton an Eastern crown Or.

East, Kingdom of the. Release of badge for King's Bard. Per bend azure and argent, a sword vert, hilted sable, debriused by a harp and in chief an Eastern crown Or.

East, Kingdom of the. Release of badge association for King's Champion. (Fieldless) A tyger rampant guardant azure maintaining a spear bendwise proper.

The badge itself is not released.

Elle de Valois. Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a bat-winged lion Or and a bat-winged wolf combattant, on a point pointed argent a fleur-de-lys per pale sable and gules.

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

Faolán an Scrececain. Name.

Hermina de Pagan. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Hróðgeirr Mánason. Name and device. Sable, a bend Or engouled of wolf's heads between two increscents argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of *Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy: Sable, a bend engouled of two wolf's heads Or*. There is a DC for changing the tincture of the wolf's heads and another DC for adding a secondary charge group of increscents.

Kirsa Oyutai. Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) On a beehive Or a musical note vert.

Some commenters evoked the resemblance of this badge with the seal of Utah. We do not superprotect States seals and this badge does not conflict with that seal.

Orlando di Sforza. Name and device. Sable, a winged lion rampant maintaining a sword and on a chief embattled Or three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.

Submitted as *Orlando Sforza*, precedent states:

The surname *Sforza* is one of those names such as *Hohenstaufen* which are so closely associated with a single sovereign royal family as to be presumptuous in their use. Indeed, in times past it was one of those that were used as an exemplar for that category of restricted names. (The name of the dynasty was derived from the nickname of its founder and in period was associated closely with the immediate family of the sovereign Dukes of Milan.) The use of the *Sforza* surname is tantamount to a claim to being from the immediate family of the sovereign Dukes of Milan and is not allowed under RFS VI.1.[*Elizabetta Sforza*, July 1997, R-Atenveldt]

SENA states, "Names may not contain a byname uniquely used by a single dynasty. Dynastic names used by both a royal family and normal people are acceptable. While some kingdom names were originally used primarily or exclusively by royalty, those names came to be used so widely that they are not considered a claim to rank."

In this case, the Letter of Intent documented *Sforza* as a given name in our period, so this byname could be interpreted as an unmarked patronym. However, this does not remove the appearance of presumption. If we had examples in period of people outside of the Duke of Milan's family who also used this byname, we could overturn this precedent.

After the Pelican decision meeting, the consulting herald indicated that the submitter would accept the name *Orlando di Sforza*. The use of a marked patronym is not presumptuous, so we have changed the name and registered this form.

Rauða-Sunnifa refr. Alternate name Sorcha inghean Uí Chathasaigh.

Sion ap Emrys. Reblazon of device. Gules, in saltire a sword curtana inverted proper and a pilgrim's staff argent between flaunches Or.

Registered in May 1992 as *Gules, in saltire a sword curtana inverted and a pilgrim's staff argent, between flaunches Or*, the tincture of the sword was inadvertently omitted.

GLEANN ABHANN

Deredere Archer. Name.

Gleann Abhann, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Moonestone Herald.

This heraldic title was documented in the Letter of Intent using a pattern of naming heraldic titles after gemstones, which is grandfathered to the kingdom. The spelling *moone-stone* is dated to 1632 in the Oxford English Dictionary. The submitted spelling, *Moonestone*, is dated to 1673 in the Letter of Intent, but is also a plausible variant of the gray area hyphenated form. We also note that *Moonestone* is a plausible English compound place name formed from the family name *Moone* and the place name *Stone*. The toponymic bynames *stone* and *atte Stone* are found in the Middle English Dictionary, dated to 1459 and 1392, respectively.

Gunnvaldr refskegg. Device. Quarterly vert and purpure, four boars passant argent.

Sazia, uxor Jaufre Ferron. Device. Vert, on a fess argent three roses gules.

LAUREL

Edward IV of England. Badge (Important non-SCA badge). (Fieldless) A rose argent en soleil Or.

Edward IV of England. Badge (Important non-SCA badge). (Fieldless) A rose gules en soleil Or.

Edward IV of England. Release of Important non-SCA badge. (Fieldless) A rose en soleil argent.

LOCHAC

Amelot de Akeney. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A fish skeleton fesswise embowed argent.

Registered in March of 2014 as *(Fieldless) A fish skeleton naiant embowed argent*, the fish is not naiant.

Anna de Wilde. Name and device. Or, a dance azure and in chief three hurts.

Nice 15th-16th century Flemish name!

Beni Svensson. Name change from Ben of Stormhold.

The submitter's previous name, *Ben of Stormhold*, is retained as an alternate name.

Brand de Louden and Guillaume de Musgrave. Joint household name Howse atte Foresteres Reache (see RETURNS for badge).

Coelen von Poppenwind. Name and device. Chevronelly inverted vert and Or.

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

This device conflicts with the device of Kotek Torzhokskoi, *Chevronelly inverted gules and Or*, but Kotek's Blanket Letter of Permission to Conflict (appearing elsewhere on this letter) allows its registration.

Eyja Gunnarsdottir. Name and device. Gyronny Or and azure, in pale three keys fesswise gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for a Viking language/culture. Both the given name and the father's name are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name meets the submitter's request.

Jaye Jenkins. Badge. (Fieldless) A rermouse argent fretty gules.

Kotek Torzhokskoi. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Chevronelly inverted gules and Or.

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

Madeleine de Eyncourt. Device. Chevronelly inverted argent and gules, a chief gules.

Madeleine de Eyncourt and Bernard Stirling. Joint badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a pair of bear's jambes erased argent.

Nat Fraech hua Éogain. Name and device. Argent, in pale a brown bear passant atop a barrel proper and in chief three trefoils vert.

Submitted as *Nat Fraech Ó Éogain*, the clan affiliation byname *Ó Éogain* combined the Early Modern Irish *Ó* with the Old or Middle Irish *Éogain* in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA. The byname was changed in kingdom to *ua Éogain* to use a pre-12th century form.

In commentary, Rocket suggested an earlier Old Irish form *hua Éogain*, as it is closer to what was submitted. A slightly later Old Irish form is *ua hÉogain*. Although the submission form stated that the submitter did not allow major changes, such as a change in language, kingdom obtained the submitter's permission to change the name to *Nat Fraech hua Éogain*. We have made this change in order to register the name.

