THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:

ÆTHELMEARC

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Order name Award of the Golden Escarbuncle and badge. (Fieldless) On a goutte d'huile an escarbuncle Or.

> The term *Escarbuncle*, referring to the heraldic charge, is dated to 1610 in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Badge for Award of the Golden Escarbuncle. (Fieldless) On a goutte de poix an escarbuncle Or.

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Badge for Award of the Golden Escarbuncle. (Fieldless) On a goutte de sang an escarbuncle Or.

Alexia Cavalieri. Name.

> Nice name for 16th century Rome. By precedent, the byname *Cavalieri* is not presumptuous, as it is not a direct claim to be a knight. [Vittoria Cavalieri, 9/2012 LoAR, A-Atlantia].

Artemisia da Manarola. Name (see RETURNS for device).

> The spelling *Manarola* was not dated in the Letter of Intent. However, during the Pelican meeting, Siren found this spelling of the place name in a Latin context in *De admirandis vini virtutibus libri tres*, published in 1627 (https://books.google.com/books?id=pqZAAQAAMAAJ).

Cacht ingen Ui Cheithernaig. Name and device. Argent, a lion vert, a chief dovetailed purpure.

> Nice 11th century Gaelic name!

Cecilie Vogelgesangkin. Name change from Kirsten Meise.

> Nice late 15th century German name.

> The submitter's old name, *Kirsten Meise*, is released.

Donnchadh Ruadh mac Griogair. Name and device. Azure, on a bend gules fimbriated Or a shepherd's crook argent.

> Submitted as *Donnchaidh Ruaidh mac Ghriogair*, the name was changed to use the grammatically correct forms of the bynames. *Ruaidh* is the genitive form, which cannot be used after a given name. It has been changed to the correct *Ruadh*, which is the nominative form. *Griogair* is both the nominative and genitive form of the name. As names beginning in G- do not lenite after *mac*, we have changed the patronymic to the correct *mac Griogair*.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 15th to 17th century Highland Scotland. The name is authentic for Gaelic-speaking Scotland in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and possibly for earlier as well and thus meets the submitter's request.

> Please advise the submitter to draw a slightly thicker fimbriation.

Helena Mutzhasen. Name change from Helene al-Zarqa'.

> Submitted as *Helena Mützhasenin*, the byname was not properly constructed; in addition, the ulmaut over the 'u' was not supported by documentation. With the submitter's permission, the byname has been changed for registration to the grammatically correct *Mutzhasen*. As we were not able to find support for any spelling using an umlaut, the umlaut has been omitted.

> The submitter's previous name, *Helene al-Zarqa'*, is retained as an alternate name.

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

Melodia Beaupel. Badge. (Fieldless) An organ pipe argent.

An organ pipe is a period charge and can be seen in the Insignia Anglica, from the mid-16th century, in the arms of Williams.

Ráðúlfr Gylðir. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, two wolf's heads cabossed and a Tir rune two and one counterchanged, a bordure gules.

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

None of the real-world businesses with *Flying Buffalo* in the name are important enough to protect.

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

Wilhelm Isenhart. Name and device. Bendy gules and Or, a seven-headed hydra statant sable and on a chief argent three double-horned anvils sable.

Thanks to Liber, both elements are found in 1560 in the same region of Germany, making this an excellent 16th century German name!

AN TIR

Aibhilin inghean Roibhilin. Name.

Nice early 16th century Gaelic name!

Annábla Martyn. Name and device. Quarterly counter-ermine and vert, in bend sinister two crosses of Calatrava argent.

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

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of William of Hawkmore: *Per bend embattled gules and sable, two crosses patonce argent*.

Betha of Dawlish. Name.

Dawlish initially was documented as the lingua Anglica form of the period spelling *Dawlisshe*. However, the submitter does not need to rely on the lingua Anglica allowance, as Ogress documented the spelling *Dawlish* to 1465 in Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, *Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 851-900', in Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 364-387. (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp364-387).

Brendan Ard mac Roibhilin. Name and device. Quarterly Or and vert, a willow tree eradicated counterchanged.

The given name was originally documented as English, but Rocket found evidence of the same spelling as a saint's name in early Irish Gaelic, making this a wholly Gaelic name.

Brigid inghean Éamoinn. Name.

The given name was originally documented as English, but also appears as a saint's name in early Irish Gaelic.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Brighid inghean Ioainn* under PN3C1 of SENA. The two syllables of *Éamoinn* are substantially different in sound and appearance from the two syllables of *Ioainn*.

Cornille le Corbeau. Name and device. Argent, a triple-headed thistle proper and on a chief dovetailed gules a sunflower proper.

Cuilén Albriktsson. Name.

Submitted as *Albriktson*, the byname has been changed to *Albriktsson* to use the correct Old Norse grammar.

This name combines a Gaelic given name and an Old Norse byname. This is an acceptable lingual mix when both elements are dated before 1100, per Appendix C.

Davide di Francesco Dominici. Badge. (Fieldless) Two shepherd's crooks in saltire within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Diana de Winterton. Device. Lozengy ermine and sable, on a chief sable a bar fleury-counter-fleury argent.

Ellisif Leifsdóttir. Device. Per bend sinister azure and purpure, a bend sinister between two quatrefoil knots Or.

Helvi av Gotland. Device. Azure, in pale a garb and an ass rampant Or.

Hrolfr Kveldulfsson. Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and Or, in canton a roundel argent.

Iona Myst Reginasdaughter. Name.

> The byname *Reginasdaughter* is constructed from the English given name *Regina* based on the pattern set forth in Appendix A.

> This byname is not presumptuous. Longstanding precedent "allows the claim to be related to a kind of person with rank (when that claim does not imply a rank on the part of the submitter)." [Katherine de Staverton. Alternate name Judith bas Rabbi Mendel, Feb. 2011, A-East]. "Merely being related to someone of a certain rank does not necessarily mean that the name is presumptuous." [Anna jarlamóðir, Oct. 2014 LoAR, A-Calontir]. On this basis, we have registered names such as *jarlamóðir* ("mother of earls") and *Fitzroy* ("son of the king"). [Mark Fitzroy, June 1994 LoAR, p.8]. The byname *Reginasdaughter* is comparable. Even if read as meaning "daughter of a queen" rather than "daughter of a woman named Regina," this byname is not a claim to rank by the submitter, and thus is registerable under these precedents.

Iuliana de la Sara and Nicolai Raben von Tachov. Joint badge for House of the Iron Ring. Per pale vert and sable, a Catherine wheel and an orle Or.

Juana la Christiana. Name and device. Vert, a badger's head cabossed argent marked sable and on a chief Or three crosses couped gules.

Levi ben Lowelin. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Melissa of Dalmatia. Name and badge. (Fieldless) On a triskele sable a bee Or.

> *Dalmatia* is the lingua Anglica form of a place that was a province of the Roman Empire and a military district of the Byzantine empire.

Olin Wlfredson. Device. Sable, issuant from sinister chief a schnecke maintaining on the outer swirl three schneckes Or.

> This device does not conflict with the device of Volmar von Köthen: *Per pale argent and azure, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief Or*. There is a DC for changing the field and another DC for the maintained "schnecklets".

Raven Morganstern. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and gules, a fox courant sable between in bend two lotus blossoms in profile counterchanged sable and argent.

> Raven is the submitter's legal given name, properly attested by two heralds. However, the submitter does not need to rely on the legal name allowance because ffride wlffsdotter provided documentation for Raven as a gray-period German name.

Sáerlaith Fhinn. Name and device. Per fess embattled Or and azure, a triangle and a roundel counterchanged.

> The given name was submitted as *Saérlaith*. It has been changed to *Sáerlaith* to match the documentation.

> Nice 10th century Gaelic name!

Tati Sigurdsson. Name and device. Per pale vert and sable, a bear's head erased and in chief three Thor's hammers argent all within an orle ermine.

The spelling *Sigurdsson* was not documented in the Letter of Intent. However, Siren found the genitive form *Sigurds* dated to 1346 and later in Lind s.n. Sigurðr. This documentation allows us to register the requested spelling *Sigurdsson*.

Vashti of Wyewood. Name and device. Argent, in pall inverted three rabbits courant conjoined by the ears azure, in chief a dog courant sable.

> *Vashti* was documented as a name from the Geneva Bible, an English-language Bible published in 1560. PN1C2d of SENA permits the use of names borrowed from the Bible in cultures where there is "a pattern of using name phrases from that type of source." There is a pattern of using Biblical names in late period English. *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature* by Charles Bardsley, p. 39, notes a "rage for Bible names" in English dating from 1560-1570 through the end of period, and gives multiple examples of such names in Chapter 1. *Vashti* therefore is registerable as a late-period English literary name.
>
> *Wyewood* is the name of an SCA branch.

Yeintil eshes Levi. Name.

> The submitter indicated that *eshes* was Hebrew for "wife of." However, the pattern of [given name] + *eshes* + [husband's name] is not found in Appendix A, and thus required documentation. Siren documented the pattern of using the Sephardic *eshes* or the Ashkenazi *eshet* in names in Juetta Copin's "Names from Hebrew Chronicles of the 10th to 13th Centuries." (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/crusades.html) with two examples from Germany in 1096. A third example is found in Juetta Copin's "Jewish Women's Names in 13th to 15th Century Navarre." (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/nav_intro.html). Based on this information, the name is registerable.

ANSTEORRA

Cian ap Reys. Device. Per chevron vert and purpure, a chevron argent between three sparrows volant Or.

Diarmuid mac Brain. Name.

> Nice 9th century Gaelic name! This name is clear of *Díarmaid Ó Bríain* under PN3C2 for two reasons: (1) *Brain* has one less syllable than *Bríain*; and (2) *Ó* is substantially different in sound and appearance from *mac*. Either of these differences alone would make the two names clear of each other.

Iago Cabrera de Cadiz. Name change from Iago al Hasan and device. Sable, a mash rake Or.

> The submitter's old name, *Iago al Hasan*, is released.
>
> This device does not conflict with the badge of Eirikr inn kengr: *(Fieldless) A trident Or*. There is a DC for fielded vs fieldless design, and another DC for the difference between a trident and a mash rake.

Katerine la rousse d'Anjou. Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat salient argent conjoined at its back to a grenade bendwise inverted proper.

Mabre Gardiner. Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent inverted surmounted by an arrow fracted in chevron inverted argent.

> Please advise the submitter to draw the arrow larger.

Nicholas Wolf. Name.

> The submitter requested that his name be authentic for 15th century England. This name meets that request.

Ryan Savage. Device. Per pale sable and gules, a skull and in base a quill pen and a smoking pipe in saltire argent.

Ryska Belogorskaia. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "Russian - meaning lynx." The given name does mean "lynx" as requested. However, the name may be Czech or Polish in origin rather than Russian. Given our

limited resources in Russian and related Slavic languages, we cannot say if this combination of given name and byname is an authentic Russian name.

Yzabeau Brossier. Device. Chevronelly argent and vert, a fox rampant proper maintaining a threaded needle Or.

ARTEMISIA

Andre Void. Name.

Helena Volos. Name.

Ignat Ladogin. Name and device. Or, a bull-headed bull-hoofed man statant affronty head to dexter sable vested of a kilt sable marked Or maintaining an axe, on a chief raguly sable three axes Or.

> Submitted as *Igant Ladogin*, the spelling *Igant* is a typo in the second edition of Wickenden (this typo does not appear in the third edition). The name should be *Ignat* or *Ignatii*. The submitter was offered both of these options, and chose *Ignat*.

Ursula de Strattone. Device change. Argent, a brown bear passant proper and on a chief embattled vert three ramson flowers affronty argent seeded Or.

> The submitter's old device, *Per fess wavy vert and Or, two ramson flowers affronty argent seeded Or and a brown bear passant proper*, is released.

ATENVELDT

Andromeda Lykaina. Name change from Umm Ma'bad Amirah al-Zahra' bint 'Abd al-Aziz al-Azhar ibn Malik ibn Mansur.

> The submitter's old name, *Umm Ma'bad Amirah al-Zahra' bint 'Abd al-Aziz al-Azhar ibn Malik ibn Mansur*, is retained as an alternate name.

Collin de Lacy. Name and device. Sable, on a cross Or two spears in cross, the fesswise spear reversed sable, in canton a Lacy knot Or.

> The given name was presented as the submitter's legal given name. However, the legal given name was not properly attested, as only a single herald attested to the document and no copy of the document was provided. Fortunately, the given name *Collin* can easily be documented in both French and English, making this name registerable.

> Attestations as to the contents of legal documents such as driver's licenses must be made by two heralds. If a second herald is not available at an event, then another SCA officer, such as a seneschal, may make the attestation in place of the second herald.

Sely Bloxam. Device change. Argent, a bend wavy azure between a gillyflower purpure slipped and leaved vert and a human footprint sable.

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

> The submitter's old device, *Per bend Or and argent, a gillyflower purpure slipped and leaved vert and a human footprint sable*, is released.

Stefan Jäger von Ansbach. Badge. Paly bendy sinister argent and azure, an edelweiss blossom Or and an orle vert.

ATLANTIA

Adair of Makyswell. Name.

Ailis inghean Ui Riagain. Name.

This name appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Ailis O'Riagain*. A timely correction changed the name to the grammatically correct *Ailis inghean Ui Riagain*. It is registerable in that form.

Altun bin Mustafa. Name.

Submitted as *Altun bin Mustaffa*, the spelling *Mustaffa* is from a period English translation of a period Italian description of a Turkish person. We have changed the name to *Mustafa*, the usual direct transliteration of this Turkish name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Ottoman Turkish. However, *Altun* was documented as a Mongolian name. While Mongol and Turkish elements can be combined under Appendix C, we have no evidence of the given name *Altun* being used in an Ottoman context. Thus, the name is not authentic, but it is registerable.

Atreus Lupus of Brittonwald. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century English. Commenters were unable to find documentation to support this request. However, the name is registerable.

Aurellia Silvana. Device. Sable, on a stag's head erased affronty winged at the shoulder argent a rose azure, a bordure argent goutty de sang.

Dominyk Wolferam. Name and device. Gules, on a chevron between three wolves rampant Or three seeblätter palewise gules.

Nice 14th century German name!

Dreux d'Anjou. Household name Company of the Clewe.

Ella de la Mare. Name.

Nice 12th century English name!

Francisco Cabral. Name.

Excellent late period Portuguese name, with this exact name dated to 1573 in FamilySearch Historical Records!

Geneviefve d'Estelle. Badge. Per fess azure and vert, in fess a decrescent, a quatrefoil and an increscent argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the quatrefoil with shorter arms.

Geoffrey Hart. Badge. Paly Or and vert, a bend counterchanged.

Gracia Slay. Device. Per bend azure and argent, a rainbow proper and a pegasus segreant azure.

Greylond Crow. Device. Argent, a crow displayed sable, on a chief gules in pale two rapiers fesswise Or.

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

Hannah of Kingswood. Name change from Hannah of Kingeswood.

The submitter's old name, *Hannah of Kingeswood*, is released.

Helena de Berkeley. Device. Per chevron vert crusily couped and argent, a chevron counterchanged argent and vert and in base a trefoil knot vert.

Ibrahim bin Ilyas bin Mustafa al-Haddad. Badge. Per pale gules and Or, a tulip slipped and leaved counterchanged.

Jarec Uglik. Name and device. Sable, an eagle and in chief two crosses swallowtailed argent.

As submitted, this name was documented as the combination of a given name dated to 1261 in Czech and an "Old Belarusian" byname dated to 1584. However, because these two languages are not part of the same language group under Appendix C, there can be no more than 300 years between the elements.

Commenters found evidence of *Jarek* in Polish dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, well within the 300 year time limit. Polish and East Slavic can be combined under Appendix C.

In addition, ffride provided evidence of -c and -k being used interchangeably when Polish names were recorded in Latin, with the most relevant example being the same person recorded as both *Marek* and *Marec* in *S{l/}ownik staropolskich nazw osobowych*, volume 3, s.n. Marek. Thus, the requested spelling *Jarec* can be registered with this byname.

Magdelena Cabral. Name.

Nice 16th century Portuguese name!

Marguerite de Vienne. Device. Purpure semy-de-lys, a peacock in its pride and a bordure Or.

Marie Marschalc. Name and device. Vert, a cross of Jerusalem nowy quadrate and a base argent.

The submitted spelling of the byname is an undated header form found in Brian Scott, "Some Early Middle High German Bynames with Emphasis on Names from the Bavarian Dialect Area" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Early_German_Bynames.html). Precedent states that "[h]eader forms from this article are either normalized Middle High German or dated forms; as such, all are period and registerable" [Isabel of Oxeneford, A-An Tir, August 2013 LoAR].

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

The use of a low contrast maintained wooden casket on a gules field is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's old device, *Gules, a blonde mermaid proper crowned with a pearled coronet Or maintaining a wooden casket proper and a mirror sable glassed argent, a chief wavy Or fretty sable*, is retained as a badge.

Philomene de Lys. Name.

Submitted as *Philomène de Lys*, the byname was changed at Kingdom to <u>du</u> *Lys* match the documentation that could be found. During the decision meeting, Lillia Pelican Emerita found the byname *de lys* in Spanish in *Documentos relativos a la expedición de don Pedro de Mendoza y acontecimientos ocurridos en Buenos Aires desde 1536 a 1541* (https://books.google.co.uk/books?ei=eD5QVN3EDvPbsASEkoK4AQ&hl=es&id=bXhoAAAAMAAJ&dq=lys+pe Spanish and French are an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C. As a result, we were able to change the byname back to the requested *de Lys*.

Unfortunately, we were not able to find any evidence of the use of a grave accent in the given name within period. We have removed the accent to register the name.

Raven's Cove, Barony of. Badge for Order of the Golden Buckler. Or, three ravens rising in annulo conjoined at the feet sable.

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

Sacred Stone, Barony of the. Badge for populace. (Fieldless) A vol per pale vert and argent.

Seraphina Delfino. Release of badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin haurient per fess purpure and vert.

Thorgrim Vápnssmiðr. Name.

Úlfarr Hrafnsvartsson. Name.

Una Náttsól Álladóttir. Name.

Submitted as *Una Álladóttir Náttsól*, the first byname was changed to *Áladóttir* to match the documentation that could be found. During commentary, ffride wlffsdotter was able to document the requested *Álladóttir*, allowing us to restore the name to the original form.

