

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

**Æsa Helgulfsdottir.** Device change. Sable, a fox sejant and in chief an arrow and a needle in saltire argent.

The submitter's old device, *Per bend argent and sable, a flame azure and an arrow bendwise argent*, is released.

**Athenais Rhomanou.** Name.

Submitted as *Athenais Romanou*, Metron Ariston noted in commentary that the transliteration of the byname should be *Rhomanou*. We have changed the byname accordingly.

**Brjánn feilan.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a given name that was easy to pronounce.

Both elements are found in Geirr Bassi. *Brjánn* is derived from the Irish name *Brian*. The byname *feilan* is glossed as "wolf cub", and is derived from the Gaelic *faelan* [see P. Sture Ureland and Iain Clarkson, editors, *Language Contact across the North Atlantic: Proceedings of the Working Groups held at the University College, Galway (Ireland), 1992 and the University of Göteborg (Sweden), 1993*, pp. 67-8]. Therefore, this name appears to be authentic for the Viking Age for someone of Irish descent. The given name is relatively easy to pronounce, as it is an Old Norse form of the Irish *Brian*, so meets the submitter's request.

**Cyrus Augur.** Badge. Per pale sable and argent, two rapiers in saltire and overall a rose per pale argent and sable.

Commenters pointed out a potential conflict with the badge of William of York: *Per pale sable and argent, a rose unbarbed counterchanged seeded counterchanged*. It is clear both technically, as the swords here are the primary charge, and visually, as the same swords are large enough to parry the visual conflict.

**Dafydd Keene.** Name.

**Diana of Waterford.** Device. Argent, a wingless dragon sejant erect contourny maintaining a goblet and in chief two ankhs sable.

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

**Dumas of Waterford.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The given name is documented as a 16th century English surname, used as a given name. At this time, marked locatives are unlikely, but not impossible, and would normally follow another inherited byname. Therefore, this name may be authentic, but we do not know for sure.

**Edith of Winterton.** Badge. Azure, a polypus and a chief Or.

**Elizabeth Leary.** Name change from Elizabeth Archer.

This exact name is found in London in 1598, making this an excellent late period English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Elizabeth Archer*, is released.

**Isabeau la Fauconniere.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a sun in his splendor Or and a moon in her plenitude azure.

**Juliene le renard.** Name.

**Lucia Augur.** Device. Per fess azure and sable, a domestic cat rampant and in canton an increscent argent.

**Maddoc MacRoyri.** Device. Per chevron Or and sable, a pick reversed gules.

**Meuric ap Gwillim.** Device. Or, a rat rampant gules and on a chief embattled sable a roundel between two triangles Or.

**Mora Baker.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Irish (with English surname)". This name is an authentic 16-17th century Anglicized Irish name.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Molle Baker*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA. If *Molle* is considered to be one syllable rather than two, a syllable has been added, and this name is then clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

**Stoffel die Waeyer.** Name.

**Porir Asbjarnarson.** Name.

**Trenton Turner.** Device. Sable, eight swords in annulo points to center argent and overall a skull Or.

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

**William MacNess.** Device change. Argent, three chevronels and a bordure sable.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Gules, semy of hearts Or*, is released.

## AN TIR

**Amelia Benett.** Name and device. Argent, a sea-lion and on a chief indented purple two fish argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Aryana Silknfyre.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a Russian firebird displayed face to sinister gules a coronet Or.

Although firebirds are not registerable since July 2015, this timely resubmission was specifically allowed.

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

**Athelina Grey.** Name.

The submitted spelling of the given name, *Athelina*, is dated to 1221 in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Edlin, although the same entry states that the attested form may be *Edelina*. It also appears in a 1290 Latin charter, *Select Pleas in Manorial and Other Seignorial Courts: Volume I. Reigns of Henry III and Edward I* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=wOcBEVQAickC>).

Nice late 13th century English name!

**Bi{o,}rn biarnylr Atlason.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a pellet between and conjoined to five crescents in annulo points outward gules a bear's head affronty erased Or.

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

**Cassandra Wineday of Newingate.** Badge. (Fieldless) A peacock in his pride Or within and conjoined to a horseshoe inverted argent.

**Devin inghean uí Dhalaigh.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, two coney combattant and in chief an egg counterchanged.

Submitted as *Devin inghean uí Dalaigh*, the byname needs to be lenited. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *inghean uí Dhalaigh*.

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

The submitter requested authenticity for "Being of the family of Dalaigh". The byname has the intended meaning, but the name is not authentic for Ireland because the given name is not attested.

**Diamante da Magenta.** Household name Casa di Magenta.

The title *Conte di Magenta* appears in *Teatro d'huomini letterati aperto dall' Abbate Girolamo Ghilini*, dated to 1647 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0AIVAAAQAAJ>), showing that the locative phrase *di Magenta* is attested.

Siren documented the pattern of dynastic names using the pattern *Casa di X*. Examples include *casa di Urbino*, dated to 1572 (Girolamo Muzio, *Selua odorifera del Mutio Iustinopolitano*; <https://books.google.com/books?id=MhxKHyWx4DMC>), *casa di Lusimburgo* and *casa di Lorena*, both dated to 1610 (Filiberto Campanile, *L'armi, overo Insegne dei nobili*; <https://books.google.com/books?id=W4nsTvRiltkC>). Therefore, this household name can be registered.

**Dragon's Mist, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Dragons Tear of Dragon's Mist (see RETURNS for other badge). Argent, on a goutte azure a dragon's head coupé argent.

**Dragon's Mist, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Heart of Dragon's Mist. Sable, a heart and in base three gouttes two and one, a bordure nebuly argent.

**Ekaterina Tatiana Aleksandrovna.** Device. Per chevron argent semy of roses azure and sable, a natural tiger rampant argent marked sable crowned argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the coronet larger so it is easier to identify.

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

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

**Gaius Octavius Lunaris.** Badge. Gules, in pale a popinjay and a serpent nowed argent.

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the White Fountain. (Fieldless) A three-tiered natural fountain argent, each tier charged with a goutte de larmes.

**Melody of An Tir.** Badge. Gules, on an amphora argent a sprig of belladonna vert fructed and flowered purple.

**Micah the Madd.** Name and device. Argent, a bear passant sable and on a chief gules a boar-spear head reversed argent.

*Micah* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested English given name, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

**Miko{I}aj Radomyski.** Device. Gules, a sinister wing argent with an eagle's foot issuant Or, a bordure argent.

**Neoptolemus of Crete.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Neoptolemus* is a Latinized form of the Greek given name *Neoptolemos*. The byname *of Crete* is a lingua Anglica form of the Greek *Kretikos*.

**Porzia di Corbino Rosso.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Italian name. This name meets this request.

**Rónán Mac an Leagha.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Rothais Malle Sigar.** Name.

It was noted in commentary that *Rothais* may be an Old English name, which cannot be combined with a double byname because this pattern is not found in Old English under Appendix A of SENA. However, this given name is also found in a letter written by Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, dated to 1095-8 [*Vendôme and Chartres*, *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France 918-1206*, pp. 455-458; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/france/918-1206/pp455-458>]. As it is more likely to be an Anglo-Norman name than an Old English one, it can be combined with the double byname.

**Sarah Huntsman.** Convert alternate name to primary name and release of name Hildegarde filia Bertrandi.

The submitter's primary name is now *Sarah Huntsman*. Her previous primary name, *Hildegarde filia Bertrandi*, is released.

**Sarah Huntsman.** Badge. Vert, an alphin passant within an annulet argent.

**Torn of Froghaven.** Name.

## ATENVELDT

**Aelia Musa.** Badge. (Fieldless) A clenched gauntlet bendwise sustaining in chief a demi-mouse argent.

**Aelia Musa.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun azure a mouse courant to dexter base argent.

**'A'isha of Tir Ysgithr.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron sable and purpure, two crescents Or and a coney couchant argent.

Submitted under the name 'A'isha al-Zarqa'.

**Andrew mac Bran of Antrim.** Device. Azure, a two-masted Greek warship sails set and oars in action, on a chief indented argent three crossbows vert.

**Ástríðr of Sundragon.** Name.

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

**Atenveldt, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Golden Orb Pursuivant to Seamus McDaid.

Although it wasn't stated in the Letter of Intent, Seamus paid for the transfer of the title. Therefore, all conditions of the transfer (see the Admin Handbook and the March 2015 Cover Letter) have been met.

**Aysun al-Andalusi.** Badge. (Fieldless) A wolf's head erased argent within and conjoined to a stag's antler conjoined to itself in annulo Or.

**Domagnev Volkovich.** Name change from Domnall mac Faíltigeirn.

The Letter of Intent noted that there was a question whether *Domagnev* is a given name or locative. This element is identified as a given name in a standard SCA source (Wickenden). It is also identified as a personal name in the derivation of the place name Domagnev(a) [Hansjürgen Brachmann et al., *Das Zisterzienserkloster Dargun im Stammesgebiet der Zirzipanen: ein interdisziplinärer Beitrag zur Erforschung mittelalterlicher Siedlungsprozesse in der Germania Slavica*, p. 123; [https://books.google.com/books?id=cnK1IXslC\\_AC](https://books.google.com/books?id=cnK1IXslC_AC)]. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

We note that the precedent cited in the Letter of Intent [Gregorie Moroz, March 2014] does not apply to this submission because there was no question about the transliteration of this element.

The submitter's previous name, *Domnall mac Faíltigeirn*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Elizabeth Redfern.** Device. Or, a fess breasted sable between an owl displayed gules and a boar statant azure.

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

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

**Gabriella Salvi da Rosa.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name was documented in the Letter of Intent as an Italian name. However, *Gabriella* was documented as an Italian given name from an older Academy of Saint Gabriel report. This report cited de Felice *Nomi*, an unreliable source with mostly undated names. Fortunately, *Gabriella* is found in 16th century Spanish parish records in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

*Salvi* is found as a 16th century Spanish byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records and *da Rosa* is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Portuguese Surnames from Lisbon, 1565" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/portuguese/sur1565.html>). Therefore, this name is an entirely 16th century Iberian name.

**Katarina Rose MacDonald.** Device. Per chevron vert and azure, two chevrons between two roses and a unicorn's head couped contourny argent.

**Kathleen of Anandyrdale.** Device. Gules, an ounce sejant guardant erminois, on a chief embattled argent three fleurs-de-lys sable.

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

**Katrin Hakonsdottir.** Name and device. Azure, a natural seahorse contourny Or sustaining with its tail an arrow bendwise inverted argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Karina Haakonsdottir*. A syllable has been removed from the given name, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

**Mattea Locatelli.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *Locatelli* was documented in the Letter of Intent using a source that contains normalized forms. This spelling is found in the title of the 1644 book *Theatro d'arcani del medico Lodouico Locatelli da Bergamo* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gxyerIfEWzkC>), and can be registered.

**Meara of Caer Ddu.** Device change. Per fess wavy azure and Or, three hearts Or and a tower sable.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a bend sinister wavy between a sun and a crescent purple*, is released.

**Michelle of Twin Moons.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per chevron vert and Or, two dragons combattant Or and a wolf sejant forepaw raised sable.

Submitted under the name *Oriande Æthelwulfesdohter*.

**Ronan Cu.** Name and device. Gules, in pale a phoenix atop a single-horned anvil, on a chief Or a pick-axe sable.

**Rose the Jeweler.** Device change. Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a bend sinister wavy between a rose and a dog couchant argent.

The submitter's old device, *Ermine, three trees eradicated within a bordure vert*, is released.

**Seamus mac Neil.** Name and device. Vert, an oak tree and on a chief inverted argent, an otter passant maintaining in its mouth a fish purpure.

Submitted as *Seamus Mac Neil*, the Letter of Intent documented the form *mac Néill*. Ogress found the spelling *mac Neil* in the Annals of Ulster with a date of 933. We have changed the patronymic particle to *mac* to match the documentation.