Teffania de Tuckerton. Name and badge. Ermine, an owl purpure.

Submitted as *Teffania de Tukerton*, the submitter requested the spelling *Tuckerton* if it could be documented. Ekwall, s.n. Tuckerton states that this place name is derived from the occupation *tucker* or *fuller*. The Middle English Dictionary gives one example of a related occupational byname, *Tuckere*, dated to 1236. Therefore, the *Tucker*- spelling is also plausible in the submitted locative byname. We have changed the name to the preferred spelling.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Damian Papyngeye: *Plumetty argent and vert, a popinjay purpure*. There is a DC for the field and, by precedent, a DC for the difference between a well-drawn popinjay and an owl.

Popinjays apparently were not considered interchangeable with martlets, ravens, or owls in period, and properly drawn we can distinguish between them. Therefore, popinjays when well-drawn will receive a DC from martlets, ravens, and owls. The shape of the bill, a longer tail, red beak and feet, and a red band around the neck all serve to aid in identification of the bird as a popinjay. This depiction does not have the red band around the neck, but neither do all popinjays in period armorials." [Catherine Townson, A-Ealdormere, March 2013 LoAR]

Porbi{o,}rn þursasprengir. Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a calamarie inverted counterchanged.

Tobias Chester. Name and device. Or, a horse rampant contourny and on a chief gules three mullets Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century English name. This name meets his request.

MERIDIIES

Æsa Gróudóttir. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice Old Norse name!

Agnarr Kraki. Name.

The submitter request authenticity for a 9th-10th century Norse/Viking name. *Agnarr* is found in the Family Sagas, and *kraki* is found in the *Landnámabók*. The Family Sagas describe events from Iceland in the 10th-11th centuries, and *Landnámabók* discusses the settlement of Iceland by the Norse in the 9th-11th centuries. Therefore, this name is likely authentic to the submitter's desired time period.

Ástríðr Meistriksdóttir. Name.

Berach Glover. Device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a Celtic cross between three wolf's heads cabossed argent.

Cáelán mac Oduinn. Name and device. Argent, a pale endorsed vert and overall a dragon sable.

Conrad Engelhart. Device. Vert, a wolf sejant gardant, dexter forepaw raised argent maintaining in its mouth a fractured arrow gules, in dexter chief two bendlets sinister argent.

The use of bendlets enhanced with any other charge is a step from period practice.

Hainrich Wächter. Device. Per pale argent and sable, a boar rampant maintaining a lantern gules and on a chief embattled azure three lanterns argent.

Hochwald, Canton of. Device. Per chevron argent and sable, a hurst of three pine trees issuant from the line of division proper all within a laurel wreath vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw the laurel wreath in a circular shape rather than in a distorted inverted-pear shape.

Matthias Vador. Device. Quarterly per pale embattled gules and Or, a pithon displayed sable and in chief two mullets counterchanged.

Nest de Morlehedauc. Name and device. Argent, a chevron gules cotised sable and overall a brown hawk rising proper armed, belled and jessed Or.

In correspondence with kingdom, the submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-13th century Welsh name.

Nest is a 12th-14th century Welsh given name. *Morlehedauc* is an attested Latinized form of *Moel Hebog* or *Moel Ehedog* from 1269. The pattern of a Welsh-language given name and a Latinized locative bynames is found in Constanza of Thamesreach's articles, "Given names in the charters of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, 1176-1283" and "Bynames in the charters of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, 1176-1283" (<https://s-gabriel.org/names/constanza/ystradmarchell-given.html> and <https://s-gabriel.org/names/constanza/ystradmarchell-bynames.html>).

Although the name elements are not specifically dated, this name is likely authentic to Wales in the 12th-13th centuries, meeting the submitter's request.

Raven Helmsplitter. Device. Per pale gules and sable, a helm and on a chief argent three ravens sable.

Ris i Bretlandi. Name.

Submitted as *Rhys hinn Bretlandi*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Rhys i Bretlandi* to match the documentation that could be found.

Names from the English/Welsh and Scandinavian naming groups can only be combined prior to 1100 under Appendix C of SENA. *Rhys* is found only after the 12th century, with the form *Ris* found in documents from the 8th century to the end of the 12th century. Therefore, the submitted spelling of the given name cannot be combined with the Scandinavian byname. We have changed the given name to the earlier form *Ris* with the submitter's permission to register this name.

Rørík mac Lugdach. Name and device. Azure, a pithon erect tail nowed Or and a ford proper.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th-11th century Danish/Irish name. This name does not meet the submitter's request because it combines languages in the same name, but it is registerable.

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

Sampson Lancaster. Name.

Submitted as *Sampson Cubedah Lancaster*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Sampson Lancaster* because the combination of English and Ghanaian/Akan is not found in Appendix C of SENA, nor were examples of such a lingual mix included in the documentation.

The submitter provided the article "Slave Names and Naming in Barbados, 1650-1830" by Jerome S. Handler and JoAnn Jacoby, [The William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd series, 1996;53(4):685-728; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2947140>]. We applaud the submitter's research, but note that plantation slaves were not introduced into Barbados until the 1640s and no examples of *Cubedah* were found before the 18th century in the cited article. Deeds of sale from 1643 provided the following names: *Toney, Mingoe, Grange, Mall, Butler, Maria, Judy, Nell, Illuma, John Payne*, and *John Smyth* [G.H. Hawtayne, "A Cavalier Planter in Barbados", in: *Timehri*, vol. 7, pp.16-43; <https://books.google.com/books?id=Oa43AAAAMAAJ>]. No other records were found prior to 1650, and the relevant examples in Handler and Jacoby's article did not provide support for the pattern of double given names (one African and one English) combined with an English byname until the 18th and 19th centuries. Therefore, we are unable to restore this name to the submitted form.

Stuard Ó Conchobhair. Name and device. Per bend sable and vert, a moth and a lit candle in a candlestick argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time and place. This name combines an English given name and Gaelic byname, which is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. Due to the lingual mix, this name is not authentic for either England or Ireland, but it is registerable.

