

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

**Alfonso de Santo Domingo.** Badge. Barry wavy argent and azure, a castle vert and on a chief wavy gules a lion couchant Or.

**Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe.** Name change from Donnan the Solitary.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Rumann mac Duib Sidhe*. Both syllables in the given name have been changed, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Donnan the Solitary*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe.** Badge for Donnan the Solitary. (Fieldless) A sword gules surmounted by a coney's head cabossed and attired argent.

**Donnan Mac Dhuibhshíthe.** Reblazon of badge. Azure, two rapiers in saltire Or and overall a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded Or.

Registered in March 2004 as *Azure, two rapiers in saltire Or and overall a dogwood blossom argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Elizabeth Rosamond.** Name and device. Azure, in saltire an axe and an artist's paintbrush argent, a bordure argent semy of roses purpure.

Nice 15th century English name!

**Eydís Vígdísardóttir.** Name.

Submitted as *Eydís Vígdísardóttir*, the correct markings on the byname should be *Vígdísardóttir*. We have made this change to register this name.

**Gróa arnarnef.** Name.

**Hrólfur á Fjáfelli.** Name.

In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh\\_ng/rygh\\_felt.html](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html)).

**Kameshima Zentarou Umakai.** Household name House of the Blue Crane and badge. Argent, a Japanese crane displayed and in base a bar gemel azure.

This design was documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Japan. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of the use of the Japanese crane in Japanese heraldry, which is already registerable with a step from period practice. Heralds attending the decision meeting provided more evidence of the pattern of the bar gemel abased in conjunction with another charge on the field. In fact, this exact design can be found in the submitter's documentation.

**Magdalena Loperena Guerra.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Oribe Tsukime.** Device. Purpure, within and conjoined at the base to an increscent an iris slipped and leaved argent.

**Rafe Pearsall.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time, but said that Tudor English was most important. This name is authentic to England in the mid- to late-16th century, so meets the submitter's preference.

**Raven Hildebrand.** Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a raven displayed ermine and a bordure argent.

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

**Reginleif Daviðsdottir.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and azure, a cross Or between in bend two Uruz runes sable.

The genitive (possessive) form of *Davið* is found in the *Old Norwegian Homily Book*, dating to the early 13th century.

**Roxanne of the Fox Tail.** Name change from Rosenés of Saint Swithin's Bog.

A fox's tail is a period heraldic charge, described in the Pictorial Dictionary as being used in the 14th century badge of Thomas of Woodstock. Therefore, the inn-sign-style byname *of the Fox Tail* is registerable.

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

The submitter's previous name, *Rosenés of Saint Swithin's Bog*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Ruslan Igorevich Voronov.** Badge. Per pale sable and gules, on a card-pique argent a wolf rampant sable.

The Letter of Intent requested the association of the badge with *The Dogs of War (Household)*. However, this household name is not registered and such an association cannot be made.

**Sibyl of Nithgaard.** Name.

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

**Símon á Fjáfelli.** Name.

In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh\\_ng/rygh\\_felt.html](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html)).

**Tegrinus de Rhina.** Badge. Sable, a crescent and in chief two pairs of swords inverted in saltire argent.

**Tertius Memmius Drusus.** Name and device. Per fess embattled Or and gules, an eagle sable and a shackle argent.

A shackle in trian aspect can be found in the Stemmario Trivulziano, plate 218, in the arms of de Manetis.

**Porsteinn inn fagri.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Tíðfríðr Alfarinsdóttir.** Name and device. Or, a pile inverted throughout sable and on a chief vert three mullets of seven points Or.

Submitted as *Tíðfríðr Alfarinsdóttir*, accents must be used consistently throughout a name. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Alfarinsdóttir* to register this name.

**Úrsúla of Rouen.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron inverted Or between two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in April of 2011 as *Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron inverted Or between two dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Vera Ivanovna Tolstikova.** Badge. Or, a rermouse sable between three arrows purple.

Please advise the submitter to draw the arrows thicker.

## AN TIR

**Ælfthryth il.** Reblazon of badge. Sable, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated three New World dogwood blossoms palewise argent seeded Or.

Registered in July 2004 as *Sable, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated three dogwood blossoms palewise argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Aleksei Vasil'evich Vladislav vnuk Moskovchich.** Name and device. Per pall inverted vert, purpure and argent, two towers argent and a griffin sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Russian name. The elements of this name are only dated to the 14th-15th centuries, as Wickenden does not include every instance of a name. However, due to the complex pattern of a multi-generation patronym and a locative byname, it is likely not an authentic Russian name. However, it is registerable.

**Andrew Crowe.** Alternate name Connor Clarke and badge. Or, a fleam reversed and a bordure gules.

Submitted as *Connor Clarke of Kent*, the submitter requested an authentic English name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this request without pending for further commentary.

The question was raised whether the combination of the names of *Clark Kent* (Superman) and *Connor Kent* (Superboy) was presumptuous, especially considering the badge submission associated with this alternate name. Of these two fictional characters, *Clark Kent/Superman* is important enough to protect under any name by which he is known. However, the submitted alternate name is well clear of the names of either character, and would not be presumptuous.

However, those present at the Laurel Roadshow at KWHSS overwhelmingly thought the combination of the alternative name with the badge was a league too far, and was obtrusively modern, presumptuous, or both. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped the second byname *of Kent* and registered this name as *Connor Clarke* to remove the appearance of presumption.

This name is an authentic early 17th century English name, meeting the submitter's request for authenticity.

Some commenters wondered whether this submission was too allusive to the character Superman. Although evocative in combination with the name as initially submitted, this badge is well clear of the design used on Superman's uniform and does not rise to the level of presumption.

**Aoife inghean Phaidín.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a bee sable marked Or, on a chief azure three New World dogwood blossoms argent.

Registered in May 2012 as *Argent, a bee sable marked Or, on a chief azure three dogwood blossoms argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version

**Arawd MacPhillan.** Device change. Argent, a cross clechy sable between four triquetras points to center gules.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, on a bend between two wolf's heads bendwise couped argent, three decrescents palewise gules*, is retained as a badge.

**Conchobar Mac Muirchertaig.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a boar passant contourny argent a Bowen knot azure.

**Fortune verch Thomas.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a brock passant and in chief three New World dogwood blossoms argent.

Registered in May of 2011 as *Vert, a brock passant and in chief three dogwood blossoms argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Galeran Chanterel.** Alternate name Eric of Heathgate.

**Giuseppe Ferraro.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Kenna Graham.** Name and device. Gules, on a cross nowy argent a thistle proper.

Submitted as *Kenna Graham of Montrose*, the name was correctly changed in kingdom to *Kenna Graham* to remove the appearance of presumption as Graham chiefs are also the Dukes/Earls of Montrose.

*Kenna* is a German given name that, by precedent, can be used as a borrowed name in an English context. Therefore, this name is considered to be entirely English.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1400-1450 Scotland in Scots Language", but preferred the submitted spelling rather than an authentic form. Therefore, we have not considered this request.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Clan Chlurain: *Gules, centered on a Celtic cross simple patty throughout Or, a thistle proper*. There is one DC for changing the tincture of the cross and a second DC for the difference between a cross nowy and a Celtic cross.

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

**Luciano Foscari**. Badge. (Fieldless) On a monkey statant vert a coronet argent.

The submitter is a viscount and thus entitled to the display of a coronet on his heraldry.

**Samra bint Fara{h.}**. Name.

Nice 11th-13th century Jewish name in an Arabic context!

**Seagirt, Barony of**. Order name change to Order of the Black Bear of Seagirt from Order of the Beare.

The barony's previous order name, *Order of the Beare*, is released.

**Seagirt, Barony of**. Order name Order of the Golden Bear of Seagirt.

**Seagirt, Barony of**. Order name Order of the Silver Bear of Seagirt.

**Thornwold, Shire of**. Branch name change from Shittimwoode, Shire of.

Submitted as *Shire of Thornwood*, this branch name conflicted with the registered branch name *Shire of Hornwood*. Only one syllable in the substantive element (*Thorn-* versus *Horn-*) was different, so this branch name was not clear under PN3C1 of SENA. The Shire allowed a change of the substantive element to *Thornwold* in order to clear this conflict under PN3C1, as both syllables were different. The branch name was pended to allow consideration of this change.

Commenters asked if there was a conflict with the registered household name *Thornhold*. The substantive element in the household name is *Thorn* and the designator is *-hold*. The addition of a syllable (*-wold*) clears this submission under PN3C2 of SENA, so there is no identity conflict; however, there is a potential affiliation conflict when considering the common practice of only identifying a branch by its substantive element. The similarity between *Thornhold* and *Thornwold* (only one syllable, *-wold* versus *-hold*, is different) implies a connection between the two entities. In order to clear this affiliation conflict, Ygraine of Kellswood has granted the Shire permission to conflict with her household name.

The Shire also has permission from Ciorstan MacAmhlaidh to conflict with the registered household name *House Thornewood*.

As it is not possible to retain previous group names, the branch name *Shire of Shittimwoode* is released.

This branch name change was pended from the November 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Porvaldr inn hvíti hjotr**. Name and device. Sable, on a torteau fimbriated a stag's head cabossed argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th-11th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

All of the elements and at least one example of double descriptive bynames are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name meets the submitter's request. Therefore, we need not pend the name for further commentary.

**Tir Rígh, Principality of**. Order name Order of the Cornucopia.

**Tressach mac Domnaill**. Reblazon of device. Per bend sable and gules, a bend wavy Or and in chief a New World dogwood blossom argent.

Registered in May of 2003 as *Per bend sable and gules, a bend wavy Or and in chief a dogwood blossom argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson**. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *UlfR Blodfotur Fallgrson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson* to match the documentation that could be found.