The fish here is a characteristic aiding in the identification of this heraldic otter. It does not represent a second tertiary charge group.

**Seamus McDaid.** Acceptance of transfer of Heraldic title Golden Orb Pursuivant from Atenveldt, Kingdom of.

Although it wasn't stated in the Letter of Intent, Seamus paid for the transfer of the title. Therefore, all conditions of the transfer (see the Admin Handbook and the March 2015 Cover Letter) have been met.

**Viana Andreu de Segovia.** Device. Gules, an ermine rampant contourny ermine within an orle argent semy of compass stars sable.

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

**Wander Riordan.** Augmentation of arms. Per fess wavy azure and argent, in dexter chief a triskele argent, and as an augmentation in sinister base a rose azure.

**ATLANTIA**

**Adele Lachlan.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Adele Lachlane*, the submitter requested a change to the byname *Lachlan*. The name was changed in kingdom to make this change, but this form was inadvertently not documented in the Letter of Intent. The preferred form is found as a 1647 Scots byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

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

**Adelina MacLeod.** Device. Argent, a thistle proper between three fleurs-de-lys purpure.

**Alaric Messer.** Device. Argent, a lion gules maintaining a sword bendwise sinister sable and on a chief embattled gules three Latin crosses argent.

**Álfís Þórsdóttir.** Name.

**Allastar Ravenwood.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Aurore Perouty.** Name.

Submitted as *Aurora Perouty*, the submitter requested the spelling *Aurore* if it could be found.

The name *Astrea filia aurore* appears in *Genealogie Johannis Boccacij* by Giovanni Boccaccio and Johannes Kierher, published in 1511 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=t-BAAAACAAJ>). However, the names appear to be mythological and not evidence that a human woman used this name. *Aurore* is the French name for the classical goddess of the dawn, who also appears in 16th century French editions of Ovid.

Although we have evidence of *Aurora* as an attested English given name, and a pattern of using classical mythological and literary names in late period England, this pattern has not yet been established in France. One example is *Diane*, from the goddess *Diana*, found on a 16th century painting of Diane de Poitiers. However, no other examples were found.

However, a pattern of replacing the terminal *-a* in classical mythological names with *-e* is found in late period England. The examples *Diane* (from *Diana*), *Flore* (from *Flora*), and *Clementie* (from *Clementia*) are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. In addition, the name *Maye/Maie* may be etymologically related to the goddess *Maia*. Therefore, *Aurore* is a plausible English name, so we can change the given name to the submitter's preferred form.

*Perouty* is the submitter's legal surname.

**Caisséne ingen Fháeláin.** Device change. Sable, on a pale azure fimbriated Or between in chief an increscent and a decrescent argent two triquetras each interlaced with an annulet Or.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, on a pale azure fimbriated two triquetras each interlaced with an annulet Or*, is released.

**Diterich Krieg.** Name and device. Argent, three triangles voided conjoined at a single point azure.

**Elizabeth Caton.** Name and device. Vert, two coney rampant addorsed each maintaining a sword, on a chief engrailed argent three fleurs-de-lys azure.

This exact name is found in late 16th century England in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late period English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the swords larger.

**Esa Kirkepatrike.** Badge. Gules, in fess a goblet Or charged with a crescent sable and sustained by a hound rampant crowned Or.

The submitter is a duchess and thus entitled to use a coronet in her armory.

**Finnech inghean Labhrainn.** Device. Checky Or and gules, on a chief sable three thistles Or.

Nice device!

**Giles of Nablus.** Name and device. Sable fretty engrailed Or.

Submitted as *Giles de Nablus*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Norman name.

*Giles* was not dated in the Letter of Intent. It is found in William of Tyre's *Historia rerum in partibus transmarinis gestarum* (<http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/basis/GuillaumeTyr4.asp>), written in the late 12th century. This edition does not appear to have normalized the names.

The Palestinian place name *Nablus* is a modern, normalized form of the period *Neapolis*. An attested locative byname derived from this place name is *de Neapoli*, found in "Latinized Names from 12th Century Jerusalem," by Alys Mackyntoich (<http://alysprojects.blogspot.de/2014/04/part-1-of-article-latinized-names-from.html>). The submitter confirmed he wanted *de Nablus* if possible. Therefore, we have changed the byname to the lingua Anglica form *of Nablus*, as it is the closest to the submitter's preferred form.

We note that *Giles de Neapoli* is an authentic name for a late 12th century Norman in Palestine during the Crusades.

Nice device!

**Giovan Donado.** Device. Per pale argent and gules, a bar gemel and in chief three cinquefoils counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Grace Ivelchild.** Device. Argent, a pithon erect sable and an orle vert.

**Gunnar Birkibeinn.** Device. Argent, a saltire parted and fretted gules and in chief a boar statant sable.

**Hrutr Herjolfsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Jocelyn O Faolain.** Name and device. Per pale wavy vert and argent, two wolves rampant addorsed counterchanged argent and sable.

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

**Lothar of Atlantia.** Name and device. Or, a dunghill cock rising azure between three flames gules.

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

**Marion Nick Galen.** Name and device. Or, a domestic cat sejant erect and in canton a compass star, a chief enarched sable.

*Galen* is the registered byname of her sister, so is grandfathered to the submitter. It was also documented as an English surname in the Letter of Intent, so the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

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

**Merewen de Cotesmore.** Badge. Per pale gules and sable, a linden tree between in fess two crescents Or.

**Ragi Snarfari.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a Rad rune argent and a Thor's hammer Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. Both the given name and byname are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name appears to be authentic for 9th-10th century Iceland.

**Rathnat inghean ui Bhroin.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a tree vert its trunk between in fess two ravens displayed heads respectant counterchanged.

*Rathnat* is the name of an Irish saint.

The submitter had wanted the given name *Rathanait* if it could be documented. Unfortunately, commenters were unable to find this form.

There is a step from period practice for the use of birds other than eagles in the displayed posture.

**Rune Redbush.** Name and device. Argent, a rosebush gules between in fess two mountains coupé vert.

Submitted as *Rune Red Bush*, the submitter requested the name *Runa Redbush* if it could be documented. Commenters were unable to find documentation to support the name *Runa*. The closest name commenters could find that ended in *-a* was *Roana*, dated to dated to 1212 in Reaney & Wilson.

*Redbush* can be constructed as a Middle English toponym. *Red-* is a common prototheme found in the Middle English Dictionary, and *atte Bushe* is an attested byname in Reaney & Wilson. Examples of *red* + *plant* (or part of a plant) include the toponymic byname *Rederose* ("red rose"), and the place names *Rattre* ("red tree"), *Radenage* ("red oak"), and *Redleaf/Redleff* ("red leaf"), all found in the Middle English Dictionary (MED). The spelling *bush* is also found in the MED.

Therefore, the byname *Redbush* is plausible as a constructed toponym. We have changed the byname to this form, as *Rune Redbush* is closest to what the submitted wants.

**Samukawa Mantarou Yukimura.** Name and device. Argent, three tomoe in annulo azure.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in Japan. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of the use of three tomoe in annulo with no other charge on the field.

This is the defining instance of the tomoe in Society heraldry. The tomoe is a comma-shaped period Japanese charge, generally used in threes rotating around a central axis. It cannot be used outside of the context of an Individually Attested Pattern.

**Séamus Blaer de Maxwell.** Household name Company of the Panther Fierce.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this household name follows the pattern of a Tudor ship named after a heraldic charge (*Panther*) and a 16th century surname (*Fierce*). Examples include the *Falcon Lisle*, named after Lord Admiral Lisle, and the *Falcon Grey*, which was renamed after its second captain, Richard Grey. This pattern is found in Juliana de Luna's forthcoming article "Tudor Ship Names".

**Subetai al-Katib.** Name change from Lachlann McQuhollastar.

In the return of an earlier submission (*Subetai Al Qulan*) in February 2015, we suggested the form *Subetei* or *Subutai* to maintain vowel harmony. The submitter provided additional documentation to support the spelling of *Subetai*. Therefore, we are able to register this form.

The submitter's previous name, *Lachlann McQuhollastar*, is released.

**Tessa da Verona.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Werner der Fromme.** Device change. Per chevron vert and argent, a chevron checky sable and argent and in base a Maltese cross sable.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a chevron throughout checky sable and argent between two Maltese crosses and a lion argent*, is released.

**Werner der Fromme.** Badge. Per chevron argent and vert, a chevron compony argent and sable fimbriated sable between three Maltese crosses counterchanged.

**Werner der Fromme.** Badge. Per saltire vert and argent, a saltire compony argent and sable fimbriated sable between four Maltese crosses counterchanged.

**William Garrett.** Device. Per chevron throughout argent and vert, a dance counterchanged.

## AVACAL

**Amy Eliot.** Name and device. Per fess Or and plumetty Or and purple, a fess sable and a violet purple.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Anara Urrie.** Device. Vert, on a pale argent an owl displayed and a tankard purple.

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



**Maryan Hoskyns.** Name and device. Azure, in pale two maunches argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

Nice device!

**Sechen Dogshin.** Name and device. Per fess sable and argent, a horse's head erased counterchanged.

## CAID

**Áine ingen Alusdair.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century Irish name. Precedent states:

Submitted as *Finguala ingen Alusdair*, this name violated RfS III.1.a. Linguistic Consistency by combining Middle Irish *ingen* with Early Modern Irish *Alusdair*. The submitter does not allow major changes, such as changing the language of an element from Middle Irish to Early Modern Irish. However, the name was originally submitted as *Finguala inghean Alister*, and changed with the consent of the submitter. From this we can conclude that changing *ingen* back to *inghean* is acceptable to the submitter. We have done so in order to correct the linguistic problems with the byname so that we can register the name as *Finguala inghean Alusdair*. This combines a Middle Irish given name with an Early Modern Irish byname; this is one step from period practice.

Since this decision was made, Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada added additional examples of the name *Alusdar* to her article "Index of Names in Irish Annals". In commentary she noted an example, the name of a Scotsman *Alusdar Ballach* in an entry for 1499 and the use of the particle *ingen* in an entry for 1497, both in the orthographically conservative *Annals of Loch Cé*. Therefore, the patronym in the present submission is plausible for this particular source and time, but it does not meet the submitter's request for a 12th century Irish name. Instead, it is registerable as the name of a 15th century woman in *Annals of Loch Cé*.

**Arabella Attelake.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Ariana Elia Del Rosario.** Device. Vert, three shacklebolts argent.

This is the defining instance of a shacklebolt. The shacklebolt is a period charge: it is found as the badge of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, c.1510 (de Walden, "Banners, standards and badges", at <https://archive.org/stream/bannersstandards00howauoft#page/258/mode/1up>), and used in the device of Fenrother, Sheriff of London, 1513 (Insignia Anglica, c.1550, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?seite=90&fip=193.174.98.30>). The charge is a representation of handcuffs; the period examples all show them fesswise, as drawn in the submitted emblazon.

Nice device!

**Balduin de Holte.** Name and device. Chevronelly inverted argent and sable, a squirrel rampant Or and a chief vert.

The given name *Balduin* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a late 11th century name. The Latinized form *Balduinus* is also found in 1186-7 in 'Appendix: The Gastrell manuscript', in *Annales Cestrienses Chronicle of the Abbey of S. Werburg, At Chester*, Richard Copley Christie, ed. (pp. 123-134; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/lancs-ches-record-soc/vol14/pp123-134>).

Nice late 12th century English name!

**Bricot Wolfe.** Name and device. Or, a sheaf of halberds and overall a wolf's head cabossed gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw the wolf's head slightly larger.

**Bríg inghean Uatéir.** Name.

Submitted as *Bríg ingen Uatéir*, the byname combines the Middle Irish *ingen* with the Early Modern Irish *Uatéir* in the same name phrase, which violates PN1B1 of SENA. Therefore, we have changed the particle to *inghean* so that the byname is entirely in Early Modern Irish.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century Irish name. *Bríg* is only documented as the name of an Irish saint. The given name *Uaitéar* (frequently found as *Uater* in the Irish annals) is not documented prior to the mid-15th century. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request, but it is registerable.