A candle mounted in a candlestick of any sort is considered a single design element for the purposes of SENA A3D2a per the following ruling:

[A candle in a candlestick and a standing balance] There was some question of whether this design violates our ban on so-called "slot-machine" designs, having three types of charge in a single group. Like a bow and arrow, the candle and candlestick have independent heraldic existence but, when placed together in their expected arrangement for use, are considered a single design element and count as a single charge for purposes of the complexity rule. [Kate the Candelmaker, January 2009, A-An Tir]

Therefore, this device is not slot-machine, and may be registered.

Temair Cherr. Name and device. Vert, in bend sinister three escallops bendwise sinister argent.

Submitted as *Temair Cerr*, the byname needs to be lenited. We have changed the name to *Temair Cherr* in order to register this name.

MIDDLE

Arinbjorn Ragnarsson. Device. Per pale sable and vert, a phoenix argent issuant from flames proper and on a chief argent three cogwheels vert.

Azemars Martel. Device. Azure, a maunche and on a chief argent three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Duncan MacGregor. Reblazon of device. Gules, a cross and overall in saltire two claymores inverted, all conjoined Or.

Registered in February 1975 as *Gules, a cross debriused by two claymores in saltire, all voided Or*, an inspection of the emblazon shows that none of the charges are voided and the inversion of the claymores was omitted from the blazon. We are correcting these issues.

Edgar Bowman. Name and device. Argent, a chevron rompu gules between three sheaves of arrows sable.

Emma Foxe. Name.

This exact name is dated between 1560 and 1590 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Genevieve Jacqueline de Gris. Name and device. Azure semy-de-lys, a wolf sejant argent.

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

Gregoire de Lyon and Giovanna Adimari. Joint badge. Gules, a stag's head argent issuant from a coronet Or, a bordure ermine.

The submitters are court barons and thus entitled to the display of a coronet.

Kadem bint Kismet. Name.

Nice 16th century Turkish name!

Katherine Coscombe. Name and device. Azure, a Catherine's wheel sustaining in chief a dunghill cock argent.

Katherine was dated to 1540-1, and *Coscombe* is dated to 1522 in 1522 in 'Henry VIII: September 1522, 21-30', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 3, 1519-1523* (pp. 1084-1101; <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol3/pp1084-1101>).

Nice 16th century English name!

Katherine Coscombe. Badge. (Fieldless) A coxcomb azure.

Nice badge!

Kiltigern MacClibarn. Badge. (Fieldless) A dragonfly vert, winged sable.

Lucius Antonius Ursus. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a 1st century Roman name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that, "Based on this, I would say that the name as a whole would be most authentic for the earlier Imperial period between between [sic] the middle of the first century A.D. and the middle of the fourth century A.D. However, it almost certainly would be feasible for the Republican period as well." Therefore, this name meets the submitter's authenticity request.

Maaike van Zanten. Household name Sign of the Blasted Oak.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the Barony of Lochmere's *Order of the Blasted Oak*. We note that Lochmere provided a new Letter of Permission to Conflict after the Letter of Intent was issued.

This household name follows an inn-sign name pattern with heraldic charges modified by a descriptive term appropriate for use in blazon. Examples include *Two neck'd Swan*, *Spread eagle*, and *Dobbel hood*, found in "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636" by Margaret Makafee (<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/signs-1485-1636.html>).

Madeleine Singalday of Glastonbury. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-13th century Anglo-Norman name. *Madeleine* is a 13th century French name and is also found in England in the 16th century in the FamilySearch Historical Records. *Singalday* is dated to England in the early 14th century. The submitted spelling of the place name *Glastonbury* could not be documented prior to the 15th century. Therefore, this name is wholly English, but not authentic for the desired time period. The name is, however, registerable as submitted.

Melike bint Nikola. Name and device. Per chevron throughout ployé argent fretty azure and sable, a sea-coney argent.

The use of a patronym formed from *bint* and a Christian rather than Arabic or Turkish given name was questioned in commentary. We note that this patronym is attested several times in the article cited in the Letter of Intent.

Melike is the Turkish equivalent of the Arabic *Malika* ("queen"). PN4B1 of SENA states, "Given names that are identical to titles and forms of address may be registered in contexts that make it clear that they are given names and not titles." That is the case here, so this name can be registered.

Sybella of Dragon's Mark. Device. Quarterly azure and argent, an oak tree eradicated and fructed and a bordure counterchanged.

Tul Cyrdkatte. Reblazon of device. Per pale azure and sable, a katana inverted Or surmounted by a death's head facing to dexter argent between in fess a sun Or and a decrescent argent.

Registered in February 1975 as *Per pale azure and sable, a jawless skull argent pierced by a katana inverted, edge to sinister, between in fess a sun in glory Or and a decrescent argent*, this blazon would have made the skull the primary charge, but an inspection of the emblazon shows the katana to be the largest, and hence primary charge; the skull is the same size as the secondaries around it. It is also facing dexter, not in a skull's default cabossed orientation and the sun has no human features, so it is not in glory. We have corrected the blazon to take these parameters into account.

Wilhelm Kith Atzinger. Name (see RETURNS for device).

NORTHSHIELD

Dietrich von Gottingen. Name and device. Azure, three towers and a horse rampant three and one argent.

The given name *Dietrich* was not specifically dated in the Letter of Intent. It is dated to 1586 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. The phrase *von Gottingen* is found in *Dasselische und Einbeckische Chronica* by Johannes Letzner, published in 1596 (p. 43; <https://books.google.com/books?id=d3JdAAAACAAJ>).

Nice 16th century German name!

Eva of Glastingbyri. Name and device. Per fess fleury counter-fleury argent and gules, two lions passant counter-passant gardant counterchanged.

Giovanni da Treviso. Name and device. Per bend Or and gules, a lymphad sails unfurled and a sheaf of five stalks of wheat counterchanged.

The early sixteenth century Italian painter *Giovanni Maria da Treviso* (also called *Giovanni Maria Trevisano*) is not important enough to protect. Even if he were, no evidence was found that he was known as *Giovanni da Treviso*, so the present submission would not presume upon his name.

Nice 14th century Venetian name!

Nuala inghen Aodha Dhiolmhain. Name.