The question was raised whether the given name should be changed to the standard form *Ulf*. The Letter of Intent cited the following precedent:

On the other hand, runic spellings, such as those recorded in Lena Peterson's *Nordiskt runnamslexikon*, preserve pronunciations that were never recorded in the Latin alphabet. This is especially true for forms from Old East Norse, which is poorly represented in Latin alphabet documents compared to Old West Norse. Therefore, we will register forms of runic names that have been transcribed following a standard scholarly system, such as the header forms in Lena Peterson's work. We will not, however, accept "invented" transcriptions based on a submitter's proposal of how to transcribe runic names. [December 2010 Cover Letter]

Appendix D of SENA confirms that header forms from *Nordiskt runnamslexikon* are registerable. Therefore, we have not changed the given name.

**Wastekeep, Barony of.** Order name Company of the Red Squirrel.

The spelling *Squirrel* is dated to 1624 in the OED.

## ANSTEORRA

**Cassandra O'Connor.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a chevron embattled argent between two Hungerford knots Or and a New World dogwood blossom argent slipped proper.

Registered in April of 1992 as *Vert, a chevron embattled argent between two Hungerford knots Or and a dogwood blossom argent slipped proper*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

## ATENVELDT

**Adaleide de Warewic.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and gules, three New World dogwood blossoms one and two and a tower argent.

Registered in March of 2008 as *Per chevron azure and gules, three dogwood blossoms one and two and a tower argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Æsa Væna.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice Old Norse name!

**Ealhswith Einarskona.** Name.

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

**Einarr fullspakr.** Name.

Nice Old Norse name!

**Mateo de Jesus Esteban Gomez.** Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that *de Jesus* was a given name, citing the example *Antonio De Jesus Ruiz* from 1648 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. However, every other instance of *de/De Jesus* that could be found was as a byname. Therefore, the 1648 instance appears to be a double byname, not a double given name.

The pattern of double given and double bynames is found in Spain in the FamilySearch Historical Records. An example is *Juan Mateo Gonzales De La Vega*, dated to 1637. In addition, the pattern of triple bynames is rare, but found in early 17th century Spain. FamilySearch has the example *Miguel Martinez Sarasibar Martinez*, dated to 1604. (The parents are named *Martin Sarasibar* and *Maria Martinez De Ydoate*, showing that the bynames in this case are patronyms and matronyms.) Therefore we will register this name.

**Morgaina Sarai la Foncée.** Reblazon of badge. Sable, a peacock close maintaining in its beak a lotus inverted with seed pod argent, slipped and leaved vert.

Reblazoned in April of 2007 as *Sable, a peacock, tail spread, maintaining in its beak a lotus with seed pod argent, slipped and leaved vert*, the peacock is close and the lotus flower inverted.

**Sebastian of Ered Sûl.** Name and device. Gules, two griffins combatant and on a chief triangular Or a roundel gules.

*Ered Sûl* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

## ATLANTIA

**Abigael of Inishowen.** Name.

*Inishowen* is a lingua Anglica form of the Gaelic *Inis Eoghain* (found in *Annals of the Four Masters*) and the c.1627 English or Anglicized Irish *Inis Owen* or *Inis-Owen* (found in *Annals of Clonmacnoise*).

**Alric Blackhart.** Household name House of Blackhart and badge. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, in sinister base a hart salient sable.

In registering the name of the Inn of the White Hart to Ardgall mac Domnaill in October, 2013, Laurel ruled:

Precedent says that the *Inn of the White Hart* from Arthur C. Clarke's short story collection is important enough to protect. However, the fame of fiction changes over time; few commenters recognized the name and fewer thought it important enough to protect. Thus, this name can be registered. This name is different enough in sound and appearance from the registered *Order of the White Hare*. SENA NPN.3.C.3 says that, for single syllable words, changes to the sound of a single group of vowels or consonants can be sufficient to allow registration. In this case, the vowels are different as well as part of the final consonant cluster. The change of a single letter, as in this case, is a sufficient change in appearance under NPN.3.C.3 as well. Thus, this name can be registered as submitted.

Therefore, this household name is clear of the registered order name *Order of the Black Hare*.

The submitter has permission to conflict with conflict with the device of Morgana le Coeur: *Per fess wavy, barry wavy argent and azure, and Or, in base a hart rampant sable*.

**Caitrina inghean Eoin.** Name and device. Ermine, a squirrel and on a chief purpure three acorns argent.

**Damhan mac meic Raith.** Name.

Submitted as *Damhán Mac Raith*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Damhan mac meic Raith* with the submitter's permission because *Mac Raith* ("Son of Grace" or "Son of Luck") is a given name in its own right and no evidence was found to support *Rath* as a given name by itself. We note that the capitalization of the byname in the form in the Letter of Intent is found in *The Annals of Loch Cé*.

The submitter may wish to know that *Macraith* is an English byname dated to 1641 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Diana of Windmasters' Hill.** Name and device. Argent, three natural sea-tortoises conjoined in pall inverted heads outwards vert, a bordure wavy azure semy of escallops argent.

*Windmasters' Hill* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Douglas of Ravenscroft.** Name and device. Vert, a mascle argent and on a chief Or three fleurs-de-lys vert.

**Eiríkr úlfr Þorisson and Rhiannon Morgaine.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A sea-wolf contourny sable sustaining a rose proper.

**Elena of Nottingham.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a New World dogwood blossom argent, a bordure compony sable and Or.

Registered in April of 1997 as *Gules, a dogwood blossom argent, a bordure compony sable and Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Éogan mac Roibeáird.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name is clear of the registered name *Aodhan mac Roibeaird*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed in sound and appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Godfrey York.** Name.

Both the given name *Godfrey* and the place name *York* are found from the 14th century on (in the Middle English Dictionary), making this a nice English name for the 14th through 17th centuries.

**Hattori Shoujuurou Ieyoshi.** Name and device. Sable, on a roundel within an annulet argent a lotus blossom affronty gules.

**Ibrahim bin Ilyas bin Mustafa al-Haddad.** Name and device. Gules estencely argent, a crescent, a bordure Or.

**Katherine Kyst.** Name and device. Purpure, a unicorn argent crined and between flanches Or.

Both the given name and byname are documented in the same county in England in 1570, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

**Katherine Kyst.** Augmentation of arms. Purpure, a unicorn argent crined and between flanches Or, for augmentation the dexter flaunch charged in chief with an escallop purpure.

**Llywelyn Blaidd coch.** Name and device. Per chevron rayonny gules and Or, two musical notes and a wolf sejant ululant counterchanged.

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

**Lochlainn hua Rigbarddáin.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly embattled sable and argent, two New World dogwood blossoms argent and two Maltese crosses sable.

Registered in March of 2009 as *Quarterly embattled sable and argent, two dogwood blossoms argent and two Maltese crosses sable*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Magnus Chernimirov.** Name.

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

**Odd Þorkelsson.** Name.

**Sophia Orange.** Name change from Sofia of Sternfeld.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Sofia of Sternfeld*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Tessa da Verona.** Device. Azure, a trillium and a bordure Or.

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

**William Costello.** Badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin naiant checky argent and azure.

## AVACAL

**Maryan Hoskyns.** Badge. (Fieldless) A spruce tree coupé sable.

**Rodrigo Francisco Sanchez de Vihuela de Navarra.** Name and device. Sable, a chevron inverted coupé, on a chief argent three Maltese crosses sable.

In 2007, we ruled:

Submitted as *Diego Antonio Vega de Palma*, no documentation was submitted and none found for Spanish bynames of the form [unmarked locative] + [locative] in period. Precedent states:

The primary problem with the name is the form: [given name] [given name] [locative] [given name] [locative]. A quick survey of the first 4000 names (AÂC) in the sixth volume of the *Catalogo* (dating around 1580), shows of those names, 5 had possibly four elements, and none had five. Of those five names, two (*María Alvarez de Sotomayor de Quiroga* and *Pedro Gonzalez de Baeza de los Hermanos*) are probably actually of the form [given name] [patronymic] [compound locative]. One other (*Diego de Peralta Cabeza de Vaca*) is probably of the form [given name] [locative] [compound locative] as *Cabeza de Vaca* is independently listed as a place name (in volume IV). The other two use the modern y formation: *Diego García de Montalvo y Colindra* and *Miguel Jeronimo de Mendoza y Arquillada*. [Constanzia Maria Morales Enzina d'Zamora, October 1997]

Further, Palimpsest notes:

While unmarked locatives are found as single bynames, I have seen no examples of unmarked locatives used in compound bynames. To make a compound byname with two locative elements, this needs to be altered to "de Vega y Palma" or "de la Vega y de Palma" (both "de Vega" and "de la Vega" are found in my *Spanish names from the Late 15th Century*: <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/>).

We have changed the name to *Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma* in order to register it. [Diego Antonio de Vega y Palma, July 2007, A-Caid]

The Letter of Intent included two possible examples of two double locative bynames or possible compound locatives: *Maria Martinez De Yuarte De Susao* and *Juana Hernandez Del Corro Del Toro*. Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted form is also plausible.

## CAID

**Ingríðr Viðarsdóttir.** Reblazon of device. Vert, in bend two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or, a bordure argent.

Registered in February of 2015 as *Vert, in bend two dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or and a bordure argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Sinead Lauren Aithne Armagh.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a swan naiant sable and on a chief embattled azure three pink New World dogwood blossoms proper.

Registered in November 1984 as *Argent, a swan naiant sable and on a chief embattled azure, three pink dogwood blossoms proper*. [*Cornus florida*], the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

## CALONTIR

**Eric Saint Leger.** Name and device. Quarterly lozengy gules and Or, and azure, on an eagle argent a shamrock vert.

**Geraint ap Hywel Glyndyfrdwy.** Name.

**Michael Reid of Atholl.** Name.

Submitted as *Michael Reid*, this name gives the appearance of being the father of *Sean Michael Reade*, registered through Caid in September 1994. Although the bynames are different in appearance, they are identical in sound. To clear this relationship conflict, the submitter has allowed the addition of a second byname, *of Atholl*, found in Black, dated to 1592. We have made this change to register this name.

*Michael* and *Reid* were both documented in the Letter of Intent as English name elements. In commentary, Ogress found both elements in 15th and 16th century Scotland. *Michael* is found in the *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (RPS), dated to 1440, and in the FamilySearch



Historical Records, dated to 1572. *Reid* is found in RPS, dated to 1479 and 1570. Therefore, this name is wholly Scots.

**Rahil Isfahani.** Name and device. Per chevron ployé throughout gules and Or, two suns and a wolf salient counterchanged.

**Russell of the Bushes.** Name and device. Or, a brown dog's head erased proper, a bordure vert semy of acorns bendwise sinister Or.

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

**Titus Iustus de Nova Terra.** Name and device. Gules, on a mullet of eight points argent an escarbuncle sable.

**Viga-Valr viligísl.** Device. Quarterly argent and gules, four annulets counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Viktor von Wedel.** Name and device. Sable, in pale three pine trees blasted and eradicated argent.

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

## EALDORMERE

**Constance d'Avallon.** Name and device. Azure, a tower between in chief three fleurs-de-lys one and two argent, a bordure compony argent and gules.

Nice 16th century French name!

**Godefroi d'Orléans.** Device change. Argent, a cross formy throughout gules, on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lys argent.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale azure and sable, on a chevron cotised between three fleurs-de-lys argent three Maltese crosses sable*, is retained as a badge.

## EAST

**Alana Snowe.** Reblazon of device. Gyronny sable and Or, a New World dogwood blossom and an orle azure.

Registered in October of 2014 as *Gyronny sable and Or, a dogwood blossom and an orle azure*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Alexandre Saint Pierre.** Device change. Quarterly vert and sable, in saltire a key Or and a key argent.

The question was raised of whether the association of the byname Saint Pierre with the crossed keys should be considered presumptuous. It is not. It should more likely be understood as a cant.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly vert and sable, a swept-hilt rapier bendwise proper between two roses argent barbed and seeded proper*, is retained as a badge.

**Alexandria Guyon de Champagne.** Name and device. Argent, two fish haurient embowed respectant azure, maintaining between their tails a roundel sable, between three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Submitted as *Alexandrea Guyon de Champange*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Alexandrea Guyon de Champagne* to correct the spelling of the second byname to the submitter's preferred form. The given name *Alexandrea* was crossed out on the form and *Alexandria* typed in its place. However, the spelling of this element was not changed in the Letter of Intent.

No evidence was found to support the submitted spelling of the given name. We have changed the given name to *Alexandria*, which was documented in the Letter of Intent as a German given name from 1560.

It is also a 16th-17th century English given name used by both men and women, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

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

**An Dubhaigeainn, Barony.** Order name Order of Drakes Spur.

**An Dubhaigeainn, Barony.** Order name Order of Perseverance and badge. (Fieldless) A duck's foot affronty argent.

**An Dubhaigeainn, Barony.** Badge for Order of Sylvanus. (Fieldless) In saltire a shepherd's crook and a feather argent.

**Antonius Blandus.** Name and device. Argent, three lozenges gules and a chief triangular vert.

**Arron Guyon de Champagne.** Name and device. Argent, an eagle with its head facing to sinister azure sustaining an arrow fesswise sable all between three fleurs-de-lys azure.

Submitted as *Arron Guyon de Champang*, the second byname was spelled *de Champange* in the Letter of Intent. A timely correction to the Letter of Intent noted that the submitter wanted the spelling *Champagne*. We have made this change to register this name.

This name combines a Dutch or Flemish given name with two French bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Cecily of Elfhollow.** Reblazon of device. Per fess azure and vert, a fess wavy Or between a portative organ and a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded vert.

Registered in April of 1989 as *Per fess azure and vert, a fess wavy Or between a portative organ and a dogwood blossom argent, seeded vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Christiana Crane.** Badge for Fulton House. (Fieldless) In pale a martlet conjoined to three annulets interlaced in fess argent.

**Culen mac Cianain.** Badge. Sable, a boar statant contourny and a bordure embattled argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of Apollos Arrow and badge. (Fieldless) On a sun argent an arrow azure.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Silver Brooch and badge. (Fieldless) A closed brooch argent.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Morgan Catriona Bruce, (*Fieldless*) *An open penannular brooch bendwise argent* or the badge of David MacColin, *Sable, an open penannular brooch, pin to base, argent*. In each case, there is a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for orientation. We decline at this time to decide whether there is a DC between the types of brooches.

Nice badge!

**East, Kingdom of the.** Badge for Order of the Silver Brooch. Per pale argent and azure, a closed brooch counterchanged.

Nice badge!

**East, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Silver Tyger and badge. Azure, a tyger rampant and an orle argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Þórý Veðardóttir: *Azure, a winged ounce segreant within an orle argent*.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Silver Wheel and badge. (Fieldless) A cartwheel argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Serena Lascelles: (*Fieldless*) *A Catherine's wheel argent* and the device of Raichbhe Walkman, *Per bend sinister gules and purpure, a cartwheel argent*.

Nice badge!

**East, Kingdom of the.** Acceptance of transfer of badge from Jadwiga Zajackowa for East Kingdom Herbalist's Guild. (*Fieldless*) On a mortar and pestle Or a sage leaf bendwise sinister vert.

*East Kingdom Herbalist's Guild* is a generic identifier.

**Edwyn Le Clerc.** Name.

**Fiona MacNeill.** Reblazon of device. Purpure, on a chevron between three drop-spindles Or three New World dogwood flowers gules seeded Or barbed vert.

Registered in February of 1989 as *Purpure, on a chevron between three threaded drop spindles Or, three dogwood flowers gules, seeded Or, leaved vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Gyða Úlfsdóttir.** Name.

**Havre de Glace, Barony of.** Heraldic title Nef Pursivant.

Submitted as *Poursuivant de la Nef*, the pattern of *[rank] of the [charge]* was not documented in the Letter of Intent or by commenters.

Juliana de Luna's article "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) provides several examples of French titles named for charges, such as *Oliffant*, *Espy*, and *Sanglier*. Another source is Michael Jones, "Vers une prosopographie des hérauts bretons médiévaux : une enquête à poursuivre" [In: *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 2001;145(3):1399-1426; [http://www.persee.fr/doc/crai\\_0065-0536\\_2001\\_num\\_145\\_3\\_16352](http://www.persee.fr/doc/crai_0065-0536_2001_num_145_3_16352)].

These sources rarely show how the French heralds were titled or addressed in full in the primary sources, and usually provide only the substantive elements. Some examples include *Monffort le Herault*, *Guingamp le poursuivant*, *Dinan poursivant*, and *Orlyans poursuivant et herault de mons*, named after places, and *Espy heraud de Bretagne* and *Fuzil, porsuivant d'armes de mondit seigneur*, named after charges. Therefore, we have changed this title to *Nef Pursivant* to more closely match the attested patterns.

**Hedda Bonesetter.** Name.

**Helen Attebroke.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, two pairs of barnacles and a harp counterchanged.

**Jadwiga Zajackowa.** Transfer of badge to East, Kingdom of the. (*Fieldless*) On a mortar and pestle Or a sage leaf bendwise sinister vert.

**Juliota de Castelnau d'Arri.** Name and device. Quarterly vert and ermine, on a key cross Or a cross clechy purpure.

Submitted as *Juliota de Castèlnòu d'Arri*, the name was changed to *Juliota de Castelnau d'Arri* to match the documentation that could be found.

*Juliota* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a possible, but less likely, diminutive form of *Julia* or *Juliana* from the Occitan region, citing an Academy of Saint Gabriel report, but no dated instances of this form were included in the documentation. *Juliota* is found as a Latinized form dated to 1353 in *Documents inédits pour servir à l'histoire du Maine au XIVe siècle* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IXhAAQAAMAAJ>). It is also dated to 1318 in *Mémoires de la Société des antiquaires de Normandie* (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k2000762/f332.image.r=Juliota>).

The submitter requested authenticity for "Southern France, 14th-15th century". The given name was firmly dated to northern France in the 14th century. The byname was dated to the early 17th century in the Letter of Intent, citing a French book published in Geneva. As neither element was documented in an Occitan source and the byname could not be documented earlier than 1618, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

**Kathryn of Pinkie Cleugh.** Name and device. Sable, a panther rampant gardant Or spotted purple and on a chief Or a fursion sable between two thistles proper.

*Pinkie Cleugh* is a lingua Anglica form of the site of a battle in Scotland in 1547, but both elements use 16th or 17th century Scots spellings. *Pinkie* and *Pinky* are found in *The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (RPS) (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1641/8/455>), dated to 1641, and in 'Supplementary extracts: 1580', in *Extracts From the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1573-1589* (British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/edinburgh-burgh-records/1573-89/pp547-556>), respectively. A *cleugh* is a glen or valley. This spelling is found as a deuterotheme (as part of the place name *Bugcleugh*) in RPS, dated to 1625 (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/A1625/10/1>). The spelling *cleughe* appears as a deuterotheme (as part of the place name *Merche Cleughe*) in 'Henry VIII: September 1545, 26-30', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 20 Part 2, August-December 1545* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol20/no2/pp195-233>).

**Magnús Surtsson.** Device. Vert, three triangles inverted conjoined two and one between three stag's attires each in annulo and conjoined to itself Or.

**Mikulaj von Meissen.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a tankard argent foaming Or a mallet sable.

**Miriam Giant Killer.** Device. Per fess vert and argent, in pale a sun Or charged with a sword azure and a pomegranate slipped and leaved gules seeded Or.

**Rennata von Landstuhl.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly purple and vert, a fret coupé argent and an orle of New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in October of 2014 *Quarterly purple and vert, a fret coupé argent and an orle of dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Sewolt Belßner.** Badge. (Fieldless) A coney sejant sable maintaining beneath its foreleg an annulet Or.

**Shannon inghean Bhriain uí Dhuilleáin.** Badge. Argent, an escallop azure within a chaplet of ivy vert.

**Sofya Gianetta di Trieste.** Name.

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

**Sylvana Dagfinsdottir.** Reblazon of device. Vert, in bend sinister three New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded sable between two scarpes Or.

Registered in July of 1980 *Vert, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated Or three dogwood blossoms proper [Cornus florida]*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version. Additionally, an ordinary may not be of the same tincture as the field, even when fimbriated.

