

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

**Ælin Pedersdotter.** Badge. (Fieldless) A dogwood blossom argent seeded within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Without further indication, a dogwood blossom is by default considered to be that of a European dogwood.

**Anna Rijdsdam and Louis Pelissier.** Joint badge. (Fieldless) On the forehead of a domestic cat's face argent a heart vert.

**Brendan Kanobe.** Device. Argent, a sugar-loaf hat gules and a bordure sable.

The sugar-loaf hat is a style of hat documented to Elizabethan England in Ashelford's *Visual History of Costume: the Sixteenth Century*, plates 120 and 130. It is sufficiently defined in its shape that it is reliably blazonable, and therefore registerable. The hat is drawn here with some perspective around the brim. This improves its identifiability.

**Chiara Fiamma.** Device. Per pale Or and vert, a linden tree eradicated and a bordure counterchanged.

**Colin Graham.** Name.

Nice 15th century Scots name!

**Conn C  el mac Flainn.** Name and device. Per saltire sable and argent, in fess two wolves combattant gules.

**Dawne Hela.** Name and device. Per bend sinister ermine and counterermine, a wolf rampant contourny and a chief gules.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Domenico Taddio.** Name and device. Argent ermined vert, a lantern gules with candle argent lit Or, in chief a lance fesswise reversed gules.

Submitted as *Domenico Taddio*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Tadio* to match the documentation that could be found.

During the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne documented *Taddio* as a given name in *Historia della vltima guerra nel Friuli di Faustino Moissesso libri due ... con le figure del paese doue si ha guerreggiato et vna tavola de nomi di alcune persone spetialmente in essa guerra interuenute et loro attioni, et auenimenti* by Faustino Moissesso, published 1623

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=E2BU9dGYEPEC&pg=RA1-PA34>). Therefore, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Please advise the submitter to use a documented form for the lantern, such as the one found in the Pictorial Dictionary at <http://mistolme.com/?s=lantern>

This form of lantern, although used in the past in SCA heraldry is a modern one. Barring documentation, it will not be registerable after the September 2016 meeting.

**Flora da Firenze.** Name.

**Harold of Hartwood.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

**Helvi av Gotland.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Sweden (Gotland) between 1150-1600". The name is Swedish. The given name is from Gotland, dated to the 11th-12th century, and the byname is dated to the 14th century. As both elements could not be found at the same time, the name is not authentic for the desired place and time, but it is registerable.

**Ingvar' Nikitich Voinov.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and purple, a three-headed dragon counterchanged Or and argent.

**Isabel Velazquez de la Vega.** Name and device. Sable, a phoenix and in chief three crescents argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 15th-16th Spanish name. This name is authentic for late 15th century Spain, meeting the submitter's request.

**Jóra k{o,}ttr.** Name.

Nice name for 9th-10th century Iceland!

**Juliana la Bedele.** Name.

**Keziah Murdock.** Device. Azure, a crequier and on a chief wavy argent three mullets of six points azure.

**Kýlan þegjandi.** Name.

Nice name for 9th-10th century Iceland!

The submitter preferred a lowercase thorn (þ) in the byname if it was "more period". The April 2012 Cover Letter states:

Based on the data found by commenters, we can say that capitalization in period Latin alphabet documents was uneven, with some capitalizing no elements and others capitalizing only given names and bynames derived from given names. Modern transliterations vary as well. Scholarly ones tend to use the convention of capitalizing given names but leaving descriptive bynames in lowercase. Less formal ones vary, with some rendering all name elements in uppercase, with only *in(n)* "the", *son* and *dottir* in lowercase.

As capitalization in Old Norse is variable in period, either is acceptable. We have used a lowercase thorn for this submission. If the submitter prefers to use an uppercase thorn, he can make a request for reconsideration.

**Malice de Edynburgh.** Name change from Eilaf Spiallbuðason (see RETURNS for device).

The submitter's previous name, *Eilaf Spiallbuðason*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Mickel Morganwc.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Mikkel of Morgannwg*, the Danish given name was changed in kingdom to the English *Mickel* because Scandinavian and English/Welsh name elements cannot be combined after 1100 under Appendix C of SENA. In addition, kingdom changed the byname from a modern Welsh spelling to a 16th century one.

The pattern of marked locative bynames in Welsh is not found in Appendix A of SENA, although unmarked locatives are listed. Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh16.html>) notes that, "Place-names may appear as inherited surnames, but in many cases the place involved is the village or region where the person lives. The name of the place appears by itself, without using *of* or any other connector."

As the submitter allows all changes, we have changed his name to *Mickel Morganwc* to match the pattern found in this article.

**Morikawa Kenji Katashige.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

The Letter of Intent documented *Kenji* as a shortened form of *Kenjirou* ("Second Son") using Anthony J. Bryant's "Japanese Names" (<http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/miscellany/names.html>). This article does not contain specific dates for any of the elements and does not provide a bibliography. Therefore, this site is not reliable enough to use as the sole documentation for a name element.

*Kenji* is an era name also found in NCMJ, dated to 1275-8. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that it could be constructed using a possible pattern of dropping the terminal *-rou* in birth-order *yobina* that attach a prototheme to a birth order element. Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Kenji* is a plausible *yobina*.

**Roberto Martin Totorica.** Device. Per fess embattled sable and barry Or and sable, a saltire raguly coupé Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw the ragules over the entirety of the saltire.

**Sextus of Hartwood.** Name.

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

**Snorri Bjornsson.** Badge. (Fieldless) A knorr with sail set sable the mast ensigned with a sun Or.

**Tatiana Aleksievna.** Name and device. Azure, a sunflower proper and on a base Or a cauldron sable.

Submitted as *Tatiana Alexeivna*, the submitted spelling of the byname could not be documented, and was changed in kingdom to the attested *Tatiana Aleksievna*. We note that this patronym is the feminine form of the early 17th century form *Aleksiev*, found in Wickenden (2nd edition), itself derived from *Aleksii*.

The submitter may wish to know that the standard spelling of the byname is *Alekseevna*. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Tatiana Aleksievna.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a cauldron sable a sunflower proper.

**Teresa de Greenhalgh.** Device. Per pale embattled azure and argent, a feather and a spool of thread counterchanged.

**Teresa de Greenhalgh.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a spool of thread azure a feather bendwise sinister argent.

## ANSTEORRA

**Aibhilín inghean Daibhídh.** Device. Per chevron ployé argent and azure, two triquetras sable and a harp argent.

**Áine inghean Aodha mhic Shéafraid.** Device. Per pale argent and sable, two keys addorsed bows interlaced counterchanged, on a chief purpure an open book argent.

**Andrew Turnbull.** Device. Lozengy Or and azure, a bull's head erased between three crosses potent gules.

**Andrew Bawldwyn and Gwen Howell.** Joint household name House of the Fox and Pomegranate.

Submitted as *House of the Fox and Pomegranate*, the household name appeared as *House of the Fox & Pomegranate* in the Letter of Intent. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As we do not register scribal abbreviations, we have restored the household name to the submitted form.

**Ansteorra, Kingdom of.** Badge. Gules, a lion's head cabossed Or within a bordure Or mullety of five greater and five lesser points sable.

There is a step from period practice for the use of mullets of five greater and five lesser points.

**Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail.** Badge. (Fieldless) A crescent per pale gules and argent.

This lovely badge does not conflict with the badge of Enderlin Jäger: *(Fieldless) A crescent per pale argent and gules*. There is a DC for fieldlessness and another for swapping the tinctures of the crescent.

**Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail.** Badge. Per saltire azure and argent, four crescents counterchanged.

Nice badge!

**Aoife Ruadh inghean Ragnail.** Badge. Per saltire vert and argent, four crescents counterchanged.

Nice badge!

**Arabella de Montacute.** Device change. Purpure, three chevronels braced and in chief a fleur-de-lys, on a bordure Or an orle azure.

The submitter's old device, *Purpure, three chevronels braced and in chief a cross bottony, on a bordure Or an orle azure*, is retained as a badge.

**Ásbj{o,}rn S{o,}lveigarson.** Device. Per fess argent and gules, a sun in his splendor counterchanged.

Nice device!

**Aubrey Ericsdatter.** Device. Sable, three cauldrons Or.

Nice device!

**Aurelia Ruhlander.** Device. Sable, two spades inverted in saltire Or.

Nice device!

**Bastienne d’Arcis.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Colleen O’Kelly.** Device. Vert, in pale two trefoils inverted between flanches argent.

**Dáire de Haya.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or, a tierce azure.

Blazoned when registered in September 2002 as *Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules maintaining on its breast a mullet Or, a tierce azure*, the mullet is actually a tertiary charge.

**Dáire de Haya.** Exchange of device and badge. Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or.

The submitter’s previous badge, *Argent mullety azure, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or*, is now his device and the submitter’s previous device (reblazoned on this letter), *Argent, a dragon statant erect affronty wings displayed gules charged on its breast with a mullet Or, a tierce azure*, is now his badge.

**Duncan Sibley.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Duncan Sibley*, the name was changed by kingdom to *Duncan of Sibley*. This change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. As unmarked locative bynames are a pattern for English names found in Appendix A of SENA, we have restored the byname to the submitted form.

Nice 13th century English name!

**Eadwyn seo gathyrde.** Name.

Submitted as *Eadwyn seo gathyrde*, the submitter wanted a feminine Anglo-Saxon name meaning "Eadwyn the goatherd". The name was changed in kingdom to *Eadwynne se gathyrde* to match the documentation that could be found. These changes were not summarized in the Letter of Intent, and the form of the given name form in the Letter of Intent, *Eadwynne*, is not the nominative (base) form required for a given name.

The spelling *Eadwyn* is a normalized form found only in the modern translation of the charter cited in the Letter of Intent and as a normalized header form in Marieke van de Dal’s article "Anglo-Saxon Women’s Names from Royal Charters" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/>). The attested nominative form in the cited charter is *Edwyn*.

However, given this example, and the examples *Æscwyn*, *Beornwyn*, and *Wulfwyn*, all found as attested forms in Marieke’s article, and attested names from PASE such as *Eadhild* and *Eadgyfu*, the submitted spelling *Eadwyn* is plausible. The normalized PASE header form *Eadwynn* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, she can make a request for reconsideration.

The feminine form of the definite article ("the") is *seo*. We have restored the article to the submitted form.

**Edward du Bois.** Name.

This name does not presume upon the name of author W.E.B. Du Bois. Although *Edward* is his middle name, we found no evidence that he was ever known by the name *Edward Du Bois*. Under SENA we only protect forms by which protected individuals are known, either in period or modernly, not hypothetical use names,

The early 17th century painter *Eduard du Bois* (also known modernly as *Edward Dubois*) and 18th century writer *Edward Dubois* are not important enough to protect.

**Elena Wyth.** Device change. Argent, a cross triply parted and fretted within a bordure azure.

Nice device!

The submitter's old device, *Argent, a cross triply parted and fretted and in canton a sinister hand apaumy azure*, is retained as a badge.

**Elena Wyth.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a sinister hand azure within and conjoined to an annulet vert a Wake knot argent.

**Emma de Davyntre.** Badge. Argent, a fox sejant erect gules marked argent between eight butterflies in annulo purpure.

**Esteban de León.** Device. Argent, three lions gules.

Although evocative of the arms of Leon (*Argent, a lion rampant gules*. Important non-SCA arms), there is a SC between the protected arms and this device. Since lions are not a charge unique to the kings of Leon, there is not presumption issue, even in combination with the name.

Nice device!

**Esteban de León.** Badge. Gules, three lions argent.

Nice badge!

**Gabriele René de Bernard.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a bear's paw print gules, a rose argent.

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

**Gaius Artorius Germanus.** Name.

*Artorius* was documented using *Legio XX's* "Roman Names" article, a source that we do not accept as sole documentation for a name element. In commentary, Metron Ariston documented this *nomen* in several sources, including book IX of Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, which includes the name *C. Artorius Proculus* (<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/quintilian/quintilian.institutio9.shtml>).

**Godwin Alfricson.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly Or and sable, a cross formy throughout counterchanged surmounted by a dragon's head erased gules.

Blazoned when registered in March 1986 as *Quarterly Or and sable, a cross paty throughout counterchanged, overall a dragon's head erased gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *paty*.

**Guy of Brackley.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a fess Or and overall on a pale argent a cross formy elongated palewise sable.

Blazoned when registered in January 1981 as *Gules, a fess Or overall on a pale argent a cross paty elongated in pale sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *paty*.

**Gwilym y Fferill o Caer Lleuad.** Reblazon of device. Sable mullety, a cross aliséé each limb voided within and conjoined to an annulet, a bordure argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1981 as *Sable, mullety, a cross paty sarcelled within and conjoined to an annulet, all within a bordure argent.*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *paty*. This emblazon would not be registered today as it is unblazonable. This is as close as we can come to a blazon that reproduces the emblazon.

**Gyda in kyrra.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Gyda in kyrra*, the given name was changed in kingdom to *Gyða* to match the documentation that could be found. *Sveriges Medeltida Personnamn*, s.n. Gydha has *Gyda* dated to 1396. Therefore, we have restored the given name to the submitted form.

**Hugh fitz Maynard.** Device. Quarterly vert and Or, an anchor counterchanged.

**Hugh fitz Maynard.** Badge. (Fieldless) An anchor quarterly Or and vert.

**Ian Alexander.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly azure and sable, two swords inverted in saltire Or surmounted by a Latin cross argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1985 as *Quarterly azure and sable, two swords inverted in saltire Or, overall a Latin cross patty argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. The cross only has small serif-like ends to the arms and is thus much closer to a standard Latin cross than to a cross formy.

**Jan {w^} Orzeldom.** Reblazon of device. Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé and two crosses formy counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered in June 1980 as *Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé per pale and two crosses patty counterchanged*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Jan {w^} Orzeldom.** Reblazon of augmentation. Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé and two crosses formy counterchanged, as an augmentation on an escutcheon azure, two bears erect addorsed regardant argent each maintaining a berdiche proper, in base an annulet Or.

Blazoned when registered in December 1993 as *Per pale gules and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé palewise and two crosses patty counterchanged, as an augmentation, on an escutcheon azure, two bears passant erect addorsed regardant argent, each maintaining a berdiche proper, in base an annulet Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Jason Dryfesdale.** Name.

The submission form stated that the sound "Jason Drysdale" was most important to the submitter. We note that *Drysdale*, is an attested Scots surname found in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1624. If the submitter wants this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Jean Marc d'Anjou.** Name.

**Jeanne Marie la Verriere.** Badge. (Fieldless) Four butterflies conjoined in cross heads out Or marked sable.

**John Drake.** Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, three crampets Or.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Eoin Drake*. Precedent states:

The LoI noted that the submitter previously submitted *Eoin Blackwolf* and that it was returned at Kingdom for conflict with *John Blackwolf* (registered March 1993). However, the names *Eoin* and *John* do not conflict with each other. They are significantly different in sound and appearance, similar to the examples given in RfS V.1.a.i. Therefore, his original submission does not conflict with the cited *John Blackwolf*.

Under SENA, the names are substantially different in appearance. The names are also substantially different in sound due to the addition of the initial consonant (*J-*) and the change in the vowel sound between the given names. Therefore, this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

Nice English name for much of our period!

The cutout on the crampets is an unblazoned variable detail worth no difference.

Nice device!

**John Drake.** Badge. (Fieldless) A crampet Or.

The cutout on the crampet is an unblazoned variable detail worth no difference.

Nice badge!

**John Straker.** Name and device. Gules, two horses combattant and a chief argent.

In commentary, Liber documented this exact name to 1588 and 1596 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

Nice device!

**Keina Terrickdoutter.** Device. Lozengy Or and azure, a bear rampant sable between three lilies argent slipped and leaved vert.

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

**Kendra of Avondar.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron argent and purpure, a saltire alisée Or, a bordure vert.

Blazoned when registered in July 1984 as *Per chevron argent and purpure, a saltire patty convexed Or within a bordure vert*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. Note that a *saltire alisée* is also no longer registerable.

**Kitamura Kazuko.** Name and device. Sable, a coney sejant within an orle of ivy vine argent.

**Kitamura Kazuko.** Badge. Barry sable and argent, in chief a coney courant Or.

**Kitta Ormarsdottir.** Name.

Commenters questioned if *Kitta* is a modern form, as it does not appear to be attested. This name is identified as a diminutive form of *Kristin* in Cleasby-Vigfusson's section "Pet Names", but is not clearly dated to period. This source states, "many of the old names with weak declension in *-i* and *-a* were probably originally pet names". After the Pelican decision meeting, Orle noted:

[Cleasby-Vigfusson] cites examples dated examples [sic] of this pattern, such as 8th c. <Boddi>, derived from names in <B{o,}ð->, or 10th c. <Daði> from <Davíð>, in 994 <Erli> for <Erlingr>, etc.

Given this pattern, and that many of the examples from this section of Cleasby-Vigfusson are attested, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt that *Kitta* is a plausible diminutive form in period.

**Lauretta d'Avenport.** Device. Per fess rayonny Or golpy and gules bezanty.

**Liadan ingen Finnén.** Name and device. Argent, two chevronels vert between three hunting horns sable stringed gules.

In commentary, Rocket pointed out that the submitted form of the patronym is supported by various forms of the name *Mael Finnen* in the Irish Annals. In particular, he cited the example *Caillech Fhinnéin* or *Caillech Finnen* ["Finnén's (female) Servant = Veiled of Finnén"], found in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

The submitter may wish to know that the standard Gaelic form of this name would be *Liadán ingen Fhinnéin*. If she prefers this form, she can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Marcelle de Poix.** Name and device. Per fess azure and argent, two squirrels addorsed and a tree eradicated counterchanged.

The given name is a plausible feminine form of the masculine name *Marcel* or the feminine form *Marcele*. Wreath documented examples such as *Perronele/Perronnele/Perronnelle*, found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Lord Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>).

The submitter requested authenticity for a French name. This name is likely authentic for France c.1300.

**Margherita de Mantua.** Device. Or, a dragon purpure and on a chief sable an arrow Or.

**Melia de La Renaudie.** Name and device. Vert, a peacock contourny regardant and in base a triquetra, between flanches argent each charged with a triquetra vert.

The given name *Melia* was documented in the Letter of Intent from *Histoire générale de Languedoc avec des notes et les pièces justificatives* by Cl. Devic and J. Vaissete, published in 1879, but the Letter of Intent did not state the date of this name. *Melia* is found in the cited book in a transcription of a Latin document from 1271.

The place name *La Renaudie* was documented using the Encyclopedia Britannica, which may have normalized the spelling. In commentary, Liber documented the phrase *de la Renaudie* in *Le Veritable*

*Inventaire de L'Histoire de France* by Jean de Serres (p. 681; [https://books.google.com/books?id=sFg\\_AAAAcAAJ](https://books.google.com/books?id=sFg_AAAAcAAJ)) in an edition published in 1648.

**Mevanwy inghean Uí Ruairc.** Name and device. Purpure, a domestic cat sejant argent and a bordure argent semy of trefoils vert.

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

**Mihai Takacs.** Name.

Submitted as *Mihai Takács*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Mihály Takács*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The form of the given name in the Letter of Intent, *Mihály*, was not documented. It is identified as a normalized (modern) form in Kolosvari Arpadne Julia's article "Names of Property Owners in Northern Hungary, 1427" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/julia/kamarahaszna.html>), and in "Hungarian Personal Names of the 16th Century" by Walraven van Nijmegen (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/hungarian/index.html>).

In commentary, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia noted that the preferred spelling *Mihai* is not found in period Hungarian, but forms such as *Mihal* and *Myhaly*, as well as Latinized or Latin-influenced forms such as *Michaele* and *Mich(ael)* are found in period. *Mihal* and *Myhaly* are found in Walraven's article, cited above. The latter two forms are found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács, dated to 1507 and 1576, respectively.

The submitter's preferred spelling *Mihai* is found in "Names from the Royal Lines of Moldavia and Wallachia" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/romanian.html>), dated between 1593 and 1600. We have restored the given name to the submitted form. If the submitter prefers one of the Hungarian forms listed above, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitted byname, *Takács* ("weaver") was also not documented in the Letter of Intent, although the pattern of using occupational bynames in Hungarian was documented. The submitted form could not be documented prior to 1667, after our 1650 cut-off. We have changed the byname to *Takacs*, which is found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács, dated to 1649. We note that the *-cs* spelling is rare in period; the more common period forms are *Takach* and *Thakach*.

The submitter may wish to know that attested 16th century Hungarian forms of this name are *Michaele Thakach* (1507), *Mich(ael) Thakach* (1576), and *Takachj Mihalitol* (1597; *-tol* means "from"), all found in Kázmér, s.n. Takács. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can make a request for reconsideration.

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

**Mora MacPhersone.** Name and device. Azure, a triskelion of horses' heads between three thistles argent.

This name does not conflict with the registered names *Maura MacPharlane* and *Marie MacPherson*. For the former, both syllables in the byname have changed. For the latter, both syllables of the given name have changed in both sound and appearance. Therefore, this name is clear of both under PN3C1 of SENA.

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

**Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Asadi.** Name and device. Vert, a cedar tree eradicated and on a chief Or three suns gules.

Submitted as *Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Wafa al-Asadi*, *al-Wafa'* is an *ism* (given name), not a byname. As the submitter allows all changes, we have dropped *al-Wafa'* to register this name. We also note that this name phrase should have been spelled *al-Wafa'*.

The submitter may wish to know that several alternatives were suggested in commentary: *Rashid ibn Abdullah al-Asadi*, *Rashid ibn al-Wafa' al-Asadi*, and *Al-Wafa' ibn Abdullah al-Rashid al-Asadi*. If the submitter prefers one of these forms, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

The submitter requested authenticity for a 13th century Arabic name. The elements and name phrases in Da'ud's article "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm>) are not specifically dated, so we do not know if the modified name or other alternatives meet this request.

**Rosalia del Espinar.** Name change from Rosalia of Raven's Fort.

The submitter's previous name, *Rosalia of Raven's Fort*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Seamus Mac an tSaoir.** Name and device. Azure, on a bend between a dog statant and a raven argent three Bowen crosses palewise azure.

