

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

**Arsinoë hē kai Antigone Nothou tou kai Philoromaëou Kallinikou.** Device. Per chevron argent and vert, three ankhs one and two sable and a panther rampant argent spotted of diverse tinctures and incensed proper.

**Elen Woderose.** Device change. Argent, two pairs of hands two and two azure.

Her old device, *Azure, a lotus blossom in profile beneath five compass stars in chevron, an orle argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Fela Flußmüllnerin.** Name and device. Argent, a waterwheel gules between two roses slipped and leaved proper and a seeblatt gules.

**Gráinne Shionnach.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gráinne Sionnach*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Gràinne Shionnach* in order to lenite the byname. In the process, however, the acute accent in the given name was inadvertently changed to a grave accent (*á* to *à*). We have restored the accent in the given name in order to register this name.

Nice 14th-15th century Gaelic name!

**Jarr{a-}h ibn Zakariy{a-}' al-Hamad{a-}n{i-}.** Name.

Submitted as *Jarr{a-}h ibn Zakariya' al-Hamad{a-}n{i-}*, the ism *Zakariya'* should have a long vowel at the end, so that a consistent transliteration scheme is used throughout the name. We have changed this element to *Zakariy{a-}'* in order to register this name.

*Jarr{a-}h* is an Arabic name (at least modernly), and not Hebrew. Therefore, this is a wholly Arabic name.

**Oliver Sutton.** Device. Or, a rhinoceros rampant sable and a bordure compony azure and argent.

**Robert of Sugar Grove.** Name and device. Per pale gules and azure, a block plane Or.

In commentary, Blue Tyger documented *Sugar Grove* as a constructed compound English place name, using the pattern of a place name with a prepended byname. It has the meaning of "Grove owned by the Sugar family". Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

The block plane is a period charge which was used by Jean sans Peur, duc de Bourgogne (1371-1417).  
Nice device!

**Wylde Wyse.** Device. Per fess engrailed vert and argent, three acorns and a sinister hand fesswise reversed counterchanged.

**AN TIR**

**Avacal, Principality of.** Badge for Order of the Sable Axe. Quarterly argent and Or, a battleaxe bendwise sable and a bordure gules.

**Avacal, Principality of.** Badge for Order of the Red Horse. Quarterly argent and Or, a horse rampant and a bordure gules.

**Avacal, Principality of.** Badge for Order of the Winged Lynx. Quarterly argent and Or, a winged lynx statant and a bordure gules.

**Avacal, Principality of.** Badge for Order of the Argent Flame. Quarterly argent and Or, on a lozenge gules a beacon argent, a bordure gules.

**Avacal, Principality of.** Badge for Order of the White Scarf of Avacal. Quarterly argent and Or, on a lozenge gules a maunch argent, a bordure gules.

**Béoáed Ó Dálaigh.** Name and device. Per bend sinister ermine and ermine, a bend sinister sable between a thistle proper and a shamrock vert.

This name combines the Middle Irish *Béoáed* with the Early Modern Irish *Ó Dálaigh*. The submitter may wish to know that a wholly Middle Irish form of this name, appropriate from c.900 to c.1200, is *Béoáed Ua Dálaig*. The Old Irish form of this name, appropriate from c.600 to c.900, is *Beoáed hua Dálaig*.

**Brian Marius Betto.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Brian* is the submitter's legal given name. The Letter of Intent also documented this submission as a wholly English name, so it can be registered without relying on the legal name allowance.

**Daygan O'Malley.** Name.

Submitted as *Daegan O'Malley*, the given name was changed to *Dagain* in kingdom when the preferred spelling of the given name could not be documented. The submitter's alternative spelling, *Dagain*, was documented in the Letter of Intent as an Irish saint's name, citing OCM. However, this name is not found in period Irish annals or period sources as a given name. Without evidence that a saint was known in period, the name is not eligible for the saint's name allowance:

The LoI noted that *Marcán* is also the name of a saint. The saint's name allowance allows saint's names to be used in any period in which the saint was known. However, no evidence was provided, and none could be found, that Saint Marcán was known to late-period Ireland. Rowel notes that:

I just checked and the annals don't mention this saint and he's not in Clonmacnoise (which I only have in paperback, not electronic form).

Not all saints were known from the time they lived until modern times. Many died out and knowledge of them was revived only when copies of old manuscripts are made. So, just having a saint mentioned in OCM isn't proof that the saint was known in late period. In most cases, it isn't an issue because the Annals of the Four Masters mention the saint in question, showing that the saint was known (at least by the compilers of the Annals of the Four Masters) in the early 17th C.

However, in this case, that doesn't happen. No mention of any S. Marcan is found in any of the annals I have access to.

Looking at the last page of OCM, I used his listings of sources in the paragraph on saints names to go digging at Googlebooks and CELT. No saint by the name of Marcán is mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal (written 1630, 1864 edition is on Googlebooks). He's also not mentioned in the Martyrology of Oengus the Culdee. The Martyrology of Gorman has a Manchéin, a leper, noted on Oct. 21st (the date OCM gives for Marcán's feast day). The Irish text in Gorman has the name as Mainchein and that may be a genitive form. I'm not sure. Anyway, Gorman was written in the latter part of the 12th C and compiled in 1630. Donegal has this guy on Oct 21st as Mainchein, lobar - lobar meaning 'leper', so it's the same guy. The only source mentioned by OCM in their paragraph on sources for saints that I was not able to grab online was "The Martyrology of Tallaght" (edition published in 1931). Maybe S. Marcán is mentioned in there. Maybe not. But based on the listings in Donegal and Gorman, I have to assume that the listing in OCM was a mistake - that <Mainchein> was mistakenly listed as <Marcan> in his notes.

Lacking evidence that *Marcán* was the name of a saint known to late-period Ireland, this name cannot be registered as an Early Modern Irish name under the saint's name allowance. [Marcán an Fhasaigh, March 2009, R-Æthelmearc]

In the present submission, the listing for *Dagain* in OCM is likely an error. This spelling appears to be the genitive (possessive) form of the masculine given name *Dagan*, which is the name of at least two saints in the *Martyrology of Donegal*. Therefore, *Dagain* is not registerable as a given name, but *Dagan* is registerable under the saint's name allowance.

In commentary, Blue Tyger documented the English byname *Daygan*, which can be registered as a late period given name. The submitter authorized a change to this name, so we have made this change. The submitter may wish to know that the spelling *Daigan* would also be registerable (as i/y switches are common in English).

**Diego Rodrigues de Cordoba.** Name and device. Sable, a scorpion and in chief a roundel between a decrescent and an increscent argent.

Nice late 15th century Spanish name!

**Eiríkr skreyja.** Name.

Submitted as *Eiríkr skreyja*, the byname inadvertently appeared as *Eiríkr Skreyja* in the Letter of Intent. We have restored the spelling to the submitted form.

The submitter requested authenticity for a "Viking/Norse/Old Norwegian" name. Both the given name and byname are found in Iceland during the Viking era. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request.

**Fáelán O Dálaigh and Sadb ingen Tuathail.** Joint badge for Hind and Shamrock Inn. Argent semy of shamrocks vert, a hind lodged regardant gules.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger shamrocks so as to improve identifiability.

**Felix Ziegler.** Name and device. Azure, on a pale between two oak leaves Or a sea-goat vert.

Both elements are dated to 1495, making this an excellent late period German name!

**Francis MacLaren.** Device. Argent, a ship and on a chief sable two lit candles each in a flat candlestick argent.

**Guðrun Sæbjarnardottir.** Name and device. Quarterly arrondi vert and azure, in bend sinister two furisons Or.

Submitted as *Gudrun Saebjornsdottir*, the submitter requested authenticity for 10th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. The name was changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to the Old Norse *Guðrun Sæbjarnarsdottir* in order to correct the spelling of the given name and formation of the byname, and to try to meet the submitter's request.

The patronym should have been spelled *Sæbjarnardottir*. We have made this change. Both the given name *Guðrun*, the masculine name *Sæbj{o,}rn*, and the formation of the patronym are found in the *Landnámabok*. Therefore, the name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Johannes Köslin.** Name and device. Per pale embattled Or and argent, a wolf rampant gules and a bear rampant contourny sable.

Submitted as *Johannes von Köslin*, the place name *Köslin* was documented as a modern form, and was changed by kingdom to the lingua Anglica form *of Köslin*. A timely correction noted that the submitter requested the form *Johannes Köslin* instead. In commentary, Rouge Scarpe documented the unmarked byname to the gray period in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so we are able to meet the submitter's request and make this change.

**Kolfinna kráka Randolfsdóttir.** Device (see RETURNS for badge). Per chevron argent and azure, two lynxes passant sable and a crow argent maintaining a drop spindle argent threaded Or.

**Lynneva Jacob.** Name.

**Mihr Nûsh al-Zahra'.** Name and device. Gules, two lions addorsed regardant tails intertwined and an orle Or.

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

Nice device!

**Ragnarr Ottarsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Renee Carr.** Name.

Submitted as *Renee de Carr*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Renee Carr* in order to avoid presumption with the philosopher and mathematician, *René Descartes* (1596-1650). We agree that Descartes is worthy of protection under PN4D1 of SENA. Although the submitted name is different in appearance, it is almost identical in sound. Therefore, we are unable to restore the name to the submitted form.

**Sabina di Zorzi.** Name and device. Or, a dolphin haurient and on a chief azure three bells Or.

This device submission does not presume upon the important non-SCA arms of the Dauphin de France: *Or, a dolphin haurient azure finned gules*. The chief and the tertiary bells each bring a DC which means that this device submission does not conflict with the Dauphin's armory under our rules. We are not willing to superprotect the Dauphin's armory.

**Santinus Contarini.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an Italian name. *Santinus* is a mid-15th century Latinized given name from the area around Tuscany and Lombardy. *Contarini* is dated to the 14th and 16th centuries in Venice. As we do not have evidence of the given name and byname in the same region of Italy, we cannot be sure that this meets the submitter's authenticity request, but it is registerable.

**Snorri Bjornsson.** Name and device. Argent, a knorr sail set sable and a chief azure goutty d'eau.

Submitted as *Snorri Bjornsson*, the submitter requested authenticity for a "900-1050 Norse" name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to allow us to consider the name instead of pending it for further commentary.

The name was changed in kingdom to *Snorri Bjornsson* in order to match the documentation that could be found. The Letter of Intent correctly noted that the authentic Old Norse form of this name, *Snorri Biarnarson*, conflicts with the registered *Snorri Bjarnarson* and cannot be registered.

The December 2010 Cover Letter states, "We will allow the registration of Old Norse names in simplified versions of standardized Old Norse; for example, a simplification that uses *o* for both *o* and *{o,}* or one that uses *th* for both *þ* and *ð*. Therefore spellings like *Bjorn* will be registerable as Old Norse spellings". Thus, we have restored the spelling of the byname to the submitted *Bjornsson*.

In commentary, Goutte d'Eau documented both *Snorri* and *Bjornsson* to c.1640 Iceland in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the submitted name does not meet the submitter's request for an authentic 10th or 11th century Norse name, but it is authentic for late period Iceland.

**Tadc Ottarsson.** Name.

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

**Porkell Palsson.** Name and device. Quarterly azure and vert, in fess two dice argent spotted sable.

Submitted as *Porkell Pallson*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Norse name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent, but we had enough information to consider the name instead of pending it for further commentary.

With the submitter's permission, the byname was changed by kingdom to *Porkell Palsson* to match the documentation they could find. The submitter indicated that he preferred the form that appeared in the Letter of Intent. *Pall* is a form of the given name *Paul*, and doesn't appear until the 13th century. Therefore, the preferred name is authentic for the later Norse period, several centuries after the submitter's desired 10th century.

Please instruct the submitter to draw pips on all sides of the dice.

**Wyewood, Barony of.** Order name Compaignie de la Cuillier.

**Wyewood, Barony of.** Order name Compaignie de la Forche.

**Wyewood, Barony of.** Order name Fellowshipe of the Wynged Forke.

*Fellowshipe* is a reasonable designator for both order and household names. Descriptive modifiers for heraldic charges such as *Winged* are also permitted:

This order name was pended to allow discussion of the pattern *Winged X* in order names, as this pattern is not attested. This pattern can be constructed as following a pattern for period order names: similarly complex constructions describing period charges have been documented, like *grekrönten Steinbocken* "crowned ibex(es)" and *Corona Doble* "double crown". [Avacal, Principality of, Order name Order of the Winged Lynx, April 2014, A-An Tir]

Please see the Cover Letter for more information regarding the use of the designator "Fellowship" and its cognates.

**Wyewood, Barony of.** Order name Fellowship of the Wynged Knyfe.

*Fellowshipe* is a reasonable designator for both order and household names. Descriptive modifiers for heraldic charges such as *Winged* are also permitted:

This order name was pended to allow discussion of the pattern *Winged X* in order names, as this pattern is not attested. This pattern can be constructed as following a pattern for period order names: similarly complex constructions describing period charges have been documented, like *grekrönten Steinbocken* "crowned ibex(es)" and *Corona Doble* "double crown". [Avacal, Principality of, Order name Order of the Winged Lynx, April 2014, A-An Tir]

Please see the Cover Letter for more information regarding the use of the designator "Fellowship" and its cognates.

**Wyewood, Barony of.** Order name Fellowship of the Wynged Spone.

*Fellowshipe* is a reasonable designator for both order and household names. Descriptive modifiers for heraldic charges such as *Winged* are also permitted:

This order name was pended to allow discussion of the pattern *Winged X* in order names, as this pattern is not attested. This pattern can be constructed as following a pattern for period order names: similarly complex constructions describing period charges have been documented, like *grekrönten Steinbocken* "crowned ibex(es)" and *Corona Doble* "double crown". [Avacal, Principality of, Order name Order of the Winged Lynx, April 2014, A-An Tir]

Please see the Cover Letter for more information regarding the use of the designator "Fellowship" and its cognates.

## ANSTEORRA

**Alessandra Beatrice Desiderio.** Heraldic will.

The submitter designates her daughter, known as Mary Desiderio, as her heraldic heir to receive all rights to any armory registered to her with the College of Arms.

**Alisandre Oliphant.** Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) An elephant's head cabossed ears displayed purpure, the dexter ear charged with an Old English A, the sinister with an Old English O Or.

Blazoned when registered in August of 1988 as *(Fieldless) An elephant's head cabossed, ears displayed, purpure, the dexter ear charged with an Old English A, the sinister with an Old English O*, the tincture of the tertiary letters was missing.

**Amelot Lisette.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a fleur-de-lys sable a double rose argent.

**Arthur Blackmoon.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sheaf of seven arrows inverted sable, barbed, flighted and winged Or.

**Bj{o,}rn hestr Hauksson.** Name and device. Vert, in cross four horses rampant argent.

**Diego Fortuna.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and gules, a winged serpent erect contourny Or, wings displayed argent.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Elen verch Phelip.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, two keys inverted argent and a crow rising gules.

Although documented as an English given name, *Elen* is also found in 16th century Wales, making this a wholly Welsh name.

**Elen verch Phelip.** Badge. (Fieldless) A crow rising gules.

Nice badge!

**Enneleyn Phye Heydewolff.** Name.

This name was pended on the June 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to discuss the submitter's authenticity request for 14th-15th century Germany.

All of the elements can be found in the submitter's desired time period, but this name combines the High German *Enneleyn* and *Phye* with the Low German *Heydewolff*. An authentic name would be rendered entirely in one or the other, as discussed in the November 2013 Cover Letter. We were unable to construct fully High German or Low German forms of this name. Therefore, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

**Johanna Jakobsdottir.** Name.

Although the byname *Jakobsdottir* was documented in the Letter of Intent as an Old Norse byname, Goutte d'Eau documented the submitted name as a wholly Swedish name.

Nice 15th century Swedish name!

**Lazarus Heydewolff van Robel.** Name.

This name was pended on the June 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow commenters to discuss the submitter's authenticity request for 14th-15th century Germany.

The locative *von Robel* is an interpolated spelling derived from the attested bynames *de Robele* and *Robelmann*. However, Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor noted that the submitted form combines the High German *von* with the Low German *Robel*. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which requires that each name phrase be in a single language, unless they would have been mixed in period. Therefore, the byname has been changed to the wholly Low German *van Robel*.

All of the elements can be found in the submitter's desired time period, but this name combines the High German *Lazarus* with the Low German *Heydewolff* and *van Robel*. *Lazarus* was found in Low German context only in a Latin document in the 12th century (Alexander Beider, *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names*, s.n. Elozar) and in the early 17th century in the FamilySearch Historical Records. An authentic name would be rendered entirely in one or the other [see the November 2013 Cover Letter]. As *Lazarus* was not found in Low German context during the submitter's desired time period, we do not know if this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

**Myrgenfeld, Canton of.** Branch name and device. Argent, on a pale vert a chalice argent within overall a laurel wreath sable.

*Myrgenfeld* was documented in the Letter of Intent as the Old English form of the modern *Mirfield*. The earliest forms of this name that could be found were *Mirefeld* and *Mirefelt* from the Domesday Book, dated to 1086 (Watts, s.n. Mirfield). We were unable to find evidence of *Myrge-* or *Myrgen-* as a prototheme (first element) in English place names. However, the Old English *Myrgenfeld* could have been used in 1086, around the same time as the Middle English *Mirefeld*. Therefore, we are able to give the Canton the benefit of the doubt and register this name as submitted.

**Wilim Penbras ap Gurgeneu.** Device. Quarterly sable and gules, four pheons and a bordure Or.

Nice device!

## ARTEMISIA

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Badge for Populace and Standard Augmentation. Sable, on a pile Or a gryphon sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pile longer, which will give the griffin more room to grow.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Reblazon of device. Sable, on a pile between two gryphons combattant, each maintaining an arrow inverted Or, an ancient crown within a laurel wreath sable.

Blazoned when registered in September of 1996 as *Sable, on a pile between two gryphons combattant, each maintaining an arrow Or, an ancient crown within a laurel wreath sable*, the arrows are inverted.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Reblazon of badge for the Consort of Artemisia. Sable, on a pile between two gryphons combattant, each maintaining an arrow inverted Or, a wreath of butterflies, heads to center, sable.

Blazoned when registered in November 1990 as *Sable, on a pile between two gryphons combattant, each maintaining an arrow Or, a wreath of butterflies, heads to center, sable*, the arrows are inverted.

**Ashley of Fife.** Device. Per chevron argent and sable, two pairs of branches in saltire vert and a sword inverted argent.

**Brandubh Ewebank.** Device. Gules, a pall inverted Or between three bezants each charged with a raven sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the pall thicker.

**Dunkr Ormstunga.** Household name Domus Arcuum (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *House Arcum*, the household name was changed by kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Domus Arcuum* ("House of the Bows") in order to make it wholly Latin and to correct the spelling.

The addition of a third syllable (from *Arcum* to *Arcuum*) means that this name is clear of presumption with *Arkham*, the literary location from H.P. Lovecraft's works.

**Dunkr Ormstunga.** Device. Vert, a chevron Or goutty de sang between two mallets and a covered tankard argent.

**Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson.** Device. Gules, on a pale indented Or a pallet sable.

**Flóki hvítskeggr Lambason.** Name change from Ralph Bigod of Hereford.

The submitter's previous name, *Ralph Bigod of Hereford*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Fritz Zapff.** Device. Quarterly checky azure and argent and azure, a tankard and a bordure Or.

This submission does not conflict with the device of Ursula the Saxon: *Per bend sinister sable and azure, a chalice and a bordure Or*. There is a DC for changing the field and another DC for the difference between a chalice and a tankard.

**Juliana Fox MacNachtan.** Name and device. Per fess rayonny gules and argent, a sword inverted winged at the blade and a fox passant counterchanged.

Submitted as *Juliana the Fox of Clan MacNachtan*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Juliana Fox MacNachtan* in order to match the documentation that could be found. The submitter allowed the removal of the article *the* and the phrase *of Clan*.

The pattern of an English byname followed by a *MacX*-style Scots byname was not documented in the Letter of Intent. Blue Tyger documented *Fox* as an English given name. Therefore, this name combines two English given names and a Scots byname. This is an acceptable pattern under Appendix A of SENA.

**Loch Salann, Barony of.** Order name Order of the White Loon.

Submitted as *White Loon*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Order of the White Loon* to match the petition of support from the barony and to add the required designator.

This order name follows the pattern of *color + heraldic charge*. However, the documentation summary did not show evidence that loons are found in Europe or at least known to period Europeans. In England and Ireland, birds of this type appear to be called *divers*, with the term *loon* not being found in England prior to the 1630s [Roland of Endeward, House of the Two Loons, December 2006, A-East]. However, *loon* is a modern name of this bird, so this order name can be registered using the lingua Anglica allowance.

The pattern of *Order of the White [Bird]* is also grandfathered to the Barony.

**Loch Salann, Barony of.** Order name Order of the White Osprey.

Submitted as *White Osprey*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Order of the White Osprey* to match the petition of support from the barony and to add the required designator.

This order name follows the pattern of *color + heraldic charge*. However, the documentation summary did not show evidence that ospreys are found in Europe or at least known to period Europeans. The term *Osprey* is a lingua Anglica form of the Middle English *osprai* (Middle English Dictionary), so this bird is known in period England. Therefore, this order name can be registered using the lingua Anglica allowance.

The pattern of *Order of the White [Bird]* is also grandfathered to the Barony.

**Loch Salann, Barony of.** Order name Order of the White Phoenix.

Submitted as *White Phoenix*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Order of the White Phoenix* to match the petition of support from the barony and to add the required designator.

This order name follows the pattern of *color + heraldic charge*. However, the term *Phoenix* was not documented in the Letter of Intent. This spelling is both the lingua Anglica form of the late period English *Ph{oe}nix* (Oxford English Dictionary), and the standard term for this heraldic charge in SCA blazon. Such forms are allowed in order names, even if modern [July 2011 Cover Letter]. Therefore, this order name can be registered.

**Valdis bjarki.** Name change from Valeria Eberhardt.

Submitted as *Valdis bjarki*, the given name was changed to *Valdís* (with an acute accent) in kingdom. We can register Scandinavian names with or without accents, as long as this is done consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have restored the spelling of the given name.

The submitter's previous name, *Valeria Eberhardt*, is released.

**Varia Goffe.** Badge. Argent semy of slugs azure, a mug sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger slugs so as to improve identifiability.

## ATENVELDT

**Auðr Þorkelsdottir.** Name and device. Gules, a fox courant Or and a bordure compony azure and Or.

Submitted as *Auðr Þorkelsdottir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Auðr Þorkelsdóttir*. The form in the Letter of Intent was missing an accent in the byname, and should have been: *Auðr Þórkelsdóttir*. We can register Scandinavian names with or without accents, as long as their use is consistent throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have removed the accent and restored the name to the submitted form.

**Columba de Palomares.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a dove volant bendwise argent a grenade bendwise sinister proper.

**Dubhchobhlaigh inghean Eoin uí Ealaighthe.** Badge (see RETURNS for Household name). (Fieldless) In fess a two-wheeled cart reversed vert filled with straw Or hitched to a mule passant contourny sable.

**Dýrfinna Knarrarbringa Vilhjálmsdóttir.** Reblazon of device. Gyronny argent and vert, a knorr and a bordure azure.

Registered in April of 2000 as *Gyronny argent and vert, a knarrar and a bordure azure*, we are changing the spelling used for the name of the boat to an English form.

**Lígach ingen Fháeláin uí Láegaire.** Name and device. Argent, a compass rose azure and a ford proper, on a chief vert an arrow argent.

Submitted as *Lígach ingen Fháoláin Uí Laoghaire*, the submitter requested authenticity for a Middle Irish Gaelic name, dated from 900-1200. The name was changed by kingdom to *Lígach ingen Fháeláin*



*Uí Laoghaire* in order to match the documentation they could find and to try to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Brían dorchua Conaill noted in commentary that an authentic Old or Early Middle Irish form of this name would be *Lígach ingen Fháeláin uí Láegaire* (or *Láeghaire*, as notation of lenition is uneven in the Irish annals). The vowels *-ae-* and *-ao-* represent the same sound in Old and Middle Irish, and Early Modern Irish, respectively, and it is unlikely that both would appear in the same name. The Irish annals contain earlier names sometimes rendered using later orthography. Therefore, the submitted spellings *Fáoláin* and *Laoghaire* are more likely to appear in Early Modern Irish, appropriate after c.1200.

Commenters and those present at the Pelican decision meeting also noted that the father's given name should be lenited (an *h* is added to soften the consonant), and accents need to be used consistently throughout the name. We have changed the name to the form suggested in commentary, *Lígach ingen Fháeláin uí Láegaire*, in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and to correct the spelling and grammar.

**Margherita da Ferrara.** Name reconsideration from Ghita da Ferrara and device. Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a sun and on a chief Or three bunches of grapes purpure slipped and leaved vert.

Submitted as *Margherita da Ferrera*, the submitter confirmed that the intended spelling of the byname was *da Ferrara*. We have changed the spelling to the submitter's desired form.

The submitter previously submitted this name, but it was returned for conflict with the registered *Margaret di Ferrarain* 2011. The submitter resubmitted the name (*Ghita da Ferrara*), which was registered on the June 2012 Letter of Acceptances and Returns. The acceptance noted that the original name would be clear of this conflict under SENA. The submitter has decided to take this suggestion, and to revert to the originally submitted name.

The currently submitted name is not presumptuous of the historical Margherita Gonzaga d'Este, Duchess of Ferrara. She was a consort, not a head of state, and Ferrara is not a modern nation state. Therefore, she is important enough to protect under PN4D1 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Ghita da Ferrara*, is released.

**Morgan MacDuff and Dawn Silverrose.** Joint household name Fellowship of the Skulls.

This household name was pended on the June 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow further commentary on whether it follows a period pattern of naming a group of people.

The designator *Fellowship* is an acceptable designator for both order and household names. In this case, as a designator for a ship's crew. See the Cover Letter for more information regarding the designator *Fellowship* and its cognates.

Ships are often named after heraldic charges like *Half Mone*, *Star*, and *Cressaunt* [*'London Port Book, 1567-8: Nos. 600-699 (June - Aug, 1568)'*, *The port and trade of early Elizabethan London: documents (1972); <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=35958>*]. Examples of inn-sign names using the pattern *plural charge* include *the Arrows* (1638), *the Beades* (1638), *lez Heronseux* (1533), and *lez Daggors* (1573), all found in Juliana de Luna's article, "Inn-Sign Names in Medieval and Renaissance England". As ships are also named after heraldic charges, similarly to inn-sign names, the use of similar plural forms for ship names is plausible as well.

**Nikolaus Gerhart.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 15th century German name!

## ATLANTIA

**Bright Hills, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a decrescent sable a spur Or.

**Catalina Riquel de Luna.** Exchange of device and badge.

The submitter's former badge, *Or, four pallets gules and on a chief vert three melusines argent*, is now her device and her former device, *Sable, a winged stag rampant contourny and in sinister chief a moon in its plenitude argent*, is now her badge.

**Francesca di Corso.** Device. Per saltire vert and gules, in pale two trees eradicated and in fess two birds respectant argent.

**Iga Sai'nen.** Name (see PENDINGS for device).

Nice late 13th to early 14th century Buddhist name from Japan!

**Jdeke von Kolberg.** Device. Purpure, on a compass star argent a domestic cat couchant gardant sable.

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

**Marcus Vitellius Ursus.** Household name Free Company of Anglesey and badge. Vert, a saltire parted and fretted within conjoined to an annulet Or.

Green Staff documented several pre-1650 instances of *free company* or *free Companie* in England or its colonies in the Americas. For example, a petition to establish a "free company of adventurers" is dated to 1648 in *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England: 1642-1649* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=Ei40QAAMAAJ>, p. 138). The creation of a "free companie" in the colony of Virginia is mentioned in 1622 in *The Records of the Virginia Company of London* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=eqQ8AQAAIAAJ>, p. 605). Thus, *Free Company* is an acceptable designator for household names.

The island and county of Anglesey are not important enough to protect. Therefore, we are able to register this household name.

**Nezetta Alberti.** Name.

**Poline l'oubloiere.** Device. Per fess azure and argent, an owl displayed ermine and a loaf of bread proper.

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

**Tristan di Lupo.** Device. Per chevron vert and sable, a chevron Or between two wolves combattant and a mullet of seven points argent.

## CAID

**A'isha al-Raqqasa.** Device change. Per chevron Or and gules, three rats couchant contourny sable and a full drop-spindle Or.

The submitter's old device, *Sable, a winged sea-tiger argent marked sable, winged and tailed, a base wavy Or*, is retained as a badge.

**A'isha al-Raqqasa.** Badge. Or, a natural sea-tortoise vert between flanches gules.

**Briana Heron.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Bruno Freeman.** Name and device. Purpure semy of oak leaves bendwise sinister, a die Or marked purpure.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Badge for Populace and Standard Augmentation. (Fieldless) Four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as "A cross of Caid", the terms cross of Caid or Caidan cross are not proper blazon. To quote my predecessors:

A submission this month from the Kingdom of Caid requested that the portion of their augmentation of arms, four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward, be blazoned as a cross of Caid.

I can do no better than to quote the May 2007 Cover Letter on this very topic, which reads:

Over the years, Laurel has declined to use the term cross of Caid or Caidan cross, sometimes explicitly, sometimes implicitly (by changing the blazon that appeared on the LoI without comment). The first return was when Jaelle Laurel in July 1986 [sic, should be 1996] wrote

To quote Baldwin in his April 1986 LoAR: "Spring is in the air, and the fit is upon me - let me name but one Cross before I die!" While it is indeed quite tempting to call the four crescents conjoined in saltire a "Cross of Caid", we feel that named SCA motifs make reconstruction of blazons more difficult for heralds and scribes.

The letter continues on to discuss the issue, and emphasizes the decision to follow period practice in blazon whenever possible:

The usage of the terms cross of Caid and Caidan cross is perfectly acceptable, outside of blazons. These terms will not be used in blazons unless we find support in period blazonry for named crosses (and not just a single instance). If such evidence is presented, this issue may be revisited.

The College of Heraldry of Caid appealed to the College of Arms for new evidence of named crosses in period blazonry, given the number of period armorials and rolls that have become available in the past several years. Unfortunately, no such new evidence was found. Therefore, we reaffirm the past decisions, and will continue to bar the use of the terms cross of Caid or Caidan cross in blazon. [From Wreath: On the Cross of Caid, Yet Again, CL 11/2012]

As there is still no evidence of named crosses in period blazonry, this badge has been reblazoned as "four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward".

**Cathal Drach.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for an unspecified language and culture. The given name is Gaelic and the byname is English or a hypothetical form of the Anglicized Irish *Drak*. The lingual mix is acceptable under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, the name is unlikely to be authentic, but it is registerable.

**Colette Olivier la fourniere.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a rose sable a mullet of four points Or.

**Edwin Colwell.** Device. Azure, a unicorn salient contourny between three arrows fesswise Or.

**Elizabeth of Roxbury Mill.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a rose argent a ladybug proper.

**Elizabeth of Roxbury Mill.** Badge. Per bend sinister argent and gules, two ladybugs counterchanged marked sable.

**Elsa Mariet Aichhorn.** Name and device. Argent, a squirrel purple and on a chief sable three acorns argent.

Submitted as *Elsa Mariett Aichhorn*, documentation was not provided to support the pattern of double given names in Finland. Both given names would have to be from a culture that uses double given names in order to use this pattern.

Although the submitter did not allow major changes, she permitted a change to the wholly German *Elsa Mariet Aichhorn*. *Mariet* is a German given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1571. We have made this change in order to register this name.

Nice cant!

**Hubert son of Donald.** Name.

This name uses a lingua Anglica form of the byname *filius Donald*. Examples of Latinized patronyms using the vernacular form of the father's name include *filius Hugh*, *filius Crispian*, *filius Daukyn*, and *filius Dolfin*, all found in Reaney & Wilson, s.nn. Hugh, Crispin, Dawkins, and Dolphin. Therefore, we are able to register the name as submitted.

**Huldelille Olafsdotter.** Device. Azure, in bend sinister a hummingbird hovering and a daffodil with bell to sinister chief Or.

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

**Josef Kor.** Name.

**Juger Knot.** Device. Per pall argent, sable and gules, three stag's antlers in annulo conjoined to themselves gules, argent and Or.

**Lodovico Uccellini della Valle.** Name.

**Marína {O,}lvisdóttir.** Device. Gules ermined argent, an escallop Or and a ford proper.

**Miðfjarðar-Dalla.** Household name Rúni, House of.

**Muriel O Dooly.** Name and device. Per pall arrondi Or, gules, and azure.

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

Nice device!

**Nordwache, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A brown bird's nest proper issuant therefrom a flame Or.

**Nordwache, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, in pale an eagle's foot coupé bendwise inverted clutching a flame Or.

**Paul Spearbreaker.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Spearbreaker* is a constructed Old Norse descriptive byname that can only be combined with an English given name from before 1100. The Letter of Intent documented *Paul* to the 13th century. This would not be compatible with the byname. In commentary, however, Goutte d'Eau documented *Paul* in an Anglo-Saxon charter, dated to the early 9th century in PASE. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

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

**Primus Cornelius Caprea.** Device. Sable, a natural ibex's skull and a bordure argent.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Barony of Bordermarch, *Sable, a ram's horn and a sinister side raguly argent*. There is DC for the type of peripheral secondary and a DC between the primary charges: the ibex skull is equivalent to conjoined skull and horn.

**Quintus Aelius Aiax.** Name and device. Per bend Or and argent, a bear passant guardant sable and a mullet of four points gules.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that *Aiax* "is a Greek given name used as a *cognomen* in the context of Roman naming practice", and that it would "normally indicate a freedman or foreigner granted citizenship whose original name (or name in slavery) was *Ajax* and whose former owner and/or patron bore the *praenomen* and *nomen Quintus Aelius*".

**Rhydderch Derwen.** Name.

In commentary, Blue Tyger documented *Derwen* as an English surname, dated to 1602 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

**Saerlaith ingen Lochlainn.** Device. Argent, a domestic cat sejant gardant contourny sable, on a chief gules three butterflies argent.

**Siobhan inghean mhic Ghiolla Eoin.** Device. Vert, on a plate a bear rampant contourny sable, on a chief argent three thistles vert headed purple.

**Steinþorr Brækr Smiðr.** Device. Sable, a stoat rampant contourny argent maintaining a flail bendwise sinister gules a base wavy barry wavy argent and gules and on a chief potenty argent a crescent gules.

**Wilhelmina de Gothia.** Device. Gules, a quatrefoil and in base three barrulets wavy Or.

Nice device!

**CALONTIR**

**Alexander Brightmoore.** Release of name and device. Per pale azure and argent, in fess four chalices counterchanged.

**Bechte von Holtzburg.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and azure, a chevron dovetailed argent semy of cloves sable between two grape clusters and a tree blasted and eradicated argent.

The Letter of Intent documented the spelling *Holzburg* rather than the submitted form *Holtzburg*. Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor documented the place names *Holtzhaim*, *Holtzheim*, and *Holtzhaym* to the 12th-14th centuries in Wolf-Armin von Reitzenstein, *Lexikon Bayerischer Ortsnamen*, s.n. Holzheim a. Forst. Thus, the *Holtz-* spelling is also plausible. In addition, she documented the given name to 1385 in Siebicke, s.n. Bechte.

Nice 14th century German name!

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger cloves in order to improve identifiability.

Although the emblazon on the Letter of Intent does not match the actual submission form uploaded, the discrepancy was noted and the proper emblazon was provided in the commentary section within seven days of the publication of the Letter of Intent, as is allowed by section VB2g of the Administrative Handbook. Therefore this device will not be returned administratively.

**Charles von Strausberg.** Name change from Charles von Strasburg.

The submitted spelling of the place name *Strausberg* was not documented in the Letter of Intent. In commentary, Orle found the preferred spelling in *Annales marchiae Brandenburgicae* by Andreas Engel, dated to 1598 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=9GFcAAAACAAJ>). Therefore, we are able to register this name.

The submitter's previous name, *Charles von Strasburg*, is released.

**Eynon Langenyth.** Name change from holding name Eynon of Grimfells.

**Johannes Gast.** Name.

Nice 12th century German name!

**Karina Gründelhardt.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a falcon stooping and a tree blasted counterchanged, on a chief argent three maple leaves vert.

*Karina* was documented as the submitter's legal given name. However, neither a copy of the submitter's driver's license nor an attestation by two witnesses was provided, as required per the July 2012 Cover Letter. Luckily for the submitter, Metron Ariston documented *Karina* as a Swedish given name dated between 1628 and 1640 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, we are able to register this name without relying on the legal name allowance.

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

**Lelia Corsini.** Name and device. Per bend purpure and azure, an arrow bendwise between two pomegranates slipped and leaved argent.

Nice late period Italian name!

**Lisette la fauconniere d'Amboise.** Name and device. Plumetty Or and sable, a sinister glove fesswise reversed gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1295 France". As the given name *Lisette* and the byname *d'Ambroise* were not dated prior to the 16th and 15th centuries, respectively, we cannot meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Lucia Flecher.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 13th century English name!

**Luckie Glasbrenner.** Name change from Luckie of Falcon's Keep.

The given name *Luckie* is grandfathered to the submitter. Commenters noted that the currently submitted name combines an English given name and German given name, a lingual mix that was not found in the previous name, *Luckie of Falcon's Keep*. They argued that the current submission introduces a new problem (a now unregistrable lingual mix), so the grandfather clause does not apply under PN1B2g of SENA. Precedent states:

The byname *the Gipsie* is grandfathered to the submitter, but "[t]he use of the grandfather clause does not allow the submitter to evade new style problems (as discussed in PN.2 below). It only allows the submitter to keep style problems that already exist with the registered name." As the combination of Judeo-Arabic and English does not exist in her previous name, this adds a new problem. However, this given name is compatible with a lingua Anglica byname based on a documented Italian byname with that meaning. For a lingua Anglica byname, we must use the standard modern *gypsy* or *gipsy*; we have changed the name to the latter in order to register this name. [Shaia the Gipsy, November 2013, A-Caid]

However, SENA PN2C2d states:

A name which includes name phrases documented under the legal name allowance, the grandfather clause, or the branch name allowance follows special rules. These name phrases are treated as neutral in language and time. Such name phrases may be combined with name phrases from a single regional naming group dated to within 500 years of one another. They may not be combined with name phrases from two or more regional naming groups. If a name phrase can also be documented as either an attested or constructed name, it may be treated in whichever way is more favorable for registration.

SENA was intended to bring parity to how documentable elements are treated vs. now-unregistrable elements. For example, an attested English name from period could be treated more harshly than an invented Elvish name. It also allows family members to use an element from a close relative's name. It is for this reason that grandfathered names are treated as neutral in language and time as long as they are combined with name phrases dated within 500 years from a single regional naming group. Therefore, the November 2013 decision was incorrect and the grandfathering of the submitted byname should have been allowed under PN2C2d of SENA. In the present submission, the item being grandfathered is being combined with a single byname dated within 100 years, so this name is registrable.

We acknowledge that treating grandfathered items as neutral in some cases can open the door to combinations such as a German given name and Japanese byname, but the benefits of treating all submitters fairly outweigh the risk of allowing a small number of such registrations. However, we will revisit this if it appears as though the grandfather clause is being used frequently in this manner.

The submitter's previous name, *Luckie of Falcon's Keep*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Maggie MacKellar.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Rab the Piper.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Rab* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a Middle English given name. However, the attested form was *Rab'*, with a scribal suspension (a type of abbreviation). Blue Tyger was able to document *Rab* as a late period English surname in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so we can register this element as a given name.

The byname *the Piper* is the lingua Anglica form of the Middle English *le pipere*.

**Rolant de Bourbonne.** Name.

The spelling of the locative byname, *de Bourbonne*, was not found in the article cited in the Letter of Intent. Metron Ariston documented the desired spelling in commentary, dated to 1376 (*Bibliotheca Borvoniensis*, p. 50;

[http://books.google.com/books/about/Bibliotheca\\_Borvoniensis.html?id=B\\_FAAAAACAAJ](http://books.google.com/books/about/Bibliotheca_Borvoniensis.html?id=B_FAAAAACAAJ)).

**Sakurai no Jirou Takeo.** Release of name and device. Argent, a torii gate gules and on a chief wavy sable three cherry blossoms argent.

**Sawbina Fahy.** Device. Purpure semy of butterflies, a bordure argent.

**Ulfvaldr Folkmarsson.** Name.

## DRACHENWALD

**Aaliz de Cordes.** Name and device. Gules, a pale checky argent and gules between two lions combattant argent.

**Budde från Møssebodhum.** Name and device. Per pale argent and gules, a boar passant and a bordure sable.

Submitted as *Budde från Møssebodhe*, Goutte d'Eau noted that the place name *Møssebodhe* should be modified to correct the grammar. Examples of names using this element include *Laurens i Marthinsbodhum*, *Pæar i Mosabodhum*, and *Andrisse Jonsson i Modiabodhum*. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Budde från Møssebodhum* to register this name.

Nice device!

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Alternate name Constantine Fletcher and badge. Or semy of strawberries proper.

Both the given name and byname are found in London in 1582, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the strawberries so that they look more like medieval strawberries, rounder and more compact in shape rather than with a narrower midsection.

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Blanket permission to conflict with alternate name Constantine Fletcher.

Constanza allows the registration of any name that is at least one syllable different from her alternate name, *Constantine Fletcher*.

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Blanket permission to conflict with name.

Constanza allows the registration of any name that is at least one syllable different from her registered name, *Constanza of Thamesreach*.

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Blanket permission to conflict with device. Erminois, a dance gules.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is at least one countable step different from her registered armory.

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. Or semy of strawberries proper.

The submitter grants permission to conflict to any armory that is at least one countable step different from her registered armory.

**Emund från Sleep.** Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, a frog and a bordure counterchanged.

**Esbjörn Leifsson.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, four serpents each in annulo vorant of its tail Or.

*Esbjörn* is the submitter's legal middle name. This name is a given name by type, and is found in period Sweden in spellings like *Esbiörn* and *Esbiorn* in the FamilySearch Historical Records. We note that the attested *Esbiörn* has been transcribed using the modern ö rather than the period o-ogonek (*{o,}*). As the modern transcription has been used in the present submission, the submitter must rely on the legal name allowance.

Nice device!

**Eva Grelsdotter.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-coney contourny Or.

**Gudrun Hansdotter.** Name and device. Vert, on a chevron Or a horseshoe sable.

**Konstantinos Kyprianos.** Device. Checky azure and argent, a sun gules eclipsed Or.

Nice device!

**Mayken från Møssebodhum.** Name.

Submitted as *Mayken från Møssebodhe*, Goutte d'Eau noted that the place name *Møssebodhe* should be modified to correct the grammar. Examples of names using this element include *Laurens i Marthinsbodhum*, *Pæar i Mosabodhum*, and *Andrisse Jonsson i Modiabodhum*. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Mayken från Møssebodhum* to register this name.

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

**Petronilla fra Auissaas.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Petronilla* was documented from a Latin document sent by an English author. English and Scandinavian cannot be combined after 1100 under Appendix C of SENA. However, Blue Tyger documented this given name to 16th century Germany, so we can register this name as submitted.

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

**Pietari Pentinpoika Uv.** Heraldic title Töllöö Herald.

This heraldic title follows a pattern of naming heralds after place names in Scandinavia. Although the attested examples were for larger regions and cities, the submitter provided documentation of a Finnish toponym being used by both a small village and the province as a whole. Therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a village like *Töllöö* could also be used to designate a wider area, which could then be used as the basis of a heraldic title.

**Robyn of Rye.** Name.

**Thamesreach, Shire of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fess embowed-counterembowed coupé azure.

The use of a fess embowed-counterembowed is grandfathered to the group.

The Shire has permission to conflict with the device of Catherine Weaver of Thamesreach: *Lozengy sable and argent, a fess wavy azure*.

## EALDORMERE

**Auríkr Biarnarson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Eeva Rest Lesse.** Device. Per pale purpure and argent, a candle fesswise lit at both ends counterchanged.

The Letter of Intent indicated that this submission was initially returned in kingdom and redrawn because the flames were not fesswise. That return was unnecessary. The flame of a candle is not required to follow the orientation of the candle and here both flames rising palewise would improve the identifiability of the charge.

**Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester.** Badge. Per pale Or and gules, a domestic cat herissony counterchanged and a bordure sable.

**Rohais de Guildeford.** Name.

Submitted as *Rohaise de Guildford*, the form *Rohaise* is not in the required nominative, or base, form. Instead, it appears to be a genitive, or possessive, form. We have changed the given name to the nominative form *Rohais* in order to correct the grammar.

## EAST

**Allerick van den Broecke.** Name.

**Ana Tree Blood.** Name.

**Brigit inghean ui Dhomhnaill.** Household name House of Hammer Fall.



Submitted as *Hammer Fall House*, the Letter of Intent documented this as a household named after a person's full name. Although we do have evidence of households named after people, and *Hammer Fall* was documented as a full name, we have only have a single example of the pattern *full name + house*, *sir Henry Percy house*, which has the pattern *title + given name + byname + house*. One example does not a pattern make. Without further evidence to show that this construction is plausible, we cannot register this household name as submitted.

We note that a more common pattern is *House of given name + surname*. The submitter has allowed a change to *House of Hammer Fall*. We have made this change in order to register this household name.

**Brigit inghean ui Dhomhnaill.** Device. Per fess azure and Or, a sea-lion maintaining a spiked mace counterchanged.

**Carillion, Barony of.** Order name Order of Irons Bell and badge. (Fieldless) A bell per pale sable and Or.

Submitted as *Order of Irons Bell*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Order of Iron* to match the documentation that could be found.

The submitted form was documented as the constructed given name of a saint *Iron* followed by an object associated with him, a *bell*. This follows the pattern of *Saint + Other* in Juliana de Luna's article, "Medieval Secular Order Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/>). German examples that use the possessive form of the saint's name are *Ritterschaft sant Gergen Shiltz* ("Knightly-society of saint George's Shield") and *Gesellschaft auf St. Wilhelms Schilt* ("Society on Saint William's Shield"), in Germany and Austria, respectively. Siren noted after the Pelican decision meeting that separate German orders named after the same saints included the forms *Jorgern* ("George[rs]") and *Die Wilhelmer* ("The William[ers]") along with forms using the word "saint". There is no reason to think that the same variability could not happen with order names that include objects as well. Thus, we can allow order names following the pattern *saint + other* or *saint + object of veneration* to omit the word *Saint* before the possessive form of the given name.

Although such examples were found only in Germany, patterns of order names tend to be pan-European (i.e., similar patterns are used throughout Europe). Therefore, we will give the Barony the benefit of the doubt that the submitted name is also plausible in English, and can register this name as submitted.

Nice badge!

**Carillion, Barony of.** Badge for Order of Sante Ruprecht. (Fieldless) On a chalice bendwise sable a bell palewise Or.

**Colin of Ruantallan.** Reblazon of device. Per fess argent and gyronny arrondy of six azure and argent, in chief a knorr sable.

Registered in April of 2012 as *Per fess argent and gyronny arrondy of six azure and argent, in chief a knarr sable*, we are changing the spelling used for the name of the boat to an English form.

**Diana Spencer of Barmore.** Device. Purpure, a bend sinister wavy between a key fesswise and an escallop argent.

**Ingveldr Hornabrjótr.** Name.

**Lijsbet van Catwiic.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted urdy purpure and argent semy of escallops purpure, in chief a sea-dragon naiant Or.

Nice 14th century Dutch name!

**Magnús Surtsson.** Name.

**Meave Squirrel le Taverner.** Device. Vair, a two-headed squirrel rampant maintaining an acorn vert.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Peregrine Fairchylde, *Vair, a squirrel rampant gules*.

**Muirenn ingen Dúnadaig.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fox's mask within and conjoined to an annulet of ivy vert.

**Rys Waytheman.** Name.

**Simon Peter Squirrel.** Name and device. Or, three domestic cats sejant gardant sable and on a chief azure an arrow Or.

**Storan{e-} Sauromatis.** Name and device. Argent, a polypus purpure and on a base azure an escallop argent.

**Thomas de Marr.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th-15th century Scotland. Both elements are dated to 1366, so this name meets the submitter's request.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Áine ingen Gilla Críst.** Device. Per saltire purpure and azure, a hedgehog rampant and an orle argent.

**Pilgrims Fount, Shire of.** Branch name and badge. Quarterly sable and azure, three escallops one and two Or.

## LAUREL

**Hungarian Order of the Dragon.** Important non-SCA badge. (Fieldless) A dragon contourny in annulo Or tail wrapped around its own neck.

Although often depicted with a cross gules on the back, that cross is not consistently used.

**Hungarian Order of the Dragon.** Important non-SCA badge. (Fieldless) On a dragon contourny in annulo Or tail wrapped around its own neck a cross gules.

## MERIDIES

**Ruqayah al-Zarqa.** Device. Or, on a saltire sable five decrescents palewise argent.

**Zeliha bint Sayyid.** Name.

Submitted as *Zeliha bint Seyyid*, no evidence was found that the Turkish title *Seyyid* was also used as a given name in period. The submitter allowed a change in the patronym to the attested given name *Sayyid*, which is found in Islamic Spain before 1200. We have made this change in order to register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that Green Staff found an Ottoman given name, *Seydi*, that is derived from the title *Seyyid*, so the patronym *bint Seydi* is appropriate for a Turkish persona. It is found in the book *Morality Tales: Law and Gender in the Ottoman Court of Aintab* (p. 404) cited in the Letter of Intent. Lastly, the Turkish form *bint Seyyid X*, where *X* is a given name, would also be registerable.

## MIDDLE

**Andrew MacBain the Purple.** Augmentation of arms. Purpure, a winged sea unicorn between in fess two rapiers and for augmentation on a chief wavy argent a dragon passant vert sustaining a harp Or.

Per the February 2012 Cover Letter:

Touching charges where the held charge is more than half of the visual weight of the holding charge, yet clearly not equal, may be considered either maintained charges or, rarely, sustained secondary charges. If the holding charge is a primary charge, and the held charge would easily be considered a secondary charge if it were not held by the primary charge, then the held charge will be considered a sustained secondary charge. Such arrangements will be blazoned with the primary charge first. For example, an X sustaining a Y. However, if the holding charge is not a primary charge, the held charge will be considered a maintained charge and not count for difference.

That means that the harp is a maintained charge and therefore the low contrast is not an issue.

**Arbella Howard.** Name.

Submitted as *Arabella Howard*, a timely correction noted that the submitter preferred the given name *Arbella* instead. This spelling is found in late period England (Family Search Historical Records), so we are able to register this name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Elizabete Alles.** Device. Argent, a paternoster purple tasseled Or and on a chief dovetailed purple three escallops argent.

Vexillum provided period documentation of paternosters with a pendant tassel instead of a cross. However, the form with a cross remains the Society default.

**Faolan mac Domhnaill.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th-15th century Irish name. This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Luckily for the submitter, we had enough information to consider this request instead of pending the name for further commentary. This name is authentic for the 15th century, so it meets the submitter's request.

**Katherine de Boron.** Name.

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

**Morwenna Graystone.** Device. Azure, in pale three bees inverted Or between flanches Or each charged with a needle azure.

Precedent tells us:

[I]nverting a tergiant charge is acceptable as long as it does not otherwise violate any basic heraldic principles, including the requirement for identifiability. Because of the lack of period evidence for tergiant inverted charges, the posture will be considered a clear step from period practice (also known informally as a "weirdness") for any charge that cannot be found in this posture in period. [George Anne, A-Æthelmearc, May 2002 LoAR]

Flies inverted were deemed a Step From Period Practice [Francesca da Trani, August 2013], so the same is true of bees inverted.

There is a step from period practice for the use of bees tergiant inverted.

**Oswyn of Baðon.** Device. Per chevron throughout azure and vert, in base a swan naiant, a bordure argent.

Please advise the submitter to add internal detailing to the swan, or at least an eye. Sillouettes are not period heraldic style.

**Vukasin of Tirnewydd.** Device. Checky gules and argent, a Bedford yale rampant sable and on a chief lozengy sable and argent a rose Or.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Beatrice Domenici della Campana.** Device change. Per pall inverted argent, azure and sable.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a lion rampant contourny sable, in chief two roses azure each charged with a rose argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Cristoffel von Darmstadt.** Name and device. Checky argent and vert, a stag rampant gules.

Submitted as *Cristoffel von Darmstadt*, the byname was changed to *Von Darmstadt* by kingdom to match the documentation that they could find. As *von* is the typical form of this preposition, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Nice device!

**Edmond Cambell.** Name.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

**Helena Knoll.** Name.**Marketa Barfussin.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Markéta Barfussin*, the given name *Markéta* was documented from a source that used modern forms of period names. We have changed the given name to the attested Czech name *Marketa*, which is dated to 1645 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

According to Appendix A of SENA, all patterns must be documented for Czech names. Examples of the pattern *given name + byname* are also found in the FamilySearch Historical Records during the gray period: *Anna Bednar*, *Dorota Kowar*, and *Marketa Hruska*.

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

**Richard of Windhaven.** Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Sable, a bridle Or.

This is the defining instance of a bridle in Society heraldry. The default orientation is with the bit to chief as shown in this submission.

Nice device!

Submitted under the name *Richard the Gipsy*.

**Toussaint de Caluwe.** Device. Quarterly vert and Or, a chevron inverted and in chief a falcon azure.**Vasilii Gorodchikov.** Name and device. Pean, on a cross Or a lozenge ployé sable.

Nice 16th century Russian name!

**Xanthippe Botaneiatissa.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and purpure, an estoile and a bordure wavy argent.

## OUTLANDS

**Bai Wei Long.** Device. Vert, an Oriental dragon passant and a bordure embattled Or.

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

**Derbáil ingen Rónáin.** Name and device. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable and on a chief dovetailed azure three torcs Or.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Irish name. This name meets the submitter's request.

Please advise the submitter to draw a more prominent root system on the tree.

**Elaisse Fourniere d'Aubigny.** Name.

Nice 13th century French name!

**Faolan MacEwan Taver.** Name and device. Per pale sable and Or, a tree fructed eradicated counterchanged and on a base vert a lion dormant Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the base smaller so that it is not mistakable for a per fess line of division.

**Gianina The Wanderer.** Name and device. Per fess gules and sable, a dance argent between two scimitars fesswise Or.

*The* is a German byname pronounced roughly like "Tay". It is not the English definite article *the*.

This name combines an Italian given name and two German bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Gillian Elizabeth Dawnsner.** Name.

**Ildaria de Zaragoza.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a chalice purpure a rabbit couchant argent.

**Jacob Fauvell.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, a spider and a bordure embattled Or.

**Ragnarr Haraldsson.** Name and device. Per fess embattled Or and vert, a fox salient gules and a four-leaved clover slipped Or.

**Ruadrí mac Batín.** Name and device. Argent, in fess a brown dunghill cock rising contourny proper and a covered stein gules, a chief dovetailed vert.

Submitted as *Ruadrí Mac Batín*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th century Scotland. We have changed the byname to *mac Batín* (using the typical capitalization) in order to meet this request.

**Rúnólfr inn Rosti.** Name and device. Per fess wavy vert and sable, a wolf statant and in saltire two Lochaber axes argent.

Submitted as *Rúnólfr inn Rosti*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Rúnólfr inn rosti* to match the documentation they could find. As the requirement to use lowercase letters for Norse descriptive bynames was overturned on the April 2012 Cover Letter, we have restored this name to the submitted form.

**Sabine Bruneau.** Name change from Savina La Brune.

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

The submitter's previous name, *Savina La Brune*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Pórunn farkona.** Device. Per fess gules and azure, three triquetrae one and two Or and a flame proper, a bordure argent.

Please advise the submitter to depict the triquetrae with more rounded outer edges and the flame with a clearer separation between the yellow and red tongues.

## TRIMARIS

**Artemidiore de Maurienne.** Device change. Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between two fleurs-de-lys and on a cross bottony fitchy argent a mullet of four points sable.

The submitter's former device, *Per chevron argent and sable, two fleurs-de-lys and a stag courant counterchanged within a bordure engrailed gules*, is released.

**Beatrice Whitcombe.** Name and device. Or, three bees in pall heads to center sable marked Or and a bordure sable.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Caitriona inghean Ui Loingsigh.** Device. Purpure, a chevron vert fimbriated between a sword fesswise and a horse passant argent.

**Cassandra Bassette.** Device. Purpure, a Greek sphinx couchant and on a chief wavy Or three ankh sable.

**Inukami Ieyasu.** Device. Sable, on a pale between two obelisks Or a sun vert.

**Layla al-Bahriyya.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Layla al-Bahr*, the byname al-Bahr is not correctly constructed. First, it simply uses the word meaning "river, sea;" a byname must be made from an adjectival form like the attested *al-Bahr{i-}* (from the Cairo Geniza). Second, the byname must be feminized in order to match the gender of the given name. In the case of the attested *al-Bahr{i-}*, the feminine form is *al-Bahriyya*. Therefore, we have changed the name to *Layla al-Bahriyya* in order to register this name.

**WEST**

**Christine the Accursed.** Reblazon of device. Azure, a chrysanthemum in profile slipped and leaved Or.

Blazoned when registered in June 1973 as *Azure, a chrysanthemum slipped and leaved Or*, we are making clear that the chrysanthemum is in profile.

**Hans Shaffer.** Name.

Submitted as *Hans Shaffer*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Hans Schaffer* in order to match the documentation they could find. In commentary, Blue Tyger documented the spelling *Shaffer* in Prussia, dated to 1626 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, we are able to restore the spelling to the submitted form.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Gráinne Shionnach.** Device. Or, a fox passant contourny regardant sable and on a chief azure, an arrow argent transfixing an increscent Or.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENA Appendix I which states "A single charge group may only have one tertiary charge group on it." Here the arrow and the increscent appear to be two different charge groups on the chief.

**AN TIR**

**Brian Marius Betto.** Device. Gules, in pall three coney's courant conjoined at the ears Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Flavia Ovidia Crassi: *Gules, in pall inverted three rabbits courant contourny conjoined by the ears, in chief three roses Or*. There is a DC for removing the roses but none for the slight difference in the arrangement of the coney's.

This submission does not conflict with the device of Þorkell inn vikverski Máks son, *Gules, three coney's courant in annulo widdershins argent*. There is a DC for the change in tincture of the coney's and a second one for the change in their arrangement: the coney's in Þorkell's device have the feet inward.

**Jacob Faulkbourne.** Device. Sable, a bear rampant argent between two pallets ermine cotised Or.

This device is returned because the charges are not in a standard period arrangement for five charges as listed in SENA Appendix J. Neither the submitter nor commenters provided period examples of multiple ordinaries, each cotised. Barring such documentation, this pattern is not registerable.

**Kolfinna kráka Randolfsdóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a lynx couchant argent upon within and conjoined to an annulet a crow azure, the crow maintaining a full drop spindle argent threaded Or.

This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2a, for having "slot machine" armory, more than two types of charge in the same group. Here the lynx, the annulet and the crow are part of the same group.

**Ragnarr Ottarsson.** Device. Gyronny sable and gules, a Thor's hammer hafted of an oak tree Or.

This device is returned for non-period style. Although the submitter provided evidence of gyronny gules and sable fields in 16th century English heraldry, no evidence was provided of the use of a Thor's hammer hafted of a tree in that heraldic jurisdiction, or any time within our period of interest. Additionally, many commenters could not identify the Thor's hammer portion of the conjoined charge, which in itself is cause for return.

**Shazade Nisaburi.** Name.

*Shazade* means "child of the Shah" and is protected as an alternate Turkish title for prince/princess. Under PN4B1 of SENA, a given name that is identical to a title or form of address may be registered if it is clear that the name as a whole is not making a claim to rank. For example, *Regina the Laundress* is allowed, but *Regina of England* is not. In the present submission, the byname is an adjective meaning "person from Nishapur". In 2005, Laurel ruled:

Submitted as *Annaka Regina Poznanska*, the submitter requested an authentic Polish name and accepted all changes. As submitted, the name is a claim to be queen of Poznanska. Nebuly notes, "The submitted name means "Anna, queen of Poznan", a violation of RfS VI.1. It does not matter whether the locative is constructed using the preposition *z* or the adjectival ending *-ska*; there will still be an issue of presumption when the element *Regina* (Latin for "queen") is placed in front of the locative." We have dropped the middle element and registered the name as *Annaka Poznanska*. [Annaka Poznanska, May 2005, A-An Tir]

This decision overturned without further comment prior precedent stating that ethnic adjectival bynames such as *Nisaburi* are not the same as locative bynames using the form of *[place name]*:

Regardless of whether or not any of the kings of Poland named *Wladyslaw* were known as *Wladyslaw z Poznania*, they would not conflict with a submitted name of *Wladyslaw Poznański* because *Poznański* is a descriptive byname referring to a person's ethnicity, not a locative byname. This issue, upheld as recently as November 2001 (Eiríkr inn danski, Atlantia-A), has been addressed in these rulings:

[<name> Lietuvos, meaning <name> the Lithuanian] While prior Laurel precedent has returned the form '{Name} the {Nationality}', we do not find this presumptuous of the ruler of the country in the same way or to the same degree that, say, '{Name} of {Nation}' would. Hence, we do not find that this name conflicts with <name>, King of Lithuania. (LoAR 12/91 p.12).

<Given Name> the Breton should no more conflict with <same Given Name>, Duke of Brittany, than Richard the Englishman would with Richard, King of England. [Note that this overturns a precedent of Master Baldwin's regarding Wladislaw Poleski] (LoAR 10/90 p.2).

The submitter's previously submitted name *Wladyslaus Polonus* was returned by Laurel in July 2000 for conflict with various kings of Poland of that name. Polonus is a Latin byname which could be translated as either 'the Pole' or 'of Poland'. As one of the translations has the form [*monarch's given name*] of [*area the monarch ruled*], it was a conflict with the kings of Poland named *Wladyslaw*. As of the October 1990 ruling cited above, the Polish form *Poleski* 'the Pole' would not conflict with these kings. [Wladyslaw Poznański, 03/2002, A-Æthelmearc]

We are hereby upholding the current precedent from 2005 and ruling that the two types of locative bynames should be treated the same way. Under this precedent, Shazade Nisaburi creates the appearance of a claim to be princess of Nishapur. Thus, this name must be returned under PN4B1 of SENA.

**Vagn Feilan.** Device. Per pale sable and argent, a pegasus rampant contourny argent wings close Or and a horse rampant sable crined gules, a base counterchanged and a bordure gules.

This device is returned for violating the so-called "sword-and-dagger" rule. SENA A3D1, Clarity of Charge Groups, states "Having two close variants of a charge in a design is confusing and makes the charge groups difficult to identify. Thus, two charges or depictions of charges that are artistic variants of one another or that otherwise are considered to have less than a distinct change (DC) between them are not allowed in a single armorial design."

Although one can usually expect a DC between a pegasus and a horse, the depictions used here confused the commenters as the wings of the pegasus and the mane of the horse have at first glance a very similar outline.

**Wulfstan Hrafnsso.** Name and badge. (Fieldless) On a wolf's head erased argent a harp reversed vert.

No submission forms were provided for this name and badge. Therefore, both are returned administratively.

On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the harp larger so it's easier to see.

## ANSTEORRA

None.

## ARTEMISIA

**Dunkr Ormstunga.** Badge for Domus Arcuum. Or, a winged calamarie inverted maintaining to dexter a crossbow and to sinister a bow vert.

This badge is returned for violating the so-called "sword-and-dagger" rule. SENA A3D1, Clarity of Charge Groups, states "Having two close variants of a charge in a design is confusing and makes the



charge groups difficult to identify. Thus, two charges or depictions of charges that are artistic variants of one another or that otherwise are considered to have less than a distinct change (DC) between them are not allowed in a single armorial design."

Although as primary or secondary charges a bow with arrow nocked and a crossbow would get a DC, as maintained charges here they are essentially indistinguishable.

## ATENVELDT

**Dubhchobhlaigh inghean Eoin ú Ealaighthe.** Household name Short Straw Cart House.

No evidence was provided that a phrase such as *Short Straw* or *Short Straw Cart* was known in period, or that such a phrase or cliché would be a plausible basis of a household name.

Although we do have evidence of households named after people, and *Short Straw Cart* was documented as a full name, we have no examples of household names containing double bynames or double given names. We only have a single example of the pattern *full name + house*, *sir Henry Percy house*, which has the pattern *title + given name + byname + house*. One example does not a pattern make. Without further evidence to show that this construction is plausible, we cannot register this household name.

We note that a more common pattern is *House of given name + surname*. Upon resubmission, the submitter may wish to know that *House of Short Straw* or *House of Short Cart* would be registerable. Secondly, we are returning this name because the designator *House* was added in kingdom, although the submitter did not permit changes. Submissions heralds are reminded to describe all changes made to a name, and to confirm that submitters have authorized the changes if they exceed the restrictions on the forms (e.g., no changes or no major changes).

**Nikolaus Gerhart.** Device. Argent, a winged fist sustaining a sword gules.

This device is returned for not being reliably blazonable. The section "Wings that hold" of the August 2005 Cover Letter defined three situations: a wing terminating in a hand, where the hand issues from the tip of the wing; a hand issuant from a wing (or wing with a hand issuant), where the hand issues from the base of the wing; and the winged hands/claws (or hands/claws conjoined to a wing), where wings are attached to the hands/claws but not on their extremities. Here we have a situation where the depiction of the wings does not allow us to tell whether the hand is attached to the tip side or the shoulder side. On resubmission, please advise the submitter to check the August 2005 Cover Letter for proper rendering.

This device submission does not conflict with the badge of Riccardo di Pisa: *Argent, an eagle's wing fesswise terminating in a hand gules maintaining a scimitar fesswise reversed sable*. There is a substantial difference between fesswise and palewise.

**Odette Steingrim.** Name.

This name was pended on the June 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns in order to allow the submitter to provide the correct attestation of legal relationship with *Eirik Ising Steingrim*. Written proof of the relationship was not provided, so we are unable to grandfather the byname *Steingrim* to the submitter.

This name combines a French given name and Norwegian byname. This is not an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, we are unable to register this name and must return it.

**Roberto Raimondo de la Montana de Trueno.** Name change from holding name Roberto Raimondo of Mons Tonitrus.

In the return of an identical submission, Laurel stated:

"De la Montana de Trueno" is intended to translate the name of his local branch (Mons Tonitrus) into the language of the name (Spanish). While this is a praiseworthy intent, only the actual registered form of an SCA branch name is automatically registerable as part of a personal name. If the name is translated into some other language, then it must be a plausible place-name in that language. Unfortunately, no one has been able to demonstrate that mountains were named after atmospheric phenomena, such as thunder, in Spanish in period.

Given the lack of documentation standards in earlier years - particularly for SCA branch names - there is no reason to assume that a registered branch name is documentable even in the language it is registered in. In addition, a place name may be a reasonable construction in one language and culture but not necessarily in another. So even if a registered branch name is, in itself, a well-constructed period place name, translating it into another language may make it a historic impossibility. For example, the existence of the registered SCA branch name "Mists" should not be taken as licensing the use of words meaning "Mists" as locative bynames in any and all period languages. Therefore barring evidence for "Mountain of Thunder" as a plausible period place name in Spanish, this name must be returned. [Roberto Raimondo de la Montana de Trueno, June 1998, R-Atenveldt]

The submitter has now supplied documentation that the place name *Montana de Trueno* ("Thunder Mountain" or "Mountain of Thunder") was constructed following the pattern of mountains named after atmospheric phenomena, such as *Sierra de las Nieves* ("Sierra of the Snows"), *Punta del Trueno* ("Thunder Side/End"), and multiple locations called *Cerro de Trueno* ("Thunder Hill"). However, no evidence was provided to show that these are *period* place names. Without additional documentation to show that such place names are plausible in period, we are still unable to register this name.

The Letter of Intent did not document either of the given names *Roberto* or *Raimondo*. *Roberto* is a late period Spanish name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, and *Raimondo* is an Italian given name found in Aryanhwyl's article, "Italian Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/>).

In addition, no evidence was presented to show that the place name used period spellings of *mountain* and *thunder*. The nouns *montaña* and *truéno* (the accents appear to be editorial) are both found in John Minsheu's Spanish-English dictionary of 1599 (<http://www.ems.kcl.ac.uk/content/proj/anglo/dict/index.html>).

If the aforementioned issues are addressed, this name combines a Spanish given name and byname with an Italian given name. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. Both Italian and Spanish have double given names (Appendix A), so the overall pattern of *given name + given name + locative byname* is also acceptable.

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

This badge is returned for conflict with the *mon* of the Emperor of Japan: (*Tinctureless*) A *sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum*. There is only one DC for tintured versus tinctureless design. Edelweiss and a chrysanthemum are both many petalled flowers and we give no difference between them.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Christine the Accursed: *Azure, a chrysanthemum in profile slipped and leaved Or*. Christine's emblazon shows the full plant, with the flower in profile.

**Thomas de Lacy.** Badge. (Fieldless) A Lacy knot Or within and conjoined to two arrows inverted in chevron and two swords in chevron inverted vert.

This badge is returned for multiple issues. This badge is returned for violating SENA A3D2a, for having "slot machine" armory, more than two types of charge in the same group. The primary group is composed of the knot, arrows and swords. This badge is also returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation: the swords and arrows are both long skinny charges with the arrows inverted being per chevron and the swords being per chevron inverted.

## ATLANTIA

None.

**CAID**

**Briana Heron.** Device. Purpure, a poodle salient contourny within four needles in cross points clockwise argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". Although there is evidence that the poodle is a breed that was known in period, the specific "show" shearing has not been documented and the period illustrations showed dogs that, when sheared, had hair left on the front half of the animal up to the shoulder level and the section behind the shoulder completely shaved with no ornamental poms of hair.

**Johannes de Seleone and Elizabeth of Roxbury Mill.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) Two double roses argent conjoined to a wooden drakkar proper sailed Or.

This badge is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between primary and secondary charge groups. It is difficult to tell if the drakkar is meant to be the primary charge, with the roses as a secondary charge group or if this is meant to be a single group of three charges. If the submitter intends a primary boat and secondary roses, the best solution will likely be to draw the roses significantly smaller, so that they are clearly not part of the primary charge group.

**Kale al-Raqqasa.** Device change. Per saltire Or and argent, a polypus and a bordure purpure.

This device is returned for redraw. By precedent:

The tentacles of a polypus should be to base, not both to base and to chief, as we grant difference for tentacles to base, as with a polypus, versus tentacles to chief, as with a calamarie.  
[James Bacon, 12/12, R-West]

Here half of the tentacles are above the midsection with the upper ones extending higher than the top of the cephalopod's head.

**Khalila al-Zahra'.** Badge. Vert, a griffin passant and a bordure Or.

This badge conflicts with the device of Wulfric Grimbeald: *Quarterly purpure and ermine, a griffin passant and a bordure Or*. There is only one DC for changing the field.

**Paul Spearbreaker.** Device. Quarterly sable and gules, two boar spears fesswise fracted in mascle Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures." The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the fracted spears must be blazoned independently with one "in chevron" and the other "in chevron inverted". Having both "in chevron" or both "in chevron inverted" would solve that issue.

**CALONTIR**

**Agamemnon Platolithidae.** Name.

Commenters were unable to document *Platolithidae* as either a descriptive byname or place name. Green Staff provided documentation of *platamon* as an ancient Greek word meaning "flat rock" (citing Liddell and Scott), but no evidence of bynames derived from this term were found in period, although there is a modern Macedonian town called *Platamon* or *Platamonas*. As the submitted byname or similar bynames could not be documented, this name cannot be registered.

The submitter may wish to know that there are ancient Greek towns named *Plataia* (from the root meaning "flat") and that *Petraios* ("of the rock") is a classical Greek given name and epithet of Poseidon. Lastly, *Plataies* is an ethnic byname for someone from Petra. Green Staff suggested *Plataies Petraios* as a plausible double byname with the submitter's apparent desired etymology.

The submitter may also wish to know that there is a pattern of using given names from classical literature in late period England, and both *Flat* and *Rock* are English surnames found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, the name *Agamemnon Flat Rock* would be registerable as a late 16th or early 17th century English name.

**Lucia Flecher.** Device. Purpure, a Russian firebird Or tailed and crested gules between three increscents each maintaining a mullet between its horns Or.

This device is returned for multiple issues. The mullet and increscent combination has identifiability issues as many commenters saw them as badly drawn annulets and/or could not identify the mullets at all.

The primary charge is also not in a standard heraldic position as it appears displayed but has its feet drawn up to the chest rather than in the normal location extending out from the body.

Finally, the primary charge itself is unidentifiable and may well not be a period charge. Not only is there no clearly defined depiction for a Russian firebird in Society armory, but it appears that the charge itself is post-period with the earliest descriptions dating only to the 1800s.

Therefore, pending period documentation, we will not register Russian firebirds after the July 2015 meeting. As is usual, the submitter is allowed to use this charge in a timely resubmission.

**Maggie MacKellar.** Device. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a gurges counterchanged.

This device submission is returned for redraw: the gurges should completely cover the field, so that partial rings appear in the corners.

**Rab the Piper.** Device. Azure, an eagle Or and an orle argent semy of smith's tongs gules.

This device submission is returned administratively: the hand-colored form uploaded does not match the computer-generated mini emblazon apparent in OSCAR. In particular, the smith's tongs on the submission form are all palewise, whereas the emblazon on the Letter of Intent has them following the direction of the orle.

## DRACHENWALD

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fleece erminois.

This badge is returned for presuming upon the important non-SCA badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece; (*Fieldless*) *A fleece Or.*

SENA A5A states "...In some cases, two armorial designs, despite having sufficient technical differences, may have overwhelming visual similarity, causing undue confusion and thus these two designs will be considered to be in conflict..."

This is exactly the situation that we encounter here, despite being technically clear of the badge of the Golden Fleece, with a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for the difference between Or and erminois, most commenters parsed the small ermine spots as internal detailing of the wool.

**Constanza of Thamesreach.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A fleece erminois.

This badge is being returned and thus there is no registered armory to grant permission to conflict with.

**Petronilla fra Auissaas.** Device. Per bend sinister nebuly gules and vert, two suns Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Golda ferch Deiniol: *Per chevron vert and Or, two suns in their splendour Or.* There is a DC for the changes to the field, but the position of the suns in Golda's device is forced and, therefore, there is no DC for the change of arrangement.

The low-contrast gules and vert nebuly line of division is identifiable. On resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the suns with longer rays, alternating straight and wavy ones, to improve identifiability.

**Rosaline de Preston.** Badge. Quarterly Or and argent, an escarbuncle gules within a bordure gules fretty and semy of roundels argent.

This badge is returned for issues linked to the pattern used on the bordure. This badge would require that the motif on the bordure (fretty and semy of roundels) be documented as an Individually Attested Pattern under SENA A4 in order to be registered. Without that documentation, there would be two distinct tertiary charge groups on the bordure, which is not registerable under core style. The submitter provided an example of the use of this motif on supporters in late period England and of a related motif

(fretty and semy-de-lis) on the field of the arms of a German town. These cases are not enough to allow the registration of this motif. First, there are only two examples, using two different charges with the fretty, from two very different heraldic regions. More examples would be required to register this motif. Second, only one example is used as a tertiary charge group and it is not on a peripheral ordinary. Barring additional examples of this motif used as tertiary charges, this cannot be registered. In resubmission, please advise the submitter to draw the pattern larger so that the identity of the fretty and the roundels are clear.

## EALDORMERE

**Auríkr Biarnarson.** Device. Sable, in pale three hammers Or between flanches per fess rayonny Or and gules.

This device submission is returned administratively: the emblazon on the form does not match the emblazon in OSCAR. The rayonny depiction on the form is more like three wolf's teeth rather than a proper rayonny line of division.

**Da'ud al-Basir.** Device. Per pall inverted sable, argent and gules, two crosses of Jerusalem counterchanged and a falcon striking argent.

This device submission is returned administratively: the black and white and the color emblazon are significantly different: one appears like a per pall inverted field while the other looks more like a per pale field with a charged point pointed.

**Gerrard Carpentarius.** Device. Per pale azure and gules, three rapiers in pall conjoined at the pommels between in dexter a roundel and a chalice in pale, and in sinister the same, Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A1C, Reproducibility. The entire design must be able to be blazoned in normal blazon in a way which which can be used by a competent heraldic artist to reliably reconstruct the emblazon. We were unable to find a way in standard blazon to describe a single charge group composed of four charges of two different types where one charge of each type is on either side of the line of division.

**Susanna Thomsoune.** Device. Gules, a chevron and in base a fox sejant gardant argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Owen Seys, *Gules, a chevron and in base a card pique argent*. There is only one DC for the change of the type of secondary charge from card pique to fox.

## EAST

**Thomas de Marr.** Device. Quarterly sable and vert, a dragon displayed head facing sinister Or between in chief two crosses clechy fitchy at the foot argent, all within an orle Or.

This device is returned for using a form of cross that was not documented to period. Neither the submitter nor the commenters provided documentation for the use of this type of cross in period.

Precedent states:

[three crosses "clechy fitchy"] This device is returned for a redraw of the crosses...The crosses in this submission are crosses clechy with the bottom limb stretched into a long point; the base-most limb is not clechy. A cross clechy fitchy at the foot, based on Parker's example of the cross formy fitchy at the foot, would be a cross clechy; with a spike issuant from the center third of the base-most limb. We note that a cross formy fitchy at the foot is a period form of cross, though probably not with that exact blazon: see for example the *Armorial de Gelre*, fo. 62v, and the banner of Aragon. The crosses in this submission are not really blazonable, which is reason for return. In addition, without documentation for the form of the cross in this submission, it must be returned. [Martyn de Haliwell, R-East, September 2007 LoAR]

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

On resubmission, if the submitter still wants to use a dragon displayed, he should make sure that the limbs are not overlapping the wings.

**GLEANN ABHANN**

**Jacquette d'Anjou.** Badge. Gules, a tulip slipped and leaved argent and in chief two sets of three crescents in pall points to center Or.

This badge is returned for using an arrangement of charges that has not been previously documented. No period evidence could be found for the use of two sets of three charges in pall in a single charge group.

On resubmission, the submitter should consider using lunels, which are blazoned as four (occasionally three) small crescents conjoined in annulo points inward.

**LAUREL**

None.

**MERIDIEN**

**Odde ap Tam.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop inverted winged argent a paw print sable.

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As the escallop had a great deal of black detail, many commenters did not notice the tertiary charge. This should be drawn with less internal detailing, so that the paw print is more identifiable.

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

**MIDDLE**

**Ian the Grene.** Device. Quarterly Or and sable, a green man's head cabossed and a bordure vert.

This device must be returned as the primary charge is not registerable:

...a face entirely composed of leaves, with eyes, nose, and mouth drawn in. Unless period evidence is produced for such a charge in period heraldry, charges composed of leaves will be considered unblazonable and, therefore, unregistrable. [Bran ap Rees, May 2011]

**Katerin ferch Gwenllian.** Badge. (Fieldless) A double rose argent and azure.

This lovely badge is returned for presuming upon the important non-SCA badge of the House of York, (*Fieldless*) *A rose argent*. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as (*Fieldless*) *On a rose argent a rose azure*, it is in fact a double rose and double roses are considered a single charge. Here more than half of the charge is argent, which makes it a conflict.

**Katerin ferch Gwenllian.** Badge. Gules, a dragon rampant Or maintaining a sword argent.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as sustained, the sword here is actually maintained. As a result, this badge must be returned for conflict with the badge of the Barony of Rhydderich Hael, *Per pale vert and sable, a dragon segreant Or*, and the device of Arenvald von Hagenburg, *Per chevron chequy Or and azure and sable, in base a dragon segreant Or*.

**Middle, Kingdom of the.** Badge. Gules, a dragon reversed in annulo Or.

This badge is returned for presuming upon the important non-SCA badge of the Hungarian Order of the Dragon, registered on this letter as (*Fieldless*) *A dragon contourny in annulo Or tail wrapped around its own neck*. There is only one DC for fielded versus fieldless design. No DC is granted for the position of the tail or that of the wings.

This submission was pended on the June 2014 LoAR.

**Middle Marches, Barony of the.** Order name Award of the Warden of the Middle Marches.

This order name was pended on the June 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns in order to allow commenters to discuss whether it was too generic to be registered.

This order name is too generic to be registered, as it appears to refer to a title or position. In fact, *Warden* is the name of an office or position in some branches within the Society. Therefore, we are forced to return this order name.

We note that the submitted form, *Award of the Warden of the Middle Marches*, does not follow a period pattern of forming order names. If it had not been too generic to be registered, it would have been changed to *Award of Warden of the Middle Marches*, which follows the pattern of naming an order after a saint or the founder. *Warden* is a late period English surname, which can be used as a given name.

**Tyzes Sofia.** Augmentation of arms. Per chevron vert and argent, two lilies and a turtle statant counterchanged, and for augmentation in fess point on a lozenge Or, a harp sable sustained by a dragon's jamb fesswise vert.

This submission has been withdrawn by the submitter.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Marketa Barfussin.** Device. Argent, a tree eradicated vert and on a chief azure three decrescents argent.

This device conflicts with the device of Eryvan mac Owen: *Argent, a tree eradicated vert and on a chief azure three estoiles argent*. There is only one DC for changing the type of tertiary charge.

## OUTLANDS

**Magdalena Lucia Ramberti.** Badge. (Fieldless) A lion of Saint Mark sejant, dexter forepaw raised Or.

This lovely badge is returned for conflict with the device of Leonessa des Belles Fleures: *Azure, a winged lion sejant Or, beneath the forepaws two garden roses argent, stalked and leaved proper*. There is a DC for the difference between fieldless and fielded designs but no difference for the maintained roses and no difference for the halo, which is considered a maintained charge.

## TRIMARIS

**Layla al-Bahriyya.** Device. Argent, a skull sable and in base two roses in saltire gules slipped and leaved vert, a bordure azure.

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

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

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

## WEST

None.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE APRIL 2015 LAUREL MEETING  
(OR AS NOTED):**

**ATLANTIA**

**Iga Sai'nen.** Device. Gules, on a Celtic cross argent in pale the two kanji characters for "first" and "aid" sable.

This device submission is pended to allow more commentary to determine what type of hand is used on the cross and whether it is in a period hand.

The use of kanji is a step from period practice.

This was item 4 on the Atlantia letter of August 31, 2014.

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Richard the Gipsy.** Name.

Although we have registered forms of the term *Gypsy/Gipsy* in the past, several commenters noted that it is considered by some to be an ethnic slur referring to the Romani, or Roma, people. We are pending this name in order to request further commentary on whether this name cannot be registered under PN5B3 of SENA:

Names which include ethnic, racial, or sexuality-based slurs and references to derogatory stereotypes will not be registered. This is not dependent on the period associations of the usage.

It is an issue based on modern understandings of the offensiveness of terms. General references to ethnic, racial, or sexual identities are not offensive and may be registered.

His device has been registered under the holding name *Richard of Windhaven*.

This was item 6 on the Northshield letter of August 15, 2014.



- *Explicit* -