

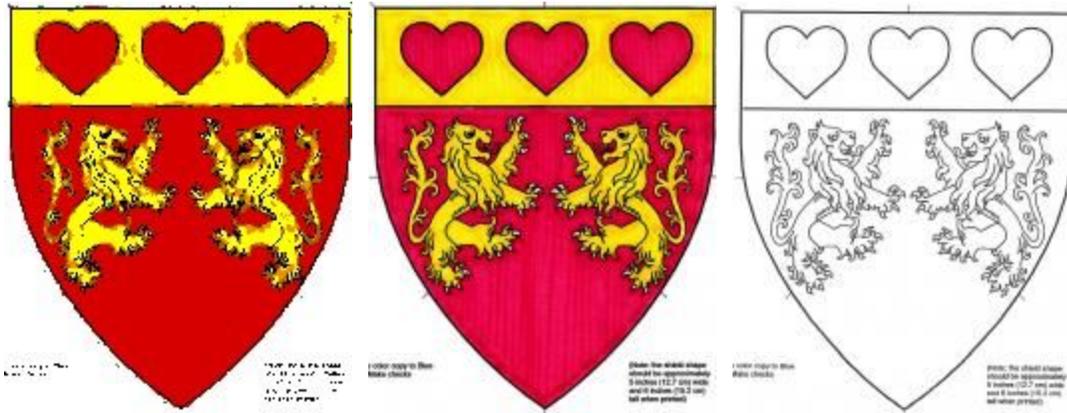
February 28, 2018

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, upon the 12th day of Adar, 5778, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on January 21, 2018.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alexandre Saint Pierre, Basil Lions Heart, Brigit of Longwood, Conall Blue Talbot, Etienne Sea Stag, Francesco Billet Iago ab Adam, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, Lillie Pantheon, Maridonna Benvenuti, Mathghamhain Seahorse, Modar Volk, Ryan Skunk, Simeon ben Iucef de Alcacar, and Þórý Golden Gryphon. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.



1: Aurelia Colleoni a'Buccaforno -Resub Device Forwarded
Gules, two lions combatant and on a chief Or three hearts gules

Notes: Name appears as Aurelia Colleoni a'Buccafurno on the 2017-07 LoAR



2: Bhakail, Barony of -New Order Name & New Badge Forwarded
Order of the Crucible of Bhakail
(Fieldless) On a flame Or a heart gules

Meaning (crucible: vessel used to fuse metals together) most important.

A crucible is a melting pot in which to heat materials to be fused together. The submitted spelling is found in the OED, s.v. crucible, dated to 1605: Timme, Quersit, l. iii. 113: Salt-peter remaineth liquid and fusible in a red hote crucible.

Earlier spellings in the same entry include corusible (1460-70) and kressibulles (1495), along with the later cruzible (1611).

A 11th-14th C. example and descriptions of medieval crucibles are found at "Medieval London", Fordham University:

<https://medievallondon.ace.fordham.edu/exhibits/show/medieval-london-objects/crucible> and
<https://medievallondon.ace.fordham.edu/exhibits/show/medieval-london-objects/crucible>

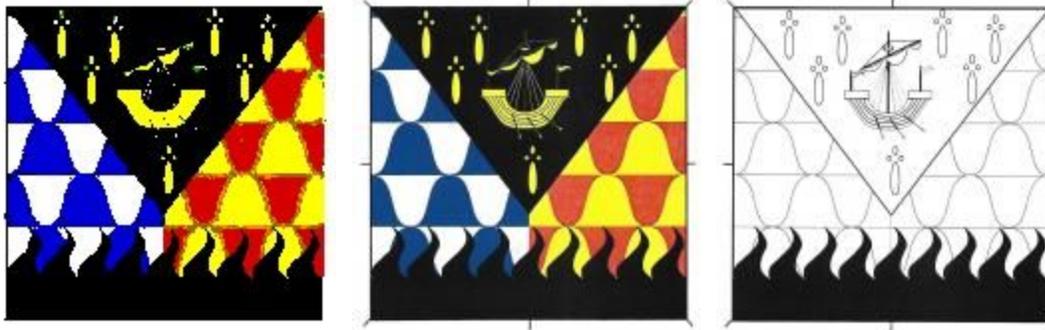
Other examples can be found on p. 22 of Gustave Milne, "Excavations at Medieval Cripplegate, London: Archaeology after the Blitz, 1946-68."

<https://books.google.com/books?id=7RA9BAAAQBAJ&q=crucible>

Although not a period heraldic charge, the crucible is a period tool, registrable as a charge under SENA A2B2a.

This order name follows the pattern of a secular order named after a heraldic charge, found in "Medieval Secular Order Names" by Juliana de Luna (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/>)

This order name is clear of Ealdormere's Order of the Crucible [October 1999] by addition of a branch name.



3: Bróccín McUvyr -New Name Change & Resub Badge Forwarded

Per pall pean, vair, and vairy gules and Or, a lymphad Or and a base rayonny sable.

Old Item: *Brochmail of Anglespur*, to be retained as an alternate name.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound (Brock, brocc. Maclver, McGuyver, MacUvyr) most important.

Culture (Scotland, mid-to-late period) most important.

If this name is accepted, submitter wishes it to become the primary name, and retain Brochmail of Anglespur as an alternate name.

Bróccín is a masculine name found in: "The Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer", VI & VII with this spelling (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G102007/>) and in Black p104 in the BROCEIN section dated c1131 and 1150 but the inflections are not present. The Black text indicates its c1131 source is the Book of Deer.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015011274175?urlappend=%3Bseq=192>

McUvyr is a surname found in Black p520 under MACIVER dated to 1499.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015011274175?urlappend=%3Bseq=608>

Notes: The first link in the documentation doesn't appear to work, but the given name can also be found here: <https://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/broccin.shtml>

This is a resubmission of a badge returned on the May 22, 2015 East Kingdom LoD. The prior badge, "*Per pall counter-ermine, vairy gules and Or and vair, in chief a lymphad Or and a base*

rayonny sable” was returned for an improperly drawn per pall division and for unrecognizable rayonny. This resubmission addresses both problems.

Blazoned when submitted as “*Per pall pean, vairy guiles and Or, and vair, a lymphad Or and a base rayonny sable*”, per pall fields, like all other fields, are blazoned chief to base, dexter to sinister. We have reblazoned accordingly.

Kingdom commenters appeared to be confused about how to properly calculate complexity count in this badge. SENA A3E2 tells us that the complexity count is the number of tinctures + the number of charges, and that furs count as a single tincture. Therefore, the complexity count is 7: pean, vair, vairy guiles and Or, Or, sable, lymphad, base.

4: Bróccín McUyvr -New Heraldic Will Forwarded

Brochmail of Anglespur

I, [REDACTED], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Brochmail of Anglespur and Broccin McUyvr, leave to [REDACTED], known in the SCA as Aislinn Chiabach my names, device, and badges registered in the SCA:

Name: Brochmail of Anglespur

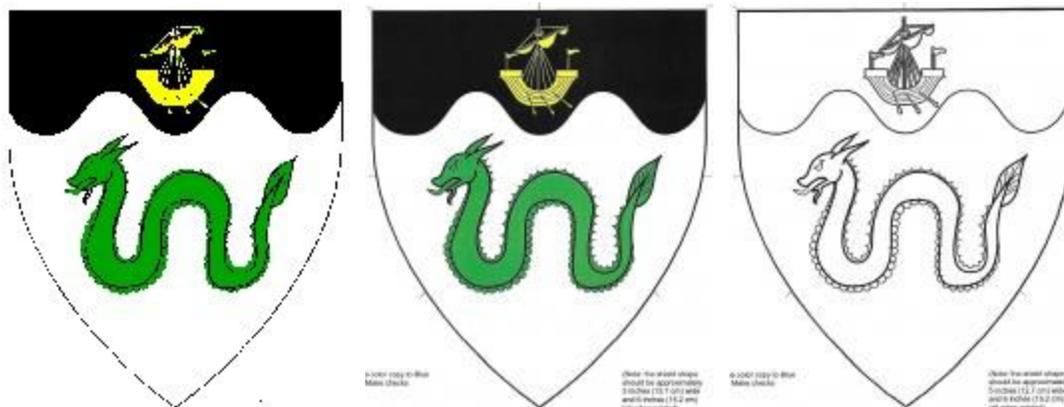
Name: Broccin McUyvr

Device: Per chevron inverted counter-ermine and vert, a lymphad and an acorn slipped and leaved Or.