Submitted as *Nuala inghen Aeda Diolmhain*, the standard Early Modern Irish Gaelic form of the patronym (appropriate for after c.1200) is *inghean Aodha*, whereas the expected Middle Irish form (prior to c.1200) is *ingen Aeda*. The submitted spelling of the particle, *inghen* is found in both Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish forms. The October 2010 Cover Letter states:

For Gaelic names, the main source that I use is Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/>). It includes the standardized forms of a variety of names and the years the names were used, as well as documentary forms. In general, it's better to use the standardized spellings, because each set of Annals, which were written in late period from earlier sources, uses an individual orthographic system that combines early and late spellings (sometimes inconsistently using early and late spellings). While we'd register a documentary form consistent with a single set of Annals, it would have to be consistent with the orthographic system used in that set of annals.

The patronym *inghen Aeda* is Middle Irish. *Diolmhain* is Early Modern Irish. As these elements were not all found in the same set of annals, PN1B1 of SENA does not allow the mixing of these languages in the same name phrase. Therefore, we have changed the father's name to the Early Modern Irish form *Aodha*. In addition, Rocket confirmed after the Pelican decision meeting that *Dhiolmhain* is the correct genitive masculine singular form, so we have changed *Diolmhain* to this form.

Steinn inn skjálgi. Device. Per pale azure and gules, in pale a tree issuant from a rock Or.

Tighearnach Perkins. Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, a chevron between two thistles argent and a tyger rampant Or.

Perkins is the submitter's legal surname.

Please advise the submitter to have the thistles' leaves issuing from lower on the slip rather than from the junction with the ball of the thistle.

OUTLANDS

Christopher Devereux. Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and azure, a masculyn counterchanged.

Registered in September of 2006 as *Per pale argent and azure, a mascle fleury at the points counterchanged*, we have since defined the "mascle fleury at the points" as a "masculyn".

Christopher Devereux. Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A masculyn per saltire argent and azure.

Registered in February of 2008 as *(Fieldless) A mascle fleury at the points per saltire argent and azure*, we have since defined the "mascle fleury at the points" as a "masculyn".

Dairenn of Galway. Alternate name Darri skytta.

Submitted as *Darri Bowmaster*, the submitter initially requested an authentic Viking name. The name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Darri skytta* in order to meet this authenticity request and to avoid the appearance of presumption through the use of *-master*.

The given name *Darri* is found in the *Landnámabók* as well as in Sweden in a source dated between 1074 and 1316. The byname *skytta* ("marksman, archer") is found in the 14th century in *Suecanum Diplomatarium* and other sources. Therefore, this name may be authentic, but we do not know for sure.

The submitter wanted a feminine name. She may like to know that *Darri* is a masculine given name.

Danielle de la Rochelle. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Dearbháil inghean Léoid. Badge. (Fieldless) A fox's mask per pale argent and purple.

Ealusaid of Ardrenk. Name and device. Per chevron embattled argent semy of maple leaves vert and vert, a squirrel argent.

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

Erchambaut le Breton. Name.

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

Gabriela Wendin. Device. Quarterly azure and vert, a G clef between three pheons inverted Or.

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

Genevieve Chastain. Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Genevieve Chastellain*. A syllable has been added, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Katelin de Irlande. Badge. (Fieldless) A double rose Or and sable barbed and seeded proper.

For conflict checking purpose, a double rose is considered as a rose charged with a tertiary rose. By precedent:

[a double rose argent and sable] ... there's a CD ... for adding the tertiary rose. Precedent states:

[two roses azure each charged with a rose argent vs a semé of roses] ... there is a CD for changing the number of secondary charges and a second CD for adding the tertiary charges. As drawn the charges in chief cannot be double roses as the outer rose and the inner rose have different orientations. [Beatrice Domenici della Campana, 05/01, A-An Tir]

We do not grant a CD for the orientation of a rose. The orientation in a double rose is even harder to determine. Given this, the precedent cited above is hereby overturned - the orientation of the tertiary rose is not a factor in whether or not the inner rose is considered tertiary charge. However, if you charge a rose with a rose of a different tincture, it is a rose with a tertiary rose whether it is blazoned as a double rose A and B or as a rose A charged with a rose B. The orientation of the rose is not worth difference one way or the other. [Melodia Shaw, 05/2007, A-Outlands]

Kat'ryna Tsaatan. Name and device. Argent, a stag rampant azure attired and unguled gules and on a chief embattled azure an arrow reversed Or.

The byname *Tsaatan* is documented from a source, Alan Sanders' *Historical Dictionary of Mongolia*, which includes information from the 12th to 20th centuries. As the name elements in this source are not clearly dated to period, we will give this submission the benefit of the doubt.

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

Kolosvarj Hoyai Kristof. Name change from Faolan Ó Lacháin of Galway and device change. Purpure, a tree blasted and eradicated between in chief two mullets argent and a ford proper.

The submitter's previous name, *Faolan Ó Lacháin of Galway*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron rompu between a decrescent moon, an increscent moon, and a wolf's head erased contourny ululant argent*, is retained as a badge.

Logan of Logan. Device. Sable, a sinister hand Or between three bezants one and two.

Logan of Logan. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sinister hand Or a gunstone.

Several commenters noticed that the combination of the name and badge was evocative of the movie and TV shows "Logan's run". It does not rise however to the level of obtrusive modernity.

Lörinc of Nahrún Kabirún. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per fess wavy argent and azure, a bear's head cabossed sable and a fish naiant embowed Or.

Submitted under the name *Lörinc Ötög-äke*.

Lörinc of Nahrún Kabirún. Badge. (Fieldless) Two fish haurient embowed respectant gules, maintaining between their tails a pearl argent.

Submitted under the name *Lörinc Ötög-äke*.

Olivia Solís de Luján. Name and device. Purpure, a triquetra within six hearts in annulo points to center argent.

The byname *de Luján* was documented in the Letter of Intent without an accent: *de Lujan*. The form with the accent is found in Elsbeth Anne Roth's article "16th Century Spanish Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/spanish/bynames-alpha.html>). Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

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

TRIMARIS

Aife ingen Meic Con. Name and device. Or, a wolf's head cabossed and an orle azure.

Anna O'Dea. Name.

Nice late 16th century Anglicized Irish name!