**Caiterína Chaomhánach.** Name and device. Per saltire purpure and sable, two arrows in saltire between in pale two crescents and in fess two triquetrae argent.

Nice 15th century Irish Gaelic name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the arrows with a wider shaft.

**Callagh O Donochowe.** Name and device. Vert, two foxes combatant and on a chief argent three crosses of Jerusalem vert.

**Cassian Black Rune.** Name.

The Letter of Intent documented *Cassian* as the byname of a saint. This name is also the given name of a different saint, *Cassian d'Autun*, who is mentioned in *The Golden Legend*. Therefore, this saint is known in England in our period.

**Catalina de Granada.** Name and device. Sable, a horse rampant and on a chief Or three crosses fleury gules.

Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

Nice device!

**Clota ni Ghabhann.** Alternate name Clota of Holecumb.

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

**Dante da Monte.** Name.

**Emma the Bold.** Name.

Although documented as a lingua Anglica form of *le Bolde*, the spelling "bold" is found c.1325 in the Middle English Dictionary. The given name is found in "Names in the 1319 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/femlondon1319.html>), making this a nice early 14th century English name!

**Eoghan Ó Gabhann.** Alternate name Ragenald de Holecumb.

**Esteban San Buenaventura.** Name and device. Or, three suns in splendor sable.

Commenters questioned the pattern of an unmarked locative byname derived from a saint's name, citing documentation supporting the attested forms *Buenaventura* and the marked form *de San Buenaventura*. Several potential examples from the FamilySearch Historical Records were provided in the Letter of Intent: *San Miguel*, *San Diego*, and *San Pedro*. In every case where the film of the primary record was available, the attested form included the preposition (e.g., *de S. Miguel*) and did not match the indexed entry in FamilySearch. However, because films were not available for every potential example, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this name as submitted.

Nice device!

**Fionnghuala de Buchanan.** Device change. Per chevron purpure and argent, a chevron gules between two serpents glissant respectant argent and a raven contourny sable.

The submitter's old device, *Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bend sinister per bend sinister argent and purpure between a snake glissant bendwise sinister contourny argent and a raven contourny sable*, is released.

**Gaius Furius Octavius.** Name.

The Letter of Intent documented the *nomen Octavius* as a constructed *cognomen* following the pattern of using ordinals as *cognomina*. The Letter of Intent noted the examples *Primus* ("first"), *Secundus* ("second"), and *Tertius* ("third").

In addition to following this pattern, *Octavius* is an attested *cognomen* found in Lindley Richard Dean's *A Study of the Cognomina of Soldiers in the Roman Legions* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MF0KAAAIAAJ>).

**Giliana Ravenild.** Device. Quarterly vert and argent, four ravens counterchanged argent and sable.

**Hadrian Black.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and Or, a cross annuletty counterchanged.

This device does not conflict with a badge of Drachenwald, *Quarterly sable and Or, a cross quarterly Or and gules*, the device of William de Mont d'Or, *Quarterly Or and gules, a cross counterchanged*, the device of Rouland of Willowbrooke, *Quarterly gules and Or, a cross fleury counterchanged* or the device Miryam æt West Seaxe, *Quarterly gules and Or, a cross patonce counterchanged*. In each case there is a SC for changing the type of cross.

Please advise the submitter to draw the holes larger.

**Hannah of Nordwache.** Device. Quarterly Or and azure, a toad statant erect contourny counterchanged.

**Henry Dumas.** Name and device. Argent, a brown ass rampant proper maintaining a crossbow fesswise gules.

**Ingríðr Viðarsdóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mouse statant contourny argent.

**Ishmael al-Hasan.** Device. Gules mulletty of four points Or, a wolf sejant ululant and in canton a decrescent argent.

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

**Jack Thexton.** Name and device. Sable, a skull and on a chief embattled argent two arrows in saltire gules.

**James Vincent Montgomery.** Device change. Sable, a goblet Or and an orle of lozenges argent.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a fess embattled between three cups argent*, is released.

**Judith Anne of Durmast.** Device change. Vert, three acorns argent.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Argent, semy of acorns proper, a fess vert, in base an oak branch inverted proper*, is released.

**Judith Anne of Durmast.** Badge. (Fieldless) An acorn per pale vert and argent.

Nice badge!

**Julia Fortunata.** Name and device. Argent, on a step-cut gemstone gules a rose argent, on a chief gules four hearts argent.

This exact name is found in a coffin inscription in York (see <http://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/687>), making this an excellent name for Roman Britain!

**Juliana Draper.** Name and device. Argent, a raven sable and a double tressure azure.

Nice English name for much of our period!

Nice device!

**Logan Black Rune.** Name and device. Or, in saltire two arrows inverted proper flighted vert and in chief a rose purpure.

**Lyonnette Cheneval.** Device. Gules, a four lobed quadrate cornice Or.

Nice device!

**Máire Black Rose.** Device. Per pale sable and argent, in pale three roses counterchanged.

**Margat of Silvercreek.** Name and device. Or, two hummingbirds hovering respectant and on a chief vert three periwinkles Or.

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

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

**Nero Livius Primus.** Name.

**Ormr Johannesson.** Name.

**Pepe de Palma.** Name.

**Philip Berenger de Greylonde.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a brewer's scoop sable and a brewer's scoop Or.

This is the defining instance of a brewer's scoop in Society armory. The brewer's scoop is a period charge. It is used by brewers for sampling the mash during fermentation -- in essence, a bucket at the end of a long pole. The brewer's scoop is found in the sixteenth century *Armorial of the Arlberg Brotherhood of Saint Christopher* ([http://bilderserver.at/wappenbuecher/VirgilRaberEXAv2\\_52z2/](http://bilderserver.at/wappenbuecher/VirgilRaberEXAv2_52z2/) and scroll to fol.91), and in the episcopal arms of Peugelberg, late 16th C., from the *Großes Wappenbuch*, BSB Cod.Icon 333 fol.76 (<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00002481/images/index.html?seite=76&fip=193.174.98.30>).

**Philip Berenger de Greylonde.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a garb Or a bee sable.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the garb with a wider head and base, with the banding in the center narrower, so it is more identifiable as a garb.

**Rycharde the Bowemon.** Name.

**Scot Mac Nachtan.** Name.

**Serafina de Zati.** Name.

Submitted as *Serafina di Zati*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 14th-15th century Florentine name. The byname was changed in kingdom to *de Zati* to match the documentation that could be found.

The masculine name *Serafino* and the family name *de Zati* are both found in the Catasto, a 1427 tax census of Florence. We have a pattern of feminizing Italian names by changing *-o* to *-a*. Therefore, this name is authentic for Florence in the 15th century. We note that *Serafina* is an attested 16th century feminine name found in Florence, in Juliana de Luna's "Late Period Italian Womens' Names" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/Nuns/Florence.shtml>).

**Soña Felix.** Name and device. Or, a phoenix gules and in chief a rose purpure.

**Sonya Black Rune.** Name.

**Steve of Silvercreek.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Tailefhlaith ingen Tressaig.** Name.

Submitted as *Tailefhlaith ingen Tressaigh*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Tailefhlaith ingen Thressaigh* in order to lenite the genitive (possessive) form of the father's name.

However, because the *T-* in *ingen Thressaigh* follows the *-n* in the particle *ingen*, lenition is suppressed. In addition, the Old Irish and Middle Irish genitive form is *Tressaig*, not *Tressaigh*, according to "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Tressach.shtml>). Therefore, we have changed the byname to *ingen Tressaig* to register this name.

**Terence Longfellow.** Name and device. Per chevron Or and vert, in base a pair of stag's attires argent.

Nice 16th century Anglo-Irish name!

**Tom of Calafia.** Name and device. Sable, on a mallet argent a raven migrant to chief sable, an orle of plates.

Submitted as *Father Tom of Calafia*, the Letter of Intent documented *Father* as an English given name. However, SENA PN4B1 states that, "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". In this submission, *Father* could be interpreted as a form of address for a priest, as it is a common title or form of address in the Roman Catholic Church.

We have dropped *Father* and registered this name as *Tom of Calafia*.

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

There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird in the migrant posture.

**Valeria Cabrielli.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rose sable within and conjoined to a masle Or.

**Western Seas, Barony of.** Badge for the populace. (Fieldless) A wa'a outrigger, sail to dexter, sable within and conjoined to an annulet azure.

The use of the wa'a outrigger is grandfathered to the Barony.

**Wölfel Bernschädel.** Name.

## CALONTIR

**Cecilia Manetti da Firenze.** Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister vert and gules, a bend sinister between a mouse sejant erect and a pair of manacles, the chain fractured argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1998 as *Per bend vert and gules, a bend between a mouse sejant erect and a pair of manacles, the chain fractured argent*, this is actually a *per bend sinister* field with a *bend sinister*.

**Cuthbert Longshankes.** Device (see RETURNS for badge). Per pale azure and Or, on a roundel counterchanged an owl argent.

**Eynon ab Iohannes Mal.** Device. Azure, a demi-sheep argent issuant from a bickern maintaining in its mouth a falchion bendwise inverted Or and a chief Or crusily azure.

**Hubert de Stockleye.** Name change from Wulfhere of Eofeshamme.

The submitted requested authenticity for 13th-14th century England. This name is authentic for the 1270s, meeting the submitter's request.

The submitter's previous name, *Wulfhere of Eofeshamme*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Isabeau Ruiz.** Name.

**Katherine von Heilige.** Name change from holding name Katherine of Forgotten Sea.

Submitted as *Katherine die Heilige*, this name was pended to discuss whether this name presumed upon the name of Saint Catherine, especially due to the use of the demi-Catherine's wheel in the submitter's device.

Saints are occasionally referred to by [*given name*] *die Heilige* in modern German, although the reverse order (*die Heilige* [*given name*]) appears more frequently. The use of *die Heilige* ("the saint") is presumptuous under PN4D1 of SENA, as this name appears to make a claim to be the historical St. Catherine. We note that unmarked forms like *Heylig* and *von den Heiligen* are not presumptuous because they are attested as the bynames of non-saints in our period.

The submitter allowed a change to the attested byname *von Heilige* (based on *Von Heilige*, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records). We have made this change. If she prefers *Heylig* (or other attested unmarked form) or *von den Heiligen*, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

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

**Kezia von Holzenhaus.** Badge. Argent, a billet and a bordure sable.

**Layla bint 'Asim.** Name and device. Azure, in fess a mullet and a decrescent Or, a bordure wavy argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper waves on the bordure and the primary charges larger so they fill better the available space.

**Mell MacAlpin.** Badge. (Fieldless) A snail gules attired and shelled Or.

**Mell MacAlpin.** Badge. Per fess embattled azure and Or, in chief three buckets inverted argent.

**Mell MacAlpin.** Badge. Per pale Or and gules, two dragon's heads couped addorsed counterchanged.

This is the submitter's sixth piece of registered armory.

**Miranda de Logan.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Miranda* is the submitter's legal given name. We note that it is also a grey period English literary name. Recently, we ruled the following:

*Miranda* is the submitter's legal given name as well as the name of a gray area literary character from Shakespeare's *Tempest* and a late 16th century English byname which can be registered as a given name. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance. [Miranda Mór ingen Fhailtigern, June 2015, A-An Tir]

The instance of *Miranda* as a late period English byname in that decision inadvertently relied on an I-batch in the FamilySearch Historical Records. I batches continue to be acceptable only on a case-by-case basis, and should not be used as the sole documentation to support a name element.

Therefore, as *Miranda* does not appear to have been coined until after 1600, the submitter must rely upon the legal name allowance.