**Syszczyna z Pieszczałki.** Name and device. Per pale Or and purple, perched atop a key fesswise counterchanged a crow sable.

Submitted as *Syszczyna z Pieszczałka*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Syszczyna z Pieszczałki* to try to change the locative to the genitive form. However, no documentation was provided to show that this was a plausible genitive form in Polish.

The apparent genitive form *Pieszczałki* is found in *Sumptibus Societatis Scientiarum Wratislaviensis, Prace Wroc{L}awskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iSpDAQAAIAAJ>), possibly dated to 1530. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *z Pieszczałki* to register this name.

**Temyl von Zweibrucken.** Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, Or, and vairy Or and sable, in chief a mask of comedy counterchanged.

The Letter of Intent included documentation of the form *Zweibruckn* in a 1635 map. In addition, Noir Licorne documented the spelling *Zweibrücken* during the Pelican decision meeting, dated to 1616. The latter instance is found in *Erzählung welcher gestalt nach Absterben des ... Herren Ruprechts römischen Königs ... (dessen) Erblandt under dero Söhn vertheilt* by Jacob-Ludwig Beuther (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RURRAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA17>). Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Tiberius Sergius Valens.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**William of Wyndhaven.** Device. Vert, a bar gemel Or between an aeolus and a seahorse argent.

**Ynés Balam.** Name and device. Or, a panther salient contourny sable spotted argent and incensed gules, a bordure gules estoilly Or.

Both elements are found in Cozumel, Mexico, dated to 1570, making this an excellent 16th century Spanish name!

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Áedán an Einigh.** Device. Per bend sinister azure and gules, a triquetra per pale Or and argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the triquetra more boldly to improve the identifiability of the tinctures.

**Avelina Faukes.** Name.

*Avelina* was documented in the Letter of Intent from a source that may have used normalized forms. The submitted spelling is also found in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyAG.html>), dated between 1189 and 1430.

Nice English name for around 1300!

**Marsilla la Despensere.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron gules and argent, two New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded vert and a Latin cross gules, a bordure vert.

Registered in May of 2008 as *Per chevron gules and argent, two dogwood blossoms argent seeded vert and a Latin cross gules, a bordure vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Mathilde de Metteneye.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron vert and argent, five New World dogwood blossoms argent and a dog couchant sable.

Registered in August of 2012 as *Per chevron vert and argent, five dogwood blossoms argent and a dog couchant sable*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Oren Holtzklaui.** Name.

*Oren* was documented as a Biblical name found in an English context. However, it is also a Hebrew name (a form of *Aaron*) used among Jews and non-Jews in medieval Silesia, Austria, Spain, and France. This name is found in Beider's *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names*, s.n. Orn, with the Hebrew form found in various parts of Germany between 1096 and 1395-1795, and in 1585-1786 in Prague. The submitted spelling is also dated "before 1690" as a transliteration from the Hebrew. In addition, *Oren* appears in Luther's Bible (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hv4yAQAAMAAJ&pg=PT337>), first published in 1522.

**Rivka bat David.** Name.

**Thorkel Gunnarson.** Name.

Submitted as *Thorkel Gunnarson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Thorkell Gunnarsson* to match the documentation that could be found. *Thorkel* is found dated to 1475 (in the name *Thorkel*

*Gunnarsson!*) and *Gunnarson* is dated to 1473 in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

Nice 15th century Norwegian name!

## LOCHAC

**Ælfgifu of Burnfield.** Name and device. Party of six ermine and purpure.

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

Nice device!

**Ariel of Saint Basil the Great.** Name and device. Argent, a dragon statant contourny sable, a chief indented gules.

*Ariel* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also an attested German masculine name found in Alys Mackyntoich, "Something Rich and Strange: "Undocumentable" Names From The IGI Parish Records" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/SomethingRichandStrange.html>). Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

*Saint Basil the Great* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Nice device!

**Genevieve des Champs.** Device change. Azure, on a pale argent three daisies azure.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, Or, on a chief triply-arched argent, a fox courant gules*, is retained as a badge.

**Hildir Hásteinsdóttir.** Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Gules, on a pall Or between three rustres pallwise inverted argent a torteau.

**Lilion de Ardmacha.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The locative *de Ardmacha* is found in the Annals of Ulster, with an annals date of 1264 (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100001B/text008.html>).

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

**Ludewicus zum schwarzen Phönix.** Device. Sable, a Latin cross gules fimbriated between in base two rats sejant erect respectant argent.

**Ringwar Northwood.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Maltese cross gules surmounted by two rapiers in saltire argent.

Precedent states that a period cup hilt rapier had both knucklebow and quillions. The design used in this submission does both. However, as drawn, the cup flows into the knucklebow as if they are a single unit. To the best of our knowledge, this design is post period and, barring documentation, will not be registerable after the October 2016 meeting.

**Úna Riggs.** Device. Or, on a pile azure a comet Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tail of the comet longer so it cannot be confused with a mullet elongated to base.

**Wulfric Greycloak.** Name and device. Gules, on a pile argent a wolf's head cabossed sable.

*Greycloak* is a lingua Anglica form of the attested Old Norse byname *gráfeldr*, found in the *Landnámabók*.

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

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Azure Pennon and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, a pennon flying to sinister azure.

**Ynys Fawr, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Sable Chain and badge. Per bend sinister argent and Or, three annulets interlaced two and one sable.

## MERIDIES

**Artúr na Samhthach.** Name and device. Argent fretty sable, a bend sinister vert.

The submitter may wish to know that the byname *na Samhthach* can be glossed as "of the axe handles/of the axes", as noted in commentary by Rocket.

Nice late 16th to early 17th century Gaelic name!

**Elizabet MacKenzie de Ross.** Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Per chevron azure and argent, three tortoises counterchanged.

**Iain of An Dun Theine.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable crusilly fitchy, on a pile throughout issuant from sinister chief Or a domestic cat sejant contourny palewise sable.

Submitted under the name *Iain Macpherson of Cluny*.

**Mairghread Wilson.** Device. Per chevron vert and azure, three chevronelles between two thistles and a lymphad under sail argent.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Athenas Owl.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

*Athena's Owl* is a modern, lingua Anglica form. By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names and have to document the name. A 1582 letter to Walsingham mentions a Latin proverb, "Sed sus Minervam non docet, neque noctnus Athenas [sic]" [‘Elizabeth: August 1582, 6-10’, in *Calendar of State Papers Foreign, Elizabeth, Volume 16, May-December 1582*, pp. 224-236; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/foreign/vol16/pp224-236>]. Therefore, *Athenas Owl* is a plausible 16th century English form. We have removed the apostrophe and registered this form of the name.

The kingdom wanted a Greek translation of this order name if possible. Without evidence that order names were rendered in Greek, we cannot consider this request.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Caryatid.

Submitted as *Order of Caryatid*, the Letter of Intent documented a *caryatid* as a type of pillar, which is a plausible heraldic charge. We have changed this order name to *Order of the Caryatid* to register this name.

We note that the plural form *caryatides* is found in Francesco Mario Grapaldi's *Lexicon de partibus ædium*, published in 1535 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EMg6AAAACAAJ>), so *Caryatid* is a period Italian form. It is also a lingua Anglica form.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Charis.

Submitted as *Order of Cháris*, we normally remove the markings on Greek letters when they are transliterated into the Roman alphabet. Therefore, we have changed the spelling to *Charis*.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names and have to document the name *Charis*. The mythological *Charis* (the wife of Hephaestus or one of the Graces) is found in Janus Gruterus's *Delitiae Poetarum Germanorum Huius Superiorisque Aevi illustrium* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nlpEAAAACAAJ>), dated to 1616. *Charis* is also an attested English given name from 1630 (FamilySearch Historical Records). Therefore, we are able to register this name using the pattern of naming orders after deities or after a saint's name (in this case a constructed saint's name).

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Glaukos.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

This precedent extends the pattern of allowing saint's names and classical references to allow the names of pagan deities like the goddess *Athena*. NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.



By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name of the sea god *Glaukos*. He appears as *Glaucus* in Latin texts such as a 16th century edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (e.g., <https://books.google.com/books?id=QVg6AAAAcAAJ>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that Greek editions of Ovid from the same time would have used the form *Glaukos*.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Gorgoneion.

Submitted as *Order of Gorgóneion*, we normally remove the markings on Greek letters when they are transliterated into the Roman alphabet. Therefore, we have changed the spelling to *Gorgoneion*. As a *Gorgoneion* is an artifact or depiction, not the name of a person, we have added the definite article *the*. A *Gorgoneion* is a depiction of the Gorgon's head, and Medusa's head is a heraldic charge, particularly in civic armory. Commenters found that the term *gorgoneion* is not found in English until the 19th century, but it is registerable as a lingua Anglica form because it is a term found in the Oxford English Dictionary. Therefore, we are able to register this order name as *Order of the Gorgoneion*.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Hephaestus.

Submitted as *Order of Hephastus*, the order name was changed in kingdom to *Order of Hephaestus* to match the documentation that could be found.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name *Hephaestus*. The god's name appears as *Vulcan(us)* in the Middle English Dictionary and in Latin texts, and a 1621 copy of a book containing both Greek and Latin versions of the *Iliad* can be found at the University of Michigan (<http://www.lib.umich.edu/online-exhibits/exhibits/show/translating-homer--from-papyri/the-latin-homer/the-iliad>). Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Mnemosyne.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian

Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

By long precedent, we do not allow the creation of lingua Anglica forms of given names, so have to document the name *Mnemosyne* (mother of the Muses). Her name is found in French in *Mythologie, c'est à dire explication des fables* by Natale Conti, published in 1607 ([https://books.google.com/books?id=Jb\\_bQXztf4QC](https://books.google.com/books?id=Jb_bQXztf4QC)). Therefore, we are able to register this order name as submitted.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Olive Wreath (see RETURNS and PENDS for other order names).

Submitted as *Order of the Kotinos*, no evidence was found to support the Greek term *Kotinos* ("olive wreath") in an order name. In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names. [East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

This precedent extends the pattern of allowing saint's names and classical references to allow the names of pagan deities like the goddess *Athena*. NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

Although an olive wreath is a plausible heraldic charge, no evidence was found to support an order name using the Greek term *Kotinos*. For example, this term does not appear in the Oxford English Dictionary. *Olive* is dated to around 1500 and *wrethe* is dated to 1478 to in the Middle English Dictionary. Therefore, we have changed the order name to the lingua Anglica form *Order of the Olive Wreath*. The kingdom has specifically allowed this change.

**Mihalfy Miklos.** Device change. Argent, in bend three ravens contourny regardant, on a chief sable two arrows in saltire argent.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, in bend three ravens contourny guardant, on a chief sable two arrows in saltire argent*, is released.

**Patricia of the Northern Manor.** Reblazon of device. Bendy sinister gules and Or, a spruce tree proper.

Registered in February of 1980 as *Bendy sinister of four, gules and Or, a Colorado Blue Spruce tree [Picea pungens kosteriana] proper* we no longer use Linnaean classification in blazon and the tincture of the tree is vert with a brown trunk.

**Rayne Evynwod.** Device. Argent, a wolf rampant and a lion addorsed sable, on a chief azure a tree blasted between a pair of wings argent.

**Thomas Paumer.** Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat statant erect contourny vested in monk's robes and maintaining over its head a quill pen fesswise reversed sable.

**Thor's Mountain, Barony of.** Reblazon of device. Pily throughout argent and sable, a hammer argent within a laurel wreath vert.

Registered in October of 1976 as *Argent, three piles inverted throughout sable, a stone throwing hammer argent within a laurel wreath overall vert*, the field is equally divided with a pily line of division.

**Thor's Mountain, Barony of.** Augmentation of arms. Pily throughout argent and sable, a hammer argent within a laurel wreath vert and for augmentation above the hammer three mullets one and two argent.

This submission was pended on the November 2015 Letter of Acceptance and Return to discuss whether having two tertiary groups was acceptable for an augmentation. Examination of the original unaugmented device revealed that it has in fact a pily field. We have reblazoned it on this letter.

Since the question is now moot, we are declining at this point to rule on the question of the registerability of two different tertiary charge groups for an augmentation.

**Tiberius Pompeius Faustus.** Name.

## MIDDLE

**Æthelred Frithuwardessune.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Æthelred Frithuwardessunne*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Frithuwardessune* to match the documentation that could be found.

Both the given name and the father's given name were documented using Searle. Unfortunately, Searle was ruled unreliable in August 2008. (See the January 2013 Cover Letter for further details.)

In commentary, Ogress documented *Æthelred* in Anglo-Saxon charters Sawyer 101 and Sawyer 335, dated to the 8th and 9th centuries, respectively. She was also able to construct the father's given name. The prototheme *Frith-* is found in PASE in the header forms *Frithustan* and *Frithumund*, and in the name *Friথেuualdus* in Sawyer 1182. The deutherotheme *-ward* is found in the names *Eðelward*, and *Eadward* and *Ælfward*, found in Sawyer 332 and Sawyer 1319, respectively. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Fleur du Lac de Cristal.** Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale three New World dogwood blossoms argent, tipped gules, between two flanches Or each charged with a fleur-de-lys gules.

Registered in May of 1985 as *Azure, in pale three dogwood blossoms argent, tipped gules, between two flanches Or each charged with a fleur-de-lys gules*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Hosokawa Gentarou Masahiro.** Name.

**Johannes Kaspar Zurfluh.** Reblazon of device. Per fess embattled argent and gules, an eagle displayed and a Swiss vouge bendwise sinister reversed counterchanged.

Registered in January of 1994 as *Per fess embattled argent and gules, an eagle displayed and a swiss vouge head bendwise sinister reversed counterchanged* we are correcting the spelling for the weapon, and indicating that more than the head is visible.

**Margaret MacLeod of Duntulm.** Name change from Margaret MacLeod.

*Margaret* and *MacLeod* are grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Margaret MacLeod*, is released.

**Muirgheal inghean Donnchaidh.** Name.

**Orn Harðfari.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Petrona da Manciano.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pantheon passant regardant argent estoilly azure.

**Petrona da Manciano.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pantheon passant regardant azure estoilly argent.

**Rijckaert van Utrecht.** Badge. Azure, a roundel argent scaly sable, a chief inverted argent.

**Susanna Herst.** Name and device. Azure, on a chevron between three quatrefoils argent three quatrefoils azure.  
Nice device!

## NORTHSHIELD

**Alwyn Hildebrand.** Name and device. Vert, a wagon wheel Or, on a chief argent a sword reversed sable.

The Letter of Intent documented *Alwyn* as a 13th century English byname, and stated it was, "[u]sing late period English pattern of surnames and given names". This pattern can only be used with bynames documented to the 16th and 17th centuries, so cannot be used with this submission. However, *Alwin(us)* is a given name found in Reaney & Wilson and Withycombe, with the attested byname *Alwyn* most likely representing an unmarked patronym. Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Bazyli Boleslaw z Krakowa.** Name and device. Or, in pale a castle triple-towered and a dunghill cock sable.

The phrase *z Krakowa* is found in a transcription of a 1547 document published in Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz's *Zbiór pamiętników historycznych o dawnej Polsce z rękopisów, tudzież dzieł w róznych językach o Polsce wydanych, oraz z listami oryginalnymi królów i znakomitych ludzi w kraju naszym* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=N9kDAAAAYAAJ>).

**Devon Ffrench.** Name.

The typical form of this byname is *ffrench*. The byname *Ffrench* is found in 'Elizabeth I: volume 148, November 1589', in *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1588-1592* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/ireland/1588-92/pp259-273>), but it may have been normalized. The phrase *the Ffrench King* is found in 'Cecil Papers: January 1598', in *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House, Volume 23, Addenda, 1562-1605* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-cecil-papers/vol23/pp10-74>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the submitted spelling is plausible in the 16th century, particularly given earlier forms of this byname like *le Ffrench* and *le Ffrenche*, both found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. French.

**Eiríkr Refkelsson.** Name and device. Argent, a penguin affronty head facing to sinister sable bellied argent and a chief indented sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a penguin, which is a non-European bird.

**Elef Pedersen.** Name and device. Per pale azure and gules, a flameless cresset Or.

**Giolla Mhíchíl an Einigh.** Name and device. Purpure, in fess a bell between a pair of wings inverted argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the clapper on the bottom of the bell.

**Grainne Dhonn.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, a key fesswise reversed sable and a fret argent.

**Gunnarr Agnarsson.** Device. Per saltire barry wavy azure and argent and gules, in fess two garbs argent.

**Hróaldr Torfason.** Name and device. Sable semy of swords inverted Or, a chief inverted argent.

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Order name Ordo Circini Vitruvii and badge. Sable, a keythong rampant maintaining a rapier, in chief a pair of calipers fesswise reversed argent.

**Nuala inghen Aodha Dhiolmhain.** Alternate name Mýrún in irska and badge. (Fieldless) A broad axe argent enfiling in base a manacle sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 9th-10th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider the request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

The given name is found in the *Landnámabók* as the daughter of an Irish king who married a Scandinavian. The byname is also found in *Landnámabók*. Therefore, this name likely meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Owen of Longford.** Name and device. Per bend argent and vert, a rermouse volant wings addorsed and a stag rampant contourny counterchanged.

*Longford* is dated from 1199 in Watts, s.n. Longford, making this a nice English name for around 1200. There is a step from period practice for the use of a rermouse in a non-displayed posture.

**Rushka of Northshield.** Name.

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

**Takahashi Takemitsu.** Name.

**Tyok Liftfot.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

The submitter may wish to know that *Tyok* is an English feminine given name.

**Windhaven, Barony of.** Order name Award of Vert Sparkes.

**Xanthippe Botaneiatissa.** Badge. (Fieldless) A badger dormant gules bezanty.

**Xanthippe Botaneiatissa.** Badge. (Fieldless) An estoile per pale wavy sable and purple.

## OUTLANDS

**Achius Odinson.** Name change from Achius filius Odini and device. Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron ermine between two axes with blades to center and a cross patonce argent.

*Achius* is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Achius filius Odini*, is released.

**Adam ben Avram.** Device. Per pale vert and azure, a column Or.

Nice device!

**Adam Stedefast.** Augmentation of arms. Per chevron azure and sable, a phoenix Or rising from flames proper issuant from the line of division and a rose argent, and for augmentation on a canton vert a key inverted and a stick hobbyhorse in saltire within a bordure embattled Or.

**Aegeon the Actor.** Badge. Or, a rose sable and a bordure embattled vert.

**Anne la Trouvere.** Name and device. Vert, a teazel slipped and leaved and on a chief Or three lozenges azure.

The given name *Anne* was documented as an English or French given name found in Withycombe. We note that Withycombe is not a reliable source for non-English names.

That being said, *Anne* is found in the 14th century in Morlet Picardie, making this a wholly French name.

**Bengeirr Smiðr.** Device. Per bend sinister nebuly sable and vairy vert and argent, a raven contourny argent.

**Caerthe, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Sable Destrier of Caerthe and badge. (Fieldless) Two lances in saltire vert surmounted by a horse's head contourny erased sable.

We note that *Horse* instead of *Destrier* is far more plausible in an order name, but this order name is registerable.

**Citadel of the Southern Pass, Barony of the.** Order name Order of the Praeceptor Australis (see RETURNS for badge).

The pattern of [*occupational term*] + *Australis* is grandfathered to the barony.

**Dagun of Rio de las Animas.** Device. Per fess azure and vert, a fret coupé Or between three mullets argent.

**Doran von Falkenstein.** Name change from holding name Glen of the Outlands.

*Doran* is a late period English given name. As some English names were borrowed and found in 16th or early 17th century Germany, we are able to register this name as a wholly German name under the precedent set in the February 2015 Cover Letter.

The submitter may wish to know that *Doren* is a Prussian given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1646. If he prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Erchambaut le Breton.** Device. Argent semy of bees gules.

Nice device!

**Florie Edde of Braemar.** Name.

**Gillian Elizabeth Dawnsner.** Device. Vert semy of roses Or, a goat courant contourny argent.

**Godricke Friis.** Name.

Submitted as *Godric Friis*, *Godric* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an English given name dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. *Friis* was documented as the byname of a Danish man who died in 1570. Under Appendix C of SENA, we cannot combine elements from the English/Welsh and Scandinavian regional naming groups after around 1100.

In commentary, Liber documented *Friis* as a Dutch byname from 1645 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. This cannot be combined with an English name element dated prior to 1345. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Godricke*, which is found in England in 1583 (FamilySearch). The combination of the late period English given name and late period Dutch byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Helena de Eyncurt.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Marco Paolo d'Este.** Device. Gules, flanches vairy sable and argent.

**Outlands, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Argent Fleece and badge. Vert, a fleece argent within a bordure embattled Or.

In the August 2015 Cover Letter we ruled that the historical Order of the Golden Fleece is worthy of super-protection under NPN4B2 of SENA. We clarify this by noting that *Golden Fleece* is the protected element. We are not super-protecting *Fleece* by itself. Therefore, we are registering this order name as submitted.

**Rafael Fernando Montes de Castillo.** Name and device. Argent, three escarbuncles one and two sable and on a point pointed fleury at the point gules a tower Or.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Robert de Arsur.** Name and device. Sable, an alphyn passant and on a point pointed fleury at the point argent a Latin cross fourchy gules.

*Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard I*, Volume 1 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=9MdCAAAAYAAJ>) at p. 259 gives the original Latin of a 12th century document referring to the "foresta de Arsur."

In keeping with the submitter's desire for a Crusader persona, we note that *Robertus* is found in "Latinized Names from 12th Century Jerusalem" by Alys Mackyntoich (<http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2014/04/part-1-of-article-latinized-names-from.html>), dated to 1146, 1146-47, 1155, 1156, 1159. *Robert* is the expected vernacular form.

Nice 12th English name!

**Robyn Greenley.** Name.

**Roger Warwick.** Name change from Roger de Gilbert.

This exact name is found in English parish records dated to the 1546, 1591, and 1599, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Roger de Gilbert*, is released.

**Salvatore dei Medici.** Name.

## TRIMARIS

**Æsa Úlfvaldsdóttir.** Name change from Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin.

Submitted as *Æsa Úlfvaldsdottir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Æsa Úlfvaldardóttir* to match the documentation that could be found. However, it appears as though two new forms were generated and initially uploaded to the submission packet. Kingdom provided the original form following the Pelican decision meeting, so this name was not returned administratively.

In commentary it was noted that Lind includes examples of *valdar-*, *valds-*, and *valdz-* when forming genitives of names ending in *-valdr*. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Úlfvaldsdóttir* to use accents consistently throughout the entire name, and because it is closest to the submitted form.

The submitter's previous name, *Isibél inghean Uí Longargáin*, is released.

**Áine inghean Mhic an Phearsúin.** Name.

Submitted as *Aine Nic Mac a' Phearsain*, the name was correctly changed in kingdom to *Áine inghean Mhic an Phearsúin* to match the documentation that could be found. These changes were not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

We note that the form *Áine inghean mhic an Phearsúin* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Albrecht Hartweck von Ansfelden.** Name and device. Or, two bars sable between two mullets gules.

**Amenhotep sa Amenemhat mewetif Ta-Amen.** Name change from holding name Jason of Darkwater.

Although the Letter of Intent included an authenticity request for Demotic Egypt, it does not appear on the submission form. Therefore, we have not considered this request.

**Aoife inghean Mhic Cailín.** Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, a foi throughout vert.

Submitted as *Aoife inghean Cailein*, the byname was created from the clan affiliation byname *Mac Cailín* (descendants of *Coilín*). Therefore, it cannot be used to create a simple patronym. When contacted with options by the consulting herald, the submitter preferred the form *Aoife inghean Mhic Cailín*. We have changed the name to this form to register it.

**Brienne Malcolm.** Device. Argent, two domestic cats combatant sable and on a chief azure a trident fesswise argent.

**Catiana de Vennes.** Name.

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

**Chrysantha d'Argento.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of twelve points azure three bezants.

**Dominic Benjamin.** Device. Gules, a lion rampant gardant and on a chief embattled Or two Maltese crosses sable.

**Eirene Agapetina.** Name.

Submitted as *Eirene Agapeta*, the Letter of Intent indicated that the submitter requested authenticity for "Greek/Byzantine". However, this request was not present on the submission form, so has not been addressed.

Bardas Xiphias's article "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/introduction.html>) gives rules for feminizing family names. In this case, the family name should be changed to *Agapetina*. The submitter approved a change to this form, so we have made this modification to register the name.

**Ekaterina Korsakova.** Name change from Eadaoin inghean Choinnigh.

The submitter's previous name, *Eadaoin inghean Choinnigh*, is released.

**Grania ni Fhearghuis.** Reblazon of device. Azure, two bendlets invected fretted with two scarpes invected all between four New World dogwood blossoms argent seeded Or.

Registered in December of 1988 as *Azure, two bendlets invected fretted with two scarpes invected, all between four dogwood blossoms argent, seeded Or*, the default dogwood has been ruled to be the European version.

**Kathryn Seabright.** Reblazon of device. Azure, in bend a compass star argent and a New World dogwood blossom argent barbed vert.

Registered in August of 1990 as *Azure, in bend a compass star argent and a dogwood blossom argent, barbed vert*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Lucan Reynes.** Name and device. Vert, a wolf statant contourny ululant and in base a rapier fesswise reversed argent.

Both the given name and byname are found in English parish records from 1568, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

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

**Margaret Leslie.** Device. Sable, a swan naiant and a gore argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of Tommasa Isolana: *Sable, a Russian firebird rising and a gore argent*. There is a DC for changing the type of bird and another DC for changing the posture.

There is a step from period practice for using a gore with another charge on the field.

**Rúna Skj{o,}ldulfsdóttir.** Name.

**Uliana Kovenskaia.** Name.

Submitted as *Uliana of Kaunas*, the submitter requested authenticity for Lithuania. The name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Uliana Kovenskaia* to try to meet this request.

The given name was documented as a possible form of *Ul'iana*, found in Wickenden. In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter documented the submitted spelling in Wickenden, s.n. Iul'iana, dated to 1503. The Lithuanian byname is dated to the 16th century. Due to the Russian-Lithuanian lingual mix, this name may meet the submitter's request for an authentic Lithuanian name, but we do not know for sure.

**Zelina Avice Philip.** Device. Gules, a lion Or maintaining a pair of scissors argent, a chief fleury Or semy-de-lys sable.

## WEST

**Aaliz de Saint-Joseph.** Device. Argent, a tree eradicated proper fructed Or between in chief two mullets purple.



The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Dougal MacPherson the Tall: *Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated per fess vert and sable.*

**Alienor Fitzhenry.** Reblazon of device. Vert, two bendlets sinister wavy and in base three New World dogwood flowers in bend sinister argent.

Registered in July of 2005 as *Vert, two bendlets sinister wavy and in base three dogwood flowers in bend sinister argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Brigid of Bethanie.** Reblazon of device. Per bend sinister Or and vert, a New World dogwood flower argent tipped gules fimbriated sable and a mourning dove close to sinister argent.

Reblazoned in December 1985 as *Per bend sinister Or and vert, a dogwood flower argent tipped gules fimbriated sable, and a mourning dove close to sinister argent*, the default dogwood has been declared to be the European version.

**Caitilin Cameron of Wick.** Name.

*Wick* is a lingua Anglica form of the attested place name *Weik*.

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

**Elisheva bint Sitt al-Sirr.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a raven contourny sable a rose Or.

**Fearghus mac Gyllfynnan.** Name and device. Gules, a bend and in sinister canton a Maltese cross argent.

Submitted as *Fearghus MacGylifynnan*, the submitter requested authenticity for 14th-15th century Irish Gaelic. The name was changed in kingdom to *Fearghus mac Gyllfynnan* to match the documentation that could be found.

This name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 14th-15th century Gaelic name because it combines the Gaelic *Fearghus* with the Anglicized Irish *mac Gyllfynnan*, but it is registerable.

An entirely Early Modern Gaelic form is *Fearghus* (or *Fergus*) *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin*. Forms of the given name are dated to the 15th and 16th centuries in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/>). The byname *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin* is a standard Gaelic form that corresponds to the Anglicized Irish forms *Gyllfynnan*, dated to the 14th century, and *M'Gullyneane*, dated to the late 16th or early 17th century. These forms are found in "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century)" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/ormond-given.html>) and in Woulfe, s.n. *Mac Giolla Fhionnáin*, respectively. Therefore, the entirely Gaelic form is probably authentic for the 15th and 16th centuries.

An entirely Anglicized Irish form is *Fergus mac Gyllfynnan*. *Fergus* is found in 1600 in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's article "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>) and *mac Gyllfynnan* was documented to the 14th century in the Letter of Intent. *Fergus MacGullyneane*, using the byname found in Woulfe (with the scribal abbreviation expanded) is also registerable as an authentic Anglicized Irish form from c1600.

If the submitter prefers one of the entirely Gaelic or Anglicized Irish forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Fella-Bjorn Gunnarsson.** Name and device. Or, a bear rampant contourny per fess gules and azure maintaining a valknut azure, a chief sable.

Submitted as *Fellbjorn Gunnarsson*, *Fell(a)* is a prepended locative byname, not a prototheme.

Therefore, we have changed this to *Fella-Bjorn* to register this name.

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

**Fionnghuala inghean Raghnaill.** Name.

Submitted as *Fionnghuala inghean Ragnaill*, the byname combines the Early Modern Irish Gaelic *inghean* and the Middle Irish Gaelic *Ragnaill* in the same name phrase. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which does not allow languages to be mixed in the same name phrase unless this can be documented. Although the submission form stated that the submitter did not allow changes, she confirmed that this was an error, and allowed a change to the wholly Early Modern Irish *inghean Raghnaill*. We have made this change to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th to 15th century Gaelic name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to evaluate this request instead of pending the name for further commentary. This name is authentic for the 15th century, meeting the submitter's request.

**Hans Shaffer.** Device. Per chevron throughout sable and vert, two ravens respectant and a three headed dog rampant contourny argent.

**Jakobus Rahl.** Name.

Submitted as *Kobus Rahl*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Germanic". We were unable to document *Kobus* prior to 1650. Therefore, we have changed the given name to *Jakobus* with the submitter's permission.

*Jakobus* is found in Switzerland in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated between 1560 and 1577. *Rahl* is found in Brechenmacher dated to c.1525. Therefore, this name appears to be authentic for Germany in the 16th century.

**James of Winter's Gate.** Name and device. Azure, an open book bendwise and in chief two crescents pendant argent.

*Winter's Gate* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Josquin du Bois Vert.** Reblazon of device. Or, three leaves conjoined in pall inverted vert charged with a New World dogwood blossom argent seeded Or.

When registered March 1975, this was blazoned *Or, a dogwood blossom [Cornus florida] upon a whorl of three of its leaves, proper*. The term whorl is not a defined blazon term. As drawn, the flower is a tertiary charge, entirely on the leaves. We have reblazoned the device to reflect these facts, as well as the fact that the dogwood blossom is not the default European variant.

**Kagami Tomoko.** Name.

Both the surname *Kagami* and given name *Tomoko* are dated to 1183, making this an excellent 12th century Japanese name!

**Seán Ó Floinn of the Mists.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. *Seán Ó Floinn* is authentic for Ireland in the 16th century, but the addition of the branch name *of the Mists* makes the name as a whole inauthentic.

**Úlfar inn svartí Þórisson and Kolskeggr skialdarbríótr fra Einkunnir.** Joint badge. Per saltire vert and azure, a saltire argent and a bordure Or.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Amano Zenjirou Nakatsune.** Device. Sable, in chief a roundel within six roundels in annulo and in base a barrulet argent.

Submitted in the context of an Individually Attested Pattern (presumably for Japanese heraldry), the overly abundant documentation failed to document two main elements of this design.

Although there were numerous examples of one roundel surrounded by several roundels, and some variations in size of the roundels in both groups, the variations shown in the documentation were all contributing to better filling the available space, with smaller surrounding roundels when they were greater in number and increasing size when the number of surrounding roundels decreased. Thus, nothing in the documentation supports that arrangement of one large roundel surrounded by widely spaced small roundels.

Additionally, the documentation supported the use of two barrulets abased in combination with another charge, but none of a single one in the same configuration.

Finally, we remind consulting and submission heralds that documentation should be summarized on the Letter of Intent and not merely included in the supporting materials uploaded to OSCAR.

**Elena de la Palma.** Device. Sable, on a bend Or three palm fronds vert.

This device is returned because the position of the leaves, being somewhere between palewise and bendwise, is not blazonable.

This device is also returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir pointed to period heraldic depictions of palm fronds.

**Elena de la Palma.** Badge. (Fieldless) A palm frond bendwise sinister Or.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir pointed to period heraldic depictions of palm fronds.

This badge is also returned because the position of the leaf, being somewhere between palewise and bendwise sinister, is not blazonable.

**Elska á Fjárfelli.** Name.

The Letter of Intent stated that bynames are occasionally adopted as given names. However, no evidence was provided to show that *Elska* ("love, beloved") is a plausible byname from which a given name could be derived. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

Upon resubmission the submitter should know that, in commentary, ffride wllfsdotter constructed the byname *á Fjárfelli* ("on livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*, using examples from the *Landnámabók* and Lind Personbinamn, s.n. *Fiár*. The element *fjár* is found as a genitive singular form of *fé* ("livestock, cattle, wealth") in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh\\_ng/rygh\\_felt.html](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_felt.html)).

The submitter may wish to know that *Elska* is a late period German name found in early 17th century Prussia in the FamilySearch Historical Records. However, because the temporal gap would be greater than 300 years, we cannot combine the constructed 13th century Scandinavian byname with an early 17th century German given name under Appendix C of SENA.

**Ixac ben Simone.** Device. Or, on a pile gules a lion's head jessant-de-lys argent, a bordure countercompony gules and Or.

This submission has been withdrawn.

**Magdalena Loperena Guerra.** Device. Sable, a sewing needle argent threaded gules, overall on a chevron inverted gules fimbriated a morion argent.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA A3C which states "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group". Here the chevron inverted is an overall charge and thus cannot be a primary charge. Additionally, this device has a contrast issue as the gules thread disappears on the sable field.

**Þorsteinn inn fagri.** Device. Per bend sable and argent, a death's head argent and a scourge of five lashes bendwise purpure.

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 orientation of the death's head and scourge have to be described independently.

**Valgerðr inn rosti.** Device. Sable, a chevron gules fimbriated between a sword fesswise and a bear salient argent.

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". Because they lie on either side of the chevron, the sword and bear are considered to be in the same secondary charge group. However, the charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the fesswise orientation of the sword must be described independently from the default orientation of the bear.

## AN TIR

**Brian Marius Betto.** Device. Gules, in pall three coney's conjoined at the ears within an orle of roundels and billets Or.

This device is returned for running about of SENA A2C1 which states "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style." Although the submitter provided evidence of bordures with alternating tertiary charges, this is not sufficient to apply this pattern to charges in orle. Additionally, even if it was applicable, the charges in orle would be expected to be depicted in their default palewise orientation rather than following the edges of the shield.

**Giuseppe Ferraro.** Device. Per saltire sable and gules, on a mullet of eight points argent, a rose gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Most commenters were unable to identify the tertiary charge as a rose of any sort in part due to the modern stenciled depiction used.

**UlfR bloðfotr Falgeirsson.** Device. Argent, a beaver gelding itself proper and on a bordure vert an orle of chain Or.

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.(...) Postures other than defined heraldic postures are not allowed." Although there are period depictions of "a beaver gelding itself" in manuscripts, there is no heraldic depiction of such. From one manuscript to another, beavers don't adopt the same posture to perform this action. Thus, lacking heraldic information, or a consensus in art, we cannot define a standard heraldic posture for self-gelding. Since this posture is not blazonable in usual heraldic terms, we are unable to register it. Additionally, as depicted, the head of the beaver is completely on its body and identifiability is lost, which is also grounds for return.

The question of whether this device was offensive was raised during commentary. We decline to rule on the potential offensiveness at this point. The submitter should be prepared to address this issue, should he resubmit with this motif, with documentation of the posture used.

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to the display of the orle of chain.

**ANSTEORRA**

None.

**ATENVELDT**

**Æsa Væna.** Device. Per pale purpure and argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant counterchanged argent and sable, on a chief vert an ivy vine sable leaved Or.

This device is returned for contrast issues. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Per pale purpure and argent, two domestic cats sejant respectant argent and sable, on a chief vert an ivy vine Or*, the vine is actually sable with Or leaves and thus has insufficient contrast with the vert chief.

Emma: I separated those.

**Anita de Challis.** Augmentation of arms. Gules, a seeblatt and a chief doubly-arched Or, and as an augmentation on a canton gules a sun and a moon in her plenitude in pale within a bordure Or.

This augmentation is returned for contrast issues. SENA A3a3 states "Because an augmentation adds complexity, augmented devices are often allowed to violate certain style rules, such as allowing charges on tertiary charges or a complexity count of greater than eight, as long as the identifiability of the design is maintained. However, they may not violate the rules on contrast." Here, there is no contrast between the Or bordure of the canton and the Or chief and so this must be returned.

**ATLANTIA**

**Éogan mac Roibeáird.** Device. Per pale azure and vert, an open book argent and a stag passant gardant, a chief Or.

This device is returned for appearance of marshalling under SENA A6F2c, which states "When different sections of the field contain different types of charges, it creates the appearance of marshalling." Here we have different types of charges on each side of the per pale line of division with the book and the stag. The addition of the uncharged chief which has good contrast with each side does not remove the appearance of marshalling as this could be the impalement of *Azure, an open book argent and a chief Or* and *Vert, a stag passant gardant and a chief Or*. SENA A6F3c explicitly says that a chief only removes the appearance of marshaling if it has poor contrast with one side or has charges that cross the center line.

**AVACAL**

None.

**CAID**

None.

**CALONTIR**

None.

**EALDORMERE**

**Godefroi d'Orléans and Constance d'Avallon.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy gules, overall a fleur-de-lys argent.

This badge is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must overlie a primary charge (...)An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." To be really overall, the fleur should project well past the edge of the cross formy. Here, not only is it too small to reach the extremities of the cross but only a small portion of the fleur lies directly on the field. On resubmission the cross should be drawn so it is clearly coupé, not throughout (touching the edges of the shield).

**EAST**

**Gillian de Whittemere.** Device change. Argent, a blackbird rising and a fox rampant contourny tenné marked argent, on a chief triangular azure a rose argent.

This device is returned administratively for using an altered form. The shape of the shield is significantly different from the shape defined on the Laurel-approved form.

On resubmission the submitter should be made aware that the fox here is not proper, as blazoned on the Letter of Intent, which would have the socks sable and only the tip of the tail argent. As depicted here, it is returnable for contrast issues.

**Tiberius Sergius Valens.** Device. Sable, on a flame Or a death's head gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The flame here is not recognizable as such.

Additionally, it appears to be tenné rather than Or which is, by precedent, independently grounds for return.

**GLEANN ABHANN**

None.

**LOCHAC**

**Hildir Hásteinsdóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A serpent nowed gules and a spur rowel entwined Or.

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. There is no accurate heraldic way to describe how the snake goes through the pierced mullet and partially overlaps two of its points.

**Lilion de Ardmacha.** Device. Per bend argent and vert, a trillium vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Gryffyn Dunham: (*Fieldless*) *A trefoil inverted vert*. There is a DC for the difference between fieldless and fielded design. However, precedent states:

While there is a CD between a trillium and a trefoil, as Laurel ruled in the June 2005 registration of Ástríðr in spaka's device, there is not a CD between a trillium inverted and a trefoil. [Sorcha inghean Uí Lorcaín, 04/2007, R-Artemisia]

If there is no DC between a trillium inverted and a trefoil, there cannot be a DC between a trillium and a trefoil inverted, and thus this is a conflict.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Ireland (Important non-SCA badge), (*Fieldless*) *A shamrock vert*, or the device of Myles of the Shamrock, *Argent, a shamrock vert*. In both cases there is a DC for the field and another DC for the difference between a trillium and a shamrock.

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

## MERIDIES

**Elizabet MacKenzie de Ross.** Household name Heron's Keep.

Unfortunately, this household name conflicts with the household name *Company of the Heron*, registered by Giovanni di Fiamma in December 2015. Only one syllable has been changed, so this name is not clear under PN3C1 of SENA. However, it would be registerable with permission to conflict with Giovanni's household name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that *Heron's* is a lingua Anglica form. The period form would be *Hérons*, without the apostrophe.

**Iain Macpherson of Cluny.** Name.

This name is returned under PN4B3 of SENA, which states, "Names may not contain both a family name used by an important noble family and the area from which that family derives their title or the seat of the family. Such a combination is considered a claim to rank. Generally this name pattern is limited to Scottish clan chiefs and to barons, counts, and other members of the high nobility." The hereditary seat of the MacPhersons is Cluny Castle (or Cluny House), with the current clan chief styled as "27th hereditary chief of the Clan Macpherson of Cluny" (<http://www.clan-macpherson.org/chief.html>).

We would drop the locative byname *of Cluny* to remove the appearance of presumption, but the resulting name would conflict with the registered name *Ian MacPherson*. Therefore, we are returning this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Iain of An Dun Theine*.

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Leaden Block.

Submitted as *Order of Lead Block*, the submitter attempted to use an undocumented pattern of using a person's full name as the basis of an order name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Order of the Leaden Block* in a presumed attempt to use the pattern of [*modifier*] + [*heraldic charge*].

No evidence was provided to show that *Leaden* is a plausible modifier in an order name, or that a *block* is a plausible heraldic charge (we have registered a block only once, in the 1980s, without comment). Without this evidence, this order name cannot be registered.

## MIDDLE

**Æthelred Frithuwardessune.** Device. Argent, a drakkar vert, the sail charged with a Latin cross argent, a chief azure.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. The sail has to be checked as an armorial display. As such it conflicts with Greece (Important non-SCA arms), *Azure, a cross coupé argent* and Switzerland (Important non-SCA arms), *Gules, a cross coupé argent*. In each case, there is only one DC for changing the field. It also conflicts with the device of Kieran le Dragoner, *Vert, a Latin cross argent and a bordure embattled Or*, and the device of Karl Münch, *Vert, a Latin cross argent and a chief checky sable and argent*, for which there is only a DC for removing the bordure and the chief, respectively.

**Orn Harðfari.** Device. Azure, an eagle close regardant argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn: *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a falcon close argent*. There is no difference for eagle vs falcon; no difference

for the head position; and since Tangwystl's falcon's placement is forced, it does not count for difference here. The only DC is for changing the field.

It also conflicts with the device of Hrolleifr skrauti: *Per saltire gules and azure, a falcon close belled and jessed argent*. Here again, there is a single DC for changing the field, but no DC for type of raptor, none for the head orientation, and nothing for the bells and jesses, which are artistic details for a falcon. (Note that Hrolleifr had a Letter of Permission to Conflict from Tangwystl, otherwise it wouldn't have been registered.)

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Citadel of the Southern Pass, Barony of the.** Badge. Azure, two piles inverted Or, in chief a lamp argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". The lamp here does not match the period heraldic examples of lamps that we have documented so far and therefore cannot be registered without further documentation that this is a period depiction of a heraldic lamp or is a depiction of a lamp used in period.

**Elizabeth Bakere.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three annulets interlaced two and one azure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Carl of Carolingia: *Argent, three annulets azure*. There is only one DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design. The annulets in Carl's device are in the expected two and one configuration and, by precedent, there is no DC for conjoined versus separated charges.

**Liliona Ruth Hampton.** Device. Argent, in bend three fleurs-de-lys purpure between two bendlets vert all between two lilies gules slipped and leaved vert.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E1, Arrangement of Charge Groups. This arrangement of two secondary charge groups is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups. Specifically, it would need documentation that primary charges framed by bendlets or other ordinaries appeared on a field with other secondary charges that are not peripheral ordinaries.

## TRIMARIS

**James Highgate.** Badge. Sable, a chevron below two sea-lions combatant Or.

This badge is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn chevron: the chevron here is too low, even with charges above it. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw a chevron.

On redesign, please make sure that the sea-lions are drawn small enough compared to the chevron that it is unambiguously clear that the chevron is the sole primary charge.

**Sigrun Ionsdottir.** Device. Argent, three four-leaved clovers gules seeded Or and a chief embattled vert.

Blazoned as poppies on the Letter of Intent, these are not recognizable as such. Since it appears that the submitter actually wants poppies, we are returning this device for redraw so the submitter can have the charge they want without being charged a fee for a device change. If they want this depiction even though it cannot be blazoned as poppies, then the submitter may submit a request for reconsideration.

An example of heraldic poppy can be seen in Hierosme de Bara's *Blazon des armoiries* <https://books.google.com/books?id=4AhJAAAcAAJ&pg=PA65#v=onepage&q&f=false>



**WEST**

None.

*- Explicit littera renuntiationum -*

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

**ÆTHELMEARC**

**Shait ben Mikha'el.** Household name House of the Flying Buffalos.

After the Pelican decision meeting, the question was raised if this household name infringes on the name of the game company *Flying Buffalo Inc.*, which produces the popular game *Tunnels & Trolls*, or the unrelated software company *Flying Buffalo Enterprises*. We have pended this name to allow discussion of this question. We note that, although the gaming company has an active internet site, the US Patent and Trademark Office database has no entry for this company name, although individual games are trademarked. The only other entries in the trademark database for "Flying Buffalo" are breweries, and those marks are listed as being "dead".

This was item 13 on the Æthelmearc letter of January 4, 2016.

**ATLANTIA**

**Signy Heri.** Device. Azure, a coney rampant contourny and in sinister chief a crescent pendant bendwise sinister argent.

The submitter's previous device submission, *Azure, within an increscent a rabbit rampant contourny argent*, had permission to conflict with the device of Huette Aliza von und zu Ährens und Mechthildberg: *Azure, a rabbit counter-salient guardant argent, orbéd sable, armed gules*. However, the device submitted here is not the device for which the Permission to Conflict was given, and thus the permission cannot be used here.

In consequence, we are pending this device to allow more time for the submitter and heralds to find and contact Huette's heir(s) and obtain a new Permission to Conflict.

This was item 18 on the Atlantia letter of January 31, 2016.

**Thora Heri.** Device change. Argent, a coney rampant and in canton a crescent pendant bendwise azure.

The submitter wishes this device to be registered only if Signy Heri's device is registered. Since we are pending Signy Heri's device, we are pending this one too.

This was item 21 on the Atlantia letter of January 31, 2016.

**MERIDIES**

**Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Atalanta.

Submitted as *Order of Atalanta*, this name presumes upon the city of Atlanta, Georgia. This name has an additional syllable, so is different enough in sound, but the change of one letter is not a sufficient change in appearance under NPN3C2 of SENA. As the kingdom allows all changes, we would normally add *of Meridies* to register this order name. However, after the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne noted that this order name is intended to be transferred to another branch. This information had been omitted from the Letter of Intent. Therefore, we are pending this order name to allow the kingdom and the incipient barony to consider their options.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names.

[East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

NPN1Cd1 of SENA states:

The name phrase must be shown to be a form by which the entity was known in that time and place. Generally this means finding it in the literature of that time (so a Renaissance Italian Bible, or an English publication of an Arthurian romance). In the case of a saint's name, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally sufficient. Only the form of the name used in that culture is permitted under this allowance.

For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

*Atalanta* is the name of a heroine from Greek mythology, and is also an attested given name in late 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records). Therefore, if the name is modified to eliminate the appearance of presumption, the use of the name *Atalanta* would follow the pattern of naming orders after a saint's name (in this case a constructed saint's name).

This was item 5 on the Meridies letter of January 31, 2016.

### **Meridies, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Hekatonkheires.

In 2013 we ruled:

In August of 2005, the use of orders named after pagan deities and "saints" was allowed but ruled a step from period practice. Under SENA, there are no steps from period practice for names. Given that order names were derived from classical references (like the *Golden Fleece*) and from the names of saints, we will continue to allow order names to use the names of pagan gods and other figures that would have been venerated in those places that had order names.  
[East Kingdom, Order of Artemis, June 2013, A-East]

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For example, the Greek mythological object known in English as the *Golden Fleece* was known to the medieval French as the *Toison d'Or*. It is *Toison d'Or* that was borrowed for the name of the period Burgundian order. Similarly, the saint known in her lifetime as *Æhelthryth* was venerated by late period English people as *Audrey*. *Audrey* is the form allowed in late period English context to create a name like the *College of Saint Audrey*.

In this case, the *Hekatonkeires* are a trio of giants from Greek mythology also known as the *centimani* ("Hundred-Handed Ones") in Latin. The Latin form is found in Stephen Hansen Stephanius, *Notae uberiores in Historiam Danicam Saxonis Grammatici*, published in 1645 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JQVpAAAAMAAJ>; snippet view only). One of the individual giants is named in Cervantes' *Don Quixote* and in Dante's *Divine Comedy*. However, we only have one clear example of an order named after a group of people: the Order of the Grail-Templars of Saint George, named after a legendary group. We also allow the pattern of orders named after a person as a distinctive heraldic charge, as in the historical example the Order of the Fool. We are pending this order name to allow discussion of whether this order name follows either of these patterns, and whether the Greek substantive element is appropriate in an order name.

This was item 11 on the Meridies letter of January 31, 2016.

- *Explicit* -