Asiya al-Badawiyya. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Catherine Rose FitzEdmund. Device. Sable, on a roundel within a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail Or a rose proper.

Corwyn Moray. Badge. Purpure, three bendlets argent and in base a dragon's head couped Or.

Cú Meda Ó Síodhacháin. Name (see RETURNS for badge).

Gareth de Taunton. Badge. (Fieldless) An armillary sphere argent.
Nice badge!

James Fraser MacKenzie. Name and device. Sable, a sun in splendor and on a chief embattled Or four lozenges sable.

John of Antioche. Name and device. Argent, on a grenade proper a Latin cross Or.

The historical figures such as John, Patriarch of Antioch and the chronicler John of Antioch are not worthy of protection.

Commenters questioned whether this evocation of the holy hand grenade of Antioch, of Monty Python fame, by the combination of the name and charge was too obtrusively modern. It is not.

Judith O'Dea. Name.

Kolfinna glóra. Name and device. Azure, on a lozenge argent a winged rabbit rampant contourny sable, a bordure argent mullet sable.

Lonán Mór. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a fish skeleton palewise argent.

Michael Raney. Name and device. Argent, a cross gules surmounted by a serpent ondoyant palewise, face to sinister sable, between four poppy flowers affronty gules.

Nice 13th century English name!

Skólmr þambarskelmir. Name and device. Azure, a wolf rampant and on a chief indented argent a roundel between two sheaves of arrows inverted azure.

Sorcha O'Dea. Name and device. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, a dragon couchant argent and a wooden crossbow proper.

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

Tailefhlath ingen Gormgilla. Name and device. Argent, a pegasus segreant purpure between seven lilies in annulo azure.

Yamamoto no Murasaki. Name and device. Per chevron purpure and argent, a bouquet of lavender purpure slipped vert.

WEST

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

This device was pended on the June 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow more commentary to determine whether Edward IV of England's *a rose en soleil* badge should be a restricted charge or simply protected from conflict; and in the latter case, whether in a tinctureless form, or when tintured argent and/or gules. Its historical use seems to have been limited to Edward IV, which doesn't justify its inclusion on our list of Restricted Charges. Instead, we will now protect it from conflict, in its two historical forms: (*Fieldless*) *A rose argent en soleil Or* and (*Fieldless*) *A rose gules en soleil Or*.

As the charge is no longer restricted, this device is registerable.

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

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Michael Vladimir Gerewolf: *Per pale ermine and counter-ermine, a three-headed cheetah sejant affronty, outer heads addorsed, Or.*

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Alejandro Roberto de la Mar. Household name Band of the Red Hammer.

Although the Letter of Intent showed that *band* is a word for an organized group of soldiers, no examples were provided of this designator with a *color* + *heraldic charge* pattern, or for named bands in general. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

Cian Ó Ruaidhrí. Device. Vert, in bend three rapiers bendwise sinister argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Deaton Claymore: *Vert, two claymores in saltire surmounted by a third inverted proper*. There is not a substantial change for changing the arrangement as the position and orientation of one sword is identical in both pieces of armory. Thus, there is only one DC for changing the arrangement of the swords.

On redesign, please advise the submitter that swords would be easier to identify if drawn thicker.

Glymm Mere, Barony of. Badge for Orden de Juana. Azure goutty d'eau, a morion and a bordure rayonny Or.

This badge is returned for redraw. Per the March 2013 Cover Letter "Teardrop shaped gouttes are registerable as long as they are elongated, more than twice as long as they are wide." On redraw, the submitter should either use the more period form with a wavy tail and/or draw the gouttes longer. The bordure should also be drawn with fewer, thicker rayons.

Glymm Mere, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Golden Wolf of Glymm Mere. Azure goutty d'eau, a wolf rampant maintaining an axe, a bordure rayonny Or.

This badge is returned for redraw. Per the March 2013 Cover Letter "Teardrop shaped gouttes are registerable as long as they are elongated, more than twice as long as they are wide." On redraw, the submitter should either use the more period form with a wavy tail and/or draw the gouttes longer. The bordure should also be drawn with fewer, thicker rayons.

Volchko Kuznets Volkov. Device change. Sable, three scarpes engrailed gules fimbriated Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of John FitzArnulf de Lithia: *Bendy sinister sable and gules*. There is a single DC for changing the style of the partition lines.

ANSTEORRA

Dmitrii Zvezdochet Mikhailovich. Device. Per chevron vert mullet of six points argent and Or, a linden tree eradicated vert.

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

Elena Wyth. Badge. (Fieldless) A lily affronty sable.

This lily is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters could not identify the flower in this submission. Additionally, the flower appears to be drawn in trian aspect which is, in itself, grounds for return. On redesign, the problems could likely be solved by using a heraldic form of the flower (assuming absence of conflict).

Hildegard Volkward. Device. Or, a dragon-headed drakkar prow and in sinister canton a mullet of five greater and five lesser points sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Merilyn of Wendarrow: *Or, a dragon's head erased within a bordure sable*. There is one DC for changing the type of secondary charge. Per precedent, there is no DC for the difference between a dragon's head and a prow carved to look like a dragon's head.

[*Sable, a drakkar prow Or.*] Conflict with Aethelthryth of Acleah (SCA), [*Fieldless*] *A dragon's head coupé Or.* There is only one CD for fieldlessness. We have traditionally granted nothing for the difference between a drakkar's prow and a dragon's head. [Thorvald Fridtjofsson, LoAR of June 1994]

There is a step from period practice for the use of a mullet of five greater and five lesser points.

Maelgwyn Dda. Badge. Vert, a braided cord palewise Or throughout.

This badge is returned for lack of documentation of the charge used. Neither the submitter nor the commenters provided period evidence for braided cords as ordinaries.

Toryn Seven Stiches. Device. Argent, in pale seven bendlets coupé sable.

This device is returned for lack of documentation of the armorial design used. Submitted as seven bendlets coupé, neither the submitter nor commenters presented period evidence for a large number of coupé ordinaries used as the primary element in an armorial design. Additionally, the depiction of the primary charges blurs the distinction between a baton and a billet.

Ugo Morelli. Device. Gules, a bend sinister between a hide and a stirrup Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Ulrich Jarman: *Gules, a bend sinister between two mounted knights courant Or.* There is a DC for type of secondary charges, but nothing more. The horses' posture cannot count for difference against charges (hide, stirrup) that cannot possibly share it.

Znata Zeleniaia. Device. Per chevron inverted vert and Or, five linden leaves in annulo conjoined at their stems vert and a mortar and pestle argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures." The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the arrangement of the linden leaves must be described independently of that of the mortar and pestle.

This device is not considered slot-machine armory as a mortar and pestle are considered a single charge for the purposes of SENA A3D2a.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Ari Ánsson. Badge. Gules scaly argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Antonius Hasebroek: *Gules scaly Or.* The underlying field tincture is the same and there is only one DC for changing the tincture of the scales. At the time the current precedent on field only armory with field treatments like scaly was set in February, 2012, Laurel declined to rule on whether or not two fields of identical underlying tinctures with the same type of field treatments in different tinctures are clear of conflict or not. At this time we are ruling that, if two field primary pieces of armory share the same field treatment and an identical underlying tincture, the fields do not differ by a substantial change of tincture and, absent an additional change (e.g., for the presence of a peripheral charge) will conflict.

Attalus of Carthage. Device. Argent, a man affronty gules in a short tunic Or kneeling on one knee and his hands supporting a chief embowed to base azure.

This device is returned for using a chief embowed to base. Although embowing to chief for chiefs and some ordinaries can be seen in some armorials as an illustration of the curvature of the shield, the same

is not true for embowing to base. Additionally, no period evidence was presented for a primary charge like this human overlapping the chief.

Ismenia O'Mulryan. Device change. Argent, a bend sinister vert between a hawk's head contourny erased azure, armed vert, and two annulets in fess azure.

This device is returned for using an arrangement that is not documented to period. The annulets are not arranged in the default arrangement for two compact charges below a bend sinister (which would be in bend sinister) and their arrangement has to be blazoned independently of the hawk's head. Such an arrangement of charges around a bend (sinister) is not registerable without documentation.

Kitajima Ishirou Matai. Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Matai* is a Japanese form of the name *Matthew*. Although this is the case, this usage appears to be well after our period. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

Upon resubmission, we suggest the 16th-17th century *Matchiyasu* or *Matchasu*, both Japanese forms of the Portuguese *Matthias*. They were documented in commentary by ffride wlfssdotter in Masaharu Anesaki, "The Fates of Some of the Leading Kirishitans Who Signed the Barberini Documents of 1620-21" (PIA 3.5; 247-50) and in Masaharu Anesaki, *A Concordance to the History of Krishitan Missions* (https://archive.org/details/MN41610ucmf_4), respectively.

Reitz Nader der grothen Schwartzten Hanen. Name.

The byname *der grothen Schwartzten Hanen* ("at the large black cock/rooster") doesn't fit any documented pattern. We do not have evidence of descriptive bynames derived from kinds of animals with multiple adjectives modifying them.

Upon resubmission, we note that *Reitz Nader* is a nice late period German name. If he still wants an inn-sign-style byname, we suggest the form *zum Schwartzten Hahne* ("at the sign of the black cock/rooster"), as we do have evidence of animals modified by a color term in German sign names.

His device is registered under the holding name *Reitz of Atenveldt*.

ATLANTIA

None.

CAID

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

This device is returned for redraw of the wolf's teeth. Per precedent:

The depictions we have found of wolf's teeth in period heraldry invariably have the teeth conjoined at the base. We encourage this depiction of wolf's teeth, but will accept emblazons where the teeth are not quite conjoined as in this submission. The wolf's teeth must still reach, or nearly reach, the per pale line. [Konrad Rickert, July 2008, Atenveldt-A]

Here, the wolf's teeth are not close to being conjoined as the distance between them is about as wide as their width.

CALONTIR

Avery Quatremaine. Device. Azure, a chevron argent between three compass stars Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Jean Oste de Murat: *Azure, a chevron argent between two prawns haurient respectant and a fleur-de-lys Or*. There is only one DC for changing the type of secondary charges. It also conflicts with the device of Johanne i Visby: *Azure, a chevron argent and in*

sinister chief a mullet Or. Since we grant no difference between mullets with different numbers of points, there is only one DC for the number of secondary charges.

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

Chrystofer Wojtowicz. Name.

The submitted name is identical in sound to one of the submitter's use names. The Administrative Handbook states:

No name will be registered to a submitter if it is identical to a name used by the submitter for purposes of identification outside of a Society context. This includes legal names, common use names, trademarks, and other items registered with mundane authorities that serve to identify an individual or group. This restriction applies to Society branches as well as individuals. Thus, a branch cannot use the name of a significant location (a town or county, for example) within its borders. This restriction is intended to help preserve a distinction between a submitter's identity within the Society and the submitter's identity outside of the Society.

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

Although there has been a spelling change to the given name, the pronunciation has not been modified, so we are forced to return this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Chrystofer of Crystal Mynes*.

Katherine Devereaux of York. Badge. (Fieldless) A falcon striking sable maintaining a closed book vert charged with a rose argent.

This badge is returned for presumption. SENA A6E states "*A few special cases follow more stringent rules. For example, the Lancaster and York rose badges are very widely associated with those families in many forms. Therefore, we do not allow anyone to register the byname (of) Lancaster with armory including a red rose, or the byname (of) York with armory including a white rose. Again, the name will normally be registered but the armory returned.*" This is exactly the situation we have here and this badge must be returned.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

Etain Meddyges verch Gwilym. Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun Or a plate surmounted by the tips of eight lightning bolts in annulo points to center purple.

This badge is returned for multiple reasons. Blazoned as a sun Or pierced argent, piercing is of the field, which is not possible for a fieldless badge. This is therefore a sun Or charged with a plate, which violates the rule of contrast. Blazoned as an escarbuncle of lightning bolt, no documentation was provided of such an arrangement. The closest blazon would have the lightning bolts in annulo. Thus, this badge has two steps from period practice. The use of lightning bolts not as part of a thunderbolt is a step from period practice and so is the use of charges in annulo not in their default palewise orientation. Additionally, the center points of the lightning bolt are partially overlapping the central roundel. Since piercing is considered the equivalent of a tertiary charge, the lightning bolts are partially quaternary charge, which is not registerable.