**Rianorix of Forgotten Sea.** Name.

*Forgotten Sea* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Thaddeus Ellenbach.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Thadeus Ellenbach*, the submitter requested the spelling *Thaddeus Ellenbach* if it could be documented. The preferred spelling is found in *Historia und Christliche Legenden, von der heiligen zwölff Apostel unsers Herrn Jesu Christi, Item von S. Pauli, auch beider heiligen Euangelisten S. Luce und S. Marci, beruff, lehre, leben, wunderwercken, letzten marter und todt, ob standhaffter bekandtnuß des Namens Christi*, published in 1589 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=20pWAAAACAAJ&pg=PT529>). Therefore, we have changed the given name to this form.

**Theodorik Rufus the Goth.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a sea-lion naiant and in base three pheons two and one argent.

Blazoned when registered in June 1995 as *Sable, in pale a sea-lion naiant and three pheons two and one argent*, the sea-lion is the sole primary charge.

**Umm Razin Rusa al-Badawiyya.** Name and device. Per fess azure and vert, a chevron couched from sinister and in canton a decrescent argent.

**Zachariah MacDonald.** Name change from Zachariah Lochrie.

The submitter's previous name, *Zachariah Lochrie*, is retained as an alternate name.

## DRACHENWALD

**Lars Magnus.** Alternate name Khutughtu Yagaan and badge. Per pale sable and azure, a skull within a chaplet of thorns between three roses argent.

Submitted as *Yagaan Khutughtu*, the given name *Khutughtu* should be followed by *Yagaan* ("pink, rose, purple") rather than the other way around. This is because, in Mongolian, proper nouns like names should be followed by the adjective that modifies them. Although the submission form stated that the submitter did not allow major changes like changing the order of elements, the submitter gave permission to make this change. We have done so in order to register this name.

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

**Lucian le Perot.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Lussi Lassessedotther.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, the runes sowilo and tiwaz, a bordure argent.

**Snjolfr Punnkárr.** Name.

**Spir Lunev.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

## EALDORMERE

**Bartholmus Hespeler.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century German name!

**Elyenora Sparrow.** Name.

**Ersebet of Targoviste.** Name and device. Per bend purpure and sable, a stag salient contourny argent attired, collared and chained, a bordure Or.

Submitted as *Ersebet of Târgovi[s,]te*, the lingua Anglica form of this place name is *Targoviste*. We have changed the name accordingly so that we can register it.

**Gráinne Fitz Clifford.** Name.

Although the pattern of *fitz* + [*given name*] is common in Middle English, *Clifford* is a place name, not a given name. However, as a potential 16th-17th century English surname, it can also be used as a given name. By the 16th century, *Fitz*-type bynames use the pattern *Fitz*[*given name*] (without a space) or, less commonly, *Fitz* + [*given name*]. For example, *Fitz Edmonde* is found in 'Cecil Papers: June 1582', in *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House, Volume 2, 1572-1582* (pp. 506-507; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-cecil-papers/vol2/pp506-507>). We have changed the byname to *Fitz Clifford* to use the normal capitalization for 16th century England, as it is closest to what was submitted.

We also note that the pattern of following *Fitz* with a byname (usually occupational in origin) can also be found. An example from 1551 is *Fitz-chamberlayne*, found in 'House of Commons Journal Volume 1: 16 February 1552', in *Journal of the House of Commons: Volume 1, 1547-1629* (p. 18; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/commons-jrnl/vol1/p18i>). An earlier example from the Domesday Book is *Fitz-Berner*, found in Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, 'General history: Division of property in Domesday survey', in *Magna Britannia: Volume 6, Devonshire* (pp. xlix-lxxxii; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/vol6/xlix-lxxxii>).

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

**Ishida Nobu'nori.** Name.

Submitted as *Ishida no Nobu'nori*, the Letter of Intent states that *Ishida* is a yobina. However, it is a family name.

The name was changed in kingdom to *Ishida Nobu'nori* following internal commentary stating that *no* is usually used by women. However, we do not have evidence to support the pattern of [*family name*] *no* [*nanori*] for either sex. Therefore, we cannot restore the particle *no*.

We note that for the military class, the pattern [*family name*] + [*yobina*] + [*nanori*] is the expected form by the 16th century.

**Matheus Jósepsson.** Name.

**Rusalka of Kiev.** Name.

*Rusalka* is glossed by Wickenden as a masculine given name meaning "redhead". The submitter may also wish to know that it is also the common Russian noun for "mermaid" or "water nymph".

The byname *of Kiev* is a lingua Anglica form of the Russian *iz Kieva*.

**Tandreg inghean Domhnaill.** Name.

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

## EAST

**Aildreda de Tamworthe.** Badge. (Fieldless) An estoile azure.

Nice badge!

**Andrea Caitlin MacIntire.** Device. Per chevron azure and gules, a chevron rompu between two quatrefoils pierced and a fireball argent.

**Ástriðr Elfvendottir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A hedgehog rampant Or maintaining a needle sable.

**Aveline d'Amiens.** Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and azure, in chief three rats rampant sable.

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

**Conall Ó Suibhne.** Device change. Or, a wolfhound statant between three trefoils vert.

The submitter's old device, *Per bend embattled argent and vert, two talbots passant contourny counterchanged*, is released.

**Eckhart Wurm.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Both elements are found in Nürnberg in 1497, making this an excellent late 15th century German name!

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Eckehard Thurn*. The byname is substantially different in sound and appearance under PN3C3 of SENA.

**Edwarde Midnight.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a tower Or and a four-leaved clover slipped vert.

**Eirný Bergsdóttir.** Name and device. Per bend purple and argent, a beorc rune and a mountain counterchanged.

**Elaine Howys of Morningthorpe.** Name reconsideration from Eliane Howys of Morningthorpe and device. Or, a chevron sable platy between three jerkins gules, a chief sable platy.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This name is authentic for 16th century England.

**Elaine Howys of Morningthorpe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A jerkin per pale gules and Or.

**Elizabeth Vynehorn.** Badge. Argent, a quatrefoil per bend gules and azure.

Nice badge!

**Eva von Kölln.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Eva von Köln*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 15th century German name. *Eva* is documented in multiple German cities in a 1495 tax roll, and *Köln* is found in an unmarked locative



byname in Germany dated to 1636. The form *von Kölln* (possibly *von Kolln*) is found in a charter dated to 1470

([http://monasterium.net/mom/ArdCan/1470\\_VI\\_07/charter?q=%22von%20K%C3%B6lln%22](http://monasterium.net/mom/ArdCan/1470_VI_07/charter?q=%22von%20K%C3%B6lln%22)). We have changed the byname to *von Kölln* to meet the submitter's request for a 15th century name.

**Francesco Gaetano Greco d'Edessa.** Badge. Per fess gules and vert, a cross and in canton a pearled coronet Or.

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

This is the submitter's sixth piece of registered armory.

**Gerhard Stormeclocke.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a tower sable, a lightning bolt palewise Or.

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

**Giana di Nicholò da Firenze.** Name and device. Vert, on a pile indented argent an owl's head cabossed sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pile with more indentations and to add internal details on the owl's head to improve its identifiability.

**Gunnarr askasmiðr Ólafsson.** Name and device. Sable, in saltire a rapier inverted argent and a guitar Or, in chief a death's head argent.

**Hans Ferdinand Engel.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and azure, a sword inverted winged at the blade argent transfixing a harp Or.

**Hasanah bint al-Khalil ibn Habib.** Name and device. Erminois, an elephant's head cabossed gules, a chief sable.

**Jadwiga Piwowarka Miodunka.** Name and device. Gyronny argent and gules, in pale a demi-weasel sable issuant from a mug purpure.

*Piwowarka* is the feminine form of the occupational byname meaning "beer brewer".

*Miodunka/Miodanka* is a common noun meaning "lungwort" (the herb).

Commenters questioned the pattern of two descriptive bynames. However, the submitter's previous submission also used this pattern, and the need to document the pattern was not mentioned in the return. Therefore, we will not penalize the submitter for using the same pattern. We note that one example of this pattern, *Matheus przasnek piekut* (1640-1), was found in Abramovicz et al., *Słownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Białostoczczyzny*, vol. 2, s.n. Pi(e)kut.

**Janna von Guggenberg.** Name and device. Gules, on a bend Or two domestic cats courant sable.

Submitted as *Janna von Guggisberg*, the Letter of Intent documented the place name *Guggisberg* as a modern form. *Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor* documented the following forms: *Gugenberch* (1282) and *Guckhenberger* (1590), found in Brechenmacher, s.n. Guggenberg(er); and *Gugansperk* (1291) and *gukansperg* (1287), found in Socin. In addition, the spelling *Guggenbergk* is found in 16th century Switzerland in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

As the submitter requested "a late period form of that name that is relatively similar to the modern form if it can be identified." We have changed the name to *Guggenberg*, which has been interpolated from the above forms. If the submitter prefers one of the attested spellings, or if she wants to change to the lingua Anglica form of *Guggisberg*, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

*Janna* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also found as a given name from Prussia, dated to the early 1600s, in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

**Jaspar van Doorne.** Device. Per pale azure and argent, a chevron cotised between three mullets of eight points counterchanged.

**Kenric æt Essex.** Device change. Per pale and chevronelly Or and sable.

This conflicts with the device of Gustaf Rikardsson: *Per pale Or and sable, three chevrons counterchanged and in canton a hand issuant from a wing fesswise maintaining a sword reversed fesswise sable*. However, the submitter has permission from Gustaf to conflict with his device.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron argent and gules, three increscents counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

Nice device!

**Roland de la Mar.** Name change from Roland de Endeward and device. Per chevron inverted argent and azure, a phoenix counterchanged.

The given name *Roland* is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also found in Amsterdam dated to 1592 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore the submitter need not rely upon the grandfather clause.

The submitter may wish to know that the byname *de la Mar* is also found in Amsterdam, dated to 1630.

The submitter's previous name, *Roland de Endeward*, is released.

**Rosa Linda degli Uccelli.** Name and device. Gules, on an owl affronty maintaining in its talons a rose slipped and leaved argent, a heart gules and in chief a cross bottony and a fleur-de-lys Or.

This name combines an Italian given name, a Swiss German given name, and an Italian byname. The combination of Italian and German is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

This device does not violate SENA A3D2a, "slot machine" armory, which means a design having more than two types of charge in a single group. Maintained charges are their own secondary group and thus the rose here is not in the same group as the cross and the fleur.

**Rose Steel.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a rose slipped and leaved argent and a domestic cat rampant sable, a bordure sable semy of acorns argent.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Roseia Posey.** Device. Argent, a lighthouse gules between three fountains.

This device does not conflict with the device of Máel Brigitte ingenue Aimirgin: *Argent, a brazier gules*. There is a DC for the difference between a lighthouse and a brazier and another DC for adding the secondary fountains.

**Sarah Gerlyn Easthope.** Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and gules, two domestic cats sejant contourny Or each maintaining a heart argent, a bordure Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the hearts larger so they are more easily identifiable.

**Sarra atte Brouk.** Badge. (Fieldless) A stick shuttle fesswise sable.

**Simon Caspar Joder.** Name change from Simon Caspar Joder von Steffisburg.

All elements in this name are grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Simon Caspar Joder von Steffisburg*, is released.

**Therion Sean Storie.** Household name House of the Lemming (see RETURNS for badge).

*Lemming* is a lingua Anglica form of the Early Modern English *Lemmar* or *Lemmus*.

**Ulrich Reinhart.** Device. Argent, on a bend sinister between two ships azure three plates.

**Una inghean Chonain.** Device. Quarterly azure and gules, a lily of the valley slipped and leaved argent.

**William of Wyndhaven.** Name.

In commentary, Metron Ariston documented place names using the prototheme *Wynd-*, including *Wyndriche/Wyndrishe*, *Wynderushe*, *Wyndesore Park*, *Nova Wyndsore*, and *Wyndeham*, all found in Watts, s.nn. Windrush, Windsor Great Park, Old Windsor, and Wineham.

**LAUREL**

**Teck, Dukes of.** Release of device (non-SCA armory). Lozengy bendwise sable and Or.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, the armory of the Dukes of Teck is no longer considered important enough to protect.

**Teck, Dukes of.** Release of device (non-SCA armory). Lozengy bendwise sinister sable and Or.

As mentioned on the Cover Letter, the armory of the Dukes of Teck is no longer considered important enough to protect.

**LOCHAC**

**Alrekr Geirsson.** Name change from Yehuda ben Yishai ben Avraham.

The submitter's previous name, *Yehuda ben Yishai ben Avraham*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Constanzia Moralez y de Zamora and Gabriel de Beaumont.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A cross bottony purpure.

Nice badge!

**Drusticc inigena Eddarrnonn.** Badge. Barry bendy Or and gules.

This badge was pended on the October 2015 LoAR to discuss whether the armory of the Dukes of Teck, *Lozengy bendwise sable and Or* and *Lozengy bendwise sinister sable and Or*, both protected since December of 1994, still fit the current criteria for protection. Commentary indicated that they do not meet the current criteria for protection and we can register this badge.

Nice badge!

At this time we are releasing the armory of the Dukes of Teck, *Lozengy bendwise sable and Or* and *Lozengy bendwise sinister sable and Or*.

**Ethan Drake.** Device. Sable, on a chevron argent surmounted by a rapier Or two anchors palewise gules.

**Euphemia di Niccolo Ziani.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pegasus salient gules.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as rising, the proper blazon for the pegasus posture is salient. Thus, this badge conflicts with the device of Santinus Contarini: *Bendy Or and azure, a pegasus salient gules*, with only one DC for changing the field. However, the submitter has received permission to conflict from Santinus Contarini.

**Folkvé í Sáluhúsi.** Name.

The given name *Folkvé* is documented from rune stone DR 264, which can be roughly dated between 980 and 1015. The term *sáluhús* is dated to the early 14th century. Therefore, the temporal gap is less than 500 years.

**Grigorii Luchnik.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Isobel de la Rose.** Name change from Isobel Rosewell.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the name *Isabel de la Roche*.

The submitter's previous name, *Isobel Rosewell*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Maelgwn ap Merlin.** Name change from Maelgwn of Adora and device. Azure, on a fess between three mullets of six points argent a wolf courant sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century Welsh name. *Maelgwn* is a 12th-13th century Welsh given name, whereas *Merlin* is an early 13th century English name. As these elements could not be found in the 14th century, this name is unlikely to be authentic, but it is registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Maelgwn of Adora*, is released.

**Phaedra de Courcelles.** Device (see RETURNS for badge). Quarterly gules and argent, two roses slipped and leaved in saltire, a bordure counterchanged.

For conflict purposes this is one argent rose and one gules rose.

**Philip vom Kalenberg.** Name and device. Argent, a dunghill cock azure and a chief raguly gules.

Although *Kalenberg* is a toponym, there is also a town by the same name in Brechenmacher. Therefore, either *vom* or *von* can be used with this locative.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper indentations on the raguly line of division.

**Richard d'Allier.** Name and device. Per chevron azure semy-de-lys and argent, in chief a lion salient Or.

**Vladislav cel Negru.** Device. Per chevron sable and argent, three crescents and a wolf's head cabossed counterchanged.

**William Castille.** Device change. Gules, a griffin segreant Or and a chief erminois.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, a griffin segreant and a chief Or*, is released.

Nice device!

**Ysabella filia Uhtredi.** Device. Barry wavy argent and sable, a sea-goat gules armed Or.

Nice device!

## MERIDIIES

**Agnarr Kraki.** Device. Azure, on a cross formy throughout gules fimbriated a roundel argent.

**Ardán an Fhásaigh.** Name and device. Per bend argent and sable, a dragon contourny counterchanged vert and argent maintaining an arrow inverted vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for 1300-1600 Ireland. Both the given name and byname are Early Modern Irish Gaelic forms, but are dated to 1434 and 1581, respectively. Due to this temporal gap, this name is not authentic for a specific time, but it is registerable.

**Elison Sommerfield.** Name change from Cathlin Sommerfield.

*Sommerfield* is grandfathered to the submitter, but is also an attested English byname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

The submitter's previous name, *Cathlin Sommerfield*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Mary Elizabeth filia Jehan.** Name and device. Per pale Or and argent, a rose proper and in chief three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Submitted as *Mary Elizabeth filia Jehans*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Mary Elizabeth filia Jehan* to remove the English genitive suffix (-s) to match the documentation that could be found. As no evidence was found by commenters for this genitive suffix, we cannot restore the name to the submitted form.

The pattern of *filius/filia + [nominative form of parent's name]* is frequently found in otherwise Latinized names in England. Examples in English include *Margareta filia dicte Matilde* (1379), *Nicholaus filius Sweinchild* (1195), and *Robertus, filius Prudence* (1206), all found in the Middle English Dictionary. Another example is *Matill' filia Juliane*, found in 'The Subsidy: Wapentake of Langbaurgh', in *Yorkshire Lay Subsidy 30 Ed. I (1301)*, William Brown, ed. (pp. 26-45; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/yorks-arch-soc/vol21/pp26-45>). The father's name, *Jehan*, was not dated in the Letter of Intent. It can be found in the Middle English Dictionary, dated to 1347-8. Therefore, the patronym *filia Jehan* is plausible for 14th century England.

Metron Ariston also documented the name *Prone Blankaerts, filia Jehan* on p. 311 of *Troubles reliquieux du xvie siècle dans la Flandre maritime, 1560-1570*, Charles Edmond Henri de Coussemaker, ed.

Therefore, this patronym is also plausible for 16th century France. The combination of English given names and a French byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Pietro di Conti.** Name.

**Rebecca Whieldon Pyke.** Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, an arm fesswise embowed sustaining by its tail a fish bendwise sinister embowed argent.

We almost reblazoned this fish as a pike, to cant on the submitter's name.

## MIDDLE

**Adallasia moglie di Simon Varzi.** Name.

The submitter has permission to claim a relationship with the registered name *Simon Varzi*.

**Ádam Mac Aoidh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A thistle within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

**Æðelðryd MacGillavrey.** Name and device. Azure, on a pile inverted between four cat's pawprints two and two argent a brown mouse dormant proper.

*MacGillavrey* is the registered byname of the submitter's father and mother, so is grandfathered to the submitter. Documentation to support the legal relationship was provided after the Pelican decision meeting.

The Old English given name is dated to sometime between 899 and 924, and the Scots byname is a header form in Black, dated to 1622. The temporal gap is greater than 500 years, so the submitter must rely upon the grandfather clause.

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

**Ælfric Greensward.** Name and device. Argent masoned sable, a bend cotised vert.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, the given name was dated no later than 982 and the byname was dated to 1581. The temporal gap between the given name and byname was greater than 500 years. In commentary, Ogress documented the given name to 1086 (citing the Domesday Book), bringing the gap to just under 500 years. Thus, we are able to register this name.

**Ælfric Greensward.** Alternate name Ooyama Tar{o-} Hideyasu.

Submitted as *Oyama Taro Hideyasu*, the Letter of Intent argued that *Oyama* and *Taro* are "lazy romanizations" of *Ooyama* and *Tar{o-}* (or *Tarou*), respectively. Precedent states:

We note that this source shows *Tar{o-}* (where the {o-} represents an o with a macron over it); this spelling can be alternately written as *Tarou*. *Taro*, however, is not a valid transliteration for this name. We have changed the name to *Katayama Tarou Hiromoto* to provide an accurate transliteration; the name is a lovely 13th C Japanese name." [Katayama Tarou Hiromoto, Apr 2008, A-Caid]

We have changed *Taro* to *Tar{o-}* because it is the closest valid transliteration to what was submitted.

In correspondence after the Pelican decision meeting, Solveig Thronardottir noted that *Ooyama* ("big mountain") is not the same as *Oyama* ("small mountain"). The submitter preferred *Ooyama*, so we have changed the family name to this form.

**Alban Dameron Elexander.** Household name Château Castelmore (see RETURNS for device).

The real-world Château Castelmore is not important enough to protect.

**Aleksandra Toltsikovskaia.** Name.

**Anna Czygan.** Name and device. Purpure, on a fess engrailed between two pairs of arrows in saltire and a pair of rapiers in saltire argent a natural seahorse purpure.

The byname *Czygan*, which can be translated as "gypsy", was ruled to be registerable in March 2015:

As forms of *Czygan* are used as common inherited surnames today, and not considered to be slurs or inherently offensive in Hungarian, *Czygan* does not have the same modern connotation of the literal descriptive byname *the Gipsy*. Rather, it has the same connotation as the modernly accepted term (and acceptable lingual Anglica form) *Roma*. Therefore, we rule that *Czygan* is an allowable general ethnic reference and are registering this name. [Vitaros Czygan, March 2015, A-Calontir]

Both name elements can be dated to 1566 in Kázmér s.nn. Bátori and Cigány, making this an excellent 16th century Hungarian name in Latin context!

**Anton Stark.** Badge (see PENDS for name change). Gules, on a plate between flanches Or an octagon azure.

Some commenters wondered whether this submission was too allusive to the character Iron Man.

Although evocative in combination with the name, Iron Man's armors have known enough variations that this submission does not rise to the level of presumption.

The ruling that deemed the octagon a step from period practice (Mori Take'o, LoAR of Jan 2012) was made before the octagon was documented as a period heraldic charge. Period charges, by definition, are not a step from period practice.

**Antonio Cellini.** Device change. Per pale sable and Or, two sharks haurient embowed respectant, on a chief two Maltese crosses all counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale purple and argent, two sharks haurient embowed respectant, on a chief two Maltese crosses all counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

**Aoife inghean Eoghain.** Name.

**Arianna of Shadowed Stars.** Name and device. Per fess azure and vert, a lion passant between seven mullets in annulo Or.

Submitted as *Arionna of Shadowed Stars*, documentation to support the submitted given name could not be found. The submitter allowed a change to *Arianna*. We have made this change to register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that *Ariona* is a plausible feminine form of the masculine *Arion*, an English given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

*Shadowed Stars* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Bardas Arianites.** Name and device. Azure, two pawprints in bend sinister and a chief embattled argent.

Nice Byzantine name!

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

**Brigit ingen Nialláin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Although *Brigit* was documented as an English name, it is also a Gaelic saint's name. Therefore, this name is wholly Gaelic.

**Bryn Archer.** Name and device. Gules, on a fess argent between three dice argent spotted sable a wooden bow proper.

**Caitilín inghean Néill.** Name and device. Purpure, in saltire an arrow argent and a quill pen Or, a bordure argent.

Nice 15th-16th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Chuck the Stubourne.** Name and device. Quarterly sable and gules, a cross potent Or between three bezants.

**Cobhlaith inghean Uí Chorrágáin.** Name.

**Dagmær Valdemarsdotter.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a beehive between four bees in cross vert.

**Dimitrii Medvedko.** Name and device. Argent, a chevron rompu between two axes with blades to center and a Maltese cross gules.

**Einarr inn Kyrri {O,}lfúss.** Name and device. Per saltire azure and argent, in pale two drinking horns fesswise bells to sinister Or.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Einarr inn kyrri Úlfsson*. Both syllables of the second byname have been changed, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Eleanor Berwyk.** Name and device. Argent, on a chevron azure three decrescents palewise Or, in base a sagittary statant sable.

**Fáelán mac Eógain meic Máel Dúin.** Device change. Per pale argent and azure, two falcons striking respectant and a triskelion of spirals counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale argent and azure, a double-headed phoenix and on a chief embattled three suns all counterchanged*, is released.

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

**Florica Joldea.** Name and device. Argent, on a cross quadrate sable between four hearts gules a rabbit sejant erect argent.

**Henry Hankson.** Name and device. Argent, three braziers sable issuing flames proper.

The submitter requested authenticity for "English - any". Both elements are English, with the given name found throughout our period, and the constructed patronym plausible for the 14th-15th century (see the introduction to Reaney & Wilson). Another form of this byname, *Hankeson* is attested in the FamilySearch Historical Records, showing that the byname is plausible. Therefore, this name appears to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. The name is authentic for England in the late 14th century.

**Henry Hankson.** Badge. Or, three Latin crosses doubly pommeled gules.

**Horatio Archer.** Name and device. Purpure, a tankard argent between three dice argent marked purpure.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Isibél of Dunbegane.** Change of badge to device. Or, a frog vert within a bordure counter-compony argent and azure.

The submitter's badge, *Or, a frog vert within a bordure counter-compony argent and azure*, is now her device. She had no device registered.

**Janusz z Czerwieni.** Name change from Pawel z Grodzisna.

Submitted as *Janusz z Czerwien*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Polish name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request rather than pending the name for further commentary.

*Janusz* was dated to 1580 in the Letter of Intent. It is also found as early as 1520 in the same source.

The place name *Czerwien* is a nominative (base) form. According to Appendix A of SENA, the preposition *z* should be followed by the genitive form of the place name. The form *Czyrwyeny* is dated to 1490 and *Czerwyeny* is dated to 1491 in *S{l}ownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w {s'}redniowieczu* (<http://www.slownik.ihpan.edu.pl/search.php?id=4677>). As *i/y* switches also occur in Polish, the spelling *Czerwieni* is also plausible. We have changed the byname to *z Czerwieni*, which is closest to what was submitted.

The submitter's previous name, *Pawel z Grodzisna*, is released.

**Karayil of Chennai.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Chennai* (formerly known as *Madras*) is a lingua Anglica form of an Indian city occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

**Kathryn le Wrytar.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Korinna Attika.** Name and device. Azure, three piles in point Or, the center charged with a lily azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the piles the same width.

**Lochlainn Ó Lochlainn.** Name.

**Lorentz Krieger.** Name.

**Madeleine D'Orléans.** Name and device. Per fess rayonny argent and azure, a fleur-de-lys and a tower counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 15th century French name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. The given name is dated from 1452 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Late Period French Feminine Names" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html>). The byname is dated to 1438 in Morlet Picardie. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's authenticity request.

**Madeline le Reed.** Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that the byname *le Reed* is grandfathered to the submitter, as it is the registered byname of the submitter's mother. However, documentation of the legal relationship was not included in the packet. Therefore, the submitter cannot rely on the grandfather clause. Luckily for the submitter, *le Reed* is found in Reaney & Wilson, dated to 1296.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. The given name was documented to 16th century France and the byname to 13th century England. The name is not authentic for any particular time or place, but it is registerable.

The submitter may wish to know that an authentic English form for c.1220 is *Madelina le Rede*. *Madelina* is found in Talan Gwynek's article, "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyintro.html>). The byname *le Rede* is found in the MED. If the submitter prefers the authentic form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

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

**Malie bean mhic Aoidh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A thistle within and conjoined to an annulet gules.

**Meadhbh Ramsay.** Name.

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

**Mikhail ibn Yusuf al-Uqlidsi.** Name and device. Azure, on a delf argent a lozenge throughout sable, in base a triangle inverted argent.

Submitted as *Mikhail ibn Yusuf al\_Uqlidsi*, the second byname should be hyphenated: *al-Uqlidsi*. We have made this change in order to register this name.

**Morgan Attewode.** Name and device. Vert, on an aspen tree argent a sword inverted sable, a bordure argent.

*Morgan* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested English given name from the 16th and early 17th centuries found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

**Órlaith inghean Íomhair.** Device. Per pale argent and gules, a squirrel rampant contourny sable maintaining a roundel erminois, a chief counterchanged.

**Oswyn Swann.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century English name. This name is authentic for the 1580s, so meets the submitter's request.

**Päivä Kaukotar.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent quoted internal commentary questioning if *Päivä* is a feminine name. After the Pelican decision meeting, Töllöö noted:



A.V. Forsman (Tutkimuksia Suomen kansan persoonallisen nimistön alalla I 'Studies in the personal names of the Finnish people I', 1894, p. 224-225) notes that there are no clear differences between male and female names, beyond the obvious -tar used as a feminine patronymic suffix (which he also mentions explicitly on p. 225)".

In addition, *Päivä* is a feminine given name modernly. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the given name is plausible for use by a woman in our period.

Although we can give the submitted spelling of the byname the benefit of the doubt, Töllöö recommended an earlier form of the byname: either the Early Finnish *Kaughtotar* (appropriate for c.1300) or the Proto-Finnic *Kaughottar*, where /k/ is spelled /g/ or /gh due to consonant gradation in Finnish. Changing the language of the byname to an earlier form would be a major change, which the submitter does not allow. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Peter Grau von Bremen.** Badge. (Fieldless) A key bendwise argent enfiling an annulet Or.

**Ragnvaldr Jónsson.** Device. Per pale sable and azure, a drakkar and on a chief triangular argent a sword inverted and a spear in saltire azure.

**Rhiannon Siobhán Shynane.** Augmentation of arms. Azure, on a bend sable fimbriated between two moons in their plenitude four crosses barby palewise all argent, and for augmentation on a chief argent a pale gules surmounted by a dragon passant vert.

**Rian Fitzpatryk.** Device. Vert, on a chief Or three trefoils vert.

**Rose Summerfield.** Name and device. Per pale azure and vert all semy of birds close Or, a talbot rampant argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Tudor/Eliabethan [sic] (late 16th C /early 17th C)". The elements were both found in England between 1625 and 1632 (FamilySearch Historical Records), so this name meets the submitter's request.

**Sandulfr hamerskáld.** Name.

**Simon Varzi.** Name and device. Per saltire argent and sable, a saltire gules between a sheaf of arrows inverted and an Oriental abacus sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an Oriental abacus.

**Siri Toivosdotter.** Badge. Vert semy of musical notes, on a chalice Or a lozenge vert.

**Sofia Crivelli.** Name change from Kathryn Ashman.

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

**Titus Sharper.** Name and device. Per saltire argent and vert, a hanging balance Or and a bordure azure.

Both elements are found in England in 1584, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

**Vasilii Khalanov.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted azure and argent, a ram rampant Or.

Nice late 15th century Russian name!

## NORTHSHIELD

**Ceolwyn of Tissebiri.** Name change from Nicolaa of Lub Shiochail and device. Vert, a crescent Or and in chief three estoiles argent.

Rocket noted that the phrase (*æt*) *Tissebiri* is found in *The Historical Gazetteer of England's Place Names* (<http://placenames.org.uk/browse/mads/epns-deep-16-b-subparish-000137>), citing *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* 641. It is also found in an Anglo-Saxon charter, Sawyer 850, in the Latin text, with the phrase *at Tisseburi* used in the Old English section of this charter. Given that the

submitted spelling *Tissebiri* is cited in Old English in at least one source, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the submitted form. Additional Old English dative forms (required after the preposition) include *Tisseburi* (also found in Sawyer 850) and *Tyssebyrig* (found in Sawyer 1445). If the submitter prefers one of these forms, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter's previous name, *Nicolaa of Lub Shiochail*, is released.

## OUTLANDS

**Brandr jarnhauss.** Name.

**Gottfried von Zollern.** Device. Per pale argent and sable, an owl displayed maintaining in its claws a sword fesswise reversed counterchanged, a chief gules.

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

**Illaria Joye.** Name and device. Per fess argent and vert, two horses passant respectant atop the line of division sable and a harp argent.

**Jacobus Locard.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun within and conjoined to an annulet Or a grenade sable enflamed gules.

**Simona Zon d'Asolo.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a brown-haired melusine proper sustained by two Moor's arms issuant from the flanks between three crescents gules.

Blazoned when registered in November 1993 as *Argent, two Moor's arms issuant from the flanks, maintaining a brown-haired melusine proper, all between three crescents gules*, the melusine is the primary charge.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Alrekr Bergsson.** Device. Per saltire gules and sable, in pale two wolf's heads erased and in fess two sheaves of arrows Or.

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

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

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the device with wolf's heads couped.

**AN TIR**

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Order name Ordo Equi.

This submission's history goes back more than a decade. The name Ordo Equi for an equestrian order was first submitted by An Tir and returned for presumption under the RfS in August 2005:

This order name is too evocative of the Latin alternative title for Sir, which is Eques. While Equi means "of the horse" and "Eques" means "a member of the Equestrian Order" or "horseman", all the commenters noted the similarity. Most did not notice the difference in the words and most thought that the name was presumptuous. RfS VI.4 says "Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered..." That is the case here. [An Tir, Kingdom of, Ordo Equi]

The same name was submitted as a new name change from Ordre du Lion et de la Lance under SENA, noting the greater latitude afforded elements which were etymologically linked but visually and aurally different under the new standards, specifically citing the absence of the phrase "too evocative of widely known and revered protected items."

This submission was returned in February 2015 for presumption citing the section of SENA that reads:

"Order and award names may not include the names of the peerage orders or overt references to famous knightly orders such as the Garter. Other types of non-personal names may only use such elements in contexts where no reference to the order is likely to be perceived by members of the order and the general populace."

At that time it was ruled:

"Although this order name is technically different in sound and appearance from the restricted title, we think it likely that the populace and companions of the order would confuse this order with the title, and think it is referring to the peerage order. Therefore, we are upholding the earlier precedent and returning this order name for presumption."

This return was the subject of the current resubmission and appeal which argued that this return was made in error.

Our requirements for appeals of Laurel returns are quite specific:

"All appeals should be supported by new documentation, other proof that the original submission was returned in error or compelling evidence that the submission was not properly considered at the time of return."

In this case the appeal provided neither evidence that the submission was improperly considered at the time of return nor substantive new documentation nor other clear proof to support the allegation that the submission was returned in error. Parallel arguments on the etymological commonality and lack of conflict under SENA were presented previously and noted in the return in February 2015. The only new elements in the return were the selection of examples from different languages used and the statement that the premier of the order as a knight himself felt "confused and troubled" by the idea that members

of the Chivalry or of the populace at large would confuse the name of this order with reserved titles or descriptors for the Order of Chivalry. These did not substantially address the issue at the heart of the return: that the name as submitted "is likely to be perceived by members of the order and the general populace" as a reference to the Order of Chivalry.

Moreover, the discussion of this resubmission afforded further evidence of the confusion between equi and the protected eques as well as between ordo equi and ordo equitum among the general populace of the Society, including those both fluent in Latin and those totally unfamiliar with foreign languages in general. Indeed, Wreath herself with three years of Latin in high school had to use reference materials to determine which rendition referred to the horse and which to the horsemen.

We realize that those submitting this order name know the difference between the two, but we must always consider issues of presumption in terms of the perception of a "majority of the (SCA) population". The preponderance of evidence here indicates that the majority of the population would perceive the current submission as a Latin version of an order of knighthood and thus this submission must be returned.

In the course of commentary a number of suggestions were made to resolve this problem. One would be to retain the order name in Latin as the submitters desired, but to add a modifier that meets the patterns of period order names, for instance, Ordo Equi Aurei (Order of the Golden Horse). Alternatively, simply change the language of the order name to one where the sound and appearance of the words is less closely associated with knighthood with or without a modifier, for instance, Order of the Black Horse.

**August Hermann Konkel.** Device. Azure, a lozenge and a chief investé argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Eldon Ungol of the Phoenix: *Azure, a lozenge and a bordure embattlé argent*. There is only one DC for changing the type of peripheral charge.

**Clare O Tarran.** Device. Per fess azure and vert, a vallhund and in chief three acorns Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". The link provided as documentation did not have any actual evidence of the breed being known in period nor did it have any depiction. The dog depicted here does not resemble any of the breeds we have seen depicted in heraldry. Barring evidence of a dog of that shape being known to period, it cannot be registered.

Additionally, the charges appeared tenné rather than Or which is by precedent independently grounds for return.

On resubmission, please let the submitter know that some internal detailing on animate charges often improves their identifiability.

**Dragon's Mist, Barony of.** Badge. Argent goutty de sang, a bordure sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Caelin on Andrede: *Argent goutty de sang*. There is only one DC for adding the bordure.

