June 28, 2016

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heralds, upon the 22nd Day of Sivan, 5776, greetings! Here

is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on April 30, 2016.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alys Ogress,

Andreas Lucernensis, Arwyn on Leicester, Brunissende Wreath, Conn mac Branain, Gisela

Pearl, Grimolfr White Oak, Istvan Non Scripta, Llewellyn Walsh, Matilda Wynter, Muirenn

Mosaic, Rosina von Schaffhausen, Rowyn the Bardd, and Seraphina Golden Dolphin. Your

commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1: Agatha Wanderer -New Badge **Returned**
Vert, a unicorn rampant contourny argent crined Or and in sinister chief a mullet of eight points Or

Notes: This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Sarah MacColin, registered in August of 1979: *Purpure, a unicorn rampant to sinister argent and in sinister chief a mullet Or*. There is a single DC forr the change of the field, but as per SENA Appendix M "there is no difference granted between mullets of any number of points".

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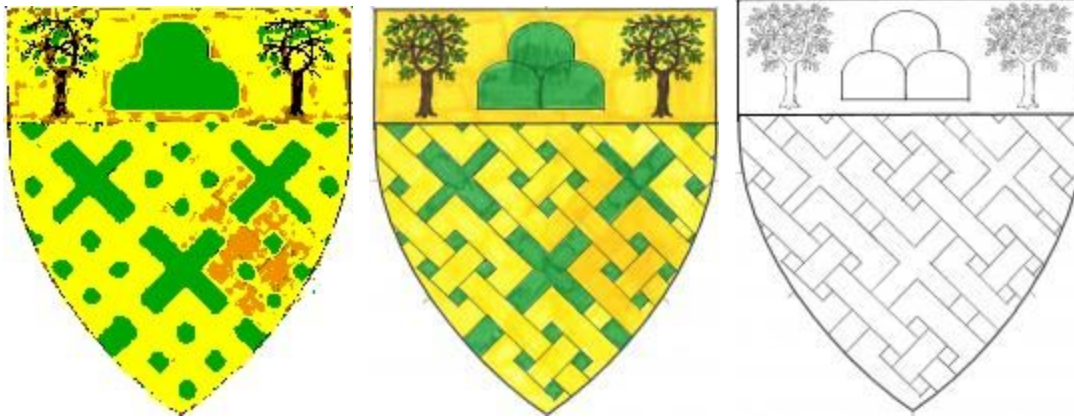
2: Aiden Underhill -Resub Device **Returned**
Vert semy of frets conjoined and on a chief Or a trimount couped vert between two trees proper

The submitter's original armory, Vert, semy of frets conjoined Or, was returned on the January 2016 East Kingdom Letter of Decision with the following explanation:
This device is returned for conflict with the device of Medwe Janos (August 1998, West): Vert fretty Or, a quatrefoil argent. "Semy of frets conjoined" is, in our opinion, indistinguishable from "fretty". In Society heraldry, fretty is considered a charge. There is therefore a single DC for removing the tertiary quatrefoil.
The re-design adds additional differences in an effort to clear the conflict.
The trees used in this device are taken from the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (http://mistholme.com/dictionary/tree/).
Notes: This device is returned for conflict with the device of Lavina Knappe (April 2002, AEthelmearc) *Vert, a fret and on a chief Or three pine trees vert.* There is a DC for changing the type of the central of three charges in the tertiary group. Alternatively, there is a DC for changing the type of the trees from rounded-shaped to Christmas Tree-shaped. However, as only a single DC is allowed for changing the type of charge within a given charge group, there is only a single DC. Trees proper are considered vert, by precedent, so there's not a DC for tincture.

3: Alric the Younger -New Name **Forwarded** & New Device **Returned**
Vert, a boar's head erased and a bordure embattled argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Alric is male given name found 49 times in the Domesday Book. Ex: Alric cocus (Alric le Coq) 1086. (http://opendomesday.org/name/)
the Younger is a descriptive byname. Per SENA descriptive bynames are allowable.

Notes: In commentary, Alys Ogress provided the following documentation for the byname from the MED s.n. yong:

(c1435) Contract in OSSLH 4 189: Accorde was hadde ... that the seid Robert Aysshefeld the yonger, sone to the seid Robert Aysshefeld the elder, shulde wedde the seid Johane.

c1460 Oseney Reg. 25/10: Robert Doyly þe yungur.

c1460 Oseney Reg. 84/30: Aleyne Romely þe yongur.

c1460 Oseney Reg. 156/24: These witnesses Sir John fi3t Nygell þe 3unger.

(1472-3) RParl. 6.54a: Then come oon James Gerves ... John Mayowe the yonker …

"the Younger" is a plausible Lingua Anglica form.

The device is returned for conflict with the device of Gregor Wilhelm (December 1994, East): *Per bend vert and gules, a boar's head erased within a bordure embattled argent.* There is only a single DC for the field.
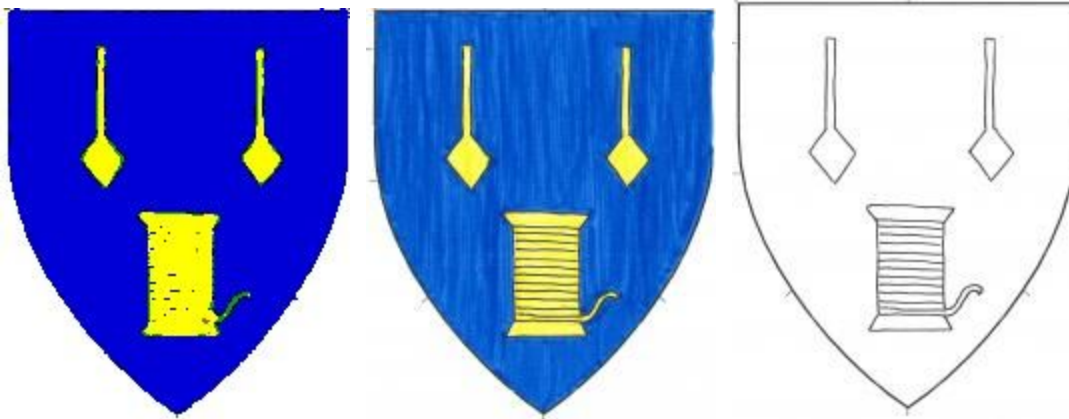
4: Astriðr Sægeirrsdottir -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Azure, two musical notes and a spool of thread Or.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Astriðr is a female given name found in Geirr Bassi on page 8.

