

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

**Aemilia Soteria.** Device. Purpure, a lion's head jessant-de-lys and on a chief Or three escutcheons vert.

**Aleksander Radziwon.** Alternate name Alfarinn Mj{o,}ksiglandi.

Submitted as *Alfarrin Mj{o,}ksiglandi*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Álfyarinn Mj{o,}ksiglandi* to match the form of the given name found in Geirr Bassi.

In commentary, Hund noted that the Sturlubók transcription of the *Landnámabók* has the form *Álfarrin*. In addition, it is a header form in Lind. Therefore, we are able to restore the given name to the submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Both the given name and byname are found in the *Landnámabók*, so this name is likely authentic for Iceland in the 9th-10th century.

**Alexandra dei Finocchi.** Device change. Per pale azure and argent, on a bend sinister between two butterflies four lilies counterchanged.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale azure and argent, on a bend sinister between two frets coupé four lilies, counterchanged*, is released.

**Alíme bint Yorgi.** Device. Argent, a tulip slipped and leaved bendwise sinister within an annulet gules.

**Alister Sionnach MacLeod.** Name.

This name combines the Scots *Alister* and *MacLeod* with the Gaelic *Sionnach*. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Baga Aleea.** Badge. Argent goutty de sang, in pale two domestic cat's faces sable.

**Earc Ó Réagáin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Elss von Augsburg.** Badge. (Fieldless) A spoon bendwise gules.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the upper portion of the fleur-de-lys larger than the lower.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a rabbit's head jessant-de-lys.

**Felice de Thornton.** Name and device. Argent semy of roundels azure each charged with a quatrefoil argent, a winged domestic cat passant gardant sable, on a chief azure three feathers bendwise sinister argent.

Nice 15th century English name!

Precedent states:

As strewn charges by their nature are small, tertiary charges on them would be even smaller, hampering their identifiability. In this case, the hurts are easily identified. Still, the unusualness of charging strewn charges leads us to declare it a step from period practice.[Cathán Ó Dubhagáin, 03/2012, Æthelmearc-A]

Here we have a similar situation as the identifiability of the tertiary quatrefoils on the strewn roundels is maintained and this device is registerable with a step from period practice.

**Gabriel di Aldo.** Name and device. Per fess azure and argent, a falcon rising argent and in pale three arrows fesswise sable.

**Gesa of Anglesey.** Device. Azure, a sun Or and a ford proper, on a chief argent three roses vert.

**Goffraid Cléireach.** Device. Per chevron argent and azure, two ravens sable and a drawn bow with arrow nocked argent.

**Guillaume le Noir de Bordeaux.** Name and device. Plumetty sable and argent, on a roundel purpure an owl argent.

**Jaida bint Bakkar al-Dimashqi.** Name.

Submitted as *Jaida bint Bakkar al-Dimashqi*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Jaida bint Bakkar al-Dimashqiyya* to feminize the geographic *nisba al-Dimashqi* ("of Damascus"). This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

If the *nisba* refers to the submitter, it does need to be feminized; however, the submitter intended her father to be from Damascus, not herself. Therefore the *nisba* needs to be in the masculine form that had been submitted. We have restored the *nisba* accordingly in order to register this name.

**Jawhara bint Abd al-Rahman.** Name and device. Argent, a horse rampant contourny sable and on a chief embattled gules a mountain of three peaks coupé Or.

This name does not presume upon that of Abd al-Rahman I, who founded the Umayyad dynasty in al-Andalus, or that of Abd al-Rahman III, who was Emir and then Caliph of Cordoba.

*Abd al-Rahman* is a common *ism* (given name) meaning "servant of the most merciful". Protecting just this portion of his name would be like protecting the name *Henry* because it is the given name of Henry VIII. Therefore, the submitted name does not create "an unmistakable claim to close relationship" as described in PN4D1 of SENA.

**Ka'nuchibe Eisabourou Sa'nehiro.** Name.

**Linder Barrel Smith.** Name and device. Per chevron argent estencelly sable and azure, a chevron Or, in base a cherub argent.

Commenters cited the precedent from March 2013:

"Please advise the submitter to draw the sparks as groupings of roundels one and two, not two and one. This depiction of sparks two and one may not be registerable without period evidence in the future." [Jan Langhe ten Wald, A-Æthelmearc]

They also noted that in November 2015 that warning wasn't repeated, as the decision simply stated:

"Please advise the submitter to draw the sparks as groupings of roundels one and two, not two and one." [Evangeline Bajolet, November 2015 ,A-Calontir].

Gerard Brault's "Early Blazon" defines "Estencelé" as "*powdered with sparks, i.e. clusters of three or four small dots*". Although the modern depiction he gives has the estencely as the generally accepted one and two depiction, he goes on further to cite "*Medieval practice tolerated considerable diversity in verbal as well as pictorial blazon*". Thus it seems difficult to consider it as a firm endorsement of a single possible depiction for estencely fields. Although both he and the cited "*Scintillatum Auro: The Spark in Armory*" by H. Stanford London mention that it might have been in some cases a form of diapering it was also in cases specifically blazoned and can't be considered accidental. Of note, the figure 2 in "*Scintillatum Auro: The Spark in Armory*" has the sparks in various orientations.

Furthermore, we can see in a period armorial that period heraldic depictions were not necessarily particular about maintaining a constant orientation for spark as can be seen on the folio 144r of the Armorial de Gilles le Bouvier, dit Berry.

(<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85285803/f295.item.zoom>).

Based on the variability of period depiction, we are declaring this depiction registerable, with a note that the one and two arrangement of sparks would appear more likely. No difference will be granted for the orientation of the sparks and that orientation will not be blazoned.

**Mahîn Bânû Tabrîzî.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a wooden stick shuttle proper three weaver's tablets argent.

**Mairi of Æthelmearc.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Or, a monkey rampant and on a point pointed sable a trefoil knot Or.

Please advise the submitter to add some internal details to the monkey to aid identifiability.

Submitted under the name *Mairi MakDonald*.

**Margarette Nutt.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Both elements can be dated to 1597 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

**Matheus Weasel.** Badge. Gules, an escarbuncle and overall a jawless skull argent.

This badge was, based on the Letter of Intent, to be associated with House Insidious. However, this household name is not registered and thus we cannot make this association.

**Richard MacFergus the Younger.** Name and device. Argent, on a chevron vert between a longbow fesswise and an eagle's head erased sable two fish respectant argent.

Submitted as *Richard Mac Fergus the Younger*, period Scots names do not include a space between *Mac* and the father's name. Therefore, we have changed the patronym to *MacFergus* to register this name.

Although *Richard* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an English given name, it is also found in 16th century Scottish parish records in the FamilySearch Historical Records. In addition, *the Younger* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of the Gaelic byname *Og* or *Oig*. The pattern of *given name + patronym + descriptive byname* is found in Alys Mackyntoich's "Notes on Name Formation in Scots and Latin Renderings of Gaelic Names" (<http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2014/01/notes-on-name-formation-in-scots-and.html>). Therefore, this name is a reasonable Scots rendering of a Scottish Gaelic name.

**Saille O Ruairc.** Name change from Umm Khalid Naila bint Abd al-Rahim.

*O Ruairc* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an Anglicized Irish byname. It is also a plausible Gaelic form, for which the standardized form (including accents) is *Ó Ruairc*.

This name combines an English surname used as a given name with an Anglicized Irish or Gaelic byname. Both combinations are acceptable under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Umm Khalid Naila bint Abd al-Rahim*, is released.

**Susan of Myrkfaelinn.** Holding name and device. Or, on a sun sable, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent, a mountain vert.

Submitted under the name *Elska á Fjáfelli*, which was returned in April 2016.

**Susan of Myrkfaelinn.** Badge. Or, on a sun sable, a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Commenters noticed that this badge was very evocative of a motif found in the TV show "Supernatural". It does not however rise to the level of obtrusive modernity.

**Wulfgar Ronaldson.** Name and device. Per fess gules and Or, a dragon Or and an oak leaf vert.

**Yngvar the Dismal.** Badge. (Fieldless) A paternoster sable tasseled gules.

## AN TIR

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge association for Ordre du Lion et de la Lance. Checky Or and argent, a horse's head coupé contourny sable.

**Doe Flynn.** Name and device. Vert, a doe lodged regardant argent and in chief three bezants.

**Donato Asino.** Name and device. Argent, a bear rampant sable and on a chief azure a rapier argent.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

**Donnina Donatelli.** Device. Azure, in pale two swans naiant Or and on a chief wavy argent two clumps of bulrushes vert.

**Elia Drake.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Fáelán tolusmiðr.** Device. Sable, a furison and in chief three mullets of eight points argent.

Please advise the submitter to remove the internal lines to make the charges in chief more like plain mullets of eight points and less like pairs of rotated mullets of four points or compass stars.

**Galath ab Edwin.** Name and device. Vert, three cups and a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Galath ab Edwin*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Galath Edwin* because *Edwin* had only been documented as an English name but the particle *ab* is Welsh.

In commentary, Siren found forms of the name *Edwin* in "Welsh Prose 1350-1425" (<http://www.rhyddiaithganoloesol.caerdydd.ac.uk/en/>): *Edwin a [sic] howel*, *edwyn vab hywel*, *Edwyn vab Eynion*, *Oweyn vab Edwyn*, and *Jweryd verch Edwyn*. Therefore, we can restore the byname to the submitted form.

*Galath* is a Middle English literary name, a variant of Galahad.

Some commenters wondered whether the bordure was too thin. It is perfectly within the range of what is seen in period.

Nice device!

**Galfryd Yrinmonger.** Device. Argent, a pair of dog-headed andirons conjoined respectant and on a chief purpure a smith's hammer argent.

**Gareth of Fenby.** Device. Gules, in saltire a recorder and an arrow, a bordure argent.

**Gnaeus Attius Germanus.** Name and device. Or, a trireme proper sailed gules, a ford proper.

Nice name for the late Republic or the early Empire!

A trireme proper, like any ship proper, is assumed to be made of brown wood.

**Guencenedl ben Madudain.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Guencenedl ben Madudhain*, Aldyrne noted in commentary that the genitive (possessive) form of the husband's name did not need to be lenited because this form was dated prior to c.1200.

Therefore, we have changed the byname to *ben Madudain* to register this name.

*Guencenedl* is a standardized form of the attested form *Wenceneðel*. As we allow registration of standardized forms of period languages such as Middle Gaelic and Old Norse, we can register the submitted form of this given name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 11th century Welsh first name and an 11th century Irish last name. The given name is a standardized form of a 10th century Cornish name, and the byname is Irish Gaelic. Although the combination of a Cornish given name and Gaelic byname is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA, an authentic name would be rendered entirely in a single language.

Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic name, but it is registerable.

**Hamelin L'Archier.** Device. Gules, a fess nebuly ermine, in chief a wolf passant argent.

**Hamelin L'Archier.** Badge. Gules, a fess nebuly ermine.

**Kira Mikkeldotter.** Device. Vert, a sun in splendor Or and on a chief argent three mullets of seven points sable.

**Kjartan kráka.** Badge. (Fieldless) In bend sinister a crow sable sustaining an arrow bendwise inverted azure.

**Kojima Ha'nako.** Name.

Nice 14th century Japanese name!

**Kolbera Varsdottir.** Device. Quarterly argent and vert, a fox rampant proper, a point pointed plumetty vert and argent.

**Ljúfvina haustmyrkr Hrafnadóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A lion's jambe bendwise erased barry argent and sable.

**Lynneva Jacob.** Device. Or, a dove volant per pale sable and azure.

**Porzia di Corbino Rosso.** Device. Argent, in annulo five pomegranates gules seeded argent.

**Sarah Pixie.** Name.

Both the given name and byname are dated to 1598, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

**Tir Rígh, Principality of.** Order name change to Order of the Amaranth of Tir Rígh from Order of the Lily of Tir Rígh.

The principality's previous order name, *Order of the Lily of Tir Rígh*, is released.