**Neoptolemus of Crete.** Device. Gules, a bull-headed man statant affronty Or maintaining in each hand a sword argent and on a chief potenty Or three labyrinths gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted, the swords are not identifiable. This is likely due to the fact that they are in trian aspect which is in itself cause for return.

We decline at this time to rule whether the combination of the name with the armorial elements is considered presumptuous.

**Rónán Mac an Leagha.** Device. Per chevron azure and argent, two stag's heads erased respectant and a tower counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Catherine Ariel de la Cru: *Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two roses argent, barbed and seeded proper, and in base a tower azure*. There is only one DC for changing the type of half the primary charge group from roses to stag's heads.

**ATENVELDT****‘A’isha al-Zarqa’**. Name.

Unfortunately, although the names are different in appearance, this name conflicts aurally with the registered name *‘A’isha al-Zahra’*. The central consonant cluster, *-hr-* vs. *-rq-* affects only adjacent letters/sounds and hence is not enough to create a difference in two syllables under PN3C1, and there is no syllable with enough difference to qualify for substantial change under PN3C2. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that there is a typographical error in the given name (*ism*) that originated in Da’ud ibn Auda’s article "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices". Upon resubmission, this element should be corrected to *‘A’isha*, using an apostrophe (*hamza*) after the A, rather than an ‘ (*‘ayn*).

Her device is registered under the holding name *‘A’isha of Tir Ysgithr*.

**Dawn Greenwall**. Device. Per fess azure and vert masoned Or, a demi-sun issuant from the line of division Or.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. It conflicts with the device of Shauna Branwen: *Per saltire vert and sable, a demi-sun Or*. There is only one DC for changing the field.

It also conflicts with the badge of Kara the Twin of Kelton, *Sable, the upper half of a mullet of four greater and twelve lesser points Or*, the badge of Laurelen Darksbane, *Per chevron azure and vert, a demi-compass star issuant from the line of division* and the badge of Mathias Sicco von Hagen, *Per fess sable and vert, issuant from the line of division a demi-compass-star Or*. In these cases, there is a DC for changing the field but no DC for the difference between demi-sun and demi-compass star.

**Elena Maria de Suberria**. Name.

The documentation supported the byname *Suberria*, but not the marked form *de Suberria*. We would drop the preposition *de*, but this is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

We note that the pattern of using Basque elements with Castilian name construction is supported by the article "Basque Onomastics of the Eighth to Sixteenth Centuries" by Karen Larsdatter (<http://www.larsdatter.com/basque/index.htm>).

**Gabriella Salvi da Rosa**. Device. Argent, a horse salient and a chief embattled purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Miklós Magdolna: *Argent, a horse rampant and a base purpure*. There is no DC for the difference between salient and rampant and thus there is only one DC, for changing the type of the secondary charge.

On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the line of division on the chief more horizontally.

**Katherine Kelly**. Device. Argent semy of shamrocks vert, a butterfly sable and on a chief purpure a spoon reversed argent.

This device is returned administratively as the emblazon on the Letter of Intent does not match the emblazon on the actual form. The device in OSCAR shows a hand colored azure chief while the uploaded scan of the form had a computer-colored purpure chief. Alteration of tincture by computer-colorization has been cause for return since the March 2009 meeting.

**Mattea Locatelli**. Device. Purpure, two arrows inverted in saltire Or and overall a polypus argent.

This device is returned administratively as the emblazon on the Letter of Intent does not match the emblazon on the actual form. The device in OSCAR shows a hand colored azure field while the uploaded scan of the form had a computer-colored purpure field. Alteration of tincture by computer-colorization has been cause for return since the March 2009 meeting.

**Móivar Vignirson**. Name and device. Per fess Or and sable, a double-headed eagle sable and a lightning bolt bendwise sinister argent within an annulet rayonny on its outer edge Or.

This name is returned because we have no evidence to support the given name *Móivar*, either as an attested or constructed name in any language. Without evidence to show that this name is plausible in our period, we cannot register this name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that the given name *Vignir* is only found as the name of the son of a legendary figure. However, it can be constructed from the prototheme *Vig-* and the deuteriotheme *-nir*, found in examples from Geirr Bassi. The expected genitive (possessive) form of the name is *Vignis-*, so the patronymic byname should be *Vignisson*.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century Icelandic name. Because the given name could not be documented or constructed, and we are returning this name, we have not considered this request. Blazoned as "a roundel rayonny on its outer edge", a roundel is a solid, filled-in circle and this emblazon could only be understood as an annulet rayonny on the outer edge. Unfortunately, an annulet rayonny on the outer edge is not registerable:

Annulets with complex lines will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice. [Cover Letter, Dec 2012]

Moreover, having an annulet, an eagle, and a lightning bolt in the same charge group would be prohibited under SENA A3D2a.

Another way to blazon this device would have an Or sun eclipsed sable. However a sun eclipsed is considered equivalent to a sun charged with a roundel and thus this would not be registerable either as the lightning bolt would then be a quaternary charge.

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

#### **Oriande Æthelwulfesdohter.** Name.

The literary name *Oriande* is only found as the name of a non-human character, a fairy. Although we have a pattern of borrowing of literary names in French, the pattern of using the names of fairies was not documented, so we are not able to register this name as submitted.

The literary mistress of Amadis de Gaul cited in the Letter of Intent is named *Oriane* or *Oriana* in period documents. However, this instance is an Iberian name, which cannot be combined with the late 9th century Anglo-Saxon byname. *Oriane* and *Oriana* are also English given names from 1629 and 1578, respectively (FamilySearch Historical Records), and *Oriana* is a nickname used to refer to Queen Elizabeth I. It is found, for example, in the title of Thomas Morley's *The Triumphs of Oriana*, a book of madrigals from 1601. However, the temporal gaps between these and the byname would be greater than 500 years. Therefore, we are unable to change the given name to *Oriane* or *Oriana* and must return this name.

Her device is registered under the holding name *Michelle of Twin Moons*.

## **ATLANTIA**

#### **Adele Lachlan.** Device. Azure, a cross glandular argent.

This lovely device is returned for conflict with the device of Antonia Ruccellai: *Azure, a cross of Toulouse argent*. There is a DC but not a SC for the difference between a cross glandular and a cross of Toulouse

This may also conflict with the device of Izabella del Cacco, *Azure, a key cross and a base wavy argent*, if there is not difference granted between a key cross and a cross glandular. As it is not necessary for us to make that determination now, we decline to rule on that question at this time.

#### **Allastar Ravenwood.** Device. Vert, on a tree blasted and eradicated argent a raven sable, in chief a compass star argent.

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

#### **Dorothea Manuela Ponçe.** Device change. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a lily gules slipped and leaved vert and a tower Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Blazoned as a lily, commenters had trouble identifying the flower as such.

Additionally, this device must be returned for having the flower depicted in trian aspect. Per SENA A2C1:

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

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

**Hrutr Herjolfsson.** Device. Vert, on a dunghill cock rising potency gules and Or an acorn argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had trouble identifying the cock which is likely due to the combination of the potency tincture and its short tail resembling that of a Russian firebird.

On resubmission, please let the submitter know that in a correct rising posture the feet should be away from the bird.

**Oriana of Xylina.** Device change. Gules, a blonde mermaid proper crowned with a pearled coronet Or maintaining a casket sable and a mirror argent, a chief wavy Or fretty sable.

This device is returned for a redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The casket here is not identifiable, likely due to a combination of a lack of contrast and its small size. This is not grandfathered to the submitter as the casket in her registered device was larger and of brown wood proper. Since the August 2015 Cover Letter, held charges can count for difference in conflict checking and thus they are required to be identifiable. Additionally, the coronet in this new depiction disappears completely in the hair of the mermaid and is invisible, while it is lying on the field and thus visible in her registered device.

**Raven's Cove, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Golden Buckler. (Fieldless) On a buckler Or, three ravens rising in annulo sable.

Though blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Or, three ravens rising in annulo sable*, the emblazon depicts a round buckler (complete with shield bolts and central boss) Or charged with three ravens. Since a shield is a medium for heraldic display, this badge must be returned. Precedent says:

Note that this does not change our long-standing policy about such "shield shape" charges used in fieldless badges if the tincture is not plain (thus, divided or with a field treatment), or if the charge is itself charged. Such armory will continue to be returned for the appearance of an independent form of armorial display. [Solveig Thronardottir, April 2002, A-Æthelmarc]

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

**Robert Carswell.** Device. Per pall inverted gules, Or and azure, in dexter chief a tree blasted, in base three trefoil knots in pale Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E1, Arrangement of Charge Groups. This arrangement, of a charge in the dexter section of a per pall field and several charges in pale in the lower section of the field, is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups.

**Seán Sreamach mac Tomáis.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a triquetra inverted and a triquetra conjoined sable.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

**Seán Sreamach mac Tomáis.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a tortoise inverted and a tortoise conjoined at the mouth vert.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that

includes posture/orientation". The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

**Tessa da Verona.** Device. Or, a trillium purpure barbed vert and a bordure purpure.

This submission was withdrawn by the submitter.

## AVACAL

None.

## CAID

**Fionnghuala de Buchanan.** Badge. Argent, a wreath of sprigs of holly and ivy leaves vert fructed gules surrounding the capital letters "US" sable.

This badge is returned for lack of documentation of the armorial motif used. Although wreaths of holly or wreaths of ivy have been shown to be registerable, no evidence was presented justifying a composite wreath with two types of leaves.

The resemblance of this design to U.S. Civil War cap badges was brought up in commentary. However, we generally do not protect military insignia.

**Steve of Silvercreek.** Device. Argent, three fish fretted in triangle vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Katelinen van Walravenshyde: *Argent, three fish naiant in annulo dorsal fin to center vert.* There is one DC for the change of arrangement but no other DC.

## CALONTIR

**Ann O'Carolan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sword argent and overall a wolf's head erased contourny azure.

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

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

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the overall charge as wolf's head coupé.

**Cuthbert Longshankes.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Celtic cross Or irradiated azure.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Blazoned as a Celtic cross irradiated, irradiation would surround the entire charge and would leave no gaps between the azure extensions. It cannot be blazoned as a mullet of eight points azure with a Celtic cross Or surmounting it as there is no way to blazon the exact overlap of the center of the mullet with the junction point of the cross.

**Miranda de Logan.** Device. Azure, a snake headed at each end annodated palewise and on a chief Or, three mullets of eight points azure.

Blazoned on the LoI as *palewise counterembowed-embowed*, the snake's posture can only be described as what Parker's Glossary, p.11, defines as annodated: "bowed embowed, or bent in the form of the letter S." No documentation was provided by the submitter or in commentary for the period use of this posture in snakes. Thus this device is returned for running afoul of SENA A2C1 which states "*Elements*



*must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style.*" Additionally, this posture renders the snake difficult to identify and many commenters confused it with a letter S.

**Thaddeus Ellenbach.** Device. Lozengy azure and argent, a lion contourny Or maintaining a sword proper, a bordure sable.

This device must be returned for insufficient contrast between the held charge and the field.

Per SENA A3B4a:

Placement of Charges: Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed. Primary, secondary, and overall charge groups are considered to be placed on the field and must have good contrast with it.

While technically this armory has a neutral field, the mostly argent sword lying nearly entirely on argent lozenges of the field has insufficient contrast.

## DRACHENWALD

**Lucian le Perot.** Device. Checky sable and argent, a popinjay rising proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Gelynn of Windmasters' Hill: (*Fieldless*) *A bird rising vert.* There is a DC for changing the field but the popinjay, being a regular-shaped bird, does not get a DC from a generic bird.

**Spir Lunev.** Device. Pean, in fess a hoe and a spade argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". No documentation was provided to show that this depiction of a hoe is period and it does not resemble the period heraldic depictions commenters could find. Those depictions have more or less triangular blades, set perpendicular to the shaft.

## EALDORMERE

**Bartholmus Hespeler.** Device. Per chevron azure and purpure, a heron argent maintaining in one foot a Bohemian love knot, in sinister chief an increscent Or.

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.

## EAST

**Eckhart Wurm.** Device. Per pale embattled Or and gules, a wingless dunghill cock and a dragon respectant, a chief counterchanged.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". The issue here is the posture of the cock. While having one leg raised is considered a variant of close, all of the medieval images show the leg lower than horizontal. We are unaware of period depictions with a leg raised anywhere near as high as the one in this submission, with the elevated leg at a 45 degree angle above the horizontal.

**Eva von Kölln.** Device. Argent, surmounting a cross sable between in chief two oak leaves and in base two otters combattant vert, a heart gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had trouble identifying the otters, which were generally perceived as lizards.

**Therion Sean Storie.** Badge. Azure, on a saltire argent a lemming salient contourny sable, a bordure 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 lemming and it was generally confused with a bear. It might be easier to recognize with a rounder body, a rounder face and shorter legs.

## LAUREL

None.

## LOCHAC

**Giles de Roet.** Name change from Frae Fitzalloyne.

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

As we protect individuals by every name by which they were known, both in period and modernly, we have to compare the submitted name *Giles de Roet* to *Gilles de Retz*. Although the names are different in appearance, the only difference in pronunciation is the potential removal of the terminal -z. This change is not sufficient under PN3C2 of SENA. Therefore, this name must be returned.

This name does not presume upon that of the historical *Gilles de Roet* who served as Guienne King of Arms, was involved in the siege of Calais during the Hundred Years War, was the father-in-law of both John of Gaunt and Geoffrey Chaucer, and whose descendants include the House of Beaufort and the later Tudor monarchs. As it appears as though Gilles de Roet's fame is largely derived from that of his relatives and descendants rather than anything he did personally, he is not important enough to protect.

The submitter's previous name, *Frae Fitzalloyne*, is still his primary name.

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

**Grigorii Luchnik.** Device. Sable, a bend sinister vert fimbriated, overall a lizard tergiant embowed counterembowed maintaining a glaive bendwise sinister in canton a sheaf of arrows argent.

This device is returned for redraw. As depicted, the lizard is barely overall and the argent glaive crosses over the argent fimbriation which decreases its identifiability.

On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the arrows slightly thicker to improve their identifiability.

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

**Phaedra de Courcelles.** Badge. Quarterly gules and argent, a rose and a bordure counterchanged.

This badge is returned for presumption upon the Tudor rose. Per the Cover Letter of December 2010, the number of forms of half argent half gules roses that were restricted was reduced to six forms rather than "in some other manner which creates a half-white, half-red rose". The currently restricted forms are:

A double rose either gules and argent or argent and gules.

A rose quarterly either in argent and gules or gules and argent.

A rose per pale either in argent and gules or gules and argent. [Cover Letter, Dec 2010]

The rose here is quarterly argent and gules and thus is one of the restricted forms. Therefore, this badge must be returned.

**Saint Ursula, College of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sheaf of orange carrots proper.

The badge has been withdrawn by the submitter.

**Vangelista Gherardini.** Device. Argent estencelly gules, a wildcat statant sable, on a chief purple an arrow reversed Or.

The device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

## MERIDIES

**Dagr ísungr.** Device. Per chevron sable and gules, a talbot rampant argent between three martlets Or.

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.

**John Mailer.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, a tower sable.

Unfortunately, this name conflicts with the registered name *John Maelen*. Only the final syllable of the byname has been changed (from *-en* to *-er*). Because this change only affects the final consonant, it is not a substantial change under PN3C2 of SENA. Therefore, we must return this name.

Upon resubmission, we suggest a marked form from the entry in Reaney & Wilson, such as *le Mailur*, dated to 1262. This form would be clear under PN3C1 of SENA because two syllables (the addition of *le* and the change from *-en* to *-ur*) are different in both sound and appearance.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

It conflicts with the device of Harold Breakstone: *Or, a castle triple-towered sable, pennants flotant to sinister vert*. We do not grant any difference between a tower and a castle, since the two were frequently used interchangeably in period. Thus, there is just one DC for changing the field.

It also conflicts with the badge of Geoffrey Geometer for Freehold Turris Nimborum: *Barry wavy argent and azure, a tower issuant from base sable*. There is a DC for changing the field, but we do not grant difference between a primary charge that is issuant from base and one that is not.

## MIDDLE

**Alban Dameron Elexander.** Device. Argent, a fleur-de-lys azure, in base two peacock feathers in chevron inverted vert, a bordure azure.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable."

Commenters could not identify the feathers in base, likely mostly due to the lack of internal details.

**Anastasia Tremayne.** Device. Purple, two ravens respectant and on a point pointed argent a triquetra vert, a bordure ermine.

This device must be returned for a contrast issue. The shared background tincture creates a lack of contrast between the point pointed and the bordure and causes them to blend together, reducing the identifiability of both.

**Brigit ingen Nialláin.** Device. Per chevron azure and vert, two arrows bendwise inverted and an owl Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are all in the primary charge group and are not in a unified arrangement, as the orientation of the two bendwise arrows has to be described independently of the default orientation of the bird.

**Johannes Drechseldt.** Device (see PENS for name). Quarterly Or and gules, a cross counterchanged between in bend two mascles gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of William de Mont d'Or: *Quarterly Or and gules, a cross counterchanged*. There is only one DC for adding the secondary charge group.

**Karayil of Chennai.** Device. Sable, on a lotus blossom affronty argent a fox dormant purple.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters were unable to reliably identify the tertiary charge as a fox. Animals in a 'dormant' posture must have their limbs folded under them but they should be folded in a way so the limbs are distinct from the body and the head somewhat extended in front of them.

Additionally, the tertiary charge obscures the center of the lotus blossom and thus significantly reduces its identifiability which is in itself cause for return.

**Kathryn le Wrytar.** Device. Per bend argent and azure, a dandelion Or slipped and leaved vert and a feather bendwise sable.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the bendwise orientation of the feather has to be described independently of the default orientation of the flower.

**Layla al-Zarqa'.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an oak leaf argent a brown squirrel maintaining an acorn proper.

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The acorn here is unidentifiable as is quite small, has no contrast, and is partially obscured by the squirrel's paws.

**Lena Krieger.** Badge. Argent, a cross azure, overall an owl affronty sable sustaining in its feet an oak branch fesswise reversed proper.

This badge is returned for conflict with the flag of Finland: *Argent, a cross azure*. The cross is the primary charge and there is only a single DC for adding the overall charge group.

**Päivä Kaukotar.** Device. Vert, a reindeer's head erased and an orle Or.

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

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

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the primary charge as a reindeer's head coupé.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

None.

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

**CAID**

**Broddi Kennimaðr.** Name.

The byname *Kennimaðr* means "teacher, cleric, priest". Precedent states:

Some questioned whether a byname meaning 'priest of <place name> or 'priest of < saint's name>' is presumptuous. The use of *Offeiriad* is presumptuous, because it implies ordination. Harpy explains:

Keep in mind that *offeiriad* (in whatever form) means specifically an ordained priest, not simply any person in religious orders. (The word comes originally from a root meaning "the person who makes the offering at mass".) If your intention is for your persona to be a monk, but not specifically a priest, then this isn't the word you want. The word for "monk" that shows up in personal names is "mynach".

RfS VI forbids the registration of names which appear to make claims to powers or ranks that the submitter does not have. Since *Offeiriad* implies ordination, and we do not ordain people in the SCA, it is not registerable. The word *sacerdos*, on the other hand, does not have the connotation of ordination, so it does not violate RfS VI.1 or VI.2.

We are pending this name to allow further discussion on whether this byname implies ordination of the bearer, thus making a presumptuous claim under PN4B1 of SENA.

This was item 7 on the Caid letter of October 31, 2015.

**Cormac Mór.** Heraldic title Beare Herald.

This heraldic title conflicts with the registered order name *Order of the Beare*. Under SENA NPN3E, conflicting order names and heraldic titles cannot be registered even with Letter of Permission to Conflict:

Any change to the sound and appearance of the designator is sufficient to allow the registration of a non-personal name with a letter of permission to conflict, except when both items are branches, orders or awards, or heraldic titles or when one item is an order or award and the other is a heraldic title. This is because designators for branches and heraldic titles may change over time, we consider the designators for orders, awards, and honors to be equivalent, and we allow branches to register heraldic titles formed from their registered order and award names.

The Barony of Seagirt agreed instead to change its order name to *Order of the Black Bear of Seagirt*. This change request is found in An Tir's January 31, 2016 Letter of Intent. We have pended this submission in order to allow the change to go through, eliminating this conflict.

This was item 13 on the Caid letter of October 31, 2015.

**MIDDLE**

**Fáelán mac Cormaic the Archer.** Name.

Commenters argued that the compound patronym *mac Cormaic the Archer* runs afoul of PN1B1 of SENA, which does not allow the mixing of languages in the same name phrase, unless this practice could be documented for those languages. Precedent states:

Submitted as *Áengus Ó Dubhghaill Grey Wolf*, this name had several problems.

The greatest problem was regarding the construction of *Ó Dubhghaill Grey Wolf*. No documentation was provided that this was a reasonable construction. *Ó Dubhghaill Grey Wolf* may seem to be two name phrases, *Ó Dubhghaill* and *Grey Wolf*, but it is actually a compound byname. Irish Gaelic uses the structure *Ó* byname + another byname to refer to a particular family, usually as part of a chiefly title. For example, the names *Ó Conchobhair Donn*, *Ó Conchobhair Ruadh*, and *Ó Conchobhair Sligeach* are all designations for heads of branches of the O'Connors (Woulfe, p. 477 s.n. *Ó Conchobhair Donn*).

As a compound byname, *Ó Dubhghaill Grey Wolf* falls under RfS III.1.a and must consist of a single language. As submitted, this name phrase mixes Irish Gaelic and English. As we have no evidence that 'color + animal' is a reasonable byname in Irish Gaelic, we cannot translate *Grey Wolf* into Gaelic. The simplest fix is to put *Grey Wolf* before the patronymic, making it a descriptive byname referring to *Áengus*. [Áengus Greywolf Ó Dubhghaill, September 2001, A-Caid]

This name potentially has the same problem if *the Archer* is considered to be English. In Gaelic, descriptive bynames follow the name of the person who is being described. The form meaning "Fáelán the archer, Cormac's son" is registerable because it is comprised of three separate name phrases: the Gaelic *Fáelán*, the English *the Archer*, and the Gaelic *mac Cormaic*. The form meaning "Fáelán, Cormac the archer's son" has two: the Gaelic *Fáelán* and the mixed language *mac Cormaic the Archer*. However, *the Archer* is also a plausible lingua Anglica form of the Gaelic *an Sersenach*, which is identified in the eDIL as a nickname from *Betha Colaim Chille: Life of Columcille*, compiled in 1532.

When the submitter was contacted to find out which meaning he preferred, he instead requested that we change the name to *Fáelán an Sersenach*. We are pending the name to allow commenters to consider this modification. We decline to rule whether the submitted name would have been registerable.

This was item 19 on the Middle letter of October 28, 2015.

#### **Johannes Drechseldt.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century German name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

As documented this name is authentic for 15th century Germany. We are pending the name to allow commenters to consider the authenticity request for a 16th century name.

This was item 9 on the Middle letter of October 25, 2015.

#### **Wiglaf Gheri sune.** Name change from Anton Stark.

*Gheri* is the nominative (base) form of a given name. The pattern of creating a patronym from the nominative form of the father's name was not documented in Old English; rather, the pattern is [*father's name in the genitive case*] + *sune*. We are pending this name to allow commenters to research the appropriate genitive (possessive) form of *Gheri* so that this name can be modified accordingly.

If this name is registered, the submitter's previous name, *Anton Stark*, will be retained as an alternate name.

This was item 19 on the Middle letter of October 25, 2015.

- *Explicit* -