Kaölin of Árdchreag. Device. Vert, a base azure fimbriated Or, overall a natural seahorse contourny argent.

This device is returned for having a fimbriated base. By longstanding precedent, only primary charges may be fimbriated.

Mjoll Úlfsdóttir. Device. Or, a badger dormant in annulo sable marked argent within a bordure sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Here, the posture of the central charge impairs its identifiability. Additionally, no documentation was provided that this posture was used in medieval heraldry.

EAST

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

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Signý Ingadóttir: *Per chevron ermine and purple, in base a swan naiant contourny argent.* There is one DC for the changes to the field. The position of the bird to chief here and to base in Signý's armory are forced, as neither bird can be in the other's space and thus does not bring a DC. While both swans and ducks are period charges, swans are much more common than ducks. In period emblazons it is often difficult, or impossible, to tell the difference between the two birds. Thus we do not grant a difference between the two.

Hermina de Pagan. Device. Gules, a sheaf of three roses slipped and leaved and overall a skeletal hand fesswise reversed argent.

This device is returned for using so-called "garden rosebuds". Per repeated precedent:

This device is returned for the use of a garden rosebud, which has not been registerable since November 1994:

Commentary was nearly as strong in favor of banning garden rosebuds from armory. Consequently, we will accept whatever garden rosebuds may be in LoIs issued before December 1994, but no further registrations of this charge will be made. (CL 11/94)

A garden rosebud is a garden rose with the petals closed, which describes the charge in chief. [Diane Daunt, March 2009, R-West]

All roses should be depicted affronty, with their petals fully laid out on the page, instead of cupped like a tulip.

Kirsa Oyutai. Badge. (Fieldless) An arrowhead per pale Or and azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of England: *(Tinctureless) A pheon.* There is only one DC for the tincturelessness of the English badge.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the charge more clearly as an arrowhead, which would have a barbed point.

Lupold Hass. Device. Azure, a hare salient argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Sarra Bossard, for Confrerie du Lapin: *Azure, a coney salient argent within a masle of four swords conjoined point to hilt proper.* There is only one DC for removing the secondary charge group.

GLEANN ABHANN

None.

LAUREL

None.

LOCHAC

Brand de Louden and Guillaume de Musgrave. Joint badge. Argent, a stag courant proper transfixed through the neck by an arrow sable between three oak trees eradicated vert, a bordure rayonny gules.

This badge is returned for multiple reasons. The sizes of the stag and trees are such that there is confusion as to whether there's a single group of co-primary charges or a primary stag and secondary trees. The posture of the stag cannot be properly blazoned as it is intermediate between courant (the front legs are extended) and statant (the hind legs are bent underneath the body). Additionally, the arrow is too small to be identifiable and, were it big enough, would bring the complexity count to nine (argent, brown, sable, vert, gules, stag, arrow, tree, bordure).

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw larger and fewer repeats on the rayonny line of the bordure.

Maximilian von Monsterberg. Alternate name William Swetpyntel.

PN5B1 of SENA states:

Names which include pornographic or scatological terms will not be registered. While some documented bynames refer to body parts, those which refer in explicit ways to genitals will not be registered, such as certain Old Norse bynames.

The byname *Swetpyntel* ("sweet penis") meets this threshold, particularly as *pintel* is a slang term still used in England. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

MERIDIES

Æsa Gróudóttir. Device. Per chevron inverted argent and sable, a bird migrant to base and a compass star counterchanged.

This device is returned for having two steps from period practice. Both the use of a bird in the migrant posture and the use of a compass star are considered a step from period practice and thus having both renders this armorial design unregistrable.

Theodora Doukaina. Device. Argent, six cypress trees in annulo proper.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Here, the arrangement of the trees is not *in annulo*, *in orle*, *one-two-two-one* or any documented blazonable arrangement.

MIDDLE

Eastwatch, Shire of. Device change. Quarterly vert and argent, on a tower sable issuant from its battlement a flame proper a laurel wreath Or.

This device change is returned for lack of proof of support. Although a petition was attached which was dated and signed by four officers, no description of the submitted device was included. The Administrative Handbook states "A valid petition must include a clear description of the item submitted; either the blazon or emblazon is sufficient for a petition regarding branch arms, though both are preferable." Lacking any description of the piece of armory submitted, we cannot accept this petition of support.

Lucius Antonius Ursus. Device. Sable, a bear's paw print and a bordure argent.

This device conflicts with the device of Sofia Vargh: *Sable, a wolf's paw print and a chief embattled argent*. We do not grant any difference for the type of paw print and thus the only difference is for changing the type of peripheral charge from an embattled chief to a plain bordure.

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

Madeleine Singalday of Glastonbury. Device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a Celtic cross and a fleur-de-lys counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflicts. It conflicts with the device of Jackline Blanc des Cygnes Bleus: *Per bend sinister argent and azure, a swan naiant to sinister and a fleur-de-lis counterchanged*. There is a single DC, for the change of type of half the charge group. It also conflicts with the device of Dietrich von Vogelsang: *Per bend sinister argent and azure, two crosses formy counterchanged*. Both devices have primary groups of two charges: both devices use crosses with splayed limbs. Thus SENA A.5.E.2, Substantial Change of Primary Charge Type, does not apply here. We get a DC for type of charges, but without a complete change of type, we do not get a SC.

Wilhelm Kith Atzinger. Device. Azure, a bend sinister between a sun in his splendor and a fleur-de-lys Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Blair Dubois: *Azure, a bend sinister between a cat sejant guardant and a dove close Or*. There is one DC for changing the type of secondary charges. The postures of the cat and dove cannot apply to the sun and fleur and so do not count for difference.

NORTHSHIELD

Sibyl Sevenoke. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, four acorns with flames issuant to chief Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had trouble identifying the enflamed acorns.

OUTLANDS

Danielle de la Rochelle. Device. Per pale azure and argent, on a mullet fimbriated a mullet counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Richard Longstride: *Per pale azure and argent, a mullet counterchanged*. Fimbriation does not count for difference. This emblazon is identical to Richard's emblazon with the exception of two counterchanged sets of fimbriation.

In resubmission, the submitter should be careful to avoid excessive counterchanging. SENA A3F4 states "*Any other counterchanging of charges over other charges must similarly be attested to be registered.*"

Lörinc Ötög-äke. Name.

Appendix A of SENA does not include the pattern of a Mongolian double surname combined with a given name, nor for a double surname with Hungarian. Without evidence to support the construction of this name, we are not able to register it. We note that the wholly Mongolian *Ötög äke* would be registerable on its own. *Lörinc Ötög* is also registerable, as Appendix C of SENA allows the combination of Hungarian and Mongolian elements. We are returning the name to allow the submitter to consider his options.

The submitter may wish to know that Kolosvari Arpadne Julia noted that, "*Lörinc* is a constructed spelling of the Hungarian form of *Laurence*, based on 1240: *Leurenc* (Fehértói s.n. Leurench), 1560: *L{o}rinch* (Walraven 16c), 1569: *Lörincz* (Kázmér s.n. L{o}rinc), and 1574: *Le{o}rinc* (ibid)."

His device is registered under the holding name *Lörinc of Nahrun Kabirun*.

TRIMARIS

Asiya al-Badawiyya. Device. Argent, a falchion inverted sable entwined of two roses gules slipped and leaved vert, a bordure gules.

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

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

The use of trian aspect is limited to those charges which require it for identifiability, or which have been shown to have been depicted in trian aspect in period heraldry. Roses do not need to be depicted in trian aspect to be identifiable. Heraldic roses are clearly affronty.

Corwyn Moray. Badge. Purpure, three bendlets argent and in sinister chief a standard Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". The depiction of the standard used here does not match the forms we have documentation for. Since this standard does not match previously registered depictions, documentation of it as a period form was required, but not provided either by the submitter or by commenters. Additionally, this depiction violates SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The manner in which the standard itself is wound around its pole reduced its identifiability to an unacceptable degree.

Cú Meda Ó Síodhacháin. Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head cabossed sable within and conjoined to four arms reversed embowed in annulo argent.

This device is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." Here only part of the wolf's head extends over the arms. There is a step from period practice for the use of charges in annulo not in their default, palewise, orientation.

Puente de los Leones, Canton of. Branch name and device. Argent, on a fess enarched between a lion couchant and a lion couchant contourny azure a laurel wreath Or.

This branch name is returned for lack of a petition. The Letter of Intent stated that one was provided, but it was not uploaded with the rest of the submission packet.

This name is also returned for lack of documentation to support this branch name. The one example of a town named for something had the meaning "the bridge of the queen" or "the queen's bridge", and purportedly was due to a queen commissioning this particular bridge. No examples of similar towns named after animals or heraldic charges were provided. In addition, the documentation consisted of a Wikipedia page and a Facebook link to another site that was similarly not suitable as documentation. No evidence was provided to show that the example cited was a period form of the place name, or that the submitted branch name used period words and grammar.

This branch device is returned for lack of a valid petition. The Letter of Intent stated that one was provided, but it was not uploaded with the rest of the submission packet. The one sent then by the Submission Herald lacked required information: the armory described was not the one submitted and it was not dated. Please see the Administrative Handbook about the information required for a petition of support.

Tahmineh Ctesiphoni. Name.

The submitted byname, *Ctesiphoni*, combines the Latin *Ctesiphon* and Persian *-i* in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA. *Ctesiphon* is a Latin form corresponding to the Persian *{T}{u-}sf{u-}n* or *T{u-}sf{u-}n*, found in Encyclopedia Iranica (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/ctesiphon>). The Arabic form is *{T}{aysaf}{u-}n*. We would change the submitted byname to one that is wholly Persian, but this is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that the pattern of locative bynames is found in the mid-16th century in "Persian Feminine Names from the Safavid Period" by Ursula Georges (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/persian.html>). An entirely Persian form of the byname is *{T}{u-}sf{u-}ni* or *T{u-}sf{u-}ni*, but this is appropriate for well after the submitter's desired 6th century time frame. We note that patronymic bynames are far more common in the 6th century than locative bynames.

The Letter of Intent also cited K. E. Eduljee, "Zoroastrian Heritage: Ferdowsi's Shahnameh" (<http://www.heritageinstitute.com/zoroastrianism/shahnameh/characters.htm>). The *Shahnameh* or *Shah Nameh* was completed in the early 11th century, also later than the submitter's desired period.

None of the documentation cited in the Letter of Intent was included in the submission packet, and only the titles were provided. One source, Karine Megerdooian, MITRE Technical Report: The Structure of Persian Names (http://www.zoorna.org/papers/PersianNames-MP088034-Released_08-1036.pdf),

discusses modern names and naming patterns, and is based only on sources like Wikipedia. Therefore, it is not an acceptable source for name elements or patterns on its own.

Þyri Þjarki. Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter.

Tóki HærBj{o,}rn. Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter.

WEST

None.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

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

AN TIR

Thornwood, Shire of. Branch name change from Shire of Shittimwoode.

Unfortunately, this branch name conflicts with the registered branch name *Shire of Hornwood*. Only one syllable has been changed, and the change is not significant under NPN3C2 of SENA. The Shire is in the process of deciding how to modify the name in order to clear this conflict. At kingdom's request, we are pending this branch name to allow this decision to be made.

The Shire has permission to conflict with the registered household name *House Thornewood*. The substantive element is different in appearance, but not in sound. The change in designator in combination with the Letter of Permission to Conflict is sufficient under NPN3E of SENA in this case.

In addition, the Shire wanted to retain their previous name. Unlike branch arms, branch names cannot be retained.

This was item 12 on the An Tir letter of August 31, 2015.

MERIDIES

Thor's Mountain, Barony of. Augmentation of arms. Argent, three piles inverted throughout sable, a stone throwing hammer argent within a laurel wreath overall vert and for augmentation upon the center pile, above the hammer three mullets one and two argent.

This device submission is pended so that commenters can discuss further the registerability of augmentations that create a second tertiary group on a single underlying charge. SENA A3A3 states "*Both the augmentation itself and the augmented device must follow the style rules and restrictions on charges. Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained.*"

If it is not judged acceptable, this augmentation will be returned.

This was item 18 on the Meridies letter of August 31, 2015.

- *Explicit* -