**Volchko Kuznets Volkov.** Device change. Sable, a warhammer argent between gussets papellony gules and argent.

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

The submitter's old device, *Or, a bend sinister sable between a wolf's head cabossed gules and a raven close to sinister sable*, is released.

**Volchko Kuznets Volkov.** Badge. (Fieldless) A six-petaled rose, the petals alternating gules and Or.

## ARTEMISIA

**Anne of Hynchecliff.** Name and device. Per saltire Or and vert, four cinquefoils counterchanged.

Nice device!

## ATENVELDT

**Ceallach Colquhoun.** Badge. Per bend sinister gules and argent, a door argent banded and handled sable and charged with two arrows in saltire, and a dragon sejant affronty, wings displayed and face to dexter gules.

**Franceska Lucrezia la Sarta.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

Please advise the submitter to draw some internal details on the butterfly.

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

## ATLANTIA

**Alessandra della Luna.** Device change. Azure, a crescent and on a chief embattled argent three monarch butterflies proper.

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

The submitter's old device, *Azure, a crescent and on a chief embattled argent three suns vert*, is released.

**Bi{o,}rn í Miðgarði.** Name change from Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa and device change. Argent, a valknut and a bordure sable.

The byname is a reconstructed Old Norse form of the attested farm name *Midgaardhen* (among other forms), found in Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne*, s.nn. Megaarden and Midgaarden. The byname *í Miðgarðr* means "of Earth". It is not presumptuous because real people are described as being from this place, and it is found later as a specific place name.

The submitter's previous name, *Apollinaris Salvi de Pisa*, is released.

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

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a pheon inverted argent between three crosses bottony within a bordure Or*, is released.

**Bi{o,}rn í Miðgarði.** Badge (see RETURNS for household name). (Fieldless) A valknut within and conjoined to an annulet gules.

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

**Birna Isleifsdóttir.** Device change. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a mallet counterchanged and in chief two fern fronds fesswise, stems to center vert.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, on a chevron cotised argent between three Bengal tigers passant Or, marked sable, three roses sable, seeded Or*, is retained as a badge and associated with her alternate name, *Isleif Brimstone*.

**Brynna of Aelfstanbury.** Device change. Per bend Or and gules, a raven displayed face to sinister sable sustaining with its feet a sword fesswise reversed proper.

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

The submitter's old device, *Or, a pall between a raven statant close sable and two torches gules*, is released.

**Brynna of Aelfstanbury.** Heraldic will.

Upon her death, the submitter wishes to release all the names and/or armory registered to her in the SCA.

**Dúnacán mac Carthaigh.** Name (see PENDS for device).

Submitted as *Dúnacán mac Carthaigh*, the given name was inadvertently entered as *Dunacan* in the Letter of Intent. We have restored the accents to register this name.

**Dúnacán mac Carthaigh.** Device. Per pale Or and vert, a natural seahorse gules.

Commenters wondered whether this conflicts with the badge of the Crown Province of Østgarðr: *(Fieldless) A natural sea-horse proper*. Proper for a sea-horse is not defined and the color version of this 1975 registration is not available. However, the submitter has permission to conflict from Crown Province of Østgarðr and we do not need to rule at this point.

**Gawain de Barri.** Name.

This name was documented in the Letter of Intent as the combination of an English given name and a French byname, which is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. The byname is also found in England in 'Close Rolls, Edward I: January 1296', in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward I: Volume 3, 1288-1296* (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw1/vol3/p502b>). Therefore, this name is also wholly English.

**Gideon ap Stephen.** Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, a musimon rampant counterchanged.

The byname *ap Stephen* was documented as a patronym formed from an English or Welsh given name in the Letter of Intent. The pattern of *ap X*, where *X* is an English given name, is found in late period Wales [Rhydderch ap Erwin, March 2004, A-Æthelmearc].

In addition, Noir Licorne found several instances of *ap Stephen* in "The Grange of Cwmtoyddwr", in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=\\_MBOAQAAMAAJ](https://books.google.com/books?id=_MBOAQAAMAAJ)). This byname is found in leases from the reigns of Henry VIII and James I.

**Gideon ap Stephen.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triskelion of goat's legs argent.

**Gregor of Hawthorne.** Name.

**Magnus Chernimirov.** Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon's head cabossed argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Muirenn ingenue Marcáin: *Per pale sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent*.

**Mark Lothian ap Lyonesse.** Request for name reconsideration from Mark Lothian.

Submitted as *Mark Lothian ap Lyonesse*, there was a typographical error on the submission form. Kingdom confirmed that the intended spelling of the byname was *ap Lyonesse*.

The pattern of *ap X*, where *X* is an English given name, is found in late period Wales [Rhydderch ap Erwin, March 2004, A-Æthelmearc]. In the case of this submission, *Lyonesse* is a 16th-17th century English surname used as a given name.

**Mercia Marchand.** Name and device. Azure semy of snail shells Or, a sea-sheep argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Seraphina Delfino.** Badge. Ermine, two bars gemel gules.

Batonvert's investigations provided no evidence of arms that used bars gemel depicted either as regularly spaced bars or as barry fields. It appears that period heralds, when they blazoned bars gemel, were very particular about when that term was used. With no examples of period heralds conflating or equating bars gemel with either bars or barry, this badge does not conflict with Hungary, Ancient: *Barry argent and gules*, or the device of Alys Dietsch: *Barry ermine and vert*.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Portia Vincenzo: *Or, two bars gemel gules*.

**Thomas Merrystone.** Name change from Thomas Fetherstan.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Thomas Marston*. *Merrystone* has an additional syllable in sound and is different in appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Thomas Fetherstan*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Ulrich von Thorn.** Name and device. Argent, an eagle per pale azure and gules, a bordure embattled per pale gules and azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century German/Prussian name. As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines a 14th century German given name with a 16th century Prussian byname. Therefore, it does not meet the submitter's request for a 14th century name, but the name is registerable.

The submitter may wish to know that Liber documented both *Ulrich* and *von Thorn* in Prussia, dated to 1616 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, this name is an authentic early 17th century name.

**Una Redfox.** Name change from Una Freysteinsdóttir and device. Gyronny argent and gules, a lymphad sable and a bordure Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Una Freysteinsdóttir*, is released.

## AVACAL

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Order name Award of Griffins Agate and badge. (Fieldless) An eagle's foot issuing from a sinister wing gules and sustaining an egg argent.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Order name Gesellschaft des Adlers of Avacal (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Gesellschaft des Adler of Avacal*, with the intended meaning of "Order of the Eagle of Avacal", German grammar requires that the phrase meaning "of the Eagle" use the genitive form of *Adler*. Therefore, we have made this change and registered this order name as *Gesellschaft des Adlers of Avacal*.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Sable Rapier.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Badge for Order of Avacal. (Fieldless) On a cinquefoil argent, a gryphon's head erased gules.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Badge for Order of the Sphinx and Cartouche. Argent, on a cartouche gules an Egyptian gynosphinx couchant affronty argent.

**Effym Cowie Murray.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-14th century Scottish 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.

This is not authentic for the submitter's desired time period, although it may be authentic for Scotland during the 16th or early 17th centuries. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 12th-14th century name, but it is registerable.

**Myrgan Wood, Barony of.** Badge for Sargents of Myrgan Wood. Quarterly argent and Or, a round buckle and a bordure vert.

Sargents of Myrgan Wood is a generic identifier.

**Tadc Ottarsson.** Device. Quarterly gules and sable, on a lozenge Or a raven volant contourny wings addorsed sable.

## CAID

**Æsa rauðkinn Sigríðardóttir.** Name and device. Quarterly Or and sable, a demi-talbot passant gules.

Submitted as *Æsa rauðkinn Sigríðardóttir*, we require accents to be used consistently throughout an entire name. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Æsa rauðkinn Sigríðardóttir* to register it.

**Anlaith an Einigh.** Name.

Submitted as *Anlaith an Einigh*, the given name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Anliath* due to a typographical error. A timely correction noted that the spelling of the given name should have been *Anlaith*. We have restored the spelling of the given name to the submitted form. In addition, we have corrected the spelling of the byname to *an Einigh*.

**Arnleif Oladottir.** Device. Vert, a horse rampant and in chief three oak leaves Or.

**Batu Mongo.** Name change from holding name Batu of Altavia.

**Broddi Kennimaðr.** Name.

This name was pended in order to allow a discussion of whether the byname *Kennimaðr* ("teacher, cleric, priest") implies ordination of the bearer, and thus whether it is a presumptuous claim of rank.

A word that is associated with ordained people but does not refer to that status explicitly is not presumptuous under PN4B1 of SENA. *Kennimaðr* is defined in Cleasby-Vigfusson as "teacher, but only used of a cleric or priest", and is found in the Family Sagas. Although this term is used to describe ordained people, it does not appear to refer to that status directly like the byname *prestr* ("priest"). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this name.

This name was pended from the January 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Catherina Alberti.** Name and device. Azure, on a cross between in bend two feathers Or a feather purple.

Nice late period Latinized Italian name!

**Cillíne mac Canacáin.** Name and device. Argent, a Maltese cross and on a chief embattled gules two stags combattant argent.

Submitted as *Cillín mac Canagán*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Cillín mac Canacáin* to match the documentation that could be found for the patronym.

The given name is in the genitive (possessive) case. We have changed the given name to the nominative (base) form *Cillíne* to register this name.



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

This heraldic title conflicted with the Barony of Seagirt's registered order name *Order of the Beare*, and could not be registered even with a letter of permission to conflict. The barony agreed to change their order name, so this heraldic title was pended to allow the change to go through. *Order of the Beare* was released in the April 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, so we can now register *Beare Herald*.

This heraldic title was pended from the January 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Guinevere of Gravesham.** Name and device. Azure, three suns in splendor Or, on a chief dovetailed argent five crosses formy gules.

**Jacob de Groot.** Name.

The byname was documented to Amsterdam in the early 17th century. In addition, Siren noted the following:

The byname can also be interpolated from forms found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "15th Century Dutch Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch15surnames.html>) gives the spellings die Groet (1422), de Groet (1478), and die Groot (1478). The spelling "de Groot" is thus also a plausible 15th c. form, making it a nice 15th c. Dutch name.

Nice 15th century Dutch name!

**Jaqueline de Montfort.** Name change from Margarete Rau.

This name was documented in the Letter of Intent as a late 13th century French given name combined with an 11th century English byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The given name is also found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names from Choisy, France, 1475-1478" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/choisy.html>), and the byname in her article "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423.html>). Therefore, this name is also wholly French.

Nice 15th century French name!

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

**Julien de la Fontaine.** Device. Per fess engrailed gules and barry engrailed argent and azure, in chief a cross of Jerusalem Or.

**Ketill Olafsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triskelion of talbot's heads vert.

**Klaus Axelsson.** Name.

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

**Loisia Matteo.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified place and time. We were not able to document both elements in the same century in the same city, but both elements are found in Tuscany. Therefore, this name is not authentic, but it is registerable.

**Magdalena Girolama Mancini.** Name.

**Marcus Adler.** Device. Quarterly sable and Or, a Maltese cross counterchanged.

**Mary Taran of Glastonbury.** Badge. (Fieldless) An ibex rampant argent armed Or.

**Nestor the Horse Breaker.** Name and device. Or, a horse rampant between three trident heads gules.

Submitted as *Nestor the Horse Breaker*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Nestor\_Horse Breaker* to match the documentation that could be found. *Horse Breaker* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of the attested *horsse breaker* (1550), found in the Oxford English Dictionary. Therefore, we have restored the name to the submitted form.

**Sibylla de Haze.** Name.

This name was documented in the Letter of Intent as the combination of an English or German given name and a Dutch byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. The byname is also found in the FamilySearch Historical Records from England, dated to 1647, so this name is also wholly English.

**Skallagrimr Ulfheðinn.** Name and device. Per pall gules, sable, and argent, in base two wolves combattant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Skallagrim Ulfhednar*, the attested spelling of the given name is *Skallagrimr*. We have made this change to register this name.

The byname is a plural descriptive term meaning "berserkers wearing wolf-skins", found in Cleasby-Vigfusson. The singular form *Ulfheðinn*, appropriate for use by an individual berserker, is also described as a given name in this source. We can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this is a plausible descriptive byname in Old Norse. We have changed the byname to the singular form in order to register it.

**CALONTIR****Beatrix Bogenschutz.** Name and device. Vert, a griffin statant erect maintaining an arrow inverted argent.**Cecilia de Gatisbury.** Name and device. Per pale wavy argent and Or, two sprigs of borage azure slipped and leaved vert.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Darius Delphin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Darius van Delphin*, it does not appear as though *Delphin* is a German place name. Therefore, we have dropped the preposition and registered this name as *Darius Delphin*.

We note that Zacharias Heyns' *De historien van Pavlys Iovivs, bisschop tot Nvcera* (<https://books.google.com/books?pg=PT439&dq=%22van+Delphin%22&id=xS91AAAACAAJ#v=onepage&q=%22>) includes the phrase *van Delphin*. However, this phrase is not discussing a German place name, so *Delphin* cannot be combined with the preposition *van* in a byname without evidence to show that it is plausible in our period.

**Hugo van Harlo.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cockerel's head couped sable, beaked, crested and jelliped Or.

Nice badge!

**Ivan Geirsson.** Name and device. Sable, three demi-lions Or.

Although *Ivan* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a Russian given name, *Iwan* is found as a given name, and *Ivansson* as a byname in 15th century Sweden. Both can be found in *Svenskt Diplomatariums huvudkartotek över medeltidsbreven*. Therefore, this name is entirely Scandinavian, albeit with a Swedish and Old Norse lingual mix.

Nice device!

**Ki no Kotori.** Alternate name Maria Katerina von Adlerhof.

This identical name was registered and later released by the submitter. In the meantime, she decided she wanted to keep it as an alternate name, but the elements are not grandfathered to her because of the release.

The byname *von Adlerhof* was originally documented as a compound word formed from *adler* ("eagle") and *-hof* ("house"). Unfortunately, this level of documentation is not sufficient under current standards. Commenters were unable to support the use of an inn-sign style name formed from an animal or heraldic charge and ending in *-hof*. The closest that was found to this pattern was *Adelchover* (1433), found in Brechenmacher, s.n. Adelshofer.

After the Pelican decision meeting, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor noted that Socin includes examples of a pattern of naming houses after people who used to live there, even after they've sold them. One example is *Hugo Gulden (aureus)...curia dicta des Guldin hof* (1225-1289), which can be read as "Hugo Guldin, who's called 'of the Guldin hof'" (p. 405). Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Konstantia Kaloethina.** Badge. Azure, a bordure gyronny argent and sable.

Nice badge!

**Mæva Dagsdóttir.** Device. Vert, on a sinister wing fesswise argent, a trefoil vert.

**Ren Jie.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Rén Jié*, the name contains unregistrable pronunciation marks. Precedent states:

This submission uses diacritical marks when transliterating Chinese characters; this practice was declared unregistrable in June, 2003:

Submitted as *Lán Ying*, we have removed the accent from the byname. Pinyin and Wade-Giles are the two main systems for transliterating Chinese names using the Roman alphabet. Golden Pillar provided information regarding the accents and diacritical marks used in these transliteration systems:

First, Yin strongly recommends that Pelican and Laurel not register accent marks, or most other diacritical marks, with Chinese names. In Pinyin, and in many Wade-Giles, Romanizations, these marks are, in some sense, similar to the marks in deFelice, providing pronunciation information without being part of the actual characters in the name. With a few exceptions in Wade-Giles, the marks are one of two modern methods for conveying pronunciation tones, and the other method (numbers at the end of each syllable) is much more common. Further, both numbers and marks are most frequently omitted when Romanizing Chinese characters for Western readers from the general public. Please note that, if accent and diacritical marks are registered in Romanized Chinese names, then the much more common number-at-end-of-syllable should be likewise registrable. (By the way, if the number convention is registrable, this name would more frequently be Romanized as *Lan2 Ying1* than as *Lán Ying*).

Given this information, we will omit diacritical marks and tonal indicators (numbers at the end of each syllable) when registering Chinese names. We have changed *Lán* to *Lan* in this name to remove the accent, which is used as a pronunciation indicator.

[Xún Mèi L{iu}, August 2004, R-Middle]

Therefore, we have changed this name to *Ren Jie* in order to register it.

**Sigurðr skrifari.** Name and device. Or, a cross azure, overall a raven displayed maintaining a bow and a quill pen gules.

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

**Svala Eirisdottir.** Name.

**Vitoria d'Aires.** Name.

Both elements are dated to 1565, making this an excellent 16th century Portuguese name!

**V{o,}lu-Ingibi{o,}rg.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a roundel conjoined to a chalice Or.

**William Schlagen Donner.** Name and device. Per fess gules and azure, in pale two arrows fesswise Or and two hammers fesswise argent.

Submitted as *William Schlagen<sup>u</sup>donner*, the constructed byname *Schlagendonner* was intended to mean "smite the noisy person".

The Letter of Intent included inherited 16th and early 17th century examples like *Schlagenhauff(f)*, *Schlagenhauss*, *Schlagertalerin*, and *Schlagenhorsts*, where *-hauff(f)* means "host, army", *-hauss* may

mean "house", *-thal/-talerin* means "valley/valley dweller", and *-horsts* means "thicket". Earlier forms of the first example were also documented. Another example in the Letter of Intent, *Schlagenteufel* ("smite the devil"), was not dated and cannot be used to support this name.

Without additional evidence to support a byname meaning "smite the [adjective] person", we are unable to register this name as submitted. Therefore, we have changed the compound byname to a double byname, *Schlagen\_Donner*, to register this name. Both *Schlagen* and *Donner* are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1643 and 1578, respectively.

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

## DRACHENWALD

**Arnulf of Ad Flumen Caerulum.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Gules, a Bactrian camel passant argent crowned Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Jon de Cles: *Gules, a winged camel trippant argent.*

The submitter is a court baron and this entitled to display a coronet on his armory.

Submitted under the name *Arnulf der Zeilner*.

**Celestria de Cerdren.** Name.

*Cerdren* is documented from a legal charter that mixes Old English and Latin elements. *Cerdren* appears to be the nominative form of an Old English place name that is treated as an indeclinable noun, combined with the Latin preposition *de*. This type of pattern is found in the charters of this time, with many of the documents written in Latin, but also using Old English locative forms. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Drachenwald, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Beckett Herald.

This exact submission was previously submitted as a personal heraldic title and was returned because the common practice of referring to heralds using *given name + heraldic title* presumed upon the name of Thomas Becket [Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, Heraldic title Beckett Herald, November 2015, R-Drachenwald].

We remind the kingdom that the March 2015 Cover Letter states that we will not register new heraldic titles if they are intended for such a transfer. As this title is being registered by kingdom and cannot be transferred in future, we can accept it under the guidelines in the Cover Letter.

**Edward de Elsynge dictus le Spiour.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Elias Saltram.** Name and device. Argent, on a saltire azure five crosses crosslet palewise Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13th Century Anglo-Norman in England". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

*Elias* and *Saltram* are found in the Middle English Dictionary, dated to 1263 and 1264, respectively, so this name meets this request.

**Heiðr Olavsdottir.** Name.

The given name *Heiðr* is the name of a legendary or mythological prophetic, as well as an Icelandic name found in the *Landnámabók* as the name of a normal woman. Therefore, the use of this name is not presumptuous.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Around viking time Norway. (Denmark, Baltia, Finland) [sic]". As *Heiðr* is only documented as the name of a person in Iceland, and the patronym was documented as a Swedish byname, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic Norwegian name, but it is registerable.

**Karola de Flintbeke.** Device. Per fess purple and Or, a sun and a bordure counterchanged.

**Katherina Horndleins.** Name.

**Maud de Elsynge.** Device. Vert, a dragon between three ermine spots Or.

**Siri Hyvämieli.** Name and device. Sable, a bend sinister argent, overall a tortoise Or.

Submitted as *Siiri Hyvämieli*, the Letter of Intent stated that *Siiri* is the submitter's legal name. However, the type of name (given, middle, or surname) was not noted. In addition, no documentation was provided in the submission packet, nor was an attestation that two heralds had witnessed the documentation provided as described in the June 2015 Cover Letter. Without this documentation, *Siiri* is not eligible for the legal name allowance.

Precedent states:

Submitted as *Siiri Toivosdottir*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Siiri Toivotytär* to make the byname completely Finnish.

Unfortunately, commenters could find no evidence that *Siiri* is dated to before 1690. Gunnvor silfraharr found a 15th century Norwegian form, *Siri* (in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*). We have made that change with the submitter's permission in order to register the name. [Siri Toivosdotter, April 2012, A-Middle]

Commenters were similarly unable to document *Siiri* for the present submission. We have therefore changed it to the attested form *Siri*. If the submitter prefers the submitted form, she can submit a request for reconsideration along with proof of her legal name.

**Una Ágeirsdóttir.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 11th century Old West Norse name!

**Vivienne de Saint Clare.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels and on a chief gules three cinquefoils Or.

Submitted as *Vivienne de Saint-Clair*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 13th century Norman name.

The given name is a plausible late 13th century form of the attested *Viviene*.

Places named after saints were not hyphenated until late in our period. Negre's *Toponymie générale de la France*, s.n. Saint Clair gives the 13th century Latinized forms *villa de Sancto Claro* (1287) and *sancti Clarus* (1275). The form *de Sancto Claro* is found in 13th century England, also describing a town in Normandy. Therefore, the vernacular French form appropriate for the 13th century is likely *de Saint Clare*. We have changed the byname to this form to try to meet the submitter's request for an authentic 13th century name.

The submitted form of the name is also registerable. If the submitter prefers it, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

Nice device!

## EALDORMERE

**Morotsura Koshirou.** Device. Sable, a wolf's head cabossed, on a chief argent a sun gules between two decrescents sable.

**Ragnar Tempus Peregrinator.** Name change from Baldur Peregrinator.

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

The submitter's previous name, *Baldur Peregrinator*, is released.

**Song Zidie.** Alternate name Li Li.

Nice 13th century Chinese name!

**EAST**

**Agnés de la Court.** Name and device. Purpure, a chevron embattled between two fleurs-de-lys argent and a raccoon statant gardant argent marked purpure.

*Agnés* is an attested but unexpected form, more commonly found as *Agnes* in our period.

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

Please advise the client to draw the chevron thicker, as befits a primary charge.

**Cáemgen Ua Donnchada.** Name and device. Vert, in fess two crosses fleury Or, a chief argent.

*Cáemgen* is the name of an Irish saint.

Please advise the submitter to draw the crosses as wide as they are tall.

**Daniel au Loup Rouge.** Name and device. Or semy of gunstones, a wolf passant gules and a chief vert.

**Eleanor Catlyng.** Name change from Eleanor Catlyn.

Both elements are found in Lincoln or Lincolnshire, England, dated to 1566-1567 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Eleanor Catlyn*, is released.

**Jeanne Robin.** Acceptance of transfer of badge from Christopher Devereux. Argent, two dances gules.

**Lorencio Matteo Espinosa.** Name.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Mael Eoin mac Echuid.** Household name La Tavernehous de Mayne Ospitalis.

*Mayne Ospitalis* ("mayne held by the Knights Hospitaller") is an attested place name found in Watts s.n. Broadmayne dated to 1244-1332.

*La Tavernehous*, documented from the 1311 house name *la Tavernehous*, is somewhat less likely as a designator than either *Taverne* or *Hous*. *Mayne Ospitalis Inne* would also be an authentic form. However, the submitted form is registerable.

