

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

**Amalie Reinhardt.** Badge. Azure, a spiderweb argent, overall a fess nowy Or charged with a spider sable, a bordure argent.

Like *fretty*, a *spiderweb* is a primary charge, and charges placed on it take their contrast against the field.

Artist's note: Shrink the size of the fess nowy to improve identifiability of the primary spiderweb.

**Delftwood, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Lion's Paw of Delftwood and badge. Argent, on a windmill azure a lion's pawprint Or.

Because it uses the apostrophe to mark the possessive form, this order name uses the lingua Societatis allowance. The period form would be *Order of the Lions Paw of Delftwood*. If the Barony prefers the form without an apostrophe, it may make a request for reconsideration.

The use of a pawprint is a step from core practice.

**Ixac ben Simone.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross fleury gules surmounted by a lion's face Or.

**AN TIR**

**Adalwolf Jeger.** Name and device. Per fess argent and sable, two ravens rising respectant sable and two axes in saltire Or.

**Agneß Scherer.** Name change from Agnes Cresewyke and badge. (Fieldless) A pair of shears inverted Or winged at the hinge argent.

The submitter's previous name, *Agnes Cresewyke*, is retained as an alternate.

Nice late 15th century German name!

This badge is based on armory from Stephan Brechtel's *Wappenbuch des Heiligen Römischen Reiches*, 1554-1568 German (München, BSB Cod.icon. 390), p. 448.

Nice badge!

Nice cant!

**Alana de Herst.** Name and device. Or, a monster with the forequarters of a fox and the hindquarters and wings of a dragon rampant gules maintaining a goutte de larmes.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Aldus Fairclough.** Name and device. Per pale azure and sable all mullety of six points Or, in canton a decrescent argent.

The submitter provided documentation for the spelling *ffairclough*. Alys Ogress was able to find the preferred spelling *Fairclough* in *The Foot Out of the Snare*, published in 1624, found on Google Books ([https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Foot\\_Out\\_of\\_the\\_Snare\\_Whereunto\\_is\\_A/oSZIAAAAcAAJ?hl=en](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Foot_Out_of_the_Snare_Whereunto_is_A/oSZIAAAAcAAJ?hl=en)).

**Alicia le Wilfulle.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rustre argent.

In the October 1995 registration of (*Fieldless*) *A mascle gules* to Daniel de Lincoln, Laurel said: "Versus Hwmffre Hannerdewr, *A rustre gules*, there is the fieldless CD and a second CD for the difference between a mascle and a rustre. We have no evidence that mascles and rustres were considered interchangeable in period." That precedent was upheld in 2003, when it was stated in part:

Note that by previous precedent, piercing is considered equivalent to a tertiary charge unless it is drawn in a small insignificant fashion: "After much thought, we decided that piercing is worth a CD when drawn large enough to be equivalent to adding a tertiary charge" (LoAR December 1999). By this criterion, lozenges, rustres and mascles are also distinct from each other. As an artistic note concerning the "lozenges with holes in them" class of period charges,

the roundel in the center of the rustre in De Bara is by no means an insignificant piercing, but is the size of a good-sized tertiary charge. It is a bit larger proportionally than the (also significantly sized) roundel in the center of the rustre illustrated in Brooke-Little's *An Heraldic Alphabet*. As for mascles, they have always been drawn with a sizeable central piercing throughout their extensive period of use as a charge in heraldry. For some examples, see Bedingfeld and Gwynn-Jones' *Heraldry* p. 17 (from the Matthew Paris shields c.1244), and p. 61 (from the 15th c. Fenwick roll). [Griffin de Mohun, 09/2003, A-Trimaris]

Referencing the independence of these charges, then, SENA Appendix M states "In general, two charges that were considered independent charges in period will have at least a distinct change".

This badge therefore does not conflict with the badge of Teceangl Bach, (*Fieldless*) *A mascle argent*, nor with the device of Moira Maureen ua Seamus of the Green Hills, *Per chevron azure and vert, a fusil argent*. In both cases there is a DC for fieldlessness and another for the type of charge.

Nice badge!

**Alina die Groet.** Name and device. Per pale azure and Or, two chevronels counterchanged.

Originally documented as an English given name, Jeanne Marie Palimpsest was able to find a record in the FamilySearch Historical Records with an underlying image at the Dutch and Belgian Open Archives (<https://openarch.nl>) showing the given name *Alina* in a Dutch context dated to the grey period. Therefore, this is a fully Dutch name.

Nice device!

**Briana Cassia.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire two lances argent, overall a horse's head erased sable.

**Bryn FitzSavaric.** Name change from Bryn Mor Raven and device. Argent, a raven striking contourny sable and on a bordure engrailed gules an orle of chain Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Bryn Mor Raven*, is retained as an alternate.

Despite being a silhouette, lacking internal detail, the raven in this submission is identifiable and therefore registerable. Part of the discussion, "From Wreath Queen of Arms: WHERE HAVE ALL THE DETAILS GONE?", on the August 2001 CL states: "Over the last months, we have seen an increasing number of submissions where a complex charge (such as an animal) is drawn without any internal details. The members of the College have been quick to point out that this can lead to difficulties in identifying the charge. They are, of course, correct, and it is probably for this reason that most period depictions of complex charges have some internal details. However, not all period heraldic art has internal details, and such silhouette depictions are acceptable in the SCA as long as identifiability is preserved."

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to display an orle of chain.

**Caesaria Beribroun.** Device. Azure, in saltire two domestic cats rampant counter-rampant guardant argent.

Nice device!

**Chacha Mamin{cv}in syn.** Name and device. Per pall arrondi purpure, gules and argent, a domestic cat couchant and in chief an arrow fesswise Or.

Submitted as *Chacha Shevelynkha*, this name combined a masculine given name with a feminine byname. When presented with options, the submitter indicated a preference to be known as 'child of Maminka'. Lillia Crampette was able to find the Czech given name *Maminka* in *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names* by Alexander Beider, s.n. Mamle, dated to 1351. Substantial research by Ané{zv}ka Pantheon revealed a pattern 'X syn' for masculine patronymic/matronymic bynames, where X is a given name in the genitive (possessive) case. From *Antroponyma v urbá{rv}ích z 15.-17. století* by Marta {Sv}tefková, dated 1483:

- *Václav Mat{ev}j{uo}v syn* - Václav son of Mat{ev}j
- *Mach Bulík{uo} syn* - Mach son of Bulík
- *Jan Aug{uo}v syn* - Jan son of Auga

Further, Pantheon provided evidence from this same volume where matronymics are formed with the suffix *-in* dated to 1581:

- Mikulá{sv} Mahdin - from Mahda
- Mikulá{sv} Václav{cv}in - from Václavka

Given our limited resources for the Czech language, we give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a byname meaning 'son of *Maminka*' would be formed *Mamin{cv}in syn*. We have made this change to bring the entire name into gender agreement.

We wish to thank Ane{zv}ka Pantheon for her diligent and thorough research on this byname.

This name combines a Russian given name and a Czech byname, an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

**Chacha Mamin{cv}in syn.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sheaf of arrows purpure and overall a domestic cat couchant Or.

**Czygan Balinth.** Device. Bendy gules and argent, a punner azure.

Nice device!

**Diterich Mathias Brandt.** Device. Per pale embattled Or and sable, a lion maintaining a sword and a wolf rampant contourny maintaining an arrow inverted counterchanged.

**Edwina de Herst.** Badge. Azure, two bees proper and a Wake knot Or.

**Elise Ramsey.** Name and device. Argent scaly azure, a sea-horse within a bordure gules.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Gao Kaixin.** Name.

Submitted as *Gao Kai'Xin*, compound mingzi (given names) do not have an apostrophe between the elements and the second element is not capitalized. We have corrected these two things for registration.

The submitter requested authenticity for the Northern Song Dynasty in China, which existed from 960-1127 CE. This request was not marked on the submissions form, but was clarified in further communication with the submitter. This name may meet this request. The hanzi (character) for the shi (family/clan name) *Gao* is dated definitively to this time period. The hanzi for the compound mingzi *Kaixin* is less certain. The two hanzi which compose this compound mingzi appear together dated to 1604. Independently, the same hanzi for the *Kai-* element can be found in the names *Kaiduan* (1095) and *Kaizu* (1017). The same hanzi for the *-xin* element can be found in the names *Shixin* (1095, 1106) and *Zuxin* (1025). Therefore, the compound mingzi *Kaixin* is plausible for this time period, but we do not have enough data to say for certain.

**Gunnar Stígandsson.** Name and device. Gules, two arrows in saltire Or between four foaming tankards argent.

Submitted as *Gunnar the Wanderer*, the submitter elected after the close of commentary to change the byname to *Stígandsson*. Fortunately, we had sufficient time to confirm the documentation and check for conflicts. Though the submitter originally allowed no changes, they have explicitly asked for this change and we are happy to make it for registration.

**Husa Solario.** Name.

This name combines a German given name and an Italian byname, an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

**Iago ab Adam.** Household name Haus zu den Schröterhörner (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Haus zu dem Schröterhörner*, there was an inadvertent typo on the Letter of Intent. The preposition should be *zu den*. We have restored the original form for registration. The term *Schröterhörner* to describe stag beetle antlers appears in Johann Siebmacher's *New Wappenbuch* (<https://books.google.ca/books?id=GQdnAAAACAAJ>), published in 1605. It can also be found in *Historia insignium illustrium, seu Operis heraldici pars specialis*

([https://www.google.com/books/edition/Historia\\_insignium\\_illustrum\\_seu\\_Operis/Fe4NwDJzUM4C](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Historia_insignium_illustrum_seu_Operis/Fe4NwDJzUM4C)), published in 1580.

The submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Middle High German. Middle High German was no longer spoken by the 16th century, but the name as submitted is authentic for 16th century High German.

**Labhras O Cleirigh.** Name and device. Per chevron Or and vert, three leaves vert and a bee proper.

Nice 16th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Lokki inn helgi.** Name and device. Per bend argent and sable, a snake glissant palewise vert and a wolf rampant maintaining a death's head argent.

Commenters questioned the use of the byname *inn helgi* 'the holy' with this given name. The given name *Lokki* means 'one with curly hair' and is not a reference to the Norse god Loki. In addition, the byname was born by ordinary people who were believed to be particularly devout, and not just by saints. Therefore, this name can be registered as submitted.

**Magdalena Ott.** Name change from Sigrún Bjarnheðinsdóttir and badge. Argent, a grey domestic cat sejant proper atop a trimount azure.

The submitter's previous name, *Sigrún Bjarnheðinsdóttir*, is retained as an alternate.

Nice 15th century German name!

Per this month's Cover Letter, the *grey proper* in this submission, being on a light field, is interpreted as *sable* for purposes of contrast and conflict. We have asked Morsulus to note this in the O&A.

Nice late-period German device!

**Máire nic Shiobhán.** Alternate name Maire Blakater.

The name combines a Gaelic given name with a Scots byname, an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

**Matrona Barsova.** Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a butterfly semy of roundels counterchanged and on a chief purpure a threaded needle argent.

Submitted as *Matrona Babochka*, the submitter intended a byname meaning 'butterfly'. While *babochka* does mean 'butterfly' in modern Russian, the term originated in the 18th century. The submitter opted to change the byname to *Barsova*, the feminine form of *Barsov*, 'snow leopard', as documented in "Zoological Bynames in Medieval Russia" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/zoonames.html>). We are happy to make this change for registration.

**Matrona Barsova.** Badge. (Fieldless) An acorn slipped and leaved proper within and conjoined to an annulet azure.

**Miko{l}aj Radomyski.** Device change. Gules, a sinister wing argent with an eagle's foot issuant Or, an orle of chain argent.

The submitter is a knight and thus entitled to display an orle of chain.

The submitter's previous device, *Gules, a sinister wing argent with an eagle's foot issuant Or, a bordure argent*, is retained as badge.

**Oleg Sviatopolkovich.** Name and device. Argent goutty de sang, a goat's head cabossed sable.

**Roesia du Bois.** Name and device. Argent, on a lozenge ployé throughout vert between in chief two roses proper an archery mark Or.

Nice 13th century English name!

This is the defining instance of an *archery mark*, a charge representing an archery target. Examples of the 8-armed variety can be found in *Libro de armas y blasones de diversos linajes y retratos*, 16th C Spanish (Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional de España MSS 1196), p. 144, blazoned as "marcos", while 4-armed renditions of the same charge can be found in the same manuscript, p. 76, blazoned as

"marcos", as well as in *Nobiliario de armas de Valencia, Aragón y Cataluña*, 16th C Spanish (Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional de España MSS 3096), p. 74, blazoned as "marchs". To distinguish between these and other sorts of marks, we specify the type: *archery mark*. There is no distinction between how the 4- and 8-armed varieties are blazoned, even within the same source, and so we consider the number of arms as an artistic detail not worth blazoning.

Existing precedent set in 2002 says:

The device was blazoned on the LoI using a lozenge ployé throughout rather than the originally submitted *vêtu ployé*. We have been asked whether one can reblazon using a lozenge ployé throughout to avoid stylistic problems with placing charges (in this submission, the estencely) on the "vested" portions of a field (in this submission, the portions of the field outside the "lozenge"). There is explicit precedent stating that placing charges around a lozenge ployé throughout (also known as a lozenge concave throughout) is not allowable style:

*Vêtu* fields should not have charges in the "vested" portions of the field --- and although this was blazoned on the LOI as a lozenge concave throughout, the latter two adjectives almost mandate this be considered a *vêtu* field. (LoAR December 1992, pg. 15)

Some commenters noted that we allow fields per chevron throughout to be charged with three charges two and one. Such fields could conceivably be blazoned as *chapé* with charges on the "vested" portions of the field. Yet we do not return these arms for using charged *chapé*. This is because a "per chevron" design with three charges on it is relatively common in period, and "per chevron throughout" is a period artistic variant of "per chevron". *Chapé* with any charges on it is extremely rare. The most likely interpretation of such a design is per chevron, and thus that design is acceptable. The design in this submission is one for which the most likely interpretation is of a *vêtu* field, rather than some design using a variant lozenge, and absent documentation to the contrary, will be considered to be a *vêtu ployé* field.

We have had a few previous registrations of charged lozenges ployé throughout between charges, but they were registered without explanatory stylistic comment. One cannot draw any firm conclusions about heraldic policy from registrations without comment. [Brigitte MacFarlane Red, 02/2002, R-Æthelmearc]

Since that time, we nevertheless have registered this arrangement, recently and without comment, such as the March 2019 registration to Ingrede the Wanderer of *Vert, on a lozenge ployé throughout between in chief two fish haurient embowed addorsed Or a brown bear rampant proper*. While we do not disagree with the spirit of the 2002 precedent, which highlights a visual equivalency between this and *vêtu ployé*, visual equivalence is often an argument applicable only to specific (oft times theoretical) depictions relying on, for example, the proportions of the field in question or artistic interpretation. We now fall more strongly toward a counter-argument based on consistent application of our long-standing principle of blazoning one's way out of style problems.

We overturn the 2002 precedent but declare the arrangement of a lozenge ployé between charges to be a step from core practice.

Artist's note: Please leave a bit more separation between the arms of the archery mark to improve identifiability, as seen in the period exemplars provided with this submission.

**Rosalind MacAllistair.** Name change from Rosalinde Makallastair and device. Per saltire sable and argent, a bee proper and a rose argent.

The submitter's previous name, *Rosalinde Makallastair*, is released.

**Sabina Blackwell.** Name and device. Purpure, in pale an open book and a lily of the valley argent, the book charged on the sinister page with a harp vert, all between flaunches argent.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Vémundr Syvursson.** Badge. (Fieldless) A thundercloud argent.

This is the defining instance of the *thundercloud* in the Society. A *thundercloud* consists of a naturalistic cloud and three parallel, wavy piles representing lightning bolts. We consider the form of

these bolts a defining characteristic: It is notable that the *thundercloud* does not use the square-wave *lightning bolt* found as part of the Roman *thunderbolt*.

This charge appears in the *Stammbuch of Bernhard Stiber* (Weimar, Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Stb 460), f. 54r, dated between 1574 and 1596, in the canting arms of Donnersperg (where it appears both issuant from chief as well as whole in the crest), and in the *Stammbuch of Georgius (Gregor) Amman* (Universitätsbibliothek Kassel, Landesbibliothek und Murhardsche Bibliothek der Stadt Kassel, 8° Ms. philol. 4), f. 138v, dated to 1581, and from an armory dated to about 1567 (Klagenfurt, Kärntner Landesarchiv, Geschichtsverein, Cod. 5/29, f. 166r).

This badge does not conflict with the device of Catriona of Bronzehelm, *Azure, a lightning bolt bendwise sinister surmounted in chief by a cloud argent*. Catriona's device is clearly a primary *lightning bolt* and an overall *cloud* which does not obscure the end of the *lightning bolt*. Therefore there is an SC for complete change in type of the primary charge group, in addition to DCs for fieldlessness and removal of the overall charge group.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Richard Storm, *(Fieldless) Issuant palewise to base from a cloud argent, a lightning bolt Or*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and another DC for change in tincture of half the primary charge group. While Richard Storm's badge is presently indexed in the O&A as a group of two primary charges, we decline to rule as to whether that should be reconsidered (and reindexed) as a variant of this singular charge.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Konstantin von Bayern, *Per pale azure and sable, a sunburst inverted Or clouded argent*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and a DC for the difference in tinctures between the argent thundercloud and the half Or/half argent sunburst inverted depicted in Konstantin's badge. We decline to rule as to whether there is any difference for change in type between a sunburst inverted and a thundercloud.

Nice badge!

**Vémundr Syvursson.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A thundercloud argent.

The submitter grants permission to conflict for any non-identical armory. For fieldless badges this means at least a blazonable difference is required.

**William of Ramsgaard.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Purpure, a boar's head erased contourny and a bordure Or.

Nice device!

Submitted under the name *Conn McRoy*.

## ANSTEORRA

**Baudoyne de Lafayette.** Name change from Alain de La Reue.

Commenters questioned whether the spelling *Lafayette* was period. Ursula Serpent found this spelling dated circa 15th-16th century France in *Catalogue des manuscrits francais*, published in 1868 and available on Google Books

([https://www.google.com/books/edition/Catalogue\\_des\\_manuscrits\\_francais/c9CqTz9ruagC](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Catalogue_des_manuscrits_francais/c9CqTz9ruagC)).

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

**Margery Heron.** Name change from Valka Flokadottir.

The submitter's previous name, *Valka Flokadottir*, is retained as an alternate.

Nice English name from circa 1300 to 1600!

**Melodie Ann de Ryes.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and purpure, two belladonna flowers purpure slipped and leaved vert and a unicorn argent.

The given name *Melodie* was originally dated to the 13th century, which is too early to be used with the attested pattern of double given names in late period England. Lillie Ragged Staff was able to find *Melodie* as a surname in *FamilySearch* records dated to 1576. Therefore, this name can either be

interpreted for the 13th century as a given name + unmarked matronymic + locative byname, or for the 14th-16th century as a double given name + locative byname.

The byname *de Ryes* was submitted under the existing registration allowance. However, the required attestation of relationship was not provided. Kingdoms are reminded that Appendix D of the Administrative Handbook has form letters that can be used for this purpose. Fortunately, all of the elements in this name could be redocumented and this name did not need to be returned.

**Umm Yamin Sibilla bint Wasim ibn Yusuf al-Bahari al-Hamra’.** Name change from Simone Valery La Rousse.

Submitted as *Umm Yamin Sibilla bint Wasim ibn Yusuf al-Bahar(i) al-{H.}amr{a-}*, names must use the same transliteration consistently for each name phrase. We have therefore dropped the diacritical markings from *al-{H.}amr{a-}*, as this is the smallest change to make the name consistent. In addition, the terminal *i* in *al-Bahari* should not be in parentheses so we have removed them for registration.

This name combines an Italian given name with multiple Arabic bynames, an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

The submitter’s previous name, *Simone Valery La Rousse*, is retained as an alternate.

## ATENVELDT

**Eyv{o,r} Halldórsdóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A capybara sejant azure.

This is the defining instance of the *capybara*, a New World animal. Per the February 2021 Cover Letter, there is no longer a step from core practice for New World fauna documented as known to period people:

When the Iberian colonists arrived in South America in the late fifteenth century, they encountered a diverse and previously unimagined fauna. The unusual anatomy and behavior of these species intrigued the early explorers. In their reports they named the new-found endemic animals after the most analogous European species. In 1576, for example, Pero de Gândavo (2004) described the capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*) as "a type of pig." However, capybaras were sufficiently unlike any known European species for most explorers to simply adopt a phonetic representation of the local name. Therefore, in 1557, the capybara was called "catiuare" by the German Hans Staden (1557), "capiyúára" in 1560 by the Spaniard José de Anchieta (1997), and "capijuara" in 1625 by the Portuguese Fernão Cardim (1980). The name capybara actually originates from a word in the indigenous Tupi, which in the sixteenth century was the most widely spread language in South America: *kapii’gwara* meaning grass eater (*ka’pii* = "grass" + *gwara* = "eater"; Houaiss et al. 2004). [Moreira, José et al. (2013). *Capybara*. 10.1007/978-1-4614-4000-0\_1]

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Kamilla van Anderlecht, (*Fieldless*) *A rat sejant erect azure*. There is one DC for fieldlessness, and at least a DC for the difference between the *capybara*, which is tailless and has a square face, and the *rat*, which has a long tail and a pointy face.

**Nikodemos Synadenos.** Device change. Or, a bear rampant sable and a chief sable scaly Or.

The submitter’s previous device, *Per chevron vert and sable, two crosses clechy and a chimera statant argent*, is retained as a badge.

## AVACAL

**Drystan ap Ercwlff.** Household name Tavern of the Cock and Bull and badge. (Fieldless) A bull passant gules sustaining on its back a dunhill cock argent.

Nice 16th century English inn sign name!

Nice badge!

**Drystan ap Ercwlff.** Badge. (Fieldless) A harp ermine.

**CAID**

**Cesar Alejandro de Baracoa.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a fish skeleton and a scimitar inverted argent.

**Dushenka de la Marguerite.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop azure a marguerite proper.

Nice cant!

**Kungund Benehonig.** Badge. (Fieldless) A tortoise rampant contourny maintaining a spade argent.

The use of a tortoise rampant is a step from core practice per the August 2019 Cover Letter.

**Séamus mac Néill Uí Chonchobhair.** Badge. (Fieldless) An oak tree eradicated vert within and conjoined to a four lobed cornice Or ermined vert.

**Wintermist, Barony of.** Badge association change from Company of the Red Snow Flake to populace. (Fieldless) A snowflake gules.

**Wintermist, Barony of.** Badge association for Company of the Red Snow Flake. (Fieldless) A snowflake per fess gules and argent.

**Wintermist, Barony of.** Badge association for Company of the Vane. Or, six swords three and three, points to center gules.

**CALONTIR**

**Hraefn treówwyrhta.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a raven vert three plates one and two.

**Rolanda de Lyndhurst.** Name.

This name combines a Latinized French name with a Latinized English locative, an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

**Tove Brianesdohter.** Name.

**DRACHENWALD**

**Áedán an Locha.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and azure, a bend sinister argent between two moons in their plenitude Or.

The given name and toponymic byname for this submission were originally documented with more than 500 years between them. *Áedán* is an Old and Middle Irish form, while *an Locha* is an Early Modern Irish form. However, Brían dorcha ua Conaill provided ample evidence that these spellings of the given name and byname reasonably could overlap circa 1000 C.E., making this name registerable as submitted.

**Elizabeth Beatrice Beaufort.** Name.

**Marlein Eberlin.** Device. Per fess gules and argent, three pairs of scissors Or and a boar's head erased close sable.

**Patrice de la Fontaine.** Name.

Nice late 16th century French name!

**Peder Klingrode.** Device change. Argent, a sailless cog reversed gules and on a chief sable three bezants.

This is the defining instance of the ship type, *cog*. Quoting the OED, a *cog* is "[A] type of broad flat-bottomed ship commonly used in northern Europe from the 11th to the late 15th centuries, having high sides, a roundish prow and stern, and a single mast with a square-rigged sail." The submission used as reference an image from *Royal MS 10 E IV*, folio 19r



([http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=royal\\_ms\\_10\\_e\\_iv\\_f019r](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=royal_ms_10_e_iv_f019r)), dated between 1300 and 1340 and held by the British Library.

The submitter's previous device, *Per fess sable and argent, in pale a bezant and a torteau*, is retained as a badge.

Nice device!

## EALDORMERE

**Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester.** Alternate name Nikola Dmitriev Zvezdin.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Male version of my registered alternate name". This name meets that request.

**Trinovantia Nova, Shire of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sea-unicorn Or horned and winged argent.

Nice badge!

**Trinovantia Nova, Shire of.** Badge change. Quarterly gules and azure, a sea-unicorn Or horned and winged argent.

The submitter's previous badge, *Quarterly gules and azure, a winged sea-unicorn erect affronty head to dexter wings displayed Or*, is released.

## EAST

**Angelica of Nova Lipa.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys Or within and conjoined to a mascle sable.

**Catelin Straquhin.** Household name Clan Straquhin of Dewra and badge. Azure, a stag lodged and in chief two roses argent.

**Catelin Straquhin.** Device. Per chevron inverted azure and sable, a stag courant and in base a rose argent.

**Catelin Straquhin.** Badge. (Fieldless) A thistle vert flowered Or distilling in base from its stem a goutte de sang.

**Fiore Leonetta Bardi.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame Or two threaded needles in saltire sable.

Artist's note: Increase the length and thickness of the threads to improve their visibility.

**Freydís Gerðardóttir.** Name and device. Argent, a hare sejant guardant contourny azure.

Submitted as *Freydís Gerðarsdóttir*, the matronymic byname was not correctly constructed. The feminine given name is *Gerðr*, which becomes *Gerðar* in the genitive (possessive) case. The possessive *s* is then superfluous, and we have removed it for registration.

**Kellenin de Lanwinnauch.** Badge. Vert, a coney rampant maintaining a double-bitted axe argent, a gore ermine.

**Markus farmaðr.** Device change. Azure, a pall inverted cotised between two wolves combatant and a boar's head cabossed argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Azure, a pall inverted cotised between two talbots combattant and a boar's head cabossed argent*, is released.

**Richard Heyworth.** Badge. (Fieldless) A comet Or.

This badge does not conflict with the device of Deirdre de Clarik, *Per chevron sable and azure, a comet palewise argent, bearded Or*, having a DC for fieldlessness, and another for change in tincture of half the primary charge. See this month's Cover Letter for discussion.

Nice badge!

**LAUREL**

**Libya.** Release of important non-SCA flag. Vert.

As discussed on the Cover Letter this month, we are changing section III.B.2 of the Admin Handbook to no longer protect single-tinctured flags of any nation. Therefore, we will no longer protect this historical flag.

**LOCHAC**

**Bastion der Groß.** Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, two peacocks respectant and in chief a peacock feather fesswise counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for German 13th/14th C. This name does not meet that request. The given name is not found until the mid-16th century.

As submitted, this name is authentic for 16th century Germany.

This device does not conflict with the badge of Christoffer Dechse, *Per pale argent and vert, two dunghill cocks respectant counterchanged*, with a DC for adding the secondary charge group and another for the difference between the birds:

Both dunghill cocks and peacocks have details on their heads (a crest for the peacock, a comb and wattles for the dunghill cock) and both have prominent tails. Despite these vague similarities, they are considered different in period, and consistently drawn differently in period. They are thus significantly different, and a CD is given between them. [Alienor of Iron Mountain, 11/2003, R-Meridies]

**Ethne ingean Giric.** Device change. Per pale sable and vert, a winged lion passant and in chief three thistles argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Per pale sable and vert, six thistles argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Freydís Háulfsdóttir.** Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, a wolf's head erased and a unicorn's head erased contourny, in chief a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent counterchanged.

**Gummi Vkoinen.** Name change from Kolfinna Ráðúlfsdóttir and badge. Vert, three bears rampant ermine.

The submitter's previous name, *Kolfinna Ráðúlfsdóttir*, is retained as an alternate.

Nice badge!

**Lucia de Valle.** Device. Quarterly Or and gules, a quatrefoil counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Merione French.** Name and device. Azure, a chevron sable fimbriated Or between three fleurs-de-lys and a hedgehog argent.

Nice 16th century Scots name!

**Merlin Grindall le Chat.** Alternate name Guðfinna stjarna k{o,}ttr.

Submitted as *Guðfinna Stjarna k{o,}ttr*, capitalization of multiple descriptive bynames must be consistent. As the submitter requested that the capitalization of *k{o,}ttr* be retained, we have made the *s* in *stjarna* lowercase to match.

**Oddkatla Knarrarbringa.** Name and device. Argent, on a golpe an algiz rune argent, between flanches purpure the dexter charged with an increscent and the sinister charged with a decrescent argent.

**MERIDIES**

**Porbeinn Pursasprengrir.** Badge. (Fieldless) A sheaf of three mash rakes sable.

Nice badge!

**TRIMARIS**

**Inga miðlungr.** Name and device. Per bend azure and gules, a wingless dragon nowed Or.

This device does not conflict with the device of Brynhildr Kormaksdottir, *Gules, a Norse serpent nowed Or*. Per the March 2021 Cover Letter, there is an SC for changes to the field.

This submitter was granted permission to conflict with the badge of Geoffrey Athos von Ulm, *Pean, a wingless dragon nowed Or*, but it is no longer required per the March 2021 Cover Letter, which provides an SC for changes to the field.

**Reinald of Bavaria.** Name change from holding name Reinald of Starhaven.

This name was pended on the December 2020 LoAR to consider whether the byname *of Bavaria* was used exclusively by rulers of that territory. By the end of the SCA period, distant descendents of the Duke had bynames such as *de Baviere* and *van Beirien*. This is similar to the Spanish bynames *de Castilla* and *de Leon*. Therefore, this name can be registered as submitted.

This name combines a German given name and the Lingua Societatis form of a Dutch or French byname, either of which is an acceptable lingual mix per SENA Appendix C.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

None.

**AN TIR**

**Conn McRoy.** Name.

This name is returned as the byname is not constructed properly. By longstanding precedent:

Given this, then, for names found in Scots documents and for Anglicized Irish names, the abbreviations *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded to *Mac* in both first- and second-generation patronymics. For Latin, *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded as *Mac* in first- generation patronymics and as either *Mac* or *Mic*, depending on similar expanded Latin examples in contemporary sources, or, preferably, from the same document. Similarly, the parallel abbreviation *Vc* will be expanded to *Vic* or *Vyc* depending on the practice of the time and document in which it is found; this applies to Scots, Anglicized Irish, and Latin documents. For all languages, the capitalization used in the source may be retained (that is to say *Mac* and *mac* are interchangeable in this context as are *Vyc/Vic* and *vyc/vic*).[September 2007 Cover Letter]

Further, "Individuals with names expanded to *Mac* should of course feel free to use abbreviated forms like *Mc* and *M'* as documentary forms of their name." [Sept. 2013 Cover Letter]

We would have expanded *Mc* to *Mac*, but the submitter explicitly does not allow this change. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

The submitter's device is registered under the holding name *William of Ramsgaard*.

**Iago ab Adam.** Badge. Gules, a pair of stag beetle's attires Or.

This badge has been withdrawn by the submitter.

**Jadwiga Radomyska.** Device change. Argent, a unicorn contourny sable and a bordure gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Ferelith MacDonald, *Argent, a unicorn counter-rampant regardant triple-tailed sable, armed, crined and unguled Or*. There is a single DC for the addition of the secondary bordure, and no other DC.

**ANSTEORRA**

None.

**ATENVELDT**

None.

**AVACAL**

None.

**CAID**

None.

**CALONTIR**

None.

**DRACHENWALD**

None.

**EALDORMERE**

None.

**EAST**

None.

**LAUREL**

None.

**LOCHAC**

None.

**MERIDIES**

None.

**TRIMARIS**

None.

*- Explicit littera renuntiationum -*

- *Explicit* -