

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

**Bolli Gunnarsson.** Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and purpure, a bear's paw print and a dragon counterchanged.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

Artist's note: Please center the crenellations of the field division vertically on the fess line.

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

**Deborah Schmöker.** Name and device. Or, a bear rampant sable between three drop spindles sable threaded gules.

**Eleonora Pescatore di Seravezza.** Name and device. Vert, a dog couchant Or and on a chief wavy argent three fish azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for Italian. This name is authentic for 16th century Tuscany.

**Emma de Harewude.** Name change from Caterina da Venezia and device change. Azure, a rabbit rampant maintaining a bow with arrow nocked, in chief two oak leaves argent.

Nice English name for circa 1250!

The submitter's previous name, *Caterina da Venezia*, is released.

The submitter's previous device, *Azure, an owl displayed maintaining an arrow fesswise between three lilies argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Garcia Benitez.** Name.

Submitted as *Graçia Benitez*, the submitter requested a masculine name. Although *Graçia Dey* is found in the list of men's full names in Juliana de Luna's "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century," the author confirmed that its inclusion is an error -- in period, *Graçia* was a feminine name. At the submitter's request, we have changed the given name to the masculine Spanish name *Garcia*, also found in Juliana's article.

Nice Spanish name from the 15th century onwards!

**Grim Ulfheðinsson.** Name and device. Vert, a man statant to dexter hooded, cloaked, and vested of a wolf's skin, maintaining a spear argent.

**Gül{s,}ah al-Zakiyya.** Household name Winton Company.

Neither the Scottish Earls of Winton nor the House of Winton from David Weber's Honor Harrington series are important enough to protect from presumption.

**Harun ibn Hassan al-Gharbi.** Name and device. Gules, on a pale sable fimbriated between in chief two lion's heads erased a tower argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "8th century Iberian Moor." Both *Harun* and *Hassan* are attested to the 8th century in al-Andalus. However, we do not have evidence of the byname *al-Gharbi* specifically in the 8th century. Therefore, this name may meet the submitter's request but we cannot say for sure.

**Hrafn askmaðr.** Name.

**Hr{o,}ngviðr Vegandi.** Name.

**Jodocus van Cleeff.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a point pointed argent.

**Katryne Whyt of Kings Crossing.** Name and device. Argent, a frog vert and in base a rose proper.

*Kings Crossing* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

The submitted requested authenticity for Scottish language or culture. The elements *Katryne* and *Whyt* are both found in Scotland from the late 15th century onwards. However, the name as a whole is not authentic because it uses an SCA branch name, rather than an attested Scottish place name.

**Roderick Longschaunk.** Name and device. Per fess embattled argent and gules, a warhammer fesswise sable and a tankard argent en soleil Or.

**Rollo Bastardson.** Name and device. Gules, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two crosses coupé, three wolf's heads bendwise contourny erased argent.

Artist's note: Please draw the jags on the wolves' erased necks deeper.

**Shait ben Mikha'el.** Badge for Flying Buffalos, House of the. Azure, a bat-winged bison passant between in chief two clouds Or, a base indented argent.

**Shirin al-Susiyya.** Name change from Sigrid Wilhelm.

The submitter's previous name, *Sigrid Wilhelm*, is released.

The submitter requested authenticity for Persian language or culture. The given name is definitely Persian and the byname appears to refer to the Persian city of *S{u-}s*. Therefore, this name probably meets the submitter's request but we cannot say with certainty.

**Skj{o,}ldr skjótandi.** Name and device. Vert, within an increscent a wolf's head erased argent.

## AN TIR

**Alexandre Roma de Sant Roman.** Name.

Submitted as *Alexandre de Sant Romà de Sau*, the element *de Sant Romà de Sau* is a compound locative byname. By precedent, such bynames are not registerable in Spanish:

Submitted as *Yñigo Diaz de Santiago de Compostela*, precedent states that bynames using compound placenames are unregisterable in Spanish:

No documentation was presented, nor could the College of Arms find any, that *de Santiago de Compostela* was used in a locative byname. Previous precedent states:

This name is returned because no documentation can be found for the name *de Compostela*. People from Santiago de Compostela were known as *de Santiago*. [Livia Teresa de Compostela, 09/99, R-Atlantia]

Lacking documentation that compound forms of placenames like *Santiago de Compostela* were used in locative bynames, this cannot be registered. [Beatriz de Santiago de Compostela, Caid-R, 01/2002]

With the submitter's permission, we have dropped *de Compostela* in order to register this name. [Yñigo Diaz de Santiago, June 2014, A-West]

The location *Cabo de las Tormentas* has the same problem. As the submitter does not allow major changes, we cannot drop *de las Tormentas* and are forced to return this name. [Bernadette de Cabo de las Tormentas, July 2016, R-Caid]

Therefore, the byname as submitted is not registerable. However, the byname *de Sant Roman* is well-documented in late-period Spanish. With the submitter's permission, we have made this change to the byname.

In addition, the submitter indicated having the byname *Roma* was most important to him. In commentary, Adelaide de Beaumont documented *Roma* as a surname in 16th century Spain. At the submitter's request, we are registering this name as *Alexandre Roma de Sant Roman*, relying on Spanish name patterns found in Appendix A.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Spanish 14th - 16th Century." This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, Ragged Staff identified the authenticity request during

commentary, allowing sufficient time for research. In the registered form, this name is authentic for Spain from the late 15th century onwards.

**Brendan Shimmeringstar.** Badge. (Fieldless) A badger rampant azure marked argent.

Nice badge!

**Catrine la Crosetiere.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and vert, on a cauldron argent a candle sable enflamed gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for French language or culture. Although both elements are French, the given name is dated to the 16th century while the byname is from the late 13th century. Thus, this name is registerable but not authentic.

The submitter may be interested to know that *Caterine la Crosetiere* is an authentic late 13th century French name from Paris. If she prefers this form, she may make a request for reconsideration.

**Cola di Cocco Carboni.** Name and device. Argent semy of rustres, a chief indented sable.

Questions were raised in commentary whether this name is an obtrusively modern reference to Coca-Cola or to soda generally. PN2E of SENA sets a high standard for obtrusive modernity:

Something is said to be obtrusively modern when it makes a modern joke or reference that destroys medieval ambience and drags the average person mentally back to the present day. Obtrusiveness can be either in the written form or when spoken. *A period name that has a modern referent will not generally be considered obtrusively modern. Only extreme examples will be returned.* (emphasis added)

This name does not rise to the level of obtrusive modernity. While the submitted name may remind some listeners of Coca-Cola, it is not in fact *Cocco Cola*. Instead, the submitter has taken some pains to differentiate his name from the soft drink brand by using *Cola* as his given name, using a marked patronymic and including the family name *Carboni*. Further, this is not a name that uses "stunt" documentation to achieve a humorous reference. All of the elements and the pattern of the name are found in the same set of records from the same year (1427) and the same place (Florence, Italy). For these reasons, while this name may make a modern allusion, it is not so extreme as to require a return.

Nice early 15th century Italian name for Florence!

**Conchobar Bernach.** Name and device. Per chevron sable mullet argent and vert, in base a boar rampant argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "9th-10th Century Irish" and this name meets that request.

**Davide di Francesco Dominici.** Device change. Azure, a cross of Toulouse Or between two bars gemel argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Per chevron ployé azure and argent, in dexter chief a cross patonce Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Dragon's Mist, Barony of.** Badge. Argent, a lamp gules and on a chief nebuly sable five plates.

**Esa inghean Alasdair.** Name and device. Argent, a domestic sea-cat maintaining an arrow bendwise sinister inverted sable, on a chief vert three triskelions of spirals argent.

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

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

**Francis Darcy.** Device. Per fess rayonny gules and argent, three roses counterchanged.

This device was originally returned by Laurel in February 2017 for conflict with Katerina de Glen, *Per fess argent and sable, two roses gules and a rose argent all barbed and seeded proper*, and with Odillia Marguerite du Parc, *Per fess argent and gules, three cinquefoils counterchanged*. One DC was granted for changes to the field, but "SENA A5C2d defines that 'When a group of three charges on the field is arranged two and one, the bottom charge is considered half the charge group' and so we have here and

in the registered device half roses white and half of the roses red since only one of them changes tincture, their change of tincture is then effectively forced."

In the appeal, the submitter noted SENA A5G3a, which states that "If the tincture of at least half the charge group is changed, the charge group will be considered different. There is a distinct change (DC) for swapping or rotating the tinctures of a charge group evenly divided into two, three, or four parts." The submitter also noted that when considering a single item counterchanged, precedent routinely finds two DCs for changing the tincture of both the field and the charge.

This precedent and the appeal depends on the definition of forced move, which appears to have been interpreted differently by different readers. The term "forced move" appears in SENA Sections A5E4 and A5G6, which both deal with differences gleaned from arrangement of charges. These rules are separate and distinct from those in Section A5G3, which deals with differences gleaned from tincture of charges. The previous return relied on an interpretation of A5G3 which unnecessarily invoked A5G6, claiming in a rather convoluted way that, due to the change of the field, the placement of the charges was swapped, with two flowers gules in base and one flower argent above; from there, only one of the flowers changed color (gules to argent), which forced *another* move to chief.

Instead of having to rely on knowing the intense choreography of this dance of blossoms, SENA A5G3 simplifies matters by assuring us that "there is a distinct change (DC) for swapping...the tinctures of a charge group evenly divided into two...parts." As these roses are evenly divided into chief and base sections, and as their tinctures are swapped from both registered items, there is a DC for changes to tincture. This, combined with the DC originally granted for changes to the field, renders this device clear of both registered items. The appeal is granted.

#### **Guiote de Bourgogne.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "15th century Bourgogne, France." This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, Ragged Staff identified the authenticity request during commentary, allowing sufficient time for research. This name meets the submitter's request.

#### **'Izza al-Dimashqiyya.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "14th to 16th century Ottoman." This request was not summarized on the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, Ragged Staff identified the authenticity request during commentary, allowing sufficient time for research.

Although the name is entirely Arabic, the Arabic language was spoken in the lands of the Ottoman Empire during the 14th-16th centuries. However, we do not have precise dates for either of the name elements. Thus, the name may be authentic, but we cannot say for sure.

**Ken of Cranehaven.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale argent and Or, issuant from the battlements of a tower a dragon's head contourny sable.

Submitted under the name *Doclor of Dragon Haven*.

**Kumata Kurou Ie'naga.** Name change from Rahe Fitz Rannulf and badge. (Fieldless) Four Japanese nail pullers two and two gules.

The submitter's previous name, *Rahe Fitz Rannulf*, is retained as an alternate name.

This the defining instance of the nail puller, a Japanese charge attested to the 15th and 16th century by S{o,}lveig Þrándardóttir from Daibukan, a collection of military registries. Nail pullers are often found in sets of four arranged two and two, as is found here. Those nail pullers may be connected by thin strips as in this submission, or not; that difference will not be blazoned and does not contribute to difference.

As a charge from outside period Europe, the Japanese nail puller carries a step from period practice.

**Lions Gate, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Loat.

Under the Existing Registration Allowance, a submitter may use part of the substantive element of an already-registered non-personal name. Thus, because the Barony of Lions Gate has already registered *Sable Loat Pursuivant* using the color + heraldic charge pattern, it may continue to use *loat* as a heraldic charge in other non-personal names without the need for new documentation.

**Lions Gate, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Dandelion.

**Lisette de la Rose.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a Catherine wheel Or a rose purpure.

**Sigríðr Vilhjalmsdóttir.** Name.

**Zayd al-Ifriqi.** Name.

Nice Arabic name from al-Andalus!

## ANSTEORRA

**Adelaide de Beaumont.** Heraldic title Pympernell Herald.

**Adelaide de Beaumont.** Device change. Argent, three chevronels braced and in chief a unicorn passant azure.

The submitter's previous device, *Argent, a unicorn courant between three chevronels inverted braced and three chevronels braced azure*, is released.

**Adelaide de Beaumont.** Badge change. (Fieldless) Issuant from the bell of a straight trumpet Or, a pimpernel sprig vert flowered gules.

The submitter's previous badge, *Argent, three chevronels inverted braced and three chevronels braced azure*, is released.

**Aidan Aileran O'Comhraidhe.** Reblazon of badge. Per fess wavy azure and barry wavy argent and azure, two scythes in saltire Or.

Blazoned when registered as *Per fess wavy azure and argent, in base a bar wavy azure and overall in saltire two scythes Or*, the device has the unmistakable effect of *Per fess wavy azure and barry wavy argent and azure, two scythes in saltire Or*. As we have consistently been returning submissions for conflict under this interpretation, we are reblazoning the badge to make this clearer.

**Artemis Moondragon.** Name and device. Azure, a squirrel dormant and on a chief embattled argent three roses azure.

*Artemis* is the submitter's legal given name. *Moondragon* is the registered byname of the submitter's mother.

**Judith de Saint Clare.** Name and device. Per pale azure and sable, a sun in its glory Or and in chief three crescents argent.

Originally submitted as *Judith de Saint\_ Clare*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Judith de Sainte\_ Clare* without a note in the Letter of Intent indicating that the submitter consented to this change. As this name is registerable in the form originally submitted, we have restored the name to *Judith de Saint\_ Clare* for registration.

**Kolomna Krum.** Name.

There are 715 years between the attested instances of the given name and the byname in Wickenden's *Dictionary of Russian Names*. The July 2017 Cover Letter states:

[T]he *Dictionary* gives only the earliest dated instance of a particular name under the heading for that name. . . . Because only the earliest date is given for most names, we generally give submitters the benefit of the doubt that name elements found in the *Dictionary* are temporally compatible.

Therefore, this name is registerable despite the temporal gap.

**Nicaize Maupetit.** Name and device. Per saltire azure and sable, a labyrinth and an orle argent.

Submitted as *Nicaize Maupetite*, the submitter requested that the byname be spelled without the terminal *-e* if that spelling could be documented. *Maupetit* is found as an inherited surname in the 16th century and thus does not need to be feminized when paired with a female given name. Accordingly, we have changed the byname to *Maupetit\_* as requested.

There are two different depictions of labyrinths in Society heraldry. The defining instance from March 2001 depicts the labyrinth with the floor as the same tincture as the field, and the walls in a contrasting, blazoned tincture. This device depicts the labyrinth as a solid roundel in the blazoned tincture, with the walls functioning as diapering in an unblazoned tincture. Both depictions are reasonable interpretations of the available documentation, and should be considered equivalent for purposes of conflict checking.

**Nicaize Maupetit.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a lotus blossom affronty azure a labyrinth argent.

There are two different depictions of labyrinths in Society heraldry. The defining instance from March 2001 depicts the labyrinth with the floor as the same tincture as the field, and the walls in a contrasting, blazoned tincture. This device depicts the labyrinth as a solid roundel in the blazoned tincture, with the walls functioning as diapering in an unblazoned tincture. Both depictions are reasonable interpretations of the available documentation, and should be considered equivalent for purposes of conflict checking.

**Phoebe Saint Michael.** Device change. Per pale azure and vert, a rabbit dormant contourny and on a chief argent three compass stars gules.

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

The submitter's previous device, *Argent estencely, a cat couchant sable*, is retained as a badge.

**Ragna Josepsdatter.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and vert, a pine tree coupé Or.

**Rebekka Crup.** Name and device. Argent, a swallow volant to sinister azure.

Nice device!

**Skeggi berbeinn Sebbason ins sterka.** Name and device. Per saltire sable and gules, a saltire voided Or.

**Terence atte Syke.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels sable between two fountains and a dolphin azure.

**Walter Thomas Long Stride.** Device. Gules, a lion and on a chief embattled Or two arrows inverted in saltire gules.

**Wentiliana le Chandeler.** Name and device. Per pall inverted gules, argent, and sable, two rabbits combatant counterchanged and a sheaf of arrows argent.

**Wentiliana le Chandeler.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rabbit rampant gules maintaining an arrow argent.

## ARTEMISIA

**Ælwynn de Spencer.** Name change from Aylwin Thoraldson.

Submitted as *Æylwin de Spencer*, no documentation could be found for the submitted spelling of the given name. At the submitter's request we have changed the given name to *Ælwynn*, an Old English header form in PASE.

The byname *de Spencer* is the registered surname of the submitter's spouse. It is also found in England in 1379, in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Richard II*, Vol. 1, 1377-1381, pp. 236-9 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/ric2/vol1/pp236-239>). Therefore, the submitter does not need to rely on the Existing Registration Allowance.

The submitter's previous name, *Aylwin Thoraldson*, is released.

**Eutropius Drake.** Name and device. Quarterly Or and argent, a dragon dormant sable.

This name follows the documented practice in 16th century England of using given names based on figures from classical history and mythology. The submitter and his consulting herald did an excellent job of providing examples of this practice.

Please see this month's cover letter for more information about the dormant posture.

**Giacomo Zamboni.** Name.

Nice late period Italian name!

**Magdalena Eleanor Drake.** Name and device. Per fess enarched Or and azure, a tree eradicated counterchanged.

Nice 16th century English name!

## ATENVELDT

**Marcus de Shirewude.** Device change. Argent, an Oriental dragon in annulo purpure maintaining a roundel sable, a base nebuly purpure.

There is a step from period practice for use of Oriental dragons.

The question was raised whether the precedent set in the August 2017 LoAR barring use of Chinese dragons under SENA applied to all Oriental dragons, or just those depicted in the Chinese style. We were also asked about the timing of the ban, given that the publication dates of LoARs are subject to variability. So, to clarify: Given SENA's rules about steps from period practice, we must also cease consideration of *Oriental* dragons for all armory on external Letters of Intent dated after the *publication date of the May 2018 LoAR or June 30, 2018, whichever is sooner*, unless evidence can be provided of their use in an armorial context.

The submitter's previous device, *Per fess vert and argent, three demi-swords inverted issuant from the line of division and a dragon dormant wings elevated and addorsed counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

**Riane Goch.** Device change. Argent, in annulo four hearts in cross, points to center sable between four daggers in saltire, points to center gules.

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

The submitter's previous device, *Per saltire argent and gules, in chief two chevronels coupé and in base a pair of scissors sable*, is retained as a badge.

**Varinn inn Spaki.** Change of badge to device. Per pale sable and gules, a sword between two wolf's heads erased respectant Or.

The submitter's previous device, *Per pale sable and gules, a dragon's head cabossed and in base a Thor's hammer Or*, is released.

## ATLANTIA

**Aine Meave d'Alton.** Device. Per chevron counter-ermine and azure, a unicorn's head erased contourny argent and in base a crescent Or.

Artist's note: Please draw the ermine spots a bit larger for ease in identification.

**Angelina Falconis.** Device. Per bend sable and azure, on a bend between two falcons rising argent three key crosses gules.

**Anne Jehanne Hollydaye.** Alternate name Halldís Skógadóttir.

Submitted as *Halldís Skogadóttir*, accents and diacritical markings in Old Norse names must be used consistently throughout. Therefore, we have changed this name to *Halldís Skógadóttir* for registration.

**Artemisia Caterina da Corlione.** Device change. Argent, a heart gules winged purpure within an orle of raspberry vine vert fructed gules and flowered argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Argent, a vol purpure within an orle of raspberry vine vert fructed gules and flowered argent*, is released.

**Bronwyn Catt.** Name and device. Per pale purpure and vert, an artist's brush between three domestic cats sejant argent.

Nice English name for circa 1600!

**Christophoros Artemiou Hairetikos.** Name.

Submitted as *Christophoros Artemios the Heretic*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Byzantine" and requested a Greek form of the descriptive "the Heretic" if it could be documented. Based on the advice of Alisoun Metron Ariston in commentary, we have changed the name to *Christophoros Artemiou Hairetikos* to use the attested pattern of given name + father's name in the genitive form, as well as the Greek form of the descriptive byname.

Although this name as changed is entirely Greek, we cannot say for sure if it is authentic for Byzantium as opposed to any other part of the Greek-speaking world.

**Curley Osbourne.** Name and device. Per pale argent and azure, a double-bitted axe sable between two bear's heads couped respectant counterchanged.

**Dagný austkona.** Name and device. Azure, on a pale between two herons respectant argent three New World dogwood blossoms sable.

Questions were raised in commentary about the given name *Dagný*. Precedent states that this name is registerable:

The name *Dagný* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a legendary name, where it appears to be the name of a human character. This name is found in the 14th century saga *Pórsteins þátr bæjarmagns*. By 1602, it is an attested name, *Dagne(e)*, found in Lind supplement col. 196. Therefore, we have registered the given name as submitted. [Dagný Roðbertsdottir, 9/2015 LoAR, A-Trimaris]

There is a step from period practice for use of a New World dogwood blossom.

**Danielle Clare d'Avignon.** Name and device. Sable, on a bend sinister argent between two fleurs-de-lys Or, a sprig of lavender purpure slipped and leaved vert.

*Danielle* was documented in the Letter of Intent as the submitter's legal given name. However, she does not need to rely on the Legal Name Allowance because, in commentary, Lillia Crampette documented the name to period in English and French.

**Dieter Richterl.** Name and device. Purpure, an osprey striking argent and in base a pen bendwise sinister issuant from an inkwell Or.

**Dunstan Stonehill.** Name and device. Or, a bass cornetto and on a chief sable three bezants.

**Dunstan Stonehill.** Badge. Or, on a bend sinister sable three bezants.

Nice badge!

**Durant de La Croix.** Name and device. Azure, a swan displayed and in chief three suns one and two within a bordure embattled argent.

Nice 15th century French name!

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 the suns larger to aid in identification.

**Eiríkr úlfr Þorisson.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale an oak leaf argent conjoined to a Thor's hammer sable.

**Eleanor Bywater.** Name.

Nice English name from the 13th century onwards!

**Elenor de la Rochelle alias Ela.** Name and device. Vert, a horse passant contourny Or between three lozenges argent.

Originally submitted as *Elenor de la Rochelle alias Ela*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Elenor de la Rochelle alias Ele* on the belief that *dictus* or *alias* style bynames could only refer to a byname, not a given name. However, that is not the case. There are examples in English records of *dictus* followed by both given names and full names. In this instance, *Ela* can be either an English given name or an English byname. Therefore, we have restored the name to its originally submitted form.



This name combines an English given name and an English *dictus* byname with a French byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

**Elyse Meadows.** Name and device. Gules, on a cartouche Or a rose slipped sable leaved gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

The rose was drawn as a garden rose. We do not blazon this variant; but its use is a step from period practice.

**Ester Pickering.** Name change from Moire Nic Pharthaláin and device change. Gules, a bear rampant and a bordure wavy Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century England. This name meets that request.

The submitter's previous name, *Moire Nic Pharthaláin*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's previous device, *Or, in chief a bottlenosed dolphin naiant to sinister sable, on two gores gules two pairs of arrows inverted in saltire Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Ethel Lea Mouse.** Name and device. Per pale purpure and vert, on a chalice between three mice statant argent, a musical note per pale vert and purpure.

Nice cant!

**Folka Þórleifsdóttir.** Name.

This name was pended on the July 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for additional research on whether *Fálka* could be a plausible feminine form of the Old Norse masculine given name *Fálki*. The fairly extensive research done by commenters, and particularly by Gunnvor Orle, showed that it is not. However, Gunnvor Orle provided documentation for the very similar Old Norse female given name *Folka*. We have changed the given name to this attested form for registration.

**Helga Vilhjalmskona.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted gules and argent, a phoenix Or and a Lucy naiant sable.

**Kade Tatter Skirt.** Name (see RETURNS for device and badge).

**Minerva of Stierbach.** Name and device. Per fess sable estencelly argent and argent, a snowdrop argent slipped and leaved vert.

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

**Oger Funk.** Name and device. Per pale purpure and vert, a die argent marked sable between three frogs sejant argent.

**Rat le Bastard.** Device. Pily argent and gules, a rat rampant counter-ermine.

**Salvia Repentina.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Roman/Latin." This is an authentic Roman name for the 1st and 2nd centuries C.E.

**Seraphina de la Scala.** Name.

The surname *de la Scala* is a Latinized form of the Italian vernacular *della Scala*, such as might be recorded in a formal document.

**Shasta Muggleton.** Name and device. Purpure, on a nesselblatt Or a narwhal haurient purpure.

## AVACAL

**Kallimakh Casekov.** Badge. Per pale gules and argent, a bear rampant contourny vert.

**Lorette de Chasteauneuf.** Name reconsideration from Lorette de Chateauneuf.

The submitter's name was registered as *Lorette de Chateauf* on the May 2017 LoAR. At that time, we stated, "[t]he submitter may be interested to know that, based on additional research done at the Pelican decision meeting, the spelling *Lorette de Chateauf* is authentic for the 16th century. If the submitter would prefer that form, she may make a request for reconsideration." The submitter requested the change and we are pleased to make it.

The submitter's previous name, *Lorette de Chateauf*, is released.

**Ovius Decumius Vitalis.** Name and device. Purple, two tridents in saltire Or.

Nice device!

## CAID

**Adan Karro.** Name.

**Antonio Bondi.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and sable, in pale a jester's cap and two pens in saltire argent.

Nice Italian name for early 15th century Florence!

**Arnóra Bestingr.** Name.

**Atar Bakhtar.** Reblazon of device. Azure, between in cross four scorpions, heads to center, a decrescent argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1983 as *Azure, in cross a decrescent between four scorpions, heads to center, argent*, the scorpions are decidedly the primary charge group.

**Atticus Carver.** Name and device. Azure, perched atop a wheel a bird Or, a bordure compony gules and argent.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Bj{o,}rn gylðir.** Name and device. Or, a wolf rampant azure, a bordure sable mullety of eight points argent.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Furison of Caid and badge. Azure, a furison and a bordure embattled argent.

*Furison* is the lingua Anglica form of the term *furisine*, dated to 1536 in the OED.

The phrase *of Caid* is necessary in this order name because the name would otherwise conflict with the personal heraldic title *Furison Herald* registered to James of the Lake. Although James provided permission to conflict, under NPN3E of SENA changing the designator is not sufficient to clear conflicts between heraldic titles and order names even with permission to conflict.

**Caitilin inghean Sheamuis.** Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and purple, a dragon and a decrescent counterchanged.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Caitlin inghean Sheamuis*, the spelling of the given name was a typo; the submitted given name is *Caitilin*, which is supported by the documentation.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th century Irish. The first recorded instance of the given name is in 1411. However, the *Caitilin* referenced in 1411 was a married woman whose name was recorded at the time of her death, so it is very likely she was born in the late 14th century. As the male name *Séamus* also begins appearing in the late 14th century, we can reasonably call this name authentic for Irish Gaelic from the late 14th century onwards.

**Celeste Ballatini.** Name.

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

**Cellach of the Mists.** Name and device. Azure, a sun Or eclipsed sable, a chief Or.

The *Principality of the Mists* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Artist's note: Please draw more points and rays on the sun.

**Christoph Macher.** Name and device. Azure, an eagle argent maintaining a hammer and a compass Or, a bordure argent semy of crampons azure.

Nice German name from the mid-14th century onwards!

**Duncan Silvertoppe.** Device. Azure, a cross of four pheons conjoined at the points, a chief argent.

**Einar aus Enwelt.** Reblazon of device. Azure, a pegasus segreant to sinister and in base three chevronels interlaced Or.

Blazoned when registered in October 1979 as *Azure, three chevronelles interlaced and in chief a pegasus counter-forcenée, wings addorsed, Or*, the pegasus is decidedly the primary charge here, not the chevronels.

**Elizabeth Papillon.** Name.

Nice 16th century name in both French and English!

**Elsbeth of Stillwater.** Badge. (Fieldless) A chalice purpure enfiling in base a coronet Or pearled argent.

The submitter is a court baroness and entitled to display a coronet.

**Emeline atte More.** Name.

Nice 13th-15th C English name!

**Gunnar Grimsson.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and azure, in bend two lion's heads cabossed gules, a bordure counterchanged.

Nice 14th-15th century Norwegian name!

**Gunther Rise.** Device change. Per bend Or and sable, a calamarie maintaining in chief a trident fesswise reversed counterchanged, a chief wavy sable.

The submitter's previous device, *Or, a calamarie and a chief wavy sable*, is retained as a badge.

**imeywenewt Tasheretnut sat ne lahmos.** Name and device. Purpure, in pale two mullets of eight points between flaunches Or.

**Jacob Rudolfsson.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and ermine, a tower argent and a wolf rampant sable.

Originally submitted as *Jacob Rudolfsson*, the name was changed at Kingdom to *Jacob Rudolfson* to match the documentation that could be found. However, in commentary, Lillia Crampette documented both an early English form of *Rudolf* and English patronymics formed with *-sson*. Accordingly, we have restored the name to its original form for registration.

**Joan Silvertoppe.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire two sewing needles inverted argent, overall a bee Or marked sable.

**Jorge Guillermo Pizarro de Cadiz.** Name and device. Azure, a bend engouled of two dragon's heads between a rapier and an escallop, a bordure argent.

There was some question on the nature of bends engouled. The Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry states that "The 'bend engouled' (from a term meaning 'devoured') has beasts' heads on either end, issuant from the edges of the shield and overlying the bend: this is an Iberian usage, as seen in the arms of Freire de Andrade or Dandrade, c.1540 [Nobreza xi]. The type of head should be specified: dragons' heads (also called serpents' heads) were most commonly used in period." To clarify, it is a single, complex charge, rather than a motif of three discrete charges.

**Kelly le Frogge.** Name and device. Or, on a step-cut gemstone palewise vert a frog Or.

**Marianne Freidis.** Name.

**Marina Ariadne ni Chlurain.** Reblazon of badge. Vert, in pale two bottlenosed dolphins naiant counter-naiant argent.

Blazoned when originally registered in March 1975 and again in February 1982 when changed to a badge as *Vert, two dolphins counternaient argent*, blazoning of the time did not consistently distinguish between natural dolphins, which these are, and heraldic dolphins. Similarly, we find the posture *counternaient* ambiguous, and have chosen to clarify that these are in fact bottlenosed dolphins naiant counter-naiant.

**Marina Ariadne ni Chlurain.** Reblazon of badge. Vert, in pale two bottlenosed dolphins in annulo argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1982 as *Vert, in pale a dolphin naiant to sinister and a dolphin naiant inverted argent*, blazoning of the time did not consistently distinguish between natural dolphins, which these are, and heraldic dolphins. Since we must clarify that these are in fact bottlenosed dolphins, we are reblazoning their posture to the more common current usage of *in annulo*.

**Mealla Caimbeul.** Badge change. Erminois, a pale gules.

The submitter's previous badge, (*Fieldless*) *The astrological symbol for Venus within and conjoined to an annulet argent*, is released.

Nice badge!

**Nikolaos Phaistios.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a rapier and an arrow argent, overall a sinister hand azure.

**Nur of the Angels.** Name and device. Per pale sable and gules, a rose counterchanged.

The *Barony of the Angels* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in German heraldry. The submitter provided more than sufficient evidence of the use of per pale fields using gules and sable with counterchanged charges as well as the use of roses as charges in the same heraldic jurisdiction.

Nice device!

**Reynold Colling.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Robyn Founder.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Robyn Lon Creighton of Thorndyke.** Alternate name Aryeh ben David ben Lev and badge. Per bend sinister purpure and argent, a lion couchant contourny and a lion couchant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Arye\_ben David ben Lev*, the submitted requested that the given name be spelled *Aryeh* if it could be documented. As the requested *Aryeh* is a reasonable transliteration of the original Hebrew, we have made this change.

There is a blazonable difference, though no CDs, between this badge and his registered badge, *Per bend sinister purpure and argent, a cat couchant to sinister and a cat couchant counterchanged*.

**Rosa de Artiliis.** Name.

**Samthann inghean uí Dhochartaigh.** Name.

Submitted as *Samthann inghean uí Dochartaigh*, the rules of Gaelic grammar require a name that starts with a consonant and follows *inghean uí* to be lenited. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Samthann inghean uí Dhochartaigh* for registration.

**Silus Aurelius.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Simon Maxwell.** Name.

Nice 15th-16th century Scots name!

**Sorcha Dhubh.** Badge. (Fieldless) A spear purpure surmounted by a New World pineapple Or.

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

**Teleri Garðarsdóttir.** Name change from Teleri of Gwynedd.

*Teleri* is already registered to the submitter and thus can continue to be used by her without additional documentation. This element is considered neutral in language and time under PN1B2g.

The submitter's previous name, *Teleri of Gwynedd*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Therese of the White Griffin.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a griffin sejant contourny, sinister foreleg raised, issuant from a bread basket, all between three trees argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 1989 as *Vert, a griffin sejant to sinister, sinister foreleg raised, wings inverted and addorsed, issuant from a basket, all between three trees eradicated argent*, the trees here are not particularly eradicated.

**Zahra bint Nasr.** Name and device. Vert, two flamingos respectant and a chief embattled argent.

Nice 9th-12th century Arabic name for al-Andalus!

Artist's note: Please draw fewer, deeper crenellations on the chief.

## CALONTIR

**Brynjólfur Fálkason.** Device. Per fess vert and argent, a cow statant and a tree eradicated counterchanged.

**Cenn Fáelad mac Áeda.** Name.

Nice 9th-10th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Da'ud ibn al-Kabsh al-Garnati al-Ma'iz.** Name.

Submitted as *al-Ma'iz Da'ud ibn al-Kabsh al-Garnati*, the order of the name elements did not follow an attested naming pattern for Arabic. Based on the name pattern data in *Names From the Diary of Ibn al-Bann{a-}* by Basil Dragonstrike (<https://s-gabriel.org/names/basil/ibnalbanna/>), and with the submitter's permission, we are registering this name as *Da'ud ibn al-Kabsh al-Garnati al-Ma'iz*.

**Da'ud ibn Ibrahim al-Sisari.** Device change. Quarterly azure and vert, three annulets interlaced and a bordure Or.

The submitter's previous device, *Per saltire azure and vert, a senmurv contourny Or*, is retained as a badge.

**Deidra de Warenne.** Badge. Sable, on a goutte argent a goutte purpure.

These are two gouttes, a tertiary charge on a primary charge, and not the equivalent of a goutte fimbriated. Therefore, this badge does not conflict with the badge of David ben Avraham Brisk, (*Fieldless*) *A goutte de vin*, with a DC each for fieldlessness, tincture of the primary charge, and the addition of a tertiary charge.

**Dorcas Whitecap.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A barnacle goose tree Or, leaved and fructed within and conjoined to an annulet gules.

Dorcas grants permission to conflict for all armory not identical to her badge.

**Elizabeth van Leyden.** Name and device. Azure, in pale a flame proper and a double-horned anvil, in chief two tiler's nails argent, a bordure compony Or and gules.

Nice 14th century Dutch name!

**Eyfríðr Geirsdóttir.** Device. Azure, an owl contourny and in chief two triskelions of spirals Or.

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

**Gilana Peregrina.** Badge. Per pale vert and purpure, three gillyflowers argent.

**Gisa Luder.** Name.

The submitter requested the spelling *Lüder* for the surname if it could be documented. Unfortunately, we were unable to document *Lüder* with the umlaut within 500 years of the early 9th century Germanic given name *Gisa*. However, in commentary, Lillia Crampette documented *Gise Lüder* as an entirely grey period German name. If the submitter would prefer this form, she may make a request for reconsideration.

**Gwenhoivar of Lindley.** Device. Purpure chaussé, an open book argent and in chief three escallops Or.

**Gwythelan FitzWilliam.** Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister vert between a brown owl rising proper and three oak sprigs vert fructed proper.

Submitted as *Gwyddelan FitzWilliam*, the submitted spelling of the given name could not be documented to period; it appears to be an entirely modern spelling. However, *Gwythelan* is found in the 15th century as part of the name of a church in *Calendar of Papal Registers Relating To Great Britain and Ireland: Volume 8, 1427-1447*, ed. J A Twemlow (London, 1909), pp. 321-334. (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-papal-registers/brit-ie/vol8/pp321-334>). We have made this change for registration.

**Hans Niemann.** Device. Argent, a horse's head couped contourny gules and on a chief azure two drakkars argent.

**Isengrim sleggja.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fox sejant gules marked argent maintaining in its forepaw an open book argent bound proper.

**John Bowyer.** Badge. (Fieldless) Two crayfish addorsed and conjoined argent maintaining in chief a bell azure semy-de-lys argent.

**Kikuchi Yoichi Yoriie.** Name.

The Letter of Intent documented *Yoichi* based on the attested *yobina Yoichirou*. S{o,}lveig Þrándardóttir confirmed that dropping the element *-rou* from *Yoichirou* is a valid construction in Japanese.

The submitter should be aware that the second and third element of the name are pronounced as *Yo'ichi* and *Yori'ie* respectively, with the apostrophe representing a glottal stop as in the name *Hawai'i*.

**Lucius Bombius Primus.** Name.

This name is clear of the registered *Lucius Plotius Primus* under both PN3C1 (*Bom-* vs *Plo-*, *-bi* vs *-ti*) and PN3C2 (*Bomb-* vs. *Plot-*).

Nice Roman name for the 2nd century C.E.!

**Skorri fasthaldi.** Name.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

**Svala Úlfsdóttir.** Name.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the registered name of *Svana Úlfsdóttir*.

## DRACHENWALD

**Attemark, Shire of.** Badge. Per pale vert and Or, two chevronels counterchanged.

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

Nice English heraldic title!

**Drachenwald, Kingdom of.** Badge. Pily Or and gules, a dragon passant coward sable gorged of a crown Or.

Please advise the submitter that use of this badge must be restricted to those entitled to bear a crown or coronet on their personal armory.

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

This name was previously returned on the March 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for lack of documentation and failure to provide photocopies of cited sources that we were unable to find electronically or through a local library. On resubmission, these omissions have been corrected. In addition, we were able to confirm that *Talven* is the genitive form of *Talvi*. Therefore, this name can now be registered.

The submitter's previous name, *Kareina Talvi Tytär*, is released.

**Lubna al-Zahra.** Name and device. Sable, a palm tree issuant from base argent, its trunk charged in base with a cinquefoil gules, a bordure argent pellety.

**Lubna al-Zahra.** Badge. (Fieldless) A chevron coupé raguly on the upper edge conjoined in base to a pair of shears fesswise sable.

**Myfanwy Methig.** Name change from Mevanwy Methig.

*Myfanwy* was documented in the Letter of Intent from *Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales* by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/given.html>). However, *Myfanwy* is an italicized header form in Tangwystyl's article, not an attested period form. Fortunately for the submitter, precedent states that, "[w]hile the spelling *Myfanwy* is not clearly dated to before 1600, it is consistent with late period Welsh spellings and can thus be registered." [Myfanwy verch Ieuan, 2/2011 LoAR, A-West]

The submitter's previous name, *Mevanwy Methig*, is released.

**Nero Lupo.** Device. Vert, a wolf's head coupé argent within a bordure argent golpy.

**Porbj{o,}rn árabrjótr.** Name and device. Argent, a bear's head cabossed sable and a base wavy gules.

The byname *árabrjótr* is a constructed Old Norse byname meaning "breaker of oars."

**Trivium, Shire of.** Name and device. Gules, on a pall Or three laurel wreaths sable.

This group name was pended on the August 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow the Kingdom of Ealdormere to provide a promised letter of permission to conflict with the *Order of the Trillium* and *Trillium Herald*. As that letter has now been received, this name can be registered.

This group name uses the period Latin name of the modern city of Trèves, located in the south of France. The city of Trèves is not part of the branch's territory and is not important enough to protect from presumption under NPN4D1.

## EALDORMERE

**Bartholmus Hespeler.** Badge. (Fieldless) In fess two billets and overall an arrow fesswise reversed gules.

**Bj{o,}rn Járnason.** Name.

**Ealdred Battlescar.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Ealdred grants permission to conflict for any future submitter to register a name that is at least a syllable different from his registered name.

**Ealdred Battlescar.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Per chevron embattled argent and gules, three anchors fouled of their cables counterchanged and a chief azure.

Ealdred grants permission to conflict for all armory that is at least one countable step (DC) from his device.

**Gannicus the Hibernian.** Name.

The historic *Gannicus*, one of the leaders of rebel slaves during the Third Servile War (73-71 B.C.E.), is not significant enough to protect from presumption. In addition, there is no evidence that the historic *Gannicus* was ever known as "the Hibernian" or "the Irish."

**Guoillauc filius Brancu.** Device. Per saltire sable and argent, two ravens displayed argent and two linden branches entwined on themselves vert.

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

**Isabella von Sachsen.** Name and device. Purpure, a winged hedgehog rampant argent and in chief three apples one and two Or.

Nice 16th century German name!

There is a step from period practice for the use of modern trapezoidal depictions of apples.

Artist's note: Please make sure that the wings are issuant from the hedgehog's shoulder and give space between the wing and the body to aid in identification.

**Isobel of Fraoch Eilean and Báethán mac Fináin.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) A hare sejant erect vert maintaining an apple gules slipped and leaved vert.

There is a step from period practice for the use of the modern trapezoidal depiction of an apple.

**Meleshka of Bryniau Tywynnog.** Badge. (Fieldless) A female angel with arms outstretched proper, winged and vested argent, crined sable and haloed Or.

The submitter has received permission to conflict with Raphael de Merida's device, *Per fess rayonny azure and gules, a standing seraph argent*, and Erik the Relentless has blanket permission to conflict with his device, *Purpure chapé ployé, a standing seraph argent*.

**Stórfj{o,}rðr, Canton of.** Branch name and acceptance of transfer of device from Westbelleford, Canton of. Quarterly argent and Or, a boar's head erased close within a laurel wreath sable.

**Stórfj{o,}rðr, Canton of.** Acceptance of transfer of badge from Westbelleford, Canton of. Quarterly argent and Or, a boar's head coupé sable within a bordure embattled gules.

The emblazon provided in this transfer depicted the bordure as sable, which was not an accurate representation of the registered badge. However, as the emblazon is not required for transfer, this is not a reason for return. The submitter is advised to submit a new badge if a sable bordure is desired.

**Westbelleford, Canton of.** Transfer of device to Stórfj{o,}rðr, Canton of. Quarterly argent and Or, a boar's head erased close within a laurel wreath sable.

**Westbelleford, Canton of.** Transfer of badge to Stórfj{o,}rðr, Canton of. Quarterly argent and Or, a boars head coupé sable within a bordure embattled gules.

## EAST

**Albrecht Østergaard.** Household name Company of the White Shield.

**Alienor Hathaway.** Name and device. Gules, three ducks naiant argent.

Nice device!

**Altan Budang.** Name and device. Argent, a roundel within the horns of a crescent and on a chief sable a flame argent.

Submitted as *Budang Altajin*, the name was not correctly constructed. In Mongol names, the adjective comes before the noun. In addition, the suffix *-jin* does not need to be added to *Altan* to achieve the desired meaning "of gold" -- the correct construction is to use the descriptive adjective *Altan* standing alone. With the submitter's consent, we have changed the name to *Altan Budang*.

Artist's note: Please draw the flame with fewer, bolder tongues.



**Angelica of Nova Lipa.** Name and device. Gules, eight fleurs-de-lys in annulo Or.

*Nova Lipa* is the modern name of two towns in Slovenia and Croatia. As the submitter demonstrated that at least one of these towns existed in period, she can use the lingua Anglica allowance to register the byname of *Nova Lipa*.

This name combines an Italian given name with a Slovene or Croatian (South Slavic) byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

**Angharad verch Moridic.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Angharad verch Moriddig*, the Letter of Intent documented the name elements from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names* (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh13.html>). However, both *Angharad* and *Moriddig* are modernized header forms in that article, not attested period forms. Fortunately, *Angharad* is found as an attested form in Tangwystyl's *Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales* (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welshfem16/given.html>). Unfortunately, *Moriddig* could not be found in period. The attested period spelling of this name element found in Tangwystyl's article and elsewhere is *Moridic*. We have made this change for registration.

The submitter may be interested to know that an entirely 13th-14th century Welsh form of this name is *Angharat verch Moridic*. If the submitter prefers this form, she may make a request for reconsideration.

*Angharad verch Moridic* does not conflict with the registered *Angharad ferch Maredudd* under PN3C1 because there are multiple changes in sound and appearance between *verch Moridic* and *ferch Maredudd*: *verch* vs. *ferch*, *Mor-* vs. *Mar-*, *-dic* vs. *-dith*.

**Brunissende Dragonette.** Release of badge. Argent estencelly azure, a chalice gules.

**Camille des Jardins.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three cinquefoils conjoined in pall inverted points to center azure.

**Caterina Lombardi.** Name.

Nice 15th-16th century Italian name!

**Conri Mac Feargusa.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a stag's skull argent.

Submitted as *Conri MacFeargus*, the byname was not correctly formed for Gaelic. In Gaelic, the father's name must be in the genitive (possessive) form to create a patronymic. The genitive form of *Feargus* is *Feargusa*. Further, Gaelic orthography consistently shows a space between *Mac* and the father's name. Therefore, we have changed the name to the grammatically correct *Conri Mac\_Feargusa* for registration.

The Letter of Intent questioned whether *MacFeargus* could be registerable as an Anglicized Irish form. In this name, it cannot. Anglicized Irish and Gaelic can be combined only if there is less than 300 years between the name elements. However, *Conri* is dated to 718 C.E., more than 300 years before the first English invasion of Ireland or the first recorded Anglicized Irish documents. Therefore, *Conri* cannot be combined with Anglicized Irish elements. Additionally, we do not currently have evidence supporting *MacFeargus* as an Anglicized Irish form.

As changed for registration, this is a nice 8th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Cúán an Saigteóir mac Fintain Irruis.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Cúán an Saigteóir Irruis mac Fintain*, we were not able to find any evidence supporting double descriptive bynames in this pattern in Gaelic. However, we do have evidence of two descriptive bynames in a name where one applies to the father and the other applies to the son. Therefore, we have moved the descriptive byname *Irruis* to the end of the name, where it applies to *Fintain*. In this construction, *Irruis* must be in the genitive (possessive) form, but the genitive and the nominative forms of this byname are spelled the same way.

The submitter requested authenticity for "11th Century Irish." He withdrew this request after the close of commentary. This name is not authentic for 11th century Gaelic.

**Edgar refskegg.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 10th century Norse language or culture. This name does not meet that request because *Edgar* is an Anglo-Saxon name, not an Old Norse name. The combination of Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse is registerable as long as the elements are dated prior to 1100 C.E., which is the case here.

**Galfredus of Newe Forest.** Name and device. Azure, on a bend plain cotised dancetty argent three roses sable.

**Giuseppe Sala di Paruta.** Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, two sprigs of rue and a covered salt-cellar shedding salt Or.

*Sala di Paruta* is found as the name of a place in Sicily at p. 23 of *Teatro Genologico Delle Famiglie Nobili di Sicilia*, published in 1647 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PuhlAAAACAAJ>). As unmarked locative bynames are permitted in Italian per Appendix A, this name can be registered precisely as submitted.

**Hassan abdul Raschid al-Turki.** Heraldic will.

Upon his death, the submitter transfers to Violet Hughes the household name *House of Three Skulls* and the household badge *Per pale vert and gules, on a pale sable fimbriated three death's heads argent*.

**John Buchanan.** Name and device. Or, an eagle sable and in base two arrows inverted in saltire gules, an orle sable.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

Artist's note: Please draw the orle thicker and bolder.

**Joshua Mustard.** Name and device. Vert, a bear rampant contourny maintaining a chalice argent between three mustard flowers Or.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Leana Doucet.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister enarched argent cotised between a horseshoe inverted Or and a snowdrop slipped and leaved argent.

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

Artist's note: Please draw the cotises much thicker.

**Marta de Lyon.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Marie de Lyon* under PN31C2 because there is a significant change in sound and appearance in the second syllable of the given name: *-ie* and *-ta* share no sounds or letters in common.

**Mat Wyck.** Name and device. Sable, in fess two candles argent enflamed Or.

Nice English name for circa 1600!

Nice device!

**Østgarðr, Crown Province of.** Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) A brown natural seahorse proper.

Blazoned when registered in June 1975 as *(Fieldless) A natural sea-horse proper*, the exact tincture of the seahorse has long been a mystery, as the original form was not submitted in color. Fortunately the current Viceroy and Vicereine, in conjunction with their herald, after some research have declared that the original intent and current usage is of a brown seahorse. We thank them for their help in settling this long-standing conundrum.

**Pétr á Vatnahverfi.** Name and badge. Vert, three fish fretted in triangle argent spotted sable.

**Reinhart Bazarab.** Name and device. Per bend azure and gules, a bend embattled between three increscents and a wolf rampant argent.

Submitted as *Reinhart Basarab*, the submitted spelling of the surname could not be documented to period. Instead, the attested period form is *Bazarab*. We have changed the surname to the period form for registration.

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

**Sara Sala di Paruta.** Name change from Sara of Salaparuta (see RETURNS for device).

*Sala di Paruta* is found as the name of a place in Sicily at p. 23 of *Teatro Genologico Delle Famiglie Nobili di Sicilia*, published in 1647 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PuhlAAAACAAJ>). As unmarked locative bynames are permitted in Italian per Appendix A, this name can be registered precisely as submitted.

The submitter's previous name, *Sara of Salaparuta*, is released.

**Shimazu Yasukaze.** Name.

This name was pended on the August 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for discussion of whether we should continue to allow registration of Japanese names that do not include a *yobina* element. As there was no strong or consistent demand in commentary for departing from our current practice, we will continue to register names without a *yobina*, consistent with existing precedents. [Akiyama Kintsune, 8/2016 LoAR, A-East; Godai Katsunaga, 3/2008 LoAR, A-Atlantia] Accordingly, this name can be registered as submitted.

**Sigvarðr Hálfðanarson.** Name and device. Bendy gules and argent, on a pale between two ravens rising respectant wings displayed sable a sword argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "9th to 11th century Viking" culture. This name meets that request.

**Symon of Barnsdale.** Name.

*Barnsdale* is the lingua Anglica form of an English place name recorded in the 13th century as *Bernardeshull*.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century English language/culture. However, he withdrew this authenticity request during commentary.

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

This device would normally have been returned for blurring the distinction between rampant and displayed postures. In the return of Irene MacKenny's device on the July 2017 LoAR, it was ruled that "Absent documentation, we will cease to register any depictions of animate charges displayed with the torso twisted to dexter or sinister as of the January 2018 decision meeting. Note that even an acceptably drawn dragon displayed remains a step from period practice." As this depiction of a dragon "displayed" has the torso turned to dexter, it would be returned under this precedent.

However, the device was submitted at Pennsic, before the decision was published. Through no fault of the submitter, the paperwork was not placed on an external letter of intent until October. As the submitter addressed the previous reasons for return, we give her the benefit of the doubt.

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

## LOCHAC

**Amabilia Thexton.** Name and device. Azure, a masculyn argent.

Nice 14th century English name!

Nice device!

**Avery Smith.** Name and device. Gules, a wolf rampant and on a chief inverted argent three anvils sable.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Brykcy Karol Gdanski.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century Polish name!

**Cairistiona inghean Raghnaill.** Badge. (Fieldless) A horse passant contourny gules within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

**Catalina de Montoya.** Name and device. Sable, in pale a trefoil and a crescent argent, a bordure Or.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Constantine Death.** Name and device. Per fess argent and sable, two ravens sable and an anvil argent charged with a mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet sable.

**Domenego Ferrante di Aldobrando.** Name change from Domenego Ferrante di Aldobrando da Trento.

The submitter's previous name, *Domenego Ferrante di Aldobrando da Trento*, is released.

**Domenego Ferrante di Aldobrando.** Alternate name change from Svartr Ormsson djákn to Svartr Ormsson.

The submitter's previous alternate name, *Svartr Ormsson djákn*, is released.

**Domenego Ferrante di Aldobrando.** Badge. Argent, a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail and a mount sable.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Conrad Breaking, *Argent, an annulet fractured on the dexter side sable*.

**Enith verch Gwilim.** Device. Vert scaly, on a chief Or a wyvern passant vert.

**Grace Thexton.** Name and device. Or, a needle bendwise sinister gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Hanns Bogsdorffer.** Name.

Nice late 15th century German name from Nuremberg!

**Kolgríma Hrafnadóttir.** Device. Argent, in pale two ravens volant within a bordure sable.

**Liam Alban of Oxley.** Device. Per pale Or and argent, a label gules and on a chief sable three Latin crosses argent.

This device was pended on the July 2017 LoAR for discussion about how to properly blazon the label as a primary charge. Labels are in chief and throughout by default; like the chief, its placement is an intrinsic part of the charge, and it functions as a peripheral non-ordinary.

However, there is substantial period evidence for the use of a label as a primary charge, including a number of examples of devices with multiple labels.

We have decided that for clarity's sake, we will treat a label as any other charge, with placement in chief either explicitly blazoned or assumed only if not blazoned as a primary charge. As part of this letter, we have reviewed the five pieces of registered armory with a label as a primary charge where placement of the label is not explicit, and have reblazoned them as necessary.

**Perran of Lyskyret.** Badge. Per bend sinister azure and vert, a hawk's head coupé contourny and a bordure argent.

**Southron Gaard, Barony of.** Badge (see PENDS for household name). Per pale argent and azure, six mullets two, two and two counterchanged, a point pointed sable.

**Tatjana of Innilgard.** Name.

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

**Porin Þorvaldsson.** Name and device. Or, a goat passant vert.

*Porin* is a valid alternate transliteration of *Thorin*, a Latinized Old Norse name found in 1066-69.

Nice device!

**Þorvaldr inn Suðreyski.** Name and device. Quarterly Or and vert, in pale a dragon passant gules and a wooden drakkar proper sailed gules.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

**Urugud-un Ozbek.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Ozbek Urugud*, the submitter wanted a Mongol name using the clan name *Urugud*. Based on the naming patterns set out in "Middle Mongol Grammar for SCA Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongolgrammar.html>), the correct construction for this name is *Urugud-un Ozbek*. With the submitter's permission, we have made this change for registration.

## MERIDIIES

**Gerike i Nørholm.** Name and device. Sable, a pall inverted azure fimbriated Or between two spears inverted argent and an astrolabe Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th century Denmark. This name is authentic for early 15th century (1408-10) Denmark. It may be authentic for earlier as well, but we cannot say for sure.

## MIDDLE

**Alainne Isabella Sabatier.** Name.

At the Pelican decision meeting, Ursula Palimpsest found evidence of the given name *Alainne* in the 14th century, allowing us to register the name exactly as submitted.

**Alisia Craufte.** Name and device. Azure, a domestic cat passant and in chief three crescents argent.

**Amadeus Emmanuel.** Name.

**Angelina Draconis.** Name.

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

**Ay{s,e} al-R{u-}m{i-}yya.** Name and device. Azure annuletry, an estoile argent.

Submitted as *Ay{s,e} al-Rumi\_*, this name was not properly constructed because it used the male form of the byname with a female given name. With the submitter's permission, we have changed the byname to the correct feminine form, *al-R{u-}m{i-}yya*.

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

**Beatrix de Lugano.** Name and device. Or, a squirrel gules maintaining a sheaf of arrows sable, a chief vairy Or and gules.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

Artist's note: Please draw the sheaf of arrows larger.

**Bertrande Fresneau.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a fleur-de-lys Or a die gules marked Or.

**Caryn of Cynnabar.** Name.

*Caryn* is the submitter's legal given name. *Cynnabar* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Christian Atzinger.** Device. Gules, a goat clymant argent collared around the waist sable and in canton a Catherine's wheel argent.

**Cynnabar, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) An elephant proper maintaining on its back a tower argent.

Nice badge!

**Cynnabar, Barony of.** Badge for Company of the Defenders of the Tower. Per pall sable, argent, and gules, in chief a tower Or.

**Deirdre Makkyneth.** Name and device. Per saltire vert and purpure, in pale two trees blasted and eradicated and in fess two triskelions of spirals argent.

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

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

**Elofina La Peyra.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Nelophona Lapiér*, the submitter requested the given name *Elophina* if it could be documented. During the Pelican decision meeting, Ursula Palimpsest found *Elofina* as a 16th century Spanish feminine name.

However, a Spanish given name cannot be combined with the German byname *Lapiér*. We found the similar-sounding Spanish byname *La Peyra* in the FamilySearch Historical Records dated to the 16th century and the gray period. At the submitter's request, we have changed the name to *Elofina La Peyra*.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Eyvindr Gerðarson.** Name and device. Vert, a unicorn's head erased argent between five four-leaved clovers crosswise three and two Or.

Submitted as *Eyvinda Gerðardóttir*, the Letter of Intent argued that *Eyvinda* was the feminine form of the attested Old Norse masculine name *Eyvindr*, claiming that "[t]he feminization pattern is based on Icelandic Grammar found in Cleasby-Vigfusson." However, we found no evidence in Cleasby-Vigfusson or elsewhere that Old Norse male names ending in *-ndr* were feminized by changing the terminal letter to *-a*. Further, we cannot construct this name because there is no evidence that *-vinda* was an independent element in Old Norse.

At the submitter's request, we have changed the name to the masculine *Eyvindr Gerðarson* for registration.

**Fulke of Rutland.** Name and device. Argent, on a chief indented azure a lion passant Or.

Nice English name for circa 1450!

Nice device!

**Gogan ap Gryffry.** Name and device. Pily bendy Or and sable, a dragon's head cabossed vomiting flames gules.

Nice 13th century Welsh name!

**Guenhwyvar MacEwen.** Device. Azure, a demi-ferret argent issuant from a trimount coupé, in chief two mullets of eight points Or.

**Gunnarr Bogsveigir.** Name and device. Azure, a dragon contourny, in base two arrows in saltire argent.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

**Hrothgar Bjolfsson.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Hrothgar Hrolfsson* under PN3C3 of SENA, the so-called "Harry/Mary rule." Although the given names are identical, the differences in sound and appearance between the initial consonants of *Hrolfsson* and *Bjolfsson* are substantial enough to bring the names clear.

This name combines an Anglo-Saxon given name with an Old Norse byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C as long as both elements are dated prior to 1100 C.E., as is the case here.

**Illiton, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Otter of Illiton.

**Illiton, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Salmon of Illiton.

**Illiton, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Tortoise of Illiton.

Submitted as *Award of the Turtle of Illiton*, the Barony of Illiton intended the order name to refer to the reptile with the shell modernly called a "turtle." However, in period, the term *turtle* referred to a bird, the turtledove, while the reptile was called a *tortoise*. At the submitter's request we have changed the name to *Award of the Tortoise of Illiton*, using the lingua Anglica spelling of the attested Middle English forms *tortouse*, *tortuce* or *tortus*.

**Karayil of Chennai.** Device. Per fess purpure and argent, a crescent and a lotus flower in profile counterchanged.

**Karayil of Chennai.** Badge. Argent, a lotus flower in profile sable enflamed proper.

Artist's note: Please draw fewer, larger tongues of flame.

**Katrín Grímsdóttir.** Name change from Elisaveta Izmaragd Ivanova and device. Vert, on a fess argent three triskelions of spirals sable.

Submitted as *Katrín Grímsdóttir*, diacritical markings and accents must be used or omitted consistently throughout Old Norse names. Therefore, we have changed this name to *Katrín Grímsdóttir* for registration.

The submitter's previous name, *Elisaveta Izmaragd Ivanova*, is released.

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

**Kveldulfr Skallagrímsson at Borg.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Logan mac Artúir.** Device. Argent, a chevron checky Or and azure between two wolverines statant respectant azure marked Or and a fleur-de-lys azure.

Artist's note: Please draw the fleur-de-lys somewhat larger.

**Margery Carter.** Device. Purpure, a bend sinister sable fimbriated argent, overall a goat clymant Or.

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

**Marissa Atzinger.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels azure between three brown hawks proper.

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

The submitter has permission to conflict from Mikael Houston for his device, *Argent, two chevronels azure between three martlets sable*.

**Mar'itsa Sumnikova.** Name.

**Mateusz Kruchowski.** Badge. Per fess argent and gules, a bear rampant sable and in chief three lozenges gules.

**Matildis la Libraire.** Name and device. Vert, in pale three sinister hands fesswise reversed argent.

**Michelina Boucher.** Name and device. Azure, in pale two keys fesswise reversed between flanches Or.

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

**Morvyth of Ravenglass.** Name and device. Per bend sinister raguly azure and argent, a bear passant argent and a feather bendwise sinister sable.

The Letter of Intent argued that *Ravenglass* is a lingua Anglica form of an English place name. In addition, at the Pelican decision meeting, Lillia Crampette found this precise spelling attested to 1572 in 'Addenda, *Queen Elizabeth - Volume 21: April 1572*', in *Calendar of State Papers Domestic: Elizabeth, Addenda, 1566-79*, ed. Mary Anne Everett Green (London, 1871), pp. 390-394. British History Online (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/domestic/edw-eliz/addenda/1566-79/pp390-394>).

**Orsina della Luna.** Name and device. Gules, a popinjay rising argent and in base a crescent Or.

Nice Italian name for early 15th century Florence!

**Ragna stórráða Úlfsdóttir.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bend sinister argent cotised Or.

**Salomon von Lübeck.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1500s German." This request was not summarized on the Letter of Intent. Fortunately, Ragged Staff identified the authenticity request during commentary, allowing sufficient time for research.

The given name *Salomon* is found throughout 16th century Germany. Heralds at the Pelican decision meeting found the phrase *von Lübeck* in the *Vertragshandlung zwischen (ihm) und gemeiner Statt Lübeck den 15 Februarii (1536) zu Hamburg beschlossen* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=J6JRAAAAcAAJ&pg=PP13>), published in 1536. Therefore, this name is authentic for 16th century Germany as requested.

**Scara Foxhunter.** Name and device. Per pall inverted argent, sable and gules, two foxes rampant addorsed counterchanged and a tower argent.

*Foxhunter* is the lingua Anglica form of the attested Middle English bynames *le Foxhunte*, *Foxhunte* or *Todhunter*.

**Shadowed Stars, Barony of.** Order name Award of Perseus of Shadowed Stars.

The Greek mythological figure *Perseus* was known to the Elizabethan English. For example, John Harrington's *Apologie for Poetrie* (1591) refers to Perseus's feat of slaying the Gorgon. There is also well-documented pattern in 16th century England of naming people after figures from classical mythology. See, e.g., Alys Mackyntoich, "16th Century Names From Classical History and Mythology" (KWHSS 2014). In fact, the FamilySearch Historical Records contain a 1543 burial record for *Percius Busshell*, whose name appears to be a variant of *Perseus*. Therefore, this is an entirely reasonable order name based either on the classical figure or on a person named for the classical figure who sponsored or inspired the order.

**Sofia Crivelli.** Device. Azure, a chevron Or between two crescents argent and a sea-horse, a chief wavy Or.

**Sofonisba Voltera.** Device. Argent, a peacock in his pride proper within a four-lobed quadrate cornice and on a chief sable two seeblätter argent.

**Spurius Furius Germanus.** Device change. Per pale and per saltire argent and gules, a rat rampant contourny sable.

The submitter's previous device, *Sable, a fess gules fimbriated between a feather fesswise and a gladius fesswise argent*, is retained as a badge.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Gwendolyn the Rat Keeper, *(Fieldless) A rat sejant erect to sinister sable, tailed Or*.

Artist's note: Please draw the primary charge larger to fill the available space.

**Þóra Grímudóttir.** Alternate name Þóra Cookie Baker.

*Þóra* is already registered to the submitter, and thus is treated as neutral in language and time under the Existing Registration Allowance, PN1B2g. Therefore it can be combined with two late-period English bynames.

**Þóra Grímudóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A distaff azure.

Nice badge!

**Thorfin Norwood.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Tirumaladevi of Tirupati.** Name change from Gwenllian verch Rhydderch Annwyl and device change. Vert, a lotus affronty within an annulet argent, a bordure Or.



Questions were raised in commentary whether this name presumes on the historical *Tirumala Devi*, princess of Srirangapattana. As there is no evidence that the historical *Tirumala Devi* was ever known as *Tirumala Devi of Tirupati*, the name is not presumptuous.

*Tirupati* is the modern name of a city that existed in 16th century India. Therefore, the byname of *Tirupati* is registerable under PN1B2c.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century southern India. The given name *Tirumaladevi* was found in a 16th century inscription from the city modernly known as *Tirupati*. Thus, this name may be authentic for that time and place but we do not have sufficient data about Indian names to say with certainty.

The submitter's previous name, *Gwenllian verch Rhydderch Annwyl*, is retained as an alternate name.

Artist's note: Please draw the lotus and annulet larger to fill the available space.

The submitter's previous device, *Argent, three cinquefoils vert, on a chief azure a rabbit couchant argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Tyrfingr Roðgeirsson.** Name change from Takeda Fuyuuji.

The submitter's previous name, *Takeda Fuyuuji*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Zilia del Giudici.** Name reconsideration from Zilia degli Giudici.

The submitter's previous name, *Zilia degli Giudici*, is released.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Eyricke Rycard.** Name (see PENDING for device).

**Iohannes Glenfidanus.** Badge. (Fieldless) A scorpion azure bezanty.

**Jeoffrye Inman.** Name.

**Margarite Larchier.** Name.

**Osanna of Rokeclif.** Name.

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

**Otilie of Rokeclif.** Name.

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

**Valdís Brýningsdóttir.** Name and device. Per saltire argent and vert, a punner within a four-lobed quadrate cornice counterchanged.

Artist's note: Please be sure to fill in all portions of the charge when coloring. This includes the handle centered on the main body of the punner; this is part of the primary charge, not a separate tertiary charge, and so should be the same tincture as the column.

## OUTLANDS

**Ember of Fontaine dans Sable.** Name and device. Argent, a peacock in his pride purpure and on a chief azure five candles argent lit Or.

*Ember* is both the submitter's legal given name and a gray-period English given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records by ffride wlfssdotter.

*Fontaine dans Sable* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Shadrick Romanus Natalia.** Name.

Submitted as *Shadr̄ick Romani Natalia*, this name was pended on the August 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for additional research. Specifically, we inquired whether the pattern of given name + Latinized name in genitive form + unmarked matronym is plausible for any of the languages in which we were able to document the individual name elements (specifically, German, English or Hungarian).

While Lillia Crampette was able to find evidence supporting either *Shadr̄ick Romani* or *Shadr̄ick Natalia*, no evidence could be found for the submitted pattern of bynames. Either of these names would be a major change, however, which the submitter does not allow.

We were able to construct *Shadr̄ick Romanus Natalia* as a late-period German name using a double given name and an unmarked matronymic. As the change from *Romani* to *Romanus* is minor, we are registering the name in this form.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Gráinne Shionnach.** Device. Azure, a fox passant contourny regardant Or, in chief an arrow fesswise argent transfixing an increscent Or.

This device was pended July 2017 for further research on whether the motif of piercing or transfixing secondary charges was found in period heraldry, and for discussion on whether this motif is allowable under our current rules. SENA Appendix I requires that overall charges surmount the primary charge and nothing in SENA allows for charges surmounting secondary charges.

No evidence was presented, and none could be found, showing that the practice of transfixing charges was done in period to anything but a primary charge. Absent such evidence, armory with transfixing charges that do not pierce the primary charge will be returned.

**AN TIR**

**Doclor of Dragon Haven.** Name.

This name must be returned for lack of documentation. The sole evidence of *Doclor* as a given name was from a single citation in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Because questions were raised about whether *Doclor* was a mistranscription of the title *Doctor*, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia obtained a copy of the original document from which the record was extracted. The original document clearly shows that the word is the title *Doctor*, not *Doclor*. We were unable to find any other evidence supporting *Doclor* as a period name. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

His device is registered under the holding name *Ken of Cranehaven*.

**Domnall Scriptor.** Device. Per saltire azure and gules, in pale a compass Or and a pen bendwise sinister argent.

This device has been withdrawn by the submitter.

**Lions Gate, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Rampant Lion.

This Order name must be returned for lack of documentation of the pattern. The June 2017 Cover Letter states:

[T]he category Other Adjective + Charge does not allow all types of adjective to be added to a heraldic charge to create an order name. The Other Adjective must be a clear visual description of the charge itself, like Double or Crowned or Winged. ***Until evidence supporting such constructions is found, adjectives that describe heraldic postures or arrangements of charges are not acceptable.*** (emphasis added)

As no such evidence was presented in connection with this submission, and none could be found by commenters, it must be returned.

**ANSTEORRA**

**Sigvarðr SkarfR.** Name.

This is an inadvertent duplicate submission. This name was already accepted on the September 2017 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

**ARTEMISIA**

None.

**ATENVELDT**

**Marcus de Grae.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and vert, a phoenix and in chief an arrow fesswise surmounted by a crescent Or.

This device was pended on the July 2017 LoAR for further research on whether the motif of charges surmounting secondary but not primary charges was found in period heraldry, and for discussion on whether this motif is allowable under our current rules. SENA Appendix I requires that overall charges surmount the primary charge and nothing in SENA allows for charges surmounting secondary charges.

No evidence was presented, and none could be found, showing that the practice of surmounting charges covering only secondary charges when a primary charge is present was done in period. Absent such evidence, armory with surmounting charges that do not overlie the primary charge will be returned.

**Theodora Akropolitissa.** Device. Argent, a bull's head cabossed and in chief a double-bitted axe gules, a bordure embattled azure.

While blazoned on the Letter of Intent as a primary head with its horns crossing the per fess line and a secondary axe, commenters felt that the small difference in size between the charges gave the impression of a single co-primary charge group. As a result, this device must be returned for violating SENA A3D1, Clarity of Charge Groups

Upon resubmission, we encourage the artist to draw the bull's head larger, and the axe either smaller or oriented fesswise to better fill the available space.

**Varinn inn Spaki.** Badge. Argent, within the horns of a decrescent gules in pale a wolf's head cabossed and in saltire two roses sable, slipped and leaved vert.

This device is returned for use of the restricted motif of the Red Crescent, which is a single gules decrescent on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background.

The roses were drawn as garden roses. We do not blazon this variant; but their use is a step from period practice.

**ATLANTIA**

**Anne Whetley.** Name.

The submitter withdrew this name after the close of commentary.

**Kade Tatter Skirt.** Device. Or, two oak leaves in pile, stems conjoined, on a chief vert a horse's skull facing dexter Or.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the horse's skull. The examples of non-human skulls in period armory are limited, and have distinguishing features (such as the horns of the bull found in the arms of Capo di Vacca in the *Insignia nobilium Patavinorum*, BSB Cod.icon. 275:23v) that aid in identifiability. They are also affronty. With two exceptions, both registered prior to 1990, non-human skulls in SCA armory are likewise distinguished by either horns/antlers or, in the sole example of an elephant's skull, tusks. This last example had tusks that were as tall as the skull itself and spanned the width of the device, to make up for the lack of identifying trunk of the elephant.

Without these distinctive identifying features, it becomes difficult to identify the animal whose skull is being displayed, and indeed there is little to differentiate the skull of a horse from one from another ungulate, such as a pig.

Absent documentation of animal skulls being depicted in profile in period armory, and absent documentation of animal skulls lacking distinctive characteristics that aid in immediate identification, either practice will be grounds for return.

**Kade Tatter Skirt.** Badge. (Fieldless) A horse's skull facing dexter argent.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the horse's skull. The examples of non-human skulls in period armory are limited, and have distinguishing features (such as the horns of the bull found in the arms of Capo di Vacca in the *Insignia nobilium Patavinorum*, BSB Cod.icon. 275:23v) that aid in

identifiability. They are also affronty. With two exceptions, both registered prior to 1990, skulls in SCA armory are likewise distinguished by either horns/antlers or, in the sole example of an elephant's skull, tusks. This last example had tusks that were as tall as the skull itself and spanned the width of the device, to make up for the lack of identifying trunk of the elephant.

Without these distinctive identifying features, it becomes difficult to identify the animal whose skull is being displayed, and indeed there is little to differentiate the skull of a horse from one from another ungulate, such as a pig.

Absent documentation of animal skulls being depicted in profile in period armory, and absent documentation of animal skulls lacking distinctive characteristics that aid in immediate identification, either practice will be grounds for return.

## AVACAL

None.

## CAID

**Silus Aurelius.** Device. Vert, a sun between in base two lions combatant Or.

This device was withdrawn by the submitter.

## CALONTIR

None.

## DRACHENWALD

**Astrid i Erismarc.** Device. Per fess engrailed azure and argent, a monster with the head and torso of a winged maiden argent crined and playing a recorder Or and the hindquarters of a sea-dog rampant vert between three seeblätter counterchanged.

This device is returned for redraw. Though the previous reasons for return have been addressed, the change in skin and hair tincture has rendered the head and torso of the monster effectively invisible against its wings, which is a new issue caused by the redesign. There have been numerous previous returns due to an overlap of wings and limbs, most recently in this letter, and this device has the same issue of identifiability.

Upon resubmission, we encourage the submitter to separate the wings of the monster to allow the upper body to appear entirely on the field.

## EALDORMERE

**Fáelán Ruadh ua Aodha.** Badge. Sable, in fess a blasted tree Or between two blasted trees argent, their trunks entwining the trunk of the first, in base a stag's skull argent attired Or..

The client's previous submission, *A tree blasted issuant from a stag's skull in base argent attired Or* was returned on the February 2017 LoAR:

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." This badge is also returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. In

this depiction, commenters had trouble identifying the "trees" as such. They were more generally perceived as a complex form of attire. In the best case, they were parsed as one tree. Additionally, there is no good way to blazon the relationship of the "trees" to one another. It is not sufficiently described as "intertwined" as that would not indicate that the crown of the central one was to chief while the other two crowns were fesswise and addorsed.

This submission falls afoul of the same issues as the previous one. The depiction of the trees is not a heraldic style (like a crequier) but more like knotwork. With the exception of specific knots and some geometric shapes entwined to resemble knots, we do not register knotwork art as heraldry, even for a badge. Additionally, we would require that evidence be presented for knotwork in trees (and with multiple intertwined trees) to allow this motif.

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

This badge is also returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. "...their trunks entwining the trunk of the first" is the closest we could get, and this phrasing doesn't fit the "describable in heraldic terms" requirement; indeed, many thought there was no way to blazon the trees that would consistently yield this depiction. If the client wants a blazonable badge with this overall design, we suggest something like "Sable, in fess two blasted trees in saltire argent surmounted by a third palewise Or, in base a stag's skull argent attired Or." Please draw the tree branches less like the antler's tips, and if this suggestion is taken, the tops of the trees in saltire should not be in the same orientation as the center tree, but bendwise and bendwise sinister.

## EAST

**Angharad verch Moridic.** Device. Per bend purple and vert, a lamb passant and a chief embattled argent.

This device is returned for redraw. When a design has a peripheral ordinary, the field and any charges on it shift to give space to the ordinary. In this device, the presence of the chief shifts the rest of the charges down, and the per bend field division should issue from the corner of the field, or the dexter base corner of the chief, so that the field is evenly divided purple and vert. Additionally, the position of the sheep should be adjusted vertically on the redrawn field so it lies more equally in both the purple and the vert compartments.

**Cúán an Saigteóir mac Fintain Irruis.** Device. Per fess engrailed Or and azure, a wolf "courant" sable and a sheaf of arrows Or.

This device is returned for violation of SENA A2C2, which requires that charges must be depicted in a way that is identifiable. The posture of this wolf, blazoned in the submission as "courant," is in reality a form of statant that is not documented, reminiscent of a wolf trotting with forelegs and hind legs splaying in opposite directions from one another, forming two chevrons. Courant is a posture where all four limbs are splayed out as the creature is running at full extension. While this might be a naturalistic depiction of a wolf running, it is not a heraldic depiction and must therefore be returned.

Upon resubmission, we advise the artist to depict both charges larger to fill the available space, and to make the engrailments of the field division wider and deeper.

**Edgar refskegg.** Device. Per chevron azure and vert, two bees argent and a garb Or.

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

**Sara Sala di Paruta.** Device change. Per pale sable and vert, a poodle salient contourny Or, collared gules, in sinister canton a bezant.

This device is returned for lack of documentation. In the September 2016 registration of Fiora Valori's badge, it was ruled that "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." No evidence was presented and none could be found of the modern poofy haircut and

style of the modern poodle. The closest that commenters were able to find were late-period depictions of dogs with hair cut to resemble a lion's mane, with long, shaggy fur about the head and shoulders.

There is a step from period practice for blazoning a specific breed of dog not found in period blazons.

## LOCHAC

**Brykcy Karol Gdanski.** Device. Gules, two scythes in saltire Or.

This device must be returned for conflict with Aidan Aileran O'Comhraidhe's badge for House Silver Scythe, *Per fess wavy azure and argent, in base a bar wavy azure and overall in saltire two scythes Or.* When Aidan's badge was registered, Laurel ruled that it was equivalent to *[field], two scythes in saltire Or.* Visually, Aidan's device has the unmistakable effect of *Per fess wavy azure and barry wavy argent and azure, two scythes in saltire Or.* As such, there is only one DC, for changes to the field.

We have reblazoned Aidan's armory elsewhere in this letter to better assist in conflict-checking in the future.

**Urugud-un Ozbeg.** Device. Azure, four armorer's hammers conjoined to form a mascle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Teceangl Bach, *(Fieldless) A mascle argent.* There is one DC for the field. The layout of the hammers, with the handles conjoined to the longer, pointed end of the hammers, obscures the charges in such a way that it makes it difficult to discern them from a regular mascle, leading to visual conflict.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Amabilia Thexton, *Azure, a masculyn argent,* which appears on this letter.

## MERIDIES

None.

## MIDDLE

**Ay{s,}e al-R{u-}m{i-}yya.** Badge. (Fieldless) An open book argent enflamed and charged with a flame proper.

This badge is returned because the variety of flames on and around the book create visual confusion. The combination of enflaming - the little spurts of flame issuing from the book's edges, which are worth no difference - and the flame as tertiary charge, which is worth difference, creates the impression of a single group of flames on and around the book. Barring period evidence for charges being both enflamed and charged with a flame, such a charge cannot be registered.

**Böjei Temür.** Device. Azure, in bend two birds volant "in annulo" Or.

This device is returned for violation of SENA A3D2c, which requires that charges be in a unified posture and orientation. In the December 2017 return of Branán Mac Branáin's device, it was ruled:

In annulo is a term used to describe charges arranged in such a ways that they form an annulet, or circle. It is possible for a number (usually 6 or more) of any type of charge to be in annulo by following the path of the annulet, and certain long, skinny charges like serpents or stag's attires can be in annulo with only one charge. However, when there are five or fewer charges in the charge group, the ability of charges to represent an annular formation becomes more difficult and dependent upon the shape and orientation of the charges. Three wolves rampant, heads to center, cannot be in annulo, because their arrangement and orientation do not suggest an annulet. However, three wolves courant can be in annulo, provided their bodies curve and conform to the shape of an annulet.

While these birds are in a more curved shape than the submission from which this ruling comes, the principle remains the same. The birds are not oriented in such a way that the curves of their respective forms even hint at an annulet.

This device is also returned for violation of SENA A2C1, which requires that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms and in a period armorial style," and specifically prohibits charges being depicted in trian aspect. The foreshortened wing on both birds gives the impression of being drawn in perspective.

**Elofina La Peyra.** Device. Azure, on a sun Or a dragon displayed sable, a bordure compony sable and argent.

This device must be returned for redraw. Depictions of winged quadrupeds where the forelimbs overlie the wings has been grounds for return due to lack of recognizability, most recently in the return of Umm Butrus A'isha al-Anida's device on the March 2017 LoAR.

This device is also returned for blurring the distinction between rampant and displayed postures. In the return of Irene MacKenny's device on the July 2017 LoAR, it was ruled that "Absent documentation, we will cease to register any depictions of animate charges displayed with the torso twisted to dexter or sinister as of the January 2018 decision meeting. Note that even an acceptably drawn dragon displayed remains a step from period practice." As this depiction of a dragon "displayed" has the torso turned to dexter, it is returned under this precedent.

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

**Illiton, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Vessel of Illiton.

The Letter of Intent argued that a *vessel* is a heraldic charge. However, the word *vessel* can mean either a container or a ship. Precedent requires that, "to use an object as a heraldic charge, a standard depiction [of the object] must be documented." [Caid, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Compendium Herald, 8/2005 LoAR, R-Caid] For example, in returning the heraldic title *Compendium Herald*, we ruled:

The submitters argued that a compendium was a period object compatible for use as a heraldic charge. To use an object as a heraldic charge, a standard depiction must be documented. However, a compendium does not appear to have a standard form. [The LoAR cites the Oxford Museum of Scientific Instruments to show multiple forms of the artifact, and concludes] Because a compendium is not suitable for use as a heraldic charge, the name cannot be justified in a heraldic title. [Caid, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Compendium Herald, 8/2005 LoAR, R-Caid]

As the word *vessel* has two mutually exclusive meanings, there can be no standard depiction of a *vessel*. Therefore, this name must be returned.

The Barony of Illiton indicated in the Letter of Intent that, if the name must be changed, it preferred reference to a drinking vessel. The Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry lists numerous specific types of drinking vessels and similar containers used as heraldic charges (<http://mistolme.com/dictionary/vessels/>). On resubmission, the Barony should consider using one of these specifically identifiable charges as the basis for the order name.

**Kveldulfr Skallagrimsson at Borg.** Device. Azure, a wolf couchant regardant argent "maintaining on his back" a domestic cat dormant gardant Or and in chief a moon in her plenitude argent.

This device is returned for blurring the line between secondary, tertiary, and overall charge groups. In this depiction, the cat is neither wholly within the outline of the wolf, which is required for a tertiary charge, nor out of the outline, which is required for a secondary charge. And, as the spine of the wolf is entirely obscured by the cat, there is no way to tell what percentage of the latter is surmounting the former.

This device is also returned for lack of identifiability. Between the dormant posture, the insufficient contrast, and the placement of the charge, commenters had difficulty discerning the identity of the cat.

If the cat is considered a tertiary charge, this device is also returned for lack of contrast. If the cat is considered an overall charge, this device is also returned for being barely overall.

**Kveldulfr Skallagrimsson at Borg.** Badge. Azure, a wolf couchant regardant argent "maintaining on his back" a domestic cat dormant gardant Or.



This badge is returned for blurring the line between secondary, tertiary, and overall charge groups. In this depiction, the cat is neither wholly within the outline of the wolf, which is required for a tertiary charge, nor out of the outline, which is required for a secondary charge. And, as the spine of the wolf is entirely obscured by the cat, there is no way to tell what percentage of the latter is surmounting the former.

This badge is also returned for lack of identifiability. Between the dormant posture, the insufficient contrast, and the placement of the charge, commenters had difficulty discerning the identity of the cat.

If the cat is considered a tertiary charge, this badge is also returned for lack of contrast. If the cat is considered an overall charge, this badge is also returned for being barely overall.

**Odlyn Onesocke.** Device change. Vert, a polypus and a bordure argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Alphonse d' Ayr, *Vert, a polypus argent orbéd azure wearing a skull-cap gules, a chief invected argent*. There is one DC for changing the type of the secondary charge, but the skull-cap is too small to count for difference.

This device is also returned for redraw. This depiction is modern and rather like a cartoon, with short tentacles and eyes floating separately from the body. Upon resubmission, we encourage the submitter to reference period depictions of a polypus, or use the artwork from his registered device, which depicts a more appropriate polypus.

**Odlyn Onesocke.** Badge. Vert, a polypus within an annulet argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Alphonse d' Ayr, *Vert, a polypus argent orbéd azure wearing a skull-cap gules, a chief invected argent*. There is one DC for changing the type of the secondary charge, but the skull-cap is too small to count for difference.

This badge is also returned for redraw. This depiction is modern and rather like a cartoon, with short tentacles and eyes floating separately from the body. Upon resubmission, we encourage the submitter to reference period depictions of a polypus, or use the artwork from his registered device, which depicts a more appropriate polypus.

**Thorfin Norwood.** Device. Per bend sable and gules, a bend Or between an increscent and a double-bitted axe bendwise argent hafted of wood proper.

This device is returned for violation of SENA A2C2, which prohibits blurring the distinction between two orientations. In this submission, the axe is oriented so that it is neither palewise nor bendwise, but midway between the two. This is reinforced visually by the axe handle's proximity to the bend.

Commenters asked if this submission should be returned for Unity of Orientation. SENA A5G7b states that "Inanimate charges...may be divided into two categories: compact charges and long charges. Inanimate charges which fall into separate categories do not have comparable postures." Crescents are later provided as an example of compact charges, and an axe is decidedly in the category of long charge. Therefore, the orientation of these two charges are incomparable.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Hawk Rill Hunnybun.** Device. Argent, on a bend sinister azure between two brown falcons proper a sword inverted argent and on a chief sable a sword argent.

This device is returned for redraw. When a design has a peripheral ordinary, the field and any charges on it shift to give space to the ordinary. In this device, the presence of the chief shifts the rest of the charges down, and the bend sinister should issue from the corner of the field, or the sinister base corner

of the chief. Instead, the bend sinister and the sword are depicted as issuing from sinister chief corner of the escutcheon, with a portion of the primary charge obscured by the chief; this is grounds for return.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE June 2018 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**

**CALONTIR**

**Giovanna Canzoniere da Firenze.** Device. Or, a hand of Fatima azure charged with a brown eye argent irised proper, a bordure purpure.

This device is pended for one month to allow for commentary on hands of Fatima, currently under consideration in the November Laurel LoPaD, to complete. The decision for this device will appear in the same letter that the final ruling on that discussion will appear.

This was item 10 on the Calontir letter of October 31, 2017.

**EAST**

**Brunissende Dragonette.** Badge change for Chrestienne la pescheresse. Azure, in cross four fleurs-de-lys Or.

The motifs protected by registration for France are *Azure, semy-de-lys Or* and *Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or*. By longstanding precedent, the use of three or more Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure background has been considered presumptuous:

There is no pretense problem with the use of two Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure field or charge. The strictures against the use of three or more Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure design element is due to the period practice of French augmentations that used the arms of France on an armorial element such as a charge or field. These augmentations were found using the ancient form of the French arms, *Azure semy-de-lys Or*, or the modern form, *Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or*. An azure design element with only one or two Or fleurs de lys does not presume on these period augmentations. Per the LoAR of June 1995 p.13: "...It is thus the use of three or more fleurs-de-lys Or on azure which is restricted; not a single gold fleur on a blue field." [David d'Orleans, A-Caid, March 2007 LoAR]

The submitter argued that under the current standards the change in number of fleurs-de-lys from the two forms of the French royal arms shown as protected in the Armorial whose blazons were specified in the precedent above meant that the submitted badge was clear of presumption with France and so was eligible for registration. And it's true that under SENA A5E3, the submitted badge is clear of presumption from both France Ancient and France Modern by change of number of the primary charges.

However, presumption arises from other causes besides differencing and conflict. The very use of certain motifs can be presumptuous, regardless of differencing, and this is discussed in the remainder of SENA A6. One can get sufficient difference from the Tudor rose by number, or adding a field, or other charges, thus clearing presumption under SENA A5E3's metric. But the use of the Tudor Rose is still considered presumptuous; no matter how much difference is added to (*Fieldless*) *A rose argent charged with a rose gules*, the submitted armory will be returned if it uses a red rose on a white rose. Differencing is irrelevant: the motif itself is presumptuous.

That said, the policy of the College of Arms for Tudor roses changed substantially after a thorough review of actual uses of the badge in period, with much stricter definitions of what constitutes a Tudor rose for purposes of presumption.

In the interest of resolving the dispute between the registered armory for France, the listing of restricted armory in the Glossary of Terms, and decades of precedent, this badge is pended for discussion on the following questions:

- Are there examples in period of *Azure, [four/five] fleurs-de-lys Or* being used to presume a relationship with France?
- What forms of display in armory do existing claims of presumption with France take?
- Based on the available evidence, what forms of display of French armory should be protected in SCA registrations?

Presumptions include, but are not limited to, territorial claims (as with the arms of England), augmentations (as with the arms of Medici), and bastardy (as with the arms of Saint Remi de Valois). This was item 5 on the East letter of October 31, 2017.

## LOCHAC

**Southron Gaard, Barony of.** Household name Hamlet of Wildmoor.

The question of whether *Hamlet* is a valid household designator is currently being discussed on the November 2017 Laurel LoPaD. The decision on that submission will directly affect this submission. Therefore, we are pending this submission until the issue is decided.

This was item 16 on the Lochac letter of October 24, 2017.

## MIDDLE

**Caerwynt, Barony of.** Branch name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a tower counterchanged, on a chief embattled vert a laurel wreath argent.

Submitted as *Caer\_Gwynt*, this construction is not grammatically correct in Welsh. Following the word *Caer*, the word *Gwynt* must mutate to *Wynt*. In fact, *Caerwynt* and/or *Kaerwynt* is an attested period place name -- it is the Welsh name for the city of Winchester in England. If this branch name is registerable, it will be in the period spelling *Caerwynt*.

Because this branch name uses the name of an actual place, we must consider presumption and whether the English city of Winchester is important enough to protect. Winchester was the capital of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Wessex under Alfred the Great. The fact that it was capital of Wessex does not, by itself, require its protection. The December 2016 Cover Letter states:

[T]he only capital cities that will be automatically protected from presumption are the capitals of modern independent sovereign entities and historically significant states. All other cities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis for significance. Thus, the capital of a U.S. state (such as New Jersey) or a Canadian province (such as Alberta) will not automatically be protected. Likewise, Dinefwr, the capital city of the kingdom of Deheubarth (a kingdom within Wales that ceased to be independent by that late 12th century), is not automatically important enough to protect. While the fact that a city such as Trenton or Edmonton is a capital should be taken into account when considering the significance of the place, a city that has little historical significance apart from being the capital of a political subdivision will not be protected from presumption.

In addition to being capital of Wessex, Winchester was also an extremely significant city in its own right; it is considered by historians to have been the most important city in England prior to the Norman Conquest. Even after the Norman Conquest, some period authors, including Thomas Mallory, identified Winchester as home of Camelot and King Arthur. Accordingly, we are pending this name to seek additional commentary concerning the historical significance of Winchester, both as Alfred the Great's capital city and otherwise.

As we cannot create holding names for branches, the armory must be pended as well.

This was item 11 on the Middle letter of October 31, 2017.

**Qamar bint al-Jayhani.** Device. Argent, in pale a hand of Fatima inverted azure, charged with an eye argent irised sable, and a caldera gringolada sable its serpents azure, a bordure azure.

This device is pended for one month to allow for commentary on hands of Fatima, currently under consideration in the November Laurel LoPaD, to complete. The decision for this device will appear in the same letter that the final ruling on that discussion will appear.

This was item 44 on the Middle letter of October 31, 2017.

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Eyricke Rycard.** Device. Per bend sinister embattled gules and Or, a chamfron Or and a t'ai-chi sable and argent.

This device is pended for discussion and research on period European armorial uses of what we have, to this date, blazoned a t'ai-chi.

The t'ai-chi was last registered in 2011, prior to implementation of SENA, where it was ruled a step from period practice as a non-European artistic motif. However, SENA does not provide for such a step from period practice. In the August 2017 return of Tyok Liftfot's badge, (*Fieldless*) *A Chinese dragon's head cabossed azure*, the following breakdown was given for criteria in considering that motif:

Allowed steps from period practice fall under a handful of categories, including non-European armorial elements, non-European plants and animals, other European artifacts, and certain post-period elements. This is neither a European artifact, nor an allowable post-period element, nor a non-European plant or animal, which leaves us with non-European armorial elements.

The ruling further noted that

We have yet to find any examples of Chinese dragons in any period artwork that may be construed as armorial in nature. They are an artistic motif. We don't have a pattern in SENA or precedents that allow for European artistic motifs, let alone non-European motifs (in fact, SENA A2B5 specifically includes artistic elements that are not found in heraldry i.e. Celtic knotwork and Greek "key" patterns). It would appear that Chinese dragon's heads should likewise fall under this category.

Likewise, no evidence was presented and none could be found that a t'ai-chi was used in period Asian armory. As a non-European artistic motif, a t'ai-chi is unregistrable under SENA, which means that we must consider it under European armorial standards.

Commenters are asked for feedback on the viability of the t'ai-chi motif under core rules, including any examples of the full motif in period European armorial contexts, evidence of embowed counter-embowed as a period complex field division, and discussion on roundels as armorial display.

This was item 1 on the Northshield letter of October 31, 2017.

- *Explicit* -