In addition, as originally submitted, the placement of the byname indicates that it refers to her father. However, the byname *Náttsól* was only ever used for women and thus must follow the given name. The submitter consented to this change, and thus we are registering the name as *Una Náttsól Álladóttir*.

AVACAL

Arwyn of Leicester. Alternate name Amira al-'Aliyya and badge. Or, three roundels in fess between two bars all between three chalices purpure.

> Questions were raised in commentary whether this name, which combines a given name meaning "princess" with a byname meaning "the high, the lofty, the sublime," was presumptuous. We conclude that it is not.

> Presumption is a claim to rank that one does not possess. Under PN4B1, "[g]iven 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."

> Precedent states that, "Amira, like Regina, is an attested given name that is identical to a title. As such, it can be registered when the name as a whole cannot be understood to create a claim to rank." [Amira di Lupo, Nov. 2013 LoAR, A-An Tir].

> In this instance, the name as a whole cannot be understood to create a claim of rank. Siren and others familiar with period Arabic records advised that they were aware of no instances in which *al-'Aliyya* was used as a title for a princess or woman of rank. Thus, a period person reading this name would not have understood it to refer to a high, lofty or sublime princess, but rather to a woman named Amira who has those qualities.

> Although we have in the past returned names using the given name *Amira*, including most recently on the December 2015 LoAR [Lyric of Cynagua, A-West (returning *Amira of Golden Rivers* and registering alternate name presented by submitter)], the names that were returned all used locative bynames, thereby implying rulership over land. The present name does not have that problem.

> Further, allowing registration of this name is consistent with prior precedent concerning the treatment of the Arabic name *Malik*, which is also an Arabic word for king. In August 1997, we registered the name *Malik 'Abd al-Rahman* with the following explanation:

>> This was pended from the April 1997 LoAR for more information as to whether the name was presumptuous. While Malik (in the original Arabic) is a documented name, one of the transliterations of the Arabic word for king is transliterated in the same way. To answer this question, we quote al-Jamal:

>>> ". . .the grammar of Arabic would keep the name Malik 'Abd al-Rahman from being considered a claim to being an 'Abd al-Rahman who was a king. A "King 'Abd al-Rahman" would be al-Malik 'Abd al-Rahman; the king 'Abd al-Rahman. The nonuse of the article here takes the name out of the realm of presumption. (Even addressing the king directly would use the article: not Ya malik ("oh, king"), but Ya al-Malik (the effective equivalent of "your Majesty"). Only when speaking of kings generally or impersonally would one drop the definite article.) All of the Arabic alternate titles work this way. For example, in the SCA I am not Shayk Da'ud or Mu'allim Da'ud. The proper usage is ash-Shayk Da'ud or al-Mu'allim Da'ud. Ansteorra's current king is not Sultan (or Malik) 'Abd al-Mahdi, he is as-Sultan (or al-Malik) 'Abd al-Mahdi.

>> Having received assurance that the name is not presumptuous, we see no reason not to register it.

>> [Aug. 1997 LoAR, A-Ansteorra].

> As in the case of Malik 'Abd al-Rahman, our understanding of Arabic grammar suggests that a princess whose given name was *al-'Aliyya* would not be known as *Amira al-'Aliyya*, but instead would have been called *al-Amira al-'Aliyya*.

> For all of these reasons, we find that this name is not presumptuous and should be registered.

Diego Valdés. Device. Gules, in pale a skull and a scimitar inverted, a gore sinister argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a gore with other charges on the field.

Elison Sonderland. Device. Or, a wingless dragon statant contourny regardant sable and a bordure rayonny gules.

Peter von Setzingen. Alternate name Mathes Ott.

> Excellent 16th century German name from Ulm!

CAID

Anlaith an Einigh. Device. Lozengy gules and argent, in pale two reremice sable.

Anna Moren. Name.

> This is a nice name for the 16th century in England, Germany and Spain, and for the early 17th century in Denmark.

Annora Wicher. Name and device. Or, two wyverns erect respectant the dexter azure and the sinister vert maintaining between them an egg gules.

Arryn Mac Sweeney. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, two boars combattant and on a chief Or a dog couchant sable.

> *Mac Sweeney* was documented as a double byname in English, with *Sweeney* as an interpolated spelling based on period examples.

August Brier. Name.

> Nice 16th century English name!

Ayla Zengerlin. Device. Per bend argent and sable, two mullets in bend purpure and an equatorium Or.

Caid, Kingdom of. Badge for Caidan Circle of Bards. (Fieldless) In saltire a quill pen and a lute argent.

> *Caidan Circle of Bards* is a generic identifier.

Caid, Kingdom of. Change of badge association to Caidan Circle of Bards from Troubadour's Guild. Azure, a lute bendwise sinister argent stringed sable surmounting a feather bendwise argent.

> *Caidan Circle of Bards* is a generic identifier.

Catelin MacCane. Name.

Dýrfinna Valsdóttir. Name and device. Or, three falcons purpure.

> Nice device!

Dýrfinna Valsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A hawk's lure purpure.

> Nice badge!

Gemma Evangelista Borgia. Device change. Or, on a heart purpure a hart's head caboshed argent.

> The submitter's old device, *Purpure, a bend sable fimbriated between a stag springing and an arrow bendwise argent*, is retained as a badge.

Gilchrist Blackhart. Name and device. Argent, a hart's head cabossed sable maintaining in its mouth a smoking pipe bowl to sinister gules.

> Submitted as *Gilchrist Black Hart*, the submitter requested the form *Gilchrist Blackhart*. The requested surname can be constructed based on inn signs that use the pattern [color] + [animal], as found in "English Sign Names" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/). The examples in this article include single word names, such as Grayhorse and Whytehorse. Kingdom documented the use of the word *Black* in period inn sign names; in commentary, Siren added

documentation for *Hart* in sign names. *Blackhart* therefore is accepted as a constructed surname based on an inn sign, and we have made the submitter's requested change.

Gilchrist Blackhart. Badge. (Fieldless) A hart's head cabossed sable maintaining in its mouth a smoking pipe bowl to sinister gules.

Godric Sellers. Name and device. Argent, a chevron inverted sable and overall a dragon gules maintaining a sword bendwise sinister sable.

> *Sellers* was properly attested as the legal surname of the submitter. However, he does not need to rely on the legal name allowance, as *Sellers* is also a 16th century English surname found in FamilySearch Historical Records.

Griffith von Bremen. Name.

> Although Welsh in origin, *Griffith* was documented as a sixteenth century English given name and therefore is treated as English for the purposes of the lingual mix. Per the February 2015 Cover Letter, a sixteenth century English given name can be combined with sixteenth century German byname. Therefore, this name is registerable.

Hammash Mathan Mor. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Henrik Blackwing. Name.

> Submitted as *Henrik Black Wing*, the submitter requested the surname *Blackwing* if it could be documented. *Blackwing* can be constructed as an English surname based on an inn sign.

> The pattern [color] + [object] is found in Margaret Makafee's "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636." (http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/signs-1485-1636.html). The objects used in inn signs are usually heraldic charges, such as an anchor or a cross. "English Sign Names," by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/) contains examples of inn sign names rendered as single words, such as Grayhorse and Whytehorse.

> A wing is a documented heraldic charge, found in the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (http://mistholme.com/dictionary/wing/), that could easily be depicted on an inn sign. The spelling *wing* is dated to 1598 in the Oxford English Dictionary s.v. wing. The spelling *black* is dated to 1447 and later in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. bl{a-u}k.

> Based on this information, *Blackwing* is a plausible constructed inn sign name, and we have changed the name to meet the submitter's request.

James Ravel. Name.

> Nice 16th century English name.

Jean Blackhart. Name.

> Submitted as *Jean Black Hart*, the submitter requested the form *Jean Blackhart*. The requested surname can be constructed based on inn signs that use the pattern [color] + [animal], as found in "English Sign Names" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/). The examples in this article include single word names, such as Grayhorse and Whytehorse. Kingdom documented the use of the word *Black* in period inn sign names; in commentary, Siren added documentation for *Hart* in sign names. *Blackhart* therefore is accepted as a constructed surname based on an inn sign, and we have made the submitter's requested change.

Jóra Haraldsdóttir. Name.

> This name does not conflict with the registered *Tora Haraldsdottir* (March 2004, Caid). Under PN3C3, changes to the initial consonant are enough to allow two single-syllable names to be clear of conflict. The same section states that, "[o]n a case by case basis, two-syllable names phrases may be eligible for this rule, such as Harry and Mary." For example, on the June 2015, Pelican ruled that the two syllable names Gaelan and Fáelán did not conflict due to the change in the initial consonant. [Gaelen Ó Grádaigh, June 2015 LoAR, A-Middle].

Here, the change in the initial syllable from T- to J- is at least as substantial as the change of F- to G-. We therefore find this name to be clear of conflict.

Mirabel Sellers. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter indicated that, if her name had to be changed, the sound "Mira Sellers" was most important to her. *Mira* is found as a given name in early 17th century Germany. The February 2015 Cover Letter permits this given name to be combined with the 16th century English Sellers. If the submitter prefers *Mira Sellers*, she should submit a request for reconsideration.

Olaff greypr. Name.

Orlando de Castilla. Reblazon of device. Azure, in pale a beehive Or atop a cubit arm issuant from sinister base argent, in chief three bees, a bordure Or.

Registered in May of 1994 as *Azure, a cubit arm issuant from sinister base argent, sustaining atop its palm a beehive, in chief three bees, a bordure Or*, the hand and beehive are co-primary charges.

Reyue Nightwalker. Name.

Submitted as *Reyue Nightwalker*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Reyue Night Walker* to match the documentation that could be found. At the Pelican meeting, Siren found the term *nyghtwalker* dated to 1518 in the Oxford English Dictionary s.v. night-walker, with the meaning "[a] person who walks around at night, esp. with criminal intentions; a nocturnal thief or miscreant." Other dated spellings in that source include *nyghtwalkere* (1422) and *Night-walker* (1648). As the letters i and y were used interchangeably in Middle and Early Modern English, the 1518 spelling supports the requested *Nightwalker*. We have restored the name to its original form.

Seraphina Bluebird. Name.

Seraphina is a hypothetical feminine form of the documented English male name *Seraphin*, based on the pattern of feminizing male names in 16th century English.

Submitted as *Seraphina Blue Bird*, the submitter requested the byname *Bluebird* if it could be documented. *Bluebird* is a plausible constructed byname based on an inn sign. Although the known examples of English inn signs refer to specific birds (such as an eagle, raven or swan), it is also possible for an inn sign to depict a generic bird. Both *blue* and *bird* are period spellings found in the Middle English Dictionary.

Sophia Cziokor. Name and device. Per pale purpure and argent, two stags combattant counterchanged.

Nice 16th century Hungarian name in a Latin context!

CALONTIR

Alric upplendingr. Name and device. Argent, a boar rampant gules and on a chief embattled sable two crosses of four lozenges argent.

This name combines an Old English given name with an Old Norse byname. This lingual mix is permitted under Appendix C as long as both elements are dated prior to 1100 C.E.

An entirely Old Norse form of the same name is *Alrekr upplendingr*. If the submitter is interested in this form, he should submit a request for reconsideration.

Cuthbert Longschankes. Badge. (Fieldless) On a nesselblatt per pale azure and Or, a Celtic cross argent.

Freygerðr Ágeirsdóttir. Name.

Hirakawa Saburou Kagetora. Device. Per pale sable and Or, two roundels and three wolf's teeth inverted issuant from dexter and three wolf's teeth inverted issuant from sinister counterchanged argent and sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of inverted wolf's teeth [Michael von Guttin, 12/06 Atenveldt-R].

Joan Mysseden. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Konstantia Kaloethina. Heraldic title Greek Fire Herald.

This title is based on the lingua Anglica form of the attested *Feu Gregoiz Pursuivant*, dated to 1435.

Owain the Younger. Name and device. Per chevron Or and sable, two sheaves of arrows inverted and a hunting horn counterchanged.

The spelling *Owain* was not documented in the Letter of Intent. During commentary, Siren found this spelling in *British Records of the Wardrobe and Household, 1286-1289* (https://books.google.ca/books?id=Rk5nAAAAMAAJ).

The byname *the younger* is found in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, dated to the 15th century.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division steeper or higher on the field.

Øyríkr Raðúlfsson. Name.

Rhiannon of Anglesey. Name change from Rhiannon of Crystal Mynes.

The given name *Rhiannon* is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's old name, *Rhiannon of Crystal Mynes*, is released.

Rosalie Langmod. Name and device. Or, on a chevron between three roses purpure barbed and seeded proper three Latin crosses bottony palewise Or.

This name combines an early 17th century French rendering of an Italian saint's name with a Middle English byname dated circa 1400. This lingual mix is acceptable under Appendix C of SENA.

Skapti eldboðungr. Name.

Thomas Wunderer von Leipzig. Name.

The submitted spelling of the byname was not documented. Fortunately for the submitter, Metron Ariston was able to document the spelling *Leipzig* after the close of commentary.

DRACHENWALD

Wolf von Cleve. Device. Sable, on a fess between two wolves passant argent, a wolf passant sable.

EALDORMERE

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

Elsebeth Farberyn. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and Or semy of cartouches sable, in bend sinister two roses Or.

Farberyn is a feminized form of the occupational surname *Farber* ("dyer" or "painter"). *Farber* is found in Bahlow/Gentry, s.n. Färber, dated to 1559.

Jørgen Lennertson. Name change from Hroðgeirr Grimsson.

Submitted as *Jørgen Lennertson*, the byname *Lennertson* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a form of *Lennart*. However, copies from the books cited in the submitter's documentation were not included in the packet, and commenters were unable to find this form in other sources. Therefore, we could not verify that the submitted spelling is a non-normalized, period form.

Attested forms include the Swedish *Lennartson*, documented in the Letter of Intent from internal commentary, and the early 17th century Danish *Lenertssen*, found during commentary in the FamilySearch Historical Records. However, we can also justify the submitted spelling of the byname as a late period German surname formed from a patronym. *Lennert* is a German given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1585, and the suffix *-son* is occasionally found in Germany at this time in the same source. Therefore, we can register the submitted form.

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

The submitter's previous name, *Hroðgeirr Grimsson*, is released.

Michaelis Vilicus. Device. Per pale sable and gules, on a mullet of seven points inverted Or a lyre sable.

Michaelis Vilicus. Badge. (Fieldless) On a trillium inverted Or barbed vert a coney sejant sable.

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

Nigel MacFarlane. Device. Counter-ermine, on a pale embattled counter-embattled gules fimbriated, two towers argent.

Penda of Glindemere. Name and device. Per chevron throughout vert and gules, in base a carp urinant Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the base of the per chevron line of division slightly higher on the field so it is effectively larger.

Sibylla of Glyndmere. Device. Per bend wavy Or and gules, a willow tree proper and three pine cones stems to base Or.

Song Zidie. Badge. (Fieldless) A zule Or enfiling a Bourchier knot purpure.

EAST

Alric the Younger. Name.

The byname *the younger* is found in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, dated to the 15th century.

Astriðr Sægeirsdottir. Name and device. Azure, two musical notes and a spool of thread Or.

Submitted as *Astriðr Sægeirrsdottir*, the genitive (possessive) form of *Sægeirr* is *Sægeirs*, so we have changed the byname to *Sægeirsdottir* to register this name.

Beatrice della Rocca. Name.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

Bella di Sicilia. Name.

Both elements are found in "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's" by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Jewish/rome_article), making this a nice 16th century name for a Jewish woman living in Rome!

Brennan MacFergus. Badge. (Fieldless) On a wolf's pawprint sable a ducal coronet Or.

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

Bryniarr Ísólfsson. Name.

Nice 13th century Norse name!

Conn mac Branáin. Name and device. Ermine, six acorns azure.

Nice 12th century Irish Gaelic name!

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Stephan of Silverforge: *Quarterly per fess indented azure and argent, six acorns azure*.

Nice device!

Endewearde, Barony of. Branch name change from Endeweard, Barony of.

The Old English *wearde* is only found prior to 1200, but is unattested in Old English place names. *Ende* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an Old English word, but all of the examples provided were as a Middle English deuterotheme (second element). Examples of "End" as a prototheme (first element) include *Thendmoore* (1586) and *Endmoore* (17th century), found in Watts, s.n. Endmoor, and *Endegat* (1201) and *Endegate* (1208) found in Ekwall, s.n. Ingate. The Old English *-wearde* cannot be combined with the Middle English *Ende-* in the same name phrase.

However, we can construct the barony's preferred spelling entirely in Middle English. A place named *le Wearde* is found in the 13th century ('Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward I, File 98', in Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 3, Edward I; http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol3/pp489-508). The family name *Ende* (derived from the toponym *atte Ende*) is found in the late 14th century (An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk; http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-hist-norfolk/vol1/pp345-359). Compound place names formed from the pattern *family name + place name* are found in Juliana de Luna's "Compound Placenames in English" (http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/). Therefore, we are able to register the barony's preferred form.

The barony's previous name, *Barony of Endeweard*, is released.

Endewearde, Barony of. Order name change to Order of the Beacon of Endewearde from Order of the Beacon of Endeweard.

The previous order name, *Order of the Beacon of Endeweard*, is released.

Endewearde, Barony of. Order name change to Order of the Keystone of Endewearde from Order of the Keystone of Endeweard.

The previous order name, *Order of the Keystone of Endeweard*, is released.

Endewearde, Barony of. Order name change to Order of the Portcullis of Endewearde from Order of the Portcullis of Endeweard.

The previous order name, *Order of the Portcullis of Endeweard*, is released.

Eowyn Eilonwy of Alewife Brook. Heraldic will.

Upon her demise, Eowyn grants blanket permission to conflict for any names and armory that are not identical to her own.

Erich Guter Muth. Name and device. Azure, a serpent in annulo vorant of its own tail and a chief rayonny argent.

Submitted as *Erich Gutermuth*, the byname was an undated header form found in Bahlow/Gentry. As commenters were unable to date this element, we have changed the byname to *Guter Muth* with the submitter's permission in order to register this name.

Erich Guter Muth. Badge. (Fieldless) A goose volant to sinister gules.

Gyða Úlfsdóttir. Device. Per pale purpure and argent, a sword between two wolves combattant counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw the sword wider so it is easier to identify.

Hedda Bonesetter. Device. Azure, a comet bendwise sinister inverted Or between in bend two bones fracted argent, on the head of the comet a mullet of six points gules.

Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l'. Order name Award of Dragons Scale.

In commentary, Siren noted that *escama* ("scale", as in scale mail) is used in a 15th century Spanish order name, named after its badge of a circle of scales.

Jean Michel le Vaud. Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, a wolf rampant argent and in chief a crescent Or.

Leo MacCullan. Name and device. Sable, a lion's head erased and on a chief argent a mullet of four points in dexter sable.

Leonora of Østgarðr. Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Per chevron gules and Or, three lions couchant counterchanged.

> Submitted under the name *Leonora da Ferrara*.

Mærhild æt Anestige. Name and device. Lozengy sable and argent, three fig leaves in pall stems conjoined vert, a bordure Or.

> Submitted as *Mærhild of Anestig*, a timely correction to the Letter of Intent noted that the submitter preferred the byname *æt Anestige*. We are happy to make this change.

Nishi'o Kageme. Name and device. Or, three hexagons gules each charged with a daisy argent and in chief a increscent azure.

> Submitted as *Nishi'o Kageme*, the name inadvertently appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Kagame*. We have restored it to the submitted form.

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

Ragnarr bláskegg. Name.

> Nice Old Icelandic name!

Simon Talbot. Name and device. Azure, a chevron Or mullety azure between three talbots passant Or.

> The submitter requested authenticity for Elizabethan England. Both elements are found in London in 1582, so this name meets the submitter's request.

> Nice cant!

Ulf Jagenteufel. Name and device. Gules, a bend per bend nebuly argent and sable between five open books Or.

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

Ulfgeirr Ragnarsson. Badge. (Fieldless) Within and conjoined to the attires of a stag's head caboshed sable a mullet of four points elongated to base argent.

> There is a step from period practice for the use of a mullet elongated to base.

Violet Hughes. Device change. Purpure, a punner argent.

> Nice device!

GLEANN ABHANN

Elvira Belladonna de la Rosa. Name.

> Submitted as *Elvira Belladonna de la Rosa*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Elvira Belladonna della Rosa* in order to use an Italian form of the byname rather than a Spanish form. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. In addition, changing the language from Spanish to Italian is a major change, which the submitter did not allow. Kingdom confirmed that the submitter preferred *de la Rosa*, so we have restored the name to the submitted form.

> *Belladonna* is a reasonable interpolation of the attested Italian names such as *Bella Donna*, *Belladona*, and *Bonadonna*. *Bella Donna* and *Bonadonna* are found in Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi's "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's". *Belladona* is a Latinized form found in Maria Teresa Brolis, Giovanni Brembilla, and Micaela Corato, *La Matricola Femminile della Misericordia di Bergamo (1265-1339)*.

Jórhildr Hrafnkelsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A boar's head erased within and conjoined to a mascle argent.

Jórhildr Hrafnkelsdóttir. Badge. Argent, a frauenadler sable, face and breast argent, in chief three mascles sable.

Pippin Needle Fang. Name.

> Submitted as *Pippin Needlefang*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Pippin Needle Fang* to match the documentation that could be found. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As we could not find evidence to support *Needlefang*, we have not restored the byname to this form.

LOCHAC

Andreas Dagger. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century English/German name. This name is authentic for 16th century England.

Heilvé Silfrahárr. Name and device. Vert, a badger rampant argent marked sable, an orle of two grapevines entwined argent.

> Please advise the submitter to draw fewer loops and fewer and larger leaves so the vines are easier to identify.

Ísælfr hildit{o,}nn Heilvésdóttir. Name change from Katerina Saunfayle.

> The submitter requested authenticity for "early-period Icelandic". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider the request instead of pending the name for further commentary.

> The given name was constructed from Old West Norse elements rather than attested. The first byname, *hildit{o,}nn*, is documented for Iceland, whereas the mother's name *Heilvé* is only found in Sweden. Therefore, this name is not an authentic Icelandic name, but it is registerable.

> The submitter's previous name, *Katerina Saunfayle*, is retained as an alternate name.

Jehanne of Okewaite. Name.

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

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Order name Order of Apollo Delphinius.

> This name follows the pattern of the attested *Ordre Monsieur Saint Michel Archange* "order of the lord Saint Michael Archangel", where the modifier is an integral part of the deity or saint's name.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Order name Order of the Delphinus Dionysi and badge. (Fieldless) A dolphin hauriant argent conjoined in chief to a plate.

> Submitted as *Order of the Dolphin Dionysii*, we have changed the substantive element to *Delphinus Dionysi* with the barony's permission to use a wholly Latin form meaning "Dionysus' Dolphin".

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Order name Order of the Spurtle and badge. (Fieldless) A ladle bendwise azure.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Order name Order of the Starling and badge. (Fieldless) A starling volant bendwise azure winged Or.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Badge for Order of Apollo Delphinius. (Fieldless) A dolphin hauriant argent conjoined in base to a hurt.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Badge for Order of Apollo Delphinius. (Fieldless) A dolphin hauriant argent conjoined in base to a pomme.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Badge for Order of Apollo Delphinius. (Fieldless) A dolphin hauriant argent conjoined in base to a torteau.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Badge for Populace. Or, on a bend azure three dolphins hauriant Or.

Marc Ottignon. Name.

Vincent Hazard. Device. Per fess wavy Or and sable, a triskelion of legs and two buckets counterchanged.

Wladimir Bialykrolikow Vodniczsky. Name.

> Submitted as *W{l/}adimir Belokrolikov Vodnikovich*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Wladimir Bialykrolikow Vodniczsky* to use Polish forms rather than a combination of Russian and Polish.

> *Bialykrolikow* is a reasonable constructed Polish byname meaning "white rabbit".

> We note that the submitted byname *Vodnikovich* is a patronym formed from a descriptive term meaning "water bearer", not a given name. This element is not registerable without documentation to support this construction.

> Examples of a descriptive/occupational term followed by another (including adjectival forms ending in *-sky/-ski*) are occasionally found in Poland in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Examples include *Woicziech/Woyciech Ciwon Rogal* (1578), *Wojciech Czajka Mi{l/}kowski* (1569), and *Franc Losz Roski* (1580), all found in Zofia Abramowicz, Lila Citko, Leonarda Dacewicz, *S{l/}ownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Bia{l/}ostocczyzny (XV-XVII w.)*. We note that this pattern is uncommon, so will not add it to Appendix A of SENA.

MERIDIES

Dafydd Godinoch. Device. Or, in pale two ducks naiant counter-naiant sable.

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

Fáelán ua Imchada. Alternate name Órlaith ingean Con Caille Móir.

> Submitted as *Órlaith ingean Con Caille Móir*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *ingen Chon Chaille Móir* to match the documentation that could be found.

> The particle *ingean* is a transitional form occasionally found in the 12th century, although *ingen* is far more common. In addition, Rocket noted in commentary that the byname does not need to be lenited in this particular case. Therefore, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

> Nice 12th century Irish Gaelic name!

Fiora Valori. Badge. (Fieldless) A poodle rampant contourny argent vested of boots and charged on the shoulder with a gillyflower gules.

> Although the ancestor of the breed can be documented to period, the modern "poodle cut" is not and will not be registerable after the March 2017 decision meeting barring documentation.

Fiora Valori. Badge. (Fieldless) On a boot bendwise sinister gules a gillyflower argent.

Isabetta de San Marco. Device. Per saltire vert and sable, a saltire parted and fretted between four mullets of six points argent.

Jadwiga Wawrzynowiczówna. Device. Argent, a chevron azure between five mullets in chevron purpure and a tree eradicated vert.

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

> Submitted as *Order of Atalanta*, this presumed upon the city of Atlanta. We have added *of Glaedenfeld* in order to register this order name, as it is intended for a new barony.

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

MIDDLE

Áine ingen Uí Briain. Device. Vert, a dove volant wings addorsed argent, on a chief Or two triquetras each braced with an annulet vert.

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

Brangwyne of Red Spears. Name and device. Argent, a wolf passant, on a chief purpure a lightning bolt argent.

> Submitted as *Branwyn of Red Spears*, the given name was changed to *Bronwyn* in kingdom to match the documentation that could be found. After the Pelican decision meeting, the submitter requested the form *Brangwyne* instead. This form was documented in the Letter of Intent, and is dated to 1283 in R&W, s.n. Brangwin. We have changed the given name to the submitter's preferred form.

> *Red Spears* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

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

Frøkn mac Cainnaig. Device change. Per saltire purpure and vert, a saltire Or between in cross a Celtic cross and three griffins passant argent.

> The submitter's old device, *Per saltire purpure and vert, a saltire erminois between in cross a Celtic cross and three griffins passant argent*, is released.

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

Maaicke van Zanten. Badge for Sign of the Blasted Oak. (Fieldless) On an oak leaf inverted per pale azure and vert an oak tree blasted and eradicated argent.

Muirenn ingen Fáelchon Uí Clérigh. Name.

> The submitter requested authenticity for 7th-10th century Ireland. This name does not meet the submitter's request because the byname *Uí Clérigh* is not found prior to the 10th century, and *Fáelchon* could not be dated later than 785. However, it is registerable.

Seraphina Sinclair. Device. Argent, a pomegranate gules seeded Or slipped and leaved vert, on a chief gules three bees Or.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of Apis of Shadowed Stars.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of Djulkes Star.

> Submitted as *Award of the Star of Djolka*, this order name was changed in kingdom to *Award of Djulkes Star* because *Djolka* could not be documented in our period, and to follow the example of the English order name *Saint George's Shield*, using the lingua Anglica form of the Old Frisian *stera* "star". *Djulkes* is a reasonable genitive (possessive) form of the Frisian given name *Djulke*, based on patronyms in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "15th Century Dutch Names" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch15surnames.html).

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of Hercules of Shadowed Stars.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of the Star of Hroar.

> Submitted as *Award of the Star of Hroar*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Award Of Hroars Star*. The submitted form follows the pattern of *Societas nodi illustrus Ludovici Regis Sicili* ("Society of the Knot of our illustrious Ludovicus (Loysi), king of Sicily") in Juliana de Luna's "Medieval Secular Order Names" (http://medievalscotland.org/jes/OrderNames/Courtly_Orders_and_Awards.shtml). We have restored the order name to the submitted form.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of Libra of Shadowed Stars.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of the Lyra of Shadowed Stars.

Submitted as *Award of Lyra of Shadowed Stars*, the order name was changed in kingdom to *Award of the Lyre of Shadowed Stars* to use the English form of *Lyre* instead of the Latin *Lyra*. In commentary, Siren found *lyra* as a Middle English synonym for "lyre". Therefore, we are able to partially restore this to the submitted form: *Award of the Lyra of Shadowed Stars*.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of the Pegasus of Shadowed Stars.

Shadowed Stars, Barony of. Order name Award of the Sagittarius of Shadowed Stars.

NORTHSHIELD

Caitríona inghean Criomthainn. Name.

Submitted as *Caitríona inghean Crimthainn*, the name was changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Caitríona inghean Criomthainn* to make this an entirely post-1200 name. Although *Criomthainn* would normally be lenited due to the rules of Gaelic grammar, period examples show that lenition is inconsistent in documentary forms. Therefore, we do not need to lenite the father's name in the patronymic byname.

Nice late period Irish Gaelic name!

Clydwyn Gwehydd. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Commenters noted that the given name and byname may not be temporally compatible, as *Clydwyn* was found as a standardized form of the 5th or 6th century name (found as *Clytwyn*, among other spellings), and *Gwehydd* was dated to the 13th century. However, as we offered the submitter the form *Clydwyn* in the return of his name in the July 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, we will allow its registration.

Decimus Marius Tacitus. Badge (see RETURNS for household name). Per saltire sable and gules, a thunderbolt argent and in chief two wolf's heads erased respectant Or.

Decimus Marius Tacitus. Device. Gules, two lightning bolts in saltire argent and overall a wolf's head erased Or.

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

Godefroy du Lyon. Name and device. Gules, a boar rampant and on a chief Or three Maltese crosses gules.

Both *Godefroy* and *du Lyon* are found in the 1292 Census of Paris.

Nice late 13th century French name!

Joseph Leveson. Name.

Marcial de Salas. Name.

Tyok Liftfot. Alternate name Kwon Chae-woo (see RETURNS for badge).

The submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Korean name. All of the elements are dated to the 16th century, but we don't know if the construction is authentic. However, it is registerable.

Submitted as *Kwon Jae-woo*, this form uses more than one romanization style. Forms of this name that use one transliteration scheme include *Kwon Chae-woo*, *Kwon Chae'u*, *Gwon Jae-u*, or *Gwon Jae-woo*. The submitter preferred the form *Kwon Chae-woo*, so we have changed the name to this form.

Yoshida Kiku. Name (see RETURNS for device).

OUTLANDS

Alexander ben Avram. Device change. Per bend azure and vert, a crampon fesswise between in pale two roundels argent.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief, in dexter chief a mullet of six points Or*, is retained as a badge.

Alexander ben Avram. Alternate name Tharain map Achivir.

This name was documented using Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "A Consideration of Pictish Names". Commenters noted that the Pictish particle *map* is largely conjectural, with one possible example, *Tolarggan Maphan*, found in an 8th century entry in the Annals of Ulster. Patronyms in Pictish names are generally found instead in Irish and Latin records rendered as *mac(c)* and *filius*, respectively. However, we will continue to give the benefit of the doubt that *map* is plausible as a Pictish form and can register this name. If the submitter prefers to use one of these documentary forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

Tharain may be a genitive form of *Taran*, given that the form *Tarain* is noted to be a possible genitive (possessive) form. However, as *Tharain* is not identified as a genitive form, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that it is a nominative (base) form.

Aria da Firenze. Name.

Submitted as *Aria of Firenze*, *Florence* is the lingua Anglica form of the Italian *Firenze*. The submitter approved a change to *Aria da Firenze* to make her name wholly Italian. Therefore, we have made this change to register this name.

Avram syn Osvetoslavl'. Name change from Avram Ibn Gabirol.

The submitter's previous name, *Avram Ibn Gabirol*, is retained as an alternate name.

Christopher Brockwell. Name.

The submitter may wish to know that this exact name was found in England in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1634.

Felix Wulff. Name.

Jocelyn de Honicombe. Device. Or, three roses gules each charged with a bee proper.

Lucrezia de Carducci. Name.

Nice 16th century Tuscan name!

Michaela de Montgomery. Name and device. Barry wavy purpure and Or, an escallop gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13th c. France". Although both elements are dated to the 13th century, the given name is an Occitan form from southern France and the byname is an English or Anglo-Norman form derived from a place name in northern France. Alternatively, the submitted form *de Montgomery* is found in 16th century Rouen in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's draft article "Bynames in Medieval France" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/frenchbynames.pdf). Due to the lingual mix of Occitan and English/Anglo-Norman, or Occitan and French, this name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 13th century French name, but it is registerable.

Although this badge conflicts with Emma de Fetherstan's badge, *(Fieldless) An escallop gules*, Emma has granted blanket permission to conflict.

Rita Perle von der Wetterau. Name change from holding name Rita of the Citadel of the Southern Pass.

Submitted as *Rita Perle Von Der Wetterau*, the name was changed to *Rita Perle von der Wetterau* to use the typical capitalization suggested in the submitter's original return of a similar name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "15th century German and Italian". Due to the combination of the 16th century Italian *Rita*, the 16th century German *Perle*, and the early 17th century German *von der Wetterau*, this name does not meet the submitter's request for a 15th century name. In addition, the lingual mix, although allowed under Appendix C of SENA, means that the name would not be authentic even if all of the elements could be documented for the submitter's preferred century. However, the name is registerable.

Staros of Helicon. Device. Per pale sable and gules, two natural tigers combattant argent marked sable and a point pointed argent.

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

Unser Hafen, Barony of. Order name Order of Epona of Unser Hafen.

Unser Hafen, Barony of. Order name Order of Harmonia.

Viola di Luca. Name and device. Azure, a sea-horse and on a chief wavy argent three compass roses azure.

> Nice 15th century Italian name!

WEST

James Onn Hinge. Name and device. Argent, a pale embattled-counterembattled azure.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Conor Sigmundsson: *Argent, on a pale bretessed azure a daisy proper*.

Þórunn mj{o,}ksiglandi. Name and device. Sable mullety of eight points argent, a drakkar Or charged on the sail with an estoile sable.

> Submitted as *Þórunn mj{o,}ksiglanda*, the Letter of Intent documented the byname *mj{o,}ksiglandi* ("much-sailing, far-travelling") and noted that the submitted form *mj{o,}ksiglanda* was a feminine form. However, the attested byname is a verb, not an adjectival form, and did not need to be modified. We have changed the byname to the attested form *mj{o,}ksiglandi* in order to register this name.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Killian Bryce: *Or, an estoille between three dragon's heads couped sable*.

Þórunn mj{o,}ksiglandi. Badge. Or, an estoile sable.

> The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Killian Bryce: *Or, an estoille between three dragon's heads couped sable*.

- Explicit littera accipiendorum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:

ÆTHELMEARC

Artemisia da Manarola. Device. Per chevron argent and Or, a cameleopard trippant 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 line of division. The per chevron here is too low. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw per chevron lines of division.

Delphinios Aegeuos. Name change from Finn Marland O'Shannon.

> This name was withdrawn by the submitter during commentary.

Felicitas Flußmüllnerin. Device change. Per pale gules and sable, a waterwheel counterchanged.

> This design was submitted as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period German armory. There was sufficient evidence of per pale gules and sable [a charge] counterchanged. However neither the submitter nor the commenters were able to provide evidence of a waterwheel used as charge in the same heraldic jurisdiction. SENA A4A specifically says "All elements in an Individually Attested Pattern must be found in that single time and place, including charges, arrangement of charge groups, and lines of division." Since the charge itself was not attested in the same context as the low contrast armory, we do not meet the conditions of an Individually Attested Pattern. Thus we must return this device for contrast issues with a color on color charge.

Felicitas Flußmüllnerin. Badge. Sable, in pale an eye Or irised sable and a candle, a bordure dovetailed Or.

> This badge is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. It is not clear whether we have two coprimary charges or if we have a primary candle and secondary eye as the candle crosses the per fess line.

Jing Hao. Name.

> This name is returned for presumption on the significant Chinese landscape painter and essayist Jing Hao (also known as Ching Hao and Hongguzi) active c. 910-950 C.E. PN4D1 of SENA states:
>
> > Individuals whose work and/or life are still influential today are generally important enough to protect. Those whose work significantly shaped the course of world history, science, or the arts are generally important enough to protect. This is generally measured by examining measures like the length of encyclopedia articles about the person and his/her work, numbers of search engine hits for the individual, and the like.
>
> Jing Hao is both significant and well known in Chinese culture and art. Jing Hao established a particular style of Chinese landscape painting (the so called "monumental style"), a style that persisted through the reign of the last Chinese emperor in 1911. The Metropolitan Museum of Art describes Jing Hao as one of the "founding fathers of the landscape tradition." The other two major innovators in this style were both Jing Hao's students.
>
> Jing Hao was one of the first Chinese artists to use ink washes in his work. He is also credited with inventing the *cun fa* style of ink and brushwork.
>
> Jing Hao is equally famous as a writer and theoretician of art. His writings on art include *Bifaji* ("Notes on Brushwork"), an essay on landscape painting techniques that had significant influence on all of the major schools of Song Dynasty landscape painting and beyond.
>
> Although Jing Hao is not mentioned in the 1911 print Encyclopedia Britannica, that source does not adequately cover non-European figures. There is an article about Jing Hao in the on-line *Encyclopedia Britannica* (https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jing-Hao). He is also discussed in the on-line *Encyclopedia Britannica*'s article on Chinese painting (https://www.britannica.com/art/Chinese-painting/Five-Dynasties-907-960-and-Ten-Kingdoms-902-978#ref601906). He is discussed in major texts on Chinese and Asian art, including several non-specialist texts used in entry-level art history courses.

Based on this information, we find that Jing Hao "significantly shaped the course of . . . the arts" in China for several centuries. He therefore is significant enough to protect from presumption.

Magnus Tindal and Étáin ingen Dálaig. Joint badge. Argent, on a roundel invected vert, a gorgon's head cabossed argent.

This badge is returned for using a roundel with a complex line. The March 2012 LoAR states: "Due to the potential confusion with other charges, roundels with complex lines will not be registered after the September 2012 decision meeting without evidence of period practice." [Drake MacGregor, East]. No evidence of period use was provided by the submitter or in commentary.

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

The same badge has already been registered to this submitter in April of 2016.

AN TIR

Éireamhón na Seoltadh. Badge. (Fieldless) An anchor with the ring embattled on the outer edge gules.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". Annulets with a complex line have not been registerable since the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Berrick Grayveson: *(Fieldless) An anchor gules*. If the ring was not complex, the current submission would be identical to Berrick's badge and thus would be returned for conflict as do not permit two submitters to register identical armory, even with permission to conflict.

Levi ben Lowelin. Device. Azure, a bird displayed and on a chief argent five mullets of six points azure.

Because a valid alternate blazon of this device would be "*Azure, a bird displayed argent and a chief argent mullety of six points azure*", this device is returned for conflict with the badge of Colin Hugh O'Duncan of Eagle Haven: *Azure, an eagle displayed argent within an orle argent, mullety azure*. There is only one DC for changing the secondary charge from an orle to a chief.

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

ANSTEORRA

None.

ARTEMISIA

None.

ATENVELDT

Honour Grenehart. Badge. Argent goutty de vin, a labyrinth azure.

This badge is returned for redraw. The gouttes should not appear in the argent portion of the labyrinth, as a labyrinth is a solid charge, but only be present around it.

On redraw, please advise the submitter to use gouttes of a more period shape, with a longer wavy tail.

ATLANTIA

Seamus Tuilide. Device change. Vert, a fess checky sable and argent between a mule courant contourny argent maintaining in its mouth a billhook proper and a torc Or.

> This device is returned for contrast issues. As depicted, the billhook, with the use of dark grey for the blade, is entirely color and has a low contrast with the vert field, which seriously impairs its identifiability. We require held charges to have sufficient contrast since August 2015. Although similarly blazoned as proper, this billhook is not similar to the one currently registered to the submitter which is thicker, with a different shape of blade, and a blade that is a much more clearly argent. Thus this submission cannot be registered under the grandfather clause.

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

> The submission has been withdrawn.

> This was pended from the June 2016 LoAR.

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

> The submission has been withdrawn.

> This was pended from the June 2016 LoAR.

AVACAL

Arnolt Brekeswerd. Device. Sable, within a Star of David, a tree blasted and eradicated argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Kano Hiroyoshi: *Sable, a roundel within a mullet of eight points voided and interlaced argent*. There is no DC for changing the number of points on the mullet. There is only one DC for changing the type of charge within the mullets.

CAID

Hallr brjost Starsson. Heraldic will.

> This heraldic will already appeared and was accepted in the August Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Hammash Mathan Mor. Device. Sable, a bear rampant contourny argent and a bordure compony gules and argent.

> This submission has been withdrawn.

Klaus Axelsson. Device. Azure, a duck displayed maintaining an axe and a hammer argent.

> This device is returned for conflict with the device of Francesca of Bright Angel: *Azure, a dove displayed, head elevated argent*. There is one DC for the addition of secondary charges. There is no additional DC for changing the type of bird in the displayed posture as neither of them is in their default posture.

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

CALONTIR

None.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

Sibylla of Glyndmere. Badge. (Fieldless) A torse in annulo wreathed vert and gules.

> This badge is returned for contrast issues. By precedent, "This is being returned for running afoul of our contrast requirements. We require that charges which are "wreathed" to have good contrast between their parts. "A wreathed ordinary must be of two tinctures with good contrast." (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, LoAR September 1992, p. 43). The basis for the limitation on wreathing of two tinctures of the same category is the reduction of identifiability that ensues. (Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, LoAR August 1988, p. 17)." Gwalchmai ap Llywellyn Llanfyllin. Device. Argent, a bend sinister wreathed sable and gules. As this torse is wreathed of two colors it must be returned as well.

EAST

None.

GLEANN ABHANN

Abu Hurairah 'Abd al-Aziz ibn al-Sarraj ibn al-Nasrani al-Rabi'. Device. Per chevron sable and vert, a satyr passant between three mascles argent.

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

Ravens Hold, Shire of. Device. Per saltire argent and gules, a raven migrant sable within a laurel wreath vert.

> This device is returned for redraw. The laurel wreath is too open at the top and should come nearly to a full circle.

> If it was not returned for redraw, it would be returned administratively as the petition is not dated.

> On resubmission, please advise the submitter to add more internal details on the bird.

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

LOCHAC

Kaðlín Myrkárfylja. Name.

> This name is returned because no evidence was provided to show that a byname like *Myrkárfylja* is plausible in Old Norse. The examples cited in the Letter of Intent followed the pattern *[generic toponym] + foal*, but *Myrká* was documented as a specific place name (a river and farm). A suggestion made in commentary, the constructed name *Myrkvifylja* ("darkness foal"), also does not follow the attested pattern.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Order name Order of the Dolphins Endorsed.

> There is no example of an arrangement of a charge group found in a period order name. The examples cited in the Letter of Intent, *grekr{o"}nten Steinbocken* ["crowned ibex(es)"] and *Corona Doble* ("double crown") describe the charges themselves, not their arrangement in a charge group. There is

one example from inn sign names: *cross keys*. But by precedent, examples from inn sign names cannot be used to construct order names. Therefore, we are unable to register this order name without further evidence to support this pattern.

Kraé Glas, Barony of. Badge for populace. (Fieldless) A dolphin haurient azure breathing flames gules.

This badge is returned for presumption upon the arms of Dauphin, Prince of France: *Or, a dolphin haurient azure finned gules*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design but no other DC. The flames here are not considered a held charge and, although blazonable, do not count for difference for conflict checking purposes.

Marie la Luthiste. Name.

This name is returned because no evidence was found to support the term *Luthiste* prior to the 18th century.

Upon resubmission, the submitter may wish to know that *la joueuse de luth* has the intended meaning. The masculine form *ioueur* (in the phrase "ioueur de l'harpe") is found in *Sermons, et concepts tirez de l'Escriture saincte* by Gabriele Inchino and Suarez de Sainte-Marie (https://books.google.com/books?id=5Or7Ck9sqocC&pg=PA523).

Luth is dated to 1380 (*Le Trésor de la Langue Française*, s.v. luth). A 13th century Norman plural form, *joeresses*, is found in the same source, citing Wace's *Roman de Brut*. The corresponding singular form would be *joeresse*. A number of *-eur/-esse* pairs are found in Colm Dubh's "Occupational By-Names in the 1292 Tax Role of Paris" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/parisbynames.html), so *la joueresse de luth* is also plausible.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that the term *lutist* ("lute-player" or "marker of lutes") is found in England in 1627, and the forms *lutenist* and *lutanist* ("lute-player") are dated to c.1600 and a.1634, respectively (*Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. lutist and lutanist). Therefore, *Marie the Lutist*, *Marie the Lutanist*, or *Marie the Lutenist* would be registerable. As the given name is also found in England at that time, this name would be wholly English or a registerable combination of French and English.

Nadezhda Wladimirowa Bialykrolikowa Vodnikovicha {.z}ona. Name.

Submitted as *Nadezhda W{l/}adimir zhena Belokrolikov Vodnikovich*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Nadezhda Wladimirowa Bialykrolikowa Vodnikovicha {.z}ona* to feminize the elements and to use Polish forms where possible.

The marital byname *Wladimirowa Bialykrolikowa Vodnikovicha {.z}ona* combines Polish and Russian in the same name phrase. The combination of languages in a name phrase is not allowed under PN1B1 of SENA. Therefore, we must return this name.

Although the submitter's husband's name, *Wladimir Bialykrolikow Vodniczsky*, appears elsewhere on this letter, we are unable to use the grandfather clause to register this name because the elements from his name had to be feminized. PN1B2e of SENA states, "Only the exact, actual name phrase from the registered form may be used, not variants, patterns, etc. The use of the grandfather clause does not allow the submitter to evade new style problems (as discussed in PN.2 below). It only allows the submitter to keep style problems that already exist with the registered name."

We are also returning this name because *Vodnikovicha* is a patronym formed from a descriptive term meaning "water bearer", not a given name. Without documentation to show that constructing a patronymic byname from a descriptive byname is a reasonable pattern in our period, we cannot register this element.

Bialykrolikowa is a feminized form of a constructed Polish byname meaning "white rabbit". This is a reasonable constructed byname.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that this name was far more complex than the attested examples of marital bynames. Examples in Russian and Polish/Lithuanian use two elements from the husband's name, but not three, such as *[husband's given name (feminized with -owa)]* + *[husband's occupation or position (feminized)]* + *[wife's given name]*. A resubmission should include examples to

support a more complex construction, or should drop an element to make it as simple as the attested forms.

MERIDIES

Meridies, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Hekatonkheires.

This order name is returned for lack of evidence that the Greek name for a group of mythological giants is the plausible basis of an order name. The only relevant example cited in the original submission was the *Order of the Argonauts of St. Nicholas*, cited in D'A.J.D. Boulton's *The Knights of the Crown: The Monarchical Order of Knighthood in Later Medieval Europe, 1325-1520*. However, this source states that evidence could not be found to support this name in our period, although a 1642 text noted that the order had that name previously. In addition, the Argonauts were humans.

Additionally, no examples of order names in Greek were found. Those order names that we could find used a medieval European language or Latin, not Classical Greek.

The only other examples that could be found for a group of people were the *Order of the Grail-Templars of Saint George*, named after a legendary group, and the *Geselscap von den Gecken* ("Company of the Fools"). The latter is mostly likely named for the heraldic charge, as fools were known for their distinctive dress, rather than after the people, per se. Both of these examples are named after people or an occupation, not non-human mythological creatures. However, we allow references to mythological items like the *Golden Fleece* and classical deities in languages from cultures that used orders, so a single one of these giants would be acceptable as the basis for an order name.

The kingdom may wish to know that the Latin form of *Hekatonkheires* is *Centimani* ("Hundred-Handed Ones"). A singular Latin form or the specific name of an individual giant would be registerable.

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

MIDDLE

None.

NORTHSHIELD

Clydwyn Gwehydd. Device. Argent, on a bend engrailed sable a sword argent.

This device is returned for conflict. In the return of Caleb Hoggar, LoAR of Feb 2011, it was ruled:

> [Argent goutty de sang, a bend engrailed sable.] This device conflicts with the device of Kriemhilt von Ebersberg, Argent, a bend fusilly sable. Batonvert provided extensive evidence that a bend engrailed and a bend lozengy are interchangeable in period, therefore, this is a conflict with a single CD for the addition of the gouttes. [LoAR of Feb 2011]

Therefore, this submission likewise conflicts with the device of Kriemhilt von Ebersberg: *Argent, a bend fusilly sable*. The complex lines were considered interchangeable and equivalent in period and thus we get only one DC, for adding the tertiary charge.

Decimus Marius Tacitus. Household name Domus Lupi.

This household name is returned for conflict with the registered heraldic title *Lupine Herald*. Precedent states:

> [Isabella Rose] This name conflicts with the registered *Isabella Rowe*. While normally the difference between Rowe and Rose would be sufficient under PN3C3, the rule states, "In rare cases, the sound may still be too similar for this rule to clear the conflict". The change to a terminal consonant group is exactly that kind of case; terminal consonants are often

understressed in casual speech and easily confused with one another. Thus, this name cannot be registered without permission to conflict. [Isabella Rose, January 2015, R-Lochac]

Similarly, the change from *Lupine* to *Lupi* only affects the terminal consonant. Although the two elements are different in appearance, they are not different enough in sound. Therefore, we are unable to register this household name. We note that because this item is a household name and the registered item is a heraldic title, this submission can be registered with a letter of permission to conflict under NPN3E of SENA.

Tyok Liftfot. Badge. (Fieldless) An Oriental dragon's head cabossed azure.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters had trouble identifying the dragon's head, potentially mistaking it for a demon's head. It might be difficult to achieve recognizability without the rest of the dragon's body.

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

Yoshida Kiku. Device. Argent, in pale a chrysanthemum of eight petals gules seeded Or and a dragonfly vert.

This device is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. It is not clear whether we have a primary flower and secondary dragonfly or two coprimary charges.

Additionally, commenters often perceived the green dragonfly as slipping and leaving of the flower.

OUTLANDS

Roger de Gilbert. Device. Per saltire sable and gules, a saltire and overall a rose argent.

This badge is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must 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, more of the rose is on the saltire than on the field.

Additionally, this device has a contrast issue as the rose and saltire are both argent. That absence of contrast impairs the identifiability of the charges.

Note that the rose cannot be Or as it would conflict with Caitlin Davidson: *Per saltire vert and sable, a saltire argent, overall a rose Or*.

WEST

None.

- Explicit littera renuntiationum -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE February 2017 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

AN TIR

Jon MacLeod of Stornway. Name.

Submitted as *Jon MacLeod*, this form has a relationship conflict with *Angus John Macleod* (May 1995, Calontir) under PN3D of SENA. Because Scots uses unmarked patronymics, the name as submitted could be read as a claim to be the father of *Angus John Macleod*. After the close of commentary, the submitter agreed to add the locative byname *of Stornway* in order to clear the conflict. The place name *Stornway* is dated to 1606 in Mercator's map of Scotland (http://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh_1901_6.jpg&col=ryh). We therefore have pended this name for commentary on the form *Jon MacLeod of Stornway*.

This was item 16 on the An Tir letter of June 30, 2016.

ATENVELDT

Areus of Sparta. Name change from Phelan Ó Coileáin.

In commentary, Metron Ariston identified a possible presumption issue: one of the kings of Sparta was named Areus. SENA PN4D1 sets out the standards for whether a historical person is important enough to protect from presumption. It states in relevant part:

> Sovereign rulers of significant states are generally important enough to protect. Some historical city-states are not considered significant states. Provinces or regions integrated into larger units like the Holy Roman Empire are not generally considered significant states. Sovereigns of small states that did not give rise directly to modern countries will not be protected under this clause, nor will legendary kings of any state (though these kings may be individually important enough to protect).

Sparta was a Greek city-state. It did not directly give rise to any modern country. Commenters are asked to discuss whether Sparta nevertheless is sufficiently significant to warrant protecting its kings from presumption. Alternatively, commenters should address whether Atreus of Sparta himself was historically significant such that he should be protected from presumption.

This was item 2 on the Atenveldt letter of June 20, 2016.

CAID

Naevehjem, Barony of. Order name Order of the Dragon's Hoard.

In support of this order name, the Barony argued that the pattern "*Order of Dragon's* [treasure]" was grandfathered to the submitter by virtue of the prior registration of the name *Order of the Dragon's Gem* (Sept. 1994, Caid). We do not agree. A gem or gemstone is a heraldic charge. Thus, the registered order name fits the documented pattern of registering order names based on heraldic charges.

Additionally, the Barony currently has registered to it the names *Order of the Dragon's Foot* and *Order of the Dragon's Wing*, both of which support the grandfathered pattern as being "*Order of the Dragon's* [heraldic charge]" rather than "*Order of the Dragon's* [treasure]."

However, neither the LoI nor commenters addressed the Barony's other registered order name, *Order of the Dragon's Blaze*. (Feb. 1994, Caid). We are pending this submission for further commentary on the question of whether this order name should support a broader pattern of "*Order of the Dragon's* [thing]," where the thing is a noun that is not a heraldic charge.

This was item 25 on the Caid letter of June 26, 2016.

EAST

Leonora da Ferrara. Name.

>   Following the Pelican decision meeting, the question was raised whether this name presumes upon that of Eleanor of Naples, also known as Leonora of Aragon, who was the first Duchess of Ferrara. Therefore, we are pending this name to allow a discussion on this issue.

>   *Ferrara* was documented in the Letter of Intent from *Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532*, which normalized the place names. The submitted spelling is also found in "Some Names From Giovanni Boccaccio's *Il Decameron*" by Giata Magdalena Alberti (2013 KWHSS Proceedings).

>   Her device is registered under the holding name *Leonora of Østgarðr*.

>   This was item 20 on the East letter of June 30, 2016.

- Explicit -