Badge: (Fieldless) On a sun azure a lymphad Or.

Badge (submitted with this letter): Per pall pean, vairy guiles and Or, and vair, a lymphad Or and a base rayonny sable.

The letter is signed by the submitter.



5: Carlich MacNeis -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Argent, a sea serpent ondoyant vert, on a chief wavy sable a lymphad Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

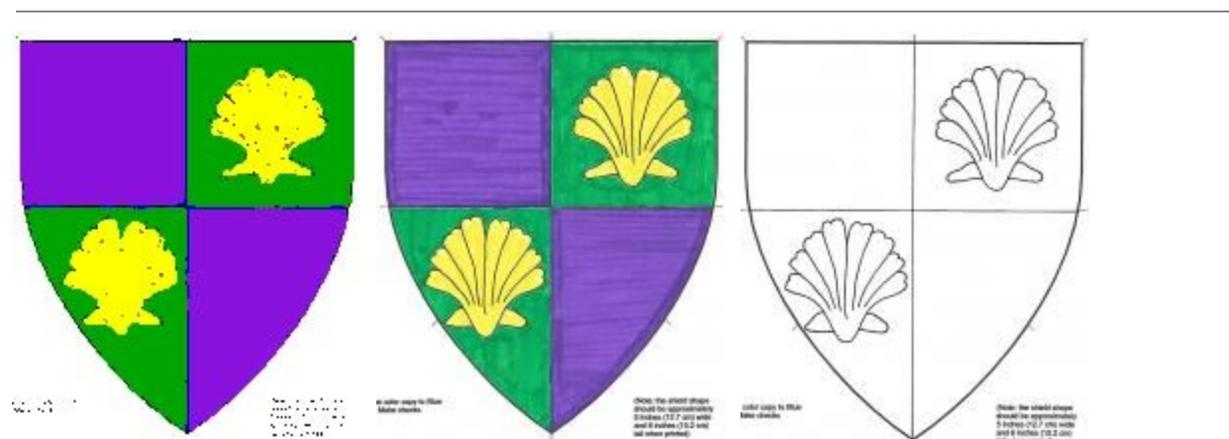
Culture (mid-to-late Scotland version of Charles, surname MacNess) most important.

Carlich is a masculine name found in in Black p454 in the MACARTHUR section dated 1439.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015011274175?urlappend=%3Bseq=542>

MacNeis is a surname found in Black p550 under MACNEISH dated to 1496.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015011274175?urlappend=%3Bseq=638>



6: Chelsey of Gloucester -Resub Device Forwarded

Quarterly purpure and vert, in bend sinister two escallops inverted Or

The previously submitted device, *Quarterly purpure and vert, an escallop inverted Or*, was returned on the May 2015 LoAR for multiple conflicts.

"Because escallops and whelks were used interchangeably in period armory, there is no DC for changing the type of seashell. Therefore, this submission conflicts with the Herald's Seal of Triton Herald, (Tinctureless) A triton-shell trumpet bell in chief. There is only DC for fieldless versus tinctureless. Per the same count, with only one DC for changing the field, it also conflicts with the badge of the Order of the Whelk of the Barony of Tir-y-Don, Gyronny argent and azure, a whelk, bell in chief, Or."

Notes: This resubmission resolves the conflicts which caused the previous return.

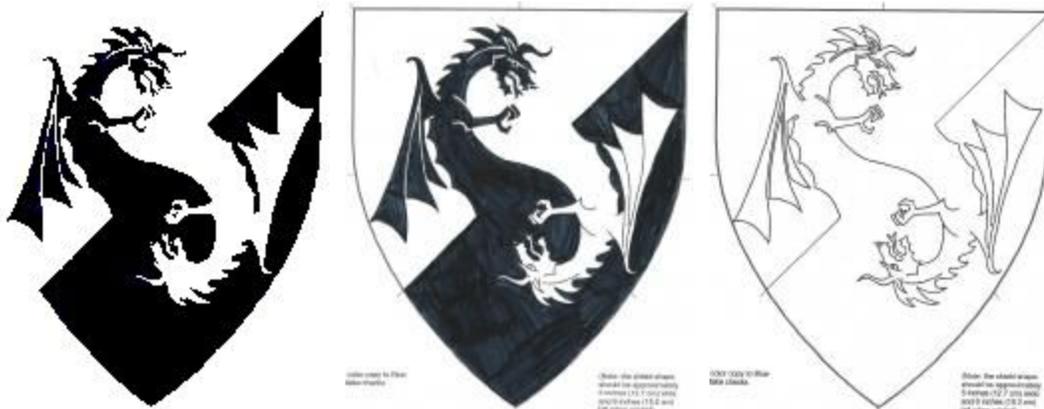
Blazoned when submitted as *Quarterly purpure and vert, in bend sinister two escallops Or*, escallops have the hinge to chief by default. We have reblazoned the device accordingly and to correct spelling.



7: Ciar of Skye -Resub Device Forwarded

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in November of 2016, via the East.
Or, a fox salient proper and issuant from base a demi-sun, a chief triangular sable

This device was previously returned on the Dec 2017 East LoD because the color and B&W emblazon did not match. The submitter has contacted Blue Tyger to state that this is the preferred form.



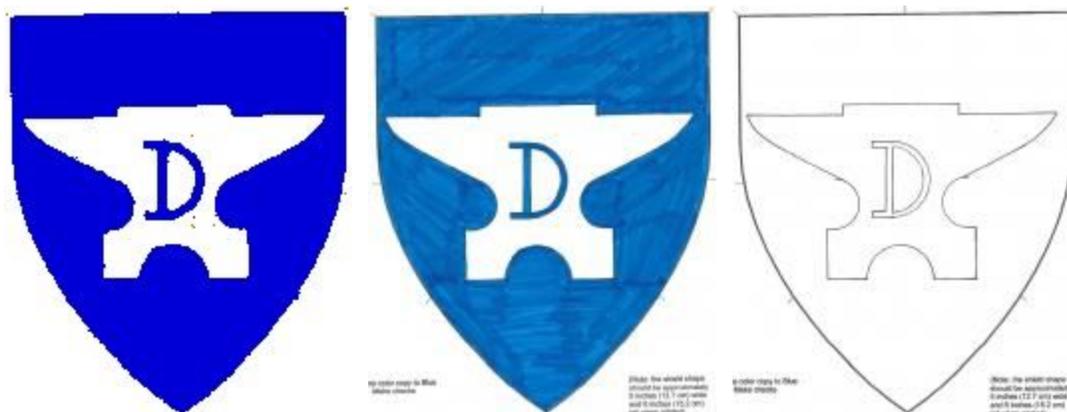
8: David de La Rochelle -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per bend sinister argent and sable two demi-dragons rampant issues from the line of division counterchanged

Submitter desires a masculine name.

David is the submitter's legal first name, as attested to in documents uploaded with the packet. Name elements using the legal name allowance are considered neutral in time and place. de La Rochelle is a locative surname from 1431, found in "Names from Paris, 1408-1449", by Sara L. Uckelman (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1408.html>)

Notes: The given name appears in the DMNES s.n. David (<http://dmnes.org/name/David>) in this spelling in France in both Latin and Middle French sources, dated to 1301 in Latin and 1562 in Middle French, among others. Therefore, the submitter does not need to rely on the legal name allowance.



9: Donato Favro -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Azure, on an anvil argent the letter D azure

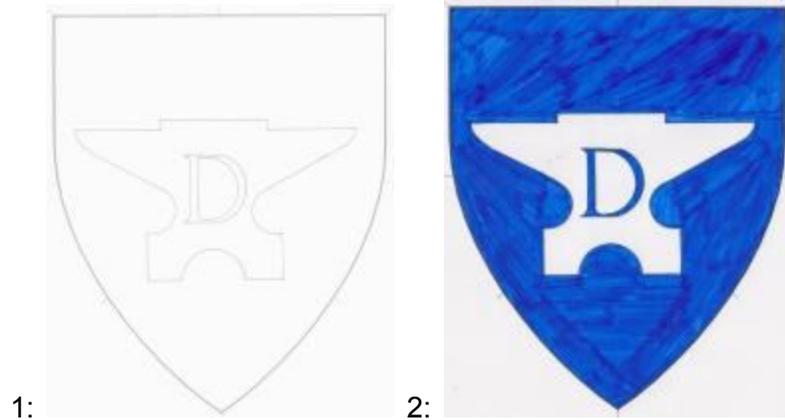
No changes.

Donato is a masculine name found in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14given.html#table>)

Favro is an occupational surname found under Faber in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html#table>), which says "occupational, 'smith'. Possibly Latin. The Venetian form may have been Fabri, Fabris, Favri, Favro, etc. apparently occupational. Marin Falier was doge 1354-55 [4]."

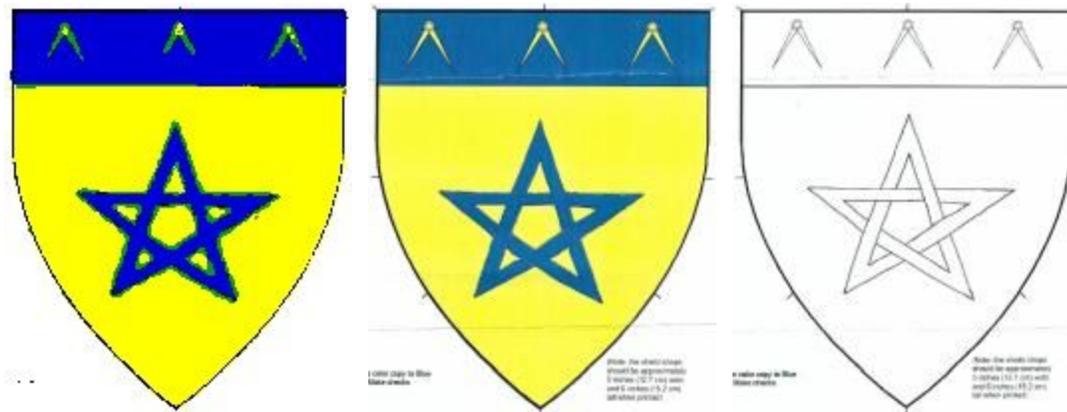
Notes: During Kingdom commentary Kolosvari Arpadne Julia provided the following additional documentation supporting Favro as a Venetian form of "smith": "Surnames from a 16th-Century Italian Armorial" by Coblaithe Muimnech (<http://www.coblaithe.net/Names/ItSur/FAV.html>). (There's a link there to the scanned armorial; it indeed says FAVRO above two different coats of arms featuring the letter F.)

Kingdom commenters noted that the "D" on this device was not in a period hand, which is required. The device was redrawn by Pallet using a Roman Capital letter, and the submitter has approved the redraw. It is being forwarded in its new form, seen below.



1:

2:



10: Edmund Harper -New Name Forwarded & New Device Forwarded

Or, a mullet of five points voided and interlaced and on a chief azure three compasses Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Spelling most important.

Edmund is a male given name from St. Edmund the Martyr found in England in 1300. There are 411 records found in dev.medievalsoldier.org . It is also attested in "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames" to 1400 and is the given name to the 4th son of King Edward 111 born 1341.

Additional references:

Bardsley, Charles. "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames". Page 403.

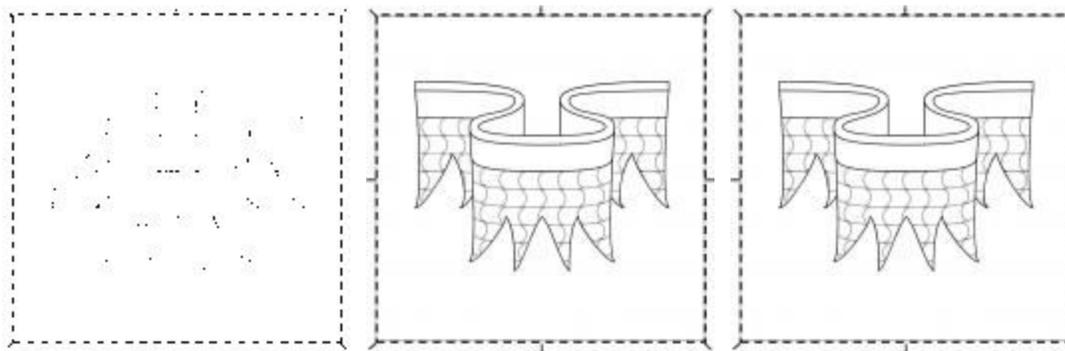
Neubecker, Ottfried. "Heraldry: Sources, Symbols, and Meaning". Page 251.

Harper is a given surname found in England in 1300. There are 11 records found in <http://dev.medievalsoldier.org>. It is also found in Bardsley, Charles. "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames". Page 361

Notes: This name can also be documented from no-photocopy sources as follows:

Edmund: Withycombe s.n. Edmond dates *Edmund(us)* to 1086, 1199-1219, 1273, 1316, and 1379.

Harper: "Monumental Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/brasses/lastnameAH.html>) has *Harper* dated to 1490 in Essex.



11: Eldrich Gaiman -New Badge Forwarded
(Fieldless) *A skirt of mail argent.*



12: Elisabetta Lucia Portinari -New Badge Forwarded
(Fieldless) *A barn owl argent charged with an arch sable maintaining in its beak a rose argent slipped, barbed, and seeded proper.*



13: John Teller -New Name Forwarded & New Device Returned

Quarterly sable and Or, a cross swallow-tailed argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

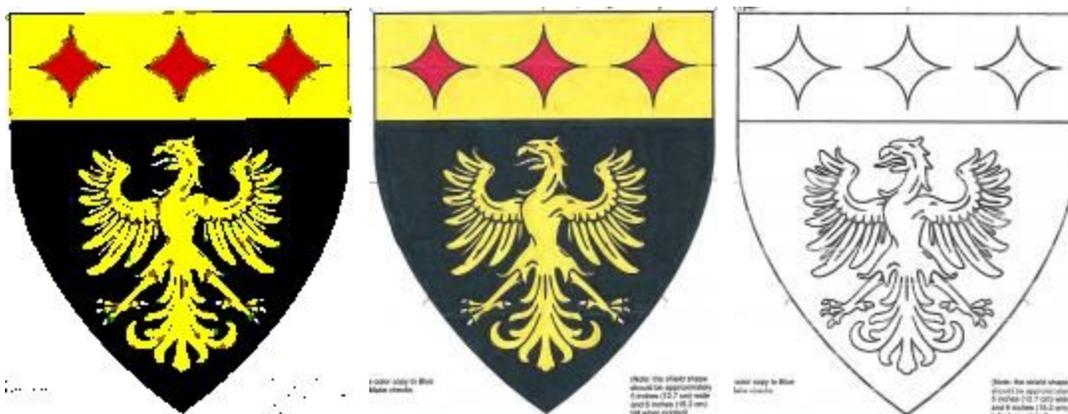
John is a 13th century English masculine name found in "Given Names from Early 13th century England" by Brian Scott. <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eng13/eng13m.html>.

Teller is a 13th century English surname found in "12th and 13th Century English Textile Surnames" by Sara L Friedemann.

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english>. From old French telier, maker or seller of linen cloth, a weaver.

Notes: This device is returned for a lack of identifiability, as the very short-armed swallowtail cross is nearly indistinguishable from a mullet of eight points.

Additionally, as a separate grounds for return, the black and white emblazon does not match the color. The diagonal lines in two of the quarters of the line drawing do not appear in the color rendition. While it is possible that the submitter was trying to use the lines to “trick” the black and white version, the SCA does not use tricking. Furthermore, no version of tricking we are familiar with uses diagonal lines to represent sable.



14: Josef von Ulm -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Sable, an eagle and on a chief Or three lozenges ployé gules.

Language (German) most important.

Culture (German) most important.

Meaning (Joseph from Ulm) most important.

Josef is a German masculine given name, appearing in the FamilySearch Historical Records as follows:

Josef Hoecker, Male, Christening, 30 Aug 1626, Roman Catholic, Lichtenwalde Habelschwerdt, Schleisien, Prussia, C99829-1

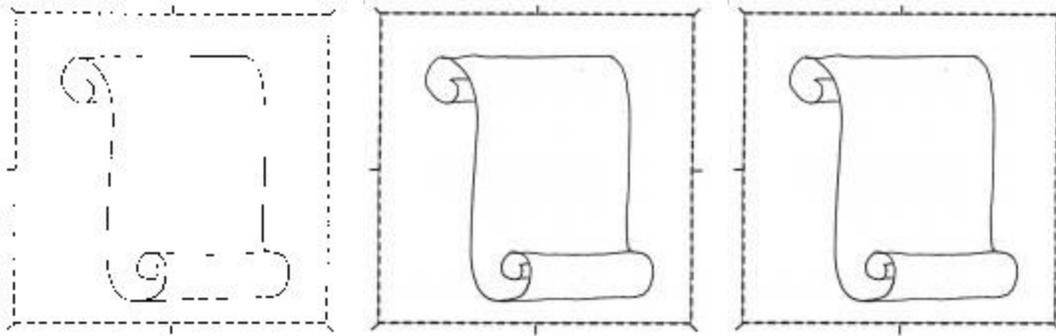
Josef Jakob Gutsweiler, Birth, 21 January 1634, Male, Dergernau, Baden, Germany C39052-1
 SENA Appendix A states that German names may take a locative byname marked by von <place>

Ulm is a city in the Baden-Wurtemberg area of Germany. It's name is attested to 854, where it is call Hulma, in a document signed by King Louis the German. In Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg's "Civitates Orbis Terrarum" (Cologne, 1572), the woodcut map of Ulm is labeled both in Latin as "Ulma" and in German, as "Ulm".

http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/germany/ulm/maps/braun_hogenberg_I_31_2.html

Notes: The url for Josef Hoecker is <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N89D-CVQ> For Josef Gutsweiler it is <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NZNW-H5J>

Blazoned when submitted as *Sable, an eagle Or, orbéd, langued, and armed argent, and on a chief Or three lozenges ploye gules*, we do not blazon artistic details such orbing. We have adjusted the blazon accordingly.



15: Stonemarche, Barony of -New Order Name & New Badge Forwarded

Order of the Tabula Rasa

(Fieldless) An open scroll argent

No major changes.

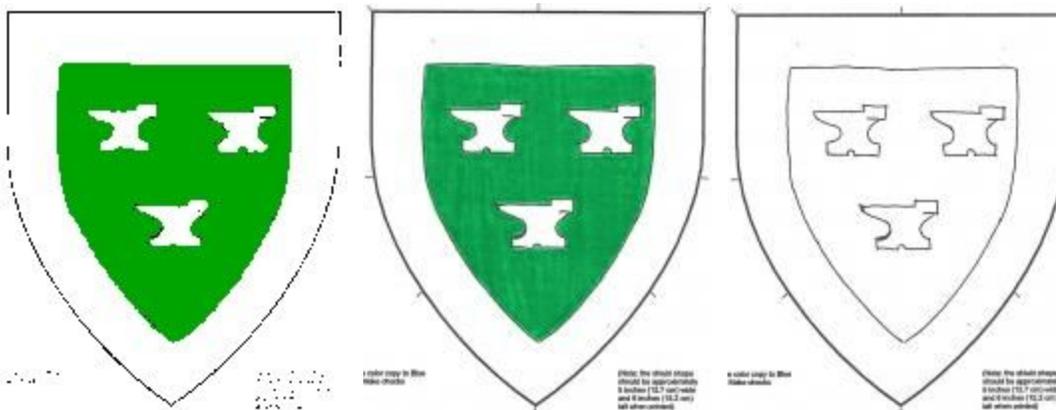
Meaning (not specified) most important.

Consulting herald: Harold Von Auerbach

Tabula rasa: latin for "empty slate" or a blank writing tablet. Taken from "Latin for the Illiterati" by Jon R. Stone, 1996.

Consulting herald: Harold von Auerbach

Notes: Appearing on the iLoI as *Tabula Rosa*, this was a typo in transcribing to OSCAR. The form lists *Tabula Rasa*.



16: William Smitson -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Vert, three anvils and a bordure argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.

William is a masculine personal name found in Withycombe's "Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names", p. 135, which notes that "William" was brought to England by the Normans in 1066.

Smitson is a surname found in Reaney and Wilson's "Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames", p. 415, under the header "Smithson", dated to 1327.



17: Zoya the Orphan -Resub Device Forwarded

Purple, two Arabian lamps argent

A previous submission, "Purple, three Arabian lamps argent" was returned on the May 2017 LoAR for conflict with Celestinus MacCrimthainn's "Vert, three pitchers flammant at the mouths argent" on the grounds that there is "no difference between pitchers, ewers, laverpots, and other spouted, handled vessels."

This revised design with only two lamps appears conflict-free.

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald