

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

**Ælfwynn Leoflæde dohtor.** Reblazon of device. Purpure, a lioness rampant between three cinquefoils argent.  
Registered in April of 1998 (via the Middle) as *Purpure, a lion rampant between three cinquefoils argent*, the beast has no mane.

**Broddr Refsson.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron argent and in chief a sun Or and a moon in her plenitude argent.

**Cassandra MacTire of Norwich.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and gules, a winged unicorn segreant argent between three hunting horns Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the hunting horns slightly larger so they are easier to identify.

**Christopher Summerset.** Reblazon of device. Azure, in pall three mullets of four points and a tower, a double tressure Or.

Registered in April of 2008 as *Azure, in pale three mullets of four points, two and one, and a tower, all within a double tressure Or*, the central charges are in pall.

**Claudia Prisca.** Name change from Aoyama Narime and device. Per bend sinister wavy argent and vert, an anchor sable and a dolphin haurient argent finned Or.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the registered name *Claudia Prima*.

The submitter's previous name, *Aoyama Narime*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Coilín Cruaidhchridheach.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron sable and gules, on a chevron between three hearts argent three hearts palewise sable.

Registered in September of 1999 as *Per chevron sable and gules, on a chevron between three hearts argent three hearts sable*, the tertiary hearts are palewise.

**Elsbeth von Bremen.** Reblazon of badge. Per pale Or and vert, two trees each charged with a mullet, a bordure all counterchanged.

Registered in July of 1997 as *Per pale Or and vert, two trees eradicated, each charged with a mullet, within a bordure all counterchanged*, while they show the top of their roots, the trees are not eradicated.

**Fiona inghean Léid.** Reblazon of device. Gyronny of six palewise Or and gules, a dog passant and a chief dovetailed sable.

Registered in May of 2005 as *Per pale and per saltire Or and gules, a dog passant and a chief dovetailed sable*, the field is actually gyronny of six palewise.

**Govindi of Dera Ghazi Khan.** Name change from Muirgel ingen Gilla Comgaill.

Submitted as *Govindi Dera Ghazi Khan*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 16th century Punjabi Sikh name. The given name *Govindi* was documented as a 16th century feminine name from Andhra Pradesh, in southern India, whereas the Punjab region is in northern India and part of what is now Pakistan. Therefore, this name does not meet the request for an authentic Punjabi Sikh name.

No evidence was provided in the Letter of Intent to support the use of locative bynames. Irayari Vairavi's article, "Female Chola Names"

(<https://sites.google.com/site/vairavisca/Home/creations/indian-name-research>) includes several examples of names with village names in segments of the names. Therefore, we are able to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that a locative byname is possible. We have added the preposition *of* to use a lingua Anglica form, *of Dera Ghazi Khan*.

The submitter's previous name, *Muirgel ingen Gilla Comgaill*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Isabella Laçarie.** Name.

Both the given name and byname are found in Imola, Italy in 1312, making this an excellent 14th century Italian name!

**Isabetta Orsini.** Device change. Argent, a bear's pawprint and in chief three fleurs-de-lys in chevron sable.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the fleurs-de-lys larger so they are easier to identify.

Her previous device, *Per fess argent and azure, a bear statant sable and four pawprints two and two argent*, is released.

**Jack Falleinwell.** Device. Argent semy of triangles purpure.

Triangles in period arms were drawn with vertical symmetry, and were most frequently equilateral.

**Kalika Peredslava.** Name and device. Vert, a bear statant maintaining on its back an owl contourny argent.

*Peredslava* resembles an unmarked matronym, as it is a feminine given name. As noted in the Letter of Intent and later confirmed by Blue Tyger (a native Russian speaker), a hypothetical corresponding masculine form is *Peredslav*. Per Wickenden, the genitive (possessive) form of a name ending in a hard consonant is formed by adding *-a*: *Peredslava*. Therefore, it can be combined with the masculine given name *Kalika*.

This clear of the badge for the Barony of Septentria, *Gules, a bear passant argent*, with a DC for the field tincture and another for the presence of the owl. As discussed on the Cover Letter, the presence of a held, identifiable charge, regardless of size, contributes to difference.

**Láegaire mac Conaill Meic Shiadail.** Name.

Nice 10th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Laurentia of Caledonia.** Device. Purpure, a bend sinister between two thistles argent, an orle counterchanged.

There is a step from period practice for counterchanging an orle over a central ordinary.

**Liam Fitzpatrick.** Name.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Rian Fitzpatryk*. Both syllables in the given name have changed under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Mael Daire Ua Duinn.** Name and device. Per bend sinister vert and argent, a bend sinister Or between two foxes sejant respectant counterchanged argent and gules.

Submitted as *Mael dara O'donn*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 10th century Irish name and was changed by kingdom to a wholly Gaelic form with the submitter's permission. This name is an authentic 10th century Irish Gaelic name, meeting the submitter's request.

**Margery Kent of York.** Reblazon of device. Purpure, three teeth argent.

Registered in May of 1998 as *Purpure, three fanged teeth argent*, the teeth simply have their roots showing.

**Markus skalpr Grimsson.** Badge. Quarterly vert and argent, a hurt between in bend sinister two ravens volant countervolant sable.

**Mészáros János.** Name change from Seóan Ó Donnubháin and badge. (Fieldless) Six bees conjoined in annulo, tails to center, Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Seóan Ó Donnubháin*, is retained as an alternate name.

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

**Nicole of Ravenswoode.** Name and device. Or, a tree blasted and eradicated between two ravens addorsed sable, a bordure gules.

Although *Nicole* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a French given name, it is also found in England in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to the 16th century. Thus, this is an entirely 16th century English name.

**Orabilia Avenel.** Name.

Nice 13th century English or Anglo-Scots name!

**Ragna feilan.** Name and device. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated vert and overall a wolf statant sable.

**Rhiannon Elandris of Glyndyfrdwy.** Badge. Per pale vert and argent, two plumed chamfrons counterchanged.

**Rivka bat Daniyal.** Badge. (Fieldless) A tulip blossom per pale argent and gules.

**Safia bint Da'ud al-Zarqa'.** Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and Or, an ankh and a snake coiled erect counterchanged.

Submitted as *Safia al-Zarqa' bint Da'ud*, the patronym *bint Da'ud* should precede *al-Zarqa'*. We have changed the order of the bynames to the correct order in order to register this name.

**Tadhg Mag Uidhir.** Name and device. Argent, a tree eradicated proper, in chief three mullets gules.

The submitter requested authenticity for an Irish name. This is an authentic 15th century Gaelic name, meeting the submitter's request.

## AN TIR

**Asta Eriksdottir.** Name and device. Sable, on a bezant a bee sable marked Or, an orle Or.

Although the bee is marked Or on an Or background, the identifiability is maintained and thus this is registerable.

**Draco Fitz Alan.** Reblazon of device. Per saltire argent and gules, a compass star counterchanged, a bordure embattled Or.

Registered in April of 1993 as *Per saltire argent and gules, a mullet of eight points counterchanged within a bordure embattled Or*, the central charge is actually a compass star.

**Giovanni di Gregorio.** Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and sable, on a torteau a roundel per pale sable and argent, a bordure gules.

Registered in August of 1995 as *Per pale argent and sable, on a torteau a roundel counterchanged of the field, a bordure gules*, we are adjusting the blazon to match current blazoning practice.

**Giovanni di Gregorio.** Reblazon of badge. Per pale argent and sable, on a torteau a roundel per pale sable and argent.

Registered in August of 1995 as *Per pale argent and sable, on a torteau a roundel counterchanged of the field*, we are adjusting the blazon to match current blazoning practice.

**Hamelin L'Archier.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

The submitter may wish to know that the more common form of this byname, *l'Archier*, is also registerable.

**Irene MacKenny.** Name and badge. (Fieldless) A butterfly within and conjoined to a mascle purpure.

**Kolbera Varsdottir.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

In commentary, Ogress was able to construct *Kolbera* as a plausible Old Norse given name.

Although *Varr* appears in *Nordiskt runnamnslexikon*, it is uncertain whether it was used by normal humans. However, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that it is a plausible masculine name from which the patronym *Varsdottir* can be formed.

**Lenora Truble.** Device. Argent, a natural sea tortoise vert and on a chief wavy azure a coronet Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the waves on the line of division with greater amplitude.

The submitter is a viscountess and therefore entitled to the use of a coronet in her armory.

**Magdalena von Freiberg.** Name reconsideration for household name to Haus zu den Schwarzen Nüssen from Haus zur Schwarzen Nuss.

When this household name was originally registered in December 2014, it was changed from *Haus zum Schwarzen N\_uss\_en* to *Haus zur Schwarzen N\_uss\_* in order to give the submitter a grammatically correct form with the submitter's intended meaning, "Dark or Black Nut House". The submitter has requested the partial restoration of the plural form with the necessary grammatical corrections instead of the singular form that had been registered. We are happy to make this change.

**Mieczysław Czarnecki.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escarbuncle gules a fox's mask Or.

**Raskviðr Bjarnarson.** Name and device. Per pale Or and sable, a stag trippant contourny, hoof resting upon a tree stump counterchanged, in sinister chief a mullet of six points Or.

Submitted as *Raskviðr Bj {o,}rnsson*, the correct Old Norse form of the byname is *Bjarnarson*. The byname was changed in kingdom to this form with the submitter's permission. The submitter requested the submitted spelling if it could be documented in Old Norse, but did not prefer the 14th century form *Bjornsson*.

The spelling *Bj{o,}rnsson* could not be found in Old Norse, but the submitter may wish to know that the Swedish spelling *Bjornsson* is found in *Svenskt Diplomatariums huvudkartotek (SDHK)*, dated to 1309 (<http://sok.riksarkivet.se/SDHK?EndastDigitaliserat=false&SDHK=2301>). If he prefers this spelling, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Romulus de Corvis.** Device. Argent, three ravens and a chief sable.

Nice device!

**Sebastian Dalraithíd.** Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a maiden's face and an orle argent.

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

**Sebastian Dalraithíd.** Badge. Per pale gules and sable, a domino mask argent.

**Sigga kausi Geiradotter.** Name and device. Per saltire arrondi gules and sable, a wolf rampant regardant and an orle argent.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Ioan Kendrick: *Bendy sinister vert and Or, a wolf rampant within an orle argent*.

**Sweyn Brekke.** Name and device. Azure, a mountain argent and on a chief Or three flames gules.

*Brekke* is the submitter's legal surname.

Please advise the submitter to draw the flames so they do not touch the edge of the chief.

**Tegan MacKie.** Name.

**Tir Rígh, Principality of.** Order name Order of the Silver Lyre.

**Tir Rígh, Principality of.** Order name Order of the Silver Wing of Tir Rígh and badge. (Fieldless) In bend sinister a sinister a wing argent conjoined to a mullet of eight points azure.

Submitted as *Order of the Silver Wing of Tir R\_igh*, we have added the accent to the branch name to match the registered form.

**Tir Rígh, Principality of.** Heraldic title Silver Wolf Herald of Tir Rígh.

Submitted as *Silver Wolf Herald of Tir Rígh*, we have added the accent to the branch name to match the registered form.

Commenters questioned if heraldic titles could include a place name to support of *Tir Rígh*. In commentary, Siren provided numerous examples such as *Borsele hiraut de Hollande*, *Camdos le hirault roy d'armes d'Engleterre*, and *Athloon poursuivant d'armes d'Ireland* from her article, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>). Although the formal names of the historical titles likely did not include the place name, we are able to register this heraldic title as submitted.

**Vincent Moubray.** Name and device. Argent, a bend sinister gules between a helm reversed and two hammers in saltire sable.

*Vincent* is the submitter's legal middle name. The Letter of Intent also documented it as a late period English given name, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

**Wymarcha haketanah.** Name.

Submitted as *Wymarcha Hektanah*, a plausible transliteration of the Hebrew phrase meaning "the small" is *haketanah*. We have changed the byname to this form in order to register this name. We note that the spelling *ha-Ketanah* is also registerable.

The byname *haketanah* "small" can be constructed as a Anglo-Jewish form of the attested Latin byname *parvus*, found in Eleazar ha-Levi's "Jewish Naming Convention in Angevin England" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/jewish.html>). In addition, the article also includes both Hebrew and vernacular forms of several descriptive or occupational bynames: *Medicus/ha-Rophe* ("the leech"), *Scriptor/ha-Sophar* ("the scribe"), and *le Pointur/Ha-Nakdan* ("the pointer, grammarian"). Therefore, we will allow underlying Hebrew names to be constructed from attested vernacular forms from the same place.

This name combines an English given name and a constructed Hebrew byname from England. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Yzabels de la Costa.** Name and device. Argent, a rabbit rampant and on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lys argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Ysabel da Costa*. A syllable in the given name has been changed (*-bels* versus *-bel*) and a syllable has been added (*la*), so this name is clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

**ANSTEORRA****Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail.** Device. Per saltire gules and argent, four crescents counterchanged.

Nice device!

**B{o,}ðvarr bogsveigir.** Name.**Dáire de Haya.** Reblazon of badge. Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or.

Registered in July of 2003 as *Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules maintaining on its breast a mullet Or*, the Or mullet is in fact a tertiary charge.

**Karen Goðreksdottir.** Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister indented on its upper edge argent between six mullets of six points Or.

*Karen* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also found in 16th century Denmark in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

**Kylan Ulfgeirsson.** Device. Argent, a triskelion of horse's heads vert between three Norse sun crosses sable.**Peter Rainbolt.** Name.

**Thorgeirr Bjarnarson.** Name.

## ARTEMISIA

**Aaron Carter of Liddesdale.** Name and device. Vert, on a chevron between three cartwheels argent two swords sable.

The Letter of Intent documented *Liddesdale* as a modern, lingua Anglica form of the period *Lidelesdale*. In commentary, Ogress found the submitted spelling in "Border Papers volume 1: March 1592", in *Calendar of Border Papers: Volume 1, 1560-95*, pp. 391-395 (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-border-papers/vol1/pp391-395>). Therefore, this is a fine 16th century name.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Gryphon and Francisca and badge. Or, in fess an axe sable hafted proper sustained by a gryphon sable.

Both *Gryphon* and *Francisca* are lingua Anglica forms.

We note that the expected form of this order name would be *Order of the Gryphon and Axe*, because period order names tend to use the generic term for weapons, rather than specific types. However, this is registerable.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Sage and badge. (Fieldless) On a sage leaf sable the capital letter A Or.

This order name follows the pattern of an order named after its founder. *Sage* is an English given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

We note that the form *Order of the Sage* is also registerable following the pattern of an order named for a heraldic charge.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of Strongbow of Artemisia.

Submitted as *Order of Strongbows Yeomen*, this order name appeared in the Letter of Intent as *Strongbows Yeomen*. A timely correction noted the correct form.

The Letter of Intent did not provide a source for the byname *Strongbow*, and did not document the pattern of naming an order after an individual's byname instead of a given name. The byname *Strongbow* is dated to 1395 in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Strongbow. However, this byname must be documented as a 16th or early 17th century English byname in order to use it as a given name. The variant *Strongboo* is found in Bardsley, s.n. Strongbow, citing *The Visitation of Yorkshire in the Years 1563 and 1564*. Therefore, the typical spelling can be used as a given name.

The Letter of Intent stated that this order name follows the pattern of an order named for a group of people. Precedent states:

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.

As in the previous precedents, a yeoman does not have a standard depiction and is not a plausible heraldic charge as in the Order of the Fool, nor is it a legendary group like the Grail-Templars. Therefore, this order name cannot be registered as submitted.

We have changed the order name to *Order of Strongbow of Artemisia* with the kingdom's permission in order to register this name, following the pattern of naming an order for an individual. This is clear of *House Strongbow* by the addition of the branch name.

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Seal for Golden Wing Principal Herald. (Tinctureless) Two straight trumpets in saltire and overall a crowned gryphon.

**Cormac mac Taran.** Device. Counter-ermine, a skull and a bordure argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots so as to increase their identifiability.

**Fritz Zapff.** Household name Company of the Sword and Horse and badge. (Fieldless) In fess a sword inverted sustained by a horse rampant argent.

Submitted as *Cavalry of the Sword and Horse*, we have no evidence of *Cavalry* as a plausible designator for a household name. We have changed the designator to *Company* with the submitter's permission in order to register this name.

## ATENVELDT

**Amalric d'Acre.** Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In fess a roundel sustained by a rat sejant erect sable.

Registered in June of 2005 as *(Fieldless) A rat sejant erect sustaining a roundel sable*, the roundel and rat are co-primary charges.

**Antoinette Marie of Sangre del Sol.** Name.

Submitted as *Antoinette Marie of Sangre de Sol*, the registered name of the SCA branch is *Sangre del Sol*. Although the submission form stated that changes could not be made, the submitter gave permission to correct the branch name. We have made this change in order to register this name.

**Brenna MacGhie of Kintyre.** Reblazon of device. Per pall Or, azure and purpure, a heart gules and two crossbows Or.

Registered in March of 2001 as: *Per pall Or azure and purpure, a heart gules and two crossbows Or*, a comma was missing.

**Elaine MacCarren.** Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant queue-forchy proper and a bordure sable mullet argent.

Submitted as *Elaine Mac Caran*, the submitted spelling of the byname was documented as an undated header form in Black. Commenters were unable to find evidence for this spelling in period. The submitter preferred a dated form of the same name, *MacCa rren* (with the scribal abbreviation expanded), that was documented in the Letter of Intent. We have made this change to register this name.

**Geirriðr in víðf{o,}rla.** Reblazon of device. Bendy sinister Or and sable, three piles throughout issuant from sinister gules.

Registered in February of 2006 as *Bendy sinister Or and sable, three piles issuant from sinister gules*, the piles are throughout.

**Katarina Rose MacDonald.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Moira O'Droogan.** Badge. Per pale purpure and vert, two dragonflies Or.

**Sigríðr Úlfsdóttir of Aschehyrst.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Sigríðr Úlfsdóttir of Aschehyrst*, the submitter requested authenticity for "Viking Period Norse or Irish", and expressed a preference for accents in the name.

*Sigríð* is a late period Swedish given name, and is not found in the Viking era in this form. A wholly Old Norse form of the given name and patronym (including accents) is *Sigr íðr Úlfssd óttir*. Therefore, the Old Norse given name and patronym would meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Although the submission form noted that major changes like a change in language are not allowed, the submitter preferred the Old Norse form and gave permission to make this change.

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

**Sutton de Grae.** Name and device. Purpure, a natural demi-leopard contourny argent marked sable, a bordure denticulada argent.

Submitted as *Sutton du Grae*, the correct preposition is *de* rather than the French *du* (a contraction of *de* and *le*). We have made this change.

Ogress found *de Grae* as a Gaelic header form in Woulfe, with the late period Anglicized Irish forms *de Gray* and *de Graye*. Therefore, we are able to register *de Grae* as a Gaelic form. The Letter of Intent also included *Grae* as an unmarked English surname and *de Gray* in Scots.

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

**Thórólfr Magnússon.** Name and device. Sable, a wolf's head cabossed in dexter chief and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister Or.

Submitted as *Thór ulfr Magnússon*, the attested spelling of the given name is *Þór ólfr*, found in Geirr Bassi. We have changed the given name to a simplified form of the attested name, *Thór ólfr*.

The submitter may wish to know that there are two 14th century Norwegian names, *Thorulphus* and *Porulfuer*, that were documented in commentary by ffride wuffsdotter. No other examples of *Thor-/Por-* were found with *-ulf* instead of *-olf*.

**Xanthias Alexander Casca of Monster Hall.** Name and device. Azure, a spear and a bordure embattled argent.

Submitted as *Xanthias Alexandr os Casca of Monster Hall*, the submitter claimed the use of the grandfather clause for the use of *Casca* and *of Monster Hall*. The father's registered name is *Matthias Alexander Casca* and the mother's is *Melissa of Monster Hall*.

In commentary, Metron Ariston noted that *Alexandros* is a nominative (base) form, not a patronymic or adjectival form. The pattern of double given names is not found in Greece in our period. Submitters were unable to document *Alexandros* as a byname in any other language, and it could not be grandfathered to the submitter because it is not the same as the father's registered *Alexander*. The submitter permitted a change to the classical Latin *Alexander* in order to register this name.

The combination of three regional language groups (Greek, classical Latin, and English) prevents the use of the grandfather clause in this case. PN2C2d of SENA states:

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

In addition, if a grandfathered name phrase was found in a registered name that combined languages from two or more regional naming groups, the new submission may combine those same regional naming groups. If this allowance is used, then no new regional naming group may be added.

However, *Xanthias*, *Alexander*, and *Casca* can be redocumented as entirely Spanish name phrases without relying upon the grandfather clause. Although *Xanthias* is not attested in Spain, we have a pattern of borrowing of classical names in 16th century Spain, as shown in Alys Mackyntoich's article "Names from the Family Search Historical Records: Names from Classical History and Mythology" (2014 KWHSS Proceedings). *Alexander* and *Casca* are both found in Spain, dated to the late 16th or early 17th century, in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, these name phrases can be combined with the grandfathered *of Monster Hall*.

**Yashka the Poisoner.** Name change from Yashka the Nomad.

*Yashka* is grandfathered to the submitter.

Commenters questioned if *the Poisoner* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of an occupational or descriptive byname. *Poysener* (in a plural form) was found in 1382 in the Middle English Dictionary (MED) as a general descriptive term. No evidence of its use as a byname was found in commentary.

The occupation *triacler*, *treacler* ["maker and seller of 'treacle' (a sovereign remedy)" or "apothecary"] is derived from the Middle English *traicle*, *tryacle* ("antidote to poison"), found in Thuresson, s.n. Treacler. Bynames formed from this occupation include *Triacle* and *Tryackle*, found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Treacle. If an apothecary who makes the antidote to poison has a specialized occupational term, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that one who makes the poison itself would have one also. In addition, the byname *Poison* is found in late period Amsterdam in the FamilySearch Historical Records, although it is possible that this has a different etymology.

Alternatively, this name could be interpreted as the byname of a criminal. Crime-based Middle English bynames include *Daythef* ("day thief") and *Le Kyller/Kyller* ["(the) killer"], found in the MED, and *Brekewall* ("one who breaks down walls" or "a strong, violent man"), *Brekhout* ("one who breaks out" or "a fugitive"), *Brenhus* ("arsonist"), *Lagheles* ("outlaw"), *Maufetur* ("evil-doer, evil cheat"). Given the range of such names, we can give this submitter the benefit of the doubt that *the Poisoner* is also plausible.

The submitter's previous name, *Yashka the Nomad*, is released.

## ATLANTIA

**Anna Charles.** Name and device. Sable, a cross formy fitchy and on a chief Or three linden trees proper.

This exact name is found several times in England, dated to c.1620, in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Nice late period English name!

**Béatrix du Lac Noir.** Reblazon of device. Pily barry sable and argent, three feathers in pile gules.

Registered in October of 1993 as *Barry pily sable and argent, three feathers in pile gules*, the current blazoning convention for that field division is pily barry.

**Bralluc Blackheart.** Reblazon of device. Per bend Or and sable all semy of hearts counterchanged, a skull argent.

Registered in March of 1994 as *Per bend Or and sable semy of hearts counterchanged, a skull argent*, the hearts are strewn over the whole field.

**Cecily Goshawke.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Dugal Cavendish McRobert.** Reblazon of device. Or, two brown stags salient respectant proper, a mountain of three peaks sable.

Registered in July of 1995 as *Or, two stags salient respectant, a mountain of three peaks sable*, the tincture of the stags was missing.

**Esne O Murrin.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and Or, in base a python displayed facing sinister sable.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division higher so as to leave more room for the python to extend its wings.

**Evita Maria da Lombardia.** Reblazon of device. Or, on a pile azure between two rapiers inverted in pile sable a bee Or.

Registered in May of 1994 as *Or, on a pile azure between two rapiers inverted sable a bee Or*, the rapiers inverted are not palewise but in pile.

**Giovanna de Aragona.** Name and device. Per chevron ployé throughout Or and purple, two pomegranates gules seeded Or slipped and leaved vert and a dragon Or.

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

**Helena de Berkeley.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1100s Norman-Saxon". This name is an authentic 13th-14th century Middle English name.

**Janna of Falconree.** Name and device. Vert, on a pale Or masoned sable a poppy affronty gules.

*Janna* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also a late period Spanish given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

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

**Penelope of Foxedene.** Device. Azure, on a heart inverted Or a frog vert, on a bordure wavy argent an orle of dragonflies in orle vert.

**Robert Shockley of Avonsford.** Name.

Submitted as *Robert Shockley* , the name was a resubmission of *Robert Shockley of Avonsford*, which was returned in kingdom for lack of documentation for the locative byname.

When contacted by kingdom, the submitter requested the restoration of the second byname if possible. *Avonsford* can be constructed as a compound English place name following the pattern of a family name in the possessive and a place name. *Avon* is an English given name and byname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, and *Ford* is a header form found in Watts, with this spelling dated from 1242. Examples of this pattern include *Brittesmoreton*, *Ringgesashe*, and *Scottes Acton*, all found in Juliana de Luna, "Compound Placenames in English"

(<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>). Therefore, we are able to restore the submitter's locative byname. We note that the spelling *Avons Ford* is also registerable.

**Rónán mac Ímair.** Name.

Submitted as *Rónán Mac Ímair*, the submitter requested authenticity for a 9th-10th century "Irish/Irish-Norse" name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Rónán mac Ímair*, using the standard capitalization found in the Irish Annals, in order to meet this request.

The given name *Ímar* (from which the patronym was formed) is generally thought to be a Gaelic form of the Old Norse *Ivarr*. Forms of *Rónán* are found from the 6th-12th centuries, and forms of *Ímar* are found from the 9th-14th centuries. This name is plausible as the name of the Irish son of a Norseman from the 9th-10th centuries, so meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Seraphina Delfino.** Badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin haurient contourny purple.

**Tala al-Zahra.** Name.

Submitted as *Tala al-Zahra bint Imazighen*, the byname *bint Imazighen* combines the Arabic particle *bint* with the term for the Berber people in their language (Tamazight), in the same name phrase.

Without documentation to support this lingual mix in the same name phrase, this combination runs afoul of PN1B1 of SENA.

In addition, the documentation showed that *Imazighen* is a plural form of the ethnic term for "Berber", and that the masculine singular and feminine singular forms are *Amazigh* and *Tamazight*, respectively. However, the documentation did not show that any of these terms are found in period, and which form is appropriate in an ethnic byname. The submitter allowed us to drop *bint Imazighen*, so we have made this change to register this name

Commenters questioned if the late 16th century Spanish given name *Tala* was temporally compatible with the byname *al-Zahra*, which was dated sometime between 700 and c.1200 CE. In commentary, Siren noted that, "*Zahra* is found over a dozen times as a 16th century feminine given name in Ana Labarta's *La onomástica de los moriscos valencianos*." Therefore, we are able to give the submitter the

benefit of the doubt that the byname continued in use after the 13th century and is compatible with the late period Spanish given name under Appendix C of SENA.

The submitter may wish to know that the wholly Arabic byname meaning "daughter of the Berber" or "the Berber's daughter" is *bint al-Barbari*. Alternatively, we can register the byname *daughter of the Amazigh* (as a lingua Anglica form) or *bint al-Maghribi* ["daughter of the person from the Maghreb"].

**Torfin blóð auga.** Name change from Torfin de Carric.

The submitter requested authenticity for the 11th century. The given name *Torfin* is grandfathered to the submitter, but is also an attested name found in Lind, dated to 1329. As this element could not be documented as early as the 11th century, this name does not meet the submitter's request for authenticity, but it is registerable.

The submitter's previous name, *Torfin de Carric*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Victor Maximus.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, a decrescent and a wolf's head erased counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw a more regular erasing.

**Viktor ormstunga.** Name.

*Viktor* is a saint's name found in Geirr Bassi.

## AVACAL

**Borealis, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Letter.

**Borealis, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Wolfs Paw and badge. Azure, on a wolf's pawprint argent, an ermine spot azure, a bordure argent.

The spelling "paw" is dated to the early 17th century in the OED. We note that the originally submitted form, *Order of the Wolf's Paw*, is now registerable under SENA as a lingua Anglica form. If the barony prefers this form, a request for reconsideration can be submitted.

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

**Borealis, Barony of.** Badge for Baronial Sergeantry. Quarterly argent and Or, a round buckle and a bordure azure.

"Baronial Sergeantry" is a generic identifier.

**Kateljne de Korte.** Name and device. Sable, a raccoon statant gardant and in chief three dragonflies Or.

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

**Kerry Garadh.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Kerry Mac Garadh*, *Garadh* is a descriptive byname meaning "of (the) caves", not a given name from which a patronym can be formed. Although the submission form stated that no major changes could be made, he allowed us to drop *Mac* in order to register this name. We have made this change in order to register the name.

*Kerry* is the submitter's legal given name. It is also a late period English surname (found in the FamilySearch Historical Records) that can be used as given name. Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

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

**Montengarde, Barony of.** Order name Order of Children of Saint Ferdinand.

Submitted as *Order of the Children of Saint Ferdinand*, there is no evidence to support an order named after a group of children. However, *Children* is a late period English surname that can be used as a given name, found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, and *Saint Ferdinand* is a plausible place named after a saint. Therefore, we can register this name as *Order of Children of Saint Ferdinand*.

**Montengarde, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Golden Link.

Commenters questioned if a link is a plausible heraldic charge that could be used to name an order. Siren documented *Devisa del collar del escama* ("of the collar of the scale") as the name of a Spanish order named after its regalia, where *escama* is a scale, such as in scale mail. Therefore, a single link from a chain used as regalia is also plausible as the basis of an order name.

**Montengarde, Barony of.** Order name Order of Saint Ferdinands Heart.

## CAID

**Adrien de Calais.** Device. Per chevron vert and sable, in base a domestic cat passant gardant contourny argent.

**Brianna Je Nell Aislynn of Blue Shadows.** Augmentation of arms. Pean, a mullet of four greater straight and four lesser wavy points Or surmounted by an eagle-winged wyvern passant to sinister azure and for augmentation the eagle maintaining in its sinister foot a hurt charged with four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward argent.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Reblazon of badge. Azure, a lute bendwise sinister argent stringed sable surmounting a feather bendwise argent.

Registered in August of 1979 as *Azure, in saltire a quill and a lute argent, stringed sable*, the charge underneath is not a quill, not even a quill pen, but a feather and has less visual weight than the lute. This badge is associated with the Troubadour's Guild.

**Caid, Kingdom of.** Order name Order of the Argent Blade and badge. Per bend sinister azure and argent, a rapier bendwise and a bordure embattled counterchanged.

Batonvert documented scythe blades and knife blades as attested heraldic charges in Siebmacher. Therefore, this is a plausible order name.

**Colin Vargus O'Connor.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a lion contourny Or and in chief a trefoil within and conjoined in base to an annulet, on a chief argent three increscents gules.

Registered in June of 1997 as *Sable, in pale a trefoil within and conjoined in base to an annulet argent and a lion contourny Or on a chief argent three increscents gules*, the lion is the sole primary charge.

**Domhnall mac Pharlain.** Reblazon of device. Sable, in pall a plate between three bull's heads cabossed Or.

Registered in August of 2001 as *Sable, a plate between three bull's heads cabossed Or*, the charges are co-primaries.

**Emma Cardiganshire.** Name and device. Argent, three ravens volant wings addorsed sable and a bordure azure.

Nice device!

**Genevieve de Lyonesse.** Name and device. Per saltire azure and sable, a cockatrice statant argent.

By precedent, *Lyonesse* is a literary place name, but is also considered in period to be an actual historical location where normal humans lived. Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

Nice device!

**Grímr askmaðr.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, a horse rampant argent crined Or between three towers argent.

**Iuliia Il'ina doch'.** Name and device. Purpure, two greyhounds sejant addorsed the dexter Or, the sinister argent.

Submitted as *Iuliia Ilina doch'*, the expected form of the patronym is *Il'ina* or *Iliina*. We have changed this element to the former, as it is closer to what was submitted.

**John of the Angels.** Reblazon of badge. Argent, a triquetra gules between three skulls in pall chins to center sable.

Registered in March of 1995 as *Argent, a triquetra gules between three skulls in pall sable*, we are making clear that the skulls are not palewise.

**Laertes McBride.** Badge. (Fieldless) A four-leaved clover saltirewise vert each leaf charged with a crescent horns outward argent.

**Molmoria of Skye.** Device. Argent, a tree proper and on a base azure a triquetra argent.

**Robert Woods of Trowbridge.** Name and badge. Argent, a bridge of three spans throughout issuant from the central span a tower gules, the piers of the bridge issuant from a base azure.

**Roo Hope of Trowbridge.** Name and device. Quarterly purpure and argent, a Celtic cross counterchanged.

**Selene Colfox.** Badge. (Fieldless) A caldera gringolada barry sable and Or, the serpents Or.

This is the defining instance of a caldera gringolada in SCA armory. This charge is a uniquely Iberian charge, and can be seen on f.52r of the 16th century armorial BSB-Hss Cod.icon. 290, Armas de los Condes, Vescondes etc. de Cataluña, de Castilla, de Portugal (found at [http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001370/image\\_119](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001370/image_119)). It appears to be a later stylized version of an ordinary cauldron with snake heads extending from each end of the handle or from the pot and typically barry or checky tincturing as the main distinguishing features.

Nice badge!

**Tyne MacPhersone.** Name.

## CALONTIR

**Amlesmore, Shire of.** Badge. Gules, a spearhead Or.

This badge does not conflict with the badge of Kirk of Wendarrow: *Vert, a pheon inverted Or*. There is a DC for changing the tincture of the field and another one for the difference between a pheon inverted and a spearhead.

**Belinda Mors.** Name.

*Belinda* is the submitter's legal name.

**Connor Duncan.** Reblazon of device. Azure, a standing balance and in chief in pale two scythes fesswise and fesswise reversed Or.

Registered in April of 1993 as *Azure, a standing balance, in chief a scythe fesswise and another reversed, handles in pale Or*, the scythes are not in pale, their handles are.

**Conor the Black.** Reblazon of device. Per bend bendy argent and sable and argent, a wyvern gules and in base a thistle sable distilling gouttes de sang.

Registered in October of 1998 as *Argent, five bendlets enhanced sable surmounted by a wyvern gules, in base a thistle slipped and leaved sable distilling two gouttes gules*, this is effectively a per bend field.

**Evelyn Roberts.** Name and device. Per chevron ployé throughout Or and azure, two crosses crosslet and a lynx's face counterchanged.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Franco Kind zu dem Walde.** Reblazon of device. Sable, three fir trees and a greyhound courant three and one argent.

Registered in July of 2003 as *Sable, three fir trees and a greyhound courant argent*, the position of the charges needs to be specified since there is no default for four charges on an undivided field.

**Giovanni Loredan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A wreath of oak leaves Or.

**Kassiana agria.** Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, on a pile raguly argent a brown horse rampant proper.

The submitter may wish to know that Greek bynames like *Agria* are typically capitalized in classical and medieval Greek texts.

**Katherine of Forgotten Sea.** Holding name and device (see PENDS for name). Azure, a pomegranate tree and on a base argent a demi-Catherine's wheel issuant from the line of division azure.

Submitted under the name *Katherine die Heilige*.

**Leopold Heinrich Rovekar.** Device. Quarterly gules and sable, a cross bottonny fitched throughout between four swords inverted argent.

Please advise the submitter to draw the swords larger so they are easier to identify.

**Marie Chantal Delaire.** Badge. (Fieldless) A keystone purpure charged with a pall inverted argent.

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

**Marie Chantal Delaire.** Heraldic title Purple Keystone Herald.

**Marie le Faivre.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and Or, a chevron counterchanged between three mullets one and two Or and a lion dormant gules maintaining an Arabian oil lamp bendwise azure.

Submitted as *Marie le F<sub>e</sub>ivre*, the submitter preferred the form *le F<sub>a</sub>ivre* if it could be documented. Wreath found the spelling *le faivre* dated to 1395 in the 19th century book *Actes* by the Société jurassienne d'émulation (p. 221, <https://books.google.com/books?id=77wAAAAAYAAJ>). As the names in this source do not appear to have been normalized, we are able to change the byname to the desired spelling.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chevron wider.

**Natalya Vasilova.** Name and device. Gules, a goblet Or within six eggs in annulo, a chief embattled argent.

This name was transliterated using the Revised English system, whereas the attested forms in Wickenden use the Library of Congress transliteration scheme. As long as the entire name is transliterated consistently, either system is acceptable.

**Rébeca la Chienne.** Device. Argent, a wooden harp with the forepillar carved as a dog proper, in chief three open scissors inverted vert, a bordure sable.

We are hereby overturning the following precedent:

The harp was blazoned on the LoI as having its forepillar in the shape of a harpy. Following the pattern of period heralds, as seen in the blazon of the arms of Ireland and others, we will not blazon details of the forepillars of harps, as they are considered artistic details. [Christina Butterman, March 2009, Æthelmearc-A]

While the shape of the forepillar is not worth any difference it is a big enough artistic detail that it can be blazoned to allow the re-creation of the emblazon.

The submitter's old device, *Or, a dog's head couped sable, in chief three pairs of scissors vert*, is retained as a badge.

**Snowlyne inghean Shéamuis.** Name.

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

**Susanna d'Arbe.** Name and device. Barry wavy azure and argent, on a bezant a tree coupé proper.

## EALDORMERE

**Catherine of Lochmere.** Name.

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

**Emer inghean Uí Aedáin.** Name and device. Per pall inverted argent, gules, and sable, two foxes salient respectant counterchanged and a triskelion arrondi argent.

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

**Nathaniel Jonessone.** Badge. Argent, a garb azure.

Nice badge!

**Nathaniel Jonessone.** Badge. Or, a garb azure.

Nice badge!

**Scraeling Althing, Barony of the.** Order name Order of Saint Anthony's Bell.

**Scraeling Althing, Barony of the.** Order name Order of the Hare.

**Scraeling Althing, Barony of the.** Order name Order of the Hare Argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered *Order of the Harp Argent*. *Hare* and *Harp* are substantially different in sound under PN3C3 of SENA, which also states that, "[t]he change of a single letter is sufficient for two eligible name phrases to be different in appearance, as such name phrases are quite short."

**Scraeling Althing, Barony of the.** Badge for Order of the Hare Salient. (Fieldless) Two hares salient respectant argent sustaining in chief a heart gules.

**Vincent Travis Greywolf.** Name and device. Or, on a fess between three goblets and an arm fesswise embowed coupé azure a winged dog courant Or.

## EAST

**Aislinn Chiabach.** Device change. Per fess sable and purpure, a jester's cap lozengy bendwise sinister purpure and argent belled and a bat argent.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, a bat displayed argent, on a chief Or a jester's cap lozengy bendwise purpure and argent belled argent*, is released.

**Alexander Mieszkowicz.** Reblazon of device. Per fess rayonny purpure and Or, a plate and a horse rampant purpure.

Registered in December of 1995 as *Or, a horse rampant and on a chief rayonny purpure a plate* the line of division is too low for this to be a chief.

**Allison Poinvillars de Tours.** Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and Or, on a pile inverted wavy throughout between a rose gules slipped and leaved and a sprig of St. John's Wort vert, a heron rising argent.

Registered in September of 2001 as *Tierced per chevron wavy throughout argent Or and azure, a garden rose gules slipped and leaved, a sprig of Saint John's wort vert, and a heron rising argent*, we have reblazoned it using current blazoning conventions.

**Anastasia da Monte.** Badge. (Fieldless) A lizard tergiant purpure.

**Anastasia da Monte.** Badge. (Fieldless) Between and conjoined to two lizards tergiant vert a rapier inverted argent.

**Andreas Lucernensis.** Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, in pale three stag's attires reversed gules.

Nice Latinized 13th century German name!

Nice device!

**Beatrice de Warynton.** Device. Azure, in pale two seeblätter argent.

Nice device!

**Bergental, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Sable Bear of Bergental. (Fieldless) A bear's head erased contourny sable.

The submitter has permission to conflict with the populace badge of An Tir: *(Fieldless) A lion's head erased contourny sable.*

**Bridge, Barony of the.** Order name Order of Alcantara of the Bridge.

This order name was pended on the March 2015 Letter of Acceptances and Returns.

Although we think it is ill-advised to add a branch name to an existing or period order name, especially one that is already protected in all of its forms, we rule that the historical *Order of Alcantara* not worthy of super-protection under NPN4B2 of SENA. If it had been super-protected, no order name using *Alcantara* as a substantive element or other submission that would cause confusion with this order could be registered. It was determined that the historical order, although one of the four most well-known orders in Spain, is not of the same level of importance as the *Order of the Garter* in England, or the *Order of the Golden Fleece* in Burgundy (later Spain). Please see the Cover Letter for more details.

Therefore, we are able to register this order name as submitted.

**Brochmail of Anglespur.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted counter-ermine and vert, a lymphad and an acorn slipped and leaved Or.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

**Brochmail of Anglespur.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sun azure a lymphad Or.

**Carmelina da Vicari.** Name and device. Vert, a demi-lion Or.

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

This device does not conflict with the device of Wulfred Hansard of Richmond: *Counter-ermine, a demi-lion maintaining a battle axe Or.* There is one DC for changing the field and another one for the removal of the axe.

It also does not conflict with the device of Philipp Reimer von Wolfenbüttel: *Per fess embattled azure and argent masoned sable, a demi-lion queue-forchy issuant from the line of division Or.* There is one DC for changing the field and another DC for the unforced move of Philipp's demi-lion to chief.

**Donovan Shinnock.** Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). (Fieldless) A fox's mask gules charged on the forehead with a lozenge argent.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Order name Order of the Golden Lance of the East.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Badge for Order of Artemis. (Fieldless) A sheaf of arrows azure.

**Eiríkr {O,}xnháls.** Name.

Submitted as *Eiríkr Oxn aháls*, the byname was constructed to mean "ox-neck" in Old Norse. Most animal-based descriptive bynames use the singular genitive (possessive) case, whereas this name was constructed using the plural genitive case. The likely form of this name is either *{O,}xnháls* or *Yxnháls*. We have changed the byname to the former because it is the closest to what was submitted.

**Eryn FitzPatrick.** Name and device. Gules, on a cross couped Or a butterfly vert.

*FitzPatrick* is the registered surname of the submitter's mother, so is grandfathered to the submitter. It is also a plausible spelling of the Anglicized *fitz Patrick* or *Fitz Patrick*, found in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/>). Therefore, the submitter need not rely on the grandfather clause.

English and Anglicized Irish are in the same regional language group, so this is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

**Jamila of Bhakail.** Alternate name Jeannette of Bhakail.

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

**Lasair an Dúnaidh.** Name.

In commentary, Rocket documented *Lasair* as prototheme in various feminine names. It is also the name of an Irish saint, found in the Irish Annals in the byname *Mac Gilla Lasair*. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Rose Grey.** Name and device. Argent, in pale three bunches of grapes proper between flaunches vert.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Rose Grey.** Badge. (Fieldless) A chalice vert.

Nice badge!

**Saerlaith ingen Chennetig.** Device. Per saltire azure and sable, a quatrefoil and a bordure ermine.

Nice device!

**Sáerlaith ingen Taithlig.** Device. Sable semy of flames argent, a phoenix Or rising from flames gules.

**Seosamh an Crúca Ó Máille.** Name change from Seosamh Tadhg an Crúca O'Maille.

Although the Letter of Intent stated that the submitter's previous name, *Seosamh Tadhg an Crúca O'Maille*, was to be released, he confirmed that it was to be retained as an alternate name.

**Sorcha inghean Ui Duinn.** Device. Azure, on a bend between two horses rampant argent three roses azure.

Nice device!

**Urr{a-}ka al-Tha'labiyya.** Device. Per bend Or and sable all semy of oak leaves counterchanged, a magpie bendwise proper and a fox courant contourny bendwise argent.

## GLEANN ABHANN

**Barbara of Arklow.** Reblazon of device. Purpure, on a pale between two leaves argent, a leaf purpure.

Registered in October of 2006 as *Purpure, a pale argent, in fess three leaves palewise counterchanged*, we are clarifying that the leaves are split between the secondary and tertiary charge groups.

## LOCHAC

**Aelia Domitia Severa.** Name and device. Azure, an eagle, a mount and on a chief Or three pairs of swords in saltire azure.

*Domitia* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a *nomen*, not a *cognomen*, so this name used a pattern of *nomen + nomen + cognomen*; however, we do not have evidence to support such a pattern. In commentary, Christopher Devereux documented the masculine form *Domitius* as a *cognomen* in Lindley Richard Dean, *A Study of the Cognomina of Soldiers in the Roman Legions*. Therefore, this name follows the rare period pattern *nomen + cognomen + cognomen*.

**Agnes Swetemouth.** Name and device. Sable, a lotus blossom in profile argent between three frogs Or.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Airdan Mac Dara.** Name and device. Azure, a bend sinister cotised between two acorns argent.

Although *Mac Dara* appears to be a Gaelic patronym, it is actually a double byname. This name is entirely English.

**Alessandra de Messina.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and argent, three linden branches twined upon themselves counterchanged.

Similar depiction of linden branches twined upon themselves can be found in in *Scheiblersches* and *Siebmachers Wappenbuchs*.

Nice device!

**Alexandra Hartshorne.** Name change from Alexandra Hartshorn and device. Argent, a stag springing proper attired Or and a bordure azure mullet argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

The submitter's previous name, *Alexandra Hartshorn*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Amalia Schriber.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and purpure, four hummingbirds hovering counterchanged.

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

**Ant Blowme of Saint Cloud.** Name change from Antoinette Travaillie and device change. Azure, a mistral contourny and a mountain argent.

Commenters questioned whether the first byname, *Blowme*, was offensive, especially when combined with the mistral in the associated device. A majority of commenters and those present at the Pelican decision meeting did not think that this rose to the relatively high level for determining offensiveness.

*Saint Cloud* is a lingua Anglica form of a French place name, *Saint-Cloud*. The phrase *pres de S. Cloud* ("near Saint-Cloud") is found in *De l'origine des Bourgongnons, et antiquité des estats de Bourgongne* by Pierre de Saint-Julien, dated to 1581 (p. 338; <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1249377>).

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

The submitter's previous name, *Antoinette Travaillie*, is retained as an alternate name.

Her previous device, *Quarterly gules and azure, a cross triply-parted and fretted argent*, is retained as a badge.

**Barnaby Studwell.** Name.

**Beatrix Aðíslsdóttir y Jelling.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and Or, two cinquefoils and a dog's head coupé counterchanged.

**Catarina Ysabella Leoni.** Name and device. Per bend gules and sable, a bend bretessed between a lion and a rose slipped and leaved Or.

**Cateline Courtecuisse.** Name and device. Per bend vert and azure fretty, in sinister canton a linden tree argent.

Nice 15th century French name!

**Caterin of Kilkenny.** Device. Vert, two catamounts rampant addorsed tails entwined ermine.

**Cecilia Ine Queerke.** Name.

Nice Manx name for c.1600!

**Christopher Longstaff.** Name and device. Or, two wooden staves in saltire proper interlaced with a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail vert, a bordure azure.

**Edward of Stegby.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, on a plate a paw print gules, an orle argent.

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

Submitted under the name *Edward Debear*.

**Edward Walton.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and azure, three lion's heads erased affronty and an orle Or.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Elena Vesare.** Device. Azure, on a pale argent two crosses of four lozenges gules.

**Finnbjörn Skeggason.** Name.

**Francesca Hilarius.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

In commentary, Ogress documented *Francesca* as a Venetian given name in "Late Period Italian Women's Names" by Juliana de Luna (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/Nuns/Venice.shtml>), dated to the 15th-16th centuries.

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

**Gabriel van Dorne.** Device. Argent, on a pale sable a rose argent, an orle counterchanged.

There is a step from period practice for counterchanging an orle over a central ordinary.

**Genna inghean Braonáin uí Ámoinn.** Name reconsideration from Genna inghean Braonáin uí Amaind.

When the submitter's name was originally submitted in 2002, the name was changed from *Genna inghean Braonáin uí Ámoinn* to *Genna inghean Braonáin uí Amaind* without comment, seemingly due to a misreading of the submission form. The submitter has requested the restoration of the submitted form.

The byname is no longer registerable because *Mac Ámoinn* (from which part of the patronym is derived) appears to be a modern form documented from a source we no longer recommend. However, the error was made by Laurel, and the submitted name would have been registerable at the time. Therefore, we allow this one submitter to register this name.

**Gertrud von Ritzebüttel.** Name change from Aelfthryth of Saxony.

The submitter's previous name, *Aelfthryth of Saxony*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Helena the Innocent.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *the Innocent* is a lingua Anglica form of the 12th century Middle English *le Seli*, found in the Middle English Dictionary.

**Henry Radclyf.** Name and device. Argent, a bar gemel gules, in chief a crescent sable.

Nice 15th century English name!

**Isaac Underwode.** Name.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Julian Greenwood.** Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Kit Hackforth.** Name and device. Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron and a bordure embattled argent.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Kolfinna Ráðúlfsdóttir.** Badge. Sable platy, a stag rampant Or.

**Lance Payn Ward.** Name.

**Linnet atte Falcons Nest.** Name and device. Per chevron gules and azure, a falcon and a bordure argent.

The byname *atte Falcons Nest* is a constructed locative. Examples of *bird + nest* in place names are *Hauekesnest* ("Hawk's Nest") and *Le Suannesnest* ("The Swan's Nest"), both found in the Middle English Dictionary. Therefore, we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Lorcán Ruadh.** Name and device. Vert, on a pile wavy argent an oak leaf vert.

Submitted as *Lor ccán Ruadh*, the name was changed in kingdom to the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form *Lor cán ruadh* with the submitter's permission. As descriptive bynames are found capitalized in the Irish Annals, we have restored the byname to *Ruadh*.

**Lorcán Ruadh.** Household name Company of the Red Griffin and badge. Argent, a sea-griffin contourny gules maintaining a sword and buckler sable, a base engrailed azure.

The form requested for the badge to be co-owned with two other submitters: Owain Cantor ap Hughe (Jan 2007 Lochac) and Owen of Torlyon (Dec 2002 Lochac). However, a badge can be only conjointly owned by two persons. Therefore we are registering this badge only to the current submitter.

Please advise the submitter to draw the base with stronger engrailing.

**Lucius Puddle Duck.** Name and device. Per bend argent and azure, in bend three ducks volant bendwise wings addorsed counterchanged.

**Magnus the Falconer.** Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, two chevronels counterchanged.

Submitted as *Magnus the Falconer*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Magnus the falconer* in order to match the documentation that could be found. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The byname *le Falconer* is found in 'Close Rolls, Edward III: September 1340', in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III: Volume 5, 1339-1341* (pp. 511-539; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-close-rolls/edw3/vol5/pp511-539>). The bynames in this source do not appear to have been normalized. Therefore, we can restore this name to the submitted capitalization. Nice device!

**Marcus the Gaudy.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Margriet van Middelburg.** Name and device. Gules, two chevronels ermine cotised Or.

*Margriet* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 14th century given name. In commentary, Ogress documented it to the late 16th century in "Names from Dutch Records Between 1584-1585" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/dutch/vandermeulen.html>).

Nice Dutch name for c.1580!

Nice device!

**Melita of Merewyke.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The given name *Melita* was documented using FamilySearch Historical Records, which themselves cited a post-period book listing a number of early 17th century names. We can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this is a plausible given name.

**Níall inn Orkneyski.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale a ducal coronet conjoined to a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail Or.

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

**Obbi illugi.** Name change from Obbi austmannaskelfir.

The submitter's previous name, *Obbi austmannaskelfir*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Osanna of Stowe.** Name and device. Per bend sinister embattled argent and azure, a crescent and a threaded needle bendwise sinister counterchanged.

**Pádraig Lowther.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pair of swan-headed andirons conjoined respectant argent.

**Rowany, Barony of.** Badge. Per chevron dovetailed argent and vert.

This badge conflicts with the badge of Daniel de Lincoln, *Per chevron embattled argent and azure*. As Daniel has filed a blanket letter of permission to conflict, this badge can be registered.

**Saint Ursula, College of.** Badge. (Fieldless) Two bears combattant conjoined at the forepaws gules.

**Sebastian Sarazin.** Name and device. Or, a standing seraph sable, head and feet gules, a bordure sable.

**Vallon d'Or, Canton of.** Branch name.

Wreath noted that there is a river in southwest France, L'Argentor, that is formed by the separate rivers L'Argent and L'Or. In addition, the Letter of Intent included documentation of a place name, *Valle Aurea*, that has the translation "Golden Valley". Therefore, *Vallon d'Or* ("Gold(en) Valley/Valley of Gold") is plausible. Because she knows a little French, she recommends the form *Canton du Vallon d'Or*, but the name is registerable as submitted using the lingua Anglica form.

This branch name does not conflict with the registered *Order of the Talon d'Or*. Unfortunately, under NPN3 of SENA, the removal of the definite article *the* does not count for difference. Therefore, only one syllable has been changed (*Vall-* to *Tal-*). NPN3C3 states:

Two names whose substantive elements are two words or less and have a comparable single-syllable name element (excluding articles and prepositions, like *de* and *the*) are eligible for this rule. Comparable single-syllable name elements are substantially different in sound if a group of adjacent vowels or of adjacent consonants within a word is completely changed, so that they have no sound in common. In rare cases, the sound may still be too similar for this rule to clear the conflict. The change of a single letter is sufficient for two eligible name phrases to be different in appearance, as such name phrases are quite short. On a case by case basis, two-syllable names phrases may be eligible for this rule, such as *Harry* and *Mary*.

The substantive elements are two words or less [we are counting *d'Or* ("Gold(en)/of Gold") as one word], and *Vallon* and *Talon* are comparable two-syllable name phrases for the purposes of this rule. Therefore, this branch name is clear under NPN3C3 of SENA.

**Wulfwine Grimwald.** Alternate name Bos Lobo de Orcayz.

**Ynez Ordoño de Saavedra.** Name.

Submitted as *Ynez Ord oño de Saavedra*, the documentation in the Letter of Intent did not provide support for the use of the accent in the first byname. We have changed this element to *Ord oño* to register this name.

**Ysabel Norrice.** Name and device. Argent, a rose and on a chief azure three swallows volant argent.

Although documented as a French name, Ogress also documented both elements in 1561 England in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

## MERIDIES

**Æthelwulf of Glaedenfeld.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per pale embattled azure and gules, a bear rampant contourny Or and three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister argent.

Submitted under the name *Æthelwulf Fyrhtu Beran*.

**Anglesa d'Aun de Aquino.** Name and device. Sable, on a bend between a fleur-de-lys and a bull's skull Or three ermine spots palewise sable.

*d'Aun* is the submitter's legal middle name. Although this name phrase is printed in all capital letters without the apostrophe on the submitter's driver's license, the apostrophe appears (albeit faintly) in the submitter's signature on the same document.

**Brígiða Ingvarsdóttir.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron purpure and gules, a gryphon erminois.

Registered in September of 2003 as *Per chevron azure and gules, a gryphon segreant erminois*, the upper portion of the per chevron field is actually purpure on all the forms archived at the Laurel office.

**Edgar Finn.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a sword inverted and in chief a bow fesswise, between flanches argent each charged with a sheaf of arrows inverted sable.

Registered in November of 1994 as *Gules, in pale a bow fesswise and a sword inverted between flaunches argent, each charged with a sheaf of arrows inverted sable*, the bow in chief is too small to be considered a co-primary charge.

**Elisande Adela de Cîteaux.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly azure and gules, in bend an escallop between two dolphins naiant Or.

Registered in May of 1995 as *Quarterly azure and gules, an escallop between in bend two dolphins naiant Or*, the charges are co-primary.

**Emelina le Norreys.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th century England. This name is authentic for 13th century England.

**Fionnghuala ingen Ruadri.** Alternate name Dancett Derpy and badge. Argent, a horse passant between two dances purple.

Submitted as *Dancett e Derpy*, no evidence was found to support this spelling of the given name. We have changed this element to *Dancett*, an English surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records. We have changed the given name to this form with the submitter's permission.

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

The markings on the horse's croup are non-blazonable artistic details.

**Juliana MacDonald of Lorne.** Device. Or, in base a sun gules between flaunches sable each charged with a demi sun Or.

**Kaðall Viðarsson.** Name and device. Sable, two ravens respectant and a bordure embattled argent.

**Katerina Louyse Kumler.** Name and device. Gules, a chevron sable fimbriated Or and overall an elephant rampant gardant argent.

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

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

**Katerina Louyse Kumler.** Badge. (Fieldless) A skull argent within and conjoined to a chaplet of ivy vert.

**Orion Williams of Glaedenfeld.** Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). Azure, in pale an owl striking countourny face to sinister and a warhammer fesswise argent.

*Orion* is the submitter's legal middle name. It is also found as a late period English given name in the FamilySearch Historical Records, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

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

**Rayne Evynwod.** Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) On a rose proper a winged wolf segreant gardant argent.

**Steinarr Drengr.** Device. Quarterly gules and sable, three chevronels inverted argent.

**Terminus Terrae, Canton of.** Branch name.

*Terminus Terrae* is intended as a place name with the meaning of "the limits of the Earth" or "the ends of the Earth" in Latin.

The example in the Letter of Intent for *Terminus* in a place name is *Terminus Helvetiorum*, which could be glossed as "boundary of the Swiss" (*Republica Helvetiorum* is a former name for the Old Swiss Confederacy). Therefore, it does not appear to be a name of a settlement, per se, but a description of a region.

Siren documented the term *terminus* in the place name *Verniensis terminus* (dated to c.700), found in Nègre, *Toponymie générale de la France*, s.n. Vaires. In addition, the place name *de Terminis* (1110) is

identified as an earlier form of *de Termis* (1226; Nègre, s.n. Termes) in *Nouvelle revue d'onomastique*. She also noted that a term with the desired meaning, *finis terrae*, occurs in the French (*de*) *Finisterre*, Middle English *Fynysteere*, and the Spanish *de finisterre*, found in Willem Jansz Blaeu's *Le flambeau de la navigation* (1620; <https://books.google.com/books?id=49I3RoudQIcC>), Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and the CORDE database, respectively. Therefore, we are able to give this branch name the benefit of the doubt.

**William MacAndrew de Shetland.** Name and device. Argent, a chevron sable in chief a sword and an axe gules.

## MIDDLE

**Angharad Rhos Tewdwr of Pembroke.** Reblazon of badge. Or, on a chevron dovetailed between three roundels azure three trident heads palewise Or.

Registered in December of 1995 as *Or, on a chevron dovetailed counter-dovetailed between three roundels azure three trident heads Or*, the trident heads are palewise.

**Endlin von Baden.** Name and device. Quarterly vert and purpure, four mascles in saltire points to center Or.

**Gavin Hewlett.** Reblazon of device. Ermine, on a bend sable three lions passant palewise Or, a bordure gules.

Registered in May of 1994 as *Ermine, on a bend sable three lions passant fesswise Or, a bordure gules*, the lions are palewise.

**Geneviève Duplessis.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron purpure and argent all semy-de-lys, three bunches of grapes counterchanged slipped and leaved vert.

Registered in November of 1997 as *Per chevron purpure and argent, semy-de-lys counterchanged, three bunches of grapes counterchanged slipped and leaved vert*, we are adjusting the blazon to match current conventions.

**Isabel la Sauvage.** Name and device. Purpure, a chevron argent semy of hearts palewise sable between three braziers Or.

Nice 15th century French name!

**Leifr Monsson.** Name.

**Octavio Gonzalez de Castell.** Name and device. Checky gules and Or, a saltire raguly argent and overall a heart sable.

Submitted as *Octavio Gonzalez de Casti II* the submitter requested authenticity for 16th century Spain. The name was changed in kingdom to *Octavio Gonzalez de Casti I* to use a 16th century form of the second byname.

Metron Ariston documented *Castill* as an unmarked byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to the late 16th century. Therefore, we are able to restore the submitted spelling. This name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**Taddea di Avito del Pace.** Name.

Submitted as *Taddea d'Avito Delpace*, the submitter requested authenticity for a late 14th to early 15th century Italian name. The name was changed in kingdom to use the Italian preposition *di* instead of the elided form *d'* and to use the expected form *del Pace* instead of *Delpace*.

All elements were documented in the Online Catasto of 1427, and the pattern of *given name + literal patronym + family name* is found in the desired time period. Therefore, this name meets the submitter's request for authenticity.

**NORTHSHIELD**

**Adelheid von Lubeck.** Name.

**Augustein Baer Tesch.** Name and device. Azure, a bear passant and on a chief argent three pheons inverted sable.

**Cal{t,}una Lacusta.** Name and device. Per bend sinister Or and azure, a grasshopper vert and a decrescent argent.

Commenters questioned whether the spelling of the given name is registerable as the t-comma (*{t,}*), which represents a *ts* sound, was introduced in the 19th century. Given the dearth of period Romanian resources, we do not know how this sound was represented in period. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the submitted spelling as a modern transliteration.

**Christiana Galyard de Caen.** Device. Azure, on a chevron inverted argent three hurts and in chief an oak tree argent.

**Ermgaerd Anthoenis.** Name.

Nice 15th century Dutch name!

**Geirráðr Kolbeinsson.** Name change from Garfield av Kunningheim and device change. Sable, in pale a shamrock and a Thor's hammer Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Garfield av Kunningheim*, is retained as an alternate name.

His previous device, *Per bend sable and Or, a bend between a mallet and a shamrock counterchanged*, is retained as a badge.

**Johannes Þorsteinsson.** Name.

**Ladislaus Hebenstreit von Prag.** Name.

**Lewke verch Gwilim.** Name and device. Vert, a snail argent and a base wavy barry wavy argent and sable.

Submitted as *Lleucu verch Gwilim*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th-14th century Welsh. The submitted spelling of the given name, *Lleucu* is dated to the first half of the 16th century, whereas *Lewke* is dated to the 13th century. Therefore, the name was changed in kingdom to use the 13th century form.

This name is authentic for Wales in the 13th century, so meets the submitter's request. The submitted form is also registerable, and if the submitter prefers that form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Mira Fastova.** Name.

*Mira* was documented in the Letter of Intent using Wickenden, which cited Mikhail Moroshkin, *Slavianskii imenoslov ili sobranie slavianskikh lichnykh imen* as the source for this name. Commenters questioned the source used to document the name *Mira*, noting that it is very likely a masculine name that cannot be combined with the feminine patronym *Fastova*. Blue Tyger, a native Russian speaker, noted that the given name *Mira* is also a likely feminine diminutive form of the name *Mirolava*. Therefore, we are able to register this name.

**Muirenn ingen Fhairchellaig.** Name change from Muireann ni Fhaircheallaigh and badge. (Fieldless) A trefoil per fess vert and Or.

The submitter's previous name, *Muireann n{i'} Fhaircheallaigh*, is retained as an alternate name.

Nice badge!

**Philippus Cementarius.** Name and device. Per bend sable and bendy argent and sable, three crosses fleury argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Latin by name late 16th century French clergy".

Both elements of the name were documented as Latinized names from 13th century France. The given name was also documented from 16th century Switzerland and the byname from 16th century Malta. Thus the name is authentic for 13th century France and its elements are also found in the 16th century although we cannot be certain that it is authentic for that period in France.

**Philippus Cementarius.** Badge. Argent, in bend three crosses fleury between two bendlets sable.

**Rachell Baker.** Name and device. Per bend Or and vert, two oak leaves conjoined at the stem and fructed of an acorn and a pair of scissors both bendwise counterchanged.

Nice late 16th century English name!

**Rowan James.** Name and device. Or, an apple tree sable fructed gules and in base three shamrocks two and one vert.

Submitted as *R honwen James*, *Rhonwen* was previously designated as an SCA compatible name. Commenters were unable to find evidence to support the submitted spelling. SCA compatible names were disallowed without further documentation in May 2009. Therefore, we are unable to restore the name to the submitted form.

The Letter of Intent included one example of *Rowan* as a feminine given name in England. Although *James* was documented as a Welsh given name, it is also used in England as a byname, making this name wholly English.

**Wolfstanus Lightfote.** Name and device. Or chapé ployé per pale vert and purpure.

## OUTLANDS

**Ceallach Sionnach.** Name.

Nice 14th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Hergeirr Audinsson.** Name change from Matthias Fledermus.

The submitter's previous name, *Matthias Fledermus*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Lucrece de Pardieu.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "1520-1600 France". The given name is documented to 1596 and the byname was dated to the 16th century. Therefore, it is an authentic 16th century French name.

**Margaret von Nordhusen.** Device. Argent, an open book and on a chief triangular purpure three crescents interlaced in pall horns outwards argent.

**Nahrin Kabirun, Shire of.** Badge (see RETURNS for other badge). Per bend wavy argent and azure, a decrescent bendwise gules and a scimitar bendwise argent.

**Niccolò Santi.** Name.

Although the given name was documented as and usually appears as *Niccolò* (without the accent), the name occasionally is found with the accent in late period Italy. For example, the submitted form appears in a 1550 edition of Giorgio Vasari's *Le vite de più eccellenti architetti, pittori et scultori italiani* (p. 607; <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1232563>). Therefore, we can register this name as submitted.

**Padraig MacLauman.** Name change from Patrick of Clan Lamont.

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

The submitter may wish to know that a wholly Gaelic form of this name is *Padraig mac Ladhmuinn* or *mac Ladhmainn*, where the given name *Ladhmun*/*Ladhmunn*/*Ladhmunn* is found in the Annals of Ulster in year 1116.

The submitter's previous name, *Patrick of Clan Lamont*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Rita of the Citadel of the Southern Pass.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Per bend argent and azure, a bend wavy bendy wavy azure and argent between a wooden water wheel proper and an escallop inverted Or.

Submitted under the name *Rita Die Perle Von Der Wetterau*.

**Rodrigo de Zaragoza.** Name.

Nice 16th century Spanish name!

**Simha fille David.** Name and device. Gyronny azure and argent, each gyron charged with a mullet of six points counterchanged Or and azure.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th-14th century France. This is an authentic 13th century Jewish name from France.

**Stella di Rosso Santi.** Name.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

**Sylvia Tsvetova.** Device. Or, a trillium purpure and a bordure azure.

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

**Tariq ibn Yusuf ibn 'Askari al-Ghassani.** Device. Per bend indented argent and chequy purpure and argent, in sinister chief a horse's head couped contourny sable breathing flames proper.

**Thron d'ellri.** Device. Argent, a compass rose and a double tressure sable.

**Viridiana Corbeau.** Name.

*Viridiana* is the name of an Italian saint.

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

**Wyolet Bertrem.** Name and device. Argent, a Bowen cross and a bordure purpure.

## TRIMARIS

**Galen O'Loingsigh.** Reblazon of device. Per fess azure and vert, a sea-serpent ondoyant and in sinister chief a mullet of six points fracted bendwise sinister Or, a point pointed argent.

Registered in May of 1993 as *Per fess azure and vert, a sea-serpent ondoyant and a point pointed argent, in sinister chief a mullet Or*, the mullet is not a default mullet.

## WEST

**Alfonso Diego Castillo de Guzman.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and erminois, on a cross gules a trident argent, in canton a panther rampant gardant vert incensed gules spotted argent.

Documentation to support the use of a compound place name like *Castillo de Guzman* as a Spanish family name or locative byname was not provided in the Letter of Intent. The submitted spelling was also not documented to period.

In commentary, Christopher Devereux was able to document the spelling of the place name to the early 17th century in *Instruccion politica, y practica iudicial, conforme al estilo de los consejos, audiencias, y tribunales de corte, y otros ordinarios del reyno* by Alonso de Villadiego Vascañana y Montoya (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OT5Ng4YRM3EC>). In addition, Siren noted that *Castillo* and *de Guzman* can be interpreted as separate bynames, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Alfonso Diego Castillo de Guzman.** Badge. (Fieldless) A panther gardant vert spotted argent incensed gules spotted argent.

**Andrew of Riga.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a wyvern erect azure fimbriated argent.

Registered in January of 1974 as *Sable, a wivern volant azure fimbriated argent*, Andrew's wyvern was meant to be erect.

**Angeleta Marina Castillo de Guzman.** Name.

Submitted as *Angel eta Marina Castillo de Guzman*, *Angeleta* could not be documented and was changed by kingdom to *Angel a* with the submitter's permission. In commentary, Christopher Devereux documented the preferred spelling as a Spanish name dated to 1526 in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Therefore, we are able to restore the given name.

Documentation to support the use of a compound place name like *Castillo de Guzman* as a Spanish family name or locative byname was not provided in the Letter of Intent. The submitted spelling was also not documented to period.

Christopher Devereux was also able to document the spelling of the place name to the early 17th century in *Instruccion politica, y practica iudicial, conforme al estilo de los consejos, audiencias, y tribunales de corte, y otros ordinarios del reyno* by Alonso de Villadiego Vascañana y Montoya (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OT5Ng4YRM3EC>). In addition, Siren noted that *Castillo* and *de Guzman* can be interpreted as separate bynames, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Basia Pomorska.** Name and device. Vert, an elephant argent and on a chief embattled Or three crosses potent sable.

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

The byname was not dated in the Letter of Intent. In commentary, ffride wlffsdotter dated the masculine form of the name, *Pomorski*, to c.1390 in SSNO. The spelling *Pomorsky* was dated to c.1475.

**Enrique Matias de Rojas.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly gules and argent, in bend sinister two Latin crosses fleury sable.

Registered in August of 2002 as *Quarterly gules and argent, in bend sinister two crosses fleury sable*, the crosses are Latin as well as fleury.

**Heidi von der Bergen.** Name and device. Per bend indented sable and gules goutty d'eau, a goat passant along the line of division argent.

The correct grammar for the byname is *von de n Bergen*. Although it is possible that the record from the FamilySearch Historical Records that includes *von der Bergen* has a transcription error, this could not be confirmed. We also note that the submitted byname is attested just after our gray period in the same source, and that the phrase *von der Bergen* is found in Michael Heberer, *Ægyptiaca Servitus*, published in 1610 (p. 258, <https://books.google.com/books?id=7iBhAAAACAAJ>). Therefore, we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and can register the submitter's preferred form.

*Heidi* is the submitter's legal given name. Commenters questioned if the documentation included a valid attestation of the legal name. According to the July 2012 Cover Letter, "in the case of internal commentary the Letter of Intent should note that it was confirmed". The Letter of Intent included a statement that (the current) Vesper and Green Crown attested that the spelling matched the legal documentation. Although the attestation should also include the names of the heralds in addition to their titles, the type of document used (e.g., driver's license), and whether *Heidi* was a given name or middle name, the important thing is that the document was witnessed, the spelling of the attested element matches the one submitted, and the witnesses (one of whom was the submissions herald) were identified in the Letter of Intent. Therefore, we can accept the attestation of the legal name.

Please advise the submitter to draw the gouttes with longer wavy tails.

**Hraði K{o,}ttr.** Name and device. Gules, a fess sable fimbriated between a domestic cat passant and three pheons argent.

Submitted as *Hraði K öttr*, we have changed the byname to *K {o,}ttr* to use o-ogonek instead of an umlaut.

**Juan Carlos Castillo de Guzman.** Name and device. Azure, two bars wavy between a caravel reversed and a swordfish naiant contourny argent.

Documentation to support the use of a compound place name like *Castillo de Guzman* as a Spanish family name or locative byname was not provided in the Letter of Intent. The submitted spelling was also not documented to period.

In commentary, Christopher Devereux was able to document the spelling of the place name to the early 17th century in *Instruccion politica, y practica iudicial, conforme al estilo de los consejos, audiencias, y tribunales de corte, y otros ordinarios del reyno* by Alonso de Villadiego Vascañana y Montoya (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OT5Ng4YRM3EC>). In addition, Siren noted that *Castillo* and *de Guzman* can be interpreted as separate bynames, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

**Juliana of Sunsetshire.** Name.

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

**Mór ingen Donnchada.** Device. Argent, a fess wavy azure between a raven and a wolf passant regardant sable.

**Rauðhrefna Skeggadóttir.** Badge. Or, an elk rampant contourny and a dexter tierce purpure.

There is a step from period practice for the use of another charge with a tierce.

**Rónán of Winter's Gate.** Name and device. Counter-ermine, a seal naiant, its tail reflexed above its head argent, on a chief Or three fleur de lys sable.

*Winter's Gate* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer and larger ermine spots.

**Ryka von Kreussen.** Name and device. Sable, a griffin argent maintaining a sword Or, and a dexter tierce rayonny argent.

There is a step from period practice for the use of another charge with a tierce.

**Silvia of Thrace.** Name and device. Vert, a stag's head erased argent between three crescents one and two Or.

The place name *Thrace* is a lingua Anglica form used for both a Roman and Byzantine province.

**Walter Kazakov.** Name and device. Or, a brown bear rampant proper, on a chief gules three barrels argent.

The Letter of Intent claimed that *Walter* is the submitter's legal name, but a copy of the legal documentation or attestation by two witnesses per the July 2012 Cover Letter was not provided. Luckily for the submitter, the Letter of Intent also documented *Walter* as a Polish given name in our period, and ffride wllffsdotter documented the Latinized form *Walterus* in SSNO. Therefore, we are able to register this name without relying on the legal name allowance.

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

**Willeam Grenetrewis.** Device. Sable, on a pale vert fimbriated argent a sword inverted proper, a chief wavy ermine.

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief with more waves.

**Xaviar Miguel Castillo de Guzman.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and Or, on a cross vert a standing seraph Or, in canton a peacock azure.

*Xaviar* is the submitter's legal middle name.

Documentation to support the use of a compound place name like *Castillo de Guzman* as a Spanish family name or locative byname was not provided in the Letter of Intent. The submitted spelling was also not documented to period.

In commentary, Christopher Devereux was able to document the spelling of the place name to the early 17th century in *Instruccion politica, y practica iudicial, conforme al estilo de los consejos, audiencias, y tribunales de corte, y otros ordinarios del reyno* by Alonso de Villadiego Vascañana y Montoya (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OT5Ng4YRM3EC>). In addition, Siren noted that *Castillo* and *de Guzman* can be interpreted as separate bynames, so we are able to register this name as submitted.

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

**Grímólfr Ormulfsson.** Badge. Sable, two atlatls in saltire Or.

This badge is returned for identifiability issues. This would have been the defining instance of an atlatl as a charge. However, while documentation demonstrated the existence of the atlatl in period, the submitter provided no documentation for its period appearance. Commenters provided images of few extant museum pieces which resemble neither the charge in the current submission nor each other. Barring documentation of a clearly recognizable depiction of an atlatl in period, we cannot register this charge. Additionally, since there is currently no defined depiction of the charge, it is impossible to speculate what other charges would or would not conflict with a properly drawn atlatl.

Additionally, had this badge been registerable, Grímólfr could not transfer it to Æthelmearc's marshallate. Precedent says:

[Badge for Thrown Weapons Deputy] This badge is for a deputy for the marshallate in charge of thrown weapons. Precedent is mixed about whether deputies to major offices may have Kingdom badges assigned to them, or whether they must use a corporate level badge. The Sovereigns of Arms and Laurel Clerk discussed the issue, and Laurel determined the following: A combat marshal must be quickly identifiable on the field during inter-kingdom wars. Thus, it is important that the badges for marshals should be the same throughout the Society. Such badges should therefore be registered at the corporate level, rather than the kingdom level. This is currently the case for the Equestrian Marshallate, whose badge was registered at the Society level as Sable, two tilting lances in saltire and in chief a chamfron Or. [An Tir, Kingdom of, 02/02, R-An Tir]

We are here in a similar situation.

**AN TIR**

**Hamelin L'Archier.** Device. Argent, a dragon's head erased gules collared and chained Or within a bordure lozengy azure and ermine.

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:

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 charge as a dragon's head couped. On redesign the submitter should also take care that there is adequate contrast between the bordure and the field by not having ermine sections of the bordure in contact with the argent field.

**Hlíf Áskelsdóttir.** Device. Sable, on a pale gules fimbriated argent in chief within a pair of attires palewise an oak leaf Or.

This device is returned for having two tertiary groups on the same charge: the leaf and the attires. As depicted, the leaf and the attires appear to be in separate tertiary charge groups on the pale. This issue might be resolved by making all the tertiary charges the same size or using only one type of tertiary charge. If both the leaf and the attires are important to the submitter, one type of charge could be moved to the field as a secondary charge.

**Kolbera Varsdottir.** Device. Quarterly vert and argent, a point pointed plumetty argent and vert, overall a fox rampant proper.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." As depicted, the fox overlying the point pointed obscures it and impairs the

identifiability of the type of charge that is covered. This issue is further amplified by the fact that the point pointed shares tinctures with the field.

Additionally, no evidence was presented for a primary charge like this fox overlapping the base. There is evidence for overall charges overlapping a base, but only with an underlying primary charge completely on the field. Without evidence for this pattern in period armory, this arrangement cannot be registered.

## ANSTEORRA

None.

## ARTEMISIA

**Artemisia, Kingdom of.** Order name Ordo Quodlibet.

This order name is returned for lack of documentation that the translation from the Latin is accurate or that this order name follows a period pattern. The Letter of Intent stated that *Quodlibet* is a Latin word meaning, "that which pleases". However, Lions Heart noted in commentary that it is normally glossed as "any one, any without distinction, whom you will", etc. In English, it can be glossed as "an academic exercise, a theme for academic disputation/a minor or quibbling point or argument" and is also the name of a specific type of musical composition. Therefore, *Quodlibet* is not a plausible virtue or abstract quality, and this order name cannot be registered.

## ATENVELDT

**Katarina Rose MacDonald.** Device. Per chevron vert and azure, a chevron between two roses and a unicorn's head coupé contourny argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Neill or Daered ar Llyr of Marlincourt: *Per chevron vert and azure, a chevron between two castles and a marlin hauriant argent*. There is only one DC for changing the type of secondary charges.

**Sigríör Úlfsdóttir of Aschehyrst.** Device. Per bend azure and argent, two mullets of eight points in bend sinister argent and a vine bendwise issuant from base vert.

This device is returned for multiple reasons. It is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, which requires "*The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation*". Here the arrangement of the mullets (in bend sinister) must be blazoned independently of the vine, which is itself bendwise. To be registerable such an arrangement would need to be documented. Additionally, blazoned on the LoI as an acanthus vine, no documentation was provided for this charge.

## ATLANTIA

**William Costello.** Badge. (Fieldless) A natural dolphin naiant argent.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Wade of Many Places: *Per bend sinister, per bend sable and vert, and azure, a bottle-nosed dolphin embowed argent*. There is only one DC for fieldlessness.

## AVACAL

**Kerry Garadh.** Device. Azure, a wall coupé argent masoned sable.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

It is in conflict with the device of Stanford of Sheffield, *Per fess and per pale dovetailed argent and azure, in sinister chief a tower argent*, and the device of Thomas of Dinbych, *Per fess embattled gules, and argent masoned sable, in chief a castle triple-towered argent*. In both cases, there is no DC between a wall coupé and a tower. There is not DC for the forced move of the tower. The only DC is for changing the field.

It is also in conflict with the badge of the Canton of Walkiala: *Azure, a tower and in chief five wood anemones argent*. There is no DC between a wall coupé and a tower and thus the only DC is for the removal of the secondary charges.

It is also in conflict with the badge of Njall Sigvaldason: *Azure, a tower argent a bordure indented Or*. There is no DC between a wall coupé and a tower and thus the only DC is for the removal of the bordure.

Because there is also no DC between a castle and a wall coupé, this device also conflicts with the badge of Elizabeth Winter of White Forest, *Azure, a double-towered castle argent and in chief three mullets of eight points in chevron argent*, with a single DC for removing the secondary mullets.

Likewise, it conflict with the device of Michaela de Neuville, *Azure, a triple-towered castle argent, illumined purpure, between three crescents Or*, with a single DC for removing the secondary crescents.

### **Montengarde, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Wild Rose.

This order name presumes upon the *Order of the Rose*. SENA NPN4B2 states:

Order and award names may not include the names of the peerage orders or overt references to famous knightly orders such as *the Garter*. Other types of non-personal names may only use such elements in contexts where no reference to the order is likely to be perceived by members of the order and the general populace.

Therefore, we are forced to return this order name. We decline to rule whether *Wild* is an appropriate adjective for use in order names.

## **CAID**

### **Batu Gan.** Name.

This is an appeal from a Laurel return of the name in January of 2015. The return stated:

This name does not conflict with the registered Batu Gal under PN3C2 of SENA, Substantial Change to One Syllable, for the change from Gal to Gan.

The question was also raised whether this name presumes upon that of Batu Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan and conqueror of Russia in the 13th century. As he was a ruler in his own right of a substantial part of the Mongol Empire, he is worthy of protection under PN4D of SENA. Although the names are different in appearance, and in sound when pronounced in Mongolian (modernly, Khan is pronounced more like Han), it was felt that modern pronunciations by English speakers would be too similar in sound.

In this appeal, the submitter asserted that:

"We assert that the pronunciation in Mongol is sufficiently different to satisfy SENA Rule PN3.C.2:

"2. Substantial Change to One Syllable: Names are substantially different if a single syllable between them (excluding articles and prepositions, such as *de* and *the*) is changed in both sound and appearance as described here. The addition or removal of a syllable makes two names substantially different in sound. Two names are also substantially different if a syllable is substantially changed in sound and appearance. This means that the vowel and the consonant (or group of consonants) on one side of the vowel is different between the two names. In either case, the change in spelling (including addition or removal of letters) must affect at least two letters in that syllable to be substantial."

However, the January 2015 unambiguously stated that the issue was not that of the Mongolian pronunciation and similitude in Mongolian pronunciations was not the cause for return. The issue was, and still is, that the modern English pronunciations (and I'll add modern French too) are too similar.

SENA PN3.C clearly states "*While we do not go out of our way to consider variant pronunciations, we do consider important period and modern pronunciations of name elements.*" Modern English is the main language spoken across the Society and cannot be ignored when considering aural conflict. Thus the submitter has presented no evidence that this name was returned in error and it must be returned again for presumption upon that of Batu Khan.

Note that this appeal was decided upon by Wreath.

**Einrik von Houwinstein.** Device change. Argent, a bear statant erect affronty sable between flaunches azure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Elizabeth the Unknown: *Argent, a bear sejant affronty sable between flaunches gules.* There is no DC between sejant affronty and statant erect affronty postures. by precedent:

[a two-headed two-tailed griffin sejant affronty vs. a griffin sejant erect affronty] While there is normally a CD between sejant and sejant erect, when the beast is affronty, there is insufficient detail visible to differentiate between these postures. [Albrecht von Reith, 09/2007, R-Atlantia]

Thus, the only DC is for changing the tincture of the flaunches.

**Felix Selwyn.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a flame sable a lozenge argent.

This badge is returned for redraw, for violating SENNA A2C2 which states "*Elements must be drawn to be identifiable.*" Commenters had trouble identifying the primary charge as a flame.

## CALONTIR

**Óttarr Surtsson.** Badge. Per pale embattled Or and purpure, in dexter an eye vert irised purpure.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Cassandra of Beth'lem: *Argent, a human eye lidded, chased vert.*

By precedent, the tincture of an eye is defined by the sclera.

We hereby rule that that there is no proper tincture for eyes. We will no longer worry about tiny details such as the eyelashes (if present) or the pupil: those are considered unblazoned artistic details. The tinctures of the sclera (the "white" of the eye) and the iris may be specified in blazon; contrast against the field will be judged by the sclera's tincture. [Nov 2007 LoAR Cover Letter]

Thus, in this submission the eye tincture is vert, similarly to Cassandra's and there is no DC for the eye tincture. There is a DC for changing the field but, as depicted, the purpure iris in Óttarr's eye depiction covers about one third of the length of the eye which means that it couldn't be in the center of the field, where part of the charge would have no contrast. Thus the position is forced and we cannot grant a DC for the move from center to dexter.

## EALDORMERE

None.

## EAST

**Donovan Shinnock.** Badge. Sable, in pale a dragon's head cabossed and a lion's jambe bendwise inverted, a bordure argent.

This device is returned for violating SENNA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "A charge group in which postures for different charges must be blazoned individually will not be allowed without period examples of that combination of postures." The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as, even if together they are in pale their orientation needs to be blazoned separately.

**GLEANN ABHANN**

None.

**LOCHAC****Edward Debear.** Name.

Unfortunately, this lovely name presumes upon the name of the beloved literary character *Edward Bear*, more commonly known by his nickname *Winnie-the-Pooh*. PN4D1 of SENA states, "Fictional characters may also be considered important enough that their names need to be protected. Fictional characters are generally important enough to protect when two conditions are met. They are: a) a significant number of people in the Society recognize the character's name without prompting and b) the use of the name would generally be considered by those people a clear reference to that character." *Winnie-the-Pooh* certainly meets these criteria.

As we protect all forms by which such individuals were known, we must go down the rabbit hole and consider Pooh's original name *Edward Bear*. Unfortunately, there is only one difference between these two names (the addition of *De-*), so these names are not different enough under PN3C1 or PN3C2 of SENA. PN3C2 of SENA excludes articles and prepositions from counting towards substantial difference, and notes that, "*Colin L'Estrange* is not substantially different from *Colin Lestrangle*, because the change in sound is negligible, and the change in appearance does not substantially change the syllable." Therefore, *DeX* and *de X* are not substantially different and are treated the same when it comes to determining conflict and presumption. Therefore, this name must be returned for presumption. Upon resubmission, we suggest the addition of another element, such as a locative byname.

The submitter requested authenticity for "late period England/Scotland". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As the name is returned, we are not considering this request.

His device is registered under the holding name *Edward of Stegby*.

**Francesca Hilarius.** Device. Gules, a camelopard statant Or marked sable between a chief and a base Or.

This device is returned for redraw, for using a chief and a base together. Precedent says "[w]e leave open the possibility that there might be designs with a chief and a base together, which would not blur the distinction from a charged fess: if the chief and base were different tinctures, for instance, or if they had different lines of division. But these will have to be considered case-by-case; we'd love to see some period examples of them." [Cynwrig de Montain, R-Artemisia, Nov 2006 LoAR].

In this case, while the section with the camelopard is tall enough to accommodate the creature, this still blurs the distinction between this blazon, with a primary camelopard, and *Or, on a fess gules a camelopard statant Or marked sable*, with a charged fess.

**Helena the Innocent.** Device. Quarterly azure and argent, a sheaf of arrows and a bordure gules.

This device is returned for contrast issues. SENA A3B4 states "Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed". Here the bendwise arrow does not have good contrast with the gules sections on which it lies. A sheaf of arrows is not a single charge, it is shorthand for a specific arrangement. Charges in a sheaf must individually have good contrast with the underlying field.

**Marcus the Gaudy.** Device. Or, a chevron between three ram's heads erased contourny sable.

This device is returned for multiple conflicts. It is in conflict with the device of Freydís in tryggva Sigurðardóttir, *Or, a chevron between three birds close sable* and the device of Colette Olivier la fourniere, *Or, a chevron between two ravens displayed faces to center and a fox rampant guardant sable*. In both case there is only one DC for changing the type of secondary charge.

**Melita of Merewyke.** Device. Azure, a cinquefoil, and on a chief Or three cinquefoils azure.

Sadly, this lovely device must be returned for conflict with the device of Oriana of Rosehaven: *Azure, a rose and on a bordure embattled Or, three roses azure*. There is no DC for the difference between roses and cinquefoils. The only DC is for changing the type of peripheral ordinary.

**Vienna Maria della Rosa.** Device. Purpure, a pegasus dormant argent and a bordure argent semy of roses proper.

This device returned for lack of identifiability. The combination of the wings overlapping the body and the nearly invisible head tucked in against the front leg render this pegasus unidentifiable and it must therefore be returned. The creature's identifiability would be improved by drawing the head extending straight out from the body, which is the normal placement for dormant creatures.

## MERIDIIES

**Æthelwulf Fyrhtu Beran.** Name.

The Letter of Intent glossed *Fyrhtu* and *Beran* "fright or terror" and "he scares bears" (in a genitive form), respectively. However, no evidence was provided to show that either description is a plausible Anglo-Saxon byname. In addition, we have no evidence of double descriptive bynames in Anglo-Saxon. Therefore, we are forced to return this name.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Æthelwulf of Glaedenfeld*.

**Lochlainn Ó Cléirigh.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pall inverted three drinking horns fretted in triangle argent detailed gules conjoined to three Cornish choughs rising in annulo proper.

This badge is returned for multiple issues. It violates A3D2c which states "*The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation (in cross, combatant, or in pall points outward, for example)*". Here, three of the six primary charges are fretted in triangle, the other three are rising in annulo. Additionally, the identifiability of the drinking horns is impaired in this arrangement.

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

**Orion Williams of Glaedenfeld.** Device. Per bend azure and vert, two scarpes abased argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for having abased scarpes. Longstanding precedent states:

"The chevron abased here is too far to base to be acceptable without documentation for such a design in period. Overly enhanced ordinaries have been a reason for return for many years as non-period style: "These bendlets are enhanced so much to chief that the style becomes unacceptably modern" (LoAR January 1992). Overly abased ordinaries suffer from the same problem." [Muirgius mac Con Mara hui Ségdai, R-Trimaris, Nov 2002 LoAR]

**Rayne Evynwod.** Device. Argent, a wolf rampant and a lion addorsed sable, on a chief azure a tree blasted between a pair of wings argent.

This device is returned for redraw to improve identifiability. Because of the similarity of the creatures' features, many commenters had issues seeing the beasts as different creatures. The faces are relatively similar, with the wolf's face being short and thick, while the lion's face is relatively long-nosed, making the faces far more similar than they should normally be. While the ears are different, the lion's mane is drawn in a way that looks like the wolf's ears. Additionally, the tail of the lion is relatively bushy, making it harder to see the differences of the tails. Also, the lion is more rough coated than is normal, making the mane hard to recognize and making it overall look more like the rough-coated wolf. A normally drawn lion, with a smooth coat and mane, a shorter catlike face, and a thin tail terminating in a smaller brush would be distinguishable from a standard wolf.

**Zahra bint al-Mu'allim.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mullet of four points Or and overall four lozenges in saltire vert, both within and conjoined to an annulet gules.

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 on the Letter of Intent as (*Fieldless*)

*A mullet of eight points gyronny vert and Or within and conjoined to an annulet gules*, that would produce a vertical and horizontal division, not the division depicted here. There is no way to describe the precise arrangement of the sections of the portion of the badge within the annulet.

## MIDDLE

None.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

## OUTLANDS

**Nahrn Kabirun, Shire of.** Badge. Azure, a crescent Or, overall a phoenix argent rising from flames 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, only the extremity of two of the phoenix's feathers extend further than the outside limit of the crescent. It might not be possible to depict the phoenix as overall while maintaining the identifiability of the underlying charge.

**Rita Die Perle Von Der Wetterau.** Name.

The Letter of Intent did not summarize what each source said about the name phrases, such as the dates that they were found, did not show that *Die Perle* ("the Pearl") is a plausible byname, and did not provide evidence to support the pattern of *given name + literal descriptive byname + locative*. Without this information, we cannot register this name as submitted. We note that *Perle* is a 16th century byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records, found in Bavaria in 1570. We would drop the article *Die* ("the") and register this form but the submitter does not allow changes.

The given name *Rita* was documented in the Letter of Intent using Siebicke, s.n. Rita, but this source had no period examples of this spelling. The closest German names found were *Margarita* and *Grita* (in Siebicke, s.n. Margareta). However, *Rita* is an Italian given name found in "Names from an Early 16th C Census of Rome: Feminine Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/leofemfreq.html>). The combination of Italian and German is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that we generally do not capitalize words like *die* and *von der* in German names. Such articles and prepositional phrases are often capitalized in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Her armory is registered under the holding name *Rita of the Citadel of the Southern Pass*.

## TRIMARIS

None.

**WEST**

**Rebecca the Adamant.** Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, six apple blossoms, two, two and two counterchanged argent and sable.

The byname *the Adamant* is too abstract to follow a pattern of descriptive bynames in English. Barring evidence of equivalently abstract bynames, it is not plausible in our period. Therefore, we are unable to register this name.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Arianwen ferch Morgan, *Per pale azure and argent all semy of roses counterchanged*. There is a DC for changing the tincture of half of the flowers but no DC for apple blossoms versus roses and no DC for the difference between "two, two and two" and "semy".

**Regina Rozanova.** Name and device. Per chevron inverted argent and azure, a bird rising sable maintaining in its beak a threaded sewing needle Or and three roses two and one argent.

Submitted as *Regina Rozan ov*, the byname was correctly changed in kingdom to a feminized form. However, this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

Given names that are identical to titles such as *Regina* cannot be used with a locative byname. *Rozanova* makes a claim to be the queen of the town of *Rozan*. Therefore, this name runs afoul of PN4B1 of SENA and must be returned.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters could not identify the threaded needle, confusing it with a worm, a twig or a bit of grass.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN PENDED UNTIL THE January 2016 LAUREL MEETING (OR AS NOTED):**

**CALONTIR**

**Katherine die Heilige.** Name.

Submitted as *Katherine die Heilige*, the byname *die Heilige* ("the saint") was not found as an attested byname, although forms such as *Heylig* and *von den Heiligen* can be found in Brechenmacher, s.n. Heilig. We are pending this name to allow a discussion of whether this name presumes upon the name of Saint Catherine, especially considering the use of the demi-Catherine's wheel in the device submission. If it is, we also ask commenters to discuss whether dropping the definite article *die* ("the") removes the appearance of presumption.

Her armory is registered under the holding name *Katherine of Forgotten Sea*.

This was item 6 on the Calontir letter of May 31, 2015.

**LOCHAC**

**Drusticc inigena Eddarrnonn.** Badge. Barry bendy Or and gules.

This badge submission is pended to allow a discussion about whether the armory of the Dukes of Teck *Lozengy bendwise sable and Or* and *Lozengy bendwise sinister sable and Or*, both protected since December of 1994, still fit the current criteria for protection.

This was item 16 on the Lochac letter of May 30, 2015.

**Giles de Roet.** Name change from Frae Fitzalleyne.

After the end of commentary, Wreath questioned if the historical Gilles de Rais, also known as Gilles de Retz, is important enough to protect. He is best known as a companion of Jeanne d'Arc and for being a notorious serial killer of children. In addition, he was appointed Marshal of France by Charles VII, and was possibly the inspiration for the literary character of Bluebeard (Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Gilles-de-Rais>). We are pending this name in order to allow the question of whether the historical Gilles is worthy of protection under SENA and whether this name submission is presumptuous. We note that at least one person of similar infamy, Lizzie Borden, was deemed important enough to protect in May 1998.

This name does not presume upon that of the historical Gilles de Roet who served as Guienne King of Arms, was involved in the siege of Calais during the Hundred Years War, was the father-in-law of both John of Gaunt and Geoffrey Chaucer, and whose descendants include the House of Beaufort and the later Tudor monarchs. As it appears as though Gilles de Roet's fame is largely derived from that of his relatives and descendants rather than anything he did personally, he is not important enough to protect. If this name is registered, the submitter's previous name, *Frae Fitzalleyne*, is retained as an alternate name.

This was item 25 on the Lochac letter of May 30, 2015.

- *Explicit* -