Sægeirrsdottir is the patronymic byname from the male give name Sægeirr found in FJ pp. 346, 349 s.n. Sæ-, -geirr; CV pp. 196, 534-535, 618-619 s.v. geirr, sjár, sjór, sær; NR s.nn. SægæiRR, Sæ-/Søy-, -gæiRR (http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml)
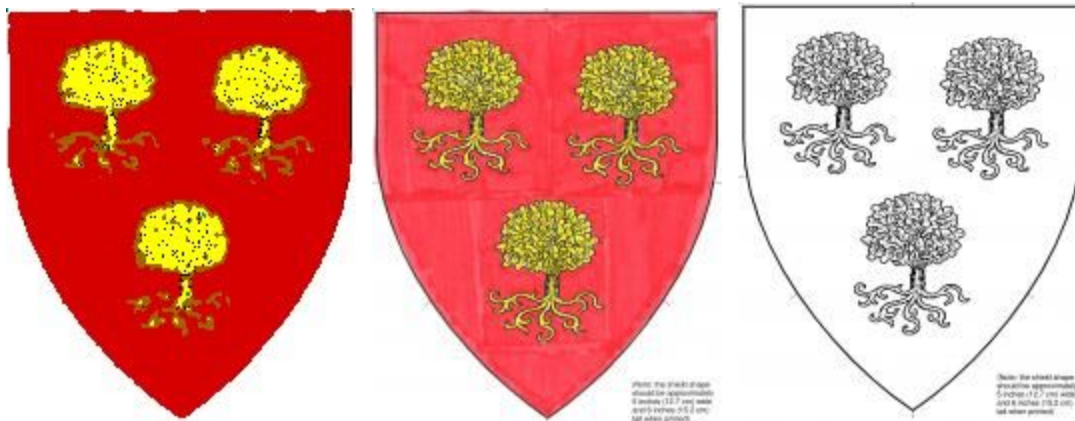
5: Beatrice della Rocca -New Name **Forwarded** & New Device **Pended**
Gules, three trees eradicated Or

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (Italian) most important.
Culture (Italian) most important.
Beatrice is found in "A Listing of all Women's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" by Juliana de Luna
(https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/womensalpha.html)
della Rocca is found as DELLAROCCA in "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532", edited by David Herlihy, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho
(http://cds.library.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html). By precedent, the name should be rendered for registration as **della Rocca**. [Serena Alessandra della Luna, 10/2003 LoAR, A-An Tir].

Notes: This device is pended for conflict with the device of Aíbinn ingen Lorccáin (Atlantia, Jan 2008): Per chevron gules and vert, three trees Or. There is a single DC for the field. Gisela Pearl has indicated that Permission to Conflict may be forthcoming, and we are therefore pending this device until the PtC is received.

6: Bella di Sicilia -New Name **Forwarded**

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
No changes.
Bella is a female give name found 3 times in "A sample of Jewish names in Milan 1540-1570" by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi.
(http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Jewish/milan_names.html)
di Sicilia is a locative byname found 2 times in "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's"by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Jewish/rome_article.html)

7: Brennan MacFergus -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) On a wolf's pawprint sable, a ducal coronet Or

The submitter became a Duke on April 9, 2016, at the Coronation of Kenric III and Avelina III. Alys Ogress and Yehuda Blue Tyger were present and so attest.
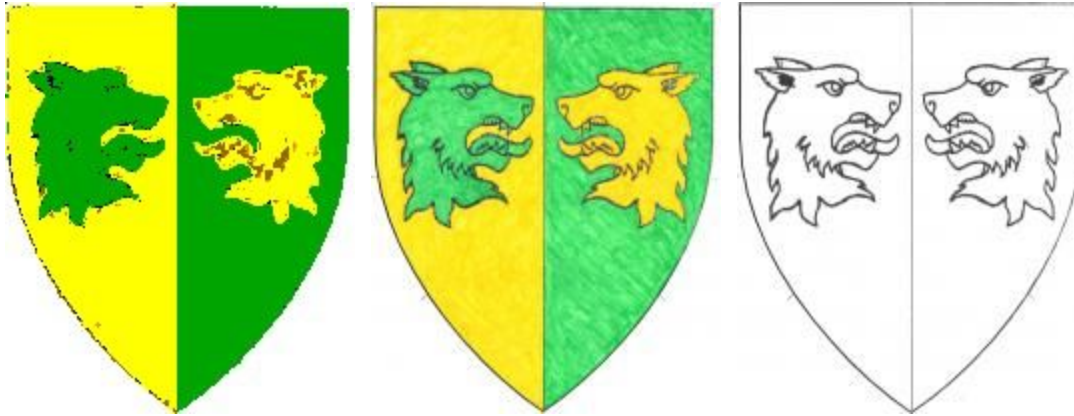
8: Bryniarr Ísólfsson -New Name **Forwarded** & New Device **Returned**
Per pale Or and vert, two wolf's heads erased respectant countercharged
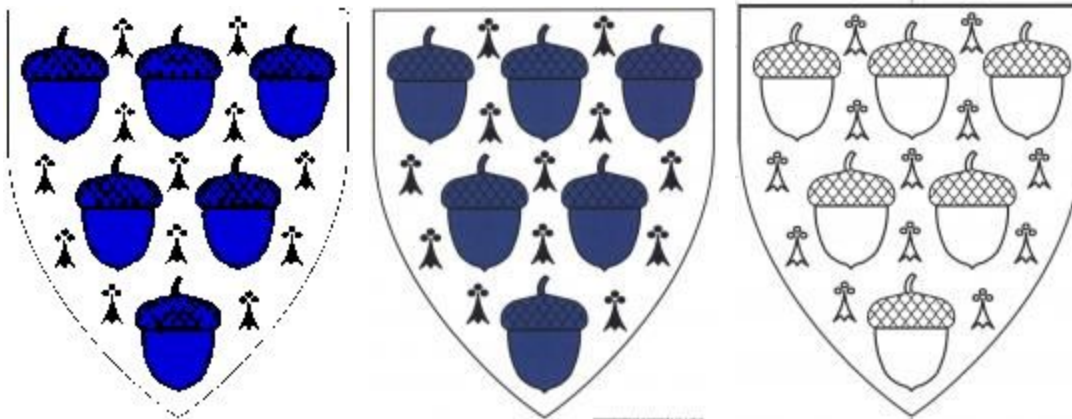
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Culture (Viking/Norse) most important.
Bryniarr is a male given name found in Lind col. 177.
Ísólfsson is a patronymic byname from the name Ísólfr. Ísólfr is a male given name found in Lind col. 659.