**Mael Eoin mac Echuid.** Device change. Per fess gules and argent, a lion rampant gardant counter-ermine.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Cosma Drago: (*Fieldless*) *A domestic cat sejant erect counter-ermine*.

The submitter's old device, *Gyronny argent and sable, a Maltese cross within an orle gules*, is retained as a badge.

**Mael Eoin mac Echuid.** Badge. (Fieldless) A boot sable.

Nice boot!

**Maximillian Elgin.** Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Or, in fess a cup gules sustained between two sheep combattant sable.

**Millicent Rowan.** Name.

**Muirenn ingen Dúnadaig.** Badge. (Fieldless) A coney courant ermine.

**Sorcha Dhorcha.** Name.

Nice 15th-16th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Viviana Silvani.** Name.

**Ynys y Gwaun, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Per fess argent and Or, a tree eradicated proper between three laurel wreaths vert.

In the case of this name, the mutated form *Ynys y Waun* is more likely, but the submitted form is registerable.

## LAUREL

**Algeria.** Reblazon of important non-SCA flag. Per pale vert and argent, a mullet between the horns of a decrescent gules.

Registered in December of 1994 as *Per fess vert and argent, a mullet between the horns of a decrescent gules*, the line of division is oriented per pale.

Important non-SCA flag.

## LOCHAC

**Anna de Wilde.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Or, a dance azure and in chief three hurts.

The submitter grants permission to conflict for all armory which is not identical to her registered armory.

**Astridr Ormstunga.** Device. Per saltire argent and vert, two serpents' heads couped addorsed argent.

**Aveline Goupil.** Badge. (Fieldless) A hawk's lure gules.

Nice badge!

**Cheng Weiming.** Name change from holding name Michael of River Haven.

Submitted as *Cheng Minglong Weiming*, both *Minglong* and *Weiming* are given names. Chinese names do not use double given names. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to *Cheng Weiming* to register this name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Chinese language/culture". The modified name is authentic for China in the 15th century.

**Edward Braythwayte.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pipkin argent maintaining upon its handle a fox passant gules.

**Eleanor d'Arcy.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Eleanor de Foresta.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Faelan mac Flainn.** Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Argent, three mascles gules and a bordure sable.

Precedent states:

When we re-defined the protection for the cross symbol of the Red Cross, we stated that multiple crosses will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Since there is more than one cross on this design, and both crosses are Latin crosses, this design is not considered to infringe on the symbol of the International Committee of the Red Cross.[Alexander of Lancaster, Dec 2010, A-Outlands]

Here we have a similar situation with the symbol of the Red Crystal. As we have multiple lozenges and a bordure, this badge cannot be construed as infringing on the Red Crystal.

**Fiora Vespucci.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per chevron ployé flory at the point gules and argent.

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

**Gwenhwyfar ferch Elena.** Name and device. Argent, three mullets one and two sable, a point pointed gules.

Submitted as *Gwenhwŷfar ferch Elena*, no evidence was found to support the marking in the given name as anything but a pronunciation guide. We have changed the spelling of this element to *Gwenhwŷfar* in order to register this name.

**Imagina Bertram.** Name and device. Per bend argent and sable, a raven sable and a natural tiger rampant argent marked sable.

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

**Jayne Hunter.** Name.

This exact name is found in both Scots and English in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1573 and 1642, respectively. Nice 16th-17th century English or Scots name!

**Kathelyne Berghart.** Device change. Sable, an eye Or irised sable transfixes by an arrow bendwise sinister, on a chief Or three pellets.

Please advise the submitter to draw the arrow with a thicker shaft.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, an eye argent irised sable transfixes by an arrow bendwise sinister, on a chief argent three pellets*, is retained as a badge.

**Madeleine de Eyncourt.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Chevronally inverted argent and gules, a chief gules.

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

**Maelgwn ap Merlin.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of eight points argent fimbriated azure, a wolf's head cabossed sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the mullet with deeper points and to add some internal details on the wolf's head.

**Michelle de Darlington.** Device. Per fess gules and purpure, a peacock feather between in chief two fleurs-de-lys Or.

**Nat Fraech hua Éogain.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, in pale a brown bear passant atop a barrel proper and in chief three trefoils vert.

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

**Nat Fraech hua Éogain.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

The submitter allows the registration of any name that is at least a syllable different from his registered name.

**Porzia Vincenzo.** Name and device. Or, two bars gemel gules.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

Batonvert's investigations provided no evidence of arms that used bars gemel depicted either as regularly spaced bars or as barry fields. It appears that period heralds, when they blazoned bars gemel, were very particular about when that term was used. With no examples of period heralds conflating or equating bars gemel with either bars or barry this badge does not conflict with Hungary, Ancient: *Barry argent and gules*.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Seraphina Delfino: *Ermine, two bars gemel gules*.

Nice device!

**Riognach inghean Aireachtaigh.** Name change from Ríognach ní Laisreáin.

The submitter requested authenticity for a "8th-10th C Irish/Hiberno-Norse woman".



*Riognach* is the name of an Irish saint. As no other instances of this name were found besides the saint, this name is not authentic, but it is registerable. We note that the Letter of Intent stated that the given name was grandfathered to the submitter. However, only the exact element that was previously registered can be grandfathered. The registered form of her name uses an accent in the given name, so we must rely on the saint's name allowance instead of the grandfather clause in order to register the unaccented form.

The submitter's previous name, *Riognach ní Laisreáin*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Taddea di Giorgio Mellini.** Device. Argent, on a bend azure cotised gules three bees argent.

**Ulrich of Innilgard.** Name.

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

**Valentino Salvatore.** Device. Sable, a wolf's head erased contourny and on a chief argent three roses proper.

Nice device!

## MERIDIES

**Adric Moryn.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Eadric Moryn*, the submitter requested the form *Adric* if it could be documented.

*Adric* appears as a form of the name *Eadric* in PASE. Therefore, we have changed the given name to the submitter's preferred form.

**Annya Kalinowska.** Name and device. Argent, in pale a polypus purpure sustaining a tree eradicated fesswise proper, a bordure gules.

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

**Cáelán mac Oduinn.** Badge. (Fieldless) An open book argent surmounted by an arrow vert.

**Dehfin ap Meurig.** Name change from Dehfin Brit and device. Argent, a raven stooping maintaining in its feet a hunting horn sable, a base gules, on a chief inverted sable three lightning bolts bendwise sinister argent.

*Dehfin* is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Dehfin Brit*, is released.

There is a step from period practice for the use of lightning bolts outside of the context of a thunderbolt.

**Déirdre ingen Eithne.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Déirdre inghean Ethueny*, the byname combines the Gaelic particle *inghean* ("daughter [of]") with *Ethueny*, a Latinized Scoto-Norman rendering of the Gaelic name *Eithne*. We cannot combine languages in the same name phrase unless such a lingual mix is documented to period.

As the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the name to the wholly Gaelic *Déirdre ingen Eithne*, using the correct Old or Middle Irish Gaelic patronymic particle to register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that *Déirdre filia Ethueny* is also registerable as a Gaelic given name combined with a Latinized Scoto-Norman byname. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Eleyne Killpatrik.** Name.

Submitted as *Eilidh Kilpatrich*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Eleyne Killpatrik* because the submitted forms of the given name and byname could not be found in period.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13th-14th Highland Scot in Clan Graham". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. However, we had enough information to consider this name instead of pending it for further commentary.

*Eleyne* is dated to the late 13th century and *Killpatrik* to the 15th century. Due to the temporal gap, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 13th-14th century Highland Scot name, but it is registerable.

**Flannait inghean uí hEighnigh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sewing needle argent threaded vert surmounted in bend by a mask of tragedy and a mask of comedy purple.

**Flannait inghean uí hEighnigh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A raven contourny regardant argent armed sable maintaining in its beak a harp Or.

**Gelis Grim.** Name.

*Grim* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a surname found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Index of Scots names found in *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/>). However, this form was an undated header form, with the attested form spelled *Gryme*.

Black, s.n. Grim includes the forms *Grym*, *Grime*, and *Gryme*. The submitted spelling *Grim* is a reasonable interpolation, and *i/y* switches are also common in Scots. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

**Guillaume de Saint Etienne.** Name and device. Azure, a sewing needle argent between in fess two Wake knots palewise Or.

The place name *Saint Etienne* was documented from a Wikipedia article in the Letter of Intent. This source is not acceptable as the sole source for a name element.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Late Period French Feminine Names, part deux" dates *Marguerite de Saint-Étienne* to 1513, and her article "Names Found in Commercial Documents from Bordeaux, 1470-1520" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/bordeaux.html>) has the form *de Saint Estienne*. Lastly, the given name *Etienne* is found in Aryanhwy's "Masculine Given Names in Morlet, *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde*" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/picardemasc.html>). Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Gwenhwyfar Mwyn.** Name.

The byname *Mwyn* was documented in "A Welsh Miscellany" (*The Complete Anachronist* #66) by Heather Rose Jones in the Letter of Intent. This source is not acceptable as the sole documentation for a name (see the April 2007 Cover Letter). Luckily for the submitter, this byname is also found in Morgan and Morgan, s.n. Dafydd, dated to 1350-1415. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Hextilda MacRae.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitted form of the byname, *MacRae*, is interpolated from the attested forms *M'Rey*, *McRay*, and *Mackcrae*, all found in Black. Therefore, we can register this name as submitted instead of changing it to one of the attested forms (after expanding the scribal abbreviations).

**Human al-Garnatiyya.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Hum{a-}n al-Garnatiyya*, we require a consistent transliteration and the consistent use of accents and diacritical marks throughout an entire name. Therefore, we have dropped the marking in the given name, and have registered this name as *Human al-Garnatiyya*

The submitter may wish to know that *Hum{a-}n al-Garn{a-}t{i-}yya* is also registerable. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Human al-Garnatiyya.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pomegranate gules transfixed by a scimitar fesswise argent.

**Jack Marvell.** Badge. Or, in saltire a lightning bolt and a rapier gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a lightning bolt outside of a thunderbolt.

**Osric se breowere.** Badge. (Fieldless) A hop cone Or within and conjoined to a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail sable.

**Richard Carnes.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The byname was not dated in the Letter of Intent. Both *Richard* and *Carnes* are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records in the mid- to late 16th century.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Stella di Silvestri.** Name.

**Pórliefr Jargeirsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Pórliefr Jargeirson*, the name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Pórliefr Jargeirsson* to correct the formation of the patronym to *-sson*. However, a typographical error was introduced in the given name: *Pórliefr*. We have restored the spelling of the given name to the submitted form.

**Ysmay of Branston.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triquetra and an annulet braced argent.

## MIDDLE

**Bethóc MacDonald of Cnoc.** Device. Sable, a sun between six mullets of six points in annulo, a bordure Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Margaret MacLeod: *Sable, a sun between six mullets of six points in annulo Or.*

**Cera Eiríks kona.** Name change from Ceridwen of Connachta and device. Sable, a rabbit rampant winged and attired Or.

Submitted as *Cera Eiríks Kona*, we don't have evidence to support the capitalized form *Kona* ("wife"). Particles like "wife" and "son" are found in all lowercase. Therefore, we have changed the spelling to *kona*.

The submitter requested authenticity for an Early Irish and Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

This name contains an Irish Gaelic saint's name and an Old Norse name, which is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. An authentic name would be rendered entirely in a single language. We also don't have evidence of *Cera* as a given name for anyone other than the saint. Although the name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, it is registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Ceridwen of Connachta*, is released.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Teleri Tawel: *Sable, a winged mouse sejant erect, tail nowed in base Or.*

We decline to rule whether this permission is necessary.

**Eschina MacDonell.** Name.

Submitted as *Eschina MacDonell*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *MacDonyll* to meet the documentation that could be found.

The byname *m'Donell* appears in Mari ingen Brian meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>), dated to 1601. This expands to *MacDonell*. Therefore, we can restore the byname to the submitted form.

**Fáelán an Sersenach.** Name.

Submitted as *Fáelán mac Cormaic the Archer*, the byname(s) *mac Cormaic the Archer* could be parsed as "Cormac the archer's son" or as "Cormac's son, the archer". The former, a compound patronym, potentially combined Gaelic and English in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA, but *the Archer* could also be viewed as a lingua Anglica form of a Gaelic occupational byname.

In order to resolve this, the submitter requested a change to *Fáelán an Sersenach*. *Sersenach* is variously translated as "soldier", "mercenary", and "bowman", and *an Sersenach* ("the soldier/mercenary/bowman") is described as a sobriquet/nickname in eDIL.

Commenters also constructed the byname *an Saighdeóir* ("the archer"), derived from the Latin word *Sagittarius* (eDIL). A related attested byname is *an Bhogha* "[of] the bow", found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/>). If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

This name was pended from the January 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Johannes Drechseldt.** Name.

This name was pended to allow commenters to consider an authenticity request for 16th century Germany. The submitter dropped this request. As noted previously, the name is authentic for 15th century Germany, with both elements found in Nürnberg, dated to 1497.

This name was pended from the January 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Jok Turnour.** Device. Paly azure and argent, a cinquefoil vert and an orle Or.

**Khawlah bint Yahya ibn Husayn.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Margaret MacLeod of Duntulm.** Device. Sable, a sun between six mullets of six points in annulo Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Bethóc MacDonald of Cnoc: *Sable, a sun between six mullets of six points in annulo, a bordure Or.*

**Ronan Mac Duibh.** Name and device. Purpure, on a crescent argent a cat's eye gules.

*Mac Duibh* is an undated header form in Woulfe. The entry in Woulfe has one Anglicized Irish form, *M'Duffe*, dated to the reign of Elizabeth I or James I of England. Therefore, we allow the registration of the corresponding standard Gaelic form.

*Ronan* is dated between 590 and 1117, and is also the name of an Irish saint. Therefore, it can be combined with a 16th or 17th century byname.

**Wendell of Dark River.** Badge. (Fieldless) A boar statant contourny azure breathing flame and charged with a valknut Or.

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

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

**Wiglaf Ghera sune.** Name change from Anton Stark.

Submitted as *Wiglaf Gheri sune*, Old English patronyms require the use of the genitive (possessive) form of the father's name. This name was pended to allow commenters to research an appropriate genitive form of the name *Gheri*.

It is possible that *Gheri*, found in the Domesday Book and in PASE, is a form of the Old Danish *Geri*. To the best of our knowledge, the correct genitive form is *Ghera* or *Gera*. As this name is found in Reaney & Wilson as an English form, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the byname as the Old English *Wiglaf Ghera sune*. However, we note that the Old Danish form *Gerason* may be more likely.

The submitter's previous name, *Anton Stark*, is retained as an alternate name.

This name was pended from the January 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**Wilhelm Kith Atzinger.** Device. Azure, on a bend sinister between a sun in its splendor and a fleur-de-lys Or, three Catherine wheels gules.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Caer Antherth Mawr, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A panther passant gardant contourny sable spotted of diverse tinctures and incensed proper.

**Geronima Luzia Caminante.** Name.

Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

**Gottfried Schipman.** Name.

**Jararvellir, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, a barbel naiant sustaining in its mouth a lantern, a bordure Or.

We remind that this form of lantern, although used in the past in SCA heraldry, is a modern one. Barring documentation, it will not be registerable after the September 2016 meeting.

**Jararvellir, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, a barbel naiant Or within an annulet and a bordure argent.

**Jararvellir, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, a fess wavy argent between a barbel naiant and a branch of coral Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fess wider as befits a primary charge.

**Jararvellir, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, in cross three barbels naiant and a pouch, a bordure Or.

**Jararvellir, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, three bars wavy argent between two barbels contourny Or.

**Jutta van der Brugghen.** Device. Or, a key inverted within a chaplet of ivy vert.

**Kay Dian Blade Breaker.** Name and device. Sable, in saltire a comet argent and a fractured sword inverted Or.

**Northshield, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Gems of Northshield and badge. Sable, in cross four hexagonal gemstones argent.

Commenters questioned whether this should be *Order of the Gemstones of Northshield*, as *gemstone* is the typical term used in SCA blazonry. Precedent states:

Submitted as *Award of the Gemme Stone*, the spellings of the individual elements have been documented, but not their combination into a phrase. The documentation on the LoI explains:

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED43058>

My thanks to Wenyeva atte grene, Juliana de Luna and Teceangl Bach for the following commentary:

Documenting <gemme> and <stone> separately does not necessarily establish that the combination was used in period as <gemme stone>.

The OED, s.v. gemstone, gives examples from c1000 to c1290, but the ME spellings given are (plural) <{3}imstones>, <{3}imstones> and (singular) <{3}imston>.

The MED, s.v. yimme, <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED53962&egs=all&egdisplay=open>, gives us more variants, including:

c1275(?a1200)<{3}im-ston>, a1300 <yimston>, a1300 <yimstone>, c1390(?a1325) <{3}eem-stones>... but then we get this: a1400 <{3}ymme ston ... {3}ymme stones>

But, <gemme> and the <{3}im> element in these early words for gemstone are two different words. The latter is from the OE form, the former from French, and eventually superseded the English word. The OED has no citations of any form of gemstone between the 13th c and the 19th c! (The MED has some, though, but not later than 1400).

So we have no compounds of <gemme> (the one with the Fr origin) + <stone> until the 19th c, which seems odd. (Surely there must be one out there somewhere!) And we do have at least one version in which the compound is two separate words, but it uses the version that descended from OE: <{3}ymme ston>.

They should probably not use <gemme>, but instead one of the forms on <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED53962&egs=all&egdisplay=open> -- <gimme> or <gime>, perhaps.

We have found no examples of *gemme* or *gem* combined with *stone* (or a reasonable variant, such as *stane*) during our period. We must assume, as the comments above note, that the two words were not conflated until after our period. Given this, a spelling with the *i* should be used. We have changed the name to *Award of the Gime Stone* in order to register it. [Terra Pomaria, Barony of, Award of the Gime Stone, Feb 2008, A-An Tir]

The OED states that *gem* (the lingua Anglica form) is a synonym for *gemstone*. The German orders sometimes use plural forms, such as *Geselsscaf van den blauwen Hueden* ("Society of the blue cottages") from 1367 and *geselschafft von den Bengeln* ("Society of the clubs") from 1392, found in Juliana de Luna's article "Medieval Secular Order Names" (<http://www.medievalescotland.org/jes/OrderNames/>). Therefore, the form *Gems* is registerable.

**Petronella Fitzallen.** Name and device. Gules, a garb and in chief two needles in saltire Or.

Submitted as *Petronella Fitzallen*, the byname appeared on both the internal and external Letters of Intent as *Fitzalan*. The reason for this change was not summarized.

The byname *Fitzallen* is found in Hieronymus Henninges, *Qvarti Tomi atq; itidem Qvartæ Monarchiæ pars Postrema* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8nBmAAAcAAJ&pg=PA115>), published in 1598. Therefore, we have restored the submitted spelling of the byname.

Nice English name for around 1600!

**Rose Bee.** Name.

Both elements can be found in October 1581 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

**Tyok Liftfot.** Device. Argent, a bend sinister cotised sable between two suns gules.

## OUTLANDS

**Catherine Stowe.** Name.

Nice English name from the 14th century on!

**Christopher Devereux.** Transfer of Badge to Jeanne Robin. Argent, two dances gules.

This transfer was pended on the May 2016 LoAR in order for the acceptance of the transfer to be correctly processed.

**Hugh Fletcher.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for "English Tudor Period 1450-1550". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

Both elements can be dated to 1538-40, with this exact name also found in 1578 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request for an authentic Tudor name.

**L{o''}rinc Ötög.** Name change from holding name Lörinc of Nahrin Kabirun.

The given name uses a different diacritical marking in the given name than the byname. After the Pelican decision meeting, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia noted that the long and short umlaut are both found in Hungarian names in our period. As the name elements are documented in Hungarian and Mongolian, respectively, the diacriticals do not represent the same sound. Therefore, we have not modified the markings and have registered this name as submitted.

This name combines a Hungarian given name and a Mongolian byname. Although commenters noted that this is an unlikely lingual mix, it is allowed under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, we have registered this name.

**Máría Abramsdottir.** Device. Purpure, an angel statant to sinister argent.

**Oleg Schwinghammer.** Name and device. Paly argent and sable, a pall Or between a lymphad and two bull's heads cabossed gules.

Submitted as *Oleksy Schwinghammer*, the submitter requested the given name *Oleg* if it could be documented.

*Oleg* is found as an apparent given name in *Rozmlauwáníj Swatého R{zv}eho{rv}e Pape{zv}e O Ziwotech, a Zazracých Swatých* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=27BeAAAACAAJ>), a Czech text concerning Saint Gregory the Great, a late 6th to early 7th century pope. *Oleg* is also the name of a 13th century Russian Orthodox saint. Therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Oleg* is a plausible Czech form of this name.

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

**Rónán Supélach.** Badge. (Fieldless) An A-frame plumb-line per pale sable and vert.

**Svein hammar.** Device. Quarterly gules and azure, a cross arrondi and in dexter chief a cubit arm maintaining a war-hammer fesswise reversed Or.

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

**Thurgar Oddsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Thurgar* is a header form in PASE, and is a form of the attested *Purgar*. This name is found in an Anglo-Saxon charter from 1044x1048. Just as with standardized Gaelic forms, header forms from PASE are registerable.

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

**Yesid Aquila.** Name and device. Per chevron argent and purpure, two drawn bows with arrows nocked sable and on a hand argent a dove contourny sable.

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

## TRIMARIS

**Brighid inghean Chonchobhair uí Néill.** Device. Vert, a dragonfly Or, a bordure ermine.

**Uliana Kovenskaia.** Device. Per bend azure and Or, a bend sable between a sun in its splendor Or and a phoenix azure.

## WEST

**Aleksandra Solov'eva.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and Or, in pale two Ukrainian trident heads and in fess two martlets counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th to 16th century Russian name. The given name is dated to 1389 and the byname to c.1596 in Wickenden. This source does not give all instances of a name, just the earliest, so this name may be authentic for 16th century Russia, but we do not know for sure.

**Bárekr Úlfsson.** Device. Vert, on a saltire argent a wolf rampant sable.

**Brid Hecgwiht and Jared Galien.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A lion's jambe per pale sable and argent sustaining in chief a crescent per pale argent and sable.

**Brid Hecgwiht and Jared Galien.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A panther's jambe argent spotted in various tinctures sustaining in chief a flame proper.

**Cailin de Erskine.** Name and device. Argent, a wyvern passant vert and on a chief embattled azure three triquetrae argent.

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

**Caillech inghean Bhrain.** Name.

Submitted as *Caillech inghean Bhrain*, the patronym was changed in kingdom to *inghean Brain* to try to match the documentation that could be found. However, the submitted patronym is a post-1200 form that should be lenited per Sharon Krossa's "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names" (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/index.shtml#simplepatronymicbyname>). We have restored the spelling of the byname to the submitted form, which had been lenited, in order to register this name.

The given name *Caillech* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a form of an element found in the names *Cailleach Dhe*, *Cailleach Domnaill*, and *Cailleach Fhinnein*. In these cases, however, *Caileach* is part of a devotional name meaning "veiled [person]", so the attested examples mean "God's nun", "Domhnall's nun", and "Finnen's nun", respectively. Therefore, the cited examples do not support the use of *Cailleach* as a given name. In commentary, Rocket found *Caillech ingen Dunchadha* as the name of an 8th century queen in the Annals of Tigernach, so we are able to register this given name as submitted.

The submitter requested authenticity for "late 13th early 14th century North Britain". The given name is a Gaelic name dated to the 8th century and the byname is a post-1200 Gaelic form. Therefore, this name is not authentic for the submitter's desired time period, but it is registerable.

The submitter may wish to know that an authentic Old or Middle Irish Gaelic form (appropriate up to c.1200) is *Caillech ingen Brain*. If the submitter prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Caitilin Cameron of Wick.** Device. Purpure, a bend argent between two natural tigers rampant argent striped sable.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Felicia Margery Amondesham: *Purpure, a bend between two hands argent*.

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

**Catrin Fitzpatrick.** Device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant vert, an orle of crescents azure.

**Cloondara, Shire of.** Badge. Or, three chevronels vert, overall two towers in fess gules.

**Fionnghuala of Cynagua.** Name and device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant sable maintaining beneath its forepaw a hurt, on a chief enarched azure a rose between two triquetrae argent.

Submitted as *Fionnghuala Of Cynagua*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Fionnghuala of Cynagua* to use the correct form required by the use of the branch name allowance. Although the submission form indicated that no changes were allowed, she specifically authorized this change in capitalization in correspondence with kingdom.

**Gwen Seis.** Name and device. Or, three willow-herb blossoms purpure.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13th-14th Century Welsh". This name is authentic for Wales in the 13th century, meeting this request.

The willow-herb blossoms were documented from Gerard's Herbal of 1597.

**Jógrímr Dýrvesson.** Name.

The given name is a plausible form of the attested early 13th century *Iogrimr*, found in Lind, s.n. *Iógrímr*.

The byname *Dýrvésson* is a patronym formed from the constructed given name *Dýrvér*, itself formed from the themes *Dýr-* and *Ver-/ver*. *Dýr-* is found as a first element in several feminine given names and is found as a short form used as a stand-alone masculine given name, *Dýri*. The second element *-ver* is found in several masculine given names. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the patronym is formed correctly overall.



Submitted as *Jógrímr Dýrvésson*, Metron Ariston noted in commentary that the marking on the last syllable of the father's name usually is omitted when forming a patronym from a name ending in *-vér*. For example, *Randvér* becomes *Randvesson* (citing Lind). Therefore, we have dropped the second accent in the byname.

**Marc de Arundel.** Device. Sable, a tree blasted and eradicated between six mullets of four points three and three, a bordure embattled argent.

Although visually reminiscent of the protected armory of Gondor, the previous conflict with the Stewards of Gondor has been cleared by addition of the bordure.

**Melisant d'Andra.** Name and device. Azure, a decrescent argent between three bees argent marked sable, a chief checky sable and argent.

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

**Pól mac Seáin.** Name and device. Per fess argent and Or, in saltire two bulrushes proper slipped and leaved vert, in chief three ravens sable.

Nice 15th century Irish Gaelic name!

Batonvert found that bulrushes, or cattails, are found in period armory, in the arms of Mehlhosen, 1605 [Siebmacher, plate 72]. Parker's Glossary suggests that bulrushes would be the usual term in English blazon.

The "proper" coloration refers only to the "mace head", with the rest being heraldic vert.

**Seán Ó Floinn of the Mists.** Device. Azure, in pale an arrow fesswise Or sustained by a cubit arm argent, a chief wavy Or.

**Vittorio Bardesano.** Device. Sable, a peacock and in canton a pomegranate Or.

**Ysmay Pendreth.** Name and device. Azure, a rose proper en soleil Or, a base wavy argent.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Brjánn feilan.** Device. Azure, three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister and on a chief argent three fers-à-loup sable.

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

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

Here, the wolf's teeth are not close to being conjoined where they issue from the side of the shield.

**Catalina Carpintero de Diaz.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of Santiago per pale azure and ermine surmounted at the foot by an escallop inverted argent.

This badge is returned for having a barely overall charge. As drawn, the escallop nearly appears to be a secondary charge conjoined to a demi-cross as the lower point of the cross seems to be part of the shell.

**Earc Ó Réagáin.** Device. Pily argent and sable, a lion rampant and in chief two millrinds azure.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although the field is divided between argent and sable, the lion and identifying features of the millrinds are mostly overlapping the sable, which greatly impairs their identifiability.

**Elsbeth Anne Roth.** Augmentation of arms. Or, a wolf's head cabossed between three mullets of six points vert and for augmentation in chief on a clarion gules an escarbuncle argent.

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

As depicted, the tertiary charge on the clarion is too small and complex to remain identifiable.

**Hrólfur á Fjáfelli.** Device. Argent estencely sable, a tree proper issuant from a mountain vert.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Christian of Orange: *Argent, an orange tree fruited proper issuant from a mount vert.* There is one DC for adding the sparks on the field but nothing for change in tincture of the trees as they're both proper and the fruiting doesn't bring a DC. There is also no DC for the change from mount to mountain.

Blazoned on the letter of Intent as "*an elm tree*", the submitter asked the blazon to be changed to a generic tree. The conflict exists under either blazon.

**Mairi MakDonald.** Name.

This name conflicts with the registered name *Màiri M'Donnyle*. Although the names are different in appearance, *M'* is pronounced both as *M'* and as *Mac* in modern Scots. In addition, the College considers *M'* and *Mac* to be equivalent, and currently requires the former to be expanded to the latter for registration. The change in sound of the final syllable, from *-yle* to *-ald*, is not substantial under PN3C2 of SENA as both vowels are identical. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Maura MacDonald*. Both syllables of the given name have been changed, so this name is clear PN3C1 of SENA.

Her device is registered under the holding name *Mairi of Æthelmearc*.

**Margarette Nutt.** Device. Per fess azure and argent, between in pale a fish naiant embowed and a fish naiant embowed inverted contourny counterchanged a mullet of four points, a bordure purple.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because of its significant overlap with the low contrast azure section of the field, commenters had trouble identifying the central charge.

This device is also returned for blurring the difference between charge groups as the central charge, that should be the primary one, is much smaller than the ones surrounding it.

It is also returned for violating our ban on inverted animate charges. Per precedent:

The armory is being returned for a redraw. The dolphins are not in annulo, but with one naiant and one inverted. We do not allow inverted animate charges in SCA heraldry except when in recognized orientation, such as in annulo. [Daibhidh MacRaibert, LOAR 02/1999].

We have here the same arrangement of the fish as in Daibhidh's submission.

**Margarita Carpintero.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross of Santiago per pale ermine and azure surmounted on the foot by a skull sable.

This badge is returned for having a barely overall charge. As drawn, the skull nearly appears to be a secondary charge conjoined to a demi-cross.

**Rignach filia Aniel Duib.** Badge. (Fieldless) A reindeer's attire bendwise sinister sable and overall a raidho rune gules.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because of the low-contrast overlap of the central and ascending section of the rune with the antler, the rune loses its identifiability. The disjointed depiction of the rune also contributes to its lack of identifiability. Drawing the rune larger and with the ascending bar not overlapping the antler could solve this issue.

**Símon á Fjárfelli.** Device. Azure, a drakkar argent and a mountain Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Cilléne mac Conghalaigh: *Azure, a lymphad with sail set and oars shipped argent, in dexter chief a mullet of eight points Or.* There is no DC for the type of ship. There is a DC for changing of type of the secondary charge, but the position of the mountain is forced as it is issuant from base and thus does not bring an additional DC.

## AN TIR

**Guencenedl ben Madudain.** Device. Sable, three pallets offset to dexter argent, overall an Irish wolfhound's head erased contourny and in dexter chief a shamrock Or.

Per SENA A2C1: "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style."

Blazoned as "*Per pale paly sable and argent and sable,*", the fact that we have the same tincture on both sides of the argent stripes creates the overwhelming impression that it's not a per pale field, but a sable field charged with pallets on one half. A field with offset pallets overlapped by both the dog's head and the shamrock is not a period pattern of charges. Barring period evidence, this pattern of offset pallets is not registerable.

Additionally, we haven't registered Irish wolfhounds (or their heads) since 1996 -- that is twenty years ago. The documentation for the breed considered adequate at the time might not be considered so today. On resubmission, the submitter should be ready to provide documentation for the breed and its depictions.

**Kolbera Varsdottir.** Badge. Plumetty vert and argent, a fox rampant proper.

This badge is returned for multiple conflicts.

It conflicts with the device of James the Fox, *Or, a fox rampant guardant gules.* There is one DC for changing the field but none for the difference in the head position.

It also conflicts with the badge of Ynhared Dewines y Glyndu, *Sable, a vixen [Vulpes vulpes] rampant proper,* and the badge of Frank Wuetendwolf, *Sable, a wolf rampant gules, fimbriated argent.* No difference is granted for the type of canid. Against Frank's badge, the fimbriation counts for no difference. Thus the only DC is for changing the field.

**ARTEMISIA**

None.

**ATENVELDT**

**Franceska Lucrezia la Sarta.** Device. Per bend sinister indented gules and purpure, a threaded needle bendwise sinister and a natural leopard's head cabossed Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the needle is bendwise sinister and the leopard's head in its default orientation.

**Idunn of the Citadel.** Name and device. Argent, on a pale sable a bone argent, overall a wingless wyvern passant contourny regardant, its body entwined azure around the bone.

The submitter used part of the registered branch name *Citadel of the Southern Pass* as her byname. In order to use the branch name allowance, she must use the entire branch name as registered.

Unfortunately, changing the byname to *of Citadel of the Southern Pass* is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, we must return this name.

In commentary, ffride wullfsdotter documented the submitted form of the given name in Lind, s.n. *Iðunn*, dated to the 14th century. We note that the Viking Age form of this name is *Iðunn*, which is a 9th or 10th century name from Iceland found in the *Landnámabók*.

The submitter may wish to know that *of the Citadel* can be constructed as a lingua Anglica form derived from the Middle English *setadell* or *cytadell*, dated to 1542 and 1545 in the Middle English Dictionary, respectively. Unfortunately, a 16th century English byname cannot be combined with a Scandinavian given name under Appendix C of SENA. However, *Idun* is a 16th century English surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so can be used as a given name. Thus, the English form *Idun of the Citadel* is registerable. We are unable to make this change to register this name because the change in language is also a major change.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E1, which states "Charge groups must be arranged upon the field in a period fashion." This arrangement of an overall charge entwining a tertiary charge is not listed in Appendix J and would need to be documented before it could be accepted.

**ATLANTIA**

**Bi{o,}rn í Miðgarði.** Household name Miðgarðsvikinge-lag.

This household name was constructed to mean a brotherhood of mercenaries from *Miðgarðr*, which was itself documented as a reconstructed Old Norse form of an attested farm name. Precedent states:

Based on this example, *vikinge-lag* (as in *Jomsvikinge-lag*) is an acceptable designator for an SCA household based on the model of the *Jomsvikings*. The Lingua Anglica equivalent for this designator would be the suffix *-vikings*, as in the example *Jomsvikings*. The submitted documentation implies that *Jomsvikinge-lag* is a reference to the location *Jomsburg*. Geirr Bassi (p. 20) lists the descriptive byname *Bjarneyja-* meaning 'Bear Island-', which documents this location in Old Norse, and so dates it to period. A household name referring to this island, based on the *Jomsvikings* example, would be *Bjarnavikinge-lag* in Old Norse. Lingua Anglica equivalents for placenames are based on their English rendering, not on a literal translation of the meaning of the placename. For example, the Lingua Anglica form of *Tokyo* (which means 'Eastern Capital') is *Tokyo*, not *Eastern Capital*. The submitter's documentation shows *Bjarn Isle* as the English form of the place referred to in the byname *Bjarneyja-*. Therefore, a Lingua Anglica form of *Bjarnavikinge-lag* would be *Bjarnavikings*, not *Bearvikings* or *Bear Clan*. [Erik the Bear, May 2002, R-Atlantia]

The example, *Jomsvikinge-lag* or *Jomsvikings* was constructed from the place name *Jomsburg* that was itself formed from the genitive (possessive) form of a personal name. This does not support the pattern of naming a viking-lag after a place name like *Miðgarðr* ("Earth"), either in the nominative form or the genitive form (i.e., *Miðgarðsvikinge-lag*). Without additional examples to show that the submitted pattern is plausible, we cannot register this household name.

This household name must also be returned because *Miðgarðr*, the Old Norse term referring to "Earth," is important enough to protect from presumption. In this case, *vikinge-lag* is a designator and the substantive element is equivalent to this word for "earth". As such, it cannot be resgistered.

The submitter stated that he would accept the form *Skógagarðr* ("Skógi's/Woods' farm") if this household name was not registerable. As the submitter also wanted his household name to match his byname, which was registered above, we have not changed the household name to this form so that he may consider his options.

## AVACAL

**Albrecht von Rügen.** Device. Argent, in pale a coronet voided and an eagle's head contourny issuant from base sable charged with an annulet of chain Or.

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." By precedent, a coronet is not simple enough to void.

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to display an annulet of chain in his armory. The submitter is also a viscount and thus allowed to use a coronet in his armory.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Badge. (Fieldless) An eagle rising contourny regardant gules.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Malcolm MacRuairidh of Blackoak: *Argent, a raven striking to sinister gules*". There is a single DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design, but none for the position of the head and both eagles and ravens are regular birds so there should be none for type. And by precedent reaffirmed recently in the reblazon of the device of Fernando Rodriguez de Falcon in April, 2015, there is no distinct change for posture:

"Registered in August of 1983 as Per bend sinister sable and Or, a falcon stooping to sinister counterchanged, the falcon is actually striking. Striking is considered a variant of rising, while stooping is closer to volant bendwise, wings addorsed. Or, as described in a 2007 precedent: "As defined for SCA use (in the LoAR Cover Letters of July and Aug 1986), stooping is reserved for when the raptor is "dive-bombing", falling on its prey: wings swept back, body vertical or diagonal with head down. Striking is the moment when the raptor comes out of its stoop, its feet ready to grab or punch the prey: body diagonal with head up, heraldically equivalent to rising." [Balin Kendrick, 02/2007 Calontir-A]"

## CAID

**Sadb ingen Abner uí Lorccáin.** Badge. (Fieldless) A wagon wheel sable.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Beatrix Elizabeth de Lara: *Per pall inverted azure, sable and argent, in base a Catherine wheel sable*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design but no difference is granted between a wagon wheel and a Catherine wheel and no difference is granted for the position versus a fieldless badge, even if the position of the wheel in Beatrix's badge wasn't forced.

**Serafina de Zati.** Device. Sable, a fox sejant gardant argent maintaining beneath its forepaw a skull Or.

This submission has been withdrawn.

**CALONTIR**

**Amon Attwood.** Badge. (Fieldless) A lightning bolt bendwise Or, overall a round clockface argent numbered sable.

This badge is returned for having two steps from period practice. There is one step from period practice for use of a lightning bolt without a thunderbolt. The other one is for using the round clockface. SENA A2B4c states: *Other European Artifacts: There is no pattern of using European artifacts other than tools and general, everyday artifacts in armory. The use of such an artifact, such as an aeolipile, as a charge is considered a step from period practice.* When this charge was previously registered in 2004, the clockface was documented from a period artifact, not an heraldic element. Lacking documentation as an heraldic element, its use carries a step from period practice.

**Caitilín inghean Uí Alasdrainn.** Name.

The clan affiliation byname *inghean Uí Alasdrainn* is constructed as a feminine form of *Ó hAlasdrainn*. However, *Ó*-style bynames were typically created by the 11th century in Ireland. In this case, the first instances of the given name *Alastrann* are found in the 15th century, used by men from Scotland. Therefore, the use of an earlier Irish pattern with a late period given name from Scotland is not likely when *Alastrann* came into use. Thus, we do not allow the construction of new *O*-style bynames from elements which came into use after that time. Without evidence showing that this byname is plausible, we cannot register this name.

Upon resubmission, the submitter may wish to know that the names *Caitilín inghean Alasdrainn* and *Caitilín inghean mhic Alasdrainn* are registerable because bnames using *mac* continued to be created through the end of our period.

**Caoilte MacConnan of Clan O'hlongardail.** Device. Per saltire sable and argent, a cross triparted fleury counterchanged.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although strongly reminiscent of the documented form, the spread of the segment renders this depiction difficult to identify as any sort of cross.

**Darius Delphin.** Device. Azure, a pall vairy en pointe Or and purpure, overall a dragon displayed maintaining in each hind foot a mullet argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had difficulty in determining the exact line of division used on the pall. The maintained mullets were also unidentifiable because of the overlap with the dragon's feet and the shading of the mullets.

This device is also 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." Here, most of the dragon lies on the pall.

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

**Gustav Jamesson and Almedha of Anglesey.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) An owl-headed wyvern displayed gardant azure.

This badge is returned for conflict. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as an owl-headed cockatrice, the cock's head is part of the defining characteristics of a cockatrice and thus we have reblazoned this charge as an owl-headed wyvern. As such, it conflicts with the device of Dieterich von Klienberg, *Per saltire argent and Or, a dragon displayed azure bellied argent*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design. The charge is a modified wyvern. There is no DC for the type of head alone or the argent detailing. There is no DC for dragon vs wyvern.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a dragon, even with another animal's head, in the displayed posture.

**Ren Jie.** Device. Argent conjoined in fess an Oriental dragon "glissant" palewise contourny gules and a Chinese maiden statant affronty proper crined and vested sable.

This device is returned because it runs afoul of SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms" The depiction of the human figure does not match documented depictions of period Chinese women.

This device is also returned for violating SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. There is no clear heraldic way to blazon the interaction of the human figure and dragon, with partial overlap and the posture of the dragon cannot be described in heraldic terms.

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

## DRACHENWALD

**Aðisla Arnulfsdottir.** Name.

This name submission has been withdrawn.

**Ailitha de Ainwyk.** Alternate name Ellisa von Bärenklau.

This name submission has been withdrawn.

**Arnulf der Zeilner.** Name.

The byname *der Zeilner* is documented from the phrase *die Zeilner* (where *die* is a relative pronoun rather than the definite article), which is similar in meaning to "the Zeilners". Although *Zeilner* is an attested byname in late period Germany, we have no evidence that it is a descriptive term that can be preceded by "the". Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

We would drop *die* and register the name as *Arnulf Zeilner*, but the submitter does not allow changes. In addition, the resulting name is one of the submitter's legal use names. Names identical to those used by the submitter for identification outside of Society context cannot be registered under III.A.10 of the Admin Handbook.

His device is registered under the holding name *Arnulf of Ad Flumen Caerulum*.

**Catalina de Zaragoza.** Device. Per bend sinister Or and gules, two triskelions of snakes counterchanged.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because the heads are small, commenters had trouble recognizing that these were triskelions of serpents.

**Edward de Elsynge dictus le Spiour.** Device. Purpure, a stag's head erased Or.

The submission has been withdrawn.

**Roderic Þórkelson.** Request for name reconsideration from Roderic Turkillson.

Because this name was submitted as a request for reconsideration, rather than as a name change, *Roderic* cannot be grandfathered to the submitter.

As documented here, *Þórkelson* (which should have been spelled *Þórkelsson*) is an Old Norse patronymic formed from a name found in *Landnámabók*. We cannot combine a 14th century English given name and a 9th-10th century Old Norse name under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, we cannot accept this request and are forced to return this submission.

We note that had this name been submitted as a name change (which requires payment) rather than a request for reconsideration, *Roderic* would have been eligible for the grandfather clause. Grandfathered elements are neutral with respect to time and place, so the submitted name would have been registerable.

**Una Ágeirsdóttir.** Device. Per chevron inverted argent and sable.

This device is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn per chevron inverted field division; the field division here is too high. Please see

that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw per chevron inverted lines of division.

## EALDORMERE

**Rising Waters, Barony of.** Badge for Populace. Azure, a chalice Or.

This badge is returned for multiple conflicts. It conflicts with a badge of the Barony of Caer Galen: *Azure, a chalice and in chief a harp Or*, the device of Talieson de Lyon: *Azure, a chalice and issuant from base a demi-sun Or*, the badge of André de Montségur: *Azure, a cup Or and in chief five mullets in chevron argent*, the device of Aurora Ravenswoode: *Azure, a goblet Or and a chief ermine*, the device of Dabhaidh Orcheard: *Azure, a goblet Or and in chief two hammers in chevron argent*. In all cases, there is only one DC for removing the secondary charges. It also presumes with the protected arms of Galicia: *Azure crusily and a covered chalice Or*. There is one DC for removing the semy crosses but no difference for covering the cup.

**Rising Waters, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Golden Chalice. Gules, a chalice and a bordure Or.

This badge is returned for multiple conflicts. It conflicts with the device of Zerach ben Avraham: *Gules, a cup and overall a dagger fesswise point to sinister within a bordure Or*. There is only one DC for removing the overall charge. It also conflicts with the device of Isabetta del Gatta: *Gules, a goblet Or within a bordure Or semy of quatrefoils gules*. There is only one DC for removing the tertiary charges on the bordure. It also conflicts with the device of Reuben the Curious: *Gules, a jeweled chalice within a bordure wavy Or*. There is one DC for the complex line on the bordure but nothing for the decoration on the cup.

**Póra Hallbiarnardóttir.** Device. Per pale vert and argent, a stag salient counterchanged attired argent and on a base purpure an axe fesswise argent.

This device is returned for contrast issues. The argent attires, a defining characteristic of the stag, disappear on the argent portion of the field.

## EAST

**Corcrán mac Diarmata.** Device change. Per chevron argent and sable, two ravens volant to sinister chief and a Thor's hammer counterchanged.

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 birds are bendwise sinister and the Thor's hammer in its default orientation.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division slightly lower.

**Maximillian Elgin.** Household name Black Sheep House.

This household name is returned for conflict with the registered heraldic title *Blak Shepe Pursuivant*. The substantive elements are identical in sound.

**Olivia Baker.** Device. Per chevron inverted Or and gules, seven fleurs-de-lys in chevron inverted, alternately erect and inverted, between a rose and two stalks of wheat counterchanged.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *per chevron inverted fleury-counterfleury*, what we have here is a group of fleurs-de-lys lying across the per chevron inverted line, with alternating upright and inverted fleurs. This creates identifiability issues as well as an arrangement that is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups. A proper fleury-counterfleury field division (as opposed to an ordinary) would have only demi fleurs-de-lys, issuant from the line of division, alternating upright and inverted.

**Ysane la Fileresse.** Device. Argent, a mascle azure within a mascle vert, all interlaced with a crampon bendwise purpure.



This device is returned for violating SENA A3E1, Arrangement of Charge Groups. This arrangement, of a long charge extending over and interlaced with two concentric voided charges, is not listed in SENA Appendix J, and so may not be registered without documentation that this is a period arrangement of charge groups. On resubmission, the submitter should address whether the mascle within a mascle arrangement violates the sword and dagger rule.

## LAUREL

None.

## LOCHAC

**Amelot de Akeney.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pomegranate argent seeded gules.

Sadly, this badge conflicts with the device of Katherine Lynten of CaerLeon: *Per bend sinister rompu argent and gules, in sinister base a pomegranate slipped and leaved argent, seeded gules*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design, but nothing for removing the slipping and leaving and nothing for the position on the field versus a fieldless badge.

**Eleanor d'Arcy.** Device. Argent, a bend sinister gules between a feather fesswise and a dragon dormant sable.

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

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

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

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

On resubmission please ensure that the submitter uses a laurel-approved form.

**Eleanor de Foresta.** Device. Argent, on a chevron azure three increscents palewise Or.

This device 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. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw a chevron.

**Faelan mac Flainn.** Household name Haus Grimm.

No evidence to support the pattern *Haus + [surname]* has been found:

Submitted as *Haus\_Behr*...no documentation was provided for the construction *Haus + <Surname>* in German contexts. Concerning the construction of household names in German, Pelican Emeritus provided the following information:

Die Hausnamen und Hauszeichen im mittelalterlichen Freiburg, by Karl Schmidt, published 1930 (The housenames and housesigns of medieval Freiburg), shows no example of housename using the word "Haus" that does not include an article/preposition combination (which isn't to say they might not have existed, just that in medieval Freiberg they didn't). P 32 considers names based on Bär (bear), including <ze dem Bern> 1326, <zum schwarzen Beren> 1565, <hus zum guldin Bern der schuchmacher trigstuben> 1394, <zem roten beren> 1390, <haus zum weissen Beren in der Vitschivisgasse> 1444, <zum blawen Beren> 1565.

Now, assuming Behr is a placename rather than an animal word, the aforesaid work has examples for that too (although not for the placename <Behr>, but again, always with the article/preposition:

Ortnamen (Placenames): zum Hohen Asperg 1565 zum Basler 1587 zum Bondorf 1343 zum Freiberger 1374 zum Briedenweiler 1565 zumm Opfinger 1404 zum (O:)sterreich 1554 zum R{o:]mer 1403 zum Schwarzwald 1378 zum Unger 1452

(Although, I'll admit, this looks like adjectival forms -- "of the (person from) Rome/Freiberg/Briedenweil" rather than straight up placenames. )

On the basis of these examples, either *Haus zum Beren*, referring to bears, or *Haus zum Behrer*, referring to a person from the city Behr, is a plausible German household name, and neither conflicts with the *Order of the Beare*, as the substantive elements *Beren* and *Behrer* look and sound significantly different from *Beare*. Because the latter option is closer to the originally submitted form, we have changed the household name to *Haus zum Behrer* in order to register it. [Sebastian of Grey Niche and Beatrix von Behr. Joint household name Haus zum Behrer, December 2009, A-Gleann Abhann]

As *Grimm* is neither an animal nor a place name as in the examples above, and because the submitter allows no changes, we cannot modify the name in order to make it registerable. Therefore, we are forced to return this household name.

**Gwenhwyfar ferch Elena.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a pellet within and conjoined to a chaplet of willow vert, a wolf's head cabossed argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted, commenters could not identify the willow leaves. The identifiability might be improved by not overlapping the leaves and slips. On resubmission, please advise the submitter to add some internal details on the wolf's head.

**Michael Honeyman.** Device. Quarterly sable and vert, a bee skep and on a base Or a lit candle between in fess two bees vert.

This device is returned for multiple issues.

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

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

The skep is depicted in perspective as if seen from slightly above.

This device also runs afoul of the section of SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". No documentation was provided for the use of the "platform" under the skep. That element needs to be documented or omitted. Its presence also reinforces the three-dimensional visual appearance of the skep.

On resubmission please ensure that the Or tincture used is actually Or and that the charges on the base have similar visual weight so that they appear to belong to the same charge group.

**Thomas of Caerdyf.** Device. Argent, on a saltire sable a pheon inverted 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.

## MERIDIES

**Adric Moryn.** Device. Gyronny arrondi Or and azure, a sea-lion embowed inverted and a sea-lion embowed argent tailed sable.

This device is returned for style and identifiability issues.

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 one is upright and the other inverted. They cannot be blazoned as *in annulo* and *a X and a X inverted* as it is not a documented pattern for sea-creatures. Thus this is not registerable without further documentation.

It also violates our ban on inverted animate charges and the inversion of the sea-lion dramatically decreases its identifiability. We allow an animate charge to be inverted when it is part of a self-contained group: e.g., *in pall three eagles displayed, heads to center*, as found in the arms of Eggenberg [Siebmacher plate 30]. SCA practice similarly allows it for charges in annulo: one charge in that group will be upside down. However as the charges here are not in such a self-contained group, the inversion of the animate charge is a returnable issue.

**Déirdre inghean Eithne.** Device. Sable, a peacock close regardant maintaining in its claws a fish argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Morgaina Sarai la Foncée: *Sable, a peacock, tail spread, maintaining in its beak a lotus with seed pod argent, slipped and leaved vert.* The field is identical, the birds are in similar posture. There is only one DC for changing the type of held charge. The difference in location of the held charge does not bring an additional DC.

See the Cover Letter for more details.

**Hextilda MacRae.** Device. Purpure, a harpy rising gardant, wings displayed, in base a cubit arm fesswise vested argent.

This device is returned administratively for using a modified escutcheon that does not fit the Laurel-approved form.

**Human al-Garnatiyya.** Device. Azure, a simurgh rising, wings displayed Or maintaining in its feet a scimitar fesswise, on a chief argent three pomegranates gules slipped and leaved vert.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because of its small size and the partial overlap of the bird's feet, the held argent charge is not identifiable.

If the scimitar were prominent enough to be identifiable, this would still be returned for violating our rule of thumb on complexity as outpomegranates, simurgh, scimitar) in five tinctures (gules, vert, argent, Or, azure).

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

**Richard Carnes.** Device. Per pale gules and sable, a phoenix Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Jessica Llyrindi of Northmarch : *Gyronny sable and gules, a phoenix Or, issuant from flames proper.* There is one DC for changing the field, but changing the flames from proper to Or is, in essence, changing only one-quarter of the tincture of the charge, which isn't enough for the second DC.

**Pórleifr Jargeirsson.** Device. Vert, between two serpents erect respectant, tails conjoined in a Stafford knot in base, a cup Or.

This device 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 reliable heraldic way to describe the posture of the double-headed serpent.

Upon resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the serpents' heads larger, so they are clearly identifiable as serpents.

## MIDDLE

**Ástriðr Arnardóttir.** Device. Per saltire azure and gules, three greyhounds sejant regardant argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Cuán MacDaige: *Checky azure and Or, three mastiffs sejant argent each gorged of a coronet gules.* There is only one DC for changing the field but none for the type of dog and none for the removal of the gorging coronets, which are a blazonable detail not worth a DC.

**Buckmaster Thomas.** Name.

The submitter used a submission form from the late 1990s. The Admin Handbook states that, "All submissions must be on the forms currently approved by Laurel." The current forms are Laurel ver. 3.0, for which the Middle Kingdom's version was approved in December 2014. Therefore, we have returned this name administratively.

The surname as given name *Buckmaster* has the appearance of a form of address or title, especially as the byname is also a given name. We note that the surname *Buckmaster* is a form of the place name *Buckminster*, so the use of "master" in this particular case is accidental. However, the possible claim to rank should be addressed.

**Khawlah bint Yahya ibn Husayn.** Device. Per chevron inverted Or and sable, a lotus blossom in profile purpure and a lit arabic lamp Or.

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

**NORTHSHIELD****Marshall Romer.** Name.

Precedent states:

Although we do not protect it, *Cadet* is a modern military title and form of address, usually used in the pattern *Cadet + surname(s)* or *Cadet + full name*. SENA PN.4.B.1 states that, "Given names that are identical to titles and forms of address may be registered in contexts that make it clear that they are given names and not titles". This submission appears to use one of the common forms of address for the title *Cadet*, and must be returned.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that the pattern *Cadet + full name* would also not be registerable for the same reason. However, the pattern *given name + Cadet + surname* would avoid the appearance that *Cadet* is a title or form of address. [Guyon Dupre. Alternate name Cadet Mayhem, May 2014, R-Ansteorra]

Although *Marshall* or *Marshal* is an attested English given name, it is also a form of address and/or military rank both in period and modernly. The pattern of *Marshal(l) + [surname or locative]* is found occasionally during the 16th and early 17th centuries. Charles II de Cossé, Duke de Brissac (a Marshal of France), is sometimes referred to as *Marshal Brissac* in the Calendar of State Papers from the reign of Elizabeth I, although it is possible that these instances are normalized. *Field-Marshal Goetz* (Count of Waldeck), *Marshall Pappenheim*, and *Marshall Crequi* are found in the English text *The Continuation of the Actions, Passages and Occurrences, Both Politike and Polemicall, in the Upper Germanie*, published in 1637 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IBJmAAAAcAAJ>). Most of these examples are locative-based, but at least one, *Goetz*, is a surname derived from a personal name (see Bahlow/Gentry, s.nn. Gottfried and Götz, and the FamilySearch Historical Records). In addition, the modern form of address for US Marshals is *Marshal + [surname]*.

As this name can be interpreted as *[title] + [surname]*, we are forced to return this name under PN4B1 of SENA. As in the precedent above, the pattern *[given name] + Marshall + [surname]* would avoid the appearance that *Marshall* is a title or form of address.

**OUTLANDS****Gormr Ragnvaldsson.** Device. Or, a dragon couchant contourny in annulo breathing flames within a crescent gules, a bordure embattled sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted the dragon is not identifiable, which is in large part due to its posture and the fact that the wings are so close to the body that they disappear.

**Hugh Fletcher.** Device. Per fess embattled argent and paly gules and Or, in chief a rat rampant atop the line of division sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Uasal ingenue Eogain: (*Fieldless*) *A mouse rampant sable*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design but nothing for changing the type of rodent and nothing for placement of the rat in chief versus a fieldless badge.

**Thurgar Oddsson.** Device. Per bend gules and sable, a serpent nowed argent.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. It conflicts with the device of Frewin Finnbogason, *Per saltire gules and sable, a Norse serpent nowed argent*. There is a single DC for the changes to the field.

It also conflicts with the device of Asbjorn Gustavsson of Roed, *Azure, a Norse Jelling-beast nowed, erect and reversed argent*, with a single DC for the field. The reversing of the Jelling-beast in Asbjorn's device refers to the position of the head which does not count for difference.

## TRIMARIS

**Eoghan of Sudrholt.** Device. Per pale Or and azure, a chevron between three mullets counterchanged.

This submission has been withdrawn.

On resubmission please make sure that the shape of the escutcheon is not altered, that is, has the same shape and size as that on the official form.

**Godfrey de Neuhalle.** Device. Argent, on a chevron inverted engrailed gules, three magnolia blossoms argent barbed vert, in chief a bear passant azure.

Both previous returns of device mentioned two problems: that no evidence was provided that magnolias were known to period Europeans and that the flowers were not identifiable as magnolia blossoms.

Again, no evidence was provided that magnolias were known to period Europeans. The earliest evidence for a magnolia in Europe that commenters could find dates to 1688 and that was the magnolia *Virginiana*, whose blossom is rather different from the magnolia *grandiflora* which appears in that submission. That form of magnolia does not appear to have reached Europe until 1726, well after the end of our period. As this would be the defining instance for this flower in Society heraldry, we need more evidence. Additionally, the depiction of magnolia blossom used is the same as previously, which was returned for lack of identifiability.

**Viktor Drago Volkov.** Name and device. Per bend sinister inverted sable and Or, a sun in its splendor Or and an increscent gules.

The name and device submissions have been withdrawn.

## WEST

None.

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

**AN TIR**

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of heraldic title Three Oaks Pursuivant to Barony of Wealdsmere.

For this transfer, only one of the ruling sovereigns at the time signed the transfer paperwork. Therefore, we are pending this to allow the transfer to be corrected.

This was item 1 on the An Tir letter of March 31, 2016.

**Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Three Oaks Pursuivant from Kingdom of An Tir.

For this transfer, only one of the ruling sovereigns at the time signed the transfer paperwork. Therefore, we are pending this to allow the transfer to be corrected.

This was item 27 on the An Tir letter of March 31, 2016.

**ARTEMISIA**

**Michael Gerard Curtememoire.** Transfer of household name House of the Wandering Stars to Éadaoin inghean uí Cruadhlaich.

The standard text for the transfer of this household name was emailed to the kingdom principal herald, and a screenshot of the email exchange uploaded to the submission packet. Although the text itself was correct, and we have allowed emailed letters of permission to conflict since the publication of the August 2014 Cover Letter, transfers still require "physical signatures (or a facsimile thereof) of the owner and recipient" under IV.C.6 of the Admin Handbook.

We are pending this transfer to allow the correct paperwork to be provided. We are also pending it until the recipient's acceptance of the transfer is received.

This was item 2 on the Artemisia letter of March 29, 2016.

- *Explicit* -