

March 31, 2017

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, upon the 5th day of Nisan, 5777, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on February 8, 2017.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alisoun Metron Ariston, Alys Pelican, Basil Lions Heart, Brunissende Wreath, Charitye Pantheon, Conall Blue Talbot, Edwyn le Clrec, Francesco Billet, Grímólf White Oak, Istvan Non Scripta, Juetta Copin, Lijsbet van Catwiic, Maridonna Benvenuti, Muirenn Diademe, Percival Purple Mantle, Seraphina Golden Dolphin, Shannon inghaen Bhriain uí Dhuilleaín, and Þórý Golden Gryphon. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.



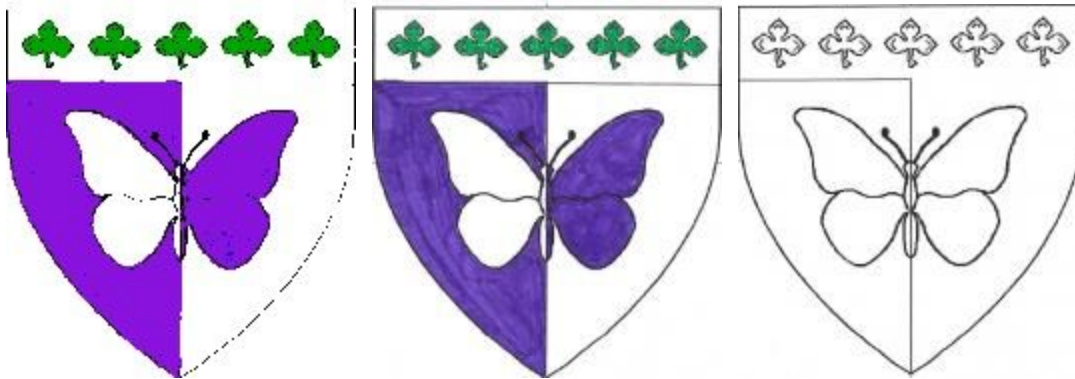
1: Avonmore, Shire of -Resub Badge Forwarded

Per bend sinister purpure and Or, a lighthouse Or and a raven sable.

This submission is to be associated with *Populace*

Notes: This a resubmission of *Purple, a lighthouse Or*, returned for conflict on the 2013-10 EK LoD (<http://bth.eastkingdom.org/ILoIs/2013/2013-10/2013-10-LoD2.html#6>). This is a nearly complete redesign.

Blazoned when submitted as *Per bend sinister purple and Or, a lighthouse of the second and a raven close sable* we have changed the blazon to use standard SCA defaults and practices.



2: Cillene O Caollaidhe -Resub Device Forwarded

Per pale purple and argent, a butterfly counterchanged and on a chief argent five trefoils vert.

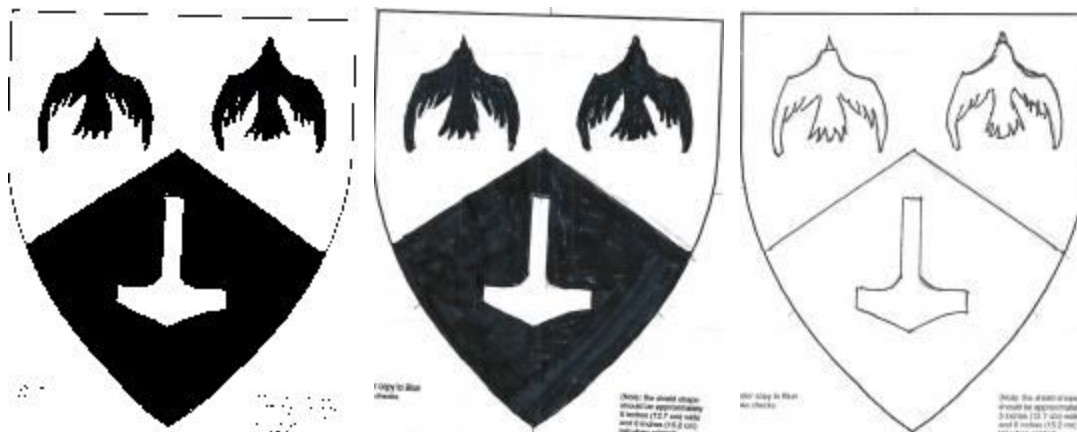
The submitter's original device, *Argent, a butterfly rising wings addorsed contourny purple within an orle of trefoils vert* was returned for using a posture that was not documented as a period posture for insects. It was resubmitted in July 2015 to be *Argent, a butterfly purple within an orle of trefoils vert*, which was returned on the September 2015 East LoD for conflict with with Alysande of Greenvale, A-Atenveldt, Mar 1990 LoAR: *Argent, a butterfly displayed purple within an orle of butterflies vert*.

This is a redesign.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned that there was insufficient contrast between the field and the chief. Although the field is considered neutral, allowing a metal charge to be placed on it, in this case the field shares a tincture with the charge. SENA A.3.B.4.b states:

“the field and charges on it may share a tincture only if (1) the charges appear only on a section of the field with a different tincture or (2) only one of the two is multiply divided and the charge(s) is an ordinary or simple geometric shape arranged in a way that both the type of field division and charge are clearly identifiable.”

We believe this device falls under the second part of this rule - only the field is multiply divided, the charge is an ordinary, and we believe that both the field division and the chief are clearly identifiable. We are therefore forwarding this device for wider commentary.



3: Corcrán mac Diarmata -Resub Device Change Returned

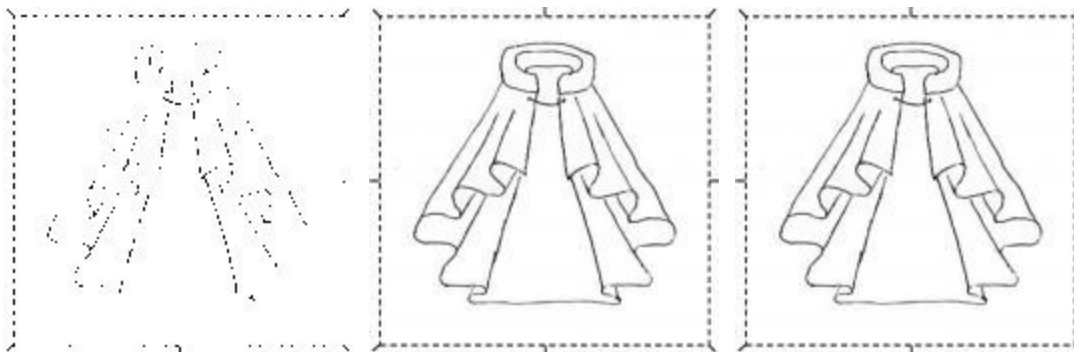
Per chevron argent and sable, two ravens migrant and a Thor's hammer counterchanged.

Notes: This is a resubmission of a June 2016 Laurel return:

Corcrán mac Diarmata. Device change. Per chevron argent and sable, two ravens volant to sinister chief and a Thor's hammer counterchanged. This device is returned for violating SENA A3D2c, Unity of Posture and Orientation, which states "The charges within a charge group should be in either identical postures/orientations or an arrangement that includes posture/orientation" The charges here are not in a unified arrangement, as the birds are bendwise sinister and the Thor's hammer in its default orientation.

On redesign, please advise the submitter to draw the per chevron line of division slightly lower.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Nathaniel Ravenhill (November 2011, Atlantia) *Per chevron argent and sable, three ravens migrant counterchanged.* There is one DC for changing the type of charge in base.



4: East, Kingdom of -New Order Name & New Badge Forwarded

Silver Mantle of the East, Order of
(Fieldless) A mantle argent.

A **Mantle** is a period heraldic charge found in the arms of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, 1481 (See PicDic 3 sn Mantle <http://mistholme.com/dictionary/mantle/>)

The April 2012 LoAR Cover Letter, "From Pelican: Tinctures and Other Descriptive Words in Order Names and Heraldic Titles" states "we are hereby allowing the use of heraldic color terms in order names as well as the everyday terms". Thus, the use of **Silver** is permitted.

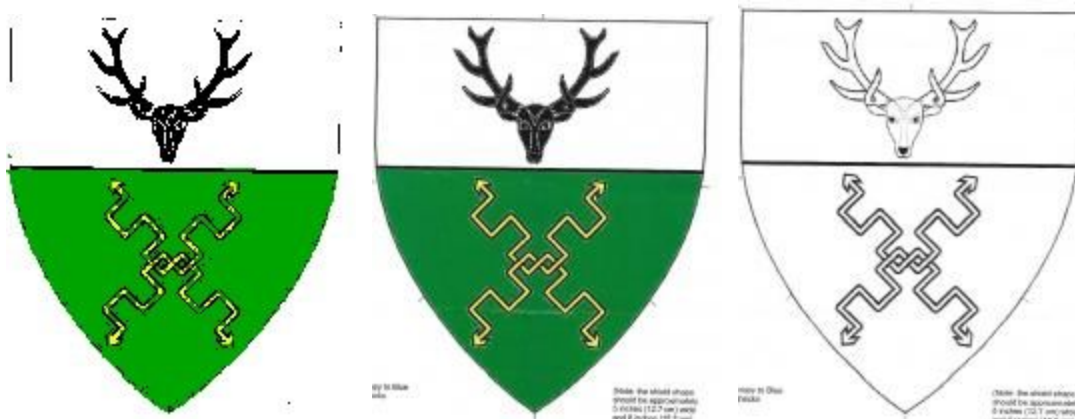
The addition of **of the East** is necessary to clear conflict with "Silver Mantle, Order of", registered to the West Kingdom in August 1987.

This award is intended to be an AoA level award for "martial skill on the field, range, or list, in the areas of equestrian, combat archery, thrown weapons, siege weaponry, scouting, and other martial arts".

Notes: In commentary, Charitye Pantheon added the following additional documentation:

The spelling silver is dated to c.1475 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. colē (n.)

The spelling mantle is dated to 1475 in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. mantel (n.)



5: Gaius Claudius Valerianus -Resub Device Forwarded

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in March of 2012, via the East.
Per fess, argent and vert, a stag's head caboshed sable and two lightning bolts in saltire Or.

Resubmission from March 2012 LoAR: This device is returned for a redraw, for violating the guidelines set forth on the May 2011 Cover Letter for a properly drawn per chevron inverted field division; the field division here is too high. Please see that Cover Letter for further discussion and details of how to properly draw a per chevron inverted line of division.

There is a step from period practice for the use of lightning bolts not as part of a thunderbolt.

Notes: The device previously returned was: *Per chevron inverted argent and vert, a stag's head caboshed sable and two lightning bolts in saltire Or.*

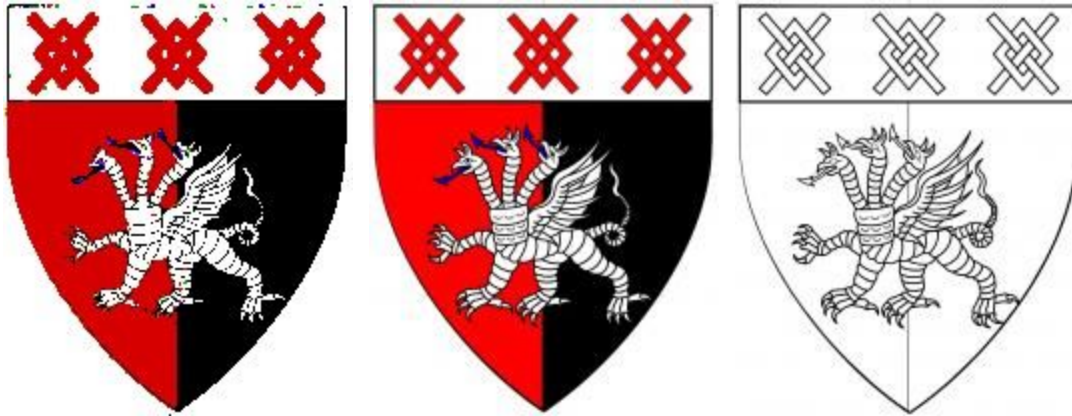
Kingdom commenters were concerned that the per fess line of division was drawn too high, thus making it potentially confusing with a chief. While the line is slightly above the tick marks, we believe it is close enough to warrant forwarding this device.

6: Ile du Dragon Dormant, Baronnie de l' -New Badge Association Forwarded

Purpure, on a pale argent a pallet Or.

This submission is to be associated with *populace*

Notes: This badge was registered in June of 2015 via the East:
Purpure, on a pale argent a pallet Or.



7: **Ioannes Aurelius Serpentius** -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Per pale gules and sable, a hydra and on a chief argent three frets coupé gules.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Spelling (Ioannes Aurelius Serpentius) most important.

Ioannes is a Greek Personal name found 319 times in the LGPN sn Ἰωάννης (http://clas-igpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/igpn_search.cgi?name=%E1%BC%B8%CF%89%CE%AC%CE%BD%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%82) dated as early the first century AD.

Aurelius is a nomen found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>)

Serpentius: W.R. Brownlow (ed.), Roma Sotterranea: or, An account of the Roman catacombs, Vol. 1, p. 171 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=amiWAAAAYAAJ>) gives the Latin text SEREPENTIVS EMIT LOC M A QUINTO FOSSORE AD SANTVM CRNELIVM, and the translation "Serpentius bought from Quintus the fossor a grave near St. Cornelius." By precedent, Serpentius can be used as a cognomen and is not unique. [Darius Aurelius Serpentius, 9/2010 LoAR, A-East]

The combination praenomen+Aurelius+Serpentius has been registered as recently as 2015 with the same documentation [Lucius Aurelius Serpentius, A-East, Feb 2016 LoAR].

Latin/Roman names are not included in Appendix C of SENA, however we believe that Latin/Roman name elements should be compatible with Greek name elements.

We believe that using a Greek name as a cognomen was standard Roman procedure, this grammatical construction can be seen in the Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire. That would support the formation "Aurelius Serpentius Ioannes".

However, the article "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" by Bardas Xiphias

(http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/structures.html#masculine_names) shows given names being placed first (in fact, the examples used include Ioannes Doukas Laskaris).

Generally, when combining name elements from different language groups, each element is used as it would be within that name group. We therefore believe this justifies placing Ioannes in the first location of the name, as per Greek practice.

Submitter prefers the order of the elements as submitted but will accept any re-arrangement necessary to allow registration.

Notes: During Kingdom commentary Alisoun Metron Ariston provided significant additional documentation and argument supporting this name submission. We can do no better than to quote it in full:

The Letter of Intent and the commentary focused on the recent registration of Lucius Aurelius Serpentius.

However, a more applicable precedent was set in the registration of the name Darius Aurelius which had originally been submitted as a change of name to Darius Aurelius Serpentius. When the name was registered in May, 2005, the element *Serpentius* was stripped off apparently because it was believed to be unique to a particular Roman emperor. As part of the acceptance it was commented:

"The submitter requested authenticity for 2nd C Rome. The name formation, both as submitted and as registered, is consistent with that time period. However, the submitter should be aware that *Darius* is a Persian name, not a Roman name. It is registerable as part of a Roman name, but not authentic."

Note that this acceptance apparently had no problem in utilizing the Graecized Persian name element *Darius* in the position normally occupied by a *praenomen*.

Some years later the same submitter filed a request for reconsideration offering evidence that the element *Serpentius* was not in fact a unique onomastic element.

In addition to the fact that the Graecized *Darius* was accepted as a valid element in the same position that *Ioannes* occupies in the current name, it should be noted that the attested name of the emperor whose *cognomen* *Serpentius* caused the original modification of the name generally appears as *Libius Severus Serpentius* with *Libius* appearing in lieu of a more traditional *cognomen*.

This individual who was consul in 462 A.D. and apparently served as western Emperor under the influence of *Ricimer* from 461 to 465 A.D. sometimes appears with the imperial marker *Flavius* attached to his name, but I have not yet found any examples of the coinage issued by his mints showing the *Flavius* elements although the coins clearly show him as *Libius Severus* rather consistently, too consistently indeed to allow us to consider *Libius* to be a misreading of *Livius* (http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/severus_III/t.html).

And this situation would appear to be directly analogous to that of the current submission since *Libius* is a standard Latin transliteration of the Greek name *Λιβιος* which appears with four instances across four volumes of the online database of the ***Lexicon of Greek Personal Names***.

So in the current name the submitter substitutes for the Latinized Greek *Libius* the much more common Latinized Greek name *Ioannes* which is again the standard rendition of the Greek name Ἰωάννης which appears with 166 instances spread across the six volumes of the ***Lexicon of Greek Personal Names***.

He also substitutes for *Severus* the *nomen Aurelius* which was particularly common in the later Roman empire for not only those of imperial rank but also freedmen and naturalized citizens. (It appeared in the consular lists as late as 514 A.D.)

And, of course, the final element *Serpentius* which was ruled to be non-unique and suitable for imperial Rome in the case of Darius Aurelius Serpentius, is the same descriptor assigned to *Libius Severus Serpentius*.

Hopefully, that should be enough to demonstrate the registerability of both the individual elements and the manner in which they have been arranged for a date in the latter portion of the Roman imperial period.

If not, get back to me and I will see if my offline inscriptional materials will be a bit more co-operative when I am not trying to die of the plague!



8: Katla of Borg -Resub Name & Resub Device Forwarded

Azure estencely, an owl close guardant maintaining in its talons a sheaf of arrows argent.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

Katla is a female given name found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael listed fewer than (5) times in the source materials.

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>)

at Borg is a locative byname found in Talan Gwynek's "Place-Names in Landnámabók"

(https://web.archive.org/web/20150905133511/http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html)

The submitter asserts that "of Borg" is a reasonable lingua Anglica equivalent to "at Borg" stating "The place names article cited above describes "at" as a preposition, "...imply[ing] residence at the named place," which we consider to make it functionally equivalent to the English "of."

Notes: Both the name and device were previously returned on the October 2015 Letter of Decision:

Eirene Maria Radenina

New Name & New Device Returned:

Azure estencely, an owl close guardant argent

Notes: Double given names for Byzantine are not found in Appendix A of SENA, and therefore must be documented. The article cited for documentation discusses multiple family names, but does not speak to double given names. Further, there is precedent stating that double given names are *not* found in Byzantine naming: "[D]oublegiven names are not found in Byzantine naming practice." [Andreas Sabas Doukas von Leiningen, RCaid, Dec 2005 LoAR]. Absent evidence of double given names in Byzantine naming practice we are returning this name.

Commenters were concerned about potential conflict with Antonia d'Alessandria (reg. 12/2003 via Atenveldt), Azure, an owl close, maintaining in its talons a tuft of wool pendant therefrom a drop spindle argent (see image) Under the ruling on the August 2015 Cover Letter, "a charge, held or conjoined, which is clearly not a coprimary charge is equivalent to the former definition of sustained if it is identifiable, no matter what its size. Sustained charges grant a cadency difference currently referred to as a `DC". Therefore, this submission is probably clear of Antonia's badge.

However, as the name is returned and kingdoms cannot create holding names, we are required to return the device.

The addition of the maintained arrows resolved the conflict with Antonia.

9: Lillia de Vaux -New Heraldic Title Forwarded

Crampette Heralut

Submitter has no desire as to gender.

Language (Middle English) most important.

Crampette the crampet or chape of the scabbard of the sword, occasionally used as a heraldic charge (OED, s.v. crampet):

1489 Wardr. Acc. In Hairholt (1885) II. 136 Ij crampettes for the kind's sword. 1515 Will of r.

West (Somerset Ho.), My best goblet with a cover with Crampettes upon the knopp.

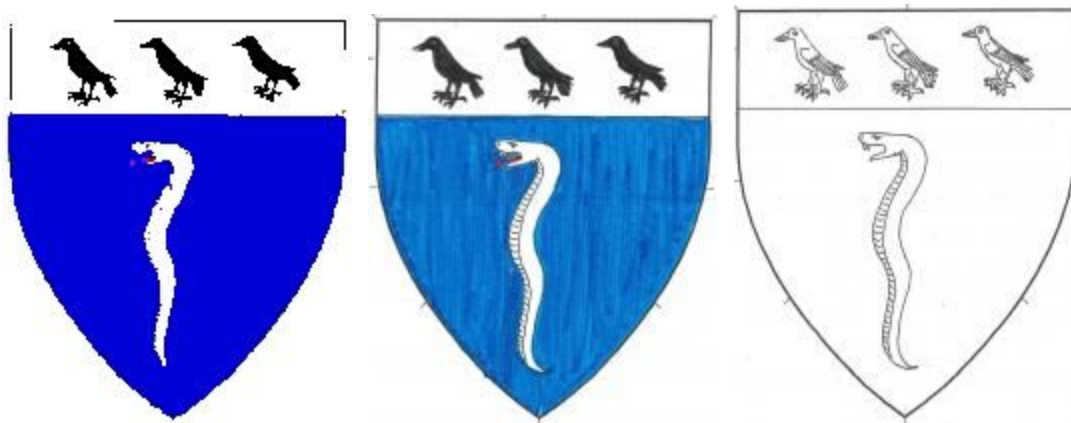
Crampets are also found in the online Picdic (<http://mistholme.com/?s=crampet>), borne for example by lord de la Warr, c. 1520.

Heralut Middle English spelling of "herald" (MED):

(1410) Let. Bugge in Spec. 14 (Vsp. F.7) 24: the herault of the same Duc cleped Albany hath moeved...to our forsaid lord the kyng, [etc.]

The pattern of [charge title] is found by Juliana de Luna "Heraldic Titles fromt eh Middle Ages and Renaissance" (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/index.shtml>). 15th century English examples include *Libard Haraldo* ("Leopard Herald"), *Flour de Lice* (Fleur-de-Lyc [Herald]) and *Fauken herod* ("Faucon/falcon Herald").

Laurel announced that the submitter was made a Herald Extraordinary on the Cover Letter to the October 2016 LoAR.



10: Luca Spadini -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Azure, a serpent erect and on a chief argent three ravens close sable.

Language (Italian) most important.

Culture (Italian) most important.

Luca is a female given name found 4 times in "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" by Arval Benicœur (<https://s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto/>).

Spadini is a byname found in "Surnames from a 16th-Century Italian Armorial" (<http://www.coblaith.net/Names/ItSur/SP.html>)



11: Luna Cohen -New Name Forwarded & New Device Returned
Sable, a key palewise to chief winged Or.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (Italian) most important.

Culture (Italian and Jewish) most important.

Luna is a female given name found in "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's"

Compiled by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi

(https://s-gabriel.org/names/yehoshua/rome_names.html)

Cohen is a byname found in the same article referenced above.

Notes: Kingdom commenters were concerned whether the pattern "Given name + Surname" was documented for Jewish women in Italy. While the pattern is documented for men in the cited article, it is not documented there for women. We are forwarding this name for wider commentary in the hope that additional documentation can be provided.

This device is returned for blurring the distinction between "a key between two wings" and "a winged key". Either is an acceptable heraldic motif, barring conflict, but as the two are significantly different for conflict purposes the device must be redrawn to clearly be one or the other.

Kingdom commenters were also concerned by whether this device, especially in combination with the name, is an obtrusively modern reference to Harry Potter. Questions of obtrusive modernity are reserved for Laurel, and we are therefore not stating an opinion on the matter, however the submitter may wish to address the issue when resubmitting the device.

12: Mael Eoin mac Echuid -New Household Name Forwarded

Black Boot Company

Meaning most important.

Submitter will also accept "Company of the Black Boot" if "Black Boot Company" is not registerable.

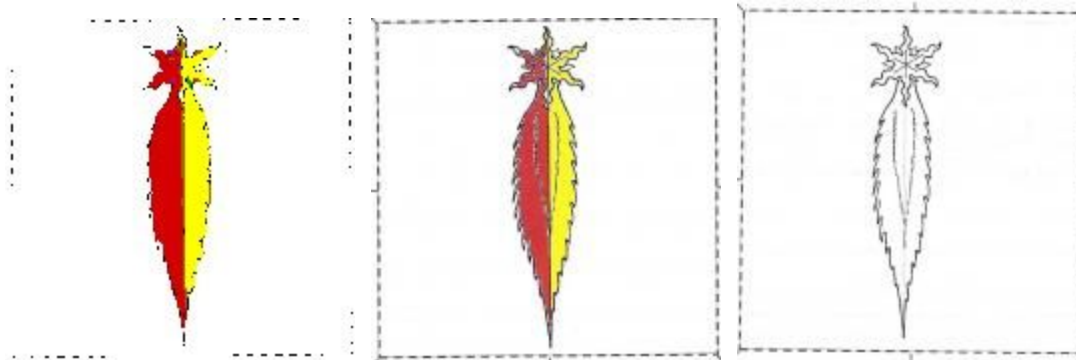
Company is allowed as the designator for household and association names per SENA Appendix E.

Notes: During Kingdom commentary, Muirenn Diademe provided the following additional documentation for the substantive name elements:

A boot is a period heraldic charge found in the arms of Byllyngedon, blazoned as "botys", c.1460 (See PicDic 3 sn Shoe <http://mistholme.com/dictionary/shoe/>)

The April 2012 LoAR Cover Letter, "From Pelican: Tinctures and Other Descriptive Words in Order Names and Heraldic Titles" states "we are hereby allowing the use of heraldic color terms in order names as well as the everyday terms". Thus, the use of black is permitted.

We believe that the pattern "compound name + company" is supported by the following precedent: Ambra Micheli. Household name Hart Haven Company. The more typical spelling of a compound place name in a household name would be as a single word (Harthaven Company), but either form is registerable.[A-Trimaris, Feb 2011]



13: Mari Clock van Hoorne -New Alternate Name & New Badge Forwarded

Star Dust

(Fieldless) A comet per pale gules and Or

Sound most important.

Star is a 16th century surname found in Family Search Archives

Johannes Star; Male; Christening; 11 July 1585; Burwash, Sussex, England; Batch: C14800-1

(<https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=%2Bgivenname%3A%20Johannes%20%2Bsurname%3A%20Star~>)

Dust is a 16th century surname found in Family Search Archives

Antony Dust; Male; Christening; 01 Mar 1589; Lavendon, Buckingham, England; Batch: C1454401

(<https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=%2Bgivenname%3Aantony~%20%2Bsurname%3Adust~>)

Per the September 2012 cover letter, English surnames can be used as given names.

Notes: In commentary, Basil Lions Heart provided the following links and batch numbers:

Johannes Star himself is at:

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N536-82D>

and is batch number C04662-1

Antony Dust is at:

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N1TV-GP8>

and is batch number C14544-1



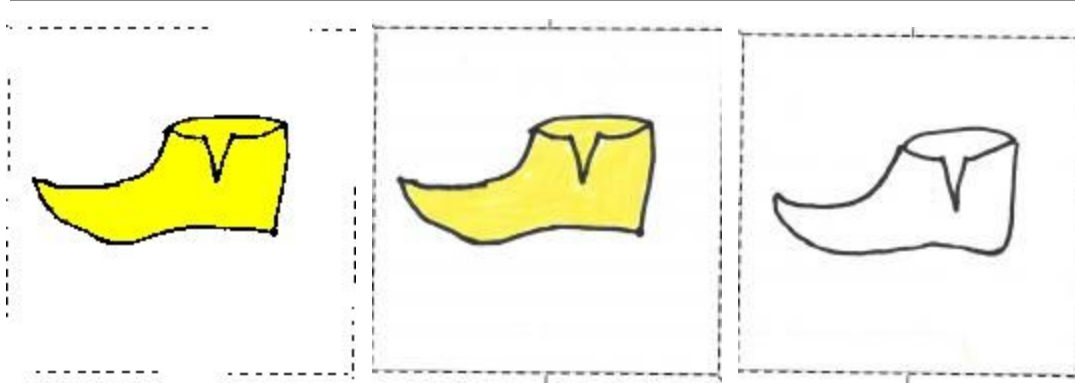
14: Mathias Feuer Drache -Resub Device Forwarded

Gules fleury-de-lis, on pale Or a dragon gules

The original submission was returned in the June 2012 LoAR:

This device is returned for being non-period style, for having two different tertiary groups on the same underlying charge. This has not been allowable by long-standing precedent under the Rules for Submissions, and is repeated in section A3D1 of the Standards for Evaluation, which requires that "Depictions of charges that blur the distinction between charge groups will not be allowed." The difference in scale here between the dragon and the anvil makes the two charges appear to be in two different groups, instead of in one unified tertiary charge group. Unfortunately, the size of the charges is constrained by the pale; nevertheless, the overall impression is of a dragon and in base an anvil, an arrangement of tertiary charges which is not registerable.

Notes: The previously submitted item was: *Sable, on a pale between two hammers Or a dragon gules and an anvil sable*. This is a nearly complete change of design.



15: Ysmay de Lynn -New Badge Forwarded
(Fieldless) a shoe Or

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald