

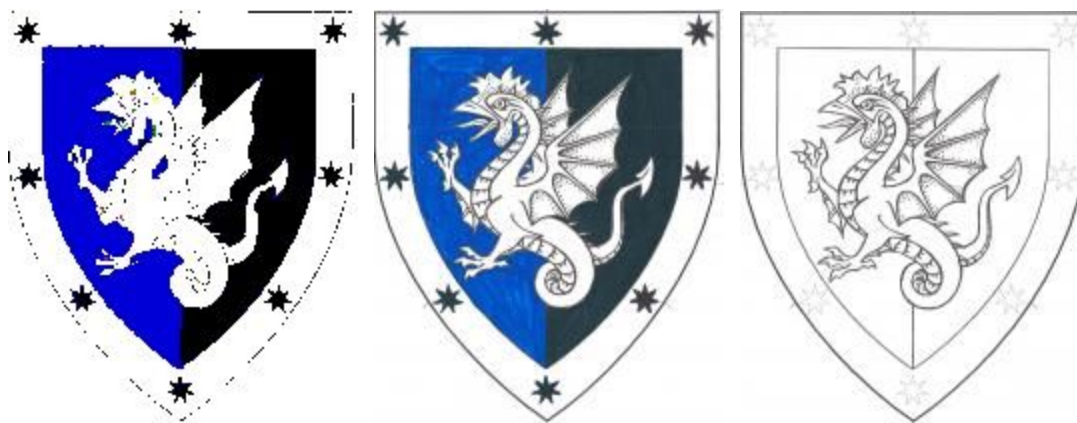
September 28, 2016

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heralds, upon the 25th of Elul, 5776, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on July 30, 2016.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alana O’Keeve, Alexandre Saint Pierre, Alys Soon-to-be-Pelicans, Brenna Lowri o Ruthin, Charitye Diademe, Christopher Liber, Conall Blue Talbot, Daniel the Broc, Donovan Golden Rapier, Edwyn le Clerc, Eleazar ha-Levi, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride wiffsdotter, Francesco Billet, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, Kihō, Lilie Dubh inghean ui Mordha, Lijsbet van Catwiic, Mari Aldyrne, Mathghamhain Ua Ruadháin, Matilda Wynter, Modar Volk, Muirenn Mosaic, Ryan Brigantia, Scolastica la souriete, Seraphina Golden Dolphin, and Song Skraeling Althing. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.



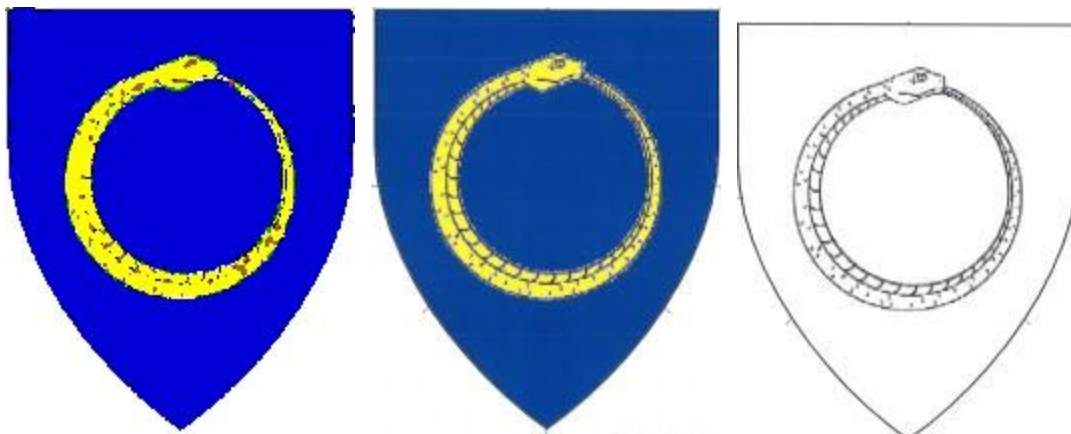
1: Alton Hewes -Resub Device Forwarded

~~Ú'Á q'Áe' i'Áe' á'Áe' |Ée' & æ'Á'Á' & Áe' |á' i'Áe' *^} Á^ { ^'Á'Á' ~||^o'Á'Á'ç^} Á
][q'o'Áe'Á~~

The original submission ~~Ú'Á q'Áe' i'Áe' á'Áe' |Ée' & æ'Á'Á' & Áe' |á' i'Áe' *^}~~ was returned in the February 2016 LoAR for conflict with the device of Genevieve de Lyonesse: ~~Ú'Á q'Áe' i'Áe' á'Áe' |Ée' & æ'Á'Á' & Áe' |á' i'Áe' *^}~~ c There is a DC for the field, but no DC for posture between this cockatrice and Genevieve's cockatrice.

This resubmission adds a charged bordure to try to clear the conflict.

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as ~~Ú'Á q'Áe' i'Áe' á'Áe' |Ée' & æ'Á'Á' & Áe' |á' i'Áe' *^}~~ ~~Á^ { ^'Á'Á'ç^} Á][q'o'Áe'Á~~, we have changed the blazon to a more standard form.



2: Ameline Bernaerds -New Device Returned

~~CE ~ i^h [Boc^h^i] ^} oq } q ~ i} ^ h [iæ oí -ho Á, } hooÁU!E~~

Notes: This device is returned for multiple conflicts.

It is a conflict with the device of Gwilym Coedwr, Atenveldt, July 1999, ~~CE ~ i^h [Boc^h^i] ^} oq } [ç^âÁ~~
~~q Áæ} ~ [Á^ç ^} Á@^Á [~ } â^•ÁU!.~~ There is one DC for the addition of the secondary charge group, but nothing else.

It is also a conflict with the device of Alexander le Browere, Atenveldt, July 2001, ~~Ú^!Á æ^Áæ|Á~~
~~æ âÁ^i [Boc^h^i] ^} oq } [ç^âÁ q Áæ} ~ [ÁU!.~~ There is on DC for the changes to the field, but nothing else.

On resubmission, please consider the following precedent in your conflict checks:

[Returning ~~Ú^!Á æ^Áæ|Áæ~~ âÁ^i [Boc^h^i] ^} oq } [ç^âÁ q Áæ} ~ [ÁU!] The device conflicts with Vladimir Vitalieich Volkov, ~~Ú^!Á æ^Áæ^h} oÁ! { q^âÁ ~!} ~ i^h q áÁ ~!} ~ i^h q Áæ} ~ |oÁU!.~~ There is one CD for the field but nothing for involved serpent vs. annulet. [Jul 1999, Returns, Atenveldt, Alexander le Browere]

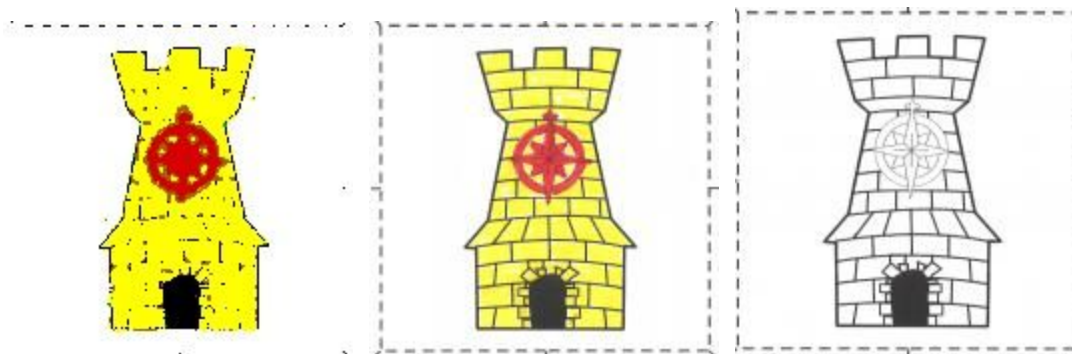


3: Arabella De Mere -Resub Device Forwarded

Ú̇ æ̇ċ|̇ Á̇!̇Á̇ ã̇Á̇ ˘̇!̇^̇É̇á̇ æ̇|̇æ̇^̇æ̇@̇!̇•̇^̇Á̇æ̇|̇É̇}̇ Á̇&̇@̇-̇Á̇ æ̇*̇^̇}̇ á̇@̇^̇^̇Á̇@̇_̇|̇Á̇^̇||̇•̇Á̇ ˘̇!̇^̇Á̇

The submitter withdrew her prior submission (appearing on the June 2016 ILol), and has "flipped" the colors of the field.

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as Ú̇̇ æ̇̇ċ̇|̇̇ Á̇̇!̇̇Á̇̇ ã̇̇Á̇̇ ˘̇̇!̇̇^̇̇É̇̇á̇̇ æ̇̇|̇̇æ̇̇^̇̇æ̇̇@̇̇!̇̇•̇̇^̇̇Á̇̇æ̇̇|̇̇É̇̇}̇̇ Á̇̇&̇̇@̇̇-̇̇Á̇̇ æ̇̇*̇̇^̇̇}̇̇ á̇̇@̇̇^̇̇^̇̇Á̇̇@̇̇_̇̇|̇̇Á̇̇^̇̇||̇̇•̇̇Á̇̇ ˘̇̇!̇̇^̇̇Á̇̇, we have corrected the blazoning of the field.



4: Arthur le Taverner -New Household Name & New Badge Forwarded

[Illegible handwritten text]

Language (13th Century England) most important.
 Culture (13th Century England) most important.

le Taverner is a byname dated to 1268 found in R&W s.n. Taverner

House of le Taverner follows the household name pattern [byname & Inn/House]

Per Collected Name Resources from LoARs (2010-present) Articles from Juliana de Luna and Lillia de Vaux "One popular kind of household names are the so called inn-sign names, derived from the names of charges used on signs found on inns and other buildings. These names take forms like House of the White Horse, Haus zum Wolf, or Hostel du Croissant. These types of names are found only in certain parts of Europe, and thus are only registrable in those places where this pattern is found. The pattern is known in English, French, Italian, and German"

Notes: Submitted as following a pattern of inn-sign names derived from charges, the documentation provided doesn't appear to fit this pattern, as "le Taverner" is not a heraldic charge.

Kingdom commenters were able to find one example of a house named with a "le X" pattern from *[Illegible]* by R.H. Brodie (1970).

"Also grant of the messuage and house called le Neate in the parish of St. Martin near Charing Crosse alias " the parisshe of Seynt Martens in the felde," Midd., late of Westminster monastery." (p. 241)

Scanned copy via FamilySearch:

https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE90221

We believe this example may justify the submitted household name and are forwarding it for wider commentary.

5: Bonnie Shepherd -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (Bonnie most important) most important.

Both elements are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records:

Bonnie Ball; Female; Christening; 24 Jan 1572; St Martin's, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England; Batch C03145-3 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J3R9-Z9C>)

Robert **Shepherd**; Male; Burial; 06 Apr 1576; Gedney, Lincoln, England; B02850-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NLV5-6M2>)



6: Cassandra Hobbes -New Badge Forwarded

~~Qa|a|^••DÁ\~||Á^|^•&@e*^áÁãQa^Áe*^}d~~

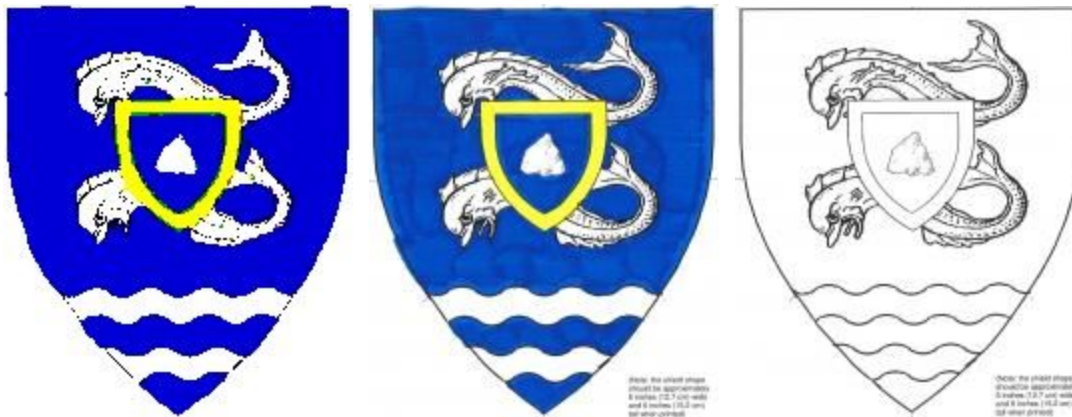


7: Catalina de Valencia -New Badge Forwarded

CE ~ / ^ E a ^ a a ^ a ^ & o s e ^ ^ } o A [! * ^ a A ~ o b a ^ a e | ^ a & | !] ^ o A ~ o A a A [~ } a ^ . A A } ~ [[A U ! A

The submitter was awarded a Court Barony on 4/9/2016 by Brennan II and Caoilfhionn II of the East Kingdom. (http://op.eastkingdom.org/op_ind.php?atlantian_id=9125).

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as CE ~ / ^ E a ^ a a ^ a ^ & o s e ^ ^ } o A [! * ^ a A ~ o b a ^ a e | ^ a & | !] ^ o A ~ o A a A [~ } a ^ . A U ! , we have specified the arrangement of the roundels.



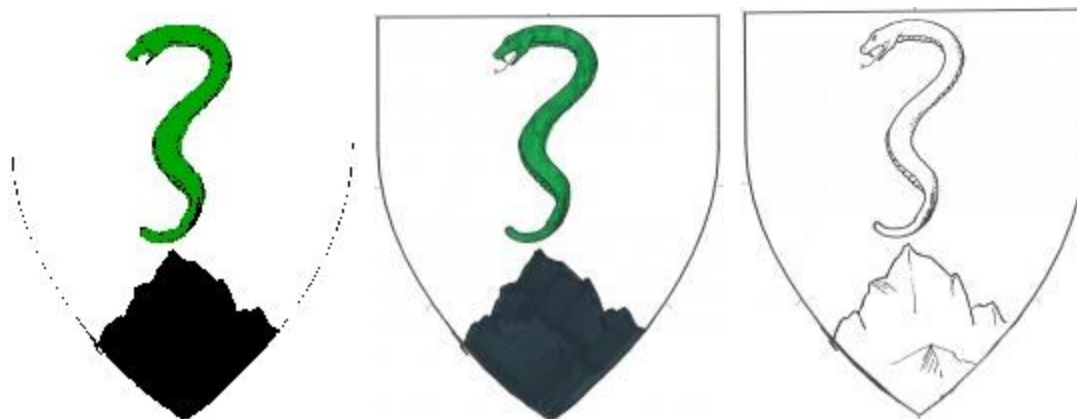
8: Catrin o'r Rhyd Fôr -New Augmentation of Arms Forwarded

CE ~ / ^ E a [A []] @ . A a a o s a A a ^ a ^ } o s a a a A [a A []] ^ ! A a a A a A e * { ^ } a a } E A } A a ^ . & @ [] A e ~ / ^ A a [& A e * ^ } o s a a a A [a ~ / ^ A U ! A

The submitter's original arms, CE ~ / ^ E a [A []] @ . A a a o s a A a ^ a ^ } o s a a a A [a A []] ^ ! , were registered in September 1990 via the East.

The submitter was endowed with an Augmentation of Arms on April 4, 2015 by Edward III and Thyra II of the East. (http://op.eastkingdom.org/op_ind.php?atlantian_id=637).

A rock is a period heraldic charge according to the Pic Dic (<http://mistholme.com/dictionary/rock-stone/>). The submitter has used the precise depiction of a rock found in the Pic Dic.



9: Cyprian Dobbs -New Name & New Device Forwarded

CE*^} dza} a^A!^&ç^/oç} a/ç [^} çç A çç|^A

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (Cyprion if it can be documented) most important.

Both elements are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records for England:

Cyprian Baldinge; Male; Christening; 03 May 1574; FARNHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND; Batch: C06973-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J3DD-V4V>)

Alice **Dobbs**; Female; Christening; 19 Jul 1574; SOUTHBROOM ST JAMES, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND; Batch: C05915-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J77V-8ZL>)

The submitter would prefer the spelling **Cyprion** for the given name if it can be documented.

Both the snake (<http://misholme.com/dictionary/serpent/>) and the mountain

(<http://misholme.com/dictionary/mount-mountain/>) are taken directly from the on-line Pic Dic.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were unable to find the desired spelling of the given name, but we are forwarding the name in the hopes that Laurel commenters can help.



10: Donald Red Bunting -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Ú\!Á^} áÁ~|•Á} áÁæ|ÁÁ^} áÁ@^Á[æ•Á æ•æ áÁ*^} á

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (as submitted) most important.

All elements are found in the FamilySearch Historical Records.

Donald Hutson; Male; Marriage; 29 Jun 1578; Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland; Batch: M11424-2

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTPC-T22>)

Bartyll **Red**; Male; Burial; 27 Jan 1572; St. Modwen, Burton Upon Trent, Staffordshire, England;

Batch: B05314-7 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZGM-8W1>)

Katherine **Bunting**; Female; Burial; 16 Jan 1577; St. Botolph Aldgate, London, England; Batch:

B00047-6 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JC9D-P44>)

Scots and English are part of the same Language Group under Appendix C.

Double surnames are found in late-period English per Appendix A.

B Batches are acceptable documentation per the January 2014 Cover Letter.



11: Donald Red Bunting -New Household Name **Forwarded** & New Badge **Returned**

P[~ •^Á Á@ÁŨç^!ÁŨ] æÁ
 Ú\!Á^} áÁ ~ |•ÁŨ} áÁ æ\! ÁŨ] æCÁ@ æÁŨ] ••^áÁŨ*^} á

Meaning (silver-colored boar) most important.

This household name follows the pattern of naming inn signs with a combination of [color] + [animal]. This pattern is found in "English Sign Names" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/#ColorAnimal>). Examples include Whyte Harte (1450) and White Hart (1450).

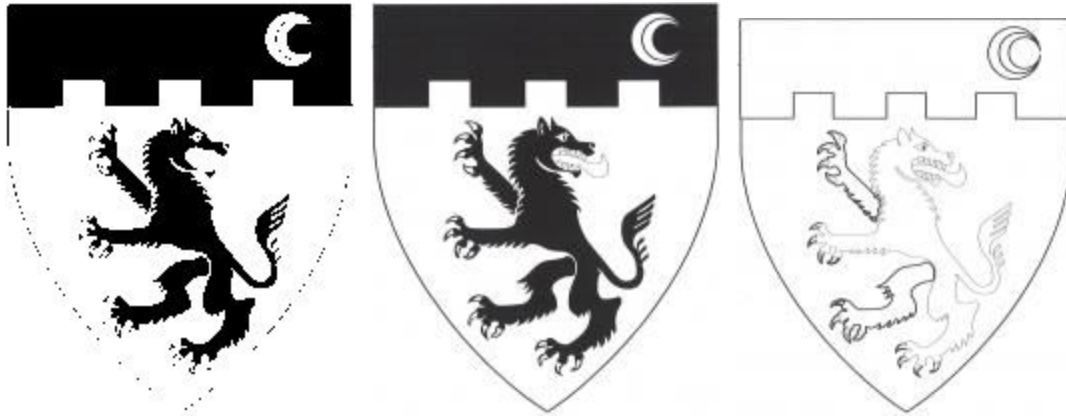
The spelling **silver** is found c. 1466 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. silver (adj.).

The spelling **boar** is found in Shakespeare's *Cy q } ^ ÁŨ |] æ!æ* Act II, scene 2: "Eight wild-boars roasted whole at a breakfast, and but twelve persons there; is this true?"

Notes: Kingdom commenters questioned whether this was a conflict with the registered Silver Bear Rapier Company (June 1991, East). It is unclear to us whether the designator in the prior registration is "Company" or "Rapier Company". If the designator is "Company", the substantive element is "Silver Bear Rapier" clearing the conflict by the addition of multiple syllables.

If the designator is "Rapier Company", the substantive element is "Silver Bear", which is very close to the substantive element here. SENA NPN3.C.3, the so-called Harry/Mary rule, applies to substantive elements of two words or less. It allows, on a case-by-case basis, changes to a single group of adjacent consonants or vowels to clear conflict. This rule appears to apply here. Further, there is specific precedent on Bear vs Boar: Calontir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title White Boar Herald, May 2012 LoAR: "Single syllable words in a non-personal name with a substantive element that is two words long (like Y @^ÁŨ^æ and Y @^ÁŨ] æ) are clear of conflict if the vowel sound is completely changed, as is the case here." We believe this precedent applies here and allows the registration of this name.

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Ranulf of the North Country, Sep 1971, Ó@&! ^ Á Á } c Á æ\! ÁŨ} áÁ ~ |•ÁŨ] æCÁ@ æÁŨ] ••^áÁŨ*^} c There is a single DC for the field, but nothing else.



12: Donnchadh Mac Lochlainn -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Blazoned as submitted as *Or, a dragon passant guardant, above a chief of three towers, a crescent argent*

No major changes.

Language (unspecified) most important.

Culture (unspecified) most important.

Donnchadh is a male given name found dated between 967 and 1591 in "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan

(<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Donnchad.shtml>)

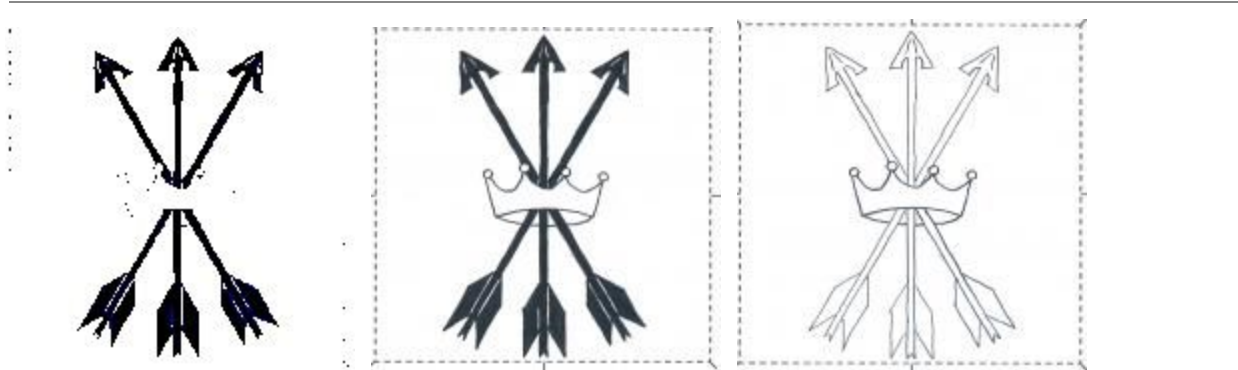
Mac Lochlainn is a patronymic byname from the male given name **Lochlainn** found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan

(<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Lochlainn.shtml>)

The name construction [single given name] mac [father's given name] in the genitive case is outlined in "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names" by Sharon Krossa

(<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname>)

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as *Or, a dragon passant guardant, above a chief of three towers, a crescent argent*, we have changed the blazon to a more standard form.



13: Dorigen of Lewes -New Badge Forwarded

☞|á|^••DŪA @æĀ -Ās!|, •Ā ç^!cāĀæ|Ā} -ā *Āāāā[} ā&|!| } ^āē*^} cĀ

East Kingdom: 9/30/2000 Court Baron

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as ☞|á|^••DŪA @æĀ -Ās!|, •Ā ç^!cāĀæ|Ā} -ā *Āāāā[} ā&|!| } ^āē*^} cĀ &|!| } ^āē*^} ç the arrows aren't within the coronet - that would imply a framing charge like an orle. Rather, they are enfiling the coronet.

14: East, Kingdom of the -New Order Name Forwarded

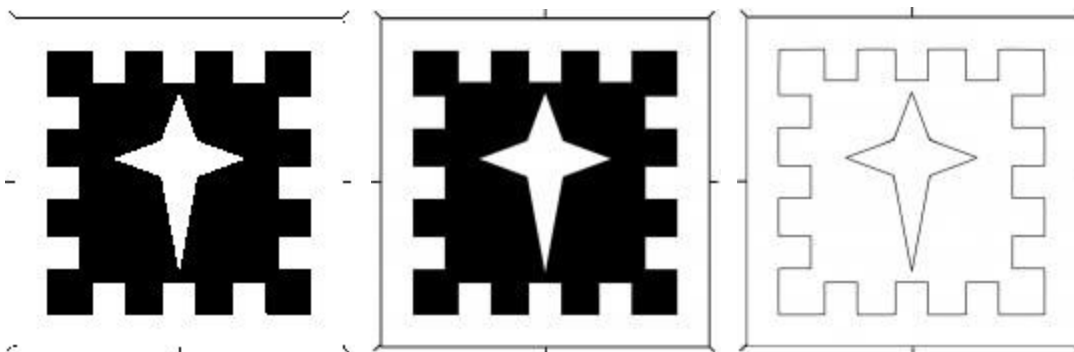
Ô[{] æ ^Ā -Ā|||, • @Ā

This Order name follows the pattern of naming orders after virtues or abstract qualities, as found in "Medieval Secular Order Names" by Juliana de Luna (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/>).

Company was approved as an Order name designator in the May 2013 Cover Letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2013/05/13-05cl.html>).

The spelling **company** is dated to c. 1450 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. cōpaignġe (n.). **Fellowship** is the Lingua Anglica form of the Middle English term **fēlau-rēde**, which is defined in the Middle English Dictionary as "fellowship, companionship, friendship," or "spiritual companionship or communion" or "convivial companionship, revelry." SENA NPN.1.C.c. permits the use of the Lingua Anglica forms of the substantive elements of Order names.

Notes: Kingdom commenters noted that "Fellowship" is an acceptable designator for no-personal names. While that is true, no precedent we are aware of prohibits a word permitted as a designator from being a substantive element, as well.



15: East, Kingdom of the -New Badge Forwarded

~~Úæ|Æð| ~||^oÁ Á| ~!Á| [ã o Á|[] } * æ^aÁ Áæ^Æð| |ã^!^Á{ àæ|aÁæ*^} oÁ~~

This submission is to be associated with ~~c@Áæ oÁæ *á| { cÁ| |c@;| ÁÆ| ^Á~~
 Á

This badge conflicts with the device of Anna af Aarnimetsä, aka Anna Tuomaantytär von Urwald, ~~Úæ|Æð| ~||^oÁ ã Áææ^Á æ^Áæ*^}~~ registered in April 1997 via Drachenwald. A letter of permission to conflict is attached. The letter reads:

I, [legal name redacted], known in the SCA as Anna Tuomaantytär von Urwald, give THE KINGDOM OF THE EAST, permission for their armory "Sable a mullet of four points elongated to base and a border embattled argent" to look similar to, but not identical to, my armory, "Sable a mullet and a base wavy argent". I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once THE KINGDOM OF THE EAST's armory is registered.

In Lulea

22nd of August 2016 [sic]

[Signed with legal name]

[legal name redacted]

This badge also conflicts with the badge of Alexander Hostilius of Caid, aka Alexander Æthelwulfes sunu, ~~Úæ|Æð| ~||^oÁ Á| ~!Á| [ã o Á| ^oÁ æ^aÁ æ@Áæ| |ã^!^Á{ àæ|aÁU|~~ registered in August 2013 via Caid. A letter of permission to conflict is attached. The letter reads:

I, [legal name redacted], known in the SCA as Alexander Hostilius of Caid (also known as Alexander Æthelwulfes sunu) hereby give the Kingdom of the East, permission for their badge "Sable, a mullet of four points elongated to base and a bordure embattled argent" to look similar to, but not identical to, my armory "Sable, a mullet of four points gules fimbriated within a bordure embattled argent." I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once the Kingdom of the East's badge is registered.

[Legal Signature]

Dated 5/31/2016

We believe this badge does not conflict with the populace badge of the Kingdom of Meridies, ~~Úæ|Æð| ~||^oÁ æ@Áææ^Á| æ^Áæ*^}~~ registered in May of 1983 via Meridies. Although

based on the blazon it appears to be a technical conflict, with a single DC for the change of type of the secondary charge group, we believe that the Meridian badge is not blazoned correctly. Rather, we believe it is a primary saltire with a secondary mullet, and is therefore well clear of this badge.

However, a letter of permission to conflict with the Kingdom of Meridies is attached. The letter reads:

We, [Legal name], known in the SCA as Adhemar de Rouen and [Legal name], known in the SCA as Elina de Rouen, as King and Queen of the Kingdom of Meridies, upon consultation with Our Kingdom Seneschal and Beacon Principal Herald, hereby give the Kingdom of the East, permission for their badge "Sable, a mullet of four points elongated to base and a bordure embattled argent" to look similar to, but not identical to, Our armory, "Sable, a mullet within a saltire voided argent." I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once the Kingdom of the East's badge is registered

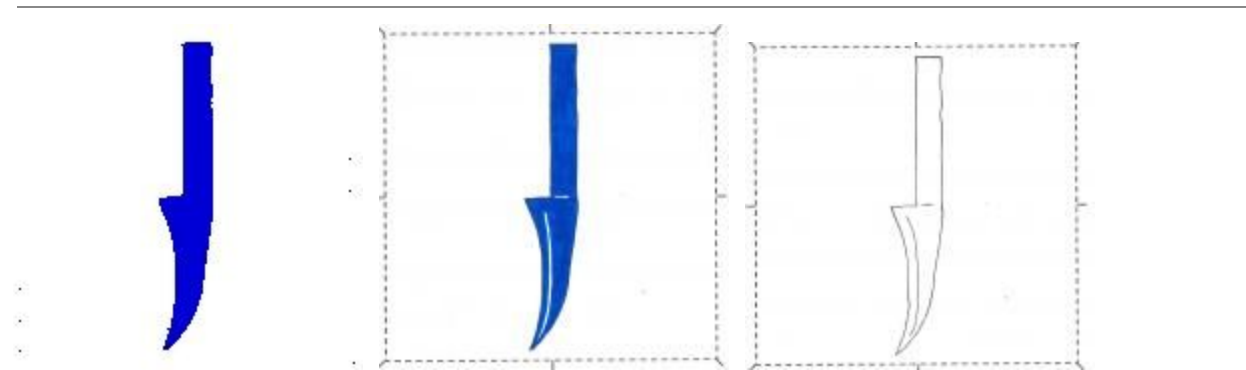
[Legal Signature] dated 7/24/2016

[Legal Signature] dated 7/24/2016

(note: the [Legal Name] blocks are not filled in with the legal names, but legal signatures do appear at the bottom).

Notes: We believe that this badge does not conflict with the badge of John Emeris of Ellenaar, registered in December of 1980 via the East). As blazoned, this is a conflict with a single DC for changing the bordure to a sun. However, we believe this badge should be reblazoned to indicate that the sun is the primary charge, and the mullet is a quarterary charge.

There is an SFPP for the use of a mullet of four points elongated to base, but it's the only one



16: Eloise of Coulter -New Badge Forwarded

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A coulters is a vertical cutting blade affixed in front of a plowshare. The submitter has provided documentation for a coulters as a period artifact (images below).

The above submission has images. To view them, see the URLs below:



1. *Plowing and sowing, from the Book of Hours of Charles of Anjou, 1324-1328, fol. 10v.*
 2. *Threshing machine, from the Book of Hours of Charles of Anjou, 1324-1328, fol. 11r.*

#1

A historical document or manuscript page featuring text in a Gothic script and a small illustration of a plow. The text appears to be a technical or agricultural treatise.

#2

A historical document or manuscript page with text in a Gothic script and a small illustration of a plow. The text is dense and appears to be a technical or agricultural treatise.

#3





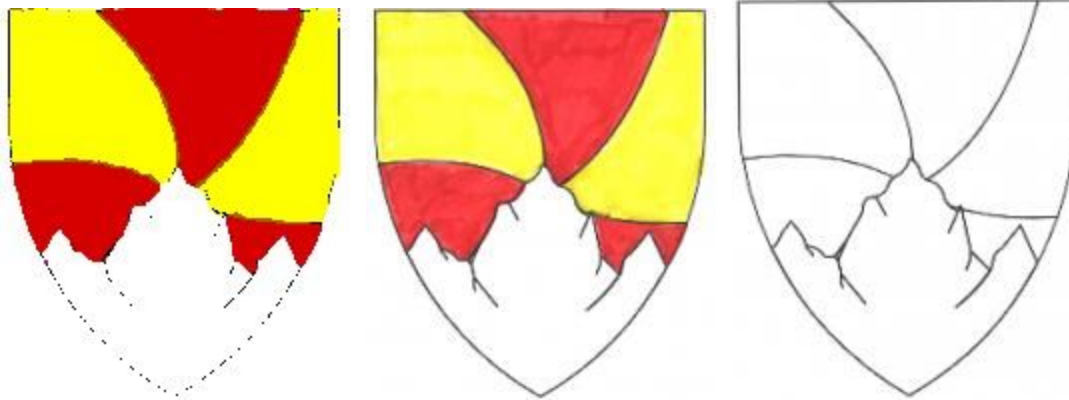
#4

Notes: It is not clear what, if anything, a coultter would conflict with. Arrow-heads, spears, swords, were all considered. We are forwarding this badge for wider commentary.

If there is no DC between a coultter and a sword, this may be a conflict with Laurence of the Crystal Sword (Sep 1973), U:ÉÁ @[] Á [^^^Áe*^} oá à Á aá ^ÉÁé ^•oá, [!áÁe ~!^ÉÁe áÁ U:ÉÁ [{ ^!áÁ ÁÁ ~ á ^Á ; [] ^!. There is a single DC for the field.

If there is no DC between a coultter and a spear, this may be a conflict with Stephen of Coldjoust (West, Dec 1982), Á { á ^ÉÁé * Á ^á Á á, á ^Áe ~!^ÉÁe There is a single DC for the field.

If there is no DC between a coultter and an arrowhead, this may be have multiple conflicts, including England (Laurel, Aug 1997), Vá & c'!^!••DÁ @[] É and Sydney (Laurel, Dec 1994) U:ÉÁ @[] Áe ~!^ÉÁe. In each case, there is a single DC for the field.



17: Erdene Qadajin -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Ö̃![] } ^ Á æ Á Á ã Á! Á ã á Á ~ | ^ • É ã [~ } æ ã Á * ^ } Á

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Meaning (Jewel of the Cliff) most important.

Erdene is a given name meaning "jewel" found in "On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names." (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/baras-aghur/mongolian.html>) by Baras-aghur Nara

Per the Article named above, "The Mongols did not use surnames. Therefore for purposes of submission, refer to the Compleat Anachronist #54, wherein is stated that the second element of most Mongol names is an epithet relating to the first name or personal characteristics, or clan identification."

Qadajin is a constructed byname based on the root **Qadan** meaning "cliff" and **Jin/Chin**, a suffix found in "On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names."

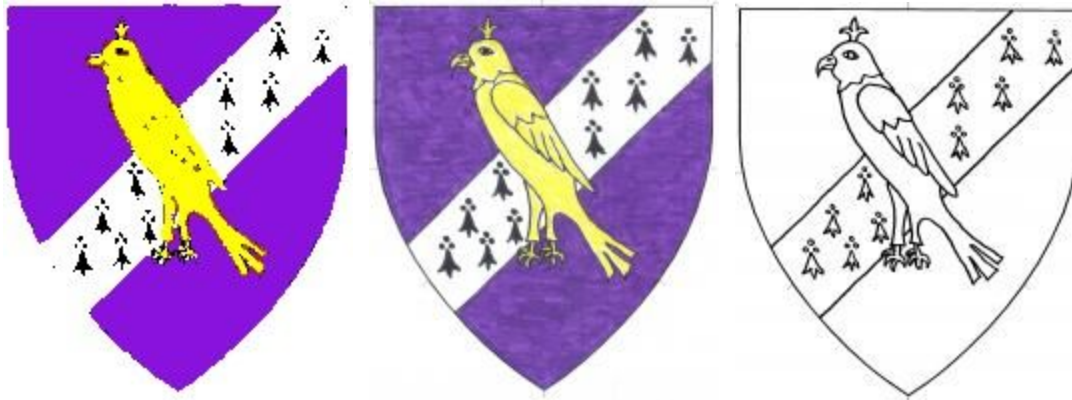
(<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/baras-aghur/mongolian.html>) by Baras-aghur Nara.

The n+d pattern provides several names with one root. Examples of this are the Mongol word for iron is 'temur'. From this root word come the names Temur, Temujin, Temuge, Temuder, and Temulun. Note the dropping of the final consonant before the addition of the grammatical inflection. Grammatical inflections sometimes have a specific meaning, but do not stand on their own. The suffix -jin means "of". Hence the literal meaning of Temujin is "of iron".

The grammar rules are unclear, and the client is OK with either **Qadajin** or **Qadachin**

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned whether the field retained identifiability given that one entire gyron is hidden by the mountain. We believe it is sufficiently identifiable to forward for wider commentary.

Blazoned as submitted as Ö̃![] } ^ Á æ Á Á ã Á! Á ã á Á ~ | ^ • É ã [~ } æ ã Á * ^ } Á ç the gyronny isn't wavy, it's arrondi. We have changed the blazon accordingly.



18: Eudes de Creully -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Ú[] ~ ! ^ Éáá } áÁá c!Á! { á ^ Éá c!á } & [• ^ Ú! É

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Eudes is a male given name found in "Masculine Given Names in Morlet, " c á ^ Á á @ c @ [] [] { á Á á á á " by Aryanhwy merch Catmael

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/picardemasc.html>) s.n. Odo dated to 1214.

de Croili is a locative byname dated to Wace's Ú [{ á Á ^ Á [~ Á á ^ • Á & Á ^ Á [! { á á á

(http://www.archive.org/stream/maistrewacesrom01wacegoog/maistrewacesrom01wacegoog_djvu.txt). The submitter prefers **de Creully** if it can be documented.

Notes: Submitted as Ó ~ á ^ • Á ^ Á [É the submitter requested á ^ Á [~ ! ^ if documentation could be found. During kingdom commentary Christopher Liber was able to document "Creully" as a place name in France found on the map P [! { á á á á & á • by Henricus Hondius (the younger), published in 1630 (see image). The map was sourced via oldmapsonline.org. This justifies á ^ Á [~ ! ^ as a French locative byname.



1:



19: Eudes de Croili and Eyda von Rothenburg -New Badge Forwarded

OSCAR is unable to find the name (Eudes de Croili) , either registered or submitted.

OSCAR is unable to find the name (Eyda von Rothenburg) , either registered or submitted.

~~Qa|ã|^••DÚ} Á&~] Á!Á&~} C@æÁ^æ^áÁ^|^Á~~

Eudes' and Eyda's personal name submissions appear elsewhere on this letter.

Notes: Blazoned on the submission as ~~Qa|ã|^••DÚ} Á&~] Á!Á&~} C@æÁ^æ^áÁ^|^Á~~, the falcon's head is ^!æ^á.

Kingdom commenters were concerned that this depiction of erased does not meet current standards. The standards for erased were set on the Cover Letter of the November 2001 LoAR and state "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." This emblazon has four jags, the jags are about 1/6th the total height of the charge, and show some curvature. As such, we believe this is an acceptable rendition of erased.



20: Eyda von Rothenburg -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Ú!&@ç![] } Á ~ |•Á} áÁæ|É&@ç![] } Á^ç ^^} Á@^Á[à|^•Éçá[!á~|^Á!É

No major changes.

Eyda is a feminine given name found in "German Names from 1495" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html>)

von Rothenburg is a locative byname based on a town built in 1170. Š•čá[} Á!é} |ã&@!Á U!o} æ ^} by Wolf-Armin Freiherr von Reitzenstein dates the submitter spelling to 1387, s.n. Rothenburg ob der Tauber. Lévy, Paul, Š•Á[{ •Á^•Á!æ. |ã•Á} Á!æ &^ÁPãç á^ÁÁ Óãç } } æ^, (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1960), s.n. Rotenburg dates <Meir de Rothenburg> to the 13th century.

Even if the second citation is considered to be French, French and German can be combined under Appendix C as long as the elements are within 300 years.

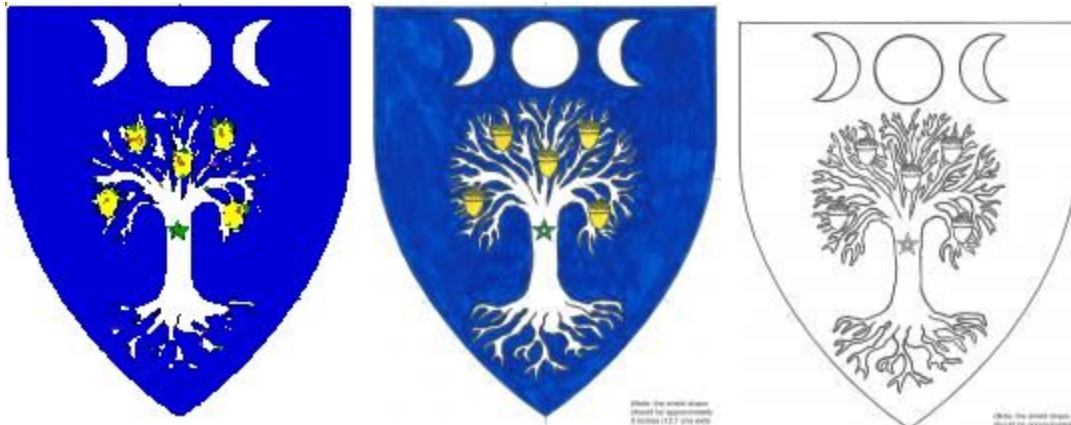
21: Grímr Gamall -New Name Forwarded

No changes.

Grímr is a male given name found in Geirr Bassi's V@Á!áÁ[!•^Áæ ^ at p. 10.

Gamall is a descriptive byname meaning "the old" found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" by Lindorm Eriksson (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runibynames/age.htm>) dated to 952.

Notes: Kingdom commenters noted that Grímr also appears in the Bynames article by Lindorm Eriksson at <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runibynames/body.htm>



22: Haldir Of The White Oaks -New Name & New Device Returned

CE~|^Eg Á æ Á^Á|æ c áÁg áÁ!æææ áÁæ*^} dZ~ & c áU!Ág á&æ*^áÁ} Á@Á~|Á áQÁ
 { ~||^oç[á^áÁg áÁ c!æ^áÁ^!dZ & @ ÁÁ|~} á^ÁÁç ^^} Ág Á &^•&} oág áÁæá&^•&} á
 æ*^} á

- Submitter desires a masculine name.
- Language (unspecified) most important.
- Culture (unspecified) most important.
- No documentation was provided for any of the name elements.

Notes: Commenters were unable to document either the given name or the byname. On resubmission please provide documentation for all elements.

Submitter may wish to know that the given name “Halder” can be documented as a late period English name from FamilySearch using the surname as a given name precedent. The given name Houlder can be also be documented from FamilySearch as a late period English name. The byname “of the White Oak”, in the singular, can probably be documented as an English inn-sign name.

As the name is being returned and Kingdoms aren’t allowed to create holding names, the device must be returned.

23: HERIEIFR DRÓMUNDR -New Name Returned

No changes.

The name is written on the form in all caps. As the submitter's handwriting is nearly indecipherable, it is impossible to tell whether the given name is intended to be **Herleifr** or **Herieifr**, although the former is more likely.

Deciphering the handwritten documentation is nearly impossible as well. We are taking our best guess at what the form says.

The given name **Herleifr** is found on the Viking Answer Lady website, with the following information:

For the first element Her- see above. For the second element -leifr see above. Fairly common in Norway after 1300. Found in Denmark. Occurs in Sweden, including the runic inscription harlaif. May appear in the Anglo-Scandinavian place-names Herleustorp, Helestorp, Herlethorpe. Helf may represent a contracted form of this name.

(<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#h>) The Viking Answer Lady gives the following citations for this name:

FJ pp. 139-140, 344, 350 s.nn. Herleifr, Her-, -leifr; CV pp. 258, 381 s.v. herr, leif; NR s.n. Hær-, -læifR, HælfR

Drómundr also appears on the Viking Answer Lady website with the following information:

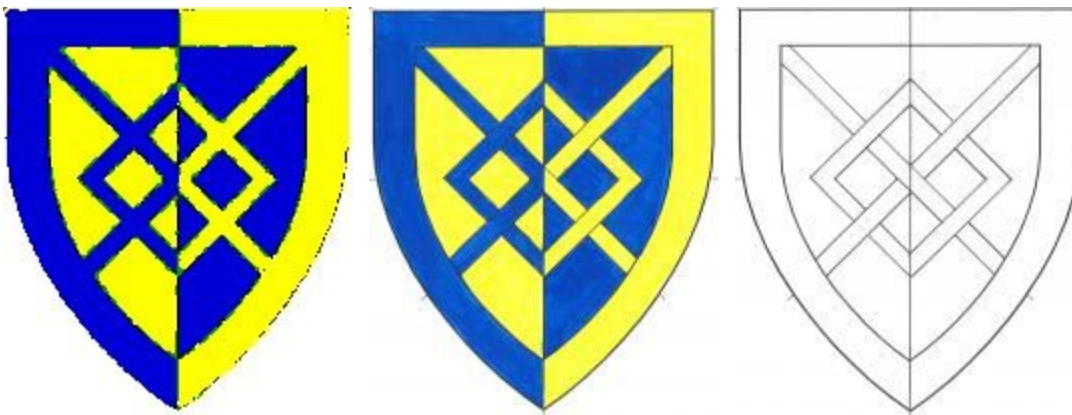
Anglo-Scandinavian name. Originally a by-name meaning a type of ship. A single instance is recorded from West Scandinavia. Anglo-Scandinavian forms occur in the place-names Dragmalebi, Tromundesbi, Dromundby.

(<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#d>). The citation given for this byname is Fellows-Jensen pp. 73 s.n. Drómundr.

As the submitter allows no changes, it is necessary to obtain his consent to put the name elements into the proper case.

Notes: The name was submitted in all capital letters, and no changes were permitted. The College of Arms does not register names in all capitals, and therefore this name must be returned.

On resubmission we request that the form be typed or filled out more clearly, as it was very difficult to determine what spelling the submitter was requesting and the details of the documentation.



24: Isabel ingen Domnail -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Úr Ág a Úr Ág á Ág ~ í Ág a Ág á Ág [í á ~ í Ág ~ } c' & @g * ^ á Á

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Isabel is an English female given name dated to 1141-49, c.1160 s.n. Isabel in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyHZ.html>)

ingen is the pre-1200 Gaelic patronymic marker for female names.

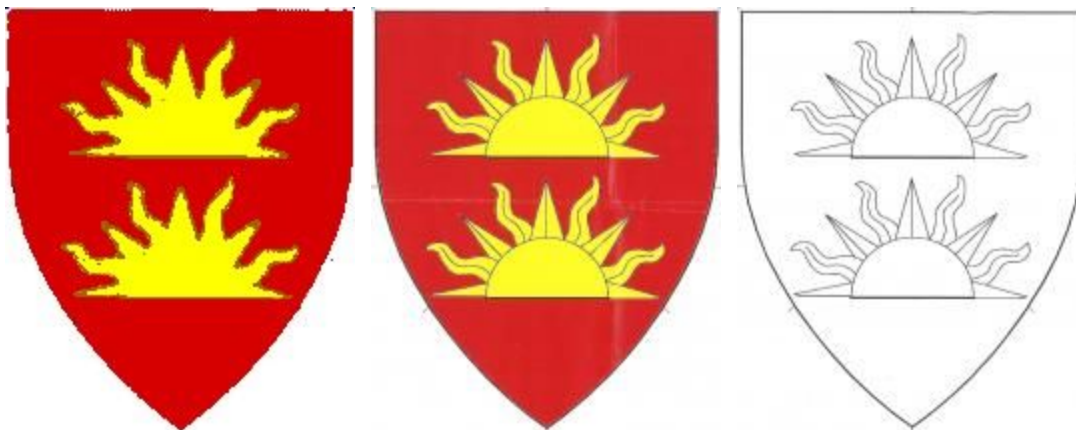
Domnall is a male given name found in "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names" by Sharon L. Krossa

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/simplescotgaelicnames12.htm>).

The name as submitted is not correctly formed. Gaelic patronymics require the genitive form of the father's name. In this case, Krossa's article gives the genitive form as **Domnail**. Fortunately, the submitter allows all changes, so the name can be changed to the correct **Isabel ingen Domnail**.

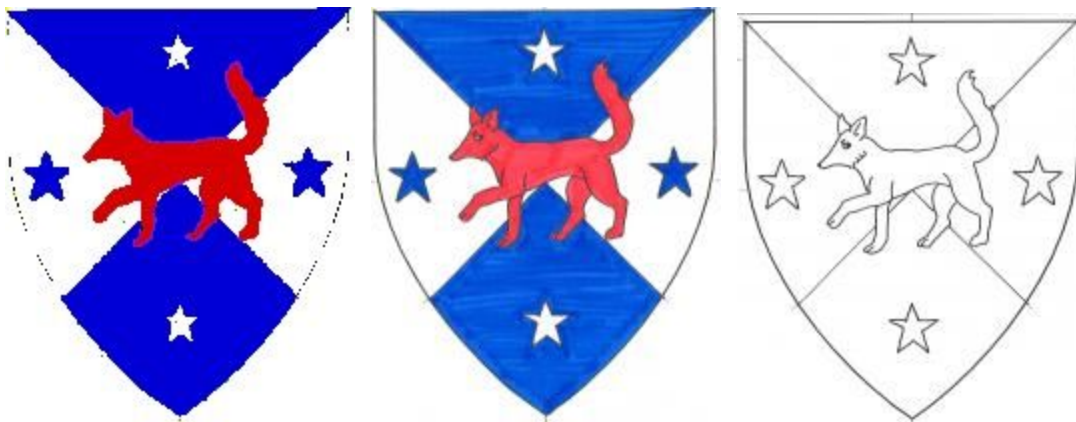
English and Gaelic can be combined under Appendix C of SENA as long as the elements are within 300 years of each other.

Notes: Submitted as ~~Úr Ág a Úr Ág á Ág ~ í Ág a Ág á Ág [í á ~ í Ág ~ } c' & @g * ^ á Á~~ The patronymic needs to be placed into the genitive form. As the submitter allows all changes we have done so.



25: Johannes von Braunschweig -New Device Forwarded

~~Ó·|·É·Á·æ·Á·[·Á·{·Æ·}·Á·|·Á~~



26: Lancelot de la Bataille -New Name & New Device Forwarded

~~Ú·|·Á·æ·Á·æ·|·^·Á·á·á·*·^·}·É·Á·|·æ·æ·Á·|·^·Á·ç·^·}·Á·|·Á·|·^·Á·|·}·ç·|·&·@·}·^·á·Á~~

Submitter desires a masculine name.

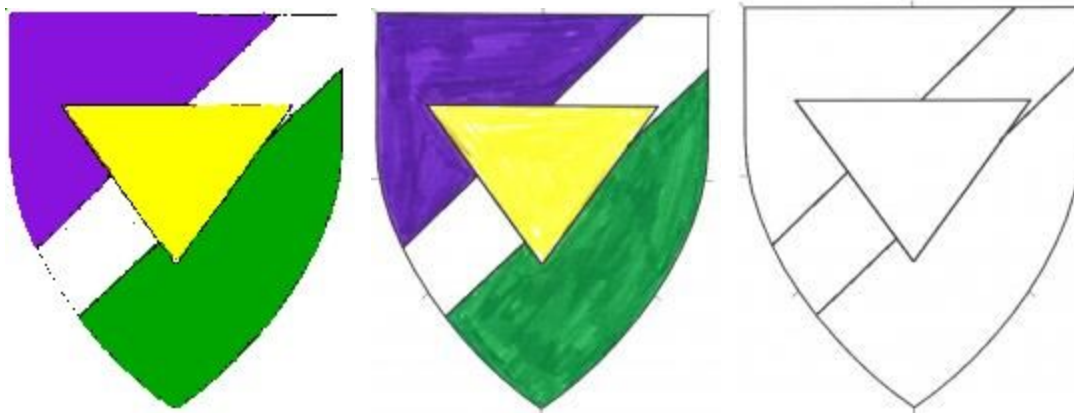
Meaning (name related to battle, combat) most important.

Lancelot is a male given name found in Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html#L>).

de la Bataille is dated to 1196 in R&W s.n. Battle.

French and English can be combined under Appendix C.

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as ~~Ú·|·Á·æ·Á·æ·|·^·Á·á·á·*·^·}·É·Á·|·æ·æ·Á·|·^·Á·ç·^·}·Á·|·Á·|·^·Á·|·}·ç·|·&·@·}·^·á·Á~~, we have corrected the number of mullets. The mullets are also in their default locations on a per saltire field.



27: Magdalena Caminante -New Device Forwarded

~~Ú\!Á^}áÁāāc!Á~!j~!^Áāāc!Ácā}áÁāāc!Ác*^}āāc!Ácāā}^!Ác!cāÁ!Á~~

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as ~~Ú\!Á^}áÁāāc!Á~!j~!^Áāāc!Ácā}áÁāāc!Ác*^}āāc!Ácāā}^!Ác!cāÁ!Á~~, the triangle is overall. We have fixed the blazon.

Kingdom commenters were concerned about whether the triangle was “barely overall”. We feel that there are sufficient parts of the triangle on the field to warrant forwarding this device for wider commentary.



28: Magnus hvalmagi -New Device Change Forwarded

U;ÉaÁ~i*^•Á~|•Áa}áÁ[ia~i^Áaa|Á^|~Á-Á@æ^•Á-Áaa|^Ái;Á

Old Item: U;ÉaÁ~i*^•Á~|•Áa}áÁ}Á&@-Áaa|Á@^Á@æ^•Á-Áaa|^Ái;, to be retained as a badge.

Notes: This way of drawing "sheaves of barley" is grandfathered to the submitter.

<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2012/01/12-01lar.html>

https://oscar.sca.org/emblazons/East/2011-10/magnus%20hvalmagiC_R.jpg

Kingdom commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the sheaves of barley. We find them to be sufficiently identifiable to forward for wider commentary.



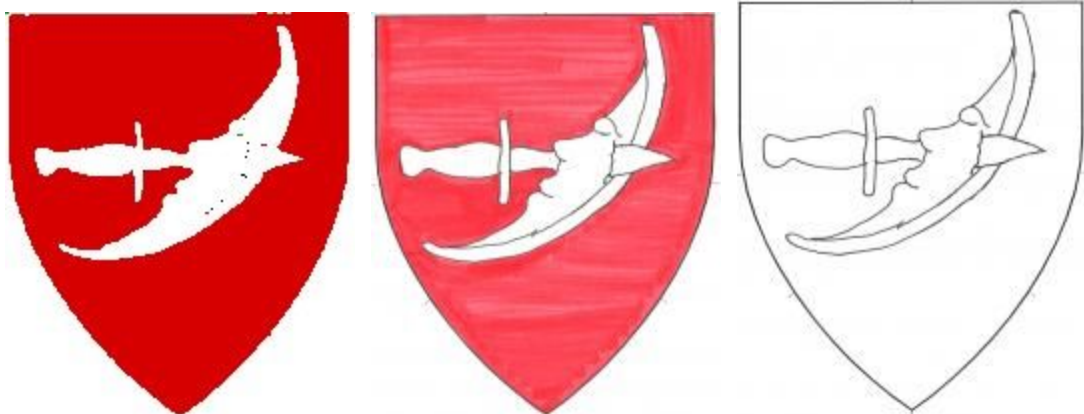
29: Midland Vale, Shire of -Resub Badge Forwarded

~~☞ |á••DÚ} Áá @á ^{ | \ Á } ç ^{ c ^{ á Á c ^* ^} } d Á c c e Á c c }] c c Á ^{ } ~ |] ^{ } ^{ Á~~

This is a re-submission. The original badge ~~☞ |á••DÚ} Áá @á ^{ | \ Á } ç ^{ c ^{ á Á c ^* ^} } d Á c c e Á c c }] c c Á ^{ } ~ |] ^{ } ^{ Á~~ was returned on the Kingdom level in May 2016:

SENA A3A2 states that "[for fieldless badges] no charges may be used that are defined in terms of the field or its outline, such as a bordure, chief, or an ordinary that isn't coupé." A pall inverted is an ordinary that normally extends to the edges of the field. While in many cases an ordinary extending to the edges of the badge form can be simply reblazoned as "coupé", in this case the pall inverted has two pointed ends and one flat end. As there is a blazonable difference between a pall inverted coupé (flat ends) and a shakefork inverted (pointed ends), we are unable to register this device as drawn. On resubmission it is suggested that the pall inverted not be drawn to the edges of the badge form and that consistent treatment be applied to the ends.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned about whether the stag was "barely overall". We feel that there are sufficient parts of the stag on the field to warrant forwarding this device for wider commentary.



30: Rook Handhammer -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Õ~r•Bq&^&^}ó{[[]Á^}á, ã^Áããc!Áã!&áÁ Áóó*^!Á••, ã^Áó*^}ó

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Sound (Rook) most important.

Spelling (If not Handhammer, then Handhamer) most important.

Rook is a male given name found in the FamilySearch Historical Records:

Rook Hinton; Male; Marriage; 06 Nov 1604; Ringwood, Hampshire, England

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N26H-NYM>

The submitter would like the surname **Handhammer**. If this spelling cannot be documented, he will accept the surname **Handhamer**, which is found in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Handas, dated to 1296, with the meaning "small hammer."

He prefers **Handhamer** with one 'm' over **Hand Hammer** if he cannot have the submitted spelling.

However, the submitter asserts that his spelling is plausible based on the documented **Handhamer**. The Middle English Dictionary s.n. hamer gives **hammer** as a later spelling of **hamer**, with dated examples of two 'm's found in 1367, 1451-1500, and a1500. The submitter argues that **Handhammer** would be a later spelling of the documented **Handhamer**.

The increscent moon is based on an example in Siebmacher

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/heraldry/siebmacher/201-diezily.jpg>

The above submission has images. To view them, see the URLs below:



#1

Notes: Kingdom commenters were unable to document the byname *Pað á @æ { ^/Á* in the desired spelling. While *@æ { ^/* with two 'm's is undoubtedly a plausible spelling in later period (The Oxford English Dictionary under handhammer dates the spelling Hand-hammers to 1606; FamilySearch shows Luce Hammer; Female; Marriage; 1592; Baston, Lincoln, England; Batch M02691-4 <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NX7N-CPP>), whether that extends to adding another 'm' to a byname is unclear. We are forwarding this name for wider commentary on the issue.

It is unclear to us how to properly parse this design. The moon could be primary and the knife secondary, or the two charges could be co-primary. The device appears to be clear of conflict either way, but if the charges are co-primary they may run afoul of the Unity of Orientation rule. We are forwarding this device for a ruling by Wreath.



31: Tamara of Many Horses -New Name & New Device Returned

Ú^!Á æ/Á ~|^•Éæ ~|^Áæ áÁ^!cæ/Á^ { ^Á -Á@!•^•Á æ•æ/Á Ú!Á

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Tamara: Queen of Georgia from 1184-1212. Also noted as Saint Tamara

(http://www.goarch.org/chapel/saints_view?contentid=2084&type=saints)

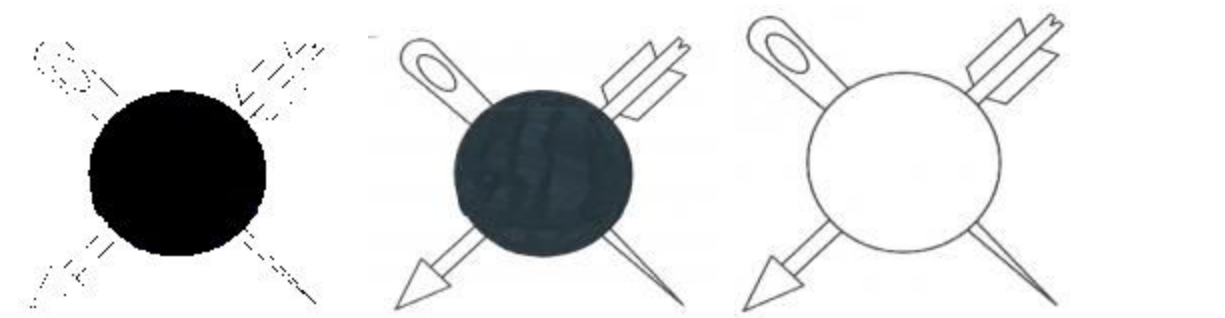
of Many Horses: No documentation was provided, apart from the assertion that this is a Lingua Anglica descriptive byname.

Notes: This name is returned for lack of documentation. Saint Tamara is an Eastern Orthodox Saint and is likely registrable in languages that used such names. It can also be found in the form “Tamar” in England, which would likely justify the latinized form “Tamara”.

The byname, however, was not documented to any particular place or time, and Kingdom commenters have not been able to document it in any language. A similar name can be constructed following the pattern of inn-sign names, but that would require a specific number of horses rather than “many”. Names such as “of the Three Horses” or “of the Seven Horses” may be registrable.

Alternatively, something similar to the byname can be registered as an English double given name. Both “Many” and “Horses” are documented late period English names, and therefore “Tamara Many Horses” may be registrable.

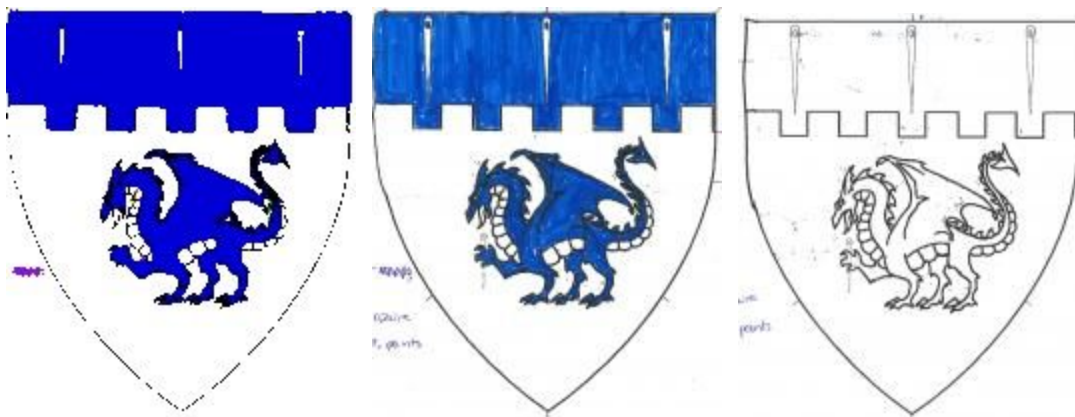
This device is returned for violating SENA A.3.B.3.b which states “Elements divided $J^!Á æ/$ or $J^!Á æ/Á ç!c^á$ must have one part that has good contrast with the other two parts.” Here, all three parts are colors, and therefore have poor contrast with the other parts.



32: Tysha z Kieva -New Badge Forwarded

~~Or a pale • Diagonally a needle, a fork and an arrow, Argent a pale • Or~~

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as ~~Or a pale • Diagonally a needle, a fork and an arrow, Argent a pale • Or~~, [Or a pale • Or a needle and an arrow, Argent a pale • Or] needles and arrows both have points to base as the default. Additionally, needles are “sewing” by default. We have changed the blazon accordingly.

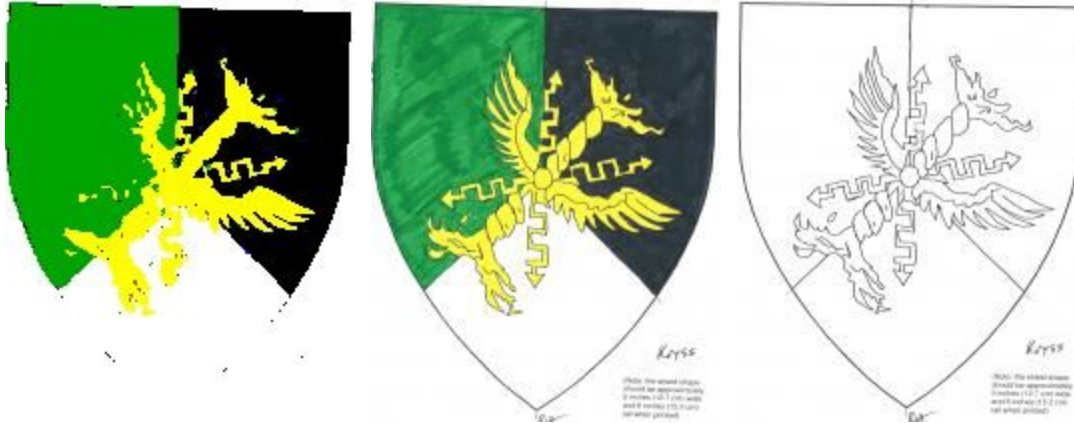


33: Viviana Silvani -New Device Returned

~~OE*^} d[æ]iæ[] } Á æ•æ } á } Á&@-Á { àæ^áæ ~\^Á@^Á^, á *Á^á^•Á [á •Á Áæ^Á æ*^} dÄ~~

Notes: This device is returned for conflict with the device of Megan ni Phádraig (May 1998, Atlantia): ~~OE*^} d[æ]iæ[] } Á æ•æ } á } Á&@-Á { àæ^áæ ~\^Á@^Á^ ~\^•Áæ*^} c~~ There is one DC for changing the mullets to needles, but nothing for the change of posture between statant and passant.

Kingdom commenters noted that the dragon is holding a needle, something that was omitted from the blazon. Unfortunately, the needle appears to be argent, showing no contrast with the field. This is no longer permitted. As per the Aug 2015 LoAR Cover Letter, “Held/conjoined charges must have good contrast with their background.” If the needle was drawn in a tincture allowing good contrast with the field and large enough to be identifiable, it would clear the above conflict.



34: Willem Joseph Batson -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Ú\!Á a||Á ç\!c'á\$!\!ó a||^Á a||á\$*^} óá@} á\!à\|óá^} á, á^Á a||á\!Á\!Á

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Willem can be found as an English masculine given name in the FamilySearch Historical Records: **Willem** Lone died in St. Bride's Parish, London, England on July 26, 1647, Batch B05170-0 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZL4-9T1>).

Joseph is found as an English masculine given name in "Late 16th Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html>).

Double given names are found in English per Appendix A.

Batson is found as an English family name in the Familysearch Historical Records: Margrett **Batson** was christened in 1555 in Saint Thomas, Dudley, Worcester, England; Batch number C07818-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J7WL-7ZF>)

Although no boxes are checked, in the area for preferences, there is a note that reads (verbatim): "if possible submitter would prefer" Hopefully Matilda can provide some insight on this submission from Pennsic 2015.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned about possible presumption or obtrusive modernity with the name of alter ego of DC's Captain Marvel (also known as Shazam) - William Joseph (Billy) Batson, especially when combined with a thunderbolt. We do not know if Captain Marvel is important enough to protect. As questions of presumption and obtrusive modernity are reserved for Pelican and Wreath we are forwarding these items.



35: William Raven Hare -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Ú\!Á^} áÁā ā c\!Á æ^ Áó*^} óā áÁæ\!Áóáæ^} Áā áÁó\} ^ Á^!ā} á\!^&óÁ^*~ æáæ} á
&~} c\!&@} *^áĀ

Submitter desires a masculine name.

William is a male given name found dated to 1366 in R&W s.n. Hair

Raven is a byname dated to 1133-1160 in R&W s.n. Raven

Hare is a byname dated to 1355 in R&W s.n. Hair

Notes: Sena Appendix A states that double bynames are found in late period English, while these elements are documented earlier. Fortunately, kingdom commenters were able to find later documentation for them:

FamilySearch has a William Raven in 1587 "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NDDX-VP2> : 6 December 2014), William Raven, 1587; citing Pocklington, Yorkshire, England, reference - 2:2GT9JJW; FHL microfilm 1,068,390.

and a John Hare dated to 1585 :) "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXK3-G29> : 30 December 2014), John Hare, 21 Jan 1585; citing Yarmouth, Norfolk, England, reference 163315-1; FHL microfilm 1,526,327.

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald