

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

Ædiva of Cratorne. Name.

Æthelmearc, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Golden Escarbuncle Pursuivant.

Agathe Kletz von Hamburg. Name and device. Purpure, a mouse statant and on a point pointed argent a pair of hands inverted azure.

Questions were raised in commentary about whether the records from the FamilySearch Historical Records relied upon for the byname *Kletz* were mistaken transcriptions of the original records. Consistent with our new policy on transcription issues, which is discussed in more detail in the Cover Letter, we have looked to other instances in FamilySearch and other corroborating documents to support the spelling *Kletz*. While we could not find the necessary three FamilySearch records supporting *Kletz*, Lillia Crampette found the spelling *Kletze* in *Historia Rerum Prvssicarvm*, published in 1599 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jWlcAAAACAAJ&pg=PA116>). Crampette also provided examples in German from FamilySearch of the endings *-tz* and *-tze* being used interchangeably. Accordingly, the name can be registered as submitted.

Amalia dcera Ond{rv}eje Michalovyho. Name and device. Vert, on a fess argent a horse statant regardant azure.

Artemisia da Manarola. Badge. Or, two dances gules and in base a wheel vert.

Artemisia da Manarola. Badge. Per pale argent and purpure, an escallop inverted counterchanged, a chief gules.

Beau Fleuve, Canton of. Device change. Bendy wavy azure and argent, a griffin within a laurel wreath Or, a bordure sable.

Artist's note: Please draw more bends with consistent thickness, and a larger griffin filling the available space without pushing into the top opening of the wreath .

Their previous device, *Bendy wavy argent and azure, a laurel wreath Or within a bordure sable, semé of griffins segreant Or*, is retained as ancient arms.

Chaghagan Ghunan. Device. Bendy sinister argent and sable, in pale a salamander passant gules and a phoenix issuant from base azure.

Artist's note: Please draw the phoenix with light-colored internal detailing to aid in identifiability.

Cristoforo di Rosso. Name.

Nice 15th-16th century Italian name from Pisa!

Domingo Alcaçar. Name.

Nice Spanish name from the 15th century onwards!

Éadaoin Ruadh. Name and device. Or, a heron gules and in chief a pen fesswise, a bordure denticulada azure.

Nice 13th century Irish Gaelic name!

Elena d'Artois. Badge. Gules, a fleur-de-lys within a chaplet of thorn argent.

This badge is not in conflict with the device of Madeleine de Rouen, *Gules, a fleur-de-lys and in chief a sword fesswise reversed argent*. There is a DC for the type of secondary charge, and another for its arrangement on the field. While the sword could not be arranged around the fleur-de-lys, the chaplet of

thorn could be placed in chief; its arrangement around the fleur-de-lys is an unforced move and is thus worth a second DC.

Ethne an Locha. Device. Per fess engrailed argent and azure, an oak tree fructed and eradicated gules, a bordure sable.

Gaston de la Guerre. Name and device. Per pall inverted sable, azure, and argent, two dragons combattant argent and a Latin cross flory sable.

Nice French name for circa 1400!

Giuseppina Michele da Canal. Name and device. Azure, three roses one and two and on a point pointed argent a frog vert.

Greer Wallace. Device. Purpure, in pale a ladybug argent marked sable and a thistle argent.

Hallveig knarrarbringa. Badge for Haus zu der Kra. Per chevron throughout argent and sable, two crows rising sable and a squirrel Or.

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

John Finar of the Salt Bluff. Badge. Or, a bordure gules semy of alternating lit Arabian lamps and lit candles in candlesticks Or.

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

Justin Lymner. Alternate name Ki no Morihide and badge. (Fieldless) Three triangles one and two conjoined argent.

Nice mon!

Lartia Cervia. Name and device. Sable, a hind lodged regardant and in sinister chief a crescent argent.

Lavender Roslyn de Brymore. Name.

Nichola Beese. Name and device. Azure, three bees in pall tails to center proper, a bordure engrailed argent.

Nice 15th century English name!

There is a step from period practice for inverting a tergiant charge.

Nichola Beese. Badge. (Fieldless) On a bee skep Or, a bee azure marked sable.

Ragnhilda Manadottir. Name and device. Argent vetû ployé sable, a crescent pendant sable.

The submitter requested authenticity for the meaning "moon-daughter." Although this is a registerable Old Norse name, it does not have that meaning. Instead, *Manadottir* means that the person is the daughter of a man named *Máni*. The given name *Máni* is derived from the Old Norse word for "moon" but it was a name used by ordinary humans.

Permission was given by Juliana de Luna to conflict with her badge, *(Fieldless) A crescent pendant sable*.

Rivka bat Daniyal. Alternate name Owen Tegg.

Nice late 16th century English name!

Sigeric the Quiet. Device. Azure, a tower and on a chief argent an eagle gules between two pens palewise sable.

Vilhjálmr Jørgennson. Name and device. Per bend Or and sable, a dragon passant gules, raised forelimb armored and maintaining an axe argent.

Wulfbrand Lurkr and Lucilla Theresa de Courtenay. Joint badge (see RETURNS for Household Name). (Fieldless) A chain of seven links palewise gules.

Yrmegard Pfeyfferin. Name and device. Azure, a flute fesswise argent.

Nice cant!

AN TIR

Adele Neuton. Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

Adrian Hawkins. Badge. (Fieldless) On an anvil reversed sable a hawk's head erased contourny argent.

Ælfflæd Ælfgaresdohtor. Alternate name Bozhena Crnei.

Submitted as *Bozhena Crne_*, the spelling *Crne_* is not supported by the documentation. Wickenden's *Dictionary of Period Russian Names* shows *Crnej* as a variant spelling of the male given name *Chrnei*. As Russian allows unmarked patronymic bynames, the construction *Bozhena Crnej* is registerable. We have made this change for registration.

Afra Sternberg. Name and device. Vert, a chevronel gemel and a chevronel gemel inverted, braced and interlaced, in chief a mullet of six points argent.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Affra Sternberg*, the spelling of the name on the form is *Afra Sternberg*. It is unclear whether this spelling difference is a typo on the Letter of Intent or a change to match the documentation. Submissions heralds are reminded that any changes from the original submission need to be summarized and explained on the Letter of Intent.

In this case, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor was able to document the spelling *Afra* in Seibicke dated to the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Based on this documentation, we have restored the name to the originally-submitted spelling.

As modified, nice German name from the late 15th century onwards!

Afra Sternberg. Badge. (Fieldless) A fret coupé quarterly vert and argent.

Alisander Ericksoen. Name and device. Azure, a griffin between three pine trees coupé Or.

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

Aquaterra, Barony of. Order name Award of Herons Quill and badge. (Fieldless) A feather fesswise within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Order name Award of Ravens Gem (see RETURNS for badge).

Gem is a period spelling of the term, found in Shakespeare's *All's Well That Ends Well*.

Briana Cassia. Name.

Briana is the name of a human character in period Spanish literature, specifically the *Espejo de Principes y Cavalleros*. [12/2001 Cover Letter] As such, it can be combined with the 16th century Spanish surname *Cassia*.

Caladphort, Canton of. Branch name and device. Vert, a pall wavy azure fimbriated and in chief a laurel wreath argent, a ford proper.

Caladphort is not a Gaelic place name. Rather, *caladphort* is a generic Gaelic toponym meaning "harbor, port." The question, then, is whether generic toponyms can be registered as local group names. We see no reason not to permit this practice. For more details on the rationale for this ruling, see the Cover Letter.

Consideration of the several examples of actual period places named for generic toponyms showed both the use of an article and the absence of an article before the toponym. Therefore, we will allow the group the benefit of the doubt that this name can be registered as submitted.

Chrysallis of Dragon's Lair. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Questions were raised in commentary about whether *Chrysallis* is a fair transliteration of the Greek feminine personal name. Both Ursula Palimpsest and Alisoun Metron Ariston advise that the submitted spelling is a reasonable period transliteration. Therefore, the spelling *Chrysallis* can be registered.

Dragon's Lair is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Coeur du Val, Shire of. Badge association for populace. Or, a heart gules and a chief wavy azure.

Eiríkr Þiððreksson. Device. Per fess engrailed Or and vert, three drakkars sable and a calamarie argent.

Elizabeth Turner de Carlisle. Alternate name Tóra máni.

Questions were raised in commentary about whether the Old Norse term *máni* is a registerable byname. Not only do Cleasby & Vigfusson clearly identify *máni* as a byname, there is an ordinary person in *Landnámabók* (the Icelandic Book of Settlements), *Porkell máni*, who actually uses it as such. Therefore, *máni* can continue to be registered as an Old Norse descriptive byname.

Evan Dunbar. Name change from Eoghan Dunbar.

The submitter's previous name, *Eoghan Dunbar*, is retained as an alternate name.

Kurobayashi Tarou Akahito. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Questions were raised in commentary about whether this name is presumptuous because one of the Japanese kanji transliterated as *-hito* is traditionally used only by members of the imperial family. However, there is another kanji also transliterated as *-hito* that was used by ordinary people. Under PN4B2 of SENA, "[d]ynastic names used by both a royal family and normal people are acceptable." After consulting many people expert in Japanese and several native speakers of the language, we conclude that the transliteration *-hito* is not presumptuous because it is understood by native Japanese speakers as encompassing both the kanji used by the imperial family and the kanji used by ordinary people. As concisely stated in commentary by Miura Suzume, "From a native (Japanese) perspective, if the name is not both spelled "[x][imperial kanji]" and pronounced "[x]hito", there is no presumption, period." For more details, see the Cover Letter.

Akahito uses the kanji that was used in names used by ordinary people. No other part of this name makes reference to the Japanese imperial family. Accordingly, this name is not presumptuous and can be registered.

For more details, see the Cover Letter.

Leonardus Cypsser. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified time period or language/culture. This name is authentic for late 15th century Germany. The byname is dated to 1485 and Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented *Leonardus* dated to 1489 in Seibicke s.n. Leonhard.

Madire Sinclair. Name and device. Argent, a bird migrant to sinister chief, a bordure wavy sable.

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

Morgan MacInpherson. Name and device. Vert, a tower, in canton a compass star, a bordure embattled argent.

Submitted as *Morgan Mac an Phearsqin*, the submitted spelling of the byname could not be documented to period. It appears to be entirely modern. At the submitter's request, we have changed the byname to *MacInpherson*, a Scots form found in *Records of the Parliament of Scotland to 1707* (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1594/4/48>) dated to 1594. The original document has the plural byname *McInphersonis*; we have made it singular and expanded the scribal abbreviation *Mc-* to *Mac-* for registration.

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

Artist's note: Please draw the crenellations of the bordure as deep as they are wide.

Murdoch Sinclair. Name.

Neoptolemus of Crete. Device. Gules, a bull-headed man statant affronty Or maintaining in each hand a sword argent and on a chief potenty Or three labyrinths gules.

Terra Pomaria, Barony of. Badge association for Baronial Defender. Azure, three chevronels braced and on a chief argent a sword azure.

Baronial Defender is a generic identifier.

Terra Pomaria, Barony of. Badge association for populace. Azure, three chevronels braced argent and in base a broad arrow Or.

Zahra bint al-Rammah. Badge for Signy Refsdottir. Or, a ram rampant sable within a chaplet of ivy vert.

ARTEMISIA

Loch Salann, Barony of. Order name *Societas Aquilae Coronatae* (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Societatem et Aquila Coronatus*, the name is intended to mean "Society of the Crowned Eagle." The submitted Latin construction is not correct for this meaning, however. In commentary, Alisoun Metron Ariston helpfully provided several possible Latin constructions. The construction closest to the Barony's desired meaning is *Societas Aquilae Coronatae*. We have made this change for registration.

The use of the term *Crowned* as a descriptive adjective in an order name is supported by the period order name *Geselle[schaft] von den gekrenten Steynbocken* ("Society of the crowned ibexes") found in 15th century Germany. The use of the adjective *Crowned* in this order name is not presumptuous because it refers to what the eagle is wearing or bearing, rather than something worn by the members of the Order. Therefore, *Crowned* in this context is not a claim of rank or position.

Satake Naname. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for Japanese language and culture. This name appears to be authentic for late 14th century Japanese.

Sindri Sinclair. Name and device. Sable, a wolf's head couped contourny and in chief a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent, an orle argent.

The given name *Sindri* was documented in the Letter of Intent from the gray-period English surname *Sindry*. Although the interchangeability of *i* and *y* in English is well-established, commenters questioned whether these letters were interchangeable at the end of names. Lillia Crampette found several examples of late period English surnames that used a terminal *i* in place of a *y*, including *Henry/Henri*, *Asbury/Asburi* and *Digory/Digori*. A pattern may be uncommon, yet still registerable. Therefore, this name can be registered as submitted.

Artist's note: Please draw the charges in chief larger, to fill the available space and aid in identifiability. Please also draw a more consistent orle, following the shape of the escutcheon.

ATENVELDT

Gunni Blóðøx. Name and device. Sable, on a double-bitted axe inverted argent hafted Or the haft winged argent two goutts de sang.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Gunnar Bloodax* under PN3C1 as there are changes in sound in appearance to two syllables: Gunn-ar vs. Gunni and Bloodax vs. Blóðøx. The character *ð* is pronounced like "th," not like an English *d*.

Lisette du Lac. Name and device. Sable, a blonde melusine proper between three fleurs-de-lys argent.

ATLANTIA

Alianora Makcaustelayn. Name and device. Argent ermined, a compass rose purpure, on a chief wavy azure three estoiles argent.

Originally submitted as *Alianora Macausland*, questions were raised in commentary about whether *Macausland* is actually a period spelling. Fortunately, the submitter preferred one of the confirmed period spellings of the same surname, *Makcaustelayn*, which appears in the *Liber Pluscardensis*, a Scottish book written in Latin, dated to 1421. Accordingly, we have changed the name to *Alianora Makcaustelayn*.

Artist's note: While the rays of a compass rose may overlap the outer ring, they should not extend beyond it, with the exception of the northmark.

Alika Korp af Vigh. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 1300s Norse culture. Although this name can be registered, it is not authentic because the name elements are from different places and time periods. *Alika* is an early 14th century Swedish element, *Korp* is a late 14th century Swedish element, and *Vigh* is a 14th-15th century Norwegian place name.

Eiríkr Gylðir Grímsson. Name.

Kaðall Ragason. Badge. Per saltire argent and azure, a phoenix gules rising from flames proper and on a chief rayonny azure three natural dolphins naiant argent.

Laurel Hannon. Name.

Submitted as *Laurell Hannon*, the submitter requested the spelling *Laurel* for the given name if it could be documented. In commentary, Lillie Pantheon found the spelling *Laurel* in an I batch on the FamilySearch Historical Records. I batch records are acceptable on a case-by-case basis. In this case, a primary source document was attached to the record and clearly showed *Laurel* as an English given name dated to 1619. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Laurel Hannon* to meet the submitter's request.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish language or culture. This name does not meet her request because both elements are English. We were unable to find *Hannon* as an Irish surname. The name is authentic, however, for 16th century English.

The submitter may be interested in the surnames *O Hannaine* or *O Hanain*, which are 16th century Anglicized Irish forms of the Gaelic *Ó hAnnáin*. If she prefers either of these spellings, she may make a request for reconsideration.

Mardoll of Catness. Name and device. Argent, three domestic cats courant in annulo within an orle purpure.

Submitted as *Mardoll Kettlinger*, the documentation in the Letter of Intent did not support *Kettlinger* as a period surname. The record in question was a death record from 1708. Although the person who died was born before 1650, the record itself is from 1708 and cannot be considered because it shows only how the name was spelled in 1708, not how it was spelled in period. Unfortunately, we were unable to find *Kettlinger* as a period surname in any other source.

The submitter requested that the byname be changed to *of Catness* if that element could be documented. As this request was made within sufficient time for us to conduct research and conflicts checks, we have granted it. *Catness* is a period Scots spelling of the place name *Caithness*, found in the *Records of Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1458/3/2>) dated to 1458. We have changed the name to *Mardoll of Catness* for registration.

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

Raven's Cove, Barony of. Order name Order of the Zephyr of Raven's Cove.

Raven's Cove is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Wilhelmina Honich. Name.

Nice 16th century German name!

AVACAL

Amery Stewart. Badge. Per fess vert and argent, a cross couped and a broadarrow counterchanged.

Amery Stewart. Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Per fess vert and argent, a cross couped and a broadarrow counterchanged.

The submitter grants blanket permission to conflict for all armory that is not identical to her registered armory, *Per fess vert and argent, a cross couped and a broadarrow counterchanged*.

Arwyn of Leicester. Badge. (Fieldless) A calamarie gules maintaining in chief two lightning bolts in saltire Or.

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

CAID

Anthony de la Mare. Household name House of the Silver Hydra.

As *House of the _ Hydra*, this household name was pended for discussion of an issue not raised in commentary. *Hydra* is the name of a villain group/terrorist organization in Marvel's comics, television and movie universes. [[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydra_\(comics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydra_(comics))] We pended for discussion of whether the literary organization *Hydra* is important enough to protect from presumption and whether this name presumes on that organization. In addition, because the Marvel comics organization *Hydra* was affiliated with the Nazis (particularly in the movies), we also asked commenters to advise whether they found the name offensive.

After the close of commentary on the Letter of Pend and Discussion, the submitter requested that we change the name to *House of the Silver Hydra* in order to moot the questions of presumption and offensiveness. This household name follows the pattern of inn-sign names based on colors and heraldic charges. *Silver* is considered an ordinary color term synonymous with *white* and thus can be used in inn-sign household names. Accordingly, we have made the requested change for registration.

The substantive element *Silver Hydra* is sufficiently different from *Hydra* that it cannot presume upon that organization. The addition of the term *Silver* also distinguishes this name from the Marvel comics *Hydra* for the purposes of determining offensiveness. Thus, as a result of this change, we do not need to (and therefore do not) rule at this time on whether the Marvel comics *Hydra* is important enough to protect from presumption or whether it is offensive.

Brut von Köln. Badge. Paly gules and Or, a double-headed eagle, in chief two Maltese crosses sable.

Brut von Köln. Badge. Per pale azure and gules, a double-headed eagle, in chief two mullets of six points argent.

Celestria Wyld. Name and device. Quarterly azure and argent, four mullets of four points counterchanged argent and sable, on a chief sable a roundel between and conjoined to an increscent and a decrescent argent.

Helgi Loptsson. Name and device. Vert, on a bend between two open books Or three hummingbirds volant fesswise, wings addorsed vert.

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

Konrad Faust Tyndell. Badge. (Fieldless) A lotus blossom in profile argent, overall seven rapiers in annulo points conjoined sable.

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

Kungund Benehonig. Device. Quarterly azure and Or, four bees tails outwards counterchanged.

Sancha Castellanos. Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a rabbit rampant contourny and three card piques counterchanged.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

Torin Duin. Badge. (Fieldless) A tree blasted and eradicated per pale purpure and argent.

Tova mjoksiglandi. Name and device. Per bend vert and gules, a Tiwaz rune, in sinister chief a compass rose Or.

Appearing on the Letter of Intent as *Tóva*, Kingdom issued a timely correction of the given name to *Tova* to match the documentation. The name is registered in this form.

Trifona Anastasiia Dodovicha. Household name Haus zum Drachenstadt.

CALONTIR

Agnes von Heidelberg. Badge change for Chiba Suzu. Argent, on a bend between two chrysanthemums azure three hawk's bells palewise Or.

The submitter's previous badge, *Argent, on a bend between two daisies azure three hawk's bells palewise Or*, is released.

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

Caitilín inghean Uí Lochlainn. Badge. (Fieldless) An increscent sable.

Nice badge!

Calontir, Kingdom of. Release of Heraldic title Rottaler Herold.

Calontir, Kingdom of. Badge association for Standard Augmentation. Purpure, a cross of Calatrava Or.

Cerric æt Blæcac. Device. Azure, on a pale argent a tree eradicated vert trunked sable.

Felix Feyrer. Device. Or, a phoenix gules issuant from flames and a bordure rayonny azure.

Grete Traurnicht. Device. Argent, in fess two thyrsi proper and on a chief vert an arrow Or.

Helias Hawke. Device. Azure, in pale a sun Or and a hawk, a bordure argent.

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

Isabella l'erbiere de Fleur. Name and device. Vert, on a bend sinister between two flames argent three triquetras palewise vert.

Isabella was originally documented in the Letter of Intent as an English name. However, in commentary Lillia Crampette found *Isabella* as a Latinized French form, making the name entirely French.

Kira Akahito. Name and device. Per fess rayonny argent and gules, three oak leaves gules.

Questions were raised in commentary about whether this name is presumptuous because one of the Japanese kanji transliterated as *-hito* is traditionally used only by members of the imperial family. However, there is another kanji also transliterated as *-hito* that was used by ordinary people. Under PN4B2 of SENA, "[d]ynastic names used by both a royal family and normal people are acceptable." After consulting many people expert in Japanese and several native speakers of the language, we conclude that the transliteration *-hito* is not presumptuous because it is understood by native Japanese speakers as encompassing both the kanji used by the imperial family and the kanji used by ordinary people. As concisely stated in commentary by Miura Suzume, "From a native (Japanese) perspective, if the name is not both spelled "[x][imperial kanji]" and pronounced "[x]hito", there is no presumption, period." For more details, see the Cover Letter.

Akahito uses the kanji that was used in names used by ordinary people. No other part of this name makes reference to the Japanese imperial family. Accordingly, this name is not presumptuous and can be registered.

Permission was given for this submission to conflict with the device of Reginleif Eiriksdottir, *Or, in fess three oak leaves gules*.

Li Jun Quan. Name.

Lonely Tower, Barony of the. Order name Award of Belfyre.

Lonely Tower, Barony of the. Badge for populace. (Fieldless) A goose rousant argent within and conjoined to a four-lobed quadrate cornice quarterly sable and gules.

Lonely Tower, Barony of the. Badge for populace. (Fieldless) A tower quarterly sable and gules.

Luther Hoffen Drunck. Device. Gules, a covered tankard inverted, lid open, within a bordure embattled Or.

Nadyha Helming. Name and device. Sable goutty, on an estoile Or a fox sejant contourny proper, a bordure Or.

Submitted as *Nadya Helming*, the given name was documented as a variant spelling of an 16th century English name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, borrowed into German and combined with a German surname. Unfortunately, the two records cited for *Nadia* were shown in commentary to be mistaken transcriptions of the original records. We were unable to find corroborating evidence for the spelling *Nadya* or *Nadia* in any language compatible with German.

After the close of commentary, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia found *Nadiha* as a 13th and 14th century Latinized Hungarian name in Fehértói Katalin: *Árpád-kori személynévtár (1000-1301)*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2004. Fehértói also shows *i* and *y* used more or less interchangeably. Therefore, the attested *Nadiha* also supports *Nadyha*.

With the submitter's permission, we have changed the name to *Nadyha Helming*. As modified, this name combines a Latinized Hungarian given name with a German surname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

Rébeca la Chienne. Reblazon of device. Argent, in fess a brown talbot sejant conjoined to the frame of a wooden harp proper, in chief three pairs of scissors inverted vert, a bordure sable.

Blazoned when registered in August 2015 as *Argent, a wooden harp with the forepillar carved as a dog proper, in chief three open scissors inverted vert, a bordure sable*, the dog is far too prominent a charge to be considered mere artistic detailing of a harp with a carved forepillar; it is a stand-alone charge attached to and obscuring part of another charge, and we have reblazoned it to reflect this.

Sigríðr Helgudóttir. Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, an oak leaf Or and a bordure argent.

Skapti eldboðungr. Device. Per fess argent and vert, a firebrand bendwise sinister proper enflamed gules sustained by a sinister hand fesswise issuant from dexter base argent.

Viga-Bárekr inn glaði. Name and device. Quarterly azure and vert, a smith's hammer fesswise argent.

Nice 9-10th century Icelandic name!

Yang Shaoyun. Name.

Zophia Volkova. Name and device. Or, in fess a domestic cat sejant contourny azure maintaining an arrow proper flighted sable and a wolf sejant azure maintaining a wooden bow proper.

This name combines a North Slavic (Polish) given name with a Russian surname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

The submitter may be interested to know that either *Zophia Wolkowna* (maiden name form) or *Zophia Wolkowa* (married name form) is a wholly 16th century Polish form of the same name. If she prefers one of these forms, she may make a request for reconsideration.

Zygmunt Gdański. Name and device. Vert, on a bend argent three dice palewise sable marked argent.

Nice late 16th century Polish name!

DRACHENWALD

Anneke Alfintytär Lindu. Name and device. Or, a raven regardant sable perched upon and maintaining an arrow fesswise reversed gules, on a chief sable an oak leaf fesswise Or.

Duarte Gonçalves do Monte. Device. Sable, a chevron erminois between three bezants.

Lina Arinbjarnardottir. Device. Azure estencely Or, a chief-pale argent.

Tobyn Cavell. Device. Per fess embattled vert and argent masoned sable, an arrow fesswise reversed argent.

EALDORMERE

John Spooner. Name and device. Per pale sable and argent, an eagle's leg inverted erased and a spoon counterchanged, a chief gules.

Nice 15th-16th century English name!

Katrina Prebiernsdottir. Name and device. Or, a drakkar sable, on a chief gules a cross argent.

Submitted as *Katrina Prebensdottir*, the byname was not correctly constructed because *Preben* is a modern Danish form. In commentary, ffride wllfsdotter documented *Prebiern* as a 15th century Danish spelling of the same name. Based on this documentation, we have changed the name to *Katrina Prebiernsdottir* for registration.

Katrina was documented in the Letter of Intent as a German given name. However, *Katrina* is also found in 15th century Norwegian, making this an entirely 15th century Scandinavian name.

Commenters questioned whether this design was presumptuous of the flag of Denmark. In the April 2010 registration of the device of Gaius Annaeus Maso, it was ruled, "Note that chiefs of allegiance are not bestowed honors, like augmentations, and their use is not presumptuous. They are a period method of declaring allegiance in armory. They are very frequently seen in certain parts of Italy, and one of the most common was a chief 'of the Empire', which is to say *on a chief Or an eagle sable*."

Muirghen MacQuharrie. Device. Argent, a galleon proper sailed vert, on a chief azure three roses argent.

Rubeus le Blond. Name and device. Sable, a fleur-de-lys, on a chief argent an open book between two musical notes sable.

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

Ulfheim, Shire of. Branch name change from Brennisteinvatn, Shire of (see RETURNS for device).

Ulfheim is a properly constructed late-period Scandinavian place name. We thank Gunnvor Orle and ffride wllffsdotter for supplying in commentary the necessary examples to support the construction.

Questions were raised in commentary about whether the place name *Ulfheim* presumes on *Álfheim(r)*, one of the Nine Worlds of Norse mythology. NPN4D1 states that returns for presumption on fictional places should be rare:

In rare cases, places and entities from fiction may be considered important enough to protect, when both a significant number of people in the Society recognize the name of the entity without prompting and the use of the name of the entity would generally be considered by those people a clear reference to that entity.

Given this standard, *Álfheim(r)* is not significant enough to protect from presumption as it is not so generally famous that it is recognized without prompting. Unlike *Asgard*, which has become widely famous through Marvel comics and movies as well as Norse mythology, or *Valhalla*, which also has achieved a level of popular reference, *Álfheim(r)* is not well-known even within the Society. Elves remain far more linked to Tolkien than to the Norse in most people's minds. Moreover, the place name *Ulfheim* is not a clear reference to *Álfheim(r)* because of the changed initial consonant. Far more people are likely to recognize *Ulfheim* as a reference to wolves than as a possible allusion to the Norse home of the elves. Accordingly, this is not one of the rare cases in which a fictional place should be protected from presumption.

LOCHAC

Amalia Fergusson. Name and device. Azure, a chevron between three mullets of four points, on a chief Or an annulet azure.

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

Bj{o,}rn Bassason. Alternate name Bjorn Bjarnylr Bassason ór Bjarneyu.

Submitted as *Bjarnbjorn Bjarnylr Bassason af Bjarneya*, the given name *Bjarnbjorn* was proposed as a constructed name from the attested elements *Bjarn-* and *-bjorn*. Both of these elements have the meaning "bear." Although these elements were used in dithemic names such as *Bjarnvarðr* and *Finnbjorn*, we have no evidence of any Old Norse dithemic name where both elements have the same meaning. Old Norse names using any of the various elements meaning "bear" are so common that the lack of evidence is persuasive. Therefore, we have dropped the protheme *Bjarn-*.

In addition, Old Norse locative bynames must use the dative case. The dative case of the place name *Bjarney* is not *Bjarneya*, it is either *Bjarney* or *Bjarneyu*. During commentary, the submitter expressed a preference for the locative byname in the form *ór Bjarneyu*. We can retain the diacritical marking in *ór* even though the submitter is not using the o-ogonek ({o,}) in *Bjorn* because an o-ogonek is considered a character not a diacritical mark. [Jorunn V{o,}kr, 4/2018 LoAR, A-Atenvelt].

Accordingly, with the submitter's permission we have changed the name to *Bjorn Bjarnylr Bassason ór Bjarneyu* for registration. As modified, this is a nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

Catherine Ann Colchester. Device. Argent semy of shoes azure.

Nice device!

Fáelán Snorrason Uí Choilein. Name and device. Azure, on a bend between a dragon and a wolf rampant argent, three triquetras palewise each braced with an annulet vert.

Submitted as *Fáelán Snorrason O Coilein*, the name did not use correct Gaelic grammar. When it follows a patronymic, a clan affiliation byname is formed with *Uí*, not *Ó*, and the father's name must be lenited. Therefore, to correct the grammar, we have changed the name to *Fáelán Snorrason Uí Choilein*.

This name combines a Gaelic given name and clan affiliation byname with a Norse patronymic, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

Gunther Boese. Badge. Vert, in fess two trumpets argent.

Hlif of Rowany. Name and device. Sable, a sword inverted argent winged at the blade, in base an annulet Or.

Submitted as *Hlifa of Rowany*, we could find no evidence to support the given name. The documentation shows the Old Norse feminine given name as *Hlíf*; the spelling *hlifa* is found only as a verb, not a name. Therefore, as the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the given name to the attested form *Hlif*. We have added the diacritical mark on the *i* to match the way the name originally appeared on the submission form. Omission of the diacritical mark was not required and its removal was not explained on the Letter of Intent.

Rowany is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Hollocke Brockden. Device. Or, a badger rampant sable marked argent, on a chief sable three camels passant Or.

Hrafn inn Rauði. Name.

Nice 9th-10th century Icelandic name!

Jeneuer le Gelineur. Badge. (Fieldless) A winged recorder Or.

Nice badge!

Keziah of Bordescros. Badge. Argent, a unicorn couchant within a bordure purpure.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Badge for Lochac Company of Archers. (Fieldless) On a mullet of six points gules a sheaf of five arrows argent.

Lochac Company of Archers is a generic identifier.

Máel Mórda mac Brain. Name and device. Gules, a pall inverted between three hands argent.

Nice Irish Gaelic name for circa 900 C.E.!

Melodia de la Fontaine. Device. Azure, a musical note and on a chief argent three lotus blossoms in profile azure.

Mildryth Thomaswyf. Device. Gules semy of mills Or.

Nice device!

MERIDIENES

Ankhet sat ne Heryinpu mewetis Nefertiti. Name.

Submitted as *Ankhet sat ne Heryinpu mewetis Neferet*, during commentary Sneferu Golden Pillar provided new documentation supporting an alternative transliteration of the final element as *Nefertiti*. As the submitter prefers this alternative transliteration, we have changed the name to *Ankhet sat ne Heryinpu mewetis Nefertiti* for registration.

Nice Egyptian name for the 4th century B.C.E.!

Hescelina Schönberg. Name change from Þýri Agviðardóttir.

Submitted as *Hessa Sennehilda Schönberg*, we could not find documentation for *Hessa* as a period name; the attested forms under the header *Hessa* in the *Dictionary of European Names from Medieval Sources* are *Hescelina* (1194) and *Hecelina* (1267). In addition, although we might have been able to construct

Sennehilda from attested sources, it would have been a 10th-11th century Latinized Frankish construction.

The need to resort to 10th-13th century Latinized French for the given names created two issues. First, double given names did not begin to appear in French until much later in period than when these names were used. Second, the Latinized French elements need to be attested within 300 years of the German byname.

Fortunately, both issues were easily resolved. The submitter opted to drop the second given name and change the first given name to the attested *Hescelina*. Gotfrid von Schwaben found the adjectival form *Schönberger* in Brechenmacher v. 2, p. 553, s.n. Schönberg(er), attested to 1317, well within 300 years of the selected given name. Accordingly, as *Hescelina Schönberg*, the name can be registered as a combination of a Latinized French given name and a German byname, an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C.

The submitter requested authenticity for 15th-16th century German/Swabian language or culture. This name does not meet this request because the given name is Latinized French, not German, and is not attested as late as the 15th-16th centuries.

The submitter's previous name, *Pýri Agviðardóttir*, is retained as an alternate name.

Nicolae of Phoenix Rising. Holding name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, a dragon argent within a bordure embattled Or.

Submitted under the name *Nicolae Dragomir*, that name was returned on the December 2018 LoAR.

Róise O Spillane. Name and device. Azure, an ounce and a coney salient respectant, in chief three roses argent.

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

The submitter may be interested to know that *Róise O Spillane* and *Royse O Spillane* are authentic 16th century Anglicized Irish forms of the same name. If the submitter prefers either of these forms, she may make a request for reconsideration.

Stella di Silvestri. Alternate name Seong Myeong su.

This name was pended on the September 2018 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for discussion of whether Korean names documented prior to the 16th century should be registered. Currently, based on evidence of contact between Korea and Western Europe in the 16th century, only "late period Korean names are registerable under the standards of SENA." [Jeong Cheongju Han, 2/2015 LoAR, A-Trimaris] We asked for commentary on whether that policy should change in light of more recent research and/or the change in the Society's Mission Statement to omit express references to Western Europe.

There was a great deal of interesting discussion concerning the effects of the change in the Mission Statement and whether and how that change should affect the College. Fortunately, we do not need to resolve that issue today to register this name. New research was provided showing contact between Korea and Western Europe as early as the 13th century. Based on this new evidence, we overturn prior precedent and rule that Korean names attested from the 13th century and later are registerable. For a more detailed discussion, see the Cover Letter.

The present name uses elements found in a list of names from the Koryo period, which runs from 935 to 1392 C.E. Herveus Morsulus was able to date these particular elements to the 13th-14th centuries. Accordingly, this name can be registered.

OUTLANDS

Damien Wolfhunte. Name.

Although the Letter of Intent documented *Damien* as a Middle French name, Lillia Crampette found it in Middle English as well.

Nice English name for circa 1300!

Gunnólfur Grímsson. Device. Argent, two wolves rampant addorsed vert, on a chief raguly purple three plates.

Artist's note: Please draw the chief with fewer, larger crenellations to aid in identification.

Henning Bierschwale. Device. Argent, in fess a garb and a hop cone vert, a base wavy azure.

Kata útama geirr. Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 9th-13th century Icelandic/Scandinavian language or culture. Although the name can be registered, it does not meet this request because the elements are not from the same location or time period. The given name *Kata* is found c. 1100 in Sweden, whereas *geirr* is an Icelandic byname from the first half of the 9th century. In addition, we have no evidence of anyone actually using the term *útama* as a byname, although it follows the pattern of other descriptive bynames found in Old Norse.

Kitta Ragnvaldsdóttir. Name change from Danielle de la Rochelle.

The submitter's previous name, *Danielle de la Rochelle*, is retained as an alternate name.

Nastas'ia Ozerova. Name.

Sharon of the Roses. Device change. Per fess azure and vert, a rose argent barbed Or within an orle of candles argent lit proper.

The submitter's previous device, *Per fess azure and vert, a seal naiant to sinister within an orle of candles argent, enflamed proper*, is released.

Artist's note: Please draw the tongues of flame separated, rather than swirled together.

WEST

Aasa Thorvaldsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A chicken per pale azure and Or.

Aasa Thorvaldsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A musical note azure.

Nice badge!

ʿAli ibn Kar{i-}m al-Ghan{i-}. Name change from Quentin Sablestar.

The byname *al-Ghan{i-}* means "the wealthy" in Arabic. Questions were raised in commentary about whether this phrase was used as a byname by ordinary people or whether it was found solely as an epithet of Allah. Phrases that were used solely as epithets of Allah are considered presumptuous and may not be registered. [Asil al-Sami, 8/2018 LoAR, A-Gleann Abhann] Phrases such as *al-Rashid*, which were applied both to Allah and to ordinary people, can be registered.

Heralds at the Pelican decision meeting found evidence of a person named *'Uthman al-Ghani* who lived in Mecca during Muhammed's lifetime. Based on this evidence, the byname *al-Ghan{i-}* can be registered.

The submitter's previous name, *Quentin Sablestar*, is retained as an alternate name.

Aonghus Wyldsmyth. Name and device. Gules, in saltire two hammers, a bordure embattled argent.

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

The submitter may be interested to know that *Angus* is found as a given name in 16th century Scots language records. If he prefers *Angus Wyldsmyth*, he may make a request for reconsideration.

Bartholomew de Canterbury. Name change from Sveinn Grímarsson.

Nice English name for the 13th century onwards!

The submitter's previous name, *Sveinn Grímarsson*, is retained as an alternate name.

Bran MacMurphie. Name change from holding name Bran of Rivenoak.

The submitter originally desired the name *Bran mac Morchadha*, but that name conflicted with the registered *Bran Mac Murchada*. He added a third byname, *mhic an cùbair*, to clear the conflict.

The name then appeared on the Letter of Intent as *Bran mac Morchadha mhic an cùbair*, with notes that the submitter desired a form of the modern Irish surname *Murphy* and an occupational byname meaning "cooper" or "barrel-maker." Unfortunately, we could not find evidence for *cùbair* as a term for "cooper" in pre-17th century Gaelic. It appears to be an entirely modern construction borrowing from the English word *cooper*.

Several options for the desired name were documented in commentary and at the Pelican decision meeting. At the submitter's request, we have changed the name to *Bran MacMurphie*, an Anglicized Irish form of the desired name. *Bran* is a 16th century Anglicized Irish male given name found s.n. Brian in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents," by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>). *MacMurphie* is a 16th century or early 17th century Anglicized Irish spelling found in Woulfe p. 395 s.n. Mac Murchaidh.

By changing the byname to *MacMurphie*, the name is now clear of the registered *Bran mac Murchadha* under PN3C2. *Murphie* has two syllables while *Murchadha* has three.

The submitter originally requested authenticity for 11-12th century Irish for Murphy. However, he withdrew that request after the close of commentary in favor of the registered name. *Bran MacMurphie* is authentic for 16th century Ireland.

Ciarán mac Ultáin. Name and device. Vert, a chevron fracted between three pine trees and an owl rising wings displayed argent.

Ciarán mac Ultáin. Badge. Vert, an owl rising wings displayed and in base two pine trees argent.

Edith of Swanesdale. Badge. (Fieldless) A squirrel contourny maintaining an acorn Or.

Edith of Swanesdale. Reblazon of device. Or, a squirrel contourny maintaining an acorn and a bordure gules.

Blazoned when registered in August 2001 as *Or, a squirrel sejant erect to sinister and a bordure gules*, the squirrel is maintaining an acorn, a charge which now counts for difference, and the default posture of a squirrel is *sejant erect*.

Genevieve d'Aigues-Mortes. Name.

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

Hindrek Keuenpoeyck. Badge. (Fieldless) On an open scroll sable an Arabic letter Zayn argent.

Morgan Frederic Ward. Badge for Shibata Yasutake. Per pale gules and sable, in pale a plate charged with four gouttes de poix in cross, bases inward, and a whelk fesswise Or.

The depiction and arrangement of the gouttes duplicate those found on the submitter's registered device, and are thus permitted under the Existing Registration Allowance.

Morgan Frederic Ward. Release of badge. Per pall argent, gules, and sable, a pall within a bordure erminois.

Nettie of Summers Hall. Name and device. Purple, a butterfly and on a chief wavy argent three roses purple.

Nettie is the submitter's legal given name.

Summers Hall is a constructed English place name. In commentary, Lillia Crampette gave several instances of similarly-constructed English place names, including *Spicers halle* (MED, 1458) and *Bisshops Hall* (Mills London, 1495).

Artist's note: Please center the butterfly on the field, increasing the size of all of the charges to fill the available space.

Rivka of Shushan. Name.

Shushan, also known as *Susa*, is the modern name of a Near Eastern city, mentioned in the Bible, which has existed since 4200 B.C.E. Modern sources refer to the city as both *Susa* and *Shushan*. Therefore, either spelling can be used as the lingua Societatis form of the place name.

The submitter may be interested to know that we documented *Rivka m'Shushan* as a period Hebrew form of the name. If she prefers this form, she may make a request for reconsideration.

Roric of Summers Hall. Name and device. Sable, an elephant contourny barded and on a chief wavy argent three mullets azure.

Submitted as *Rurik of Summers Hall*, the name in that form was not registerable because it combined the Russian *Rurik* with a constructed English byname, a combination not permitted under Appendix C. Fortunately, heralds at the Pelican decision meeting found the Latinized English name *Roricus* dated to circa 1100 C.E. The probable vernacular form is *Roric*. Accordingly, at the submitter's request, we have changed the name to *Roric of Summers Hall* for registration.

Summers Hall is a constructed English place name. In commentary, Lillia Crampette gave several instances of similarly-constructed English place names, including *Spicers halle* (MED, 1458) and *Bisshops Hall* (Mills London, 1495).

Titus Octavius Novellus. Name.

Winifred de Canterbury. Name.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

Brahen Lapidario. Device change. Sable, a French-cut gemstone in profile argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Karen Ingridsdotir, *Sable, a pentagon within an orle argent*. There is one DC for the removal of the orle, but no difference between a pentagon and a French-cut gemstone in profile, which has a pentagonal silhouette.

Depicting a gemstone in profile is a step from period practice.

Gabrielle van Nijenrode. Augmentation of arms. Gules, a fess breasted between three goutts and an amphora Or, for augmentation issuant from base a demi-escarbuncle argent.

This device is returned for violation of SENA A3D2a, the "slot machine" rule, which prohibits more than two different types of charge in any charge group. In the July 2004 return of the augmentation of arms for the Barony of Ildhafn, it was ruled, "While the addition of augmentations can be allowed to break rules in some cases, the violations we allow are grounded in period examples. Barring examples of period augmentations that result in three types of charges in the same group, this sort of augmentation cannot violate RfS VIII.1.a." This ruling was upheld in the September 2009 return of the augmentation of the Shire of Riviere Constelle.

In this submission, there are three types of charge in the secondary charge group: gouttes, amphora, and demi-escarbuncle. It must therefore be returned.

Garðr Mánagarmr. Name.

The byname was a proposed construction intended to mean "moon dog." PN1B2b of SENA permits constructed names but requires that they follow a period pattern:

Name phrases may be constructed from attested period name elements. To do this, documentation must be provided to demonstrate that the name phrase follows a period pattern. We generally require at least three examples to consider something a pattern, as sometimes a single name phrase can create the appearance of a pattern that does not actually exist. The examples should closely match the constructed name phrase.

In the case of *Mánagarmr*, we were unable to find three examples of the elements *Mána-* or *máni* and *-garmr* being used in this fashion. Moreover, *Garmr* appears to be a unique name in Norse mythology, applied to the dog that guards Hel's gates and is fated to kill Tyr at Ragnarok. We are not surprised, therefore, that this element is not used in the names of ordinary people.

However, double bynames are allowed in Old Norse. *Hunda-* is a prepended Old Norse byname meaning "dog" and *máni* is an attested byname meaning "moon." *Hunda-Garðr máni* is an Old Norse name with roughly the same desired meaning using attested elements. Although the submitter allows all changes, we are reluctant to make such a drastic change without the submitter's consent. Therefore, this name is returned.

Wulfbrand Lurkr and Lucilla Theresa de Courtenay. Joint household name Clann Lurkr.

This name must be returned because the designator and the substantive element are not internally consistent. Not all household designators can be used with all substantive elements. NPN1B3 states:

The designators for household names must be documented as a form describing a group of people in a particular culture. It must be compatible with the substantive element in terms of content and style. There is no standard designator which is considered compatible with all types of names for groups of people.

In addition, NPN2B states:

A complete non-personal name must be relatively consistent with a single time and place in structure and grammar, as defined in these rules. Unlike personal names which are made up of

multiple name phrases, the designator and substantive phrase create a single name phrase for the purpose of our rules. Therefore, there are no registerable lingual mixes beyond the use of the lingua [Societatis] rule for designators following the rules that are laid out in NPN.1 above. In general terms, a non-personal name submission including elements separated by more than 300 years or that cannot be demonstrated to be typical of a single language and culture will not be registered.

This household name submission runs afoul of NPN2B. The designator *Clann* or *Clan* for a group of people is found exclusively in Gaelic or in renderings of Gaelic names in Scots, Anglicized Irish or English. Therefore, the substantive element must also be in one of these languages and follow the patterns used in these languages. *Lurkr*, however, is an Old Norse or Old English given name. Such a lingual mix is prohibited by NPN2B.

We next considered whether the construction *Clann Lurkr* or *Clan Lurkr* was possible using the lingua Societatis allowance. Unfortunately, we could not find a comparable Old Norse or Old English term meaning "clan" used to refer to a group of people. Therefore, there was no Old Norse or Old English root from which to construct a lingua Societatis "clan."

Lurkr is also the registered surname of one of the owners of the household. Nevertheless, the Existing Registration Allowance provides no assistance. As *Lurkr* is registered as a surname, the Existing Registration Allowance permits it to continue to be used by the same submitter as a surname and only as a surname. However, based on our current research, the pattern for Clan names in Gaelic, Scots, Anglicized Irish and English is limited exclusively to *Clan/Clann* + given name.

The submitters were offered several potential options for household name constructions using Old English or Old Norse. They have opted to have this name returned while they consider those options.

AN TIR

Adele Neuton. Device. Or, on a chevron inverted vert three daisies proper.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Orbei Qorchi, *Or, a chevron inverted vert*. There is one DC for the addition of the daisies.

Upon resubmission, please draw the chevron inverted in accordance with the May 2011 Cover Letter policy on chevrons.

Aquaterra, Barony of. Badge for Award of Ravens Gem. (Fieldless) A raven's head erased sable maintaining in its beak a roundel Or.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of the Shire of Hrafnafj{o,}rðr, *(Fieldless) A raven's head erased sable maintaining a bezant*. There is one DC for fieldlessness, but it is literally the same badge. Please note that even with permission to conflict, there would still need to be a blazonable difference between the badge, e.g. erased vs. coupé.

Bryn MacTeige MacQuharrie. Device. Per saltire gules and sable a harp with the forepillar carved in the shape of a scimitar and in base a rose Or barbed vert.

This device is returned for lack of documentation. No evidence was presented and none could be found for replacing the forepillar of a harp with a different charge, as was done in this armory. Barring such documentation, this practice is disallowed.

Some commenters asked whether replacing the forepillar with a scimitar was a form of artistic license, akin to the August 2015 registration of the device of Rébecca la Chienne, where the forepillar was replaced by a sejant talbot. In that registration, it was ruled, "While the shape of the forepillar is not worth any difference it is a big enough artistic detail that it can be blazoned to allow the re-creation of the emblazon." While we agree that Rébecca's specific case merits blazon, we are overturning the ruling that says that the forepillar is not worth difference; it is, in fact, a separate charge, attached to and partially obscuring the harp. We have reblazoned Rébecca's device elsewhere in this letter.

Chrysallis of Dragon's Laire. Device. Per pale gules and azure, a wolf sejant and in chief four dice argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states: "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The dice in chief are not in a unified orientation, appearing to roll across the shield in unblazonable angles that blur the distinction between palewise, fesswise, and bendwise. There are several different depictions of dice in period heraldry, but every depiction has a blazonable orientation that is mirrored for every die in the design.

Hannah Tobias. Name.

This name was withdrawn during commentary.

Kurobayashi Tarou Akahito. Device. Sable, a Japanese well-frame within a bordure argent.

This device is returned administratively. The escutcheon used in the submission is not the one found on the device form. Submitters are advised to use the escutcheons, lozenges, and delfs that appear on the submission forms, rather than pasting their own artwork over the blank portions of the form.

Leonardus Czypsser. Device. Erminois, a horned lion with a scorpion's tail gules horned argent and a bordure gules.

This device is returned for lack of identifiability of the primary charge. Submitted by the kingdom without a blazon, commenters deliberated about whether the charge was a manticore. While it featured a vaguely leonine body and a scorpion's tail, the face and head were not identifiable as human, a defining trait of a manticore. The horns also had poor contrast with the field, further hindering identifiability. If the submitter wishes to register a manticore, they should refer to the Pictorial Dictionary for guidance.

ARTEMISIA

Loch Salann, Barony of. Badge for Societas Aquilae Coronatae. Per bend argent and sable, an eagle migrant counterchanged.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Gustavos von Bergen, *Per bend argent and sable, a raven displayed counterchanged*. There is no difference between displayed and migrant, especially since neither bird is in their period posture.

It was suggested in commentary that adding a coronet to the badge might help clear conflict. While this is true, it would also require everyone who displays the badge to be entitled to display a coronet, something that is unlikely for a baronial Order. The submitter should be aware of this when weighing options for resubmission.

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

ATENVELDT

Leo Hyrulea. Name change from holding name Leo of Atenveldt.

This name was pended on the September 2018 Letter of Acceptances and Returns. Submitted as *Leo Hyrulea* _, the submitter's legal name is *Leo Hyrulea [surname]*. By precedent, the combination of legal first name plus legal middle name cannot be registered because it is considered identical to the name used by the submitter outside the Society. At the request of several commenters, we pended this name to consider whether that precedent should stand. We conclude that it should.

Section IIIA10 of the Admin Handbook states:

No name will be registered to a submitter if it is identical to a name used by the submitter for purposes of identification outside of a Society context. This includes legal names, common use names, trademarks, and other items registered with mundane authorities that serve to identify an individual or group.

By precedent, the combination of a legal given name and legal middle name, in that order, is considered identical to a name used by the submitter outside of the Society and cannot be registered:

The submitter's legal name is *Mari Alexander* [surname]. Therefore, this submission contains the submitter's first two names in the same order as in her legal name. A similar submission was recently returned:

The submission consists of the given names, in order, of the submitter. As this is one of the possible common use names, we have to return this submission for conflict against the submitter herself, protected under section III.A.9 of the Administrative Handbook. [Mary Amanda, 09/00, R-Artemisia]

Therefore, just as *Mari* [surname] would be conflict with her legal name, so the submitted *Mari Alexander* conflicts with her with her legal name. [Mari Alexander, 9/2001 LoAR, R-West]

This precedent was not overturned by SENA. It was upheld as recently as February 2015. [Antoinette Marie, 2/2015 LoAR, R-Atenveldt]

Commentary was strongly in favor of keeping the distinction between one's identity in the Society and one's identity in the modern world. Given the number of people who, upon marriage, turn their former surname into a middle name, the likelihood of legal given name plus legal middle name being an actual use name in the modern world is fairly high. Moreover, a submitter who truly wishes to use their legal given and middle names can do so as long as they add another element, such as *of Atenveldt*, to distinguish their identity in the Society from their identity outside of the Society. Having considered all of the arguments for and against, the existing precedent stands.

Accordingly, the submitted name cannot be registered under Section IIIA10 of the Administrative Handbook because it is effectively identical to the submitter's legal name. For resubmission, the submitter should consider adding an element that is not part of his legal name, such as a local branch name or period place name.

ATLANTIA

Alika Korp af Vigh. Device. Quarterly gules and argent, a raven sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Serlo of Litchfield, *Gyronny gules and Or, a vulture close sable*. There is one DC, for the field, but nothing for type of bird. This is a perennial conflict:

Per pale vert and argent, a raven sable: This device is returned for conflict with the device of Serlo of Litchfield, *Gyronny gules and Or, a vulture close sable*. There is a DC for the change of field, but nothing for the difference between a vulture and a raven, both regular-shaped birds. [Reyni-Hrefna, LoAR of Dec 2013]

Esme Bramley. Device. Sable, in saltire two double-pointed knitting needles, overall a drop spindle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gemma Taylor: *Sable, a sheaf of needles argent*. There is no DC for changing 1/3 of the primary charges. In this design, we do not have two primary charges and an overall charge but three co-primary charges.

Vigdis in Gylðir. Name.

This name must be returned because it is not correctly constructed. Old Norse grammar does not require the article *in* with a gerund like *Gylðir*. We would change the name to *Vigdis Gylðir* for registration, but this is a major change that the submitter does not allow. As we were unable to obtain her consent to the change, we are forced to return the name.

AVACAL

None.

CAID

Medb ingen Cellaigh. Device. Or, a rapier gules between two badgers "combatant" sable.

This device is returned for redraw. As depicted, the posture of the badgers blurs the line between rampant, and statant fesswise. A rampant beast has at least one hindleg extending downward; here, all of the badgers' legs extend towards the rapier. Without an unambiguous, blazonable posture for the badgers, this cannot be registered."

CALONTIR

Eyfriðr Geirsdóttir. Badge. (Fieldless) A triskelion of spirals Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Goraidh Ailean na Gordanaich, *Purple, a triskelion pommetty pallwise Or*. There is one DC for fieldlessness, but none for the type or orientation of the triskelion.

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

Tali Essen. Name.

This name must be returned for presumption because it is effectively identical to *Taliesin*, the famous 6th century Welsh poet and bard. Taliesin is a significant historical figure who meets our standards for protection from presumption set out in PN4D, which states (in relevant part):

Individuals whose names are recognized by a significant number of people in the Society without having to look them up in a reference are generally important enough to protect. Individuals recognized only by specialists in a subject are unlikely to be important enough to protect.

Individuals who are only recognized with the assistance of reference books are unlikely to be important enough to protect.

Individuals whose work and/or life are still influential today are generally important enough to protect. Those whose work significantly shaped the course of world history, science, or the arts are generally important enough to protect. This is generally measured by examining measures like the length of encyclopedia articles about the person and his/her work, numbers of search engine hits for the individual, and the like.

Taliesin was a well-known figure in medieval literature. The *Book of Taliesin*, containing poetry attributed to the bard, is one of the most famous Welsh manuscripts still in existence. In the medieval era, Taliesin was so well-known that he was referred to as the "Chief of Bards" or chief of poets and was listed among the five Welsh poets of renown in the *Historia Brittonum*. In addition to his poetry (or the poetry attributed to him), Taliesin himself became the subject of legendary tales in the form of the *Historia Taliesin*, a work composed in or about the 11th century and in circulation well through the 16th century.

Taliesin's fame continued well past the medieval period. As *Taliessin*, the bard appears as a character in Alfred, Lord Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. He also appears as a character in a great deal of modern Arthurian and pseudo-Arthurian works, including those of Bernard Cornwell, Stephen Lawhead and Charles de Lint. Taliesin has been the inspiration for classical and rock music works. Frank Lloyd Wright named his home and estate Taliesin and expected people to know the reference. Considering these and many other examples, the name *Taliesin* is recognized by a significant number of people within and outside the Society, satisfying the criteria for protection.

Although the present name differs slightly in appearance from *Taliesin*, it is effectively identical in sound. The reference to the medieval Welsh poet is unmistakable to anyone hearing the name or reading it aloud. Therefore, this name is presumptuous and cannot be registered.

When considering resubmission, the submitter should be aware that the addition of another byname not related to the Welsh poet *Taliesin*, such as *of Calontir* (for example), would likely solve the problem of presumption.

DRACHENWALD

None.

EALDORMERE

Ulfheim, Shire of. Device change. Per chevron sable and argent, three wolf's heads erased one and two argent and a laurel wreath sable.

This device is returned for violation of SENA A3D2c, which requires all charges in a charge group to be in a unified arrangement. The positioning of the three wolf's heads must be blazoned independently of the laurel wreath, and so they are not in a unified arrangement. The standard arrangement of multiple charges above a per chevron line of division is *in fess*.

LOCHAC

None.

MERIDIES

None.

OUTLANDS

None.

WEST

William Gallagher. Name.

This name must be returned due to lack of documentation. We have no evidence for *Gallagher* as an unmarked surname prior to 1650 C.E. We do have evidence for marked forms of the name in Anglicized Irish, including *O Galleghure*, *O'Gallicher*, *O'Gallagher*, *O'Gallogher* and *O'Galloghor*. We would change the name to use one of these forms or use the interpolated spellings *O Gallagher* or *O'Gallagher*, but the submitter does not allow any changes. Therefore this name must be returned.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE July 2019 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):

ÆTHELMEARC

Elizabeth Musard. Household name Crosweyhouse.

Submitted as *Domus ad Multas Vias*, the submitter desired a household name meaning "house by/near many roads." The submitted name, however, did not follow any attested Latin constructed for the meaning of "crossroads" or "at many roads." Many potential alternatives, both in Latin and English, were proposed in commentary and at the Pelican decision meeting.

After those considering alternatives, the submitter requested that the name be changed to *Crosweyhouse*, a Middle English construction following the pattern of naming inns or taverns after locations or landmarks. For example, *Wodegatehouse* is dated to 1341 in the MED s.v. h{ov}us (n.). *Croswey* is a Middle English term for "A place where roads or paths meet or cross, a fork in the road; also, a side path or road," found in the MED s.v. cros(se-wei dated to 1300. The element *-house* is the designator in this name.

As the new name represents a significant change from the original submission, we have pended this name to allow for commentary and conflict-checking.

This was item 14 on the AÆthelmearc letter of November 5, 2018.

- *Explicit* -