Notes: This device is returned for a redraw of the erasing such that it is drawn in a period manner. Proper erasing is described in the Cover Letter of the Nov 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."

The jags here are less than one-sixth the total height of the charge. Redrawing the head so that the jags are somewhat longer is likely to resolve the problem.

9: Conn mac Branáin -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Ermine, six acorns azure

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language (Gaelic) most important.
Culture (12th cen. Irish) most important.
Conn is a male given name found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conn.shtml) with relevant Annals dates of 1100 and 1167.
mac is the marker used to indicate a patronymic byname in Gaelic, per Appendix A.
Branáin is the genitive form of the male name **Branán**, also found in Mari's "Index" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Branan.shtml) with Annals dates of 1120, 1159 and 1192.
The submitter has a letter of permission from Stephan of Silverforge to conflict with his registered badge, *Quarterly per fess indented azure and argent, six acorns azure*.

10: Endeweard, Barony of -New Order Name Change **Forwarded**
Order of the Beacon of Endewearde

Old Item: *Order of the Beacon of Endeweard*, to be retained as an alternate name.
No changes.
Spelling most important.
Order of the Beacon of Endeweard was registered to the Barony in September 2013 via the East. The Barony's request to change its name to add the terminal -e appears on this name letter.
Order of the Beacon is grandfathered to the submitter.
Endewearde is a constructed English byname.
The element **Ende-** derives from the Old English meaning "end" and is found in the "Handbook of English Place Name Construction" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/handbook.pdf) s.n. end with the following examples: (ii) OE ende, ænde (ESax), ON endi, ME end: Audleyend 1555, Audley End (Es); Bakers ende 1578, Bakers End (Her); Blakemore Ende 1534, Blackmore End (Es); le Burnehende 1222, Bourne End (Bed); la Burnhende 1222, Burnend' 1236, Bourne End (Buck); le Bournend 1357, Bourne End (Her); Bragberg End 1598, Bragbury End (Herts); Brandonande 1422, Brandend 1565, Brandon (ende) cross, mylle 1517, 1536, Bran End (Es); Bridgend(e) 1255-1556, Bridge End (Li);
The Old English **wearde** or wearda, meaning "beacon" appears in "Middle English Bynames in Early Fourteenth Century London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/bynames1319.pdf) with the example of the surname **de la Warde**.
The Barony believes that this evidence supports a place name with the meaning of "last/end beacon."
The Barony included a petition signed by its officers in support of the name change.

11: Endeweard, Barony of -New Order Name Change **Forwarded**
Order of the Keystone of Endewearde

Old Item: *Order of the Keystone of Endeweard*, to be released.
No changes.
Spelling most important.
Order of the Keystone of Endeweard was registered to the Barony in September 2013 via the East. The Barony's request to change its name to add the terminal -e appears on this name letter.
Order of the Keystone is grandfathered to the submitter.
Endewearde is a constructed English byname.
The element **Ende-** derives from the Old English meaning "end" and is found in the "Handbook of English Place Name Construction" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/handbook.pdf) s.n. end with the following examples: (ii) OE ende, ænde (ESax), ON endi, ME end: Audleyend 1555, Audley End (Es); Bakers ende 1578, Bakers End (Her); Blakemore Ende 1534, Blackmore End (Es); le Burnehende 1222, Bourne End (Bed); la Burnhende 1222, Burnend' 1236, Bourne End (Buck); le Bournend 1357, Bourne End (Her); Bragberg End 1598, Bragbury End (Herts); Brandonande 1422, Brandend 1565, Brandon (ende) cross, mylle 1517, 1536, Bran End (Es); Bridgend(e) 1255-1556, Bridge End (Li);
The Old English **wearde** or wearda, meaning "beacon" appears in "Middle English Bynames in Early Fourteenth Century London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/bynames1319.pdf) with the example of the surname **de la Warde**.
The Barony believes that this evidence supports a place name with the meaning of "last/end beacon."
The Barony included a petition signed by its officers in support of the name change.

12: Endeweard, Barony of -New Order Name Change **Forwarded**
Order of the Portcullis of Endewearde

Old Item: *Order of the Portcullis of Endeweard*, to be released.
Spelling most important.
Order of the Portcullis of Endeweard was registered to the Barony in September 2013 via the East. The Barony's request to change its name to add the terminal -e appears on this name letter.
Order of the Portcullis is grandfathered to the submitter.
Endewearde is a constructed English byname.
The element **Ende-** derives from the Old English meaning "end" and is found in the "Handbook of English Place Name Construction" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/handbook.pdf) s.n. end with the following examples: (ii) OE ende, ænde (ESax), ON endi, ME end: Audleyend 1555, Audley End (Es); Bakers ende 1578, Bakers End (Her); Blakemore Ende 1534, Blackmore End (Es); le Burnehende 1222, Bourne End (Bed); la Burnhende 1222, Burnend' 1236, Bourne End (Buck); le Bournend 1357, Bourne End (Her); Bragberg End 1598, Bragbury End (Herts); Brandonande 1422, Brandend 1565, Brandon (ende) cross, mylle 1517, 1536, Bran End (Es); Bridgend(e) 1255-1556, Bridge End (Li);
The Old English **wearde** or wearda, meaning "beacon" appears in "Middle English Bynames in Early Fourteenth Century London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/bynames1319.pdf) with the example of the surname **de la Warde**.
The Barony believes that this evidence supports a place name with the meaning of "last/end beacon."
The Barony included a petition signed by its officers in support of the name change.

13: Endewearde, Barony of -New Branch Name Change **Forwarded**
Old Item: *Endeweard, Barony of*, to be released.

No changes.
Spelling (unspecified) most important.
Consulting Heralds: Brita Mairi Svensdottir and Seraphina Delfino
Endewearde is a constructed English byname.
The element **Ende-** derives from the Old English meaning "end" and is found in the "Handbook of English Place Name Construction" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/handbook.pdf) s.n. end with the following examples: (ii) OE ende, ænde (ESax), ON endi, ME end: Audleyend 1555, Audley End (Es); Bakers ende 1578, Bakers End (Her); Blakemore Ende 1534, Blackmore End (Es); le Burnehende 1222, Bourne End (Bed); la Burnhende 1222, Burnend' 1236, Bourne End (Buck); le Bournend 1357, Bourne End (Her); Bragberg End 1598, Bragbury End (Herts); Brandonande 1422, Brandend 1565, Brandon (ende) cross, mylle 1517, 1536, Bran End (Es); Bridgend(e) 1255-1556, Bridge End (Li);
The Old English **wearde** or wearda, meaning "beacon" appears in "Middle English Bynames in Early Fourteenth Century London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/bynames1319.pdf) with the example of the surname **de la Warde**.
The Barony believes that this evidence supports a place name with the meaning of "last/end beacon."
The Barony included a petition signed by its officers in support of the name change.

Notes: We are not certain if the construction of this name is plausible, as all of the examples of "Ende" appear as a second element, not first. We are forwarding the name change to obtain wider commentary on the issue.

14: Eowyn Eilonwy of Alewife Brook -New Heraldic Will **Forwarded**

I, [legal name], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA) as Eowyn Eilonwy of Alewife Brook, hereby state my desire that, upon my death, the following names and armory registered to me in the SCA shall have their full protection waived:

Name: Eowyn Eilonwy of Alewife Brook

Device: Gules, two needles in saltire Or, threaded, between two bars wavy argent, each bar charged with an alewife naiant sable.

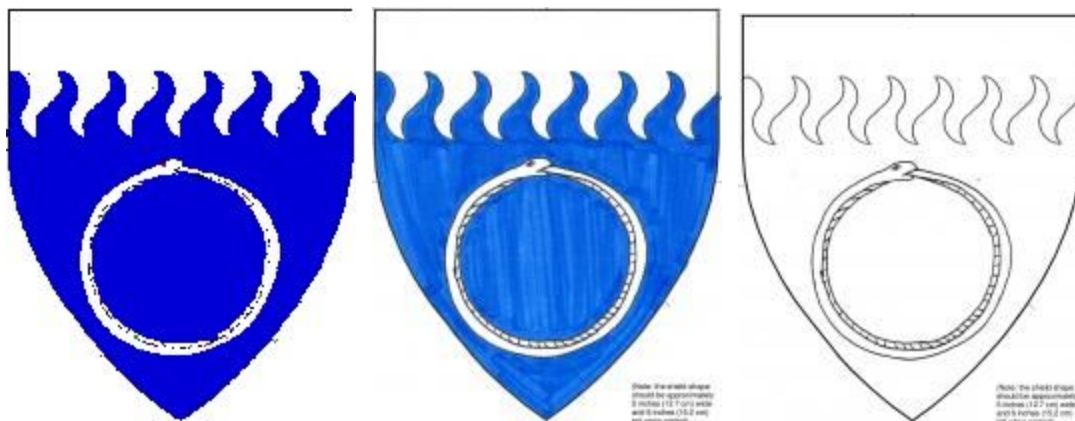Badge: (Fieldless) On a woolpack gules, an alewife naiant Or.

As of the time of my death, I grant permission to any future submitter to register a name that is not identical to my registered name and/or armory that is not identical to my registered armory.

Signed with legal name and dated

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

#1

15: Erich Gutermuth -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Azure, a snake in annulo vorant of its own tail and a chief rayonny argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Erich is a German male given name found in the Family Search Historical Records:
Erich Bunder; Male; Christening; 30 Apr 1570; EVANGELISCH, HOLZGERLINGEN,
NECKARKREIS, WUERTTEMBERG; Batch: C94846-1
(https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VH3X-QGJ)
Erich Krauss; Male; Christening; 21 Jan 1570; EVANGELISCH, HOLZGERLINGEN,
NECKARKREIS, WUERTTEMBERG; Batch: C94846-1
(https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VH3X-6NF)
Gutermuth is an undated header form at p. 178 in Bahlow (Gentry). Assistance is requested
dating this form to period.
If we are unable to document **Gutermuth**, the submitter will accept **Guter Muth** as a double
byname. Double bynames are permitted in German per Appendix A. Both **Guter** and **Muth** are
found in the Family Search Historical Records:
Magdalen **Guter**; Female; Marriage; 16 Feb 1569; Ulm, Württemberg, Germany; Batch:
M91503-4 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NZK4-LDJ)
Fridericus **Muth**; Male; Christening; 11 Jun 1574; Münchingen, Württemberg, Germany; Batch:
C91671-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2B6-XLY)

16: Erich Gutermuth -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) A goose volant to sinister gules
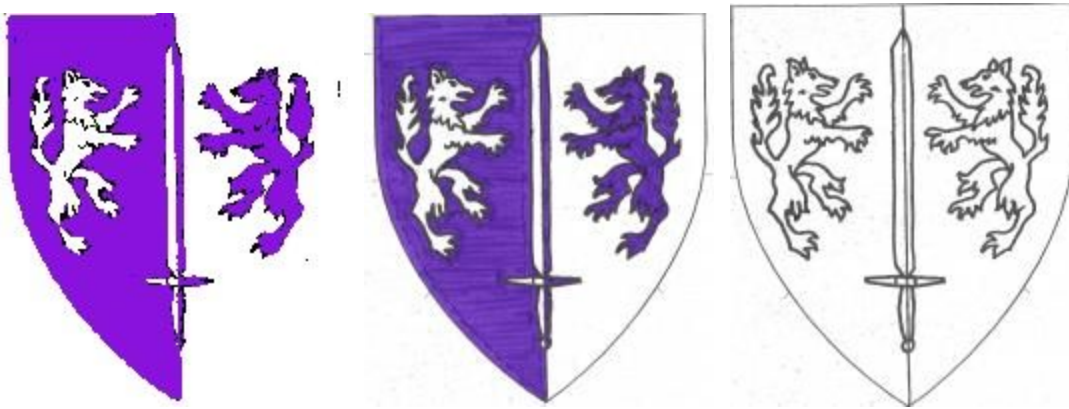
17: Gyða Úlfsdóttir -New Device **Forwarded**
Per pale purpure and argent, a sword between two wolves combatant counterchanged

Notes: As blazoned, the sword is the sole primary charge and the wolves are secondaries. If, instead, they are coprimary, this should be blazoned as *Per pale purpure and argent, in fess a sword between two wolves combatant counterchanged*. We believe it is clear of conflict under either interpretation.
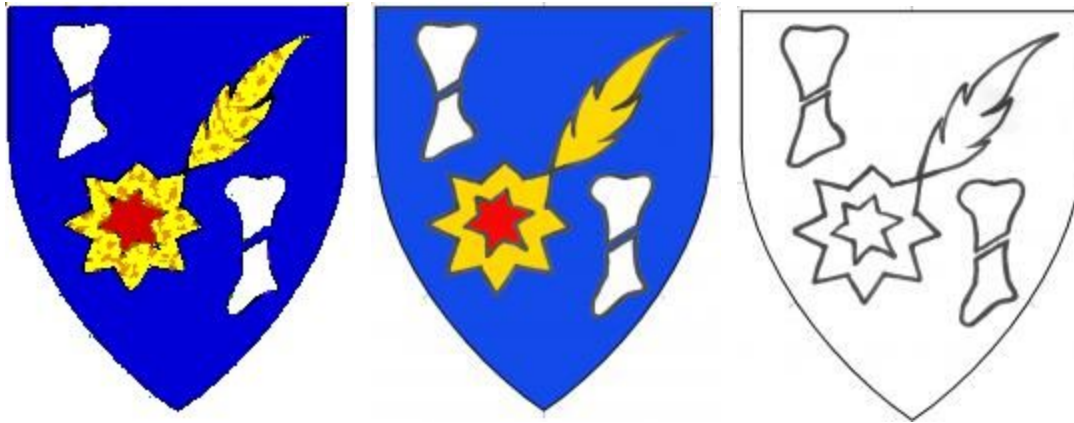
18: Hedda Bonesetter -Resub Device **Forwarded**
Azure, on a comet inverted bendwise sinister Or between in bend two bones fracted palewise argent, a mullet gules

The identical device was returned on the January 2016 East Kingdom Letter of Decision for a redraw, with the following explanation:
This device is returned for redraw. The commenters and Blue Tyger found the bones to be unidentifiable. On redraw, it may help to draw the "knobs" on both sides of the bones and to make the separation between the two halves smaller.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the bones. We find them sufficiently identifiable to be registrable.

19: Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l' -New Order Name **Forwarded**
Award of Dragons Scale

<Scale> (ladder) is both a period artefact and charge. The spelling <scale> is found in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. scāle (n.(2)) dated to 1425.
[http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED38712]
scāle (n.(2)) Also skale, schale.
1. (a) A ladder; (b) fig. of the cross or the Virgin Mary: a means by which man ascends to heaven or eternal life; (c) a scaling ladder used in sieges; (d) one of the rungs of a ladder.
A scaling ladder is found in the arms of von Bredaw in Siebmacher Dem Wappenbuch p174.
[http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_174_Siebmacher.htm]
<Dragon> is a 16th cen. English surname which can be used as a given name by precedent:
Ellyn Dragon; Female; Christening; 12 Feb 1575; Saint Thomas, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England;
Batch: C15348-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NDB2-2M6)
Henry Dragon; Male; Marriage; 08 Nov 1586; Saint James, Clerkenwell, London, England;
Batch: M00141-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V52S-CHG)
The registration of Order of Irons Bell in Nov. 2014 supports the pattern <Award of Dragons Scale>:
Carillion, Barony of. Order name Order of Irons Bell and badge. (Fieldless) A bell per pale sable and Or. Submitted as Order of Irons Bell, the name was changed in kingdom to Order of Iron to match the documentation that could be found.
The submitted form was documented as the constructed given name of a saint Iron followed by an object associated with him, a bell. This follows the pattern of Saint + Other in Juliana de Luna's article, "Medieval Secular Order Names" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/).
German examples that use the possessive form of the saint's name are Ritterschaft sant Gergen Shiltz ("Knightly-society of saint George's Shield") and Geselschaft auf St. Wilhelms Schilt ("Society on Saint William's Shield"), in Germany and Austria, respectively. Siren noted after the Pelican decision meeting that separate German orders named after the same saints included the forms Jorgern ("George[rs]") and Die Wilhelmer ("The William[ers]") along with forms using the word "saint". There is no reason to think that the same variability could not happen with order names that include objects as well. Thus, we can allow order names following the pattern saint + other or saint + object of veneration to omit the word Saint before the possessive form of the given name.
Although such examples were found only in Germany, patterns of order names tend to be pan-European (i.e., similar patterns are used throughout Europe). Therefore, we will give the Barony the benefit of the doubt that the submitted name is also plausible in English, and can register this name as submitted.
As per SENA NPN.1.B.2
The standard designators are Order and Award. Any pattern suitable for one such designator is suitable for the other.
The Barony will accept adding the locative Ile du Dragon Dormant if needed to clear conflict.

The Shire de l'Ile du Dragon Dormant was originally registered in January 1985 and advanced to Baronial status in March 2005.

Notes: Submitted as *Award of the Dragons Scale*, the documentation provided does not support the use of "the". We have therefore removed it.

Commenters noted that the Barony of Dragon's Mist in An Tir has an award called the Dragon's Scale. The award is listed in the An Tir OP and has been given out as recently as 2010. The full name of the award appears to be simply "Dragon's Scale". However, that award name does not appear to be registered.

