

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED:****AN TIR**

**An Tir, Kingdom of.** Badge. Checky Or and argent, a horse's head couped contourny sable.

A field checky Or and argent is grandfathered to the kingdom.

**Avacal, Principality of.** Order name Order of the Silver Griffin of Avacal.

Submitted as *Order of Silver Griffin of Avacal*, orders named after heraldic charges use a definite article. Therefore, we have changed this order name to *Order of the Silver Griffin of Avacal*.

**Basil Dragonstrike.** Heraldic will.

Upon his death, all of Basil's names and armory, both those registered at this time and any registered in future, are released.

**Cernach Locha Da Damh.** Name and device. Sable, a stag's head cabossed argent, a bordure parted bordurewise embattled vert and argent.

Submitted as *Cernach Lo ch de Damh*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Cernach Lo ch Da Damh*, to match the form of the attested place name *Loch Da Damh*.

In commentary, Brían dorcha ua Conaill noted that the submitted byname, *de Damh* means "from a stag". This locative construction could not be documented, so we are unable to restore the name to the submitted form.

The genitive (possessive) form of *Loch* is *Locha*. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Lo cha Da Damh* in order to fix the grammar and register this name.

The submitter may wish to know that Brían dorcha ua Conaill was able to find an attested byname that used the nominative (base) form *Loch* in combination with the preposition *o* ("from"). This would allow the registration of *Cernach o Loch Dahm*. If the submitter prefers this form, he may make a request for reconsideration.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Michael Leopold: *Sable, a moose's head cabossed argent and a bordure barry wavy azure and argent*.

**Ciaracán na Traga.** Device. Or, in fess a sword inverted per fess gules and sable between a pair of wings, the dexter wing gules and the sinister wing sable.

**Dalla in fagra.** Name and device. Azure, three European tits contourny argent marked sable and a bordure compony argent and sable.

Nice Old Norse name!

**Eiríkr skreyja.** Device. Vert, a chevron gules fimbriated argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Annais Eleanor de Montgomerie: *Or masoned sable, a chevron gules*.

**Enzio Bandinelli.** Device. Per pale wavy gules and argent, a unicorn and a bear combattant counterchanged.

**Genevieve Marie Etienne de Montagne.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sunflower proper a hummingbird hovering Or.

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

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Order name Order of the White Fountain of Glymm Mere (see RETURNS for badge).

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Beacon of Glymm Mere. (Fieldless) On a lighthouse argent enflamed gules a goutte de larmes.

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Crystal of Glymm Mere. Azure, a goutte d'eau within a bordure rayonny Or.

A correction to the originally submitted emblazon was published in a timely manner.

**Gryphon the Black.** Badge change. (Fieldless) An owl sable charged on the shoulder with a plate.

The submitter's old badge, *Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a bend sinister between a thistle and an axe inverted bendwise sinister argent*, is released.

**Gryphon the Black.** Badge. (Fieldless) An owl's head cabossed sable.

**Hartwood, Shire of.** Badge for the populace. (Fieldless) A chevron embattled coupé per chevron argent and vert.

**James Irvein of Lions Gate.** Name and device. Argent, a dragon sejant contourny breathing fire gules.

*Lions Gate* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Please advise the submitter to add some internal detailing to the dragon.

**Keina verch Wilim ap Eynon.** Name and device. Purpure, a decrescent maintaining between its horns a mullet argent, a bordure argent mullety purpure.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 12th century Welsh name. This name is documented as a 13th century Anglo-Welsh name. Therefore, this name may meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but we do not know for sure.

**Magdalena von Freiberg.** Badge for Haus zur Schwarzen Nuss. (Fieldless) An acorn inverted cracked in chief sable capped Or.

**Marcello fornarius.** Name and device. Vert, a hound courant and a chief wavy argent.

**Rowan of Atherdee.** Name and device. Argent, a wooden rowboat with a single oar proper, a base wavy azure and a chief embattled purpure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the waviness of the base with more amplitude, and to draw the boat and oar so that it does not overlap the base.

**Seagirt, Barony of.** Badge for Army of Seagirt (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A sea-wolf per fess argent and azure.

*Army of Seagirt* is a generic identifier

**Sean O'Conner.** Device. Argent, a rook sable and on a chief gules three chess rooks argent.

Nice device!

**Silef Lanx.** Name.

Submitted as *Silef van Lanx*, the locative preposition *van* ("of, from") was dropped because *Lanx* is a given name, not a place name. The removal of an element is a major change, which the submission form indicated was not allowed. The submitter specifically approved this change after the Pelican decision meeting.

*Silef* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 10th century Frisian name. Many of the names from this source date "to the decades around the year 900", but are not precisely dated. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Silef* is temporally compatible with the Dutch *Lanx*, dated to 1478-81.

**Sofia de Toledo.** Device. Or, a chevron ployé vert between three roses proper.

## ANSTEORRA

**Aoife inghean Tuathail.** Device. Per pale sable and argent, two feathers in saltire counterchanged.

**Cosma Drago.** Name change from Vyolante Drago do Porto.

Nice 16th century Portuguese name!

The submitter's previous name, *Vyolante Drago do Porto*, is released.

**Kazimir Liskowicz Wylkowski.** Name change from Kazimir Liskovich syn Volkov.

Submitted as *Kazimir Liskowicz syn Wylkowski*, the particle *syn* ("son") was removed in kingdom to *Kazimir Liskowicz Wylkowski* with the submitter's permission in order to match the documentation that could be found. Commenters were unable to document the pattern of *syn* followed by the adjectival form of a locative, so we were unable to restore the particle.

The byname *Liskowicz* was documented as a constructed patronym formed from the given name *Lisko*, dated to 1565 in Wickenden. In commentary, ffride wlfssdotter noted that this instance of *Lisko* was from a Polish-language source and documented 14th to 15th century Polish examples of the patronym: *Liskouicz*, *Lyszkwowycz*, and *Liszkowycz* (citing SSNO). Therefore, the submitted spelling is also plausible.

*Wylkowski* was documented as a constructed locative byname in the Letter of Intent. ffride also found the submitted spelling in SSNO, dated to 1390.

The submitter's previous name, *Kazimir Liskovich syn Volkov*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Refr inn draumspaki.** Device change. Vert, a fox's mask Or and a bordure embattled argent.

The submitter's old device, *Lozengy Or and vert, a wolf's pawprint within an orle argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Roibert Gordon.** Device. Ermine, a wyvern contourny and a point pointed sable.

**William Swindell.** Name and device. Argent, three boar's heads erased gules.

Both the given name and byname can be dated to 1586, making this an excellent 16th century English name!

Nice device!

## ARTEMISIA

**Cathryn Anne of Newbury.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Newbury* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a lingua Anglica form of the town name, found in various spellings in period, such as *Newebury*, *Neubury*, *Newberry*, and *Newbery*. The submitted spelling is also found in the 16th century in the FamilySearch Historical Records as the inherited form of an unmarked locative byname. Therefore, the submitted form, *of Newbury*, is registerable without relying upon the lingua Anglica allowance.

**Douglas Sutherland.** Name.

Nice 16th century English-Scots name!

**Isabeau Buchert.** Name and device. Per bend purpure and argent, a tree eradicated and a lily counterchanged.

Submitted as *Isabeau Von Buchert*, *Buchert* is a given name, not a place name. We have dropped the preposition *Von* in order to register this name.

**Jevan Berwyn.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron between two mullets of eight points and a bear's head erased contourny argent.

Submitted as *Jevan de Berwyn*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 14th to 16th century Welsh name.

The Letter of Intent documented the given name *Jevan* to the 15th and 16th centuries. The phrase *filii Jevan* is found in a Latin document from Wales, dated to 1398 (*Chronicon Adæ de Usk, A.D. 1377-1404*; <https://books.google.com/books?id=XrRCAAAAYAAJ>, p. 20). Therefore, the given name is appropriate for the 14th century as well.

Commenters were unable to find evidence of *Berwyn* as a Welsh place name in our period, although it is the name of a modern mountain range in Wales. As *Berwyn* is a masculine given name, it can be registered as an unmarked patronym. We have dropped the preposition *de* ("of, from") in order to register this name. The byname *Berwyn* is also found in the 14th century in 'Close Rolls, Richard II: April 1391', in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Richard II: Volume 4, 1389-1392*, p. 247 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/ric2/vol4/p247>).

This name is an authentic 14th-16th century Anglo-Welsh name.

**Owna ny Glasnie.** Name and device. Per pale gules and ermine, two rams combattant counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for Irish. *Owna* is documented in an early 17th century translation from Gaelic, so we can give this spelling the benefit of the doubt. This name appears to be an authentic early 17th century Anglicized Irish name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the horns in the same tincture as the body on both rams.

**Thorgrimr White Raven.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, on a bend sinister breasted between two ravens displayed heads respectant argent a mallet sable.

The Letter of Intent documented *White Raven* as a lingua Anglica double descriptive byname in Old Norse. However, one of the Norse forms, *Hrafna-* ("raven") is a prepended byname, meaning it comes before the given name: *Hrafna-Thorgrimr*. The question was raised whether the correct lingua Anglica form of *Hrafna* would also precede the given name, giving us the possible form *Raven-Thorgrimr the White*.

In 2011, we ruled that *the Skald* was an acceptable lingua Anglica form of the prepended Old Norse byname *Skald-* [Grim the Skald, March 2011, A-East]. Therefore, we will allow the lingua Anglica form of *Hrafna-*, *Raven*, in the submitted position.

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

**Tighearnan O Cinndeargain.** Name change from Dietrich von Ravensburg and device. Or goutty de sang, a shamrock vert and a chief embattled sable.

Submitted as *Tighearnan O' Cinndeargain*, the byname combined the Anglicized Irish *O'* and the Gaelic *Cinndeargain* in the same name phrase, which is not allowed under PN1B1. The byname was correctly changed in kingdom in order to use a wholly Gaelic form of the byname.

The given name *Tighearnan* was documented using Woulfe in the Letter of Intent. This book is not a reliable source for period given names as it only gives dates for bynames. Blue Tyger found additional documentation in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Index of Names in Irish Annals", where this given name is dated to 1201 and 1313.

The byname *Ó Cinndeargáin* is standardized Gaelic form of the late period Anglicized Irish byname *O Kinregane*, found in Mari's "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe". Gaelic names can be registered with or without accents, so we are able to register this name.

The submitter's previous name, *Dietrich von Ravensburg*, is retained as an alternate name.

Please advise the submitter that gouttes with wavy tails are the form most often found in period.

## ATENVELDT

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of Finesse of Granite Mountain and badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, a rapier Or and a bordure erminois.

This order name follows the pattern of naming orders after desirable traits or abstract virtue. In commentary, Lions Heart documented *Finesse* as a word meaning "Delicacy or subtlety of manipulation or discrimination; refinement, refined grace" and "Artfulness, cunning, subtle strategy", dated to the 16th century (Oxford English Dictionary).

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of Beauty of Granite Mountain (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Order of the Beauty of Granite Mountain*, we have removed the definite article *the* to follow the pattern of orders named after abstract qualities.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of Fury of Granite Mountain and badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, a Thor's hammer Or and a bordure ermineois.

Submitted as *Order of the Fury of Granite Mountain*, *Fury* is a late period English surname that can be used as a given name. Therefore, this order name follows the pattern of an order named after an individual. We have removed the article *the* to follow the attested pattern.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Heart of Granite Mountain and badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, a heart and an ermine spot Or, a bordure ermineois.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Leaf of Granite Mountain and badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, an oak leaf bendwise sinister inverted Or, a bordure ermineois.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of Peregrine of Granite Mountain (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Order of the Peregrine of Granite Mountain*, the Letter of Intent argued that this order is named for a person, as a *peregrine* is a pilgrim or traveller in a foreign land. The examples of orders named after people or groups of people are the Order of the Grail-Templars of Saint George and the Order of the Fool. A fool is known by distinctive dress, so is a plausible heraldic charge. In June 2014, we ruled:

Submitted as *Award of the Hero of the Middle Marches*, the cited examples support the patterns of a type of person as a heraldic charge (known by a distinctive manner of dress, as a fool or a monk), and of a legendary group of people like the Grail-Templars (most likely the Arthurian knights). A hero does not follow either of these patterns. It is a generic term that is not associated with a particular depiction that would be known by people in period.

Similarly, a pilgrim is a generic term, not associated with a particular heraldic depiction. However, *Peregrine* can be documented as a given name. Therefore, we have changed it to *Order of Peregrine of Granite Mountain* in order to register the name. This follows the period pattern of an order named for an individual.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Roots of Granite Mountain and badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, a tree eradicated Or and a bordure ermineois.

Recently, we ruled the following:

Parker, s.n. tree notes that parts of trees, such as the trunk, branches, stumps, and stock, are used as heraldic charges. In *Heraldic Badges* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=x8ETAAAAYAAJ>, p. 78), Fox-Davies blazons the badge of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford (a son of Henry IV) as "the root of a tree couped and eradicated or". As documented by the submitter, this badge was referenced in a 15th century poem concerning the death of the Duke, which stated, "The Rote is dead", and both roots and eradicated stumps appear prominently in the page depicting the Duke in the *Bedford Hours* from the same century (British Library Add. MS 18850, f.256v; [http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=add\\_ms\\_18850\\_f256v](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=add_ms_18850_f256v)). In addition, Fox-Davies (ibid., p. 104) also includes the canting badge of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (a son of Edward III), found on a seal: "the stock or root of a tree".

Root is the lingua Anglica form of the Middle English *Rote* or *Roote*. The Middle English Dictionary defines the term both as "a root of a tree or other plant" and "the base of a tree trunk", so it appears as though this term was used in period to refer to both the eradicated stump/stock and the roots themselves. In addition, modern sources consistently refer to the Duke of Bedford's badge as a *root* or *tree-root*. Therefore, we are able to give the Barony the benefit of the doubt that *root* is a plausible blazonry term for a period heraldic charge, and can register this order name as submitted. [Atenveldt, Barony of. Order name Order of the Root of the Barony of Atenveldt, December 2014, A-Atenveldt]

Therefore, we are able to register this order name.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge. Per fess indented vert and sable, a vol Or and a bordure ermineois.

**Helena Harra Arial.** Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and gules, a moth Or and a scorpion argent.

**Jaku'an Kakujo.** Badge. Sable, a hemp leaf within an annulet argent.

This is the defining instance of an hemp leaf. The submitter has documented both the knowledge and use of the plant in period Europe as well as the use of the plant in heraldry in 1461/2.

Please advise the submitter to draw the leaf entirely vertically so there is no ambiguity about its orientation.

**Muirenn ben Duibh Dara.** Name and device. Vert, a mermaid head facing to sinister argent drawing a bow with an arrow nocked sable and on a chief argent two sprigs vert fructed proper.

In commentary, Brían dorcha ua Conaill noted that *Duibh Dara* is a plausible 12th century form, although *Duib Dara* is the expected form. Therefore, we are able to give the submitted form the benefit of the doubt.

**Unna Hjalmarsdottir.** Name change from Francesca Valentina d'Ivrea and device change. Or, on a bend sinister wavy azure between a helm affronty and a drakkar sable, a scarpe wavy argent.

*Hjalmarsdottir* is a patronym constructed from the attested name *Hiálmarr/Hjálmarr*.

The submitter's previous name, *Francesca Valentina d'Ivrea*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a violet purpure slipped and leaved vert, a chief embattled gules*, is retained as a badge.

## ATLANTIA

**Caer Mear, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Portcullis of Caer Mear.

**Emelyn Grenville of Devon.** Device. Azure, a goose volant bendwise sinister wings addorsed maintaining in its bill a nasturtium argent, in sinister chief on a sun Or an annulet azure.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a New World nasturtium. Although not used in heraldry it is mentioned in John Gerard's Herball in 1597.

**Estienne Le Mons d'Anjou.** Badge. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys bendwise vert.

**Iga Sai'nen.** Device. Gules, on a Celtic cross argent in pale the two the hanzi characters "jí jiu" (urgent rescue) sable.

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

This device submission was pended on the November 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to allow more commentary in order to determine what type of hand is used on the cross and whether it is in a period hand. It was determined that it is a period hanzi hand.

**Isabela Bouchier de Lovaine.** Name.

**Jacob Conrad Muni.** Device change. Per bend sinister gules and ermine, a mask ermine and a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

The submitter's old device, *Vert, a tree blasted issuant from base, on a bordure Or three increscents vert*, is retained as a badge.

**Kalisa Aleksandrovna.** Badge change. (Fieldless) A unicorn gules armed, crined and gorged of a ducal coronet within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

The submitter is a duchess and thus entitled to the display of a coronet.

The submitter's old badge, *(Fieldless) A unicorn gules armed and crined Or and gorged of a ducal coronet sable within and conjoined to an annulet Or*, is released.

**Meadhbh Finglas.** Name and device. Sable, a horse courant and in chief three mullets of four points argent, a ford proper.

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

**Niell Mac Nyven.** Device. Per pale purpure and argent, a polypus counterchanged.

**Séamus Blaer de Maxwell.** Name.

This name combines a Gaelic given name and two English or Scots bynames. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter requested the name *Iæcomus* or a form of *Séamus* starting with the letter *I*. Commenters were unable to document the spelling *Iæcomus*. The similar name *Iacomus* is an Italian given name, but Italian is not compatible with Scots or English. *James* is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's article "Index of Scots names found in *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/james.html>). A form of the name *Jacob* is *Iacob*, found in the same source, or *Iacobus*, found in 16th century England in the FamilySearch Historical Records. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Seraphina Delfino.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin haurient per fess purpure and vert.

Seraphina grants permission to conflict for all armory that is not identical to her badge.

**Seraphina Delfino.** Blanket permission to conflict with alternate name Isabella Delfino.

Seraphina grants permission for any name that is at least one syllable different from her registered alternate name, *Isabella Delfino*.

**Sofron Corvinus.** Name and device. Per pale argent and gules, a chevron sable and in chief a dragon and a winged lion combattant counterchanged sable and argent.

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

**Willow Godfrey.** Device. Azure, a willow eradicated and on a chief engrailed argent three crescents azure.

## CALONTIR

**Ælin Kausi.** Device. Sable, on an open book argent a domestic cat couchant gules.

**Alixandre Baton.** Name and device. Sable, a fess azure fimbriated between a sun and a dragon's head cabossed Or.

The byname *Baton* was documented in the FamilySearch Historical Records as a French byname. However, it was not found in one of the acceptable batches, and the image of the source appeared to be from a post-period transcription. Blue Tyger found this byname in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Batten, dated to 1275. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

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

**Amon Attwood.** Alternate name Emmett Brown.

The character *Emmett 'Doc' Brown* from the *Back to the Future* movie franchise is not important enough to protect.

**Chiara di Paxiti.** Device. Purpure, on a pile issuant from dexter argent cotised Or a butterfly purpure.

**Erinlin Aldhelm.** Augmentation of arms. Per pale Or and sable, a chevron between three roundels counterchanged and for augmentation on the chevron a cross of Calatrava counterchanged per pale Or and purpure.

**Fernando Rodriguez de Falcon.** Reblazon of device (see RETURNS for augmentation). Per bend sinister sable and Or, a falcon striking contourny counterchanged.

Registered in August of 1983 as *Per bend sinister sable and Or, a falcon stooping to sinister counterchanged*, the falcon is actually striking. Striking is considered a variant of rising, while stooping

is closer to volant bendwise, wings addorsed. Or, as described in a 2007 precedent: "As defined for SCA use (in the LoAR Cover Letters of July and Aug 1986), stooping is reserved for when the raptor is "dive-bombing", falling on its prey: wings swept back, body vertical or diagonal with head down. Striking is the moment when the raptor comes out of its stoop, its feet ready to grab or punch the prey: body diagonal with head up, heraldically equivalent to rising." [Balin Kendrick, 02/2007 Calontir-A]

**Fulk Markett.** Name and device. Azure, a chevron fracted Or between three cogwheels argent.

Both the given name and byname are dated to 1596 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late period English name!

**Jaida de Leon.** Name.

The given name *Jaida* was not dated in the article cited in the Letter of Intent (Da'ud ibn Auda, "Period Arabic Names and Name Practices"). Blue Tyger documented this name as a human character in the *Romance of Antar*, an 11th or 12th century Arabic poem. She also found the place name *Leon* in "Catalan Names from 12th and 13th Century Charters" by Arval Benicoeur. Therefore, the temporal gap is less than 300 years, and we can register this name.

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

**Lars Vilhjalmsson.** Augmentation of arms. Per pale sable and vert, an owl affronty argent sustaining in its talons a sword fesswise reversed proper and for augmentation on a canton purpure a cross of Calatrava and a bordure Or.

**Lorenzino Bartolome dei Albizzi.** Name and device. Azure, a quill pen between flaunches Or.

Commenters asked if the preposition *dei* should be changed to *degli*. Precedent states:

The form *de'* is a scribal abbreviation for *degli/dei*. Siren explains:

The forms *dei*, *de'* or *degli* (the last is the most typical period form), means "of the (plural)." So, in the from "of the X family," you use this form. The most common usage is just *Chiara Danielli*, but I see no reason that *Chiara degli Danielli* wouldn't occur (see the complete citations from my Condado article for the citations of 15th c. *degli*. By the time 1600 rolls around, *Chiara dei Danielli* wouldn't be surprising (there are many citations of a late *dei Medici* for one). I don't think I've seen a pre-1600 *de'* with that meaning.

As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have expanded this element in order to register this name, using the form *degli* which is documented to the submitter's desired period. *Chiara dei Danielli* and *Chiara Danielli* are also registerable forms of this name. [Chiara degli Danielli, May 2010, A-Caid]

Therefore, *Lorenzino Bartolome degli Albizzi* would be the more likely construction, as *Lorenzino*, *Bartolome*, and *Albizzi* are all dated prior to 1600, but the submitted name is registerable.

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

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

**Rafe le Mountere.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, two Celtic crosses and a mountain of three peaks argent.

**Rhianwen ferch Bran ap Gruffydd.** Device change. Azure, on a pile throughout argent between two flames Or a seahorse contourny maintaining an ax gules.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a sea-horse erect and sinister facing, maintaining a trident, gules between two flaunches azure, each charged with a rose argent, barbed and seeded proper*, is released.

**William of Billesley.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The place name *Billesley* was documented from a source that uses modern forms. In commentary, Metron Ariston found the spelling *Billeslei* and the variant endings *-ley* and *-leye* (in Watts, s.n.

Billesley). Therefore, we can register this byname as a period form rather than the modern lingua Anglica form.

**Zaneta Baseggio.** Badge. (Fieldless) A key fesswise reversed sable.

Nice badge!

## DRACHENWALD

**Eoin Blackwolf the Archer.** Name change from Eoin Blackwolf the Warrior and device. Gules, on a pile Or a wolf rampant sable.

*Eoin Blackwolf* is grandfathered to the submitter.

The submitter's previous name, *Eoin Blackwolf the Warrior*, is released.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the badge of Adelindis filia Gotefridi: *Gules, a pile Or*.

## EALDORMERE

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

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

**Elzebeth MacGregor.** Badge. Argent, in fess three triquetras vert.

**Godefroi d'Orléans.** Badge. Per pale sable and azure, a fleur-de-lys argent and a bordure argent crusilly Maltese sable.

Nice badge!

## EAST

**Agape Kaloethina.** Name and device. Sable, two bendlets between a phoenix and a column Or.

*Agape* was documented as a pre-1025 Byzantine given name in the Letter of Intent, and is also the name of an early saint. The byname *Kaloethina* is a feminized form of the 1357 family name *Kaloethes*. We are able to give the benefit of the doubt that both elements are dated within 500 years. Even if they are not, this name can be registered using the saint's name allowance.

Ábi{o,}rn Hallstenson has granted blanket permission to conflict with his device: *Sable, two bendlets Or*. Thus, this device is registerable.

**Agapios Cargos.** Device. Gules, an eagle and on a base argent a sword and an axe in saltire sable.

**Agapios Cargos.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a tortoise argent a sword and axe in saltire sable.

**Áine an Doire.** Device. Per pale sable and azure, in pale a thistle and a crescent argent.

**Alice Hanewell.** Name.

Submitted as *Alice Ha nwell*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 12th-13th century name for "any culture in [the] geographic area of Great Britain". The byname was changed in kingdom to *Ha newell* to meet the submitter's request. Commenters were unable to document the submitted spelling of the byname earlier than the 15th century. The modified name is authentic to the late 13th century, so meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Arnora Ketilsdottir.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 10th-11th century. This name is authentic for Iceland at this time.

**Boden Henebry.** Device. Per pale azure and gules, a saltire triply parted and fretted Or and in base a stag trippant argent.

**Caoilfhionn inghean Uí Fhaoláin.** Badge. (Fieldless) A rose gyronny sable and argent barbed and seeded azure.

Nice badge!

**Ciarán Ua Meic Thíre.** Name and device. Sable, a wolf rampant and on a base argent an arrow and a sword in saltire sable.

**Cúán hua hÓcain.** Name and device. Per pale sable and azure, a calamarie inverted and on a chief Or three annulets sable.

Please advise the submitter to depict the calamarie with no tentacles extending above its head.

**David von Schaidegg.** Device change. Or, on a vol sable a crescent argent, a bordure sable.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale fleury-counter-fleury vert crusilly couped and argent, in sinister a bear rampant sable*, is released.

**Diana Louisa Connall.** Device. Azure, on a chevron inverted argent between a wolf's head cabossed and a bow fesswise inverted Or two arrows sable.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Transfer of Heraldic title Treblerose Herald to Thomas de Castellan.

The March 2015 Cover Letter states:

...we will not register new heraldic titles to kingdoms if they are intended for transfer to an individual. Any new heraldic titles will not be transferable from a kingdom to an individual. Transfers of older titles can be made as long as the following criteria are met: (1) the title must have been registered before May 2013, (2) it cannot be a well-known staff title used by multiple bearers, (3) it may not be in conflict with an open order or award name, and (4) proper payment must have been made by the individual accepting the title transfer. Concerning the second point, transfers of inactive staff titles that are now closely associated with one individual (even if they were not the first to bear the title) will be considered on a case-by-case basis, provided the other conditions are met.

In this case, the heraldic title *Treblerose Herald* was registered in 1975, it does not conflict with an order name, and payment has been made. However, a previous attempt to transfer this title was returned in part because the title had been borne by another herald the decade before:

More importantly, this was NOT a creation for the individual nor has it been peculiarly associated with him. This is a very old Eastern title (one of the oldest) and was revived for the use of Arval Benicoeur when he became a commenting herald in the 1980's. Through the better part of the 1980's it was associated particularly with Arval (for good or ill!!). Just as Eastern titles such as Brigantia, Eastern Crown or Blue Tyger, may not be transferred to an individual, neither may this. [Thomas de Castellan. Transfer of heraldic title. *Treblerose Herald*, June 1999, R-East]

However, Laurel later ruled that certain staff titles that had been borne by multiple individuals could be transferred:

The June 1999 precedent makes it clear that accepting transfer from a kingdom or from the Society of a heraldic title that has long been associated with another individual may be viewed as a claim to be that individual. This sort of presumption is rare, because it is rare that a particular kingdom or Society level heraldic title becomes uniquely associated with an individual. The matter of presumption concerning such titles must be considered on a case by case basis.

So, having established the general principle that personal ownership of certain heraldic titles can be considered a claim to status or to identity, we must consider whether transferring the title of *Batonvert Herald* to Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme would result in the appearance of presumption. We believe it does not. The title *Batonvert* is one of many generic titles born by members of the Laurel staff. It is the sort of title that can be assigned and reassigned based on

whether or not a member of the Laurel staff is in need of a title. While it is generally used as a title for a commenting member of the Laurel staff, there is no particular job associated with the title. Therefore, it is not a claim to status. There have been at least three bearers of this title, one of whom was Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme. The title is not uniquely associated with any of the former bearers, and, given that Master Bruce was himself a bearer of this heraldic title, we can see no way to interpret his owning it as a claim to be someone else. Therefore, we are pleased to allow the transfer of the heraldic title *Batonvert Herald* to Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme to bear as a personal title to mark his long and continuing service to the College of Arms. [Society for Creative Anachronism. Transfer of heraldic title Batonvert Herald to Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, August 2006]

The title of *Treblerose Herald* is not associated with a particular job in the East Kingdom College of Heralds and is not found on the list of current staff titles. It is not uniquely associated with a former bearer, although it has been used solely by Thomas de Castellán since 1999. Therefore, this transfer is acceptable under both the 2006 precedent and the March 2015 Cover Letter.

**Galefridus Peregrinus.** Badge. (Fieldless) A palmer's staff argent surmounted by a palmer's scrip sable.

**Gunnar Alfson.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 14th century Swedish name. This name meets that request.

**Hew of Albion.** Device. Vert, three piles Or each charged in chief with an acorn vert.

**Hope Baldwin.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Jehannette Bouchart.** Name and device. Per fess purpure and argent, a horse courant and a wyvern displayed counterchanged.

The submitter requested authenticity for "15th cen. Burgundy with Venetian influence". This name was documented as a Parisian name from 1421; however, the naming practices and naming pool in Paris appear to be the same as in Burgundy. Therefore, this name likely meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

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

**Leifr rella.** Badge. Azure, a sinister human footprint bendwise sinister and a chief inverted argent.

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

This badge is clear of the device of Mathghamhain Beag: *Azure, a bear's pawprint and a chief argent*. There is a DC for for changing the chief from plain to inverted and another for the difference between footprint and pawprint. Per precedent "As neither pawprints nor footprints are attested period charges, and because they have significantly different shapes, we are inclined to grant a CD between the two." [Willelm le Pied, 07/99, A-Middle]

**Lewin de Partone.** Device. Per bend sinister indented azure and vert, a bend indented between a stag couchant and a bear couchant argent.

This device does not conflict with the device of Arabella of the Plains: *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend sinister wavy between a mistral contourny and a horse passant contourny argent*. There is a DC for the difference between wavy and indented and another for the change of type of the secondary charges.

**Llewellyn Walsh.** Alternate name Hrossbj{o,}rn Hestamaðr.

**Lucan Sangwyn.** Name and device. Per fess engrailed azure and sable, two compass roses and a ship Or.

This low-contrast complex line of division remains identifiable and thus is here registerable.

**Martyn de Haliwell.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a tower Or issuant from a hedgehog azure.

**Martyn de Haliwell.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a tower issuant from a hedgehog Or.

**Marx Grob von Appenzell.** Name and device. Gules, a wolf rampant contourny Or and in chief two crosses coupé argent.

Submitted as *Mar c Grob von Appenzell*, the submitter requested the given name *Marx* if it could be documented. Kingdom was able to document this form and made this change.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Germanic/Swiss 1380-1450". Commenters were unable to document the given name *Marx* earlier than 1465 (in Seibicke). *Grob* and a descriptive byname based on the place name *Appenzell* were documented to Germany in the 1490s as summarized in the Letter of Intent. Therefore, this name may meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but we do not know for sure.

**Novella Soranzo.** Device. Per chevron ermine and counter-ermine, a pair of brown stag's attires and a bee proper.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as brown proper, stag's attires proper are not dark brown, as depicted here, but white and light yellow brown and considered metal-tinctured. This problem was not mentioned in the previous return and thus we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering this device with brown attires.

**Oliver de Bainbrig.** Name and device. Azure, a stalk of wheat Or between three bees proper.

**Osc of the Harbours.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent documented the byname *of the Harbours* as the lingua Anglica form of an Old Norse byname constructed from the plural form of the attested byname *Hafnar*- "harbor." Goutte d'Eau provided multiple examples of prepended bynames using plural forms of generic toponymics like "harbor," so this construction is plausible. As a prepended byname, it comes before the given name: *Hafnar-Osc*. The question was raised whether the correct lingua Anglica form would also precede the given name, giving us the possible form *Harbour-Osc*.

In 2011, we ruled that *the Skald* was an acceptable lingua Anglica form of the prepended Old Norse byname *Skald*- [Grim the Skald, March 2011, A-East]. Therefore, we will allow *of the Harbours* as the lingua Anglica form of *Hafnar*- in the submitted position.

**Peter de Bracebridge.** Name and device. Vairy argent and sable, on a fess gules a cross potent Or.

Nice device!

**Peter de Bracebridge.** Household name House of Kingsbury and badge. Quarterly sable and gules, a lion salient and a chief Or.

None of the English places named *Kingsbury* are important enough to protect under our current standards.

Please let the submitter know that the chief is added on top of the design. In other words the quarterly lines of division should divide the field equally.

**Remy Delemontagne de Gascogne.** Device. Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys and on a chief azure a wolf passant argent.

Nice device!

**Robert Dwe Makminne.** Name change from Robert Dwe Makmyane.

The submitter's previous name, *Robert Dwe Makmyane*, is released.

**Rys Waytheman.** Device. Per fess azure and argent, a lion counterchanged charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lys gules.

**Stoldo Venturini.** Exchange of device and badge. Azure, in pale three eagles argent.

Stoldo's previous badge, *Azure, in pale three eagles argent*, is now his device and his former device, *Per bend rayonny argent and gules, three grenades gules and a tower argent enflamed Or, on a chief gules a double-headed phoenix rising from flames Or*, is now his badge.

**Sunnifa in hialtlenzka Tókadóttir.** Device. Argent, in fess a mouse sejant erect contourny sable playing on a harp reversed proper.

**Taldo Venturini.** Exchange of device and badge. Azure, in pale three eagles Or.

Taldo's previous badge, *Azure, in pale three eagles Or*, is now his device and his former device, *Per bend sinister wavy argent and gules, a hammer bendwise and a crescent counterchanged, on a chief gules a double-headed phoenix rising from flames Or*, is now his badge.

**Thomas de Castellan.** Acceptance of transfer of Heraldic title Treblerose Herald from East, Kingdom of the.

**Thome MacGreghere.** Name.

Submitted as *Thome McGreghere*, we do not register scribal abbreviations like *Mc-*. Therefore, we have expanded the abbreviation and changed the byname to *MacGreghere* in order to register this name.

**Tiberius Nautius Maximus.** Device. Sable, a winged alicorn argent issuant from base, each wing charged with a lightning bolt sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of lightning bolts not as part of a thunderbolt.

**Ulfgeirr Ragnarsson.** Household name Ragnarshús.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Giata Magdalena Alberti.** Badge (see PENDINGS for household name). (Fieldless) On a mullet of eight points argent a fleur-de-lys Or.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Italian armory. The submitter provided evidence of an Or tertiary on a complex argent primary charge.

**Giata Magdalena Alberti.** Badge. Argent, a fess between three mullets of eight points and a fleur-de-lys Or.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Italian armory. The submitter provided evidence of a low contrast metal on metal central ordinary between low contrast secondary charges.

**Giata Magdalena Alberti.** Badge. Per pale argent and Or, a fleur-de-lys counterchanged.

This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period Italian armory. The submitter provided evidence of complex single charges counterchanged on a low contrast divided two metal field.

**Gwyn Blayne.** Name.

Nice Welsh name for around 1400!

## MERIDIES

**Anna Nel.** Device. Gules, a fox rampant argent maintaining a step-cut gemstone sable and in base a skull argent all within a bordure compony argent and sable semy of keys argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the fox larger, as befits a primary charge.

**Anne Geyervogelin.** Name (see RETURNS for Device).

**Conrad Engelhart.** Name.

Nice 14th-16th century German name!

**Dante Michelangelo di Trieste.** Device. Sable, on a cross argent a cross of Santiago gules, in canton a vol argent.

**Dante Michelangelo di Trieste.** Badge. (Fieldless) A vol argent surmounted by a rapier gules.

**Violet Tailyeour.** Device. Purpure, a sea-goat and on a chief argent a thistle between two cinquefoils purpure.

**William Ismeade.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and sable, two fleurs-de-lys and a demi-wolf erased argent.

Nice late period English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw more pronounced erasing on the demi-wolf.

## MIDDLE

**Faraldr Sørkvir.** Device. Or, a chevron rompu purpure between three grenades sable.

**Runviðarstaðr, Shire of.** Branch name (see RETURNS for device).

**Tristan Silvertoes.** Name and device. Per fess sable and argent, a sinister footprint counterchanged argent and gules.

The Letter of Intent provided documentation of the pattern *silver + body part* in Middle English, as well as two Middle English bynames describing toes: *Brodto* ("broad toe") and *Langta* ("long toe"). Commenters documented additional Middle English bynames referring to toes such as *Gyldentoo* ("golden toe") and *Craketo* ("broken toe"), as well as plural forms of body parts in bynames such as *Gyldynhels* ("golden heels"), *Longschankes* ("long legs"), and *Belemeins* ("beautiful hands"), all found in Reaney & Wilson. The plural noun *toes* is found in the Middle English Dictionary (MED), dated to around 1400-1500, so the submitted spelling is plausible.

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

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

## NORTHSHIELD

**Adelheid von Passau.** Name and device. Or, a mouse rampant vert and on a chief sable five compass stars Or.

Nice 16th century German name!

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

**Ambros von Passau.** Name.

Nice 16th century German name!

**Aurelia of Border Downs.** Name.

*Border Downs* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Baldwin von Trier.** Name and device. Sable, five annulets interlaced in saltire argent and a chief embattled Or.

Submitted as *Baldwin Von Trier*, the source cited in the Letter of Intent, the FamilySearch Historical Records routinely capitalizes prepositions like *von*. We have changed the byname to *von Trier* to use the typical capitalization found in period.

The historical 14th century archbishop Baldwin of Trier is not important enough to protect. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Nordskogen, Barony of.** Badge. Azure, a snowflake between six roundels in annulo argent.

The use of a snowflake is grandfathered to the group.

There has been some confusion that in the cases when the use of a now prohibited charge was allowed under the grandfather clause, the depiction used in the new submission had to be the exact depiction registered. This is incorrect. In case like here, what is grandfathered to the group is the use of a snowflake. Using the exact same depiction is only required when the specific depiction of a registerable charge has become unregistrable.

Here, what is prohibited is the charge type: a "snowflake" and not the precise drawing they used once. Thus any reasonable and identifiable depiction of a snowflake is registerable using the grandfather clause.

In some cases what is grandfathered is a particular, now unregistrable, depiction of a (usually registerable) charge. In that case, invoking the Grandfather Clause would require the depictions to match very closely the registered form.

### **Richard the Roma.** Name.

Submitted as *Richard the Gipsy*, this name was pended from the November 2014 Letter of Acceptances and Returns to discuss whether the byname *the Gipsy* is offensive 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.

Although we have registered forms of *the Gypsy* in the past, the term *Gypsy* is considered to be derogatory and a slur by the Roma themselves. The Roma (or Romani) are subject to real-world discrimination and systematic abuse, particularly in Europe. Therefore, *gypsy* and related terms like the Russian *tsigane*, Romanian *tigani*, and German *zigeuner* are offensive and not registerable. General ethnic bynames of similar derivation, but that don't have the same negative connotation today (like *Czygan*, a common Hungarian surname not considered to be offensive) will be considered on a case-by-case basis. We note that the lingua Anglica form *Gypsy* or *the Gypsy* would not be permitted, even if it is a literal translation of an acceptable ethnic byname like *Czygan*. The intent is not to ban the ability to recreate Romani culture, just the use of terms that the Roma themselves consider to be offensive.

The submitter allowed a change to *Richard of the Romany*, but the construction of *the X* (where *X* is an ethnic term) was not documented. Instead, we have changed the name to *Richard the Roma*. (The lingua Anglica form *Roma* is the term preferred by the Council of Europe.)

## **OUTLANDS**

**Anthoine Leroux.** Device. Gules, a dragon Or within a crescent argent.

### **Belatumara filia Disideri.** Name.

The Letter of Intent documented *Belatumara* as a Latin form of a Gaulish name, found in an inscription as a *cognomen* (in the dative form *Belatumarae*).

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that the inscription is found in what is now in the Bavarian part of Germany, dated to 150-200 CE. She stated:

That the inscriptional material uses the feminine *Belatumara* as a *cognomen* does not mean that it must be used in a traditional format for a Roman citizen's name, however. It is common to the point of being normative for freedmen and non-citizens to adopt their pre-citizenship given name as a *cognomen* upon attaining freedom and/or citizenship...And the format of the name is one that is familiar from inscriptional material from the borders of the Roman Empire like the various German provinces over a long period of time.

Green Staff documented the nominative form of the father's name, *Disiderius*, in *Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, vol. 2, s.n. Desiderius 2, found in Liguria, Italy, in 432 CE.

**Bernalldino Antan Pereyra.** Device. Per pale azure and argent, a fess dovetailed counterchanged.

Nice device!

### **Caelainn MacGrigour.** Name.

The question was raised whether the Gaelic *Caelainn* is temporally compatible with the Scots *MacGrigour*. The given name *Caelainn* is a saint's name, and is found in the Irish Annals referring to a woman from 1237. *MacGrigour* is documented to 1586, giving a temporal gap of approximately 350 years.

At the Pelican decision meeting, Blue Tyger documented the spelling *Makgrigour* in a 1456 will, within 300 years of the given name. *Mak-* and *Mac-* are used interchangeably in period Scots, so we can register this name in the submitted form.

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

**William fitz Martin of Kent.** Name change from William Petheram of Somerset and device change. Argent, a cross formy between four lions addorsed gules.

Submitted as *William fit zMartin of Kent*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 13th century English name. We have changed the name to *William fitz Martin of Kent* to use the normal spacing for a *fitz*-style byname in the 13th century. This pattern is found in names such as *Robert fitz Robert of Bertune* (c.1200) and *William Fitz Herbert* (1295), found in the Middle English Dictionary and Reaney & Wilson, s.n. FitzHerbert, respectively.

This name is authentic for the late 13th century, so this name meets the submitter's request.

The Letter of Intent stated that this name is intended to be an alternate name. The submitter confirmed that it is intended as a new primary name. The submitter's previous name, *William Petheram of Somerset*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly Or ermined vert and vert ermined Or, a cross moline quarterly vert and Or*, is retained as a badge.

**William fitz Martin of Kent.** Badge. Per pale Or and vert, an ermine spot counterchanged.

**William fitz Martin of Kent.** Badge. Per pale vert and Or, an ermine spot counterchanged.

## TRIMARIS

**Ephrem Orbeli.** Device. Gules, two lions addorsed tails entwined, in base a cross formy argent, a bordure Or mullety of seven points azure.

**Hróðgeirr Oddgeirsson.** Name and device. Or, a boar-spear head sable between two pallets vert.

Both names are from the *Landnámabók*, making this a nice 9th to 10th century Icelandic name!

**Joshua de Charmont.** Name and device. Sable, on a pale gules fimbriated between two lion's faces jessant-de-lys, three crosses of ermine spots argent.

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

**Katherine verch Evan.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century Welsh name!

**Kolvallr Hergeirsson.** Device. Sable, on a plate a clenched gauntlet sable, a bordure argent.

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

**Líadan ingen Diarmata.** Name and device. Azure, a natural sea-tortoise and on a chief wavy argent three escallops inverted vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for an 8th-10th century Irish name.

*Líadan* is found as the name of an early or semi-legendary woman, a poet who was herself the subject of a 9th century poem, and a saint. Therefore, this name may be authentic to the 9th century, but we do not know for sure.

**Mæva Eíríksdóttir.** Device. Purpure, a tricorporate bee proper and a chief argent fretty purpure.

**Mæva Eíríksdóttir.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a bee skep Or a capital letter M purpure.

**Marie MacPherson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Marie Mac\_Pherson*, period Scots does not use a space in *MacX*-style inherited surnames. We have removed the space in order to register this name.

**Melina Jolisyeux.** Device. Azure estencelly, a daisy and a gore argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a gore with another charge on the field.

**Michael Gyllis.** Name.

Both elements are found in Sussex in 1590 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late period English name!

**Morina de Clare.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Persephone Coy.** Name and device. Or, in pale a fish embowed vert and a cock gules, a bordure embattled azure.

**Rosamond Alys Darlinge.** Name and device. Vert, in base a pheon argent between flaunches ermine each charged with a rose gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Sigrun Ionsdottir.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Norway 1300-1450". All of the elements are found in Norway between 1358 and 1423, so this name meets this request.

**Solen Trianezov.** Device. Azure, a trident head and an orle argent.

This device does not conflict with the badge of the Kingdom of Trimaris's Order of the Silver Trident: *Azure, a trident argent*. There is a DC between trident and a trident's head and another DC for adding the orle.

**Trimaris, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Seawall (see RETURNS for badge).

Submitted as *Order of the Seawall*, evidence of a *seawall* as a heraldic charge could not be found. *Seawall* is a late period English name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so can be used as a given name. We have dropped the article *the* in order to register this name using the pattern of an order named for an individual.

**Zafira Katz.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Katz* is the submitter's legal surname.

## WEST

**Blase di Angelo.** Badge. Gules, a wine amphora within a mascle Or.

**Brodie MacMorrow.** Device. Argent, a lion and on a chief embattled gules a sword reversed argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the embattlements with more amplitude.

**Cathal Maclae.** Name and device. Per pall Or, gules, and sable, a pall argent between an owl wings displayed azure and two axes addorsed Or.

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

**Cynthia Fairfax.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice 16th century English name!

**Danaë FitzRoberts.** Transfer of badge to Moira O'Connor. Azure, a castle issuant from base argent within a bordure argent mullet of eight points vert.

**Diana Listmaker.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a cross gules fimbriated, overall a pegasus segreant argent, in canton an increscent Or.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Vert, on a cross argent, a cross gules, overall a pegasus argent and in canton an increscent Or*, we are clarifying the posture of the pegasus. The cross is also distinctly fimbriated.

**Jeronimus von Wallenfels.** Name.

**Lei Shou.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a nine-tailed queued fox sejant contourny regardant Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Sara of Salaparuta: *Per pale sable and vert, a talbot sejant contourny Or collared gules maintaining a roundel Or*.

**Moira O'Connor.** Acceptance of transfer of Badge from Danaë FitzRoberts. Azure, a castle issuant from base argent within a bordure argent mullety of eight points vert.

**Stafngrimr of Agaricus.** Reblazon of device. Per fess enarched rayonny sable and Or, a phoenix issuant from base gules.

Reblazoned in August of 1991 as: *Sable, on a demi-sun issuant from base Or, a phoenix issuant from base gules*, the field is divided per fess rayonny rather than showing a sable field with an identifiable demi-sun issuant from base.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK:****AN TIR**

**Ciaran Wallace.** Device. Per saltire azure and sable, a saltire triply parted and fretted, in base a mullet of seven points inverted voided and interlaced argent.

This device is returned for using a voided charge not as part of the primary charge group. SENA A3C states "Charges which are voided as part of their type, such as mascles or mullets voided and interlaced, are not affected by these restrictions. They may even be tertiary charges or maintained charges, and may be used in fieldless designs." However, precedent says:

Plain mullets voided seem to be fairly rare in period armory, but a mullet of five or six points voided and interlaced was certainly not unknown. Therefore, as both a default mullet, of five points, voided and interlaced and a mullet of six points voided and interlaced are easily recognizable and simple, we are hereby declaring their voiding and interlacing a part of their definition, and partially overturning the Feb 2011 precedent. That precedent will continue to apply with mullets of more than six points voided and interlaced, as being charges that are too complex. Charges that are voided as part of their definition, including such as mascles and annulets, may be used in all types of charge groups. [Ariel Lovechild, A-Ansteorra, November 2011 LoAR]

Mullets of seven points voided and interlaced are unknown in period armory, and are too complex to be used as secondary or tertiary charges.

**Glymm Mere, Barony of.** Badge. (Fieldless) A natural fountain argent, each tier charged with a goutte de larmes.

This badge is returned for redraw. The depiction of the gouttes is not one of the acceptable forms as described in the March 2013 Cover Letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2013/03/13-03cl.html#5>). As stated in that Cover Letter, in period heraldry the vast majority of gouttes were drawn with quite distinct wavy tails but teardrop shaped gouttes are registerable as long as they are elongated, more than twice as long as they are wide. The gouttes here do not fit any of these registerable depictions.

**Mariia Aleksandra Lavrovna.** Badge. (Fieldless) A domestic cat couchant argent in a wooden box proper.

This badge is returned for not being reliably blazonable, which is a violation of SENA A1C which requires an emblazon to be describable in heraldic terms. Blazoned as "in a wooden box", the cat isn't in the box as it is not contained. Is it not either overall, as it does not extend over either side; neither is it atop, since there is still overlap between the cat and the box. Although, unlike Schrodinger's, this cat is unambiguously alive, the fact that his position relative to the box is not blazonable forces us to return this submission.

We will note that, based on the provided documentation, the use of trian aspect for the box is appropriate to improve recognizability.

**Seagirt, Barony of.** Badge. Bendy wavy azure and argent, an orca embowed counter-embowed proper.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of the Barony of Smoking Rock's Order of the Leviathan: (*Fieldless*) *A sperm whale sable*. There is a DC for fielded vs fieldless but there is none for the tincture as this orca is primarily sable. There is no DC for naiant vs naiant embowed counter-embowed.

**ANSTEORRA**

**Gassion de Beaumarchais.** Device. Per fess enarched rayonny counterermine and Or, in base a phoenix gules.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Stafngrimr of Agaricus, reblazoned elsewhere on this letter as *Per fess enarched rayonny sable and Or, a phoenix issuant from base gules*. There is a DC for changing the tincture of half of the field but none for the fact that the phoenix is issuant from base in one case and not the other.

**ARTEMISIA**

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Minion Pursuivant.

*Minion* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a late period English surname in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Commenters questioned whether this heraldic title is obtrusively modern due to the popularity of the Minion characters in the current *Despicable Me* movie franchise.

Although the Minion characters come to mind when hearing this title, the term *minion* is and has been common in the SCA for some time, used to refer to deputy officers, event staff, dependents such as apprentices and students, and other volunteers. This heraldic title appears to be synonymous with "Deputy Pursuivant", and we certainly don't want to restrict the use of assistants to only one kingdom. Therefore, we rule that this heraldic title is too generic to be registered.

**Cathryn Anne of Newbury.** Device. Per bend embowed to base azure and Or, a doe's head contourny issuant from the line of division argent.

No evidence was presented and none could be found for embowing a line of division to base. Barring such evidence, this field division cannot be registered.

**Rebecca Waite.** Device. Azure, on a lozenge ployé Or two horse heads addorsed coupé and conjoined sable.

This device submission has been withdrawn by the submitter.

**ATENVELDT**

**Gráinne an Einigh inghean Uí Mháille.** Device (see PENDS for name). Per pale vert and argent, an olive tree counterchanged fructed sable and a base rayonny Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Aleyn More: *Per pale vert and argent, a weeping willow counterchanged*. Both olive trees and weeping willow trees are round-shaped trees so there is no DC for type of charge. Thus, there is only one DC for adding the base.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge for Order of Beauty of Granite Mountain. Per fess indented vert and sable, a pen bendwise sinister issuant from an inkwell Or.

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 bordure erminois on the submission form, although blazoned, is absent from the emblazon on the Letter of Intent.

Computer-colorizing the OSCAR emblazons is in itself cause for return, as commenters need to be able to see the tinctures as they appear on the form.

**Granite Mountain, Barony of.** Badge for Order of Peregrine of Granite Mountain. Per fess indented vert and sable, a falcon rising Or and a bordure erminois.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Wilhelm von Adlersheim: *Per bend sinister sable and gules, an eagle rising, wings elevated and inverted Or, a bordure erminois*. There is only one DC for changing the field.

**Sibyll Hunter.** Device. Erminois, three wolf's teeth issuant from dexter and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister sable and in chief a fox salient gules marked sable.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Most commenters couldn't identify the fox. Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as co-primary fox and wolf's teeth, this arrangement would need to be documented.

On redesign, let the submitter know that the wolf's teeth should be nearly touching at the center - there should not be enough space for the ermine spot there.

**ATLANTIA**

**Dreux d'Anjou.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale an ermine statant contourny argent conjoined at the feet to a bag of madder gules.

The charges are not simply conjoined but they also overlap: the legs of the ermine lie entirely on the bag of madder. This sort of overlap for conjoined charges has long been cause for return, as the relationship between the charges is not blazonable.

## CALONTIR

**Bridget Edan.** Device. Or, in pale a horse's head couped contourny and a horse's head couped inverted, conjoined at the necks, between three holly leaves in annulo vert.

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 horse's heads here are not in a unified arrangement as they are neither in the same posture/orientation nor in any standard heraldic arrangement that includes orientation.

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

**Fernando Rodriguez de Falcon.** Augmentation of arms. Per bend sinister sable and Or, a falcon stooping to sinister counterchanged, and for augmentation, on a canton purpure a cross of Calatrava within a bordure Or.

Submitted as an augmentation, examination of the submitter's file uncovered a problem. The submitter used an emblazon for the base coat that is a correct representation of the blazon registered for him in 1983. However, and we apologize for the confusion, the registered blazon was incorrect. It is being reblazoned on this letter. If the submitter wishes this device, he will need to resubmit with a device change and the augmentation. If he wishes to only add the augmentation, he will need to resubmit the augmentation with the emblazon matching his currently registered base coat.

**Goldcorn Moon.** Device. Azure, a decrescent moon argent and bordure Or.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. It conflicts with the device of Aigiarm Naran, *Per pale gules and sable, a decrescent argent, a bordure Or*, with only one DC for changing the field. It also conflicts with the badge of Cathán Ó Dubhagáin: *Azure, a decrescent argent, between its horns an estoile pierced Or*. The estoile is a secondary charge, which means the only DC is for the change from an estoile to a bordure. The placement of the bordure is forced.

**William of Billesley.** Device. Argent, a cross formy floretty between three lozenges gules.

This device is returned for redraw. In this depiction, the petals that make the cross fleuretty touch the cross at their tips, reducing the identifiability of the cross. Barring such a depiction in period, the petals should not be joined to the cross.

## DRACHENWALD

None.

## EALDORMERE

**Lucius Aemelius Claudius Britannicus.** Badge. Purpure, a horse rampant Or and a bordure mullety of four points purpure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Caitlín ní Mháille: *Purpure, a horse rampant Or and a bordure Or mullety purpure*. According to the precedent set in April 2012, there is no difference granted between mullets of any number of points and thus there is no difference between this device and the proposed badge.

Although no DC exists, the blazonable difference would allow registration if a letter of permission to conflict was obtained.

**EAST**

**Osc of the Harbours.** Device. Argent, in chevron five geese migrant to chief sable and in base a torteau.

This device is returned for redraw, for blurring the distinction between the primary and secondary charge groups. Because they are of similar visual weights, the geese and the torteau appear to be in the same charge group, in an unblazonable arrangement. The best solution would likely be to draw the geese slightly larger and reduce the size of the torteau.

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

**GLEANN ABHANN**

None.

**MERIDIEN**

**Anne Geyervogelin.** Device. Per bend sinister nebuly azure and vert, a martlet volant and a lit candle Or.

This device is returned for redraw, as it does not use a period depiction of a flame proper. Period flames proper, as described on the April 1995 Cover Letter, are alternating red and yellow tongues of flame, not gules voided Or or vice versa.

Some commenters argued that this charge could not be blazoned as a martlet because the posture does not allow to know whether or not it has feet. There is a precedent from 2006 which concludes:

If the small generic bird does not have feet showing, AND does not have some other clear attribute of a different type of bird (such as a dove's tuft), AND the bird is in a posture found for most types of bird (close, rising and volant, but not displayed), then it is acceptable to blazon it as a martlet. This is the case whether the bird explicitly shows that it is footless/legless from its posture, or whether the bird's foot area is obscured by the bird's wings (as in the volant posture) or by another charge (a demi-martlet rising issuant from a fess).

**MIDDLE**

**Runviðarstaðr, Shire of.** Device. Per pale sable and azure, in pale a Norse sun-cross Or within a laurel wreath and a roundel argent, a bordure Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2a, for having "slot machine" armory, i.e. more than two types of charge in the same group. Per precedent:

This device is returned for violating the ban on so-called "slot-machine heraldry", SENA A3D2a, for having more than two types of charges in the same group. The drinking horn, the tower and the laurel wreath are all primary charges in the same group. Required charges, like laurel wreaths, are not exempt from the requirements of A3D2a [Northgeatham, Canton of., 09/2014 Ealdormere-R]

Here we are in a similar situation with the Norse sun-cross, the laurel wreath and the roundel being in the same group.

**NORTHSHIELD**

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Heinric of Nahrun Kabirun.** Badge. (Fieldless) A cross formy fitchy argent overall a dragon sable bellied gules.

This device is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." Here, more of the dragon is on the cross than on the field.

## TRIMARIS

**Eva inghean Alaxandair.** Device. Argent, a penguin proper between two roses and a domino mask, a bordure invected azure.

This device is returned for insufficient contrast between the primary charge and the field.

Per SENA A.3.B.4:

- a. Placement of Charges: Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed. Primary, secondary, and overall charge groups are considered to be placed on the field and must have good contrast with it.

Here the penguin is almost entirely argent on an argent field.

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

**Judith Tomlinson.** Device. Vert, between two horse's heads erased contourny on a bend sinister Or three shamrocks palewise vert.

This device is returned for redraw. Please instruct the submitter on the proper way to draw erasing: either three or four prominent, pointed jags on the erasing, as described on the Cover Letter to the November 2001 LoAR:

- (1) Therefore, for purposes of recreating period armorial style for erasing, the erasing should (1) have between three and eight jags; (2) have jags that are approximately one-sixth to one-third the total height of the charge being erased; and (3) have jags that are not straight but rather are wavy or curved.

Alternatively, the submitter could decide to resubmit the secondary charges as horse's heads couped.

**Katherine verch Evan.** Device. Vert, three chevrons braced and in chief three strawberries argent.

This device is in conflict with the device of Joanna de Lisane: *Vert, three chevronels interlaced, in chief between two compass-stars a fleur-de-lys voided argent*. As the chevrons/chevronels here are identical, there is only one DC for the change of type of secondary charges, from stars and fleur-de-lys to berries.

**Marie MacPherson.** Device. Quarterly argent and azure, a domestic cat rampant contourny Or maintaining an arrow inverted bendwise sinister argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Esteban de Asturias: *Barry of twelve per pale azure and argent, a leopard salient to sinister coward Or*. There is one DC for the field, nothing for the maintained charge, nothing for rampant vs salient and nothing for the position of the tail. Other conflicts might exist.

**Miro di Marco.** Device. Per pale Or and argent, on a card-pique sable three card-trefles Or.

This device is returned for lack of documentation of the card-trefles and card-pique used here. Documentation provided by the commenters showed consistently these charges with straight stems, not the formy foot seen here.

On redesign the submitter should consider that using both the card-pique and card-trefle on the same design may run afoul of the "sword and dagger" rule.

This would have been the defining instance of a card-trefle in Society armory.

**Morina de Clare.** Device. Purpure, a triquetra interlaced with an annulet and on a chief argent a natural panther passant sable between two roses purpure.

This device must be returned for violating precedents which forbid multiple tertiary charge groups on the same underlying charge. The panther in chief on the chief has much more visual weight and appears to be in a separate group from the surrounding roses.

**Trimaris, Kingdom of.** Badge for Order of Seawall. Azure, a fess embattled on the upper edge and wavy on the lower edge argent masoned sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as *a wall argent masoned sable and a base wavy azure*, a wall is equivalent to *a fess embattled*, and has a straight lower edge. This might be better reblazoned as *a wall argent masoned sable issuant from base and overall a base wavy azure*, but in that case the wall should not extend quite as high upon the field as this one does. Also, as the field and the base are the same tincture, this instead gives the overwhelming impression of a fess with two different complex lines.

This badge is returned for using two complex lines on an ordinary, as precedent states that "using two different complex lines on an ordinary is not registerable." [Mara Palmer, D-Meridies, August 2012 LoAR].

**Zafira Katz.** Device. Per chevron inverted sable and argent semy of gouttes gules, a feather inverted bendwise argent.

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." Because they lie on either side of a divided field, the gouttes and feather are considered to be in the same primary charge group. However, the charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the feather must be blazoned separately from the gouttes in order to adequately describe their positioning. If the gouttes were strewn over the entire field, the feather's position would not be an issue.

## WEST

**Christopher Ephesou.** Name.

Submitted as *Christopher of Ephes us*, the name was changed to *Christopher Ephes ou* on the submission form, apparently by the submitter.

The given name *Christopher* is an English form of the Greek *Christophoros*. The combination of English and Greek is not an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. According to the submission form, *Christopher* is the submitter's legal given name. However, proof of the legal name was not provided in the submission packet. Without such documentation, we are unable to register this name using the legal name allowance. Upon resubmission, the requirements for documenting a legal name are found in the July 2012 Cover Letter.

The Letter of Intent stated that *Ephesou* is a locative surname meaning "of/from Ephesus". However, the correct form of the byname is *Ephesios*, which was noted in commentary by Metron Ariston. Therefore, a wholly Greek form of the name is *Christophoros Ephesios*. *Christopher of Ephesus* would also be registerable if the submitter provides proof of his legal name, as *of Ephesus* is a lingua Anglica form of the Greek *Ephesios*.

**Cynthia Fayrfax.** Device. Or, a wingless dragon passant contourny sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Arian Rhyindelas of Aldalome: *Argent, a six-headed, double-tailed, wingless hydra counterstatant sable*. There is a DC for changing the field but nothing for the type of monster and nothing for the number of heads or tails.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

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

**AN TIR**

**Cwen Gylden Gode.** Name.

Submitted as *Cwen Gode*, the Anglo-Saxon *Cwen* was documented in the Letter of Intent both as a given name and a title meaning "queen". As *Gode* ("good") is both a descriptive byname and a given name in period, this name could be interpreted as "Queen Gode", a violation of PN4B1 of SENA. The name was then changed by kingdom to *Cwen Gylden Gode* to remove the appearance of a claim to rank with the addition of the descriptive byname *Gylden* ("golden").

The question was raised whether one instance of the Latin *Quen* was enough to justify the use of the corresponding Anglo-Saxon form *Cwen* as a given name. Both *Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England* and *Women's Names in Old English* by Elisabeth Okasha

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=3z0-fUT70DsC>) list *Quen* or *Cwen* as an attested given name, and the latter book defines it as both "woman" and "queen". *Cwen* is also found as a prototheme and deuteriotheme in other feminine given names. Therefore, *Cwen* is a plausible given name.

However, the pattern of double descriptive bynames in Old English is not listed in Appendix A of SENA. Therefore, we are pending this name to allow commenters to present documentation to support this pattern.

Commenters questioned whether the addition of a byname meaning "golden" removes the issue of presumption. Therefore, we are also pending this name to allow discussion on whether the pattern (*title + descriptive byname + given name*) is plausible in Old English.

This was item 6 on the An Tir letter of January 31, 2015.

**ATENVELDT**

**Gráinne an Einigh inghean Uí Mháille.** Name.

Submitted as *Gráinne Ní Mháille*, this name is identical to that of *Gráinne Ní Mháille/Grace O'Malley*, the famous late period Irish pirate. Therefore, another byname, *an Einigh*, was added in kingdom. In addition, the particle *Ní* is found in Scots and Anglicized Irish in period, not Gaelic, so the byname combined two languages in the same name phrase, which runs afoul of PN1B1 of SENA. To correct this, the second byname was changed to the wholly Gaelic *inghean Uí Mháille*, a hypothetical Gaelic form of the 17th century Anglicized Irish *Ó Máille*.

In 2005, Laurel ruled:

This name raised the question of whether the 16th C pirate *Grainne inghean Mháille*, known in English as *Grace O'Malley* is important enough to protect. If she is, then the two names are in conflict. How does the pirate rate according to the Admin handbook and by the criteria laid out in the Cover letter of November 2004:

- Does she have her own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica? She does not have an entry under either the Gaelic or the English name, at least not in the online edition.
- Is she a sovereign? No, she is not.
- Did she flourish in period? Yes, she flourished at the end of the 16th C.
- Does the name have a high recognizability factor? We believe these names are moderately recognizable. An informal web query ran about 60/40 yes to no -- with a fairly large number saying "well, it sounded familiar, but I couldn't quite place it." Only one commenter called a conflict, and only two noted the reference.
- How ordinary is the name? In the Irish Annals, both the Gaelic given name and byname are encountered frequently from the 14th-16th C.

Reluctantly, I must conclude that, under our rules, *Grainne inghen Mháille/Grace O'Malley*, the pirate, is not important enough to protect. Therefore, no conflict exists in this case. [Gracye Malley, June 2005, A-Calontir]

We are pending this name in order to allow commenters to discuss whether the name should be partially restored (as *Gráinne inghean Uí Mháille*) or if the historical figure is important enough to protect under SENA.

This was item 1 on the Atenveldt letter of January 27, 2015.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Giata Magdalena Alberti.** Household name Accademia dello Giglio d'Oro.

Submitted as *Accademia del Giglio di Oro* ("Academy of the Golden Lily"), we are pending this household name to allow commenters to find documentation of academies named using inn-sign name patterns. In particular, we need documentation of the use of *color + charge* or *metal + charge* by such academies.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that the correct formation is *Accademia dello Giglio d'Oro*. If documentation can be found to support the overall pattern, we will make this change.

This was item 1 on the Gleann Abhann letter of January 19, 2015.

- *Explicit* -