

# May 2021

## East Kingdom

### Internal Letter of Decision

#### East ILol dated 3/16/21

To the most noble members of the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, greetings! You will find below the decisions rendered on the submissions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on 3/16/21.

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

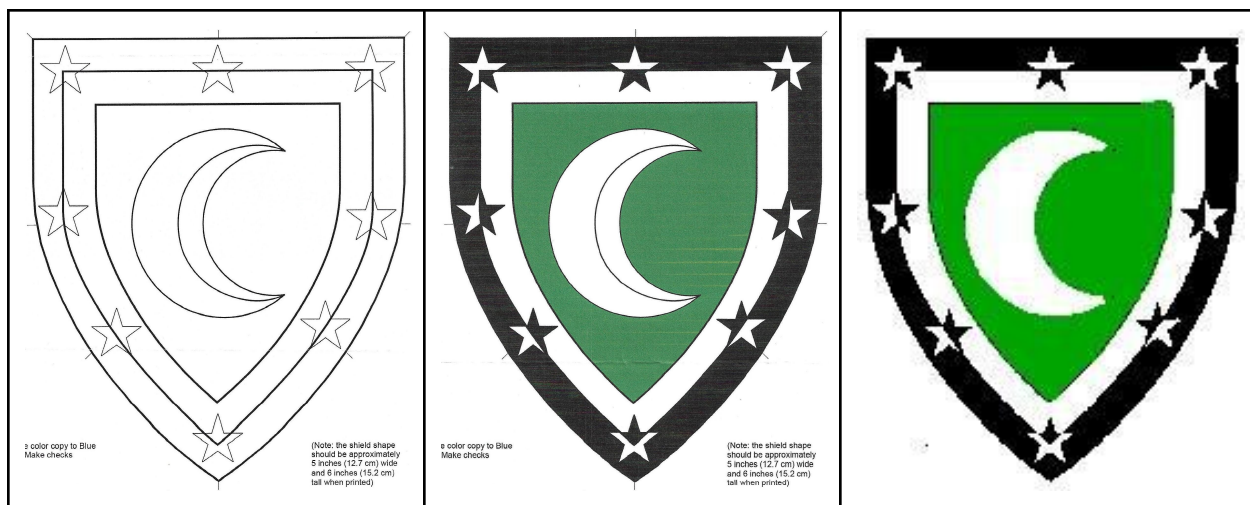
Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month:

Alexandre Saint Pierre, Alys Ogress, Anéžka Golden Gryphon, Basil Lions Heart, Drasma Seahorse, Eleazar ha-Levi, Forveleth Dundee, Gunnvor Orle, Iago Boar, Juetta Copin, Lucifero Billet, Maryna Mosaic, Mathghamhain Elmet, Richard Heyworth, Rosina von Schaffhausen, Violet Mural.

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

#### 1. Adelina Collette Pastissier

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Vert, a decrescent argent and a bordure parted bordurewise argent mullet and sable mullet counterchanged	Forwarded



The submitter's name is found on the East Kingdom's January Letter of Intent:

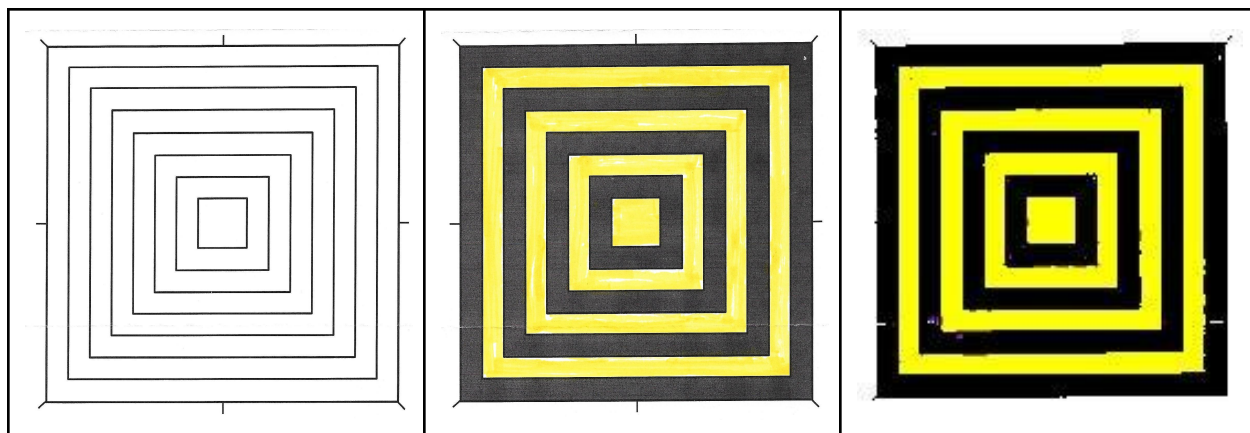
<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=108190>

Notes:

Iago Boar offers the following reblazon, "Vert, a decrescent argent and a bordure parted bordurewise argent and sable mullet counterchanged."

## 2. Alaxandair Morda mac Matha

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Only sable and Or	Forwarded



This field division has not yet been registered. These references are provided for its use in period heraldry (see provided images).

Orly is found in Stemmario Trivulziano in the arms de Pisis de Nortera, p 273.

([https://archive.org/details/stemmario\\_trivulziano/page/n288/](https://archive.org/details/stemmario_trivulziano/page/n288/))

Orly is also found counterchanged over a per-pale line in two French heraldic treatises which blazon it as "Party ourle de l'un en l'autre dor et d'azur de huit pieces."

- It appears on folio 54r of "Le second volume de la premiere partye du blason d'armoiries" (BNF Arsenal Ms. 5255, <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55008900v/f109.item.zoom> )
- The same design is found on folio 48r or "Traité de l'art de blason" (BNF Français Ms. 2776, <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8470180c/f103.item/zoom> )

		
Stemmario Trivulziano in the arms de Pisis de Nortera, p 273. ( <a href="https://archive.org/details/stemmario_trivulziano/page/n288/">https://archive.org/details/stemmario_trivulziano/page/n288/</a> )	folio 54r of "Le second volume de la premiere partye du blason d'armoiries" (BNF Arsenal Ms. 5255, <a href="https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55008900v/f109.item.zoom">https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55008900v/f109.item.zoom</a> )	folio 48r or "Traité de l'art de blason" (BNF Français Ms. 2776, <a href="https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8470180c/f103.item/zoom">https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8470180c/f103.item/zoom</a> )

#### Notes:

Kingdom commenters brought up the potential for visual conflict between "orly" and "a gorges". "Orly" will always follow the edges of the medium of display, but "a gorges" will always be circular, no matter the medium of display.

Gunnvor Orle noted that in Italian armory, a gorges is sometimes displayed as concentric circles, and provided these examples. However, when displayed on a shield shape, "orly" would follow the shape of the shield and not be concentric circles.



1550-1555 *Insignia Florentinorum*  
[BSB Cod.icon. 277]

1550-1555 *Insignia*  
*Lucensium etc.*  
[BSB Cod.icon. 278]

1550-1555 *Insignia Veneta* [BSB Cod.icon. 274]



1550-1555 *Insignia Urbium Italiae Septentrionalis* [BSB Cod.icon. 270]

By precedent we do not penalize submitters based on the medium of display. (Our thanks to Iago Boar for the citation.)

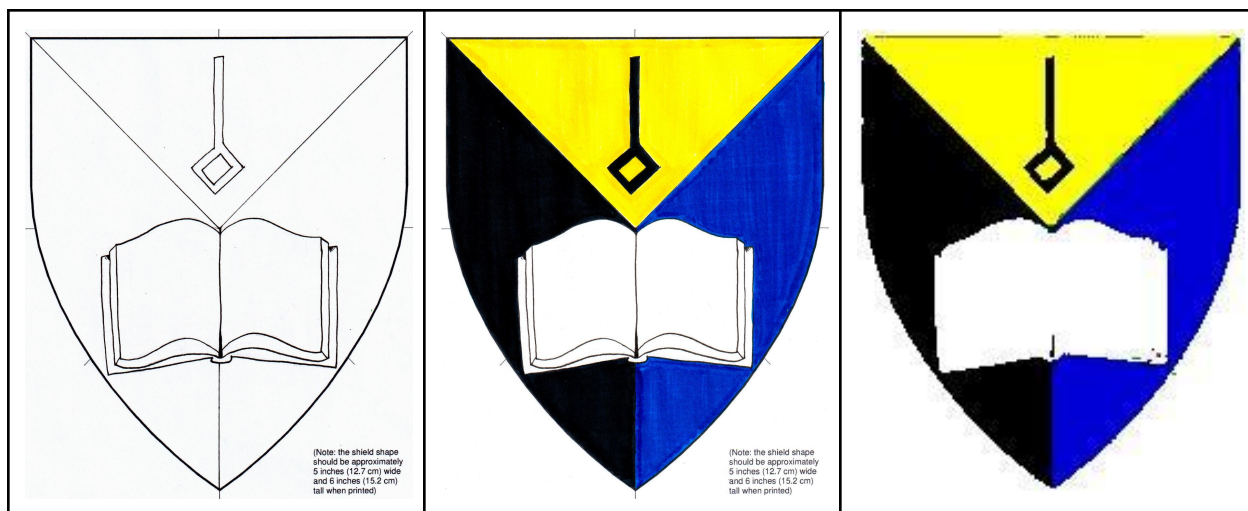
"[Regarding Or, a bordure purpure semy-de-lys bases to center Or] Some commenters suggested that this submission has an equally valid blazon of Purpure, a delf within an orle of fleurs-de-lys bases to center Or, but this is not the case: we do not penalize submitters for the shape of our forms. Drawn on a different-shaped form, the field would not appear to be a delf." [Marceau de Valcourt, A-07/2009 via Atenveldt]. This was reiterated on the May 2020 Cover Letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/05/20-05cl.html#9>)

As decisions about visual conflict are best left to Wreath, we forward this device with these notes.

### 3. Bella di Sicilia

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per pall Or, sable, and azure, an open book argent and in chief a musical note sable	Forwarded





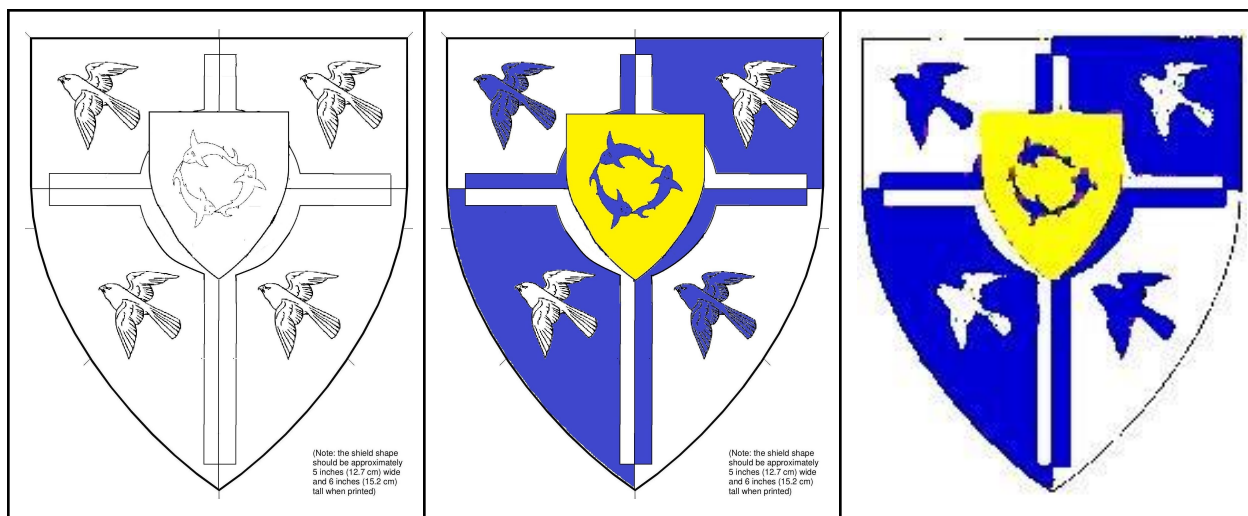
Notes:

SENA Appendix I ( <https://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixI> ) tells us "The primary charge group is the charge or group of charges which are directly on the field in the visual center of the shield." and "If there are no central ordinaries and the armory has a central charge or charges, they are the primary charge group. This is true even if the charges are on opposite sides of a field division."

Submitter is fine with changing the blazon to "musical note" as necessary, but specifically wants the voided head as shown in the emblazon.

#### 4. Brita Mairi Svendsdottir

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Augmentation of Arms	Quarterly argent and azure, a Celtic cross between four ospreys volant bendwise counterchanged, for augmentation on an inescutcheon surmounting the cross Or three sharks, one and two, naiant conjoined head to tail, bellies to center azure	Forwarded



There is a Letter of Permission to Conflict on file for the original submission, which applies also to this resubmission:

"I, [redacted], known in the SCA as Griffyn Cleisiog ap Madoc, give [redacted], known in the SCA as Brita Mairi Svensdottir, permission to register an augmentation of her arms that looks like my badge, "(Fieldless) Three sharks naiant conjoined in annulo azure." I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once [redacted]'s augmented armory is registered."

This item, submitted as *Quarterly argent and azure, an equal-armed Celtic cross between four ospreys volant bendwise counterchanged and for augmentation on an inescutcheon surmounting the cross Or three sharks naiant conjoined in annulo azure* was returned on the July 2017 LoAR:

"This augmentation of arms is returned because the depiction of the base arms is blazonably different from the registered arms. The original device had an elongated lower arm, which is standard for Celtic crosses. However, the base device in this submission is equal-armed, a blazonable detail that is grounds for return.

This augmentation is also returned for lack of identifiability of the charges of the augmentation itself. Commenters had difficulty recognizing the charges on the escutcheon as sharks, with some calling them branches, others a stag's attire in annulo.

We believe the current submission addresses these issues.

#### Notes:

Kingdom commenters had some difficulty identifying the sharks from the emblazon, but we find them sufficiently identifiable to forward for further consideration. They are drawn from the Book Of Traceable Heraldic Art (<http://heraldicart.org/shark/>), where they are perfectly identifiable. It is also used in another submission on this letter (Gaston Le Cordier.) We have found this depiction of a shark used in past registrations without



comment (**Antonio Cellini** [[A-East. 01/2016](#)]). While prior registration of a specific depiction does not guarantee that depiction remains acceptable, we are inclined to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt. The azure coloration and smaller size obscures some details, but an artist's note would assist the submitter with correcting that.

The blazon of this submission ("conjoined head to tail, bellies to center" rather than "in annulo") constitutes a request to the College of Heralds for assistance finding additional depictions of sharks in heraldry, since it would otherwise not meet the standards set out in the August 2019 Cover Letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2019/08/19-08cl.html#3>):

"Other attempts to circumvent the prohibition on inverted animate charges, such as *in cross four wolves statant, bellies to center*, will require evidence of those charges appearing in that posture and orientation in period armory."

While this submission does not currently provide any period evidence of these charges in this arrangement, we forward this submission in the hopes that commenters at Society level can assist.

---

## 5. Brunissende Dragonette

Submission	Description	Decision
New Heraldic Title	Herault qui s'y frotte s'y pique	Forwarded

The submitter was granted a personal heraldic title by Emma Laurel on the May 2017 Cover Letter (<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2017/05/17-05cl.html#5> )

This heraldic title follows the pattern of naming heraldic titles after mottos. The submitter prefers the designator to precede the motto.

This particular phrase is a French proverb (which has the general sense of '[he] who rubs against it gets stung' used as a motto by the city of Nancy, and several French families. See Alphonse Chassant, Henri Tausin, Dictionnaire Des Devises Historiques Et Héraldiques ([https://books.google.com/books?id=jtNc7\\_oX96MC&pg=PA620&dq=qui+s'y+frotte+s'y+pique](https://books.google.com/books?id=jtNc7_oX96MC&pg=PA620&dq=qui+s'y+frotte+s'y+pique); p. 620) and O. de Bessas de La Mégie, Légendaire de la noblesse de France (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k5416052t>; pp. 43, 147, 192, 236). The motto is also variously attributed to Louis XI (d.1483) and Louis XII (d.1515), but this could not be confirmed in a period source.

The spellings are consistent with period usage, and are found in the Dictionnaire du Moyen Français (1330-1500) (<http://zeus.atilf.fr/dmf/>): qui ('who'), herault ('herald'), frotte ('rub'), pique ('sting').

In addition, the constructions s'y frotte, s'y pique, and the spelling herault were also documented to the gray period (see attached). (Note: These spellings carried into modern French.)

The use of motto-type heraldic titles and the pattern of 'herald' followed by the substantive element are found in French, per Juliana de Luna, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance"

([http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/heraldic\\_titles\\_by\\_type.shtml#FRENCH\\_MOTTO](http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/heraldic_titles_by_type.shtml#FRENCH_MOTTO) and

[http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/heraldic\\_titles\\_by\\_type.shtml#FRENCH\\_LOCAL](http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/heraldic_titles_by_type.shtml#FRENCH_LOCAL)). Examples of the first include Plus que nulz, Comment qu'il soit, and A ma vie.

Examples of the second include include Heraut Navarre, roi d'armes de Bretagne appelé herault Malo, and Heraut nomme Marche. Le Heraut Berry is also found in Théodore Godefroy, Le Ceremonial François (<https://books.google.com/books?id=K1pEAAAaAAJ>; p. 1006).

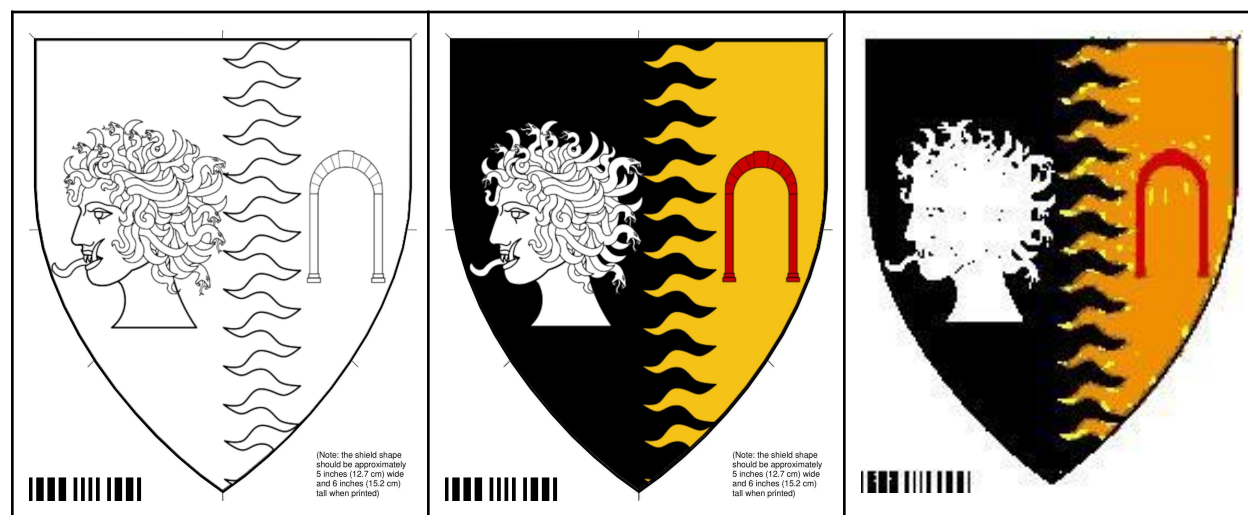
Lastly, the patterns Heraut X and X Heraut are both found in French [Alia Marie de Blois. Heraldic title Honnesteté Plus Que Tout Heraut, May 2012, A-East]

(<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2012/05/12-05lar.html>).

Note: The submitter had a badge returned by Laurel in Jan. 2018 (Azure, in cross four fleurs-de-lys Or). She would like to apply the free resubmission to this item.

## 6. Caccia Trice Stenone

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Caccia Trice Stenone	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, a gorgon's head couped in profile argent and on a sinister tierce rayonny Or an arch gules	Forwarded





Meaning (Stenone meaning related to Stheno) most important.

**Caccia** is a given name found in "Italian Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" by Aryanhyw merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/>), found multiple times from 1287-1346.

**Trice** is a feminine given name 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>)

**Stenone** is an Italian surname derived from the Greek Stheno, as an Italianization of the Latinization of a Greek name. To further support that, Lillia Crampette found use of Sthenone in an Italian text "Trattato di Fabio Albergati Gentilhuomo Bolognese del modo di ridurre a pace l'inimicitie private" in images 1-3 below.  
(<https://books.google.com/books?id=yQQ6AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA258-IA1&dq=sthenone>)

**Steno** is documented as the byname of the 15th century doge in "Venetia città nobilissima et singolare; descritta già in 14. libri da m. Francesco Sansouino" in image 4 below.  
([https://www.google.com/books/edition/Venetia\\_citt%C3%A0\\_nobilissima\\_et\\_singolare/50m0z24X3mgC?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Venetia_citt%C3%A0_nobilissima_et_singolare/50m0z24X3mgC?hl=en&gbpv=0))

See also the short article attached [to the submission], for further explication of the derivation. Bibliography for that article will be uploaded to the packet.

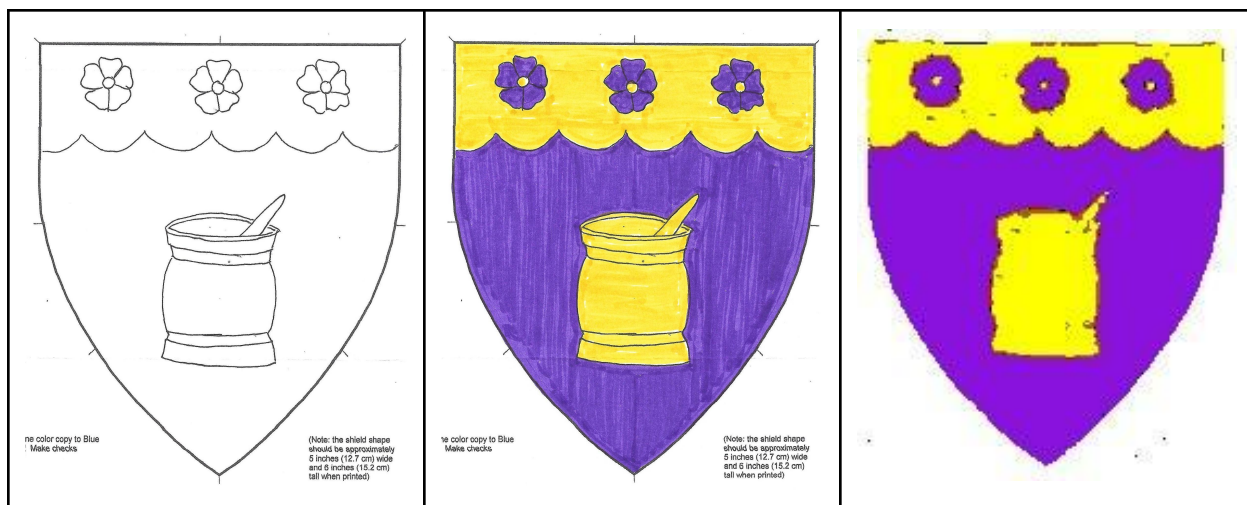
Notes:

Kingdom commenters noted that the tierce appears to be larger than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the shield; however, the rayonny line may be increasing that perception. In addition, commenters were concerned that the arch was not recognizable as such, which increases the difficulty of making the tierce smaller while retaining the ability to identify the charge. However, as questions of identifiability and artistic variance are best left to Wreath, we forward this submission for consideration.

---

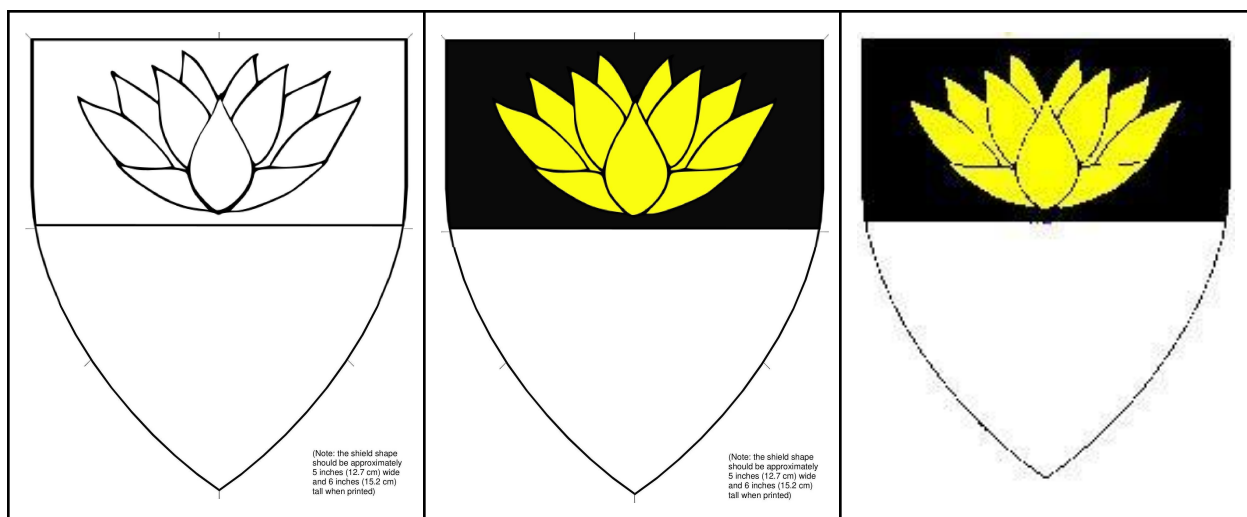
## 7. Caitriona inghean Ui Shiodhachain

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Purple, a mortar and pestle and on a chief inverted Or three violets purple	Forwarded



## 8. Carataca Cassia

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Carataca Cassia	Forwarded
New Device	Per fess sable and argent, in chief a lotus blossom in profile Or	Forwarded



No changes.

Client requests authenticity for post-Roman Britain, 5th century.

This is a Romano-British name.

**Caratacus** is a masculine name found in "The First Thousand Years of British Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/british1000/british1000.html>),

Appendix II- Some British Names in Roman Inscriptions. Carataca is intended as the feminine form of the attested Latinized British name Caratacus.

Regarding feminizing names, Tangwystyl says "But given the very small number of feminine names we have from this period, the evidence is fairly strongly against the proposition that men's and women's names were strictly defined." This feminization pattern is attested for other names such as Bodicca > Bodiccus, Cunovinda > Cunovindus, and Avitori > Avitoria.

**Cassia** is the feminine form of Cassius, found also in the above article, and used as a Roman nomen.

The use of Roman nomen for British persons is attested for families that have received Roman citizenship; such as the Latin name of King Cogidubnos (Titus Claudius Cogidubnus, citizenship by Emperor Claudius), the name of the soldier Marcus Ulpius Novantico (citizenship from someone of the gens Ulpia) and the native British name Lollia Bodicca (Bodicca whose family received their citizenship from Lollius Urbicus in the mid 2nd century). All these examples are found in "The First Thousand Years of British Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/british1000/british1000.html>).

Notes from the submitter regarding the request for authenticity and allowed changes:

Submitter also accepts the name Cassia Carataca, but prefers to keep the first name as Carataca. Submitter suggests Carataca filia Dubnovellaunos as holding name. These are the only acceptable changes, but proposed changes should be shared with the submitter before being made.

Notes:

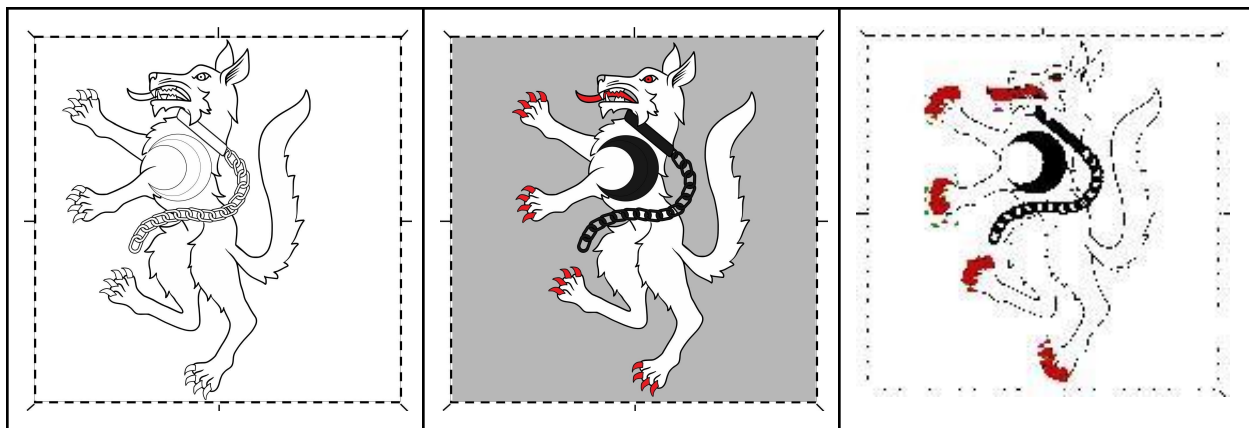
Commenters noted that a more plausible order for the name elements would be "Cassia Carataca", given the examples, which show the non-Roman name being treated as a cognomen and placed after the nomen. We forward this name as submitted, leaving the question of word order to Pelican's consideration. Additionally, Basil Lions Heart offered corrected URLs for the name references:

- Caratacus is found at: [http://heraldry.sca.org/names/british1000/appendix1\\_2.html#app1](http://heraldry.sca.org/names/british1000/appendix1_2.html#app1)
- Cassius is found at: <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/british1000/part2.html#british>

---

## 9. Ciarán Ua Meic Thíre

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A wolf argent collared and chained and charged upon the shoulder with an increscent sable	Forwarded



Recent precedent from Wreath allows for a grey background in the color version of fieldless badges, to make argent charges more easily identifiable.

Notes:

The full text of the precedent is provided by Richard Heyworth:

**From Wreath: Backing Color for Fieldless Badges with Argent Charges**

Fieldless badges with primarily (or exclusively) argent complex charges are among the most difficult designs to identify, as the default field for a paper form matches the tincture of the charge. In OSCAR, helpful commenters will sometimes add a contrasting background color to aid in identification. We feel that this is a useful technique, one that can be used judiciously in the actual armory submission.

Effective immediately, fieldless badges with argent charges may, at the discretion of the submitter and consulting herald, include a field to provide some contrast. The color of the field should not be any of the standard heraldic tinctures, nor close enough to be confused for them. For such purposes, we recommend a medium gray, somewhere between the RGB values of #777777 and #AAAAAA (decimal values "119, 119, 119" and "170, 170, 170"). This can be effected through a light rubbing of a graphite pencil on a paper submission. Importantly, it needs to be far enough from either argent or sable that it will not be confused for an actual field for registration purposes.

The gray backing, like the broken line denoting the square space for the badge on the form, will not be considered part of the registration itself.

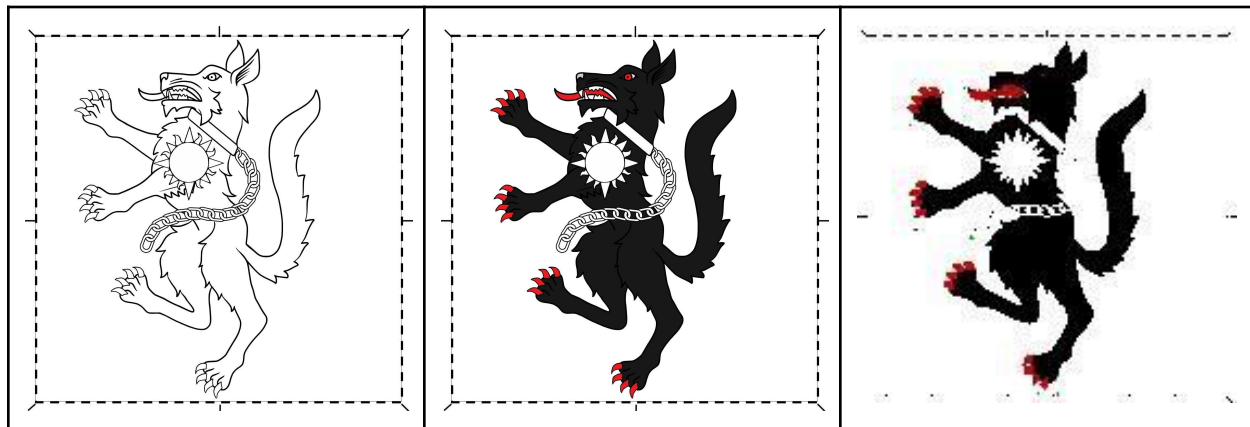
<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/03/20-03cl.html#5>

## 10. Ciarán Ua Meic Thíre

Submission	Description	Decision
------------	-------------	----------

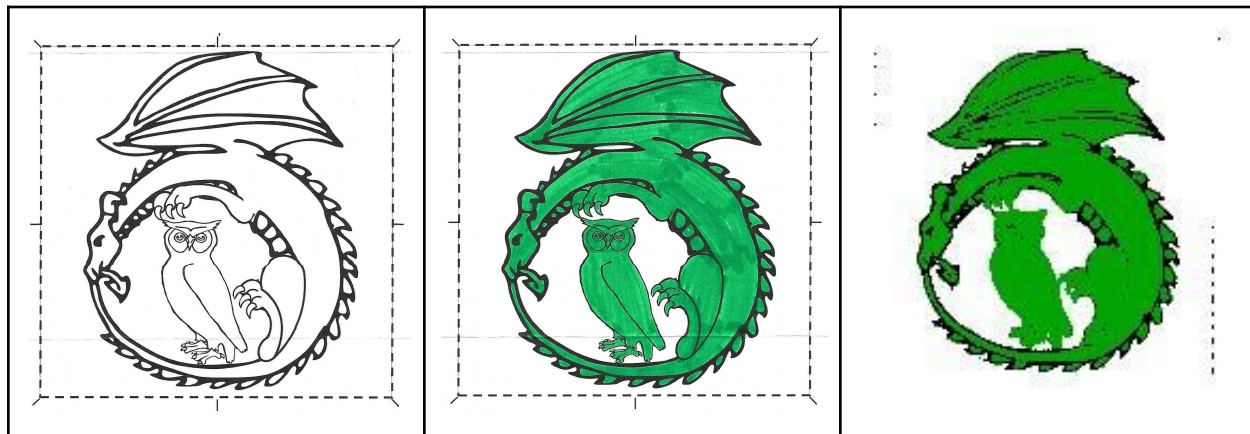


New Badge	(Fieldless) A wolf rampant sable collared and chained and charged upon the shoulder with a sun argent	Forwarded
-----------	---	-----------



### 11. Ealusaid inghean Uí Phaidín

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) An owl within and conjoined to a dragon in annulo vert	Forwarded



#### Notes:

There was some discussion in kingdom commentary about which charge was primary, the dragon or the owl. Blue Tyger believes that the primary charge is the owl.

Blazons that have a charge "within and conjoined to" another charge have consistently blazoned the inner charge as primary, and the outer charge as secondary.

Consider this precedent (emphasis added):

### **From Wreath: Charges Within Annulets**

On the November 24 LoPaD, we pended a device using a charge within an annulet which was not the central design in the device. Several questions were asked at that time, and the College has answered.

A widget within an annulet will continue to be considered a primary widget and a secondary annulet, or a primary annulet and secondary widget, when those charges are the only charges on the field. Which of the two charges is primary depends, as always, on the emblazon.

When both are present in a design as part of a primary charge group, or where they would be expected to be a secondary charge, the widget and annulet will both be considered part of the same group.

**These answers do not depend on the types of charges in question.**

Heralds should note that using a widget within an annulet is not a step from period practice. Multiple instances of items within a single or multiple concentric annulets appear in Stemmario Trivulziano (plates 178, 194, 225, and 352), Siebmacher (plates 63, 152, and 156), Humphrey-Smith's Anglo-Norman Armory Two (page 335), and other heraldic references. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2009/03/09-03cl.html>

Consider also the following registrations of similar armory, which feature charges that are not annulets as the secondary charge, in similar arrangements:

### **Rhys of Mylesende**

The following device associated with this name was registered in July of 2013 (via AEthelmarc): Per pale Or and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable within a dragon in annulo vorant of its own tail vert.

Armory descriptions:

- DRAGON:1:second:t1:vert
- FIELD:multicolor light:~ argent:~and or
- PPALE:or:pl:~and argent
- TREE-ROUNDED SHAPE:1:sable:spna



### **Muirenn ingen Dúnadaig**

The following badge associated with this name was registered in November of 2014 (via the East): (Fieldless) A fox's mask within and conjoined to an annulet of ivy vert.

Armory descriptions:



- ANNULET:1:second:surrounding 1 only:vert
- HEADDOG:1:spna:vert
- NO
- PLANT-VINE:1:second:vert

### Concordia of the Snows, Barony of

This branch-name was registered in February of 1992 (via the East).

The following badge associated with this name was registered in October of 2018 (via the East): Azure, a snowflake environed of a snake in annulo vorant of its own tail argent.

for populace

Armory descriptions:

- ANNULET:1:argent:second:surrounding 1 only
- AZ
- ESCARB:1:argent:spna:t2
- FIELD:azure
- REPTILE-SNAKE:1:argent:second



### Primislava Wandrownyczka

The following badge associated with this name was registered in December of 2020 (via Lochac): (Fieldless) A barnacle goose tree vert fruited Or within and conjoined to a four-lobed quadrate cornice argent.

Armory descriptions:

- ARCHITECTURE:1:argent:second
- METC:1:spna:t1:vert
- NO



There was also discussion as to whether the orientation of the wings and/or head needed to be explicitly blazoned. Examining the blazons for Concordia of the Snows and Rhys of Mylesende, it appears that these have not been explicitly blazoned in the past, so Blue Tyger declines to do so. However, the fact that the dragon is biting its tail should be blazoned, so that will be adjusted for the external letter: "(Fieldless) An owl within and conjoined to a dragon in annulo vorant of its tail vert."

## 12. Ellyn Grene

Submission	Description	Decision
New name	Ellyn Grene	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

**Ellyn** is a feminine given name found in Withycombe, s.n. Ellen, found as Ellyn, St. Mary at Hill dated 1507.

**Grene** appears as a byname dated to 1230 in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Green: Alexander, William Grene 1230.

The entire name is found several times in Family Search records, including Ellyn Grene, Christening, 11 Feb 1569, in Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Batch: C02862-2  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NGH7-RBQ>

Notes:

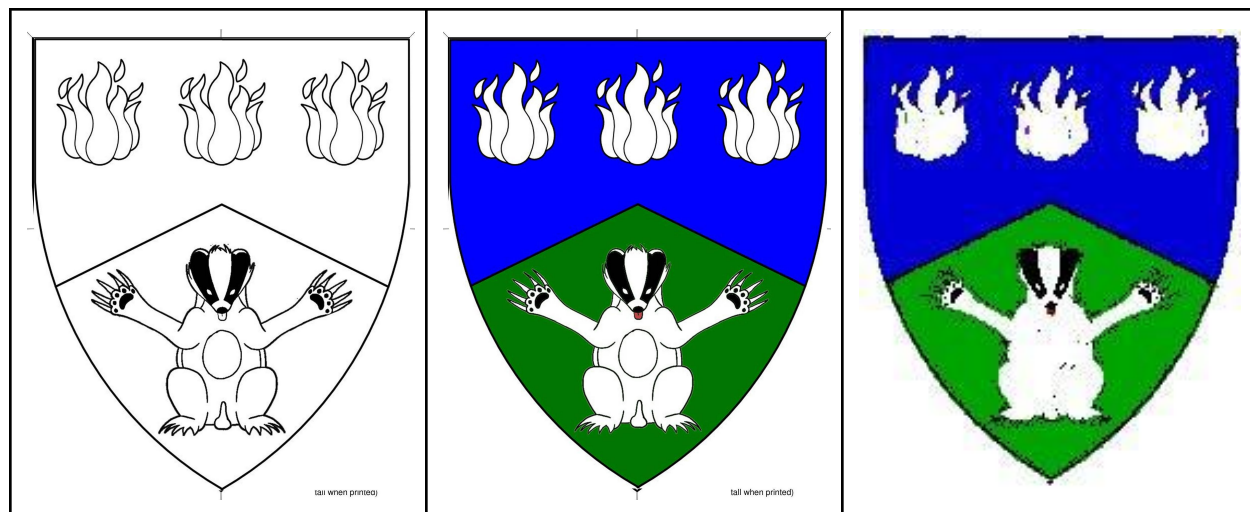
Alys Ogress notes that Google shows the following two instances for "Ellen Green", which may not be important enough to protect:

- An American actress named Ellen Green ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellen\\_Greene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellen_Greene)).
- An author named Ellen J. Green ([https://www.amazon.com/Ellen-J.-Green/e/B0089CO9I0%3Fref=dbs\\_a\\_mng\\_rwt\\_scns\\_share](https://www.amazon.com/Ellen-J.-Green/e/B0089CO9I0%3Fref=dbs_a_mng_rwt_scns_share)).

As those decisions are left to Pelican, we commend this name to her review.

### 13. Eon Broc

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Eon Broc	Forwarded
New Device	Per chevron azure and vert, three flames argent and a badger sejant erect affronty argent marked sable	Forwarded





Submitter desires a masculine name.  
Client requests authenticity for Breton/French.

**Eon** is a personal name found in 1514 in Sara L. Uckelman's "16th C Breton Names."  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/breton16thc.html> &

**Broc** is a byname found in Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris." <https://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>

A non-lion in the sejant erect affronty posture is a step from period practice. Note that the acceptable depictions of flames has been recently expanded, see the Nov. 2020 LoAR for more information (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2020/11/20-11cl.html#9>)

Notes:

Please note that "Step from Period Practice" is now "Step from Core Practice", as of the February 2021 Cover letter. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2021/02/21-02cl.html#1>

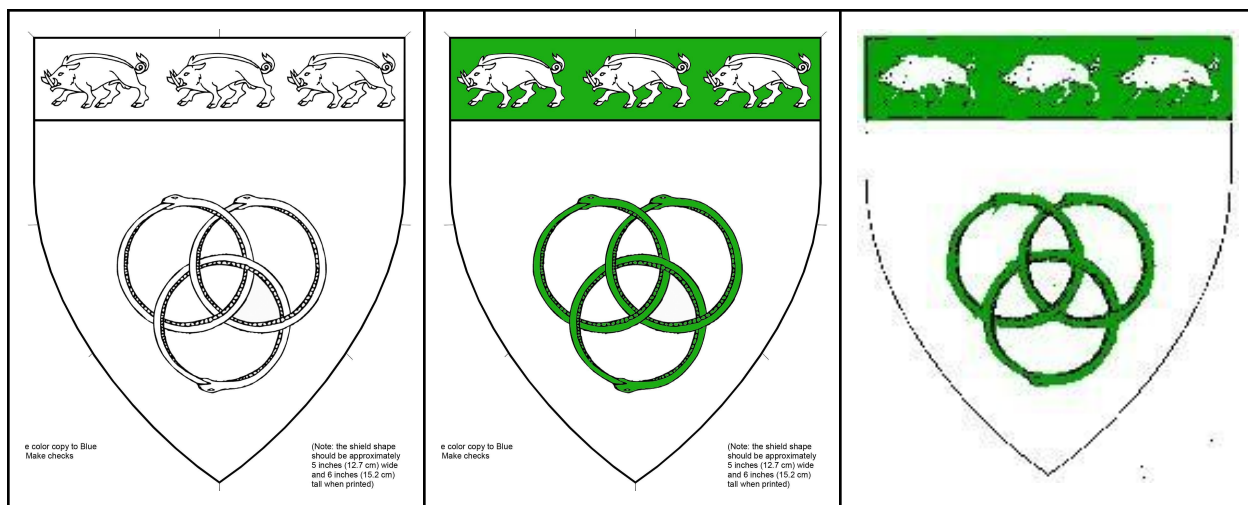
Alys Ogress addressed the submitter's request for authenticity with this information:

Eon also appears in "Breton Names from the Late 13th Century" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/late13thcbreton.html>) dated to 1261, 1276, 1294, 1302. With the 1292 date for Broc we can fairly say that the name is authentic for 13th century "Breton/French."

---

#### 14. Eva Vach Wyllt

Submission	Description	Decision
New device	Argent, three snakes vorant of their own tails fretted and on a chief vert three boars passant argent	Forwarded



#### Notes:

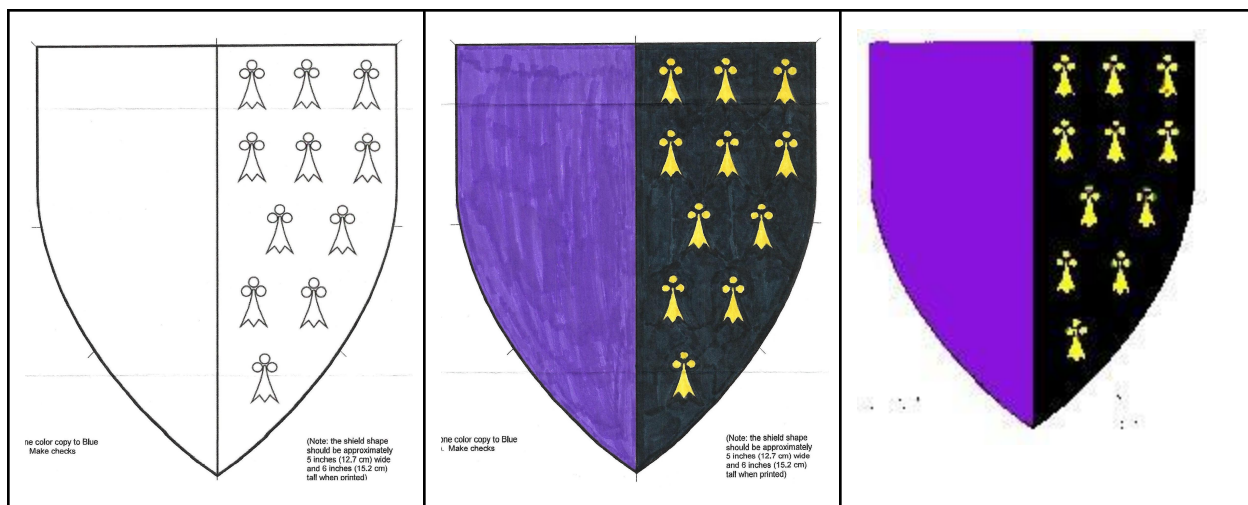
Iago Coquille recommends the following reblazon: Argent, three snakes in annulo vorant of their own tails interlaced two and one and on a chief vert three boars passant argent, and also provided an example of this motif in period heraldry, in Stammbuch of Eberhard Werll (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Cod.Don.901), f. 107r, dated 1600.

There was some commentary about the height of the chief. While it is on the more skinny end of what is considered acceptable, we believe that this depiction suffices.



#### 15. Felix Hargreaves

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Felix Hargreaves	Forwarded
New Device	Per pale purple and pean	Forwarded



Submitter desires a masculine name.  
Sound (ee-ix, ar-ee) most important.

**Felix** is an English male personal name found in the DMNES dated to 1586.  
<http://dmnes.org/cite/Felix/1586/CAmar-vol1> (accessed 11/11/20)

**Hargreaves** is an English byname found in Family Search, batch number M00737-1, dated to 1583. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2VG-GBW> (Accessed 11/11/20)

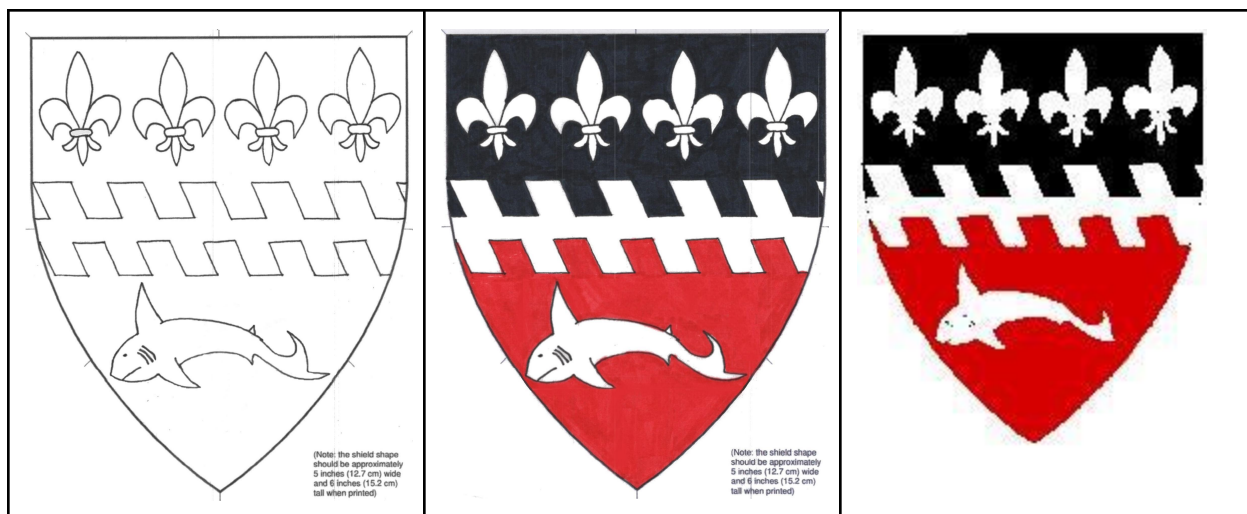
The pattern of given+byname for 16th century English names is attested in SENA Appendix A.

Notes:

This device has permission to conflict with the registered badge of Alienor Salton, *Per pale purpure and Or* (Oct 2019 via East).

## 16. Gaston Le Cordier

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Gaston Le Cordier	Forwarded
New device	Per fess sable and gules, a fess raguly between four fleurs-de-lys and a shark argent	Forwarded



No major changes.  
Sound (not specified) most important.

**Gaston** is found as a given name in "Names from the Rôle des taxes de l'arrière-ban du Bailliage d'Evreux, in 1562" by Brunissende Dragonette (Mathilde Poussin), at <https://sites.google.com/site/chezbrunissende/heraldry/Noms/names-from-the-tax-of-evreux-1562>

**Le Cordier** is found as a byname in the same document cited above.

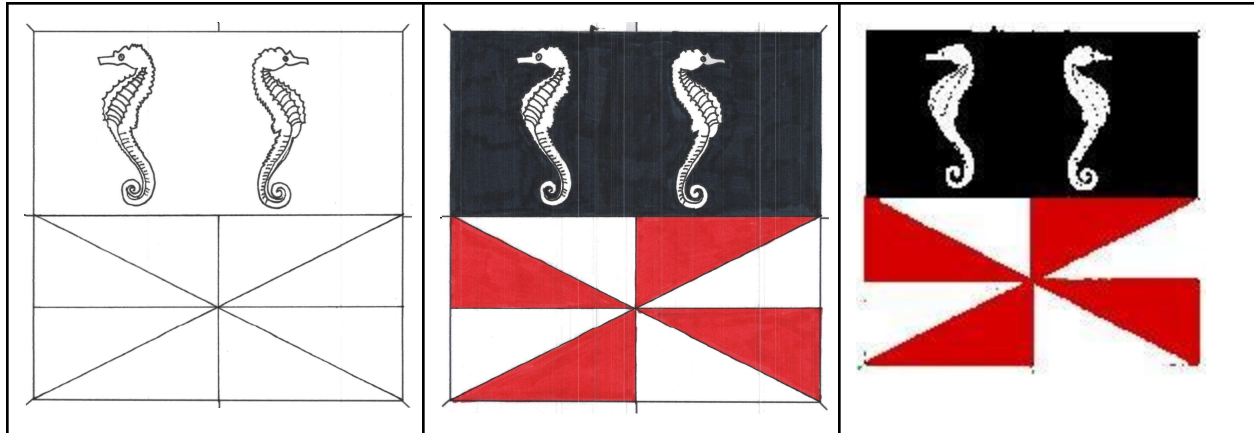
Notes:

Alys Ogress offers a corrected URL for Brunissende Dragonette's article, <https://st-walburga.aspiringluddite.com/docs/TaxEvreux.pdf>

## 17. Gaston Le Cordier

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Per fess sable and gyronny argent and gules, in chief two natural seahorses addorsed argent	Forwarded





#### Notes:

During commentary, a conflict was identified with the device of Adriana von Vogelsang (*Vert, two natural seahorses addorsed argent.*). At the time, there was only one DC between the two pieces of armory for the changes to the field, and none for the change in position of the seahorses, as they are forced to chief by the field. However, on the March 2021 Cover Letter (<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2021/03/21-03cl.html#9>), changes were made to SENA A5F that clear this conflict:

**A5F: Standards for Difference through a Single Substantial Change of Field for Fielded Armory:** A new submission does not conflict with a piece of protected armory if the two fields have a substantially different partition as defined below.

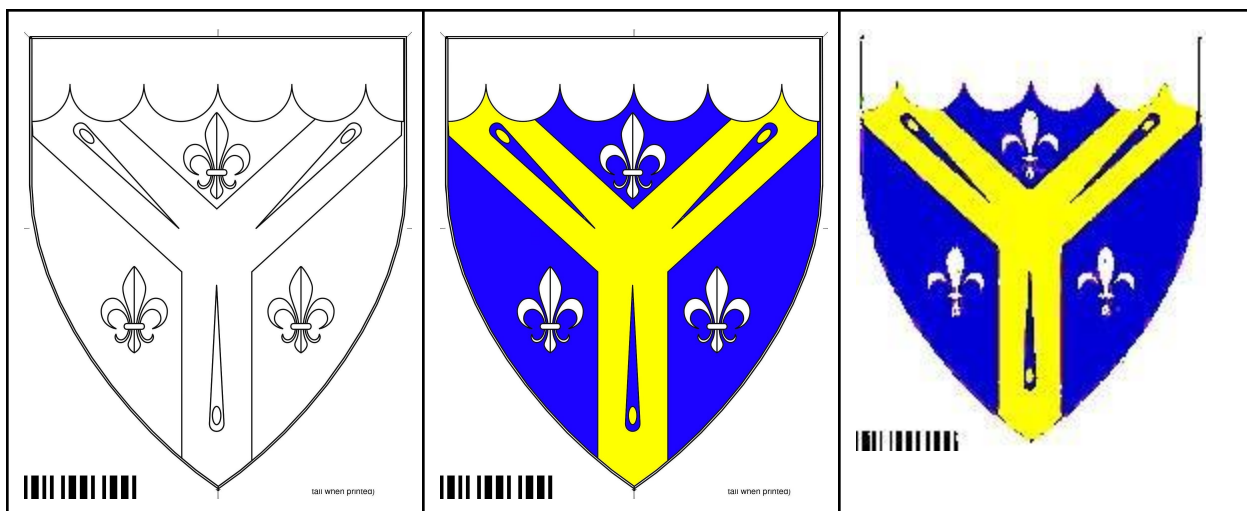
and

**A5F1a: Total Addition or Removal of Division:** Any divided field has a substantially changed partition from any plain field. The multiply divided furs are considered plain fields for this purpose.

Since the current submission has a divided field and Adriana's device has a plain field, the two pieces of armory are substantially different and not in conflict.

#### 18. Genevieve de Saint-Denis

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Azure, on a pall Or between three fleurs-de-lys argent three needles, points to center azure, a chief invected argent	Forwarded



## 19. Mathghamhain Ua Ruadháin

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	Tyddyn Ystradfflyr	Forwarded

Language (Welsh) most important.

Culture (Welsh) most important.

Meaning (Bloomingdale Farm) most important.

**Tyddyn** is a period Welsh word meaning a family farmstead, as documented in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "Period Welsh Models for SCA Households and the Nomenclature Thereof" which says:

... tyddyns or homesteads, each with its share in the surrounding fields.... each tyddyn is held, in theory, by an individual household ... the Ordinance Survey Map of Anglesey turns up more examples, such as Tyddyn Mawr (Big Tyddyn) and Tyddyn y Felin (Tyddyn of the Mill).  
(<http://heatherrosejones.com/welshhouseholdname/political.html#divisions>)

**Ystradfflyr** is a period name of a mansion in central Wales, as documented in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "A Collection of Welsh Household Names from 1602" which says: Ystradfflyr (Cardigan): Welsh. ystrad `vale' + Ll`yr pers.n. fflur `flower' ...  
(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/welsh/household-names.pdf>)

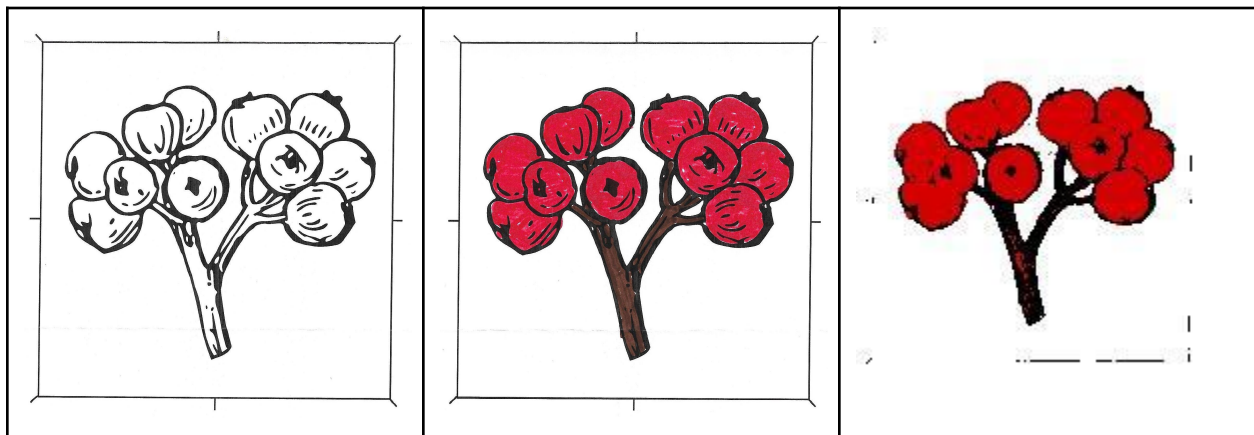
Notes:

Anezka Pantheon offers an additional, dated source for "tyddyn", which is found in the Welsh Prose 1300-1425 wordlist

(<http://www.rhyddiaithganoloesol.caerdydd.ac.uk/en/wordlist.php?prefix=t%E1%BA%8Fd%E1%BA%8Fn>).

## 20. Mathghamhain Ua Ruadháin

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A cluster of rowan berries proper	Forwarded



### Notes:

Kingdom commenters discussed whether the cluster of rowan berries would have the stems to base by default, or to chief. Gunnvor Orle provided us with the following information and examples from period armory:

Period heraldic fruit are very often stem to base. However, the Glossary s.v. Fruit (<https://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#default>) says, "Generally, those that hang from a stem (e.g., apples) have the stem to chief; those that grow from the ground (e.g., artichokes) have the stem down".

- Period heraldry with apples usually have them stems to base, and Bossewell shows the same for pears.
- Period heraldic blackberries are usually stems to chief.
- Period heraldic pomegranates are stem down.
- Period pinecones are stem down.

Given this information, we are inclined to reblazon this submission as (Fieldless) A cluster of rowan berries inverted proper.



1480 *Das Wappenbuch*  
Conrads von  
Grünenberg, Ritters  
und Bürgers zu  
Constanz  
[BSB-Hss Cgm 145]  
p.212



1605 Johann  
Siebmacher's  
Wappenbuch



1611 *Guillim on*  
*Heraldry* [BSB-466]

Hee beareth *Acure*, a *Barre Argent*, three *Apples* transposed in *Base*, *Or*, by the name of *Harlewin*, Apple called *Deuon*. An *Apple* is called in *Latine pomum*, which is a generall word for all sorts of eatable fruits, inso-much as *Plin. lib. 15. cap. 22.* comprehendeth *Nuts* also vnder this name, albeit the same is most commonly taken for this sort of fruit. If we desire to haue *Apples* to continue longer vpon the *Trees* then their accustomed season of *ripening*, we may effect the same by wreathing of the bowes and plating them together one in another : as *Farnesius* noteth, saying, *Præter naturæ tempus, ex arbore pendebunt Poma, Gramusculos contorqueri iusserimus* : whereof he yeeldeth this reason, that by meanes of such wreathing and plating, the humor is more slowly concocted or digested, so that they cannot ripen with that maturity, as those which are not hindered of their natural passage and action. Hereby we may learne, that *Art* worketh forcibly in things meereley vegetable : how much more effectuall and powerfull is education (which is reckened a second nature) in forming and reforming the conditions and inclinations of men?

Slow ripening how procured.

Force of Art.



L. Beareth the *Gules*, & ver-  
te, parted with a cheuron bes-  
tweene thre peares d Or.  
The *Pearre* hath hys name,  
because it is shaped as y flame  
be of the fire, for a *Pearre* is  
greate, harde, and brode at  
th' one ende, and narrowe and  
straghte at th' other, as y fla-  
me of fyre. *Pyrus autem arbor:*  
*fructus eius pyra est. Poma pyri*  
*inmentis imposita vel si pauca, ve-*  
*bementer onerosa esse dicuntur.* I  
thincke no more to speake of the *Pearre* at thys tyme, nor  
of the tree, but of the cheuron descried in the sayde fiede,  
whiche is a woꝝthye particion, & holdeth in it selfe a great  
soueraignete.

1572 John Bossewell. *Works of Armorie*. London. Whittaker



1550-1555 *Insignia Veneta*,  
Mantuana, Bononiensia,  
Anconitana, Urbinate, Perugiensia  
[BSB-Hss Cod.icon. 274]



1550-1555 *Insignia Venetorum*  
*Nobilium* [BSB-Hss Cod.icon. 273]



1548 *Wappenbuch der*  
*Artberg-Bruderschaft*



15th c. *Armorial de Gilles Le Bouvier*  
[FRANCAIS 4985]



c.1400 *Wapenboek Bayeren*





1550-1555 *Insignia Florentinorum*  
[BSB Cod.icon. 277]



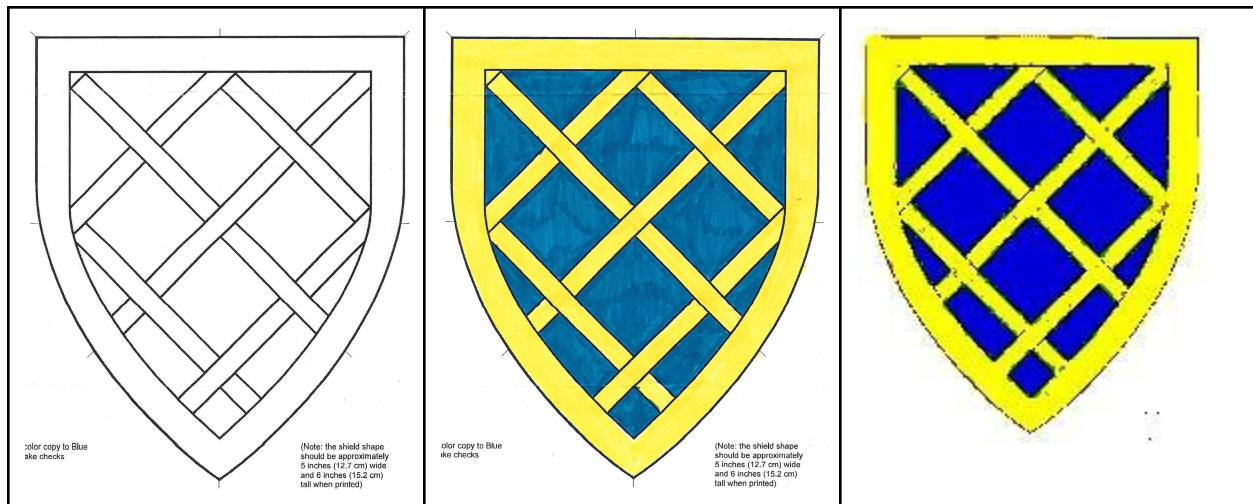
1550-1555 *Insignia Lucensium,  
Senensium, Pisanorum, etc.*  
[BSB Cod.icon. 278]



1550-1555 *Insignia  
Neapolitanorum, Genuensium*  
[BSB Cod.icon. 279]

## 21. Richard Heyworth

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub device	Azure fretty, a bordure Or	Forwarded



Previously submitted device, Per bend vert and bendy sinister Or and vert. was returned on the December 2020 Letter:

"This device is returned per SENA A3B3a, which requires identifiability be maintained when sections of a divided field have the same base tincture. From the July 2017 return



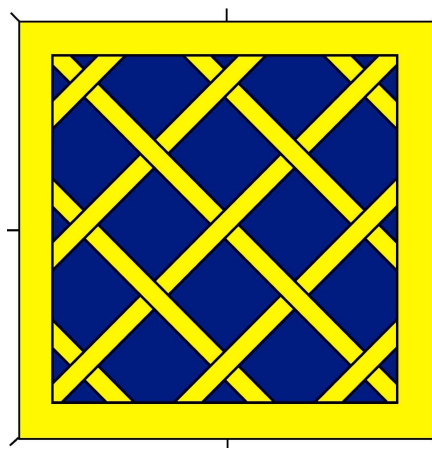
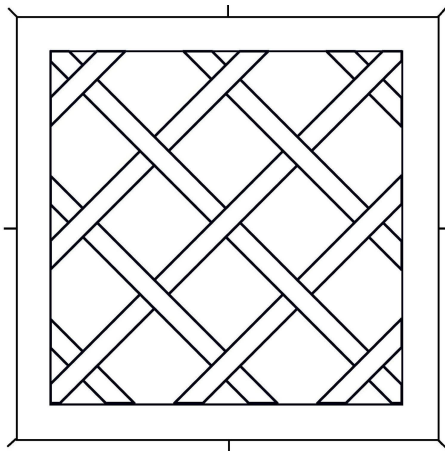
of the device of John le Mailur, Per pale barry dancetty azure and argent and argent, on a tower sable a sword inverted Or:

This device is returned for violation of SENA A3B3a, which requires that identifiability be maintained when sections of a divided field have the same base tincture. The example given in the rule is Per fess ermine and lozengy argent and sable, "where the argent lozenges were against the per fess line, would not be registerable because ermine and argent share a background tincture and the line of division would be obscured." This is a similar situation, where the argent field abuts the argent dances, obscuring the line of division.

This design shares the same problem."

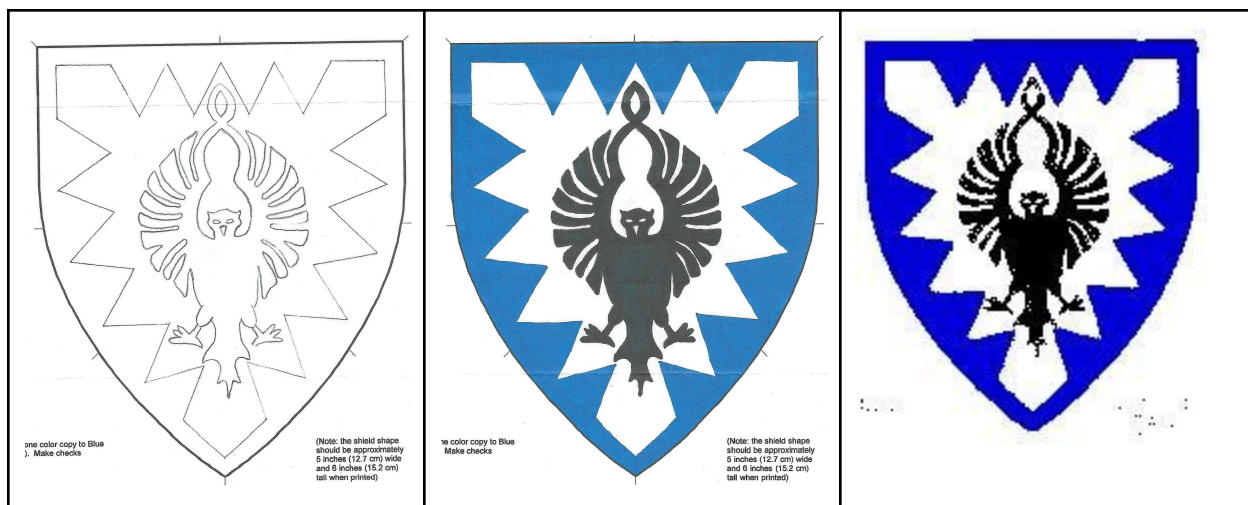
Notes:

The submitter will be sending in an appeal for the previously returned device, and this submission will be sent forward as a badge.



## 22. Steffan von Dresden

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Steffan von Dresden	Forwarded
New Device	Azure, on a nesselblatt argent a falcon displayed affronty sable	Forwarded



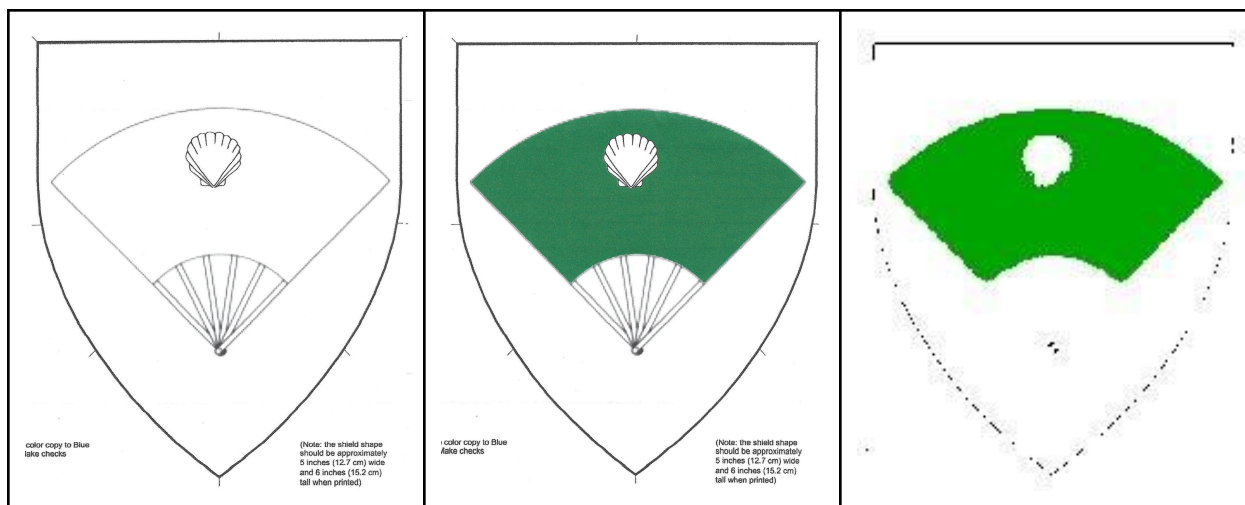
#### Notes:

Commenters questioned whether this was identifiable as a falcon, or if it appeared too much like an owl. As that's a question for Wreath, we are forwarding this.

Iago Boar suggests reblazoning this as *Azure, on a nesselblatt argent a falcon displayed guardant sable.*

### 23. Sugawara no Naeme

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Sugawara no Naeme	Forwarded
New Device	Argent, on a fan vert an escallop argent	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.  
 Language (Japanese) most important.  
 Culture (Heian Period) most important.

**Sugawara** is a Japanese clan name dated to 845 CE in NCMJ p. 396.

**Naeme** is a Japanese female given name dated to 1183 in NCMJ p. 170 and p. 380.

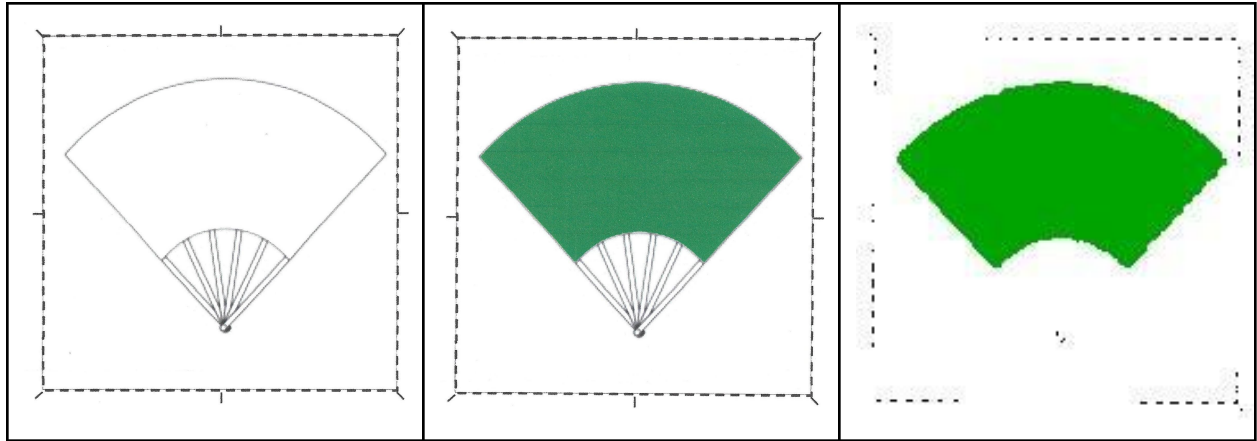
Precedent states: "In Meigaku: Designing and Documenting Japanese Names by Solveig Thronardottir (KWHSS 2017), we find the pattern of uji (Clan Name) + no + Given Name for aristocratic Japanese women." [Hasegawa no Asahi, 12/2018 LoAR, R-Drachenwald].

Notes:

Iago Boar suggests the following reblazon, Argent, a fan vert charged in chief with an escallop inverted argent.

## 24. Sugawara no Naeme

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A fan vert	Forwarded



---

This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

Yours in Service,  
Muirenn ingen Dundaig  
Blue Tyger Herald