20: Jean Michel le Vaud -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Per saltire gules and sable, a wolf rampant argent and in chief a crescent Or

Jean is a male given name found in "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, and 1438" (http://ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html)
Michel is a male given name found in "Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins" by Sara Friedemann (http://ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/provins1587.html)
Le Vaud is a barony in the County of Savoy in Switzerland in period per the New Cambridge Medieval History: Volume 5, C. 1198- C. 1300 by Advid Abulafia (page 362)

Notes: Le Vaud is certainly the modern form of the place name. That justifies the use of "of Le Vaud" based on the documentation provided. Alys Ogress also found evidence of "le Seigneur de Vaud" in a French book published in 1650: *Histoire de Bresse et de Bugey. Partie 2* (http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k61421527/f58.item.r=%22de%20vaud%22.zoom) at p. 58. This supports "Jean Michel de Vaud". Finally, Brunissende Wreath found a Quentine le Vaud on p. 99 of a book with spellings that don't look normalized:
https://books.google.com/books?id=kkFAAAAAcAAJ&pg=RA1-PA99&dq=Jehan+%22le+Vaud%22&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ah
UKEwiV7eS0vd_MAhVhIcAKHSdxByUQ6AEIUzAI#v=onepage&q=Jehan%20%22le%20Vaud%22&f=false

Based on this, we are forwarding the byname as submitted.

"Jean Michel" can be either a double given name or an unmarked patronymic, both of which are found in French per Appendix A.

We have changed the blazon to fix spelling and grammar.
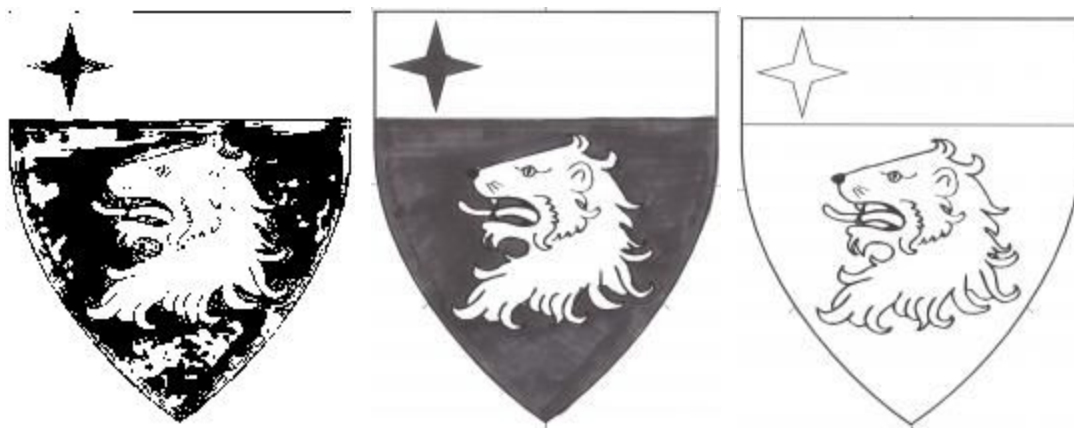
21: Leo MacCullan -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Sable, a lion's head erased and on a chief argent a mullet of four points in dexter sable

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Culture (16th cen. Scottish) most important.
Spelling (As close to 'Leo MacCullen' as possible) most important.
Leo is a 16th cen. English given name found in the Family Search Historical Records:
Leo Aslington; Male; Burial; 18 Apr 1573; Saleby, Lincoln, England; Batch: B03124-3
(https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JH1L-M23)
Leo Geldart; Male; Marriage; 11 May 1550; Wensley, York, England; Batch: M00920-1
(https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N235-56G)
McCullan is found in a Scots-language record dated to 1641 in *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/A1641/8/72). Mc- expands to Mac- for registration.
The submitter provided evidence of period armory with single charges on a chief placed in dexter chief, taken from the 13th century Wijnbergen armorial:
(1) Ansiau de villers: *d'or chef de gueules charge à dextre d'une manche d'hermine* (Or, a chief gules charged in dexter with a maunch ermine)
(2) Gauchier de creci: *de gueules à trois pals de vair, au chef d'or charge d'une merlette de sable à dextre* (Gules, three pallets vair and on a chief Or a dexter martlet sable)
(3) Guy de Versailles: *d'azur à sept besants d'or, au chef de meme charge d'un lion de gueules passant à dextre* (Azure, seven bezants and on a chief Or a dexter lion passant gardant gules).
Timms, Brian. *The Armorial Wijnbergen*.
(http://www.briantimms.fr/Rolls/wijnbergen/0wnintroduction.html)
The above submission has images. To view them, see the URLs below:

Sable, a lion's head erased argent and on a chief argent a mullet of four to dexter chief sable.

A number of commenters on the facebook heraldry group noted the augmented unplacement of the mullet to dexter chief. There was some question on whether this was period practice. A quick search through the Wijnbergen armorial demonstrates this as common, at least in France.

The following devices are taking from the 13th century Wijnbergen armorial, though the Blattbilders are modern.

102 Amaou de villres

d'or au chief de gueules chargé à dextre d'une manche d'hermine

Or a chief gules charged in dexter with a maunch ermine

111 Gautfilec de neel

de gueules à trois pals de vair, au chief d'or chargé d'une merlette de sable à dextre

Gules three pallets vair on a chief or a sinister merlette sable

#1

131 Guy de Versailles

d'azur à sept besants d'or, au chef de sinister charge d'un lion de gueules passant à dextre

Azure seven Bezants on a chief or a sinister lion passant gules

Source:
Gerbes, Steen. "Het Armorial Wijnbergen Digitale Image : WIJNBERGEN Key: 1134. 2013. Web 22 Mar. 2016. <http://www.bibliotheca.herald.se/heraldik/armorial/wijnbergen/armwijnbergen.html>

#2

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as *Sable, a lion's head erased and on a chief argent a mullet of four points in dexter chief sable*, the mullet is in the dexter portion of the chief, but not in the dexter chief portion thereof. We have reblazoned the device accordingly.
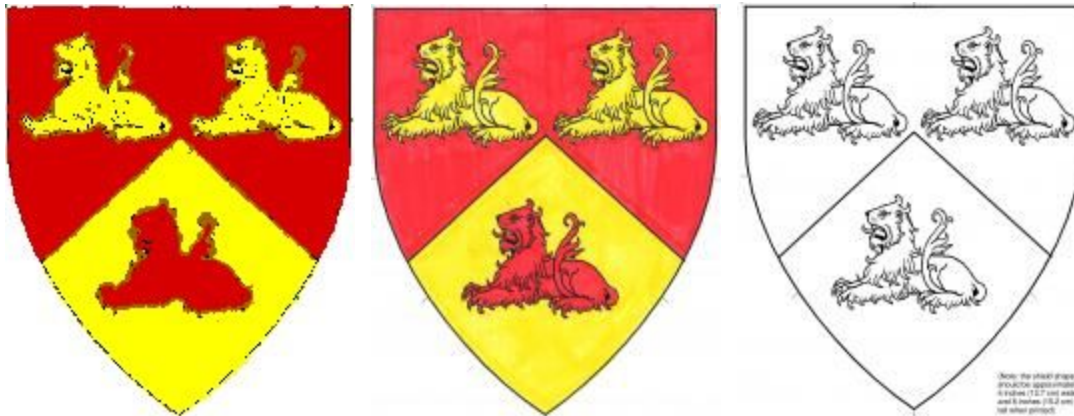
22: Leonora da Ferrara -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Per chevron gules and Or, three lions couchant counterchanged
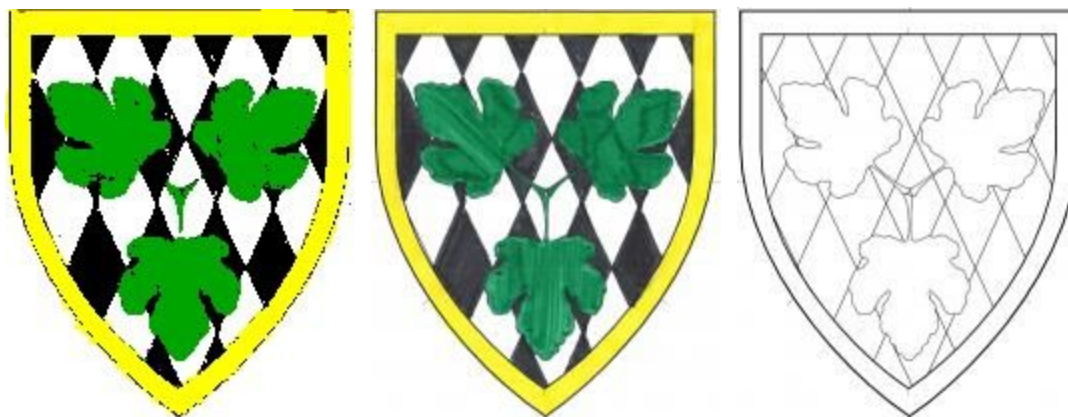
Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (Italian) most important.
Culture (Italian) most important.
Leonora is a female given name found in "Late Period Italian Women's Names: Florence" by Juliana de Luna (http://medievalscotland.org/jes/Nuns/Florence.shtml).
da + place name is the standard form for locative bynames in Italian per Appendix A
Ferrara appears in a list of place names found in *Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532*, edited by David Herlihy, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho (http://cds.library.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/ORIGIN.html).

23: Mærhild of Anestig -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Lozengy sable and argent, three fig leaves in pall stems to center conjoined vert, a bordure Or

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Mærhild is found in Searle p. 345 as a female given name. Alternatively, this name can be constructed from Old English elements.
Mær- is found in the name Mærwynn, the recorded name of the Abbess of Romney (967-975). It is also a header in the PASE.
(http://www.pase.ac.uk/pdb?dosp=VIEW_RECORDS&st=PERSON_NAME&value=14330&level=1&lbl=M%C3%A6rwynn)
-hild is an element found in the following Old English female names:
Ælfhild
(http://www.pase.ac.uk/pdb?dosp=VIEW_RECORDS&st=PERSON_NAME&value=14572&level=1&lbl=%C3%86lfhild)
Æthelhild
(http://www.pase.ac.uk/pdb?dosp=VIEW_RECORDS&st=PERSON_NAME&value=1331&level=1&lbl=%C3%86thelhild)
Cynehild
(http://www.pase.ac.uk/pdb?dosp=VIEW_RECORDS&st=PERSON_NAME&value=11022&level=1&lbl=Cynehild)
Anestig is a place name dated to 1226 in Ekwall p. 10 s.n. Anstey.
Locative bynames are marked with **of** in English per Appendix A.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the leaves on the neutral background. We believe the leaves are sufficiently identifiable for registration.
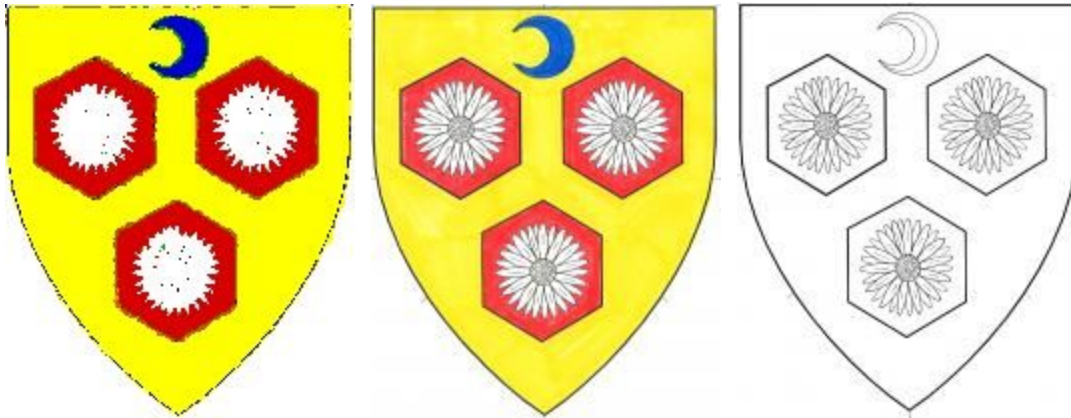
24: Nishi'o Kagame -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Or, three hexagons gules each charged with a daisy argent and in chief a increscent azure

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound (sounds like 'Kagume') most important.
Language (Japanese) most important.
Culture (Japanese) most important.
Nishi'o is a surname found in Solveig Throndardottir's Name Construction in Medieval Japan at p. 323, dated to 1568.
Kageme is a constructed given female name from the elements Kage- and -me. **Kage-** is an element found on p. 182 of NCMJ, meaning "bright. " It appears as the first part of multiple male nanori, including Kage'is, Kagehisa, Kage'maga, Kagetada, Kagetaka, Kagetoki, Kageyori. **-me** is a feminine name suffix per p. 46-47.

Notes: "There is a step from period practice for the use of hexagons." [Kira Kojirou Tokiakira, March 2014, A-Atlantia]

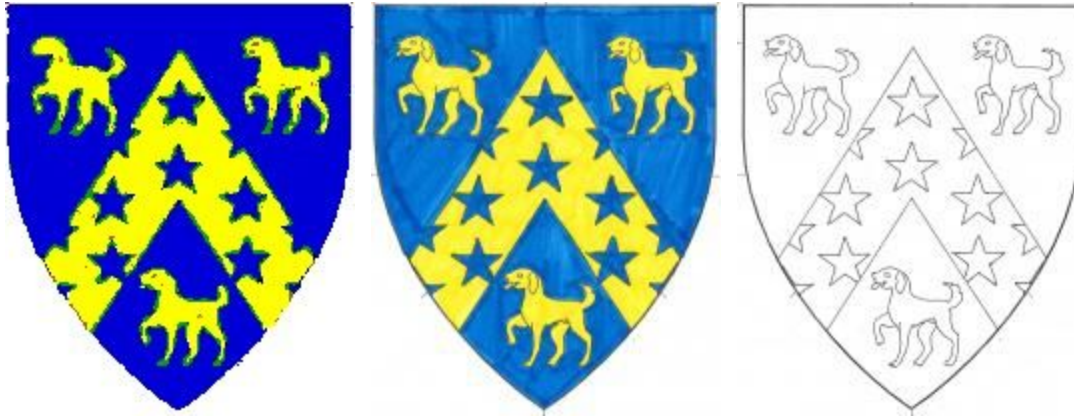**25: Ragnarr bláskegg** -New Name **Forwarded**

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Culture (Viking) most important.
Meaning (Black-beard) most important.
Ragnarr is a male give name found at p. 14 of Geirr Bassi's *The Old Norse Name*.
bláskegg is a descriptive byname found at p. 20 of Geirr Bassi, meaning "black-beard."

26: Simon Talbot -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Azure, a chevron Or semy of mullets azure betwen three talbots passant Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Client requests authenticity for Elizabethan England.
Culture (Elizabethan England) most important.
Simon is a male given name found s.n. Symon in "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engmasclondon1582.html).
Talbot is a surname found in "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London: Surnames of English men & women" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engsurlondon1582n-z.html).
Mullets of five points are the default SCA mullet, so the number of points need not be specified in the blazon.

Notes: The name appears to be authentic for England in 1582, which meets the authenticity request.
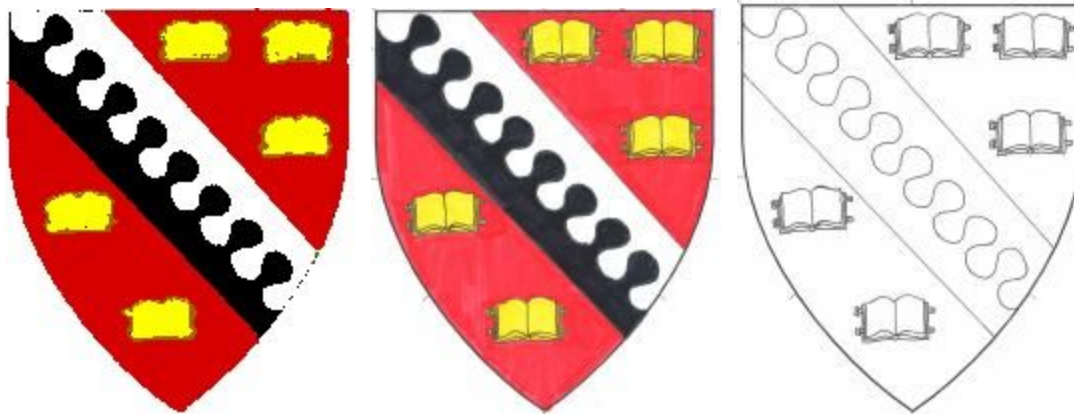
27: Ulf Jagenteufel -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Gules, a bend per bend nebuly argent and sable between five open books Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Spelling (Jagenteufel for surname if it can be doc'd) most important.
Consulting Heralds: Alys Mackyntoich and Marie de Blois
Ulf is the submitter's legal given name, as attested by Alys Ogress and Marie Clarion, who viewed his New Jersey State Driver's License at the consult table.
Jagendüvel is a surname dated to 1270, found in Bahlow (Gentry) at p. 247 s.n. Jagenteufel.
The submitter would prefer the header form **Jagenteufel** if it can be documented to period.

Notes: Submitted as *Ulf Jagendüvel* Ælfwynn was able to locate the name "IAGENTEVFEL" in a 1573 book
(https://books.google.de/books?id=JEk8AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA153&hl=de#v=onepage&q&f=false).
i/j and v/u are frequently mixed when written in Latin. We have therefore changed this name to match the submitter's request.
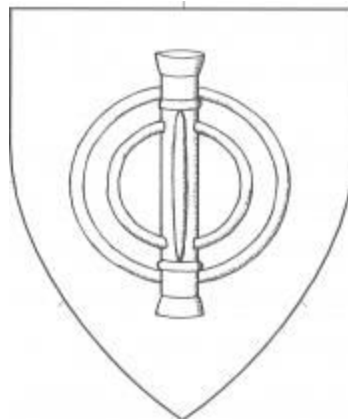
28: Ulfgeirr Ragnarsson -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) A stag's head caboshed sable and within and conjoined to a stag's attires a mullet of four points elongated to base argent

Notes: While mullets elongated palewise are no longer allowed [From Wreath: Compass Stars Elongated to Base, August 2014, Cover Letter] (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2014/08/14-08cl.html#3), mullets elonageted to base appear to still be permitted and are considered equivalent to a comet [Mariella di Mariano, July 2012, A-Atenveldt] (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2012/07/12-07lar.html#138). They are also an SFPP [Luther von Schwarzenburg, Dec 2014 LoAR, A-East] http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2014/12/14-12lar.html#199

29: Violet Hughes -New Device Change [DOCS]
Purpure, a punner argent

Old Item: *Purpure, a pawprint within a mascle, a bordure argent*, to be retained as a badge.

Notes: This appears to be the second registration of this charge. The defining instance was the badge of Cormac Mór registered in October of 2011 (via Caid): (Fieldless) A punner Or.

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald