November 30, 2020
East Kingdom
Internal Letter of Decision
East ILoI dated 10/17/2020

To the most noble members of the East Kingdom College of Heralds, greetings! You will find below the decisions rendered on the submissions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on 10/17/2020.

If Muirenn Blue Tyger consulted on any submissions on this letter, decisions were made by Sláine Diademe.

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

Alys Ogress, Anéžka Golden Gryphon, Drasma Seahorse, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride Morelle, Gunnvor Orle, Hanya Vladimirovna Polotskaya, Iago Coquille, Juetta Copin, Maridonna Benvenuti, Maryna Mosaic, Mathghamhain Elmet, Richard Heyworth , Seraphina Delphino, Sláine Diademe, and Violet Mural.

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1. Adelina de Verrieres

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Adelina de Verrieres	Forwarded

Language (French) most important.

Adelina is a Latinized form of the French Adeline. Adeline is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, Feminine Given Names in Morlet, Étude d'anthroponymie picarde (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/picardefem.html), dated 1256, and both it and the Latinized form are found in Hirtoire generale de Normandie by Gabriel du Moulin, 1631 (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Hirsoire_generale_de_Normandie/56JFAAAcAAJ) as a historical literary name.

Verrieres is a French locative. This spelling is dated in Charles Estienne, La guide des chemins de France, published in 1552 (http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k87080832). In this book, the place appears as "Les verrieres, dans les boys de Clermont" ('Les verrieres, in the woods of Clermont') and "Verrieres". The name "Hugues de Verrieres" is found in Les Antiquitex De La Ville De Pris by Claude Malingre de Saint Lazare, published 1640. (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Les_Antiquitex_De-La_Ville_De_Paris/jBdUAAAcAAJ). This instance refers to a 13th c. knight and lord of Saulières.

Therefore, this name is plausible as a gray period literary form of a 13th c. name.

The submitter allows the preposition to be changed (e.g. to des) if necessary. The submitter prefers the form Adelina de Verrières if the grave accent can be documented to period.

Notes:
Some errors were introduced into the names and URLS of the Google books for this entry, and will be corrected on the external letter:

- https://www.google.com/books/edition/Histoire_generale_de_Normandie/56JFAAAAcAAJ Histoire generale de Normandie, by Gabriel de Moulin, 1631
- https://www.google.com/books/edition/Les_Antiquitez_De_La_Ville_De_Paris/jBdUAAAAcAAJ Les Antiquitez De La Ville De Paris, by Claude Malingre de Saint Lazare, 1640

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2. Aislinn Chiabach

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge Change	(Fieldless) A heart quarterly purpure and lozengy purpure and argent	Returned

Old Item: (Fieldless) A heart lozengy purpure and argent within and conjoined to a mascle sable, to be released.

Note: While a heart is a medium for heraldic display, and as such cannot be charged while part of a fieldless badge, this heart is not charged and does not run afoul of those particular precedents.

Notes:
This badge is returned for being a fieldless badge that gives the appearance of being a display of an independent form of armory. While this badge is not charged, the divided field introduces the appearance of being a display of independent armory. The last sentence of the relevant precedent is bolded for emphasis of that part of the ruling:

> [April 2002 LoAR, A-Æthelmearc] Solveig Throndardottir. Badge. (Fieldless) A lozenge Or. We do not register fieldless badges which appear to be independent forms of armorial display. Charges such as lozenges, billets, and roundels are all both standard heraldic charges and "shield shapes" for armorial display. The SCA has never protected armory consisting of plain tinctures, except for two examples that are particularly famous: the (important non-SCA) arms of Brittany, Ermine, and the (important non-SCA) flag of Libya, Vert. If we do not protect, and have never protected, the arms Or, we should not be concerned about the possible appearance of a display of Or by using a single lozenge Or as a fieldless badge. This is parallel to our practices concerning inescutcheons of pretense. To quote RfS XI.4, Arms of Pretense and Augmentations of Honor, "Similarly, an augmentation of honor often, though not necessarily, takes the form of an independent coat placed on an escutcheon or canton. Generally, therefore, a canton or a single escutcheon may only be used if it is both uncharged and of a single tincture." This rule demonstrates that an uncharged escutcheon shape in a single plain tincture does not appear to be a display of an independent coat of arms. Therefore, a "shield shape" which is also a standard heraldic charge will be acceptable as as a fieldless badge in a plain tincture, as long as the tincture is not one of the plain tinctures that is protected armory in the SCA. This explicitly overturns the precedent "We do not normally register fieldless badges consisting only of forms of armorial display, such as roundels, lozenges and delfs in plain tinctures, since in use the shape does not appear to be a charge, but rather the field itself" (LoAR January 1998). **Note that this does not change our long-standing policy about such "shield shape" charges used in fieldless badges if the tincture is not plain (thus, divided or with a field treatment), or if the charge is itself charged. Such armory will continue to be returned for the appearance of an independent form of armorial display.**

The submitter may be interested to know that a field-only for a variant on this device might be available for registration, which can then be displayed on the heart shape if so desired - for

example, *Quarterly per fess indented purpure and lozengy purpure and argent* as one suggested variant (barring conflict.)

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3. Aislinn Chiabach

Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Will	(Fieldless) A heart lozengy purpure and argent within and conjoined to a mascle sable	Forwarded

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Aislinn Chiabach, leave to [redacted], known in the SCA as Bróccín McUyvr, my names, device, and badges registered in the SCA.

[Signature]

(unless this badge is successfully released when the badge submitted on this letter is registered)

Notes:

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4. Aislinn Chiabach

Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Will	(Fieldless) A heart quarterly purpure and lozengy purpure and argent	Returned

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Aislinn Chiabach, leave to [redacted], known in the SCA as Bróccín McUyvr, my names, device, and badges registered in the SCA.

[Signature]

(this badge is submitted on this letter)

Notes:

The relevant badge was returned earlier in this Letter of Decision, and so this associated Heraldic Will is returned as well. The submitter is invited to draft a new Will to accompany any resubmission of the returned badge.

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5. Aislinn Chiabach

| Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Will	Aislinn Chiabach	Forwarded

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Aislinn Chiabach, leave to [redacted], known in the SCA as Bróccín McUyvr, my names, device, and badges registered in the SCA.

[Signature]

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6. Aislinn Chiabach

Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Will	Per fess sable and purpure, a jester's cap lozengy bendwise sinister purpure and argent belled and a bat argent	Forwarded

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Aislinn Chiabach, leave to [redacted], known in the SCA as Bróccín McUyvr, my names, device, and badges registered in the SCA.

[Signature]

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7. Anéžka Liška z Kolína

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Anéžka Liška z Kolína	Forwarded

New Device	Per bend beviled Or and vert	Forwarded
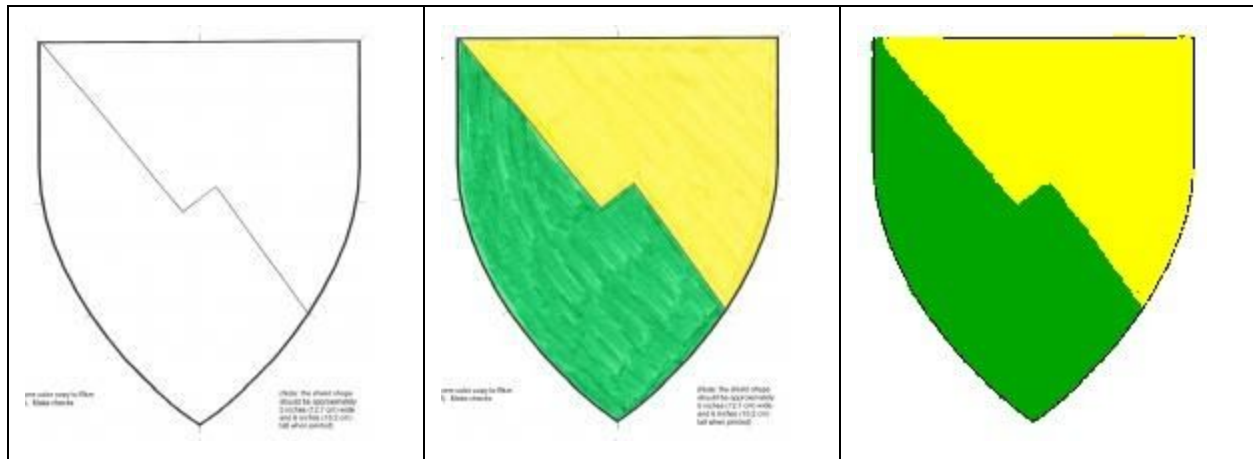
Language (Czech) most important.
Culture (Czech) most important.

Citations are fully expanded at the end of the entry. Supporting images are found in comments below and in the packet.

This name is submitted with full full diacritics, as it would be written in modern Czech, but the submitter will accept it with no diacritics.

Anéžka is a Czech feminine given name dated between 1459-1482 in Sedláček, pp. 114-118. (see packet)

Liška is a Czech byname found in Vepřeková as "Lisska", dated to 1507: "Martin Lisska z Wymperka" in the index (p. 95), entry 225 on pp. 64-65, grammatically inflected in the text as "Martina liſſkẏ z wymperka" (image 2). Czech orthography throughout SCA period was still in flux; despite Jan Hus's De orthographia bohemica, the sound modernly written as "š" was variously written as "ſſ", "ſ˜", "ſs", and "š".

Compare the following excerpts from Genesis 22 in various Bibles from throughout the 15th century (transcribed here: https://czech.mml.ox.ac.uk/vyvoj-jazyka-prekladu-bible). (see packet)

- Verse 2 in the Olomoucká bible (1417) and the Boskovská bible (1420): ○ "gehož milugeſs" (Olomoucká) and "gehož mylugeš" (Boskovská).
- Verse 9 in the Nymburská and Padeřova bibles (mid-15th century) and the Pražská bible (1488): ○ ""ſpolu a přiſ˜la ..." (Padeřova) and "ſpolu y przyſſli..." (Pražská).

z Kolína is a Czech locative phrase meaning "from Kolín". Kolín is a town in Czechia; its municipal website's history page

(http://www.mukolin.cz/en/o-meste/zakladni-informace/historie/) refers to an unspecified document from Přemysl Otakar II dated September 8, 1261 as the earliest dated reference to the town's existence. (see packet)

Locatives in Czech are one of the most common byname types, and are predominantly formed using the preposition "z" and the genitive form of the town's name. Some examples from Štefková (Přílohy):

- Mikeš z Světnova (p.24) - 1483, town of Světnov
- Šimko a synem jeho z Počítek (p.24) - 1483, town of Počítky
- Jiřík Karas z Příbora (p30) - 1581, town of Příbor

The town name in the nominative is Kolín; in order to be grammatically correct with the preposition "z", it must be put into the genitive case, which for Kolín means adding the ending "-a". The phrase "z Kolína", while not used as part of a name phrase, appears twice in a 1459 letter from Nicolaus de Rzawy to Jan z Rozmberka (Palacký pp. 228-229). (see packet)

Double bynames: Czech allows for double bynames when the second byname is a locative formed with a preposition:

- from Štefková (Přílohy):
    - Pavel a Janík mlynáři v Světnově (1483, Světnov, s. 122), p24. (In this case, the locative is "v Světnově", meaning "in Světnov" rather than "from Světnov".)
    - Jiřík Karas z Příbora (1581, Příbor, s. 41), p30
    - Moc Šitavanc z Klokočova (1581, Příbor, s. 32), p30

- from Vepřeková:
    - Bernart Zoubek ze Zdětína a na Chudobíně, 1563, p90 (text p76)
    - Hynek Bořek z Poličan, 1562, p92 (text p76)
    - Jindřich Kobilka z Kobylího, 1562, p93 (text p76)
    - Martin Lisska z Wymperka, 1507, p95 (text p64)
    - Vilem Berka z Dubé a z Lipého na Šternberku, 1562, p99 (text p76)

Sources

Palacký : Palacký, František. Archiv český; čili, Staré písemné památky české i moravské, sebrané z archivů domáchích i cizích, vol. 1. (Prague, 1840). (https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000053532961&view=1up&seq=5). This is a post-period transcription of records (both official documents and private correspondence) from Bohemia and Moravia from the 14th and 15th centuries. Palacký does not explicitly state what transcription method he used, but given the inconsistencies in name spelling throughout, I feel confident that he has not significantly normalized the names, including place-names.

Sedláček: Sedláček, August. `Anéžka z Rožmberka', Sborník Historický na oslavu desítí letého trvaní `Klubu historického' v Praze. (Prague, 1883). (https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101073673855&view=1up&seq=118). This is a post-period transcription of the letters of Anéžka of Rožmberk. Sedláček does not explicitly state what transcription method he used, but given the inconsistencies in name spelling throughout, I feel confident that he has not significantly normalized the names.

*Štefková*: Štefková, Marta. Antroponyma v urbářích z 15.-17. století. (Brno, 2010). (https://is.muni.cz/th/u1ye5/). This is a master's thesis from Masaryk University, analyzing anthroponyms in land registers from 1483, 1581, and 1695; I include only those records from 1483 and 1581 here. Štefková has only normalized the diphthong "au" to "ou" in her data. Cites for "Štefková (Přílohy)" are page numbers in the dataset attached to her thesis, titled "Přílohy k diplomové práci"; these reference the year, town, and primary source page number.

Vepřeková: Vepřeková, Eva. Edice Nejstarší městské knihy litovelské. (Brno, 2011). (https://is.muni.cz/th/z03m5/). This is a master's thesis from Masaryk University, analyzing a town register that contains records from 1359-1577; the main focus is not names. Vepřeková provides an exhaustive description of her editorial transcription practices and does not normalize any names except in the index. Cites for Vepřeková may have a page number followed by "(text p.#)"; the initial page number is the name in her index, and the second is where it's found in the main text, as capitalization and spelling may vary between the index and the text.

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8. Carolingia, Barony of

Submission	Description	Decision
New Order Name	Order of the Coment of Carolingia	Forwarded
New Badge	Azure, a pall wavy between three comets fesswise reversed Or, one and two	Forwarded
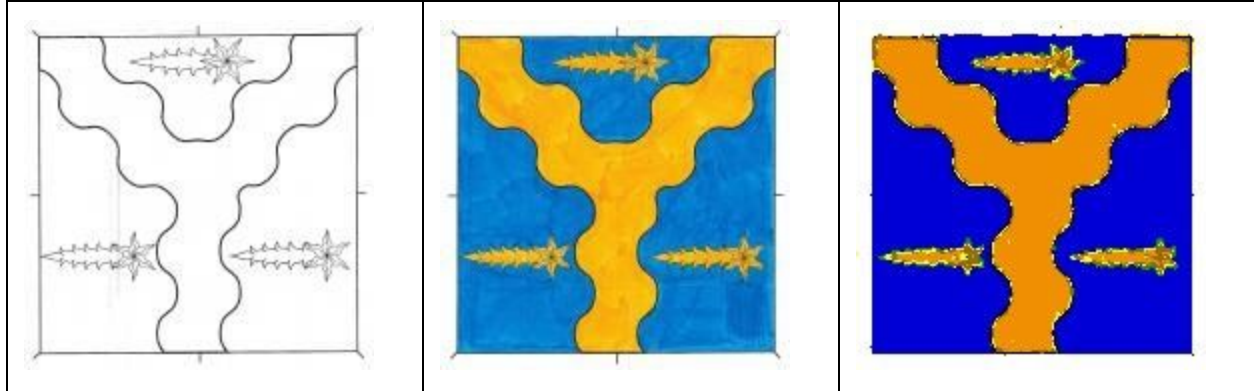
Meaning (comet) most important.

Order is a standard designator for award and order names, per SENA Appendix E.

A **comet** is a period heraldic charge, per the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (http://mistholme.com/dictionary/comet/).

The most common pattern for order names is a single herarldic charge, per Juliana de Luna's "Medieval Secular Order Names" (https://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/).

Name phrases may be created from the registered forms of SCA branches, per SENA NPN1.C.2.f. The branch name "**Barony of Carolingia**" was registered in June of 1973 in the East Kingdom.

As this is an order name, not a branch name, no petition of support is required by either the Admin Handbook, or East Kingdom law.

Notes:
Iago ab Adam recommends the following reblazon, *Azure, a pall wavy between three comets fesswise reversed Or.*

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9. Fina da Vicari

| Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Fina da Vicari	Forwarded
New Device	Per pale gules and sable, a winged unicorn rampant regardant argent between three plates	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Fina is a feminine Italian given name found in Late Period Italian Names: Florence, by Juliana de Luna. https://medievalscotland.org/jes/Nuns/Florence.shtml

da Vicari is a locative Sicilian byname. We find the town listed in a book of Sicilian places published in 1546 - Descrizione dell'Isola di Sicilia. https://www.google.com/books/edition/Descrizione_dell_Isola_di_Sicilia/JQg8AAAAcAAJ?hl=en &gbpv=1&dq= Vicari+Sicily+Vicari&pg=PP36&printsec=frontcover

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10. Gonzalo Corneille

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	(Fieldless) A raven displayed azure sustaining in its claws in saltire a rapier proper and a sewing needle inverted argent	Forwarded
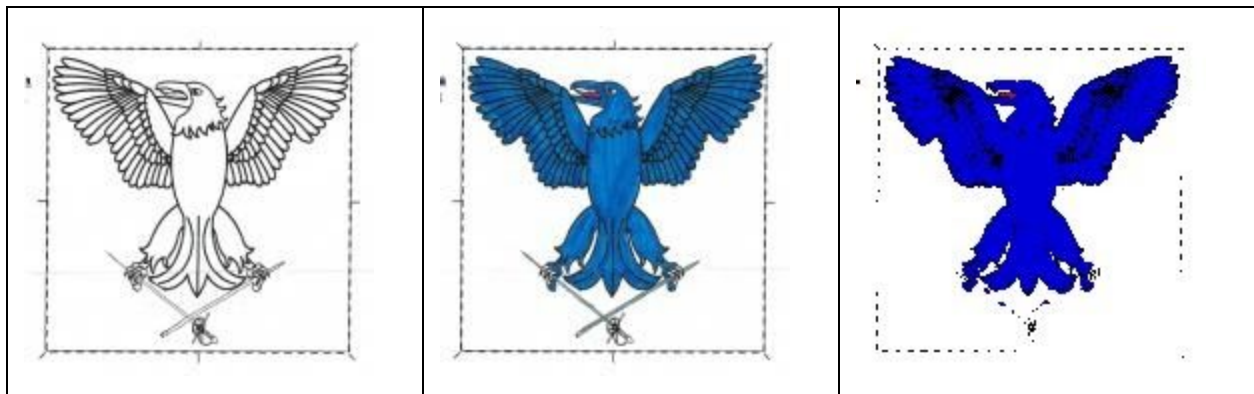
There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird in a displayed posture other than an eagle.

The original submission was originally returned on the June 2020 LoAR:

> This item is returned for per SENA A3D2a, the "slot-machine" standard, which disallows more than two types of charges in a single charge group. As drawn the rapier and sewing needle are sufficiently large that they have become co-primary with the eagle. On resubmission, reducing their sizes relative to the eagle will allow them to be a secondary group.
>
> There is a step from period practice for the use of a bird in a displayed posture other than an eagle." (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/06/20-06lar.html#153)

We feel that this redesign addresses the issue raised.

Notes:
Iago ab Adam recommends the following reblazon, *(Fieldless) A raven displayed azure maintaining in its claws in saltire a rapier and a sewing needle inverted argent.*

There was some concern among kingdom commenters that the emblazon may have gone too far in the opposite direction, rendering the charges too small for easy recognition. We commend this submission to Wreath for decision.

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11. Guillaume du Chantier

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Guillaume du Chantier	Forwarded
New Device	Per pale fleury-counterfleury Or and gules	Forwarded
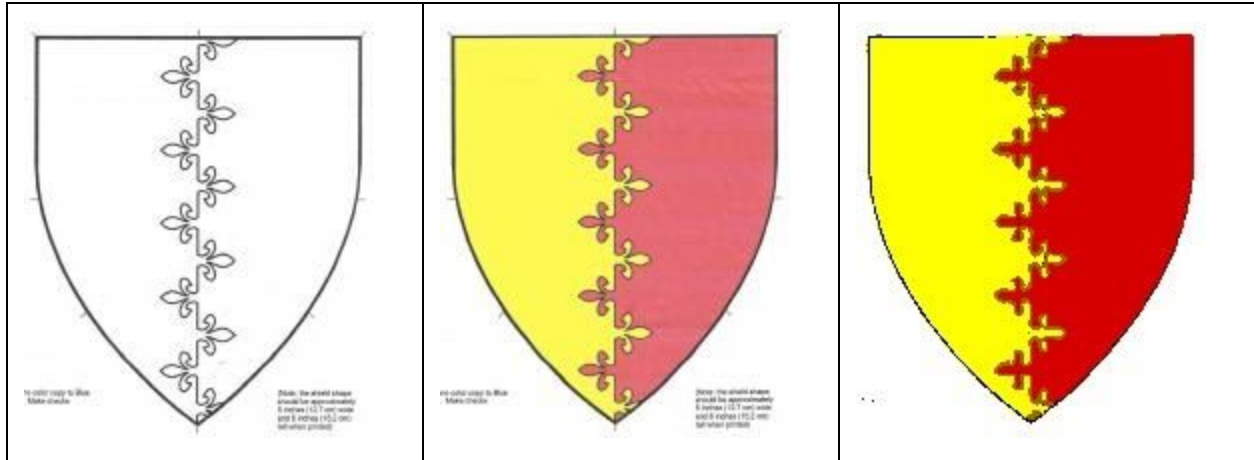
Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Client requests authenticity for mid to late 14th century French.

Sound (how the sounds flow overall) most important.

Language (French) most important.

Culture (mid to late 14th century French) most important.

Guillaume is a masculine French given name listed in the DNMES dated to 1351 (http://dmnes.org/cite/Guillaume/1351/AnNam).

du Chantier is a French locative byname from 1421 referenced in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's French Surnames from Paris, 1421, 1423 & 1438 (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html)

The pattern of Given+Locative is an acceptable pattern for French names, as found in SENA Appendix A.

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12. Gwenhwyvar verch Ioan

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A knot of two hearts voided and braced gules	Forwarded
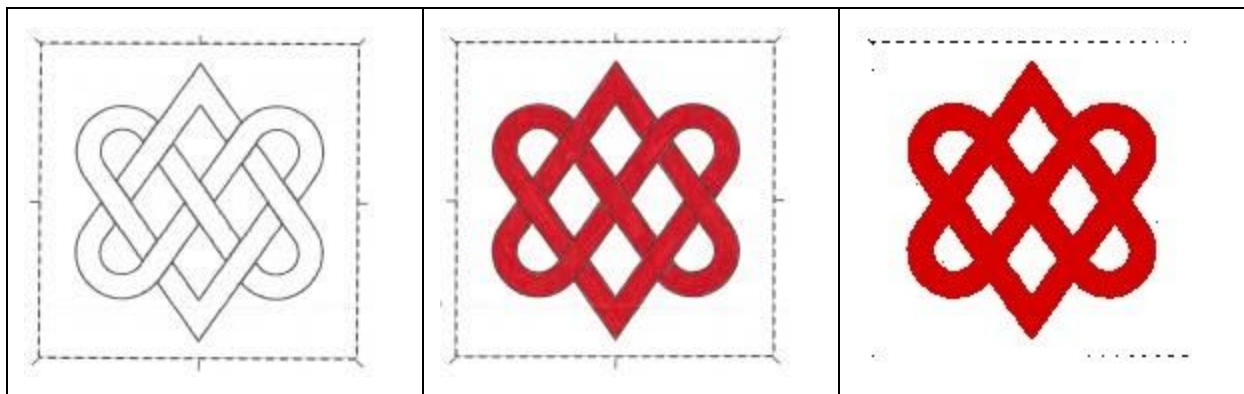
Notes:
Iago ab Adam recommends the following reblazon, *(Fieldless) A knot of two hearts voided and braced to form a single cord gules.*

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13. Hanya Vladimirovna Polotskaya

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Hanya Vladimirovna Polotskaya	Forwarded

No major changes.
Language (Belorussian/Ruthenian) most important.
Culture (Belorussian/Ruthenian) most important.

Hanya is a Lithuanian feminine given name found in 16th and early 17th C. feminine names from Lithuanian records, by ffride wlffsdotter, sn Ona. The spelling wanted is an interpolated form of Hania

(IaH>1) given the probability of an i/y switch and the foliowing tables that show the latinization of cyrillic script from Ruthenian and Belarusian.

- https://s-gabriel.org/names/ffride/lithuanianwomenasmenv.html
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Ukrainian#Notes-table-1
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization___of_Belarusian

Vladimirovna is a Slavic patronymic byname formed from the masculine given name Vladimir, which is found in Wickenden, 3rd Ed, sn Vladimir with an example of the patronymic in Princess Mstislava Vladimirovna in 1018.

Polotskaya is a locative byname meaning 'from Polots'k'. The feminine ending 1-skaia/skaya I is found in ffride wlfsdotter's article referenced in the given name and also in Wickenden's grammar. Polots'k is known in period and is referenced in Wickenden, sn Polotska.

Notes:
ffride wlffsdotter offered additional documentation in commentary:

Polotskaya is also found in "16th and early 17th C. feminine names from Lithuanian records" by ffride wlffsdotter (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ffride/lithuanianwomenoccu.html) as:

Panī Īvanovaia, khoruzhīnaia Polotskaia, vedia Andreev"ia
(Пани Ивановая, хоружиная Полоцкая, Ѳедя Андреевъна)
Lady Īvan's wife, standard-bearer of Polotsk, Fedia, Andrei's daughter

The submitter noted in kingdom commentary that the "...patronymic and locative come from Prince Vladimir Polotsky , 1184--1186 ruling dates. He is mentioned in this: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livonian_Chronicle_of_Henry ." This introduced discussion of whether this submitted name constitutes an unmistakable claim to be the daughter of Prince Vladimir Polotsky (SENA PN4D: Claim of Identity or Close Relationship with an Important Non-SCA Person)? And is Vladimir Polotsky an important enough figure to be protected in this way? Those questions are best considered by Pelican, and we send forward this name for consideration.

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14. Hartshorn-dale, Shire of

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	Fieldless) A hearts-ease azure seeded Or within and conjoined to a mascle Or	Forwarded
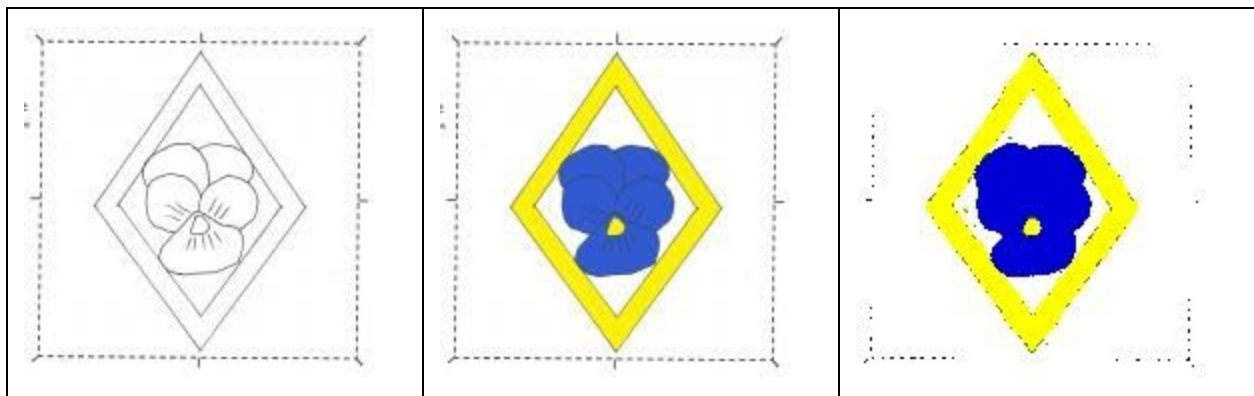
This badge was originally returned on the EK LoD January 2020
(https://bth.eastkingdom.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/January-31-2020-LOD.pdf),

> "This badge is returned for having a "barely overall" charge. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states in part that "...a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." To be truly within and conjoined, the hearts-ease should just touch the inner edges of the mascle. Upon resubmission, the submitter is advised to draw the hearts-ease slightly smaller so it fits within the frame of the mascle."

We feel that this redraw addresses the issue.

If this is forwarded to Laurel, payment will be due.

Notes:
Iago ab Adam recommends the following reblazon, *(Fieldless) A heartsease azure seeded within and conjoined to a mascle Or.*

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15. Katherine Abel

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Katherine Abel	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Spelling (Unspecified) most important.

Katherine is an Early Modern English feminine given name found in the DMNES, dated to 1528/9: http://dmnes.org/cite/Katherine/1528s9/ExMar (accessed 14 July 2020).

Abel is an English byname found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Abel, dated to 1197.

The pattern Given+Byname is attested for English names in SENA Appendix A. Name elements are within 500 years temporally, as required for elements within the same language group (SENA Appendix C.)

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16. Katherine Oakewood

Submission	Description	Decision
Submission	Description	Decision

New Name	Katherine Oakewood	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Katherine is an Early Modern English feminine given name found in the DMNES, dated to 1528/9: http://dmnes.org/cite/Katherine/1528s9/ExMar (accessed 14 July 2020).

Oakewood is a constructed English locative byname. Eckwall has several entries of Oak + toponymic: Oakenshaw actually means Oak wood (OE - acen + scaga), Oakford, Oakhurst, Oakmere. We also have Oake as a stand-alone, so the spelling of the prototheme is also plausible. We have <-wood> as a duotheme in Ashwood, Appleshaw (shaw from OE scaga - wood), Wicklewood (Wych - Elm). and Hazlewood.

oake is also found in the OED s.n. 'Oak' This spelling is dated to 1596 and 1616. The full references are: "1577 B. Googe tr. C. Heresbach Foure Bks. Husbandry ii. f. 101 The fyrst place of right belongeth to the Oke [1596 Oake]." "1616 Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor (1623) iv. iv. 41 Marry this is our deuise, That Falstaffe at that Oake shall meete with vs."

The pattern Given+Locative is attested for English names in SENA Appendix A, which allows for unmarked locatives.

Notes:
Alys Ogress helpfully documented Oakewood: A place called *oakewood myll* appears in a record from 1637 in the Abstracts from Gloucestershire Inquisitiones Post Mortem from the reign of Charles I
(https://books.google.com/books?id=ZP48AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA173&dq=%22oakewood%22&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redi
r=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjv7pCbm77sAhUrWN8KHY8ZBx04FBDoATAFegQIAxAC#v=onepage&q=%22oakewood%22&f=false)

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17. Lucifero Justus

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Lucifero Justus	Forwarded

Old Item: Francesco Gaetano Greco d'Edessa, to be retained as an alternate name.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.

Sound (The look of the word 'just') most important.
Meaning (The look of the word 'just') most important.
Spelling (The look of the word 'just') most important.

Lucifero is a masculine personal name, derived from that of Saint Lucifer of Cagliari (Italian: Lucifero da Cagliari), a 4th century saint who was venerated during the SCA's period. He is mentioned in: "Trattato della religione" [Treatise on Religion] published 1599, p. 153 as: "Lucifero Vescono di Cagliari in Sardegna."
(https://books.google.com/books?id=eJ_xME9J41EC&printsec=frontcover&dq=trattato+della+rel igione&hl=en &newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjXvtvB3LfsAhWyZjUKHY9aBLMQ6AEwAn oECAUQAg#v=onepage&q=lucif ero&f=false)

Italian saint's names are registrable per a precedent set October 2010 LoAR sn. Rosalia Iuliana Andre, which says,

> **Rosalia** is an Italian saint's name; the Catholic Encyclopedia says that churches were dedicated to her in the 13th century, though the earliest account of her life dates only to 1590. Additionally, a Latinized French Elisabetha Rosalia is mentioned in 1607 (Antiquités nationales, ou Recueil de monumens pour servir à l'histoire générale et particulière de l'Empire François). Therefore, the name is registerable in Italian and French contexts. (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/10/10-10lar.html)

Justus is a masculine Italian name found Latin in 14th century Sicily in S.L. Uckelman, ed. "The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources", Edition 2019, no. 1. http://dmnes.org/2019/1/name/Justus.DMNES. Unmarked patronymics are accepted practice in Italian, per SENA Appendix A.


Notes:

Kingdom commenters raised the question of whether a nominative Latin name can be used as an unmarked patronymic. Alys Ogress provided documentation for Justus as a surname in Switzerland, in a time and language group compatible with the Italian personal name.

- Ursula Justus; Christening; 27 Jul 1569; Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Batch: C73993-9 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FVKG-X2Z); language is likely German given the location; German can be combined with Italian per Appendix C
- Heinrich Justus; Christening; 14 Dec 1561; Basel, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland; Batch: C73993-9 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FV82-CBT) again, likely German

18. Mægwynn filia Brun

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Device	Per chevron gules and azure, in cross three morning glory blossoms affronty and a bear's paw print Or	Forwarded
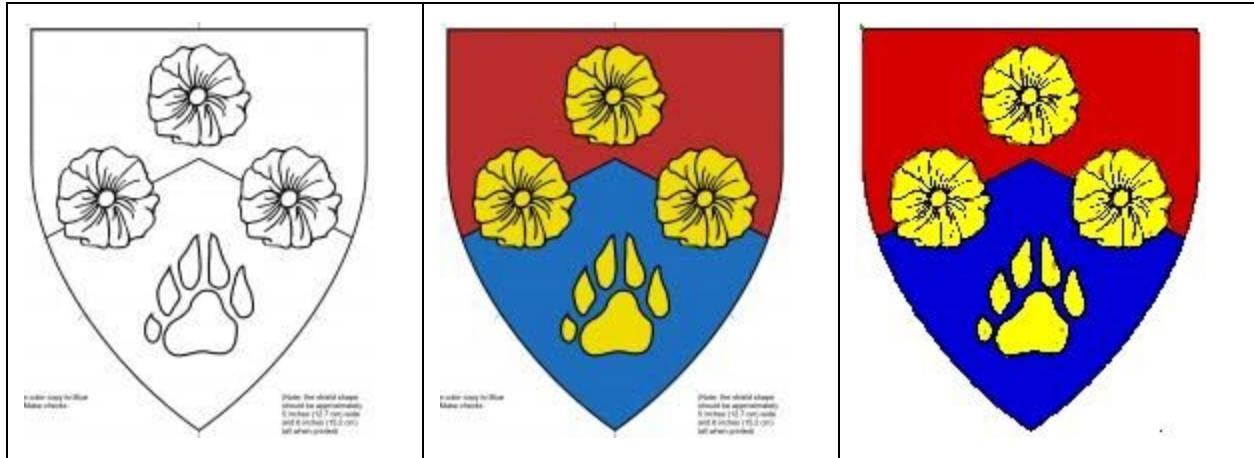
There is a step from period practice for the use of a paw print.

This device was returned on the June 2020 LoAR for conflict (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/06/20-06lar.html#155),

> "Mægwynn filia Brun. Device. Per chevron gules and azure, in cross three morning glory blossoms affronty and a bear's paw print Or. This item is returned for conflict with the device of Edith Winter, Per saltire sable and azure, four roses Or [Dec 2013, Lochac]. There is one DC for the field, but no DC for changing the type of less than half the primary charge group."

Permission to conflict has been obtained, and is included with this resubmission.

> I, [redacted], known in the SCA as Edith Winter, give [redacted], known in the SCA as Maegwynn filia Brun, permission for their armory "Per chevron gules and azure, in cross three morning glory blossoms affront and a bear's paw print Or" to look similar to, but not identical to, my armory "Per saltire sable and azure, four roses Or."

> I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once [redacted]'s armory is registered.

> Dated 31 Aug. 2020

[Signature]

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19. Margaret Loftus of Govan

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Margaret Loftus of Govan	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No changes.

Margaret is a very popular English female given name dated specifically to 1564 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames: Margaret," Talan Gwynek, https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Margaret

Loftus is a surname found in Family Search records in the marriage record of John Heyreyson to Margerye Loftus, 24 Apr 1597, York, Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, Batch M01102-1, https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NJH2-BPF.

Govan is a locative found in the "Dictionary of the Scots Language" under the entry for "swerd", dated to 1608. https://dsl.ac.uk/entry/dost/swerd, example e.6

- 1608 Misc. Maitl. C. I 411. Confessit thair offence in dancing the suoorde dance in Govan vpon ane Sabaoth daye

The pattern of Given+Byname+Locative is found in late period English names, according to SENA Appendix A. Scots and English name elements can be combined in late period names, according to SENA Appendix C, so long as all elements are within 500 years temporally.

Notes:

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20. Michel Biornson of the Isles

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A pawprint per chevron inverted azure and sable	Forwarded

Notes:
There is an SFPP for use of a paw print.

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21. Østgarðr, Crown Province of

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	(Fieldless) A sea-urchin argent tailed azure	Forwarded
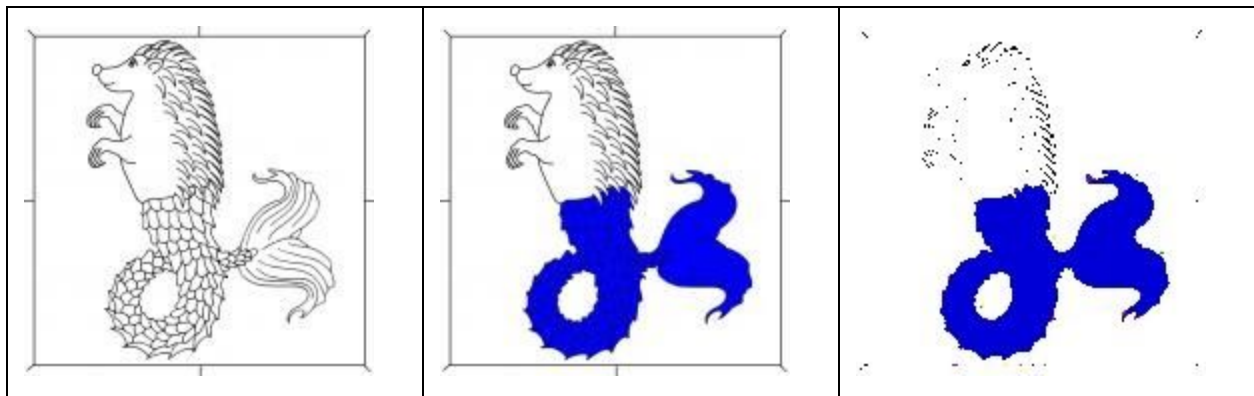
This submission is to be associated with Order of The Sea-Urchin of Østgarðr

Submitter's previous badge of "(Fieldless) A sea-urchin affronty argent finned azure" was returned on the October 2019 LoAR (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2019/10/19-10lar.html#144).

> his device is returned for lack of documentation of the posture. No evidence was provided for sea-monsters created from quadrupeds in an affronty posture. The submitter cited the January 2018 Cover Letter, which limited affronty quadrupedal postures to sejant erect affronty, used as a step from period practice for all creatures

other than lions, and asked whether this ban extended to sea-creatures. Absent evidence for the practice in period, sea-creatures based on quadrupeds should not be depicted affronty, but instead appear in profile.

Were sea-creatures affronty allowable, there would still be an issue of identifiability that would need to be addressed. The limbs of the sea-urchin appear entirely within the silhouette of the body, and submitters struggled to identify the creature other than as a "puff-ball."

We feel that this redesign addresses the issues stated.

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This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

Yours in Service,
Muirenn ingen Dundaig
Blue Tyger Herald