**Silvana Corwin.** Device. Per pale sable and gules, three trident heads argent.

**Storanê the Grey.** Name and device. Sable, a dragon argent and a chief inverted Or scaly sable.

Submitted as *Storanê Græg*, the submitter wanted a 6th century Sarmatian/Anglo-Saxon name. The name was changed in kingdom to *Storanê the Grey*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. The submitter also specifically allowed a change to *Storanê the Græg*.

*Storanê* is a Greek name with Scytho-Sarmatian roots. *Græg* was not documented in the Letter of Intent, but it is an adjective found in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (<http://www.bosworthtoller.com/051130>). However, no evidence was provided to show that it is a likely byname, or that the submitted form is correct grammatically. In addition, the combination of a Greek given name and Old English byname is not an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA. Therefore, *Storanê Græg* is not registerable without documentation to show that this lingual mix is plausible in our period.

However, *the Grey* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of the Greek byname *polios*, found in Liddell and Scott. Therefore, the form of the name in the Letter of Intent, *Storanê the Grey*, is a wholly Greek name and can be registered.

**Thomas Bernhart.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice late 15th century German name!

**Tristram le Rede.** Name.

**Vladislav Strelec.** Name and device. Argent, a wheel vert, on a chief gules a horse courant argent.

The Czech term *střelec* ("marksman" or "shooter") is dated to 1560 in *Dictionarium Latinobohemicum*. Given the range of occupational bynames in the various Slavic languages, and related Russian forms *Strelko* ("shot") and *Strelnik* ("shooter"), the unaccented Czech form *Strelec* is a plausible byname.

Commenters noted that the pattern of descriptive or occupational bynames was not established for the Czech language and culture. Examples of this pattern include the bynames *Tesar* ("carpenter") and *Zeman* ("landholder"), dated to 1636 and 1649, respectively, in the FamilySearch Historical Records. Another example is *Biskup* ("bishop"), found in *Historia Cýrkewnj Eusebia p{rv}igmjm Pamffila Biskupa Cesarienského w Palestýn{ev}* by Eusebios z Caesareje, published in 1594.

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

Please advise the submitter to draw the chief smaller and the wheel larger.

**William Bones.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and argent, three horseshoes counterchanged.

This exact name was documented in the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1591 and 1607, making this an excellent late period English name!

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division higher on the field and/or steeper so that it divides the field in two equal portions.

**Ysfael Bryndu.** Badge. Or, three crampons sable.

Nice device!

## ARTEMISIA

**Aschell of Trieste.** Name change from Rebecca Waite (see RETURNS for device).

The byname *of Trieste* is a lingua Anglica form of the Italian *di Trieste*.

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

The submitter's previous name, *Rebecca Waite*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Brigitta Blodyr.** Name and device. Per fess wavy azure and argent, a greyhound courant and a rose counterchanged.

Please advise the submitter to draw deeper waves on the line of division.

**Cristy MacLeod.** Name and device. Argent, in pale three cinquefoils pierced between flanches azure.

This device does not conflict with the device of Taya Fitzphilip: *Argent, in pale three trilliums sable between flanches azure*. There are separate DCs for changing the type and the tincture of the primary charges.

**Kenneth Wayne.** Name.

**Sneferu sa Djedi mewetif Merit.** Name change from Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson.

The submitter's previous name, *Einarr inn kristni Hákonsson*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Symonne de Clermont en Beauvaisis.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and argent, a bee counterchanged.

Submitted as *Symonne de Clermont en Beauvaisis*, the place name in the byname was changed by kingdom to the modern form *Clermont-en-Beauvaisis*. The reason for this change was not summarized in the Letter of Intent.

The expected form of the byname is *de Clermont*, documented in the Letter of Intent. However, the phrase *de Cler-mont en Beauvaisis* was also documented in the Letter of Intent, in *Le théâtre de Jaques Grévin, de Cler-mont en Beauvaisis* (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k71456c/f2.image>), dated to 1562. Although we consider it to be an unlikely form as a byname, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt and registering the submitted form.

## ATENVELDT

**Alpin Hunter.** Device. Vert, a quiver with three arrows argent between three hunting horns argent garnished Or.

**Archibald Henderson.** Device. Azure, on a lion Or between three mascles argent, a mascle azure.

**Clarice la Costuriere d'Avignon.** Name and device. Azure, in pale three keys fesswise, a bordure embattled argent.

PN4B5 of SENA states:

For example, a name submission cannot use the combinations *the Bard of Armagh* or *Abbot of Saint Giles* or *Champion of Ealdormere*. Similarly, while *Kingdom, London*, and *Herald* can all be documented as both given names and bynames, *Kingdom Marshall, London Herald* and *Herald of Wyvernwoode* all give the impression of claiming rank or official position and would not be registerable. However, *the Seamstress of York* is unlikely to be understood to be the only seamstress, or an official seamstress and so would be registerable.

Therefore, a name meaning "Clarice the dressmaker of Avignon" is similarly not presumptuous.

Nice late 13th century French name!

**Finnan of Holywood.** Name and device. Sable, a serpent in annulo vorant of its tail argent and enfiled by a sword proper, on a chief argent an arrow reversed sable.

**Geoffrey the Grim.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a bend argent surmounted by a wivern displayed with head facing to sinister sable fimbriated, in base a cross formy argent.

Blazoned when registered, in June 1973, as *Gules, a bend argent, overall a wivern displayed head to sinister, tail reflexed behind, sable fimbriated argent, in base a cross patty argent*. We no longer use the term *patty* as it is ambiguous.

**Gwenhwyfar Morgan Cornubia.** Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and vert, in annulo three crosses formy gules and three shamrocks argent.

Blazoned when registered in February 1972 as *Per pale argent and vert, in annulo to dexter three crosses patty gules and to sinister three trefoils slipped argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Isabeau della Farfalla.** Badge. Sable, on a crescent argent a butterfly azure.

**Ivan the Astronomer.** Reblazon of device. Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross formy gules.

Blazoned when registered, some time around January 1973, as *Per fess wavy argent and gules, in canton a cross patty gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. We are unable to find this item on any published LoAR. The O&A lists the registration as January 1973, but there is a letter in the files from Harold Breakstone to Ivan dated February 1972. Sadly, it says nothing of substance. The submission apparently was paid for "On Ioseph's Letter of January 1971", according to a notation on the name form.

**Jerilyn of Vert Silva.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a cross formy within an annulet sable, on a chief triangular vert a unicorn's horn inverted argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1981 as *Argent, a cross patty within an annulet sable, on a chief triangular vert a unicorn's horn inverted argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Kay Gwenhwyfar of Locksley.** Reblazon of device. Or, on a Celtic cross formy gules, a rose argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Or, centered upon a Celtic cross patty gules, a rose barbed and seeded argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Wilhelm Steinbruch.** Reblazon of device. Per pale sable and gules, two crosses formy fitchy and on a chief argent, an eagle gules.

Blazoned when registered in January 1986 as *Per pale sable and gules, two crosses patty fitchy, on a chief argent an eagle displayed gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

## ATLANTIA

**Aldemere Mac Rafe.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Aldem Mere Mac Rafe*, the submitter requested the given name *Aldemere* if it could be documented. The preferred spelling was found during internal commentary, so the name was changed in kingdom. The submitter's preferred form of the byname, *MacRafe*, could not be documented.

*Aldemere* was documented in the Letter of Intent as a 13th-14th century English place name. ffride wlfssdotter also documented it to the early 16th century in *Feet of Fines*: CP 25/1/195/24 ([http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP\\_25\\_1\\_195\\_24.shtml](http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_195_24.shtml)). An inherited surname or unmarked locative byname is plausible during the 16th century. Therefore, *Aldemere* can be registered as a given name using the pattern of using 16th and early 17th century English bynames as given names.

**Bevan Bevan.** Name and device. Argent, a double-bitted axe sable charged on the blades with two mullets of six points argent, in chief three mullets of six points sable.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Evan Bevan*:

This name does not conflict with the registered *Taran the Swift*. The given names are different in precisely the same way that *Harry* and *Mary* are. SENA PN3C3 says "On a case by case basis, two-syllable names phrases may be eligible for this rule, such as *Harry* and *Mary*." While *Taran* is not a common given name, *Aaron* is. Therefore, a change to the first sound of the given name is sufficient to clear the conflict.

This does not mean that any change between two-syllable names would be sufficient to clear conflict under PN3C3. However, for given names, a change to the initial sound when at least one name is relatively common should be sufficient to clear conflict. [Aaron the Swift, March 2013, A-Æthelmearc]

As in this example, *Evan* is a fairly common name, so the change from *Ev-* to *Bev-* is enough to clear the conflict under PN3C3.

**Bevan Bevan.** Household name House of the Loons.

*Loons* is a lingua Anglica form of the attested *divers*:

[Order of the White Loon] This order name follows the pattern of *color* + *heraldic charge*. However, the documentation summary did not show evidence that loons are found in Europe or at least known to period Europeans. In England and Ireland, birds of this type appear to be called *divers*, with the term *loon* not being found in England prior to the 1630s [Roland of Endeward, House of the Two Loons, December 2006, A-East]. However, *loon* is a modern name of this bird, so this order name can be registered using the lingua Anglica allowance. [Loch Salann, Barony of, November 2014, A-Artemisia]

**Bevan Bevan.** Badge. Quarterly sable and azure, in bend sinister two swords argent.

**Caoilfhionn inghean Shéarlais.** Name and device. Sable, on a fess between a winged wolf statant contourny and a decrescent argent, three mullets sable.

Submitted as *Caoilfhionn Bhallach*, the given name *Caoilfhionn* is pronounced "somewhere between Key-lin and Kay-lin". Therefore, it conflicts with the registered name *Caitilín Bhallach*, where the typical modern pronunciation of the given name is *Kate-lin*.

During commentary, when contacted by kingdom, the submitter allowed a change to *Caoilfhionn inghean Shéarlais* to clear this conflict. We have made this change.

Please advise the submitter to draw the winged wolf with some space showing between the wings and the back of the head so as to improve identifiability.

**Coleen Griswald.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a bend sinister cotised ermine surmounted by a bagwyn rampant Or, a bordure Or crusily formy gules.

Blazoned when registered in February 1985 as *Sable, a bend sinister cotised ermine, surmounted by a bagwyn rampant within a bordure Or charged with six crosses patty gules.*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Deirdre Morgan.** Reblazon of device. Sable, a closed book palewise between in pile two quill pens argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1990 as *Sable, a closed book palewise between in fess two quill pens argent*, the original blazon omitted the orientation of the quill pens.

**Dorothy of Caer Mear.** Name and device. Per bend Or and sable, a bird rising wings displayed azure and a chalice Or.

*Caer Mear* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Douglass Wallace Morton.** Device. Vert, a saltire between in pale two crosses crosslet argent.

Nice device!

**Eachann de Barde.** Name and device. Vert, a hayfork Or and on a chief argent three crows sable.

The submitter may wish to know that the given name *Eachann* is pronounced something like "Ath-an", not his desired sound "E-o-khan" in Gaelic.

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

**Hannah of Kingeswood.** Device. Vert, on a chief argent, three fleurs-de-lys vert.

Nice device!

**Hextilda Corbet.** Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure surmounted by a raven sable, a point pointed azure.

*Hextilda* was documented as an 11th century Scottish name in the Letter of Intent. It is also found in a Latin document from 1291 (within 5 years of the byname) in Francis Palgrave, *Documents and records illustrating the history of Scotland, and the transactions between the crowns of Scotland and England, preserved in the treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=BIPqL2Hm2akC&pg=RA1-PR11>).

Nice late 13th century Scottish name!

**Imayn of Galloway.** Name and device. Azure estencelly, a domestic cat courant and a base nebuly argent.

The submitter requested authenticity for 13th century England.

*Imayn* appears in 13th century England and Galloway in 15th century Scotland. Therefore this name does not meet the submitter's authenticity request, but it is registerable.

**Jerrika Guthrie.** Name.

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

**Johannes des Ritters Volt.** Name.

Nice 15th century German name!

**Leifr skráveifa.** Name and device. Per chevron vert and sable, on a chevron argent three ravens palewise striking sable and in chief an increscent and decrescent argent.

**Leonardo Capriolo.** Badge. (Fieldless) A phoenix azure.

Nice badge!

**Lire du Pre.** Name and device. Argent, in fess two tortoises fesswise purple between three pheons inverted azure.

Please advise the submitter to draw the tortoises slightly larger and the pheons slightly smaller so it is clearer that they do not belong to the same charge group.

**Michael Gallagher.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Michael O Galleghure*, the submitter requested the byname *Gallagher* (without the particle *O*) if it could be documented. During the Pelican decision meeting, Noir Licorne documented this form in an image of a 1638 baptism record from Dorset, found at <http://www.ancestry.com>. We have changed the byname to this form with the submitter's permission.

Nice late period Anglicized Irish name!

**Molda ókristna Starradóttir.** Badge. Per pale argent and Or, a chief azure.

Nice badge!

**Mór ingen uí Dochartaich.** Device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, a broken snaffle-bit chevronwise inverted and three horseshoes inverted argent.

**Morgan O Lachlainn.** Name.

Submitted as *Morgan O'Laclainn*, the name was changed in kingdom with the submitter's permission to *Morgan O'Laughlen* in order to clear a potential conflict with the registered name *Morgan ni Lochlainn*.

The submitted form of the byname *O'Laclainn* contained a typographical error in the genitive (possessive) form of the ancestor's name. In addition, the form *O'Lachlainn* combines the Anglicized Irish *O'* with the Gaelic *Lachlainn*. This violates PN1B1 of SENA, which does not allow mixing of languages in the same name phrase.

We have changed the name to *Morgan O Lachlainn* to correct these problems, as it is closest to what was submitted. The submitter confirmed that he prefers this form to the Anglicized Irish one in the Letter of Intent. This name does not conflict with *Morgan ni Lochlainn*, as the change from the particle *ni* to *O* is a substantial change under PN3C2 of SENA.

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

**Sciath ingen meic Con.** Alternate name Rosana Cavalieri di Narni.

**Stephen of Chadwick.** Name and device. Vert, two mastiffs sejant respectant Or faces and ears marked sable and a sheaf of arrows argent.

**Tala al-Zahra.** Device. Argent, an olive tree fructed and eradicated and a bordure gules.

Nice device!

For purpose of conflict checking, the olive tree gets no DC from a generic tree.

**Tala al-Zahra.** Badge. (Fieldless) In saltire an olive branch proper and an arrow gules.

**Timothy de Tindall.** Reblazon of badge. (Fieldless) In pale an eye sable irised Or sustained by an eagle's talon sable.

Blazoned when registered in December 2000 as (*Fieldless*) *An eagle's talon erased sustaining an eye sable, irised Or*, the charges are co-primary.

**Tobias von Boden.** Name.

The Letter of Intent documented the dated form *de Bode*, found in Brechenmacher s.n. Boden, and the modern form *Boden*, found in Wikipedia. In commentary, Metron Ariston documented *Von Boden* as an early 17th century form found in the FamilySearch Historical Records (which routinely capitalizes prepositions like *von*). Therefore, the submitted spelling is registerable.

**Tostig æt Eferwice.** Name.

Submitted as *Tostig æt Eferwic*, the place name *Eferwic* needs to be changed to the dative case due to the requirements of Old English grammar. We have changed the name to *Tostig æt Eferwice* to register this name.

If the submitter would prefer to be of/from the town instead of someone who lives at the town, the locative byname *of Eferwice* is also registerable. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**William of Nicosia.** Device. Argent, a raven displayed sable, on a chief purple three Maltese crosses argent.

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

**William of Stierbach.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Argent, in pale a sun gules and a hurst of three trees proper.

Submitted under the name *William de Hirst*.

## AVACAL

**Aife Ruadh.** Device. Argent, two dogs couchant respectant tails nowed and on a chief triangular vert a harp argent.

**CAID**

**Arabella Attelake.** Device. Per fess wavy argent and purpure, two otters passant each maintaining in its mouth a fish counterchanged.

**Arabella O'Hurlihie.** Name and device. Per bend vert and Or, in bend sinister two crescents horns outward between the horns of each crescent a heart point to center all counterchanged.

Nice 16th century Anglo-Irish name!

**Bríg inghean Uatéir.** Device. Per bend sinister vert and sable, a bend sinister between an arrow and a dagger inverted both bendwise sinister argent.

**Diederik Guiscard.** Name and device. Quarterly Or and vert, on a fess sable three bezants, in chief two lions passant respectant counterchanged.

*Diederik* was documented in the Letter of Intent using sources that normalized the name, with the exception of the Dutch instance from the FamilySearch Historical Records, dated to 1612. Only the FamilySearch citation is acceptable for use as documentation.

*Guiscard* is an 11th century byname. However, it is found in 16th and 17th century histories about the 11th century Robert Guiscard, such as *Memoires de l'histoire du Languedoc* by Guillaume de Catel (<https://books.google.com/books?id=T8GmZwL6zDoC>). Therefore, we can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that this form is appropriate at the later time.

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

**Eustace of Naevhjem.** Name.

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

**Harding Fayrehale of Lyondemere.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Harding* is a given name found in the Domesday Book: *Harding filius alnod*. It is also a late period English surname found in "Names found in Cam, Gloucestershire, Marriage Registers 1569-1600" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/cam.html>).

*Lyondemere* is the registered name of an SCA branch. The pattern of double locatives is found in English, with examples such as *Ric. at Wode de Londres* and *John Clerk de Neutoun de Wyszt*, found in "Names from the Port Books of Southampton (1427-1430)" by Alys Mackyntoich (2011 KWHSS Proceedings).

**Jarijch of Caid.** Holding name and household name Beggars Inn (see PENDS for name).

Submitted as *The Beggar's Inn*, this household name was changed in kingdom to *Beggars' Inn* to match the documentation that could be found.

*Beggars'* was documented in *Proverbial Language in English Drama Exclusive of Shakespeare, 1495-1616: An Index*, Volume 2 by Robert William Dent. The form with the apostrophe appears to have been taken from an edition that normalized the text, as the use of apostrophes in possessives appears to begin after our period. As the c.1605 attested form *beggars Inne* does not include the apostrophe, we have changed the household name to *Beggars Inn*. Although the submission form indicated that no changes were allowed, the submitter specifically permitted this change.

Submitted under the name *Jarijch van Den Helder*.

**Karl of Berg Rheinstein.** Reblazon of device. Per bend argent and vert, a cross formy sable and in saltire a lute and a sword Or.

Blazoned when registered in April 1985 as *Per bend argent and vert, a cross paty sable and in saltire a lute affronty and a sword Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Klaus Mühlhauser von Unterwessen.** Alternate name Óláfr klaufi Haraldsson.

Submitted as *Óláfr inn klaufi Haraldsson*, the definite article *inn* ("the") is used with adjectives like "red", not with nouns like *klaufi* ("clumsy person"). We have dropped this element in order to register the name.

**Kyra Audax.** Name and device. Vert, a sea-serpent ondoyant between three eyes argent irised azure.

The submitter may wish to know that, although this name was documented as a Dutch-English combination, this name is also plausible as a Greek given name with a Latin descriptive byname.

**Lyndemere, Barony of.** Badge for Order of the Pillars of Poseidon. Argent, two pillars vert issuant from a base engrailed azure.

**Nero Livius Primus.** Device. Sable, a cobra erect Or winged and on a base argent a mullet of four points gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a cobra, which is a creature from outside Europe.

For purpose of conflict checking this charge is equivalent to a pithon

**Nicoletto da Piacenza.** Name and device. Sable, a chevron inverted argent goutty de sang.

Nice 16th century Italian name!

**Scot Mac Nachtan.** Device. Per fess wavy purpure and argent, two otters passant contourny each maintaining in its mouth a fish counterchanged.

**Póra Jónsdóttir.** Name.

Submitted as *Póra Jonsdottir*, accents must be used or omitted consistently throughout the entire name. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Jónsdóttir*. Alternatively, the accent in the given name could have been removed.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Tyra Jonsdatter*. A syllable has been changed in both the given name (*Thor-* versus *Tyr-*) and the byname (*-dot* versus *-dat*), so the names are clear under PN3C1 of SENA.

**Togene of Naevehjem.** Name.

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

## CALONTIR

**Bartholomew Thorpe.** Name.

This exact name is found in England in 1593 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

**Bridget Edan.** Device. Or, a triskelion of horse's heads between three holly leaves in annulo vert.

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

**Emma Ness.** Name and device. Azure, a mouse rampant queue-fourchy and in chief three cinquefoils pierced, on a chief nebuly argent two cinquefoils pierced vert.

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

**Hirakawa Saburou Kagetora.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Inuhara Fuyume Sara.** Name change from Aífe ingen uí Chanainn.

Submitted as *Fuyume Rasa Inuhara*, the submitter requested authenticity for the Japanese Heian period or earlier.

In Japanese names, the family name always precedes the given name. In this case, *Inuhara* must come before the given name *Fuyume*.

*Rasa* was constructed from the elements *RA* and *SA*, using *on'yomi* or Chinese "readings" for the *kanji* rather than the native Japanese readings. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that this is an unlikely construction. Specifically, the Chinese reading *RA* is only found as a second element, with the examples *Tora* and *Nara* found in NCMJ. The Chinese reading *SA* is found in both positions, with the examples *Samiko*, *Sanko*, *Usa*, and *Yusa* (among others) found in NCMJ. Therefore, Solveig suggested instead the form *Sara*, reversing the order of these elements. She noted that *Sara* could be considered an assumed religious name and would follow the given name (see pp. 29-30 of NCMJ).

Therefore, as the submitter allows all changes, we have changed the name to *Inuhara Fuyume Sara* to register this name.

The submitter's previous name, *Aife ingen uí Chanainn*, is released.

**Lochie Cameron of Kinross.** Name and device. Purpure, two swords in saltire between in pale two annulets and in fess two thistles argent.

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

**Mesia Montana Sainte Germaine.** Reblazon of device. Purpure estencelly, three chevronels braced argent within a bordure ermine charged with four crosses formy in cross purpure.

Blazoned when registered in June 1995 as *Purpure estencely, three chevronels braced argent within a bordure ermine charged with four crosses patty in cross purpure*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Rianorix of Forgotten Sea.** Device. Sable, a cross doubly-cotised Or.

Nice device!

**Uaithne inghean uí Ruairc.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Uaithne inghean uí Ruairc*, the name was inadvertently entered into OSCAR as *Uaithne ighean uí Ruairc*. We have restored the name to the submitted form.

**Úlfr Þorgrimsson.** Name.

Nice Old Norse name for the 9th or 10th century!

**Zafara Baabur.** Name change from Bridget Fleming.

The submitter's previous name, *Bridget Fleming*, is retained as an alternate name.

**Zaneta Baseggio.** Alternate name Clara Brown.

This exact name is found in England in 1593 in the FamilySearch Historical Records, making this an excellent late 16th century English name!

## EALDORMERE

**Sáerlaith ingen Tigernáin.** Name change from holding name Sáerlaith of Eoforwic and device. Vert, a stag's head erased affronty winged at the neck, an orle argent.

Submitted as *Sáerlaith inghean Tigernáin*, the byname combines the Early Modern Irish *inghean* with the Middle Gaelic *Tigernáin*. This combines two languages in the same name phrase, a violation of PN1B1 of SENA.

As the submitter wants an 8th-10th century Irish name, we have changed the name to the wholly Middle Irish (appropriate from c.900-c.1200) *Sáerlaith ingen Tigernáin* to register this name.

Please advise the submitter to draw longer jags on the neck erasing.

**Sarra Olafsdottir.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combined an English given name dated from 1160 with an Old Norse byname. Name elements from the English/Welsh and Scandinavian regional naming groups cannot be combined after c.1100.

Luckily for the submitter, Liber documented *Sarra* in commentary as a 16th century German given name and *Olafsdotter* as a 15th century Norwegian name. This is an acceptable lingual mix under Appendix C of SENA.

In addition, ffride wlfssdotter documented the *-dottir* spelling using *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. Therefore, this name can be registered.

## EAST

**Áine ingen Fháeláin.** Name change from Sadb ingen Fháeláin and device. Per fess embattled vert and argent, two wolves rampant counterchanged.

The byname *ingen Fháeláin* is grandfathered to the submitter.

This name does not conflict with the registered name *Eithne ingen Fháeláin*. The initial syllable has been substantially changed in both sound and appearance, so this name is clear under PN3C2 of SENA.

The submitter's previous name, *Sadb ingen Fháeláin*, is released.

**Alexandra Jacobsdochter.** Device. Gules, on an escallop argent a tulip gules.

**Alexandra Jacobsdochter.** Badge. (Fieldless) On an escallop argent a tulip gules.

**Alton Hewes.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

*Alton* is the submitter's legal middle name. It is also an attested English surname dated to 1508, so the submitter need not rely on the legal name allowance.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Anna Vitalis.** Name and device. Per chevron argent and Or, two axes gules and a tree vert.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Italian - for any time in our period." This name is authentic for 16th century Italy, and is probably authentic for the 14th century as well.

Please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line higher so that it separates the field in two more equal portions.

**Aodhan of Coldwood.** Name and device. Argent, an anvil between three feathers bendwise sinister and two hammers in saltire, a bordure embattled sable.

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

**Ástriðr Læknir.** Device. Per pale wavy purple and argent, a falcon belled and jessed and a rose slipped and leaved counterchanged.

**Bernhardt Kröuwel.** Name and device. Or, a chevron between a bear's head cabossed sable and a fleur-de-lys purple.

The submitter requested authenticity for a German name. Both elements are German and the given name was documented to the late 15th century. The byname, however, was documented to the 12th-13th century. Therefore the name is not authentic for a specific time, but it is registerable.

The submitter may wish to know that an authentic 12th century form of this name is *Bernhart Kröuwel*. *Bernhart* is found in Socin, citing the *Rotulus Sanpetrinus*. If the submitter prefers this form, he can submit a request for reconsideration.

**Bjorn av Åttsidenfjord.** Reblazon of device. Gyronny gules and sable, a bear's head coupé argent, a bordure argent crusily formy fitchy sable.

Blazoned when registered in August 1984 as *Gyronny gules and sable, a bear's head coupé within a bordure argent charged with eight crosses patty fitchy sable*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous.

**Bótfriðr í eplagarði.** Name and device. Or, a phoenix gules rising from flames azure and in canton a heart sable.

**Bran Finn mac Aeda.** Name.

Nice 6th century Irish Gaelic name!

**Caitriona bean mhic Cailín.** Name.

**Carolingia, Barony of.** Guild name Carolingian Company of Calivers and badge. Azure, a pall wavy and in chief an eagle Or.

The pattern of using *Carolingian* as part of the designator is grandfathered to the barony.

A *caliver* is a type of musket or harquebus, and is a plausible heraldic charge.

Please advise the submitter to draw visible feet on the eagle.

**Chiba Touta Yoshitake.** Name and device. Argent, three hexagons one and two within an octagon voided sable.

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

**Christoph of Marwick.** Name.

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

**Clovia Drusa.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Nice Roman name!

**Conrad von Altmark.** Reblazon of device. Per bend gules and sable, an eagle and on a chief Or three crosses formy sable.

Blazoned when registered in July 1984 as *Per bend gules and sable, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, and on a chief Or, three crosses patty sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Daffydd ap Owen de Caledon.** Badge. Or, a pall inverted purple between two maunches addorsed gules and a Bowen knot azure.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Reblazon of badge for Cook's Guild. Sable, on a chalice argent a cross formy gules.

Blazoned when registered in January 1974 as *Sable, on a chalice argent a cross patty gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**East, Kingdom of the.** Badge for Order of the Golden Lance of the East. Per fess azure and Or, a tilting lance fesswise and a tyger courant counterchanged.

**Fearghus mac Cailín.** Name.

**Giuliana Malipiero.** Name and device. Vert, a flamingo maintaining in its foot a sword Or, a base engrailed argent.

**Hala bint Hasanah.** Name and device. Erminois, an elephant statant purple and in dexter a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

**Heinreich Wächter.** Badge. Sable, two dunghill cocks rousant respectant and in chief a mullet of eight points argent.

**Innes Barclay.** Device change. Argent, three tortoises in pall tails to center vert.

The submitter's old device, *Argent, three tortoises in pall tails to center vert within a bordure azure*, is released.

**Isabel del Okes.** Name and device. Vert, two compass stars and an oak leaf Or.

Both the given name and byname are found in England in 1379, making this an excellent 14th century English name!

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

**Katherine Morgan of Woolpit.** Name and device. Vert, a lute bendwise sinister, a bordure argent.

*Woolpit* is a lingua Anglica form of the period English *Uulfpēt* (c.1095) and *Wulpet* (1610).

**Ketilríðr Brúnadóttir.** Name change from Caitríona MacLeod of Kilchoan and device change. Argent, three domestic cats couchant vert.

The submitter's previous name, *Caitríona MacLeod of Kilchoan*, is released.

The submitter's old device, *Per chevron vert semy of bees proper and argent, in base a wooden spoon proper*, is released.

**Kolfinna Johansdóttir.** Name and device. Gules, a pegasus segreant and on a chief Or three mullets azure.

**Lucius Plotius Primus.** Name and device. Or, in pale a lotus flower affronty purpure and a mountain issuant from base sable.

**Mór Cille Caindigh.** Name and device. Gules, a bend counterermine fimbriated between an owl and a wolf rampant argent.

Submitted as *Mór of Kilkenny*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Mór Cille Caindigh* because the submitter requested a wholly Gaelic locative byname instead of the Anglicized Irish *of Kilkenny*.

The byname must be in the genitive (possessive) form. We have changed the byname to *Cille Caindigh* in order to register this name. We note that lenition of such bynames is inconsistent in the Irish Annals, so we have not lenited the byname.

**Nathaniel Wyatt.** Device. Per fess azure and Or, a fess indented lozengy Or and azure between two rapiers inverted in saltire Or and a griffon azure.

**{O}'rlaith in Vi{dh}{f{o,}rla.** Device change. Or, a chevron purpure between two rams passant sable and a compass rose purpure ringed sable.

The tincture of the compass rose is defined by the tincture of the rays.

The submitter's old device, *Per pale wavy vert and gules, a harp and a compass rose and on a chief argent three ravens sable*, is released.

**Pipa Blackwood.** Device. Per pale Or and argent, a fox statant azure charged on the shoulder with a mullet of six points argent.

**Raoul le Menestrel.** Name.

Nice late 13th century French name!

**Skúli Ingvarsson.** Name and device. Erminois, in pale a monkey gules riding a pig statant sable, a chief vert.

**Thyephaine de Lyon.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

## LOCHAC

**Brynjolf Eberhardt.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and argent, in pale two suns Or and in fess two boar's heads erased sable.

*Brynjolf* is a plausible interpolated form of the 14th-15th century forms *Bryniolf* and *Bryniølf*, found in SMP, sn. Bryniolf. Examples of *i/j/y* switches in Swedish were provided by ffride wllffsdotter in commentary: *Ghiordh*, *Gjuth*, and *Gyord*, dated to the late 14th-early 16th centuries.

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

**Eydís Ragnarsdóttir.** Device. Sable, on a pile between six mullets Or, an estoile of five rays gules.

There is a step from period practice for the use of an estoile of five rays.

**Lewelyn Penbras.** Device. Barry vert and argent, a bear passant gardant gules maintaining an axe Or.

**Lukas von Ach.** Device change. Sable, four suns two and two and an orle Or.

The submitter's old device, *Quarterly vert and azure, a cross of Jerusalem between four mullets of six points argent*, is released.

**Marozia moglie di Basilio Bracciolini.** Alternate name Katla Bast.

**Marozia moglie di Basilio Bracciolini.** Device. Azure, a lion's jambe bendwise sinister coupé Or, on a chief argent three bees sable marked Or.

**Matthijs Tjepke van der Horst.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

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

There is a step from period practice for counterchanging a bordure over a chief.

**Nichola Piper.** Name and device. Argent, a saltire azure between four oak leaves fesswise reversed vert.

Nice 16th century English name!

**Seth Dowdall.** Device. Quarterly argent and gules, a stag's head cabossed counterchanged and a bordure sable.

**Thomas Raven.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for a late 12th century English name. This name meets this request. We also note that this exact name is also found in England in 1565.

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

## MERIDIES

**Dafydd Godinoch.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Geoffrey de Bradelei.** Reblazon of device. Gules, a stag springing and in chief three crosses formy argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1988 as *Gules, a stag springing and in chief, three crosses patty argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Gwenhwyfar verch Rhys.** Name and badge (see RETURNS for device). (Fieldless) Four Lacy knots two and two conjoined vert.

**Lucia Isabela de Castilla.** Device. Paly Or and gules, a tree argent charged on the foliage with a sprig of two cherries gules stemmed and leaved proper.

**Mandin Leon.** Name and device. Ermine, on a pile inverted throughout vert a lion passant argent, on a chief vert three fleurs-de-lys argent.

**Rebecca Cristina Santino.** Device. Purpure, a bar gemel between three fleurs-de-lys and a cross fleury fitchy argent.

Please instruct the submitter on the correct way to draw a cross fitchy. The lower limb should come to a smoothly tapering point, not resembling a sharpened pencil.

**Roderick Level-lance of Rampart.** Reblazon of device. Or, a lion between on flanches azure two crosses formy fitchy Or.

Blazoned when registered in September 1980 as *Or, a lion rampant between, on a pair of flanches azure, two crosses patty fitchy Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *pat(t)y*.

**Rose atte Whitoke.** Name and device. Vert, a tree blasted and eradicated argent and on a chief embattled Or three roses proper.

Nice 14th century English name!

**Rose atte Whitoke.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a tree blasted and eradicated argent a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

The rose was drawn as a garden rose. We do not blazon this variant; but its use is a step from period practice.

## MIDDLE

**Alexander Rothdraca.** Reblazon of device. Argent, a dragon sejant gules between a tower azure masoned sable, a stag's head cabossed proper, and a cross formy sable.

Blazoned when registered, at Heraldicon, as *Argent, a dragon sejant gules holding in dexter a pen sable, in dexter chief a tower azure masoned sable, in sinister chief a stag's head cabossed proper and in base a cross patty sable*, we no longer use the term *patty*, and are simplifying the blazon.

**Anne the Merciful.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron azure and vert, a crux ansata argent.

Blazoned when registered in October 1976 as *Per chevron azure and vert, a crux ansata patty argent.*, the term *patty* is ambiguous. In this case, a crux ansata (or ankh) is typically drawn with slightly spreading limbs, so the modifier is not needed.

**Aonarach na Cailleach.** Reblazon of device. Per pale embattled sable and argent, a cross formy fitchy argent and a wivern erect vert.

Blazoned when registered in August 1976 as *Per pale embattled, sable a cross patty fitchy argent, and argent a wivern erect vert orbéd, langued, bellied, webbed and armed gules*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous. We have also amended the blazon to describe the field first, then the charges.

**Bartholomaeus Sapiens.** Device. Per chevron azure and gules, three squirrels rampant contourny each maintaining a sword counterchanged argent and Or.

**Carol of Penrith.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly azure and Or, in pall a cross formy between three roses counterchanged.

Blazoned when registered in January 1985 as *Quarterly azure and Or, a cross patty between three roses counterchanged*, we no longer use the term *patty* as it is ambiguous.

**Eleanor Atzinger.** Name and device. Per bend sinister dovetailed azure and gules semé-de-lys, in dexter chief a frauenadler maintaining in its foot a chain Or.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines an English given name and a German byname. This lingual mix is not found in Appendix C of SENA. However, the February 2015 Cover Letter states:

Therefore, we will not add the English-German lingual mix to Appendix C of SENA. However, we will allow the borrowing of given names from German into English and vice versa, in the context of the 16th and early 17th centuries. An English given name that is borrowed from German is considered to be English under Appendix C, and a German given name that is borrowed from English is considered to be German.

As *Eleanor* is found in 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records), this name can be considered to be wholly German under this precedent.

**Francesca Bardelli.** Name.

Both elements can be found in 15th century Florence. The given name is found in the Condado and the byname in the Catasto.

Nice 15th century Italian name!

**Jaime Atzinger.** Name.

As documented in the Letter of Intent, this name combines an English given name and a German byname. This lingual mix is not found in Appendix C of SENA. However, the February 2015 Cover Letter states:

Therefore, we will not add the English-German lingual mix to Appendix C of SENA. However, we will allow the borrowing of given names from German into English and vice versa, in the context of the 16th and early 17th centuries. An English given name that is borrowed from German is considered to be English under Appendix C, and a German given name that is borrowed from English is considered to be German.

As *Jaime* is found in 16th century England (FamilySearch Historical Records), this name can be considered to be wholly German under this precedent.

**Jok Turnour.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "13thc-14thc England (York)". This name is authentic for 14th century England, meeting the submitter's request.

**Katerin ferch Gwenllian.** Badge. Gules, a dragon rampant Or maintaining a sword argent within eight plates in annulo.

**Mica du Darregonne.** Name.

The byname *du Darregonne* is the registered byname of the submitter's husband. Although a written attestation could not be obtained, alternate proof of the legal relationship was provided in the documentation packet.

**Porcia Vera.** Device. Per chevron purpure and argent, two retorts spouts outward argent and a dragon passant vert.

**Quendryth Verty of Lofthouse.** Reblazon of device. Purpure, a chevron inverted between three wyverns passant Or, a bordure Or crusilly formy sable.

Blazoned when registered in March 1983 as *Purpure, a chevron inverted between three wyverns passant within a bordure Or, crusily patty sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Seraphina Mascherante.** Name.

The name was submitted as *Seraphina Mascheránte*, the byname was changed in kingdom to *Mascheráte*. The attested spelling is *Mascheránte*, but the accent is an editorial mark to indicate pronunciation. Therefore, we have changed the byname to *Mascherante*.

**Serena Kimbalwyke.** Reblazon of device. Vert, a horse passant Or and on a chief argent three acorns, each acorn with a maintained leaf issuant to sinister fesswise sable.

Blazoned when registered in April 1996 as *Vert, a horse passant Or and on a chief argent three acorns sable*, the submitter requested a reblazon to indicate the presence of the leaves. Since they are identifiable and since maintained charges now count for difference, we are acceding to this request.

**Torquil MacGillavrey.** Reblazon of device. Per chevron sable and vert, in pall an annulet Or between three towers argent.

Blazoned when registered in September 2003 as *Per chevron sable and vert, an annulet Or between three towers argent*, the charges are co-primary.

## NORTHSHIELD

**Conrad Beckmann.** Name and device. Argent, a goutte and a point pointed azure.

## OUTLANDS

**Conrad von Zollern and Katelin de Irlande.** Joint household name Abbatia ad Leonis Portam.

Submitted as *Abbatia Porta Leonis*, the submitters wanted a household name meaning "Abbey at the Lion's Gate". We have changed the household name with their permission to *Abbatia ad Leonis Portam*. This follows a pattern documented by Metron Ariston in commentary. The example *S. Martinus ad Luddi Portam* is found in Niemeyer's *Mediae Latinitatis Lexicon Minus*, s.v. *abbatia* as the name of an English church. The submitters' second choice *Abbatia ad Portam Leonis* is also registerable, and is supported by the example *Sanctus Aegidius ad Portam Membris-captorum*, another English church.

**Dagun of Rio de las Animas.** Name.

*Rio de las Animas* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

## WEST

**Alessandro Cantori.** Device. Azure, a lute and on a chief Or three C clefs azure.

**Anluan Trelaine.** Reblazon of device. Quarterly sable and vert, a cross formy throughout between in bend a unicorn's head couped and a mullet, a bordure argent.

Blazoned when registered in November 1981 as *Quarterly sable and vert, a cross patty throughout between in bend a unicorn's head and a mullet, both palewise, all within a bordure argent*, we no longer use the term *patty*, as it is ambiguous.

**Aoyama Torataka.** Name and device. Quarterly gules and sable, a natural tiger's head couped contourny argent striped sable, a bordure argent.

*Torataka* is a constructed *nanori*. Although it is not attested, there is a similar *nanori*, *Takatora*, dated to 1568 in NCMJ, revised edition, p. 107. In commentary, Solveig Thronardottir noted that, "[s]ince *tsuuji* (shared letters) can alternate positions in Japanese *nanori* we can reverse the order of the *kanji* as long as the result is not inauspicious."

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

There is a step from period practice for the use of a natural tiger's head.

**Audrey of Foxhaven.** Name and device. Argent, a fox rampant sable maintaining a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

Although small, the rose is identifiable and thus this device is registerable.

**Christopher of Ephesus.** Name.

*Christopher* is the submitter's legal given name. The byname *of Ephesus* is a lingua Anglica form of the Greek byname *Ephesios*.

**Ciprianna Loðinsdottir.** Name and device. Per pale argent and vert, two domestic cats rampant addorsed counterchanged, on a chief purpure three mullets voided and interlaced, each within and conjoined to an annulet Or.

Submitted as *Ciprianna Lodinnsdottir*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Ciprianna Loðinsdottir* to correct the spelling of the genitive (possessive) form of *Loðinn*. We note that *Loðinn* is the registered given name of the submitter's father, but is also an attested Old Norse given name found in Geirr Bassi. Therefore, the submitter need not rely upon the grandfather clause.

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

The submitter may wish to know that there is a 1387 patronym, *Lodinssyni* (in the genitive form), found in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%)). The particle *dottir* is attested in Norway in 1382, with the name *Ræist dottir* found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's draft article "Medieval Norwegian Feminine Names" [Valdemar Sigurdson, January 2011, A-Lochac]. Therefore, the byname *Lodin dottir* or *Lodinsdottir* would be registerable as a late 14th century form.

**Ian Leslie of Kilgairn.** Reblazon of device. Gules, on a bend between two Celtic crosses argent, three thistles proper.

Blazoned when registered in May 1988 as *Gules, on a bend between two Celtic crosses patty argent, three thistles proper*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. The Society definition of Celtic crosses includes slightly splayed arms, so no modifier to the term is necessary.

**James Methodius.** Reblazon of device. Gyronny crosswise azure and Or, a sun in his splendor gules.

Blazoned when registered in November 1973 as *Azure, a cross patty throughout Or, overall a sun gules*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty* in our blazon. On examination of the device, there isn't really a cross. The parts of the design other than the sun are divided nearly equally into eight parts by straight-line divisions, though the gyrons are centered on the corners of the field instead of having the lines of division issuant from there as is more usual.

**Katrina Krüger von Brandenburg.** Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess between four crosses formy three and one Or, two crosses formy azure.

Blazoned when registered in January 1986 as *Azure, on a fess between four crosses patty, three and one, Or; two more azure*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Loðinn vikingr.** Badge. Vert, a castle issuant from base argent and in chief a dragon courant contourny Or.

**Maelgwyn de Lyonesse.** Reblazon of device. Azure, on a fess gules between four roses three and one argent barbed and seeded Or a lion passant gardant argent.

Blazoned when registered in January 1976 as *Tierced per fess azure, gules, and azure, a lion passant guardant between four roses, three and one, argent, barbed and seeded Or*, we are reblazoning it using modern charge group theory. Under the original blazon, it was impossible to tell if the lion was only on the gules section of the field, or was also on the azure portions of the field.

**Mists, Principality of the.** Badge for the populace. Argent, a sea-wolf contourny vert, a bordure engrailed azure.

Commentary indicated that this badge was intended for use as a populace badge.

**Nikolai Iastrebov.** Device. Per chevron azure and vert, three bezants and a hawk volant to sinister chief Or.

**Perrin Loðinsson.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

Submitted as *Perrin Lodinsson*, the name was changed in kingdom to *Perrin Loðinsson* to correct the spelling of the genitive (possessive) form of *Loðinn*. We note that *Loðinn* is the registered given name of the submitter's father, but is an attested Old Norse given name found in Geirr Bassi. Therefore, the submitter is not relying upon the grandfather clause.

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

The submitter may wish to know that there is a 1387 patronym, *Lodinssyni* (in the genitive form), found in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1637&s=n&str=Lodins%)). The particle *-son* is found in the same source, dated to 1378 ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=1586&s=n&str=sson](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1586&s=n&str=sson)). Therefore, the byname *Lodinssyn* or *Lodinsson* would be registerable as a late 14th century form. Although we could restore the submitted form, we have not done so in this case in order to retain the spelling in his father's registered name. If he would like to change to the submitted form, he can make a request for reconsideration.

**Raoul the Urbane.** Reblazon of badge. Azure, on a saltire formy throughout purple fimbriated two recorders in saltire argent.

Blazoned when registered in May 1980 as *Azure, on a saltire patty throughout purple fimbriated two recorders in saltire argent*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Sabrina de la Bere.** Badge. (Fieldless) A bear rampant sable sustaining a rose gules slipped and leaved vert.

The rose was drawn as a garden rose. We do not blazon this variant; but its use is a step from period practice.

**Savannah Lee.** Reblazon of device. Per pale argent and bendy sinister azure and argent, a cross formy throughout counterchanged, a bordure sable.

Blazoned when registered in September 1971 as *Per pale argent and bendy-sinister azure and argent, a cross patty throughout counterchanged within a bordure sable*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*.

**Seonaid inghean Uí Ruadháin.** Name and device. Argent, a badger hound sejant erect gules, on a chief sable three bezants.

Submitted as *Seonaid Ó Ruadháin*, the byname *Ó Ruadháin* is a masculine form. Gaelic uses literal patronyms, so the name was changed in kingdom to *Seonaid inghean Uí Ruadháin* to use the feminine form of the byname. However, this modification is a major change, which the submitter did not allow. During commentary, kingdom contacted the submitter, who gave her permission to make this change.

**Stephen Corvinus.** Name.

Nice 16th century German name!

**Thoen Silverthorn of Silver Desert.** Name.

*Silverthorn* was documented in the Letter of intent using a genealogical site (which may use normalized forms) and as a constructed English byname. In commentary, Ogress found *Silverthorn* as an attested surname dated to 1601 and 1607 in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

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

*Silver Desert* is the registered name of an SCA branch.

**Verena of Laurelin.** Reblazon of device. Azure, in canton a crux ansata Or.

Blazoned when registered in January 1973 as *Azure, in canton a crux ansata patty Or*, we no longer use the ambiguous term *patty*. In this case, a crux ansata (also known as an ankh) is typically drawn with slightly spreading arms, so the modifier is not needed.

- *Explicit littera accipiendorum* -

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

**Harold of Hartwood.** Device. Per fess enarched gules and azure, in chief issuant from dexter three piles wavy fesswise sable fimbriated and in base a trimount Or.

This device is returned for multiple reasons.

It is returned for using unallowable fimbriation. SENA A3C states " *Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group. Peripheral ordinaries may not be voided or fimbriated, nor may other secondary, tertiary, or overall charges. All central ordinaries may be fimbriated, even those with complex lines, as long as there are no breaks in the outline of the ordinary.* " Here the piles are so far in chief (with all of them above the per fess lines) that we are in the situation described in the return of Mathild de Valones's device (06/2005, Ealdormere-R]:

This is being returned for using unallowable fimbriation. RfS VIII.3 states: "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the center of the design." It has previously been ruled that "The bendlets abased are not in the center of the design and therefore their fimbriation is not acceptable." ([Ann Busshenell of Tylehurst, 10/02, R-Atenveldt]). By the same reasoning, fimbriating a bend or bendlets enhanced is not acceptable.

Additionally, this device is returned for lack of documentation of the armorial pattern used. Although the submitter showed some examples of multiple piles and one of a pile wavy they did show provide period evidence of multiple piles, wavy or not, issuing from the side of the field, in conjunction (or not) with other charges on the field.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the enarchment of the per fess line of division with more curvature.

**Malice de Edynburgh.** Device. Per bend sinister bevilled sable and gules, a horse rampant contourny and a sword bendwise sinister argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the bendwise sinister orientation of the sword has to be described independently of the default orientation of the horse.

The use of a per bend bevilled line of division with charges on the field is a step from period practice.

**Mickel Morganwc.** Device. Per bend Or and azure, a tree eradicated proper and a spoon bendwise inverted Or.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the bendwise orientation of the spoon has to be described independently of the default orientation of the tree.

**Morikawa Kenji Katashige.** Device. Sable, within two spatterdock leaves conjoined in annulo the kanji for "water" argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A2C1 which states that "Elements must be drawn in their period forms". No dated documentation was provided by the submitter or in commentary to support the use of the charges used in this design in period.

**Sadb an Fheadha.** Device. Bendy sinister argent and azure, on a bend azure an arrow between two cat's pawprints bendwise sinister argent.

Like the previous submission, this device is returned for having two tertiary groups on the same charge: the arrow and the pawprints. As depicted, the arrow still has significantly less visual weight than the pawprints which gives the appearance of it being a distinct tertiary group.

On resubmission, the submitter should be careful to avoid unity of orientation issues.

**ANSTEORRA**

**Absolon of Hereford.** Device. Per pale gules and sable, a sheaf of halberds argent.

This device is returned administratively. The form uploaded was hand-colored while the emblazon in OSCAR was computer-colored, which has long been a cause for return.

**Bastienne d’Arcis.** Device. Per pale vert and azure, two musimons combattant argent and a chief ermine.

This device is returned administratively. While it was redrawn after kingdom commentary, there was no indication on the Letter of Intent that it had been redrawn. There was also no indication provided that the submitter had approved the redraw. Finally, the form currently uploaded was uploaded after the deadline for uploading packets with no note or correction from the Submission Herald.

**Duncan Sibley.** Device. Argent, on a mullet of four greater and twelve lesser points sable, a wisent’s head cabossed argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Commenters were unable to identify the type of beast’s head used as tertiary charge.

On resubmission, if the submitter still chooses to use a mullet of four greater and twelve lesser points, they should provide arguments in favor of registering it, as it follows no known pattern of period usage. We allow mullets of alternating large and small points, such as compass stars, with a step from period practice.

**Gwen Howell.** Badge. (Fieldless) A pomegranate gules seeded Or slipped and leaved vert within and conjoined to a mascle gules irradiated Or.

This badge is returned for redraw. Blazoned as *en soleil*, the mascle is not *en soleil* since that would have rays issuant from the entirety of its outline. We have registered charges *en soleil*, or to use the alternative term, *irradiated*, in the past, but always with the entire outer edge issuing solar rays. This is not *en soleil*, or irradiated, or any other equivalent term. Neither is it simply enflamed, since it has straight rays as well as wavy. This cannot be reliably or reproducibly blazoned, and therefore is not registerable.

Because of the rays issuing from the outer edge of the mascle, the design does not suffer from presumption upon the protected symbol of the Red Crystal, a symbol protected by treaty for the use of the International Committee of the Red Cross. We are protecting it as *A gules mascle on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background*. We note that the presence of the pomegranate in the middle of the mascle would not be sufficient to prevent the presumption as, by international treaty, for indicative use on foreign territory, a national society which does not use one of the recognized symbols as its emblem has to incorporate its unique symbol into the Red Crystal.

**Gyda in kyrra.** Device. Per bend gules and vert, in pale triquetra inverted and a triquetra between flanches argent.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as their orientations have to be described separately.

**Thomas Bernhart.** Device. Per bend sinister sable and argent, a bear rampant regardant counterchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Henry of Three Needles: *Per bend sinister sable and argent, a bear sejant erect guardant contourny counterchanged, collared and muzzled sable, chained argent*. There is no DC for the difference between sejant erect and rampant nor for the position of the head. The collar, muzzle or chain are not held charges that grant a DC per the current definition but blazonable artistic details. The only DC is for the change in orientation of the bear.

**ARTEMISIA**

**Aschell of Trieste.** Device. Or chapé ployé azure, two horse’s heads coupé addorsed conjoined sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Eoin MacGriogair: *Argent, a chess knight sable crined gules*. There is a DC for changing the field but no DC for the difference between a chess knight and two horse's heads couped addorsed conjoined as it is how chess knights were depicted in period. There is also no DC for changing the position on the field, as the position of the charge here is forced to the "unmantled" portion of the field.

**Conchobhar mac Michil.** Alternate name Fuckes Yew.

The Letter of Intent noted that this name may be offensive. The submitter argued in commentary that the given name *Fuckes* rhymes with "dukes", and provided examples of the English bynames *Fewkes* and *Fukes*, and the registerable German byname *Fuchs* [see Basilius Fuchs, December 2010, A-An Tir] to show that this name is not the same as the modern vulgar term.

SENA PN5 states:

No name that is offensive to a large segment of members of the SCA or the general public will be registered. Offense is a modern concept; just because a name was used in period does not mean that it is not offensive to the modern observer. Offense returns are rare because the bar for determining offensiveness is quite high; it has not been unusual for years to pass between returns for offense.

Offense is not dependent on intent. The fact that a submitter did not intend to be offensive is not relevant. The standard is whether a large segment of the SCA or the general public would be offended.

Similarly, offense is not dependent on clarity. A foreign language name that has an offensive meaning may be considered offensive, even if many English-speaking listeners would not understand the term without explanation.

The Italian *fottere* is defined as "to fucke" in Florio's 1598 Italian/English Dictionary, *A Worlde of Wordes* (<http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/florio1598/>). Furthermore, the name *Roger Fuckebythenavele/Fukkebythenavele* was discovered in early 14th century court plea rolls just last year, with news articles about the find including images of the entries in question. Therefore, as the verb is attested, the present tense form *Fuckes* is also plausible in period. As for the pronunciation, we note that *duckes* is used both for "ducks" and "dukes" in Middle English and Early Modern English (see the Middle English Dictionary and the Oxford English Dictionary).

Internet searches for the submitted spelling of the given name brought up results that were definitely not safe for work, and commenters were nearly unanimous in interpreting this submission in this manner. Therefore, *Fuckes* can be understood to have an offensive meaning by the "modern observer", even if it may be related to the German *Fuchs* ("fox").

As *Fucke(s)* can have the vulgar meaning in English both in period and modernly, we are unable to register the given name *Fuckes* either by itself or in combination with the byname *Yew*. *Yew* by itself is not offensive.

**ATENVELDT**

None.

**ATLANTIA**

**Aldemere Mac Rafe.** Device. Vert, a stag rampant per fess argent and sable maintaining a spyglass fesswise Or and in chief two pearled coronets argent.

This device is returned for running afoul of SENNA A2A which states "On first registration of any particular element, documentation must be presented that the element and its depiction may be registered. This means presenting evidence that the element is eligible to be registered and that the

specific depiction is attested or is otherwise compatible with period style." No documentation was provided by the submitter or during commentary indicating that a spyglass was a registerable charge.

**Kanamori no Tatsume.** Device. Sable, three fans in pall inverted points to center Or.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Hextilda Marshal: *Sable, in pall inverted three escallops hinges to center Or*. The tinctures are identical, the arrangement of the charges is identical and the visual difference between the escallops and fans is such that we cannot grant more than a DC for the difference between the escallops and the fans.

Even if it were technically clear, the two devices are so overwhelmingly similar visually that the current submission has also to be returned for visual conflict.

**Michael Gallagher.** Device. Argent, a dragon's head cabossed vert breathing flames proper and in base atop an anvil reversed sable a billet fesswise gules.

This device is returned for multiple issues.

This device is returned for violating SENA A3E2, which states complexity of a design is "measured by adding the number of types of charges to the number of tinctures. Items with a complexity count of eight or less receive no penalty for complexity from this rule." Here we have four charges (dragon, anvil, billet, flames) and five tinctures (argent, vert, Or, gules, sable), for a total complexity count of nine.

Additionally, this device must also be returned for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Although it is perceptible that there is "something gules" on the anvil, the billet is too small to be actually identifiable as such.

**Sciath ingen meic Con.** Badge. (Fieldless) A swan's head erased sable collared and chained maintaining in its beak a rose argent slipped vert.

This badge 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 primary charge as a swan's head couped.

**Séamus Blaer de Maxwell.** Device. Argent, on a saltire quadrate sable, a panther couchant gardant argent spotted of diverse tinctures incensed proper.

This device is returned for redraw. In a previous returned we stated: "*This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." The knotting of the tail so close to the body as well as it overlapping up to the back of the creature impairs its identifiability.* In the current submission the knotting of the tail has disappeared but it is still overlapping the body up to the back and impairing identifiability.

**William de Hirst.** Name.

Unfortunately, this name presumes upon the name of the historical *William Randolph Hearst*, as one of his use names was *William Hearst*. The addition of *de* is not sufficient under PN3C2 to remove the appearance of presumption.

His device is registered under the holding name *William of Stierbach*.

## AVACAL

**Taletta of Circle Hill.** Name.

The given name *Taletta* could not be documented prior to 1665, with this instance documented from a genealogical site. The earliest instance of this name in the FamilySearch Historical Records' indexed

results is dated to 1746. Without evidence to show that this name is found prior to 1650, or that it can be constructed in a manner consistent with period practice (e.g., the formation of diminutives using *-etta*), we cannot register this name.

The purported older form of this name, *Tale*, is found in Norway in 1648 (FamilySearch Historical Records, batch: M42465-1). Unfortunately, commentary indicated that the submitter did not allow changes, so we cannot change the given name to the attested form.

Upon resubmission, the submitter should know that *Circle Hill* is a plausible lingua Anglica form of a constructed Old Norse place name formed from the prototheme *Hring-* ("circle, ring") and the deuteriotheme *-hváll* ("hill"), documented by ffride wlfssdotter in commentary using "Place-Names in *Landnámabók* (Incomplete)" by Talan Gwynek ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150415064933/http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok\\_Place-Names.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20150415064933/http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html)). The pattern of marked locative bynames (which include a preposition) is listed for Old Norse names in Appendix A of SENA. Therefore, the byname *of Circle Hill* was registerable as a constructed Old Norse byname using the lingua Anglica allowance.

The documentation included several unsubstantiated assertions such as (1) names were not recorded in a standardized way in our period, (2) very few church records survived, and (3) there are no records from Norway prior to 1623. In addition, the submission packet included screenshots from various genealogical sites and message boards. The risk of using such sources instead of academic sources is that we do not have access to the underlying documents, or the primary records are not identified. The names are frequently entered long after the fact, and/or have been normalized or modernized from the attested forms. Therefore, we do not accept such sources as the sole documentation for a name element. We specifically note that the FamilySearch screenshots provided by the submitter did not include batch numbers and appear to show user-contributed names instead of indexed ones, so are not acceptable documentation. See Domhnall na Moicheirghe and Juliana de Luna's article "Using FamilySearch Historical Records" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/familysearch.html>) for information on which FamilySearch records and batches are allowed as sole documentation.

The submitter should know that we have access to many pre-1650 digitized and transcribed primary sources for Scandinavian names, including rune stones, literary sources and sagas, parish records, and tax rolls. The idea that names were not recorded, or that we don't have evidence of them prior to the 1620s just doesn't hold water. We suggest *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, which compiles transcriptions of records from or relating to Norway that date between around 1050 and 1590. See the March 2014 Cover Letter for information about this source.

## CAID

**Harding Fayrehale of Lyondemere.** Device. Gules, a chief invected lozengy sable and argent.

This device is returned for redraw, for violating SENA A2C2 which states "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable." Because the lower lozenges of the lozengy chief come to the base of the invectives, the complex line loses identifiability.

## CALONTIR

**Ana Elena de Castil.** Device. Sable, on a pile inverted throughout gules fimbriated between two eagles a cross of Santiago Or.

Although blazoned on the letter of intent as *Sable, on a pile inverted throughout gules fimbriated between two eagles a cross of Santiago Or*, this device can also be blazoned as *Per chevron throughout sable and gules, a chevron throughout between two eagles and a cross of Santiago Or*. Since we have to consider conflict under any possibly registerable blazon, this device is returned for conflict with the device of Máel Dúin Dubh mac Diarmada: *Per chevron sable and gules, a chevron between three mullets Or*. There is only one DC for the type of the secondary charge group.

**Hirakawa Saburou Kagetora.** Device. Per pale sable and Or, two roundels and three wolf's teeth inverted issuant from dexter and as many from sinister counterchanged argent and sable.

This device is returned for redraw. The depiction of wolf's teeth that don't touch at the bases is problematic. Per precedent, upheld in the return of Ambrose Wyld, on the LoAR of Nov 2015:

The depictions we have found of wolf's teeth in period heraldry invariably have the teeth conjoined at the base. We encourage this depiction of wolf's teeth, but will accept emblazons where the teeth are not quite conjoined as in this submission. The wolf's teeth must still reach, or nearly reach, the per pale line. [Konrad Rickert, July 2008, Atenveldt-A]

Here, the teeth are more than "not quite conjoined": they're separated by a space almost equal to their own widths.

There is a step from period practice for the use of inverted wolf's teeth [Michael von Guttin, 12/06 Atenveldt-R].

**Marcella of Forgotten Sea.** Badge. Gules, a cockatrice displayed Or maintaining a needle bendwise argent threaded vert.

This device is returned for contrast issues. As depicted, the thread has very poor contrast with the field, which impairs identifiability.

**Uaithne inghean uí Ruaírc.** Device. Per bend sinister wavy azure and argent, a decrescent argent and a triskelion of spirals vert.

Blazoned on the form and the Letter of Intent as azure, the upper portion of the field appears purpure both on the form and in OSCAR. We are returning this device so that the submitter can clarify their intent.

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

## EALDORMERE

**Sarra Olafsdottir.** Device. Argent, three bars vert and overall a bend azure.

Sadly, this lovely device conflicts with Majorca (important non-SCA arms): *Or, four palets gules, overall a bend azure*. The submission is equivalent to *Barry argent and vert, a bend azure*. There is only one DC for changing the field.

## EAST

**Alton Hewes.** Device. Per pale azure and sable, a cockatrice erect argent.

This lovely device is returned for conflict with the device of Genevieve de Lyonesse: *Per saltire azure and sable, a cockatrice statant argent*. There is a DC for the field, but no DC for posture between this cockatrice and Genevieve's cockatrice.

**Clovia Drusa.** Device. Per bend sinister azure and purpure, a human breast distilling milk argent and a maiden statant affronty proper crined sable vested Or charged with and maintaining a nude infant fesswise proper.

In the defining registration of the human breast, it was ruled:

A human breast is an allowed charge that has one clear difference (CD) from a roundel. It must have gouttes, and the gouttes must be visible. This means that they need some contrast with the breast but need not have good contrast. [Tetchubah of Greenlake, LoAR of Jan 2008]

This submission does not meet those requirements as the gouttes are not visible: they have zero contrast with the breast, and the charge is now indistinguishable from a roundel argent.

Additionally, the infant is effectively a tertiary charge on the woman and as such it has insufficient contrast against the Or dress.

**Thyephaine de Lyon.** Device. Argent chaussé checky purpure and argent, a dragonfly purpure.

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of the College of Windreach: *(Fieldless) A dragonfly purpure*.

There is only one DC for fieldless versus fielded design.

## LOCHAC

**Matthijs Tjepke van der Horst.** Device. Per chevron azure and barry Or and sable, in sinister chief a hawk striking Or.

This device conflicts with the device of Eve Nightstalker: *Azure, an owl striking Or, beaked and membered argent, orbbed sable*. There is one DC for changing the field, but no other as there is no DC for the type of raptor (since neither of them is in their default posture) or the posture, and the move is forced to the upper portion of the field (regardless of where it ended up).

## MERIDIEN

**Dafydd Godinoch.** Device. Or, in pale two ducks naiant counter-naiant sable.

Blazoned on the Letter of Intent as Or, the charges in the emblazon were unmistakably tinctured tenné (orange). Tenné has been forbidden since the earliest days of the Society.

Submissions heralds are reminded of the dangers of color printers.

**Gwenhwyfar verch Rhys.** Device. Vert, within a mascle argent a Lacy knot Or.

Given the relative visual weights and importance of the two charges, the mascle is the primary charge and we have reblazoned accordingly. Thus, this device conflicts with the badge of Martelle von Charlottenburg and Eric von Charlottenburg: *Vert, a mascle argent within a bordure Or*. There is only one DC for changing the type of secondary charge.

## MIDDLE

**Anastasié Tesserañde du Perlé.** Device. Azure, a peacock close Or maintaining a drop spindle argent.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Tavia of Persia: *Azure, a simurgh close Or*. There is one DC for adding the drop spindle but no other DC as, per precedent, there is no DC between a peacock and a simurgh:

The simurgh is not visually distinct enough from a peacock to be worth difference. Since the simurgh is not a charge found in period heraldry, difference is determined on visual grounds only under RfS X.4.e. [Tavia of Persia, May 2002, Outlands-R]

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

This badge is returned for multiple issues. Although the blazon is similar to that of the previous return, the emblazon has been changed so that the azure portion is now much larger than the argent portion.

This creates two problems:

- the appearance is now that of a rose azure the petals fimbriated argent. But we do not allow complex charges such as roses to be fimbriated.
- if it was acceptable, it would be returned for multiple conflicts: with the device of Alyanora of Vinca (*Argent, a periwinkle [Vinca minor] proper*), the device of Alys of the Midnight Rose (*Or, a rose slipped and leaved azure*) and the badge for the Brotherhood of the Blue Rose which was registered to Atenveldt back in the mists of time and transferred multiple times, most recently in October, 2015, to Nichelle of Whitewolfe (*Sable, a rose azure imbrued gules*). In each case there would be only one DC for fieldless vs fielded design.

## NORTHSHIELD

None.

**OUTLANDS**

None.

**WEST**

**Perrin Loðinsson.** Device. Gules, on a pale between two dragons combattant Or a sword sable blade enflamed vert.

This device is returned for redraw. Blazoned as *a sword sable, blade enflamed vert* the "enflaming" appears to consist of gouttes disposed around the blade with no contact. Proper enflaming should consist of langues of flames issuing from the blades all around it.

- *Explicit littera renuntiationum* -

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

**CAID**

**Jarijch van Den Helder.** Name.

The submitter requested authenticity for "Dutch or Scandinavian culture late 16th century". This request was not summarized in the Letter of Intent. Therefore, we have pended this name to allow commenters to consider the request.

We note that the place name *Den Helder* was documented in the Letter of Intent using a source that normalizes the names. *Den Helder* is found in *Resolutien van Holland*, published in 1649 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=52JJAAAcAAJ>).

His household name is registered under the holding name *Jarijch of Caid*.

This was item 7 on the Caid letter of November 30, 2015.

- *Explicit* -