

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

**Angelo da Calabria.** Name and badge. Per bend argent and vert, a feather azure and a flame proper.

The submitter requested authenticity for the Italian language. This name meets that request; specifically, it is authentic for Pisa in the 15th-16th centuries.

**Badger Bag Bane.** Name.

**Bj{o,}rn Einarsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pageant wagon azure.

Prior to this submission, there was only one registration of a pageant wagon, dated January 1980, in Society armory. SENA Appendix F requires that "Charges which have not been registered in over a decade should be redocumented." The Letter of Intent provides sufficient visual documentation to prove that pageant wagons, essentially rolling stages, existed both with and without pillars and roof/canopy in period. In addition, Wreath has done extensive research into the use of pageant wagons in performing mystery cycles in 15th century England. While the emblazon does not identically match any of the period artwork provided, it is nearly identical to the emblazon found in the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry, and will be accepted.

There was some question in commentary about whether this charge is a step from period practice. SENA A.2.B.4.C states that "There is no pattern of using European artifacts other than tools and general, everyday artifacts in armory." A cart or wagon, in its simpler form, is an attested period charge according to the PicDic, both with four wheels "as in the arms of de Brambilla, mid-15th C. [Triv 69]" and with two, "the 'oxcart' (Italian baroccio), is found in the canting arms of di Barozi, mid-15th C. [Triv 76]." However, the inclusion of pillars, canopy, pennons and front drape remove it in both appearance and functionality from its attested form in period heraldry. It is, therefore, a step from period practice.

**Bj{o,}rn {o,}rvarbrjotr.** Name.

The byname *{o,}rvarbrjotr* is constructed based on a documented pattern of Norse names meaning "thing-breaker." [Brandr nefsbriotr Aronsson, 3/2016 LoAR, A-East] In this case, the name means "breaker of arrows."

**Bj{o,}rn Skyti.** Name and device. Or, a cask proper and a bordure vert.

**Blackstone Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Black Stone.

**Caterina da Venezia.** Name and device. Azure, an owl displayed maintaining an arrow fesswise between three lilies argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century Venice. This request was not summarized on the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, heralds at the Pelican decision meeting were able to supply enough evidence concerning authenticity that we need not pend this submission.

This name is authentic for the 15th century in Italy. While it is unlikely that someone living in Venice would be called *da Venezia* (of Venice), that byname was used in the 15th century to describe people from Venice. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request.

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

Artist's note: Please draw lilies in a more standard trumpet-shaped depiction to better distinguish them from cup-shaped flowers like lilies in profile.

**Cormacc mac Gilla Brigde.** Badge. Per saltire vert and argent, four seahorses counterchanged.

**Fox Feirlin.** Name.

During commentary, the submitter withdrew the authenticity request for "Scandinavian and/or German" that appeared on the Letter of Intent.

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

**Friderich Swartzwalder.** Device change. Per saltire gules and sable, on a double-headed eagle Or two lilies of the valley in saltire purpure.

Submitter's old device, *Per saltire gules and sable, on a double-headed eagle Or two halberds in saltire sable*, is released.

**Fucha de la Rua.** Device. Sable, a bend sinister wavy argent masoned sable, in dexter chief a house argent.

**Gaius Plinius Iustinianus.** Device. Argent, a winged card pique and in chief an annulet sable.

**Geirrekr gullskeggr Thorvaldsson.** Name and device. Per fess argent ermined azure and azure ermined argent, a triple-towered castle counterchanged azure and argent.

This is clear of Eleanora de Laval, *Per fess wavy argent and azure, a tower counterchanged*, (12/2010), with one DC for changes to the field, and a second DC for a straight vs. complex line of division on the primary charge. Commenters pointed out that Eleanora's emblazon depicts only a small portion of the field division present on the tower, such that if it were to appear without a field, it would be blazoned "enarched," which does not have a DC from a plain line of division. Precedents were cited for similar situations with fieldless badges featuring narrow primary charges which did not have enough space to properly identify the field division. However, the line of division on Eleanor's device is an obvious continuation of the field's line of division, making clear the intent of the submitter. The tower is, as the blazon states, divided wavy, and is therefore a DC from Geirrekr's castle, which is divided plainly.

**Gunnar Thorbjarnarson.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, in base a bear rampant contourny sable, a chief embattled argent.

**Isabel Johnston.** Name.

This name is clear of *Issobella de Johnstone* under PN3C1 of SENA due to two changes in both sound and appearance: *Isabel* vs. *Issobella*, and the removal of the preposition *de*.

Nice 15th century Scots name!

**Jân al-Tha'lab.** Name and badge. (Fieldless) A fox's head erased within and conjoined to a mascle Or.

Submitted as *Jân Tilki*, no evidence was found to support the proposed byname. The submitter indicated that a byname with the meaning of "fox" was most important to her. The Arabic byname *al-Tha'lab* means "the fox." It was not unusual for Persian names to be rendered in Arabic. In addition, Arabic and Persian is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *al-Tha'lab* as it most closely meets the submitter's request.

**Jaqueline de Molières.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a dandelion slipped and leaved Or a heart gules.

This depiction of a dandelion appears in the submitter's device, registered March 2015.

**Katharina von Bamberg.** Name.

Nice 15th century German name!

**Matthew of Boston.** Name and device. Sable, in pale a bowl and a double horned anvil, on a chief argent a ladle, bowl to sinister, sable.

Nice English name from the 13th through 15th centuries!

**Patrokles Athenaios.** Name and device. Or, an owl affronty and in base a mullet of six points voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

Nice classical Greek name!

Submitter is encouraged to draw the owl larger relative to the mullet/annulet charge group.

**Rabi'ah bint Mustafa.** Device. Purpure, a flame Or charged with a rose gules.

Commenters asked whether this would presume against a rose en soleil, especially with the badge of Edward IV, which is a rose gules en soleil Or. A charge en soleil has sun rays emanating from its edges. This is, instead, a rose entirely within a flame that has gouttes issuant from its upper edge, and is therefore clear of Edward IV and any appearance of being en soleil.

**Robert Hawksworth.** Name.

Nice English name for c. 1600 (and likely earlier as well)!

**Samuel Longsword of the Black Hammer.** Name change from Altun of Misty Highlands.

The submitter's old name, *Altun of Misty Highlands*, is released.

**Sarah of Boston.** Name and device. Sable, in fess two votive offering bottles within a well frame argent.

Nice English name for the 13th through 15th centuries!

This is the defining instance of a votive offering bottle. Keystone provided evidence both of the offering bottles used in period kamon, as well as period evidence (not previously seen) of well-frames dated to the 15th century.

Well-frames have been registered recently with no note about being a step from period practice. As the charge can also be blazoned in Western terms, as four billets or lathes fretted as in mascle, we are explicitly ruling that well-frames are not a step from period practice. There is therefore only one step from period practice, for use of a non-European charge, the votive offering bottle.

**Sesilía Óttarsdóttir.** Name.

**Silvester Burchardt.** Name change from Sylvester Burchardt.

The submitter's prior name, *Sylvester Burchardt*, is released.

**Sláine an Einigh.** Device. Or, a swan naiant sable and a bordure gules.

**Snorri skyti Bjarnarson.** Name and device. Azure, four greyhounds courant in annulo Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Danish" and the year 1016 or thereabouts. This name does not meet that request because the element are Icelandic, not Danish; however, it is a registerable Old Norse name.

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

**Spencer Oranwood.** Name and device. Potent, a compass star and on a chief raguly Or three orange trees coupé fruited proper.

*Oranwood* is the registered surname of the submitter's father.

This device has a complexity count of eight, with five tinctures (potent, Or, vert, brown, orange) and three charges (compass star, chief raguly, orange trees). Therefore, though it's at the very limit of our standards for complexity, it does not exceed them.

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

**Úlfkell Gyldir.** Name and device. Sable, a dragon contourny breathing fire and a base rayonny Or.

This name is clear of the registered *Úlfarr gylðir* under PN3C2, as there is a significant change of sound and appearance in the second syllable of the given name; *-farr* and *-kell* share no letters and have no sounds in common.

**Unnr á Fjáfelli.** Name.

Submitted as *Unnr in elska á Fjáfella*, no documentation could be found to support the pattern of [given name] + [descriptive byname] + [locative byname] in Old Norse. With the submitter's permission, we dropped the descriptive byname *in elska* for registration.

In addition, with the submitter's permission, we have changed the locative byname to *á Fjáfelli* to comply with Old Norse grammar. ffride Joye sans fin constructed the byname *á Fjáfelli* ("on

livestock's hill") from the farm name *Fjár-fell*, using examples from the *Landnámabók* and *Lind Personbinamn*, s.n. *Fiár*.

**Ysabel Lecroix.** Name and device. Per pale Or and gules, two horses combattant counterchanged, on a chief argent a hammer sable.

Nice 16th century French name!

The charge on the chief was submitted as a warhammer. A war-hammer is a period weapon, described in the PicDic as follows: "definitely intended as a weapon: it had a clawed striking face for breaking through armor. It's found in the arms of Tusser, 1559 [Bedingfeld 50], though some modern blazons mistake it for a battle-axe." Out of the warhammers and war hammers submitted in OSCAR, 12 of the 16 pieces of armory resembled the period depiction of a war-hammer.

The type of hammer depicted in this armory more closely resembles a cross-peen hammer, a tool with a flat striking face and an angled edge for working metal. The last registration with this depiction of a hammer was in November, 2016, where it was initially blazoned a "smith's hammer," and was eventually registered as simply "a hammer." While there is a history of blazoning this type of hammer a "war-hammer" in SCA heraldry, there is also ample precedent for changing blazons when we find better terms to describe the registered emblazons. Therefore, we are registering this as a hammer, and over the next few months will review all warhammers, war hammers, and war-hammers registered to see if they are a medieval weapon or a tool.

## AN TIR

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Transfer of Order name Honor of the Belated Barberry to Principality of the Summits.

**Genevieve Choue.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Geneviève Choue*, the grave accent in the given name is a modern editorial addition that must be removed for registration. [Genevieve de la Marre, 1/2014 LoAR, A-Caid] We have done so.

Nice late 13th century French name!

**Gerhard Emelrich.** Badge. Sable, a double-headed eagle fesswise checky argent and gules.

**Giuliana da Castiglione.** Name.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

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

**Katherine Elene de Vere.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and gules, in bend two fleurs-de-lys sable.

Because English uses unmarked matronymic bynames, this name could be read as a claim to be the daughter of the registered *Elene De Vere*. Fortunately, Elene De Vere provided the submitter with a letter of permission to claim a relationship, allowing this name to be registered.

**Samwell Langdon.** Name and device. Sable, three hunting horns argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century English. This request was not summarized on the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, the Letter of Intent provided enough information that we did not have to pend the name to research authenticity. This name is authentic for England in the 1560s.

This device does not conflict with the device of Móirín Chiardhubh ní Bhárdáin: *Per chevron sable and vert, three spiral hunting horns reversed argent*. There is a DC for changing the field and another DC for the difference between spiral horns and hunting horns.

Nice device!

**Skjoldulfr Viðarsson.** Reblazon of device. Azure, a wolf rampant contourny and on a chief argent three mullets sable.

Registered in November 2016 as *Argent, a wolf rampant contourny and on a chief argent three mullets sable*, the LoAR listed the field as argent, when it is in fact azure.

**Summits, Principality of the.** Acceptance of transfer of Order name Honor of the Belated Barberry from Kingdom of An Tir.

**Violante da Rosa de Braga.** Device. Per chevron sable and argent, three owls affronty counterchanged ermine and counterermine.

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

**William Arwemakere.** Badge. Or, in pale two arrows gules.

## ARTEMISIA

**Cailleach Dhé bean Tigernaich.** Name.

## ATENVELDT

**Areus of Sparta.** Device change. Sable, a trident head Or and a bordure parted bordurewise wavy argent and gules.

The submitter's old device, *Azure, a horseshoe inverted within a bordure Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Cullen Ellis.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and azure, a dragon contourny argent and three Celtic crosses Or.

**Fenrich Stürmer Hahn.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Fenrich der Stürmer Hahn*, the byname was intended to mean "the fighting rooster." However, we have no evidence to support the use of the definite article *der* in a compound byname composed of two separate descriptives. However, both *Stürmer* and *Hahn* were documented as late period German bynames. Appendix A permits double bynames (without the article *der*) in German. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Fenrich Stürmer Hahn* for registration.

**Gallant O'Driscole.** Badge. (Fieldless) Between and conjoined to two serpents erect addorsed each nowed argent a roundel vert.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge (see RETURNS for order name). Per fess indented vert and sable, in chief a bezant charged with a heart vert, a bordure erminois.

Please advise the submitters to draw the line of division with at least three indentations as in the badges previously registered to the barony.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of Grace of Granite Mountain.

Submitted as *Order of the Grace of Granite Mountain*, the phrasing *the Grace* does not follow the pattern of order names based on virtues or positive qualities. We have dropped the article and changed the name to *Order of Grace of Granite Mountain* for registration.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge for Populace. Per fess indented vert and sable, in base an ermine spot Or, a bordure erminois.

Please advise the submitters to draw the line of division with at least three indentations as in the badges previously registered to the barony.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, an ermine statant contourny regardant ermine and an ermine spot Or, a bordure erminois.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge for Order of Peregrine of Granite Mountain. Per fess indented vert and sable, in saltire an arrow inverted and a bow Or, a bordure erminois.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge. Sable, an ermine spot Or, a bordure erminois.

**Gunnvarðr Egilsson.** Device. Or, a phoenix face to sinister gules, a bordure engrailed azure.

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

**Ignacio Diaz de Castile.** Device. Pean, on a tyger rampant Or a crescent gules, a bordure embattled Or crusilly Santiago gules.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Adam Carlos Diaz de Castile: *Pean, a tyger rampant within a bordure embattled Or charged with six crosses of Santiago gules.*

**Liam Warr.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Maria de Venetia.** Name change from Mariyah al-Madinyah.

The submitter's old name, *Mariyah al-Madinyah*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Mathias Steinson.** Name and device. Quarterly sable and azure, a butterfly bendwise sinister argent.

The given name *Mathias* is found in the *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* dated to 1421 and the byname *Steinsson* is found in the same source dated to 1422, making this an excellent 15th century Norwegian name!

**Músa-Sunnifa.** Name and device. Azure, in bend three estoiles argent between two bendlets Or, all between two open books argent.

**Nefratiri Ani.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triskelion of human legs azure.

Nice badge!

**Nikolaus Martin.** Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a chi-rho argent and a double-headed eagle Or, on a chief argent a cross of Jerusalem sable.

**Tobias Wade.** Household name House of Roan Brook and badge. Per chevron inverted grady azure and argent, a sunburst Or clouded argent and two towers gules.

Submitted as *Household of Roan Brook*, this pattern was not documented. By precedent, the designator *Household* cannot be used with a substantive element based on a place name. [Robert Longshanks of Canterbury. Household name Manor of Long Whitney, 4/2007 LoAr, A-Drachenwald]. In this instance, the substantive element *Roan Brook* is an English place name, constructed from the family name *Roan* and the generic toponym *Brook*, according to the patterns set forth in "Compound Placenames in English" by Juliana de Luna (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>). We have changed the designator to *House* for registration, as this is the smallest change from the submitted form.

**Valdis Skarpa.** Device. Gules, a dragon couchant and on a chief argent three open books sable.

**Viviana Dalessana.** Name and device. Argent, a fleur-de-lys and a bordure per pale azure and sable.

Submitted as *Vivianna Dalessana*, the Letter of Intent argued that the spelling *Vivianna* should be plausible given evidence of both *Viviana* and *Anna* in the same source. However, the Byzantine Greek *Viviana* is not etymologically related to *Anna*. *Viviana* and its masculine form *Vivianus* use the Roman *-anus/-ana* ending, in which the *n* is not doubled. There is no evidence, therefore, to support the submitter's requested spelling. We have changed the given name to *Viviana* to match the documentation.

## ATLANTIA

**Æsa Kottr.** Name.

Submitted as *Æsa Kottr*, Kingdom changed the byname to *K{o,}ttr* on the belief that the Old Norse character {o,} (*o-ogonek*) could not be omitted or simplified. However, precedent allows registration of simplified transliterations of Old Norse names that omit the *o-ogonek*. [Bjorn Hildólfsson, 7/2014 LoAR, A-Lochac] Therefore, we have restored the name to the originally submitted form.

The submitter requested the spelling *Köttr*, using an umlaut, if it could be documented. The character *ö* is a modern way of writing the *o-ogonek*. By precedent, we register the *o-ogonek* in Old Norse names, not the modern character *ö*. [Sigrún J{o,}fursdóttir, 2/2014 LoAR, A-Atenveldt] Therefore, we cannot honor the submitter's request.

**Aleta Sørensaater.** Name.

**'Atikah al-Isfahaniyyah.** Name change from holding name Anthea of Isenfir.

Nice Arabic name for Cairo in the 9th-12th centuries!

**Bella Rose.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name does not conflict with the registered *Bella de la Rose* under SENA PN3C1, as this name removes the two syllables *de la*.

**Brion Prather.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and azure, two crosses swallowtailed and a bear's head cabossed argent.

**Caer Mear, Barony of.** Badge association for Order of the Portcullis of Caer Mear. (Fieldless) On a chainless portcullis per pale gules and azure an escutcheon Or.

**Caer Mear, Barony of.** Badge association for Umbonis Ferrei Ordo. Per fess argent and azure, a tower gules and an arrow inverted and a sword crossed in saltire argent.

**Daniela Schwartzhaupt.** Device change. Vert, a domestic cat sejant argent crowned with a coronet Or pearly between three needles bendwise sinister argent.

The submitter is a court baroness, and is thus entitled to use of a coronet.

The submitter's previous device, *Vert, a domestic cat sejant between three needles bendwise sinister argent*, is retained as a badge.

Artist's note: Please make the needles thicker and bolder.

**Elspet de Blackhall.** Name and device. Azure, on a chevron wavy argent three mullets purple.

**Heinrich Furrer von Zell.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "14th century Holy Roman Empire, current geography of Switzerland." This name does not meet that request because the elements were documented as coming from late-period Germany, not the Swiss Confederation. However, the name is registerable.

**Karl Hohn.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century German name!

**Lochloinn mac Cailin.** Device. Argent, three bendlets azure, overall a raven volant wings addorsed sable.

Submitted as *Bendy argent and azure, a raven volant sable*, this was reblazoned to reflect the odd number of pieces of the field. This conflicts with Kateryna de Bonnay, *Argent, three bendlets azure*, (2/2014). There is one DC for the addition of the overall charge (raven). SENA A.5.C.1 requires that we consider both bendy and "argent, X bendlets" for conflict purposes, regardless of the actual depiction.

Fortunately, Kateryna de Bonnay has provided permission to conflict, allowing us to register the device.

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

The Letter of Intent documented *Makrae* to 1639 in Scotland via the Family Search Historical Records. In period Scots, the spellings *Mak-* and *Mac-* were used more or less interchangeably. Therefore, the name can be registered as submitted.

**Mungo Napier.** Household name Mallard Lodge and badge. Azure, a saltire argent between in pale a plate charged with a duck's head couped vert, and a plate charged with a thistle proper.

The question was raised in commentary whether precedent required *Mallard* to be changed to the possessive form *Mallards Lodge* for registration. It does not. In the December 2007 LoAR, we documented the pattern [surname] + s + [house, hall or lodge]. [Sythe Blackwolfe, R-Calontir]. In the ensuing 10 years, we have found a great deal of additional information about household name patterns, including evidence that supports the registration of household names in which the surname or family name remains in the nominative form. For example, the Middle English Dictionary s.v. h{ov}us (n.) lists the bynames *atte Wodegatehouse* (1341) and *atte Colverhous* (1327). Juliana de Luna's "Compound Placenames in English" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>) contains several examples of compound place names where the family name element is not in the possessive form, such as *Culling Deepe* (1593). This evidence is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that [surname] + lodge is a valid household name pattern. Therefore, we have registered the name as submitted.

**Patris de Terra Lepori.** Device change. Argent, three pheons inverted one and two gules and on a chief Or four pallets gules.

The chief Or charged with four pallets gules on the argent field was originally registered by the submitter as "paly" in the March 2016 LoAR. We have reblazoned the chief to indicate the specific number of pallets, which appeared to be important to the submitter in the original submission, and better reflects the emblazon. This should not in any way be construed as a precedent allowing for chiefs of odd numbers of parts (or chiefs otherwise charged with ordinaries) to have poor contrast with the field. The submitter's previous device, *Argent, three pheons gules and a chief paly Or and gules*, is released.

**Ríoghach Uí Clérigh.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Irish." *Ríoghach* is an Early Modern Irish (post-1200) rendering of the name of a mid-5th century saint. In medieval Gaelic, we have no evidence that unmarked saint's names were used as given names. Because we cannot rule out this practice, we allow saint's names to be registered. Thus, this name is registerable but it is not authentic.

**Thaleia of Trebizond.** Name and device. Purpure, a cross crescenty and on a chief Or three crescents purpure.

Questions were raised in commentary whether *Trebizond* was the correct lingua Anglica form of a period place name. The *Empire of Trebizond* is the modern name of one of the successor states to the Byzantine Empire, which flourished during the 13th through 15th centuries in the area of modern Turkey and the Crimea. In addition, *Trebizond* is one of the modern names given to the capital city of that Empire, also known modernly by its Turkish name of *Trabzon*. The byname *of Trebizond* is therefore a valid lingua Anglica byname.

## AVACAL

**Angar Skeggason.** Name and device. Sable, a natural tiger passant argent striped sable, in base a coronet Or, on a bordure argent an orle of chain sable.

The submitter is a viscount and a knight and thus entitled to the use of the restricted charges on this device.

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

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Order name Award of the Griffins Paw.

Submitted as *Award of Griffins Paw*, the Letter of Intent argued that this name was based on the pattern of a saint's name plus an object associated with the saint. We do not agree that this name fits that pattern. However, with a small change, this name is registerable for other reasons.

We have changed the name to *Award of the Griffins Paw* to follow the pattern of naming orders after heraldic charges. Animal paws are documented period heraldic charges (usually bear paws, as seen in Seibmacher, but also lion paws). We previously registered *Order of the Wolfs Paw* based on the evidence of various animal paws as charges. [8/2015 LoAR, A-Avacal] A griffin is a creature that has paws; specifically it has the rear parts and paws of a lion. We therefore give Avacal the benefit of the doubt that a griffin's paw is a heraldic charge that could lend its name to an order.



**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Badge for Avacal Youth Champion. Quarterly argent and Or, an eagle's claw conjoined to a sinister wing sustaining a sword gules, a label sable.

By default a label is placed overall and in chief.

**Avacal, Kingdom of.** Badge association for Populace Badge. Quarterly argent and Or, a gryphon's head erased gules.

## CAID

**Amber Dragon Wyck.** Name.

**Danniell de Hartfield.** Name and device. Azure, an anchor Or and on a chief argent a pen azure.

We are ruling that by default the heraldic pen is a quill pen.

**Mira Sellers.** Request for name reconsideration from Mirabel Sellers.

On the September 2016 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, when registering the submitter's name as *Mirabel Sellers*, we stated that we were able to document her preferred given name *Mira* in early 17th century Germany in the FamilySearch Historical Records. We are happy to grant the submitter's request for reconsideration and register her preferred name.

**Winifred Elizabeth Harker.** Name and device. Per pale vert and Or, on a mermaid affronty between two nautilus shells counterchanged a sword inverted argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the sword larger so it is more immediately visible.

## DRACHENWALD

**Alienor de Salignac.** Name and device. Vert, an eagle rising Or and a chief embattled argent.

Nice 15th century French name!

**Aymar du Boisvert.** Name and device. Or, three trees and a chief embattled vert.

Submitted as *Aymar de Boisvert*, with the submitter's permission we have changed the byname to *du Boisvert* to match the documentation.

Nice cant!

**Büjeg Cheretei.** Name.

**Cornelia vom Distelfeld.** Name and device. Gules, three chevronels braced and a chief Or.

As documented on the Letter of Intent, this name combined a Dutch given name with a constructed German byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C. However, *Cornelia* can also be found in Germany, dated to 1573 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, this name is entirely German.

Nice device!

**Drachenwald, Kingdom of.** Badge for Company of Archers. Quarterly Or and gules, a dragon passant coward and in base two arrows in saltire sable.

**Duncan Kerr.** Device change. Gules, three cinquefoils pierced within an orle Or.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Azure, a bend sinister and in chief a boar passant contourny argent*, registered through Caid in January 2000, is released.

This is the Duncan Kerr registered through Caid, not the one registered through the East.

**Duncan Kerr.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Gules, three cinquefoils pierced within an orle Or.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is not identical to his registered armory. This is the Duncan Kerr registered through Caid, not the one registered through the East.

**Elen Benet.** Device change. Argent, three cinquefoils pierced within a double tressure azure.

The submitter's old device, *Party of six pieces argent and azure, three cinquefoils azure*, is released.

**Elen Benet.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, three cinquefoils pierced within a double tressure azure.

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

**Insula Draconis, Principality of.** Order name Order of the Winged Pouch and badge. (Fieldless) A pouch azure winged Or.

By precedent, the pattern of creating order names using *Winged* + heraldic charge is registerable. [Avacal, Principality of. Order name Order of the Winged Lynx, 4/2014 LoAR, A-An Tir] A pouch is a period heraldic charge, also called a "bag" or a "sack." The spelling *pouch* is dated to 1327 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. p{ov}uche.

**Insula Draconis, Principality of.** Badge for Order of Luna. (Fieldless) A crescent Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí: *Per fess vert and bendy Or and purple, in chief a crescent Or*.

Nice badge!

**Katharina van Antwerpen.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Catherine wheel per saltire gules and argent.

**Sean of Hadington.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

This name combines a Gaelic or Anglicized Irish given name with a Scots byname, either of which is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

## EALDORMERE

**Isobel of Fraoch Eilean.** Name and device. Argent, a fess between a wolf's head erased ululant contourny and a sheaf of arrows inverted vert.

Submitted as *Isobel of Innis Fraoch*, we were unable to document *Innis Fraoch* as the period name of a place; the island appears under that name almost exclusively in Victorian-era sources. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to *Isobel of Fraoch Eilean* to use the modern place name under the lingua Anglica allowance.

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

**Isobel of Fraoch Eilean.** Badge. (Fieldless) A goose rousant argent, maintaining in its bill a sprig of blueberries proper.

Nice badge!

**Percival de la Rocque.** Badge. (Fieldless) A bee purple.

**Rylyn Buchanan.** Name change from Asgertha Ryland of Buchanan.

The submitter's old name, *Asgertha Ryland of Buchanan*, is released.

**Tiberius of Warwickshire.** Name and badge. Gules, a cross formy between four trilliums argent.

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

## EAST

**Æsa assa.** Name and device. Purple, an eagle rising Or sustaining a skull bendwise argent.

**Álfr J{o,}rundarson.** Name and device. Argent, two demi-wolves respectant and in chief two ravens respectant sable.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

**Anni of Lincolnshire.** Name and device. Argent, in saltire two artist's brushes, in chief a tree eradicated proper.

An artist's brush proper is hereby defined as having a brown wooden handle and black bristles. According to Cennini's *Il Libro dell'Arte* c.1400 (translated as *The Craftsman's Handbook* and published by Dover), the ferrule of a paintbrush (described by Cennini as a "miniver brush") is a short bit of quill from a bird's feather, and is not made of metal. We encourage submitters in the future to depict artist's brushes with a period-appropriate ferrule, but at this time choose not to penalize submitters who depict a brush with a metal ferrule. The tincture and stylization of the ferrule is an unblazoned artistic detail.

Artist's note: Please draw the tree larger, to fill its space.

**Berta Ripperg.** Name and device. Per bend sable and gules, a bear rampant and two axes in saltire argent.

**Bertana æt Bathancestre.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Bertana æt Bathancestre*, we have changed the locative to *Bathancestre* to reflect the documentation.

**Brian Beedon.** Name and device. Argent, a raven rising to sinister sable maintaining a kitchen knife fesswise reversed gules.

**Brighid inghean an Phearsuin.** Name and device. Or, in cross five quatrefoils saltirewise azure seeded Or and a bordure vert.

Originally submitted as *Brighid inghean an Phearsain*, kingdom changed the byname to *inghean in Phearsain* on the belief that this change was required by Gaelic grammar. It was not.

However, the correct genitive (possessive) form is *Phearsuin*, not *Phearsain*. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Brighid inghean an Phearsuin* to restore the original form in part and use the correct genitive form.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time and language. This name is not authentic for any particular time or place. *Brighid* is a Gaelic saint's name. In medieval Gaelic, we have no evidence that unmarked saint's names were used as given names. Because we cannot rule out this practice, we allow saint's names to be registered. Thus, this name is registerable but it is not authentic.

**Christoph of Marwick.** Device. Per chevron purpure and gules, two pigs combatant argent and a vulture displayed Or.

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

**Hilde Purdeu.** Name.

Nice early 13th century English name!

**Hrafn Isauga.** Device. Per saltire azure and argent, a raven displayed sable within a bordure counterchanged.

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

Artist's note: Internal detailing and a lighter hue of azure will aid immensely in easy identification of the raven.

**João de Tagarro.** Name and device. Per pale vert and gules, in cross five plates.

Nice device!

**Lúta eyverska.** Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, a wolf's head cabossed and a winged unicorn segreant counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for Old Norse. Although both elements are Old Norse, they were not found during the same time period or in the same location. Thus, this name is registerable but it does not meet the authenticity request.

Submitters had difficulty seeing the alicorn (unicorn's horn) in the color emblazon. Artist's note: make the alicorn larger and thicker.

**Mairi de Innernarryn.** Name and device. Gules, in fess a bezant between two stags combattant Or.

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

**Meave Macintosh.** Name and device. Gules, on a dragon sejant affronty wings displayed argent, an apple vert.

**Michael Leg Bain.** Name and device. Per pale purple and Or, in saltire an armored leg and an arrow counterchanged.

**Mishal Shir{a-}z{i-}.** Name and device. Sable, two camels combattant and in base a mullet of seven points argent, a chief argent goutty purple.

This name combines an Arabic given name with a Persian byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time, place or culture. This name is not authentic for any particular time or place. However, it is registerable.

**Muirenn ingen Ciric.** Name.

**Nicolas Étienne le Noir.** Device. Per pale argent and sable, a calamari inverted between three roundels counterchanged.

**Pierre d'Abbeville.** Device. Argent, three hearts gules and on a chief sable an escallop between two trees Or.  
Beautiful depiction of the escallop and oak trees!

**Rafi' al-Qasid.** Name and device. Quarterly sable and Or, a hyena statant argent charged on the shoulder with a crescent sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century Arabic. We were not able to meet that request because we could not document the name elements to the 13th century. However, Ursula Palimpsest found the given name in the 14th century as an element in the name of a man living in Cairo, in *Law and Piety in Medieval Islam* by Megan H. Reid (Cambridge University Press, 2013) (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zZo0AAAAQBAJ>). The byname was also documented to the 14th century in Egypt. Therefore, although not authentic for the 13th century, the name is authentic for an Arabic speaker in Egypt in the 14th century.

**Robeke von Heidelberg.** Name and device. Gules, a waterwheel and on a chief argent three kestones sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th century German "+/- 100 years." This name is not authentic because it combines Low German and High German, which are effectively different languages. However, it is registerable.

**Robert of Shetland.** Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, two horses combattant and in chief a sword fesswise reversed argent.

**Póra in kyrra Halbiarnardóttir.** Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant proper and on a chief purple two fleurs-de-lys argent.

Submitted as *Póra in kyrra Halbiarnardóttir*, this spelling incorrectly uses markings in the given name, but not in *-dóttir*. Markings in Old Norse names must be used or omitted consistently throughout the name. We have added the marking to the byname for registration. If the submitter prefers the form without markings, she may submit a request for reconsideration.

**Ulf Dragon Slaughterer.** Name and device. Per saltire Or and gules, a dragon displayed sable between four pheons in cross points to center counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for "England." Although all of the name elements are English, they are not all found in the same time period. Therefore, while this name is registerable, it is not authentic.

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

Artist's note: make sure that the belly scales are in the center of the body, with flanks showing on either side and with the limbs displayed equally, to be more properly displayed.

**Umm Butrus A'isha al-Anida.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Wærthryth æt Eoforwicceaster.** Name and device. Vert, in fess two owls and a bordure argent.

Submitted as *Wærthryth æt Eoforwicceaster*, the place name in a locative byname in Old English ordinarily needs to be in the dative form. In this case, that would be *Eoforwicceasterē*. In commentary, Kenric æt Essexe found examples that suggest that the dative form may not have been used in all cases. We encourage more research on this issue. Meanwhile, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that her byname as submitted is correctly formed. If the submitter prefers the dative form *Eoforwicceasterē*, she may make a request for reconsideration.

*Wærthryth* was not actually found in the article cited in the Letter of Intent. The spelling actually found in the Latin source document is *Uerthryth*. Fortunately, we can construct the name *Wærthryth* from the documented elements *Wær-* and *-thryth*.

The submitter requested authenticity for Anglo-Saxon "esp. 7th c. England." As the given name is constructed, rather than attested in the submitted spelling, the name does not meet this request. However, it is registerable.

Nice device!

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Anne Descostes.** Badge. (Fieldless) A chimera statant contourny vert.

**Anne Descostes.** Badge. (Fieldless) A vegetable lamb purpure fructed argent.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Ealasaid ingen Ioan: *Per saltire Or and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated purpure*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design and another DC for the difference between a vegetable lamb and a tree.

It also does not conflict with the badge of Roana de Laci, (*Fieldless*) *A rowan tree eradicated purpure*, with a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for the difference between a vegetable lamb and a tree.

**Elizabeth Blackburn.** Name and device. Vert, three crescents and on a chief argent a rabbit courant sable.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Stefan of Shepardswell.** Acceptance of transfer of badge from Charles of Shepardswell. Per chevron vert and Or, a lion rampant maintaining a mullet counterchanged.

**Stephan Dustifoot.** Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a pair of footprints and a bordure counterchanged.

The documentation cited in the Letter of Intent was for *Dustifot*. However, the submitted *Dustifoot* is a reasonable variant spelling given that the spelling *foot* for the body part is also commonly found in Middle English.

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

## LOCHAC

**Ariston Hegelochou.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Carloman de le Mer.** Name.

*Carloman* was documented as a literary name, based on the use of the name of the Frankish king in history books written in the 16th century. However, the fact that the name of a historical figure appears in a later-written history is not, by itself, sufficient documentation for use of that name in the era when the document was written. There must also be evidence of a pattern of using historical or literary names in the relevant time and place.

This requirement is not new; PN1B2d2 of SENA states: "The culture must be shown to have a pattern of using name phrases from that type of source. Demonstrating such a pattern requires at least two independent examples of normal people using such name phrases in the target time and place." We remind heralds and submitters of this requirement going forward.

The submitter relied on our prior registration of the given name *Alaric*, apparently based solely on the use of the historical king's name in 16th century French histories. [Alaric Cain, 3/2014 LoAR, A-Ansteorra] As it was reasonable for the submitter to rely on this precedent, we were willing to give *Carloman* the benefit of the doubt. Benefit of the doubt was not required, however. After the close of commentary Brunissende Wreath identified other Frankish royal names that continued in use into the 16th century, including *Charles*, *Raoul* and *Eudes* (using the vernacular forms). Ursula Palimpsest found evidence of a 16th century bookseller with the given name *Clovis*, also the name of a historical Frankish king. Thus, *Carloman* satisfies the requirements of PN1B2d2 and is registerable as a 16th century literary name.

**Coenred Oerikssune.** Name.

Given that the submitter asked for the sound "Con/rad," he may be interested to know that *Conrad* is a documented Anglo-Saxon given name, found as a header in PASE, and thus would be registerable. If the submitter prefers the form *Conrad Oerikssune*, he may make a request for reconsideration.

**Cornelius Grimm.** Name.

Nice late 16th century German name!

**Elena Anthony.** Device. Per chevron embattled sable and gules, in base a bull's head cabossed Or.**Ethne ingean Giric.** Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, six thistles argent.

The spelling *ingean* is a variant form of the Gaelic *inghean* or *ingen* found in several of the Irish Annals. While rare, it is registerable.

The submitter expressed a preference for "14th C Highland Gaelic." A fully 14th century form of the name would be *Eithne inghean Ghiric*. If the submitter prefers this form, she may make a request for reconsideration.

**Kraé Glas, Barony of.** Household name Gr{oe}nahólar b{oe}r and badge. Argent, a bat-winged sea-horse and a mount vert.

This household name follows the pattern for constructing Icelandic farm names. The word *b{oe}r* is the designator, meaning "a farmhouse or farmstead."

**Marie de Beaugency.** Device. Per pale nebuly sable and argent, a wolf rampant argent and in pale three roses gules.**Melissa Wijffels.** Name and device. Or, a raven and a bordure azure.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Melissa* is the submitter's legal given name. However, no proof for this statement was provided. Fortunately, *Melissa* is a documented English given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records dated to 1606.

This name combines an English given name with a Dutch byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

Nice device!

**MERIDIES**

**Bram sleggja Halfdanarson.** Device. Gules, on a chevron sable fimbriated Or between three stag's heads cabossed three Thor's hammers palewise argent.

**Iain Macpherson of An Dun Theine.** Name change from holding name Iain of An Dun Theine.

Documentation was not provided for the spelling *Iain*. However, this spelling is registerable. *Iayn* is dated to 1542 s.n. John in "Index of Scots names found in Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/john.html>). In Scots as in English, *i* and *y* were used interchangeably. Therefore, the spelling *Iain* is a registerable variant of the documented *Iayn*. The submitter should be aware, however, that this name is more likely pronounced like "Yan" or "Yay-in" than like the modern American Ian.

*An Dun Theine* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Martin de Bernay.** Name.

Nice French name for the 13th through 15th centuries!

**Ormr inn kyrri.** Name.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

**Ouyang Yingzhao.** Name change from Leah of Schattentor.

The submitter's prior name, *Leah of Schattentor*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Rachel of An Dun Theine.** Name.

*An Dun Theine* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Theodora Doukaina.** Device. Argent, a Latin cross vert between four pine trees proper.

**NORTSHIELD**

**Aeschine MacDugall.** Name.

Submitted as *Aeschine ingen Dugall*, this form was not registerable because the Gaelic marker *ingen* cannot be combined in the same name phrase as the Scots name *Dugall* under PN1B1 of SENA. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to the fully Scots *Aeschine MacDugall* for registration.

**Angus de Botha.** Badge. Gules, in bend a fleam and a wolf's head coupé argent.

**Cecily of York.** Name and device. Argent, a rabbit courant to sinister and on a point pointed gules a lozenge argent.

Questions were raised in commentary whether this name presumes upon the historical *Cecily Neville*, Duchess of York. In 1979, Cecily Neville was ruled significant enough to protect. [Cecily of Middleham, Heraldicon Special Letter 1979, R-East]. However, our standards have changed significantly since that time and we now revisit that issue under the tests for significance laid out in PN4D1 of SENA.

Cecily Neville was the wife of the third Duke of York and the mother of two Kings of England, Edward IV and Richard III. Although Cecily had some political influence as Queen Mother, she was not a ruler in her own right. No important achievements in politics or the arts are attributed to her personally. In addition, she does not have her own entry in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (not even in the on-line edition). PN4D1 states that, "[p]eople who are not important enough to have an entry in a standard print encyclopedia, such as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, are generally not important enough to protect." For a figure in English history, this omission is particularly telling. We conclude that Cecily Neville is not significant enough to protect from presumption and overturn the precedent from 1979 Heraldicon.

Although not mentioned in commentary, Cecily of York, daughter of Edward IV of England, also is not important enough to protect under PN4D1 of SENA. She has no significant personal accomplishments attributed to her. She does not have her own entry in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. If she is famous at all, it is only by virtue of her famous relatives. Therefore, she does not meet the test for protection from presumption.

The submitter requested authenticity for English language and/or culture. In light of the historical figures discussed above, this name meets that request.

**Ceolwen ingen Adaim.** Name.

This name combines a Latinized Old English given name with a Middle Gaelic byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

**Derbáil ingen Néill.** Device. Azure, two stags combattant and in base two axes in saltire argent.

**Dyonisia Buleheued.** Alternate name Tessa Constantin de Marseilles.

This name combines Italian and French elements, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Helgulfr Arngeirsson.** Name.

**Jehanne de la Berge.** Name.

**Kate de Mallow.** Device. Gyronny arrondi argent and purpure, a bordure sable.

## OUTLANDS

**Anstey Darcy.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Heneage knot gules.

Nice badge!

**Anstey Darcy.** Badge. (Fieldless) A phoenix Or enflamed gules issuant from a coronet Or pearly argent.

The submitter is a court baroness and thus entitled to the use of the coronet in her armory.

**Bronne de Man.** Device. Argent, on a boar passant vert a plate.

**Danielle de la Rochelle.** Device. Per bend argent and azure, a mullet voided counterchanged.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Ghislaine d'Auxerre: *Per bend azure and argent, a compass star counterchanged.*

**Dorothea Dolfyn.** Device. Azure, a dolphin haurient argent and an orle Or.

**Emerich Magnusson.** Name.

This name combines a German given name with a Swedish byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

**Gwenllian MacDonald.** Device. Purpure, a tree eradicated Or and a chief Or fretty purpure.

**Katherine le Fayre atte Watere.** Device. Purpure estencelly argent, a dragon's head cabossed Or.

**Maralda filia Guidi Normanni.** Name.

Nice 11th-12th century Norman Italian name!

**Ruth of Birkenfeld.** Device. Or, a tree and on a chief sable three mullets Or.

Nice device!



**Thurgar Oddsson.** Device. Sable, a bend gules fimbriated and overall a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail argent.

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

**William Kearney.** Device. Per fess azure and sable mullety Or, a mattock palewise blade to sinister argent.

**Ysopete Mah.** Device. Argent, a boar passant between seven roundels five and two purple.

## TRIMARIS

**Charles of Shepardswell.** Transfer of badge to Stefan of Shepardswell. Per chevron vert and Or, a lion rampant maintaining a mullet counterchanged.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Istor of Beaver Nob.** Name and device. Argent, a beaver statant erect affronty proper maintaining in his dexter forepaw a spear sable hafted, wearing an open faced leather helm proper and maintaining on his chest in sinister forepaw a drinking horn argent.

This name must be returned because no reliable documentation could be found for the given name *Istor*. The documentation in the Letter of Intent was from a microfilm image of a handwritten document found in FamilySearch Historical Records. This record was not indexed and was not from one of the presumptively reliable batch numbers. Such records are only acceptable on a case-by-case basis. In this case, upon careful review of the image of the handwritten document, it became clear that what appeared to the submitter and consulting herald to be "Istor" is, in fact, an abbreviation for another name starting with *J*, probably *Johannes*. No other documentation could be found to support *Istor* as a given name or an English surname. Therefore, this name must be returned.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should be aware that many commenters were concerned that the constructed locative byname *Beaver Nob* was offensive. Although a *nob* or a *nab* was documented as a Middle English word for a peak or knoll, we cannot ignore the modern connotations of the words. In some parts of the world, the word *nob* is a slang for the penis. In addition, *nab* can mean to grab or snatch, a meaning that, when combined with the American slang usage of *beaver* for parts of the female anatomy, may also be problematic.

As we are returning the name for a different reason, at this time we are not ruling on whether or not *of Beaver Nob* is offensive. However, should the submitter re-submit with the same byname, we ask him to address why it should not be considered offensive. The test for offensiveness can be found in PN5 of SENA.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A.2.C.2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters could not identify the primary charge as a beaver, and likewise had difficulty recognizing the helm. To quote Batonvert, "The period examples of beasts bearing human arms and armor (see attached example) have them in recognizable postures -- often the default posture for that beast, thus promoting recognition. Beasts statant affronty are not, to the best of my knowledge, found in period heraldry at all. Everything here combines to make the beaver unrecognizable as a beaver." We agree, and further add that the drinking horn and spear being of different sizes, tinctures, and effective charge groups (tertiary vs. secondary/sustained) further add to the confusion. The submitter will need to address all issues of identifiability in resubmission.

**Juan Miguel Cezar.** Badge for Valdés, Casa. Or, on a mountain purpure an ass statant contourny Or.

This device is returned for using a mountain issuant from base (i.e. not coupé) as primary charge, which repeated precedents cite as a cause for return.

Precedent states:

This device is returned for using a charged mountain issuant from base as primary charge, which repeated precedents cite as a cause for return.

This depiction of a mountain, which crosses the center line, is sufficient reason for return. Precedent states:

As noted in the LoAR of September 1993, p. 10, "mountains, as variants of mounts, should be emblazoned to occupy no more than the lower portion of the field". As in the emblazon here the mountain is sufficiently high so as to immediately be thought of as a per chevron field by most of the commenters and everyone at the Laurel meeting, there are multiple conflicts with "[Field], a rose Or". This needs at the very least to be redrawn so it is identifiable as a mountain rather than a field division. [Tara of Montrose, 04/94]

[Haraldr hlátr dreng, LoAR of May 2008]

In the absence of new evidence of this being a period design, it is still not registerable. [Hazel of Foxedene, LoAR of Nov 2016]

Evidence has recently come to light, thanks to Bruce *Batonvert* and Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, of examples of mountains issuant from base used as primary charges, specifically the canting arms of Gruenberg (Wappenbuch besonders deutscher Geschlechter, p. 194r, 16th century), the civic arms of Preisach (Siebmacher, plate 221, 1605), and the canting arms of di Monti, (Stemmario Trivulziano, plate 235, c. 1450). Therefore, we are explicitly overturning previous precedent that disallows mountains issuant from base as primary charges.

However, only one example of a charged mountain as a primary charge, the arms of Batthyány, was discovered (and the depictions of this device vary so widely that we're not sure if it was, in fact, a tertiary charge in period). In the absence of new evidence of the pattern of *charged* mountains issuant from base as primary charges, it is still not registerable.

**Magdalena Loperena Guerra.** Device. Sable, a needle piercing the field surmounted by a morion argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. While this is blazoned with the needle as the primary charge and the helmet overall, this depiction appears to have the helmet as the primary charge, with the needle as secondary. The relative visual weight of the two charges does not allow the needle to be considered a primary charge.

Absent documentation, needles piercing the field should not be surmounted by other charges.

**Sorcha MacKenzie.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sloth argent charged with a tau cross sable, pendant from a rapier fesswise Or.

Despite addressing the reasons for the previous return, this badge must be returned for redesign. The use of a sloth, as a New World animal, is a step from period practice. Its posture, comparable to the only registered instance of a sloth (Sven Orfhendur, 7/1996) was then blazoned "pendant." However, while descriptively accurate, this is not an heraldic posture for a quadruped. At best, its posture can be described as "statant inverted, pendant from..." However, under current precedent, beasts inverted are unregistrable except for limited circumstances, such as bats, which get a step from period practice (see last month's LoAR for discussion on rermice inverted). At best, this would receive a second step from period practice, making it unregistrable. At worst, its inverted posture makes it unregistrable even without the existing step from period practice.

## AN TIR

**Genevieve Choue.** Device. Ermine, an owl sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Serlo of Litchfield: *Gyronny gules and Or, a vulture close sable*. Per precedent, there is no DC granted between owls and other raptors and thus the only DC is for changing the field.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Teffania de Tuckerton: *Ermine, an owl purpure*.

**Jakemina Arwemakeres.** Name.

This name was withdrawn by the submitter.

## ARTEMISIA

None.

## ATENVELDT

**Fenrich Stürmer Hahn.** Device. Or, a dunghill cock rising contourny vert maintaining a spear bendwise sinister argent hafted sable, a bordure raguly sable.

This device is returned for contrast issues. According to the precedent set in August 2015 which allows maintained charges to count towards difference, they need to be identifiable and are no longer exempt from the usual requirements for good contrast. As the identifying portion of the spear is argent on an Or field, there is not sufficient contrast for the identifiability to be maintained.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Emerald Heart of Granite Mountain.

This name must be returned due to the lack of documentation for the pattern of the order name. On the April 2012 Cover Letter, Pelican ruled that "no convincing evidence has been presented for the use of non-heraldic color names, including the names for particular shades of a color, like scarlet or crimson." No new evidence has been presented since April 2012 for the use of non-heraldic color terms. Accordingly, while ordinary color names (such as *green*) or heraldic tinctures (such as *vert*) can be registered in order names, the use of a color term outside of these two categories, such as *emerald*, continues to be prohibited by precedent.

On resubmission, we recommend that the Barony consider the following alternatives: *Order of the Green Heart of Granite Mountain*, *Order of the Vert Heart of Granite Mountain* or *Order of the Heart Vert of Granite Mountain*.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Heraldic title Erminois Pursuivant.

This name is being returned due to the lack of the documentation for the pattern of creating a heraldic title from a tincture. The sole example given in the Letter of Intent was the title of *Ermine King of Arms*. However, this title was based on the animal called the ermine, not the heraldic tincture. Lacking any evidence for naming a heraldic title after a heraldic tincture, we cannot register this name.

**Kára Hanadóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A harp sable within and conjoined to three calla lilies in triangle argent, slipped and leaved vert.

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. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as "in triangle" that triangular arrangement is neither palewise nor bendwise.

**Liam Warr.** Device. Argent, three pallets gules, overall a mullet of seven points sable.

As this is equivalent to *Paly argent and gules, a mullet of seven points sable* there are multiple conflicts. Per the April 2012 Cover Letter on suns vs. mullets vs. estoiles (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2012/04/12-04c1.html>), there is no difference between mullets of any number of points and there is a difference between mullets of seven points and suns. Thus we have the following conflicts:

It conflicts with the badge of Craig of the Glyn: *Gyronny gules and Or, a compass star sable*. A compass star is a mullet, thus there is no difference for the number of points. That leaves a single DC for changes to the field.

It conflicts with the badge of Kedivor Tal ap Cadugon, *Barry vert and Or, a mullet sable*, with a single DC for changes to the field.

It conflicts with the device of Melissande Aefensteorra (device, June 1986, West): *Chevronelly vert and argent, a mullet of eight points, alternately straight and wavy, sable*. There is only one DC for changes to the field.

It also conflicts with the badge of Eleanor Leonard (badge, July 1982, Atlantia), (*Tinctureless*) *A mullet of four points distilling a goutte*. There is only one DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design. However, as the field is not a solid tincture Eleanor's blanket Permission to Conflict applies and the conflict is not a bar to registration.

## ATLANTIA

**Bella Rose.** Device. Azure, a mermaid in her vanity proper crined and maintaining a mirror and comb Or, on a chief invested argent a compass star sable.

This device must be returned for violating SENA A.3.E.2, which limits heraldry to a complexity count of eight. This armory has five charges (mermaid, mirror, comb, chief, mullet) and five tinctures (argent, sable, Or, azure, vert), giving it a complexity count of 10.

It must also be returned for lack of recognizability of the comb, a maintained charge which due to its size and interaction with the mermaid's hair is almost completely lost. More generally, the mirror and comb of this depiction of a mermaid do not meet our current requirements for maintained charges. This is a difficult ruling, as the depiction is from A.C. Fox-Davies, which we recognize is a standard source for heraldic depictions amongst the populace. Nevertheless, it does not work for our purposes, and should be discontinued.

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

**Jón Bjarnarson.** Device. Argent semy of arrows bendwise inverted vert, a bear sejant erect guardant sable maintaining a cauldron vert.

This device is returned for a redraw. Commentators found identifying the primary charge difficult, given the overlap with the arrows and the cauldron. The submitter is encouraged to draw fewer arrows, and to more clearly separate the cauldron from the body of the bear, preferably by extending the arms to dexter; please note that this will cause the claws to point to dexter, rather than towards the viewer.

**Karl Hohn.** Device. Per pale wavy Or and argent, a fox rampant contourny gules and a serpent coiled erect vert.

This device must be returned for depicting a the snake in a posture which cannot be adequately described by a defined heraldic posture, which is required by SENA A.2.C.1. "Coiled erect" is not a posture found in period heraldry; generally, coiled is not seen from the side in this manner, but instead involved with itself.

**Malcom MacRae.** Device. Vert, two lions combatant and an Irish harp Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. The harp has comparable visual weight with each of the lions, but the latter cross the per fess line while the former does not.

## AVACAL

None.

## CAID

**Cassian Black Rune.** Device. Per pale Or and sable, on a fess engrailed on the upper edge azure a cat-o-nine tails fesswise Or sustained by a sinister fist fesswise aversant argent.

This design violates precedents which forbid multiple tertiary charge groups on the same underlying charge. As depicted, the scourge has much more visual weight than the hand. Upon resubmission, please make sure that the fess is centered on the field.

## DRACHENWALD

**Elzebeth Múnserin.** Device. Azure, a hedgehog Or its quills impaling grapes purple.

This lovely device is returned for conflict with the badge of Xena Baxter Wynthorpe: *Vert, a hedgehog statant Or*. There is only one DC for changing the field. The grapes here are considered equivalent to fructing, not held charges. Since they do not represent half of the charge, they cannot add a DC for tincture difference.

**Kareina Talventytär.** Name change from Kareina Talvi Tytär.

This submission is returned for lack of documentation. Photocopies of the book relied on to document the element *Talvi* were not provided with the submission. Section IV.C.2 of the Administrative Handbook states: "Except for documentation from items in Appendix H (the No-Photocopy List), such documentation must include copies of cited source material. While the kingdom college and College of Arms may assist with research and documentation, the submitter bears responsibility for providing documentation for all submissions." The cited book is not an Appendix H source. Moreover, we were unable to obtain a copy of the source through Google Books or other on-line outlets.

Additionally, the assertion in the Letter of Intent that the current submission uses a properly constructed Finnish patronymic is not documented. As Appendix A does not mention this construction for bynames, such documentation is required. Without it, we have no choice but to return this name.

**Sean of Hadingtun.** Device. Argent, in chief a lymphad gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Morgan Ryan MacAnthony: (*Fieldless*) *A ship under sail its mainmast broken and resting on the sterncastle gules*. There is only one DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design. The position in chief does not provide another DC since we are comparing to a fieldless badge.

**Sean of Hadingtun.** Blanket permission to conflict with device.

As the device is returned for conflict, we cannot accept this blanket permission to conflict.

## EALDORMERE

None.

## EAST

**Bertana æt Bathancestre.** Device. Per fess wavy azure and Or, in pale three suns counterchanged between flaunches vert.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Most commenters were unable to identify the line of division as wavy. Very little of the line of division is visible, with 2/3 of it obscured by flaunches and approximately half of the remaining line broken up by a counterchanged sun.

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

This device is returned for 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 heart is on the cross than on the field.

Submitters were torn on whether this depiction of the otters succeeded in addressing the reasons for return at the kingdom level. We will note that in making the arms of the cross thinner, there will be more space with which to depict the otters, which should aid in identification.

**Muirenn ingen Ciric.** Device. Argent, on a bend azure between a spear bendwise and a rapier bendwise sable, three gouttes d'eau.

This armory must be returned for non-registerable depictions of gouttes. Per the March 2013 Cover Letter:

For non-maintained or otherwise artistic charges, however, given the evidence we express a strong preference for the traditional wavy-tailed gouttes. Teardrop shaped gouttes are registerable as long as they are elongated, more than twice as long as they are wide.

These gouttes are not the multiply-waved gouttes seen in period depictions of the charge, and look instead like commas. Upon resubmission, we advise the submitter to draw the gouttes with more waves in the tail, as seen in Bruce Draconarius' Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry, 3rd Edition.

**Umm Butrus A'isha al-Anida.** Device. Azure ermined argent, on a roundel argent, a dragon displayed sable.

This device must be returned for redraw. In the return of William le Bond, the following precedent was reaffirmed:

This device is returned for redraw. In the return of Magdalene de Saint Benoit-sur-Loire, it was stated:

This device is returned for a redraw. At first glance this appears to be wyvern, not a dragon, as both forelegs and half the head are invisible due to their placement against the rest of the dragon. While no difference is granted between a wyvern and a dragon, they are still separate charges. On resubmission please advise the submitter that the head should not overlap the wing, nor should the forelegs lie entirely on the dragon's body. [LoAR of December 2005]

This was confirmed in the return of Ciarán Alanson, on the LoAR of March 2006, for the same reason.

This submission has the same problem: the forelimbs are invisible due to their placement entirely against the wings.

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

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Æthellind Leifsdóttir.** Device. Per pall inverted vert, argent and sable, two wyverns erect respectant tails entwined, the dexter Or and the sinister vert, maintaining between their claws a pellet..

This device is returned for redraw. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as "*per pall inverted vert, argent and sable*", the sable portion is too small to represent the approximately one third of the field expected for a per pall (inverted) section. However, it is too large for a point pointed.

We would have formed a holding name, as this name was returned on the January 2017 LoAR, but do not need to as this is also a return.

**Jehanne Darc de la Coste.** Badge. (Fieldless) A vegetable lamb Or fructed purple.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Áine Táilliúir: (*Fieldless*) *A vegetable lamb Or fructed of sheep sable*.

There is a DC for fieldlessness, but no other DC as the fructing does not represent half of the charge and thus does not provide the second required DC.

## LOCHAC

**Ariston Hegelochou.** Device. Sable, two Greek sphinxes sejant respectant Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as "Greek sphinxes" the creatures lack the identifying leonine tail and, because of their posture, it is impossible to determine whether they have a woman's chest or not.

On resubmission, the submitter should also use a proper heraldic posture.

## MERIDIÉS

None.

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Bartel Fitzneel.** Household name Worshipful Company of Moniers.

GP2A of SENA states:

Some items are considered too generic to be registered. This means that they may be used by anyone and may not be reserved to one person or group by registration. One such category is generic identifiers such as Brewer's Guild and Queen's Guard. These names may be used by any branch to identify the owner or association of a badge, but no group may register them.

By longstanding precedent, names using the pattern *Worshipful Company of* [profession] are too generic to be registered. [Dragonship Haven, Barony of. Guild name Worshipful Company of Artificers of Dragonship Haven, 8/2016 LoAR, A-East] This problem could be cured by adding a locative to the name, such as in *Worshipful Company of Artificers of Dragonship Haven*, but the submitter permits no changes. Therefore, we are returning this name.

**OUTLANDS**

**Ansteys Darcy.** Badge. Sable estencelly Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of François la Flamme: *Vert estencely Or*. There is only one DC for changing the tincture of the field.

It is also a conflict with Cornwall: *Sable bezanty*. Since estencely has been described as "groupings of roundels" [Jan Langhe ten Walde, March 2013, Æthelmearc-A], the only difference between this submission and Cornwall's device is the exact placement of uncounted roundels.

**Dorothea Dolfyn.** Badge. (Fieldless) A bat-winged dolphin haurient argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Ismenia Wystan: *Vert, in canton a winged eel hauriant embowed argent*. There is a DC for the difference between fielded and fieldless design but no DC for position on the field versus a fieldless badge and we get no additional DC for posture or for type when eel and fish are winged.

**Eberwinus von Grimme.** Device. Lozengy bendwise azure and argent, a swan close and in chief two attires gules.

This device is returned for redraw. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *Lozengy bendwise*, the lozenges are neither fully bendwise nor palewise.

**TRIMARIS**

None.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -



- *Explicit* -