December 2021
East Kingdom
Internal Letter of Decision
East ILoI dated 11/3/2021

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 11/3/2021. The submissions from Alys Blue Tyger, and on which Alys Blue Tyger was the consulting herald, were decided by Anéžka Pantheon.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month:
Adelaide Colette de Monferrer, Basil Lions Heart, Brían dorcha ua Conaill, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride Morelle, Gunnvor Orle, Iago Boar, Jeanne Marie Palimpsest, Lilie Ragged Staff, Lillia Crampette, Ollivier Rocket, Scolastica la souriete, and Sláine Diademe.

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1: Æsa in fróða

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Æsa in fróða	Forwarded

Old Item: Joiha Huguenin, to be retained as an alternate name.
Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Meaning (byname meaning 'the wise') most important.

Æsa is a feminine given name found in GB, p. 17.

in fróða is the expected feminine form of inn fróði, an adjective meaning 'learned, wise' found on p. 21 of GB (see p. 19 for the discussion on how to feminize weak adjectives).

Both the given name and the masculine form of the byname are found in *Landnámabók*.

The submitter explicitly allows adding/deleting a word like "de" or "the" or changing language when the change is small.

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2: Alys Mackyntoich

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Temperance Drinkwater	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Culture (1580s England) most important.

Temperance appears dated to 1581 and 1583 in England in S.L. Uckelman, ed. The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources, Edition 2019, no. 1. (http://dmnes.org/2019/1/name/Temperance).

Drinkwater is an English surname dated 1586 in Bardsley, s.n. Drinkwater.

Notes:

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3: Alys Mackyntoich

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	Temperance Drinkwaters Companie	Forwarded

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
No major changes.

The pattern of naming military companies after their patron or founder was discussed in the May 2019 registration of the household name Free Company of Black Rune: "[T]his household name can follow the pattern of military companies named after the full name of their founder or patron. Examples of this pattern in 16th and early 17th century English include *Blue Coats of Captain Roger Sydnam* (1573) and *Sir John Suckling's Troop* (1640s)." [Cassian Black Rune, 5/2019 LoAR, A-Caid].

This name follows the pattern of *Sir John Suckling's Troop*, omitting the apostrophe because "the use of an apostrophe to form an English possessive is post-period." [Ravens Hold, Shire of, 4/2014 LoAR, A-Gleann Abhann]

The spelling **Companie** is found in the 1582 London subsidy roll (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol29/pp289-293). Copy attached.

Temperance is a female given name dated to 1581 and 1583 in England in S.L. Uckelman, ed. The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources, Edition 2019, no. 1. (http://dmnes.org/2019/1/name/Temperance).

Drinkwater is a surname dated 1586 in Bardsley, s.n. Drinkwater.

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4: Andreiko Eferiev

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Tobias New Money	Forwarded

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
No major changes.
Meaning (Byname meaning "new money") most important.

Tobias is a given name found in 1593 in Middlesex, England via Family Search, batch B00047-6 (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JC96-TLM)

New is a byname found in 1593 in Middlesex, England via Family Search, batch B02101-6 (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NRX1-QZ4)

Money is a byname found in 1598 in Middlesex, England via Family Search, batch B04199-8 (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZZ3-GYK)

The pattern of a given name with a double byname is permitted in Early Modern English per Appendix A.
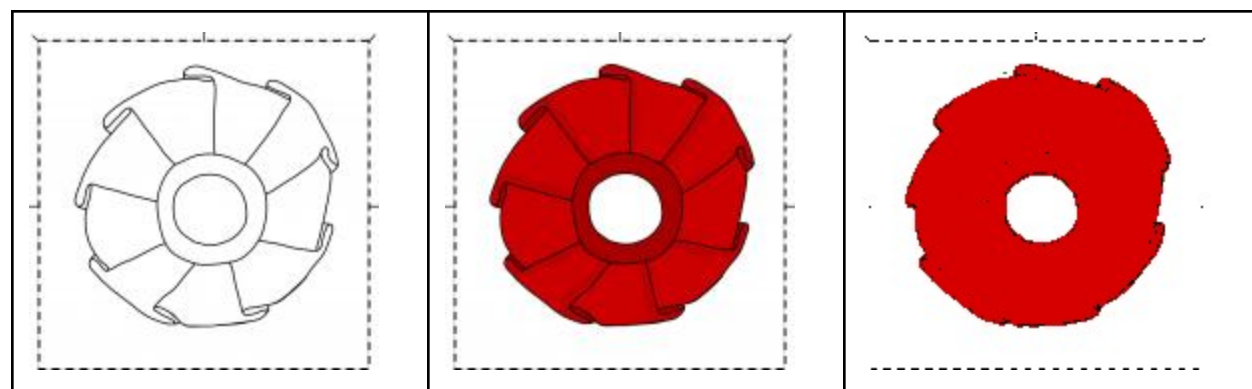

Notes:
During commentary, Scolastica de la Souriete found additional documentation for all of the elements:

HC&M p1942 under New dates William New to 1564 and Annes New to 1566, James New to 1566, Wyllyam New to 1567 and Rihard New to 1569.
HC&M p1868 under Money dates Lawrence Money to 1565 and Martin Money to 1600.

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5: Andreiko Eferiev

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A collar-ruff gules	Forwarded

A collar-ruff is a period charge found in the canting crest of 'Koller' (which German dictionaries from 1601 and 1605 confirm means exactly what it sounds like[1][2]; Google Translate also gives "wide collar" as an archaic regional translation) from Stuttgarter Schiessen, 1562 German (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Cod.hist.fol.165), f. 109r.

While the final blazon is up to Wreath, we think "collar-ruff" is a clearer term for blazon than the simpler "collar" from the German example, as "ruff" is the more recognizable term for a wide ruffled band of fabric standing out from collar or cuff.

As a period crest, this should get a DC from an annulet and similar charges. That brings it clear with a DC for fieldlessness and another for type from:

Grímr Víthfari, (Fieldless) A torc gules
Wiesenfeuer, Barony of, (Fieldless) An annulet of flame gules

Ulfgeirr refskegg, Gyronny arrondi Or and sable, a serpent in annulo gules

Kingdom believes that in each case there is also sufficient visual difference between a collar-ruff and the registered charge that none of these are visual conflicts with Andreiko's badge.
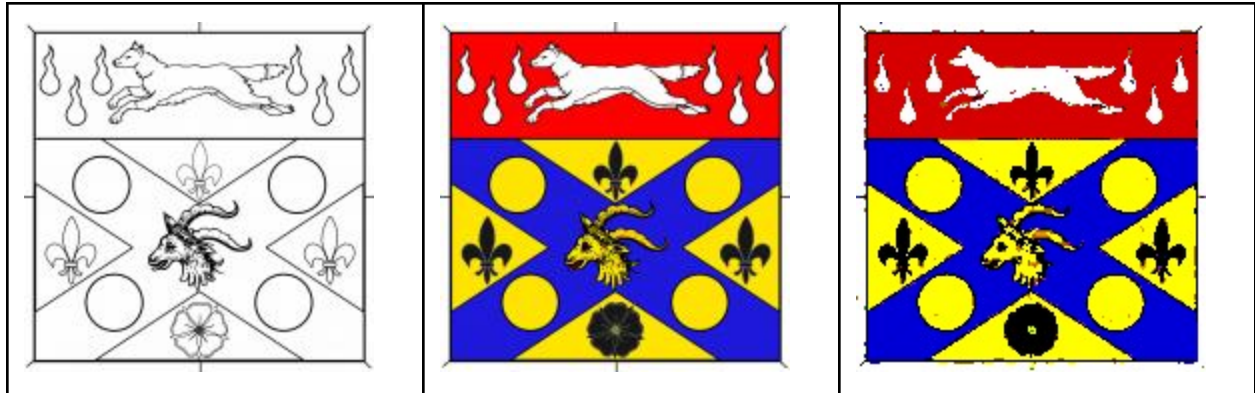
[1] Dictionarium teutsch-Ital. und ital.-teutsch, 1605, (https://books.google.ca/books?id=kcxFAAAAcAAJ), p.85 of the German-Italian section

[2] Dictionaire françois-alleman-latin & alleman-françois-latin, 1601, (https://books.google.ca/books?id=w1UTAAAAQAAJ), p. 288 of the German-French section

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6: Andreiko Eferiev

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Or, on a saltire azure between three fleurs-de-lys and a rose sable a goat's head erased between four roundels Or, on a chief gules goutty a fox courant argent	Forwarded

The submitted badge breaks the following rules, requiring three examples for an IAP:

- Complexity 13
- Two tertiary charge groups on the same underlying charge

The submitted badge uses the following charges and motifs used, requiring one example of each for an IAP:

- Saltire
- Saltire surrounded by three X's and in base a Y
- Saltire charged with an X between four Ys
- Fleurs de lys
- Roses
- Goat's head erased
- Roundels
- Chief
- Fox courant
- Gouttes

Listed examples are taken from Tudor armory listed in the Dictionary of British Arms (DBA). Abbreviations for Wriothsley-era sources generally begin with X (XX, XPat, etc.), and source WK is Writhe's Book of Knights [BL Add MS 46354] temp Hen VII (BRKM) (Writhe being Wriothsley's father and predecessor as Garter, and the second volume of this source has arms granted by Wriothsley after he succeeded as Garter in 1505). L1 & L2 are College of Arms manuscripts dated c. 1520. CB is Collingborne's Book, c. 1490.

Examples of complexity 13 or higher:

(1) Arg on a salt Gu betw in chf a flower Ppr in base & in flanks 3 sprigs of oak Vt each with 3 acorns Or 2 croziers Or & on chf Sa a mitre betw a holy dove & a lion all Or
GARDEBOYS, Ld John, Abbot of Ramsey.

WK 494. (dove's halo may be Arg & lion may be crowned Arg; the unident flower Ppr is painted a steel colour.)
(DBA Vol 4, pg 415, complexity 14)
(2) Arg on a salt betw 3 birds Sa & in base a cock Gu a 5foil betw 4 spear heads Arg & on chf Gu a roundel Or ch with a rose Gu seeded Or betw 2 roundels Arg the dex roundel ch with a fleur de lys Az & the sin with a lion Sa
VAUGHAN, Wm, of Payans Castle, Wales.
Xpat 84.
(DBA vol 4, pg 416, complexity 15(?), also shows saltire between 3 X's and in base a Y, also shows saltire charged with an X between four Y's, also shows roses, roundels, fleur de lys)

(3) Paly of 4 Gu and Vt on chev Arg greyhound's head erased Sa betw 2 pd 5foils Az on chf Or roundel Sa ch with demi-lion Arg the roundel betw 2 crescs Sa each ch with 3 roundels Arg
LAWSON. L1 416, 6; L2 314, 8. (lion a&l Gu).
LAWSON. XPat 329; Arch 69, 94.
LAWSON, Geo, of London. L10 108(ciii), 7. (lion a&l Or).
LAWSSON. L9 44a, 5. (lion ramp gard couped Arg a&l Or).
LAWSSON, George, of Lond'. WK 536. (lion couped Arg a&l Or).
(DBA Vol 2, pg 449, complexity 13)

(4) Gu chev Erm betw 3 lion's heads erased Or on chf Arg 2 bars nebuly Purp & pale Az ch with pelican vulning herself Or all in border Or ch with 8 roundels Az
FOX, Joh, of Ropsley, Lincs, gent. XPat 293;
Arch 69, 91.
(DBA vol 2 pg 422, complexity 13)

Example of two tertiary charge groups on the same underlying ordinary:

(1) Arg on chev engr Sa betw 3 sprigs of holly Vt fructed Gu 2 cats combatant Arg spotted Sa on chf Az cross formy betw 6 gouttes Or
GIBBIS, p'or. XPat 284; Arch 69, 90. (Add Ms 26702, 73 ascribes coat to 'Gybbs Abb's, Catley Prior').
GYBBYS, Lord Thomas, Prior of Bath. L10 72b, 11.
(DBA vol 2, pg 489)
(2) Arg on chf Gu crusily fitchy Arg demi-lion Or
----. CB 76.

(3) Sa on chf Arg crusily fitchy demi-lion Gu
BODINGTON. L1 62, 6. (betw 7 crosslets fitchy.)
BODINGTON. L2 69, 8. (betw 8 crosslets fitchy.)
BODINGTON. DV 62b, 2479.
BODINGTON. PT 495.
(DBA 3 p. 32)

(4) Az on a fess emb counter-emb Arg crusily Sa betw 6 martlets Arg a lion pg Sa
MAIDELEY, Humfrey, of Salop. WK 798.

(5) Az on a fess emb counter-emb Arg crusily Sa betw 6 martlets Or a lion pg Sa
MADELEY, Humphrey. XF 642.
MADELEY, of Salop. XL 103.
MAYDELEY. L2 344, 7. (a&l Gu.)
MAYDELEY. XPat 96. (a&l Gu.)

MAYDELEY, de Salop. L9 52b, 5.
(DBA 3 p. 488)

Example of a fox courant:

Arg chev Sa betw 3 cocks Purp on chf Az fox courant Or
FOX, Abbot of Missenden. XPat 372; Arch 69, 97.
FOX, John, Abbot of Monastery of Assumption, Gt Missenden, Bucks. X V I 1232.
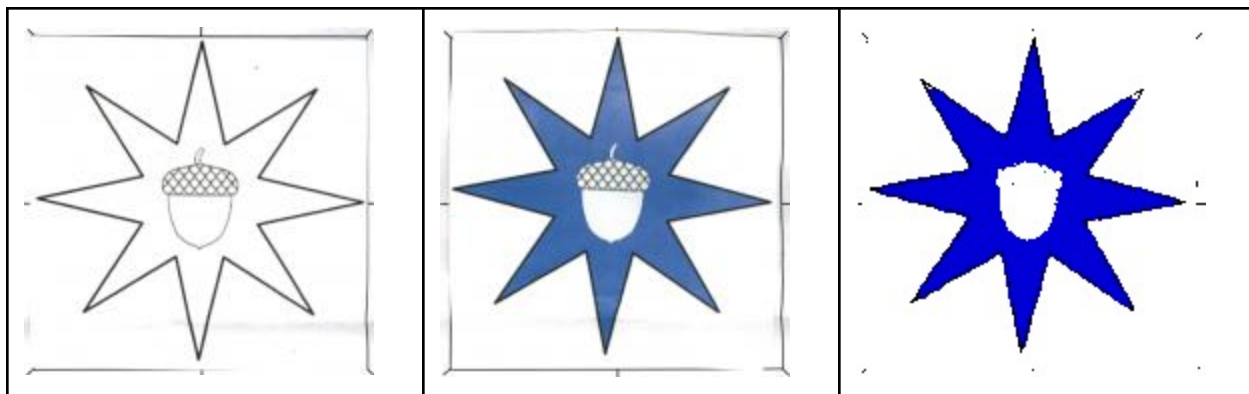(DBA vol 2, pg 407)
Example of a goat's head erased:

Arg on chev Sa betw 3 goat's heads erased Az 3 roundels Or on chf Gu 3 escallops Or
YARFORDE. XPat 393; Arch 69, 98.
(DBA Vol 2, pg 410)

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7: Avice de Haliach

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	(Fieldless) On a mullet of eight points azure, an acorn argent	Forwarded

The submitter's previous badge submission was returned on the March 2006 East Kingdom Letter of Decision (https://bth.eastkingdom.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2006-March-LoD.html):

> *(Fieldless) On a compass star azure, a plate charged with an oak leaf sable*.
> This badge violates RfS VIII.1.c.ii: "All charges should be placed either directly on the field or entirely on other charges that lie on the field." The oak leaf does not lie on the field or on a charge which lies on the field, so this has one layer too many and must be returned.

We believe this redesign addresses the reason for return.

Notes:
As a resubmission for a Kingdom-level return and therefore new to the Laurel level, this item will be marked as New on the external letter.

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8: Belle-Assez bat Samson

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Belle-Assez bat Samson	Forwarded

Language (France, Jewish 11th-13th cens.) most important.
Culture (France, Jewish, 11th-13th cens.) most important.

Belle-Assez is a feminine Jewish vernacular given name from France dated 1040-1105 (Jewish Encyclopedia, https://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/2824-belle-assez). This and other instances of the name are found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Jewish Given Names Found in Les Noms Des Israélites en France" (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/levy/ and

https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/levy/bella.html): Belleassez (11th C), Bele-Assez (1298), and Bele assez (1204). It is also found in Simon Seror, *Les Noms des Juifs de France au Moyen Âge*, with Bel(l)e assez dated 1292.

The use of patronyms for Jewish names, including for vernacular names, and the Sephardic Hebrew particle **bat** 'daughter of' are found in SENA, App. A.

Samson is a Jewish masculine given name used by a Jew born in France in 1150 (Jewish Encyclopedia, https://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/13073-samson-ben-abraham-of-sens). It is also dated 1511 in this spelling in Aryanhwy's article cited above (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/levy/samson.html). It is also dated 1315 in the submitted spelling and 1260 in the Latinized form Samsonus in Seror (ibid.). It is also found as a literary name in 13th C French romances such as Le roman de Flamenca (Occitan) and *L'Estoire del Saint Graal per Flutre*, s.n. Sampsun. French literary names are registerable by precedent [Alaric Cain, March 2014, A-Ansteorra].

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9: Belle-Assez bat Samson

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Belle de Beaucaire	Forwarded

Language (French, vernacular Jewish 11-13th cens.) most important.
Culture (French, vernacular Jewish 11-13th cens.) most important.

Belle is a vernacular Jewish name from France found in Simon Seror, *Les Noms des Juifs de France au Moyen Âge*, dated to the middle ages in general and to 1341. It is also a plausible interpolated form for the submitter's desired 11th-13th C time period, with the forms Bele (1292), Bela (1338), and the compounds Belleassez (11th C), Bele-Assez (1298) and Bele assez (1204, 1298), all found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Jewish Given Names Found in Les Noms Des Israélites en France" (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/levy/ and https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/levy/bella.html).

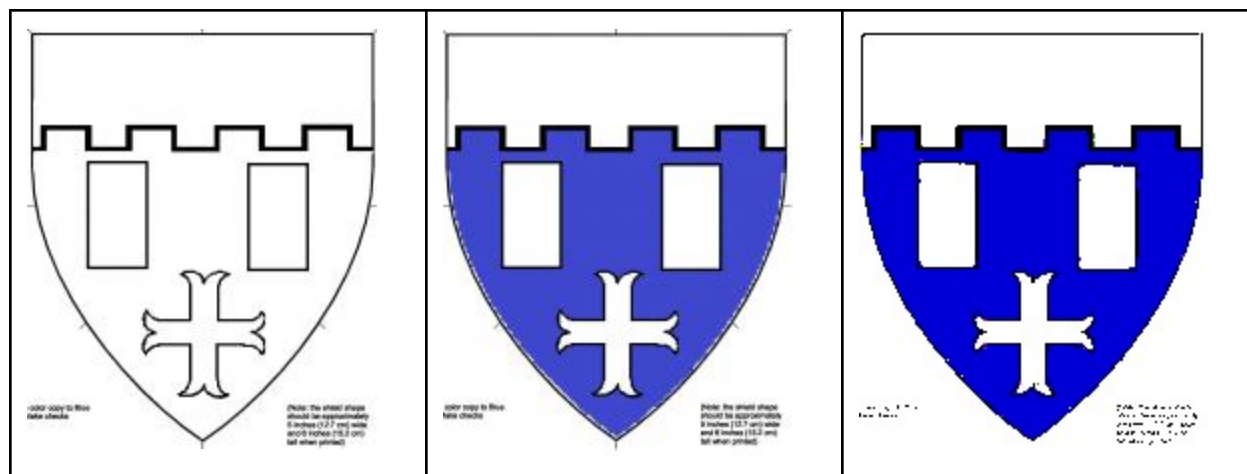**Beaucaire** is the location of a Jewish community in the Languedoc, France in the 12th C (Jewish Virtual Library, https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/beaucaire). This spelling is found

dated 1301-1400 in *Liste des feux de la sénéchaussée de Beaucaire*, fol. 1r and 1v (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b525030062/f3.item.r=beaucaire.zoom).

The pattern of Occitan locatives using the same form as French (de X), and the use of vernacular naming patterns by Jewish women are both found in App. A of SENA.

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10: Benjamin Black

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Benjamin Black	Forwarded
New Device	Azure, two billets and a cross moline, a chief embattled argent	Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Spelling (as submitted) most important.

Benjamin is a male given name found in the DMNES s.n. Benjamin with this spelling dated to 1587 and 1593 in England, Early Modern English.

Black is an English surname dated to 1578 in "Names of Members of the Frobisher Voyages, 1576-1578" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Frobisher/SurnamesAlpha1.shtml).

The submitter would prefer the name be documented to 15th century German if possible, but ultimately wants this name as submitted regardless of how it is documented. Although we were able to document Benjamin to 16th century German, we were not able to document the spelling Black in German. Benjamin is found in German in the FamilySearch Historical Records:

> Benjamin Timmerman; Male; Christening; 28 Apr 1592; Heinsberg, Rhein, Preußen, Deutschland; Batch: C96512-1 (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N8N1-FLN)
> Benjamin Becker; Male; Christening; 26 Jun 1591; Kusel, Pfalz, Bayern, Deutschland; Batch: C97191-1 (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V4T2-FV5)

Notes:

Questions were raised in Kingdom commentary about whether this name presumes on Benjamin Black, the pen-name of crime writer John Banville. Banville has his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica: https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Banville. He is the author of fifteen novels, including The Sea, which won the 2005 Man Booker Prize. In 2013 he was awarded the Irish PEN Award for Outstanding Achievement in Irish Literature. Banville has won the 1976 James Tait Black Memorial Prize, the 2003 International Nonino Prize, the 2005 Booker Prize, the 2011 Franz Kafka Prize, the 2013 Austrian State Prize for European Literature and the 2014 Prince of Asturias Award for Literature. Banville was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 2007, and Italy made him a Cavaliere of the Ordine della Stella d'Italia (essentially a knighthood) in 2017. Banville has often been mentioned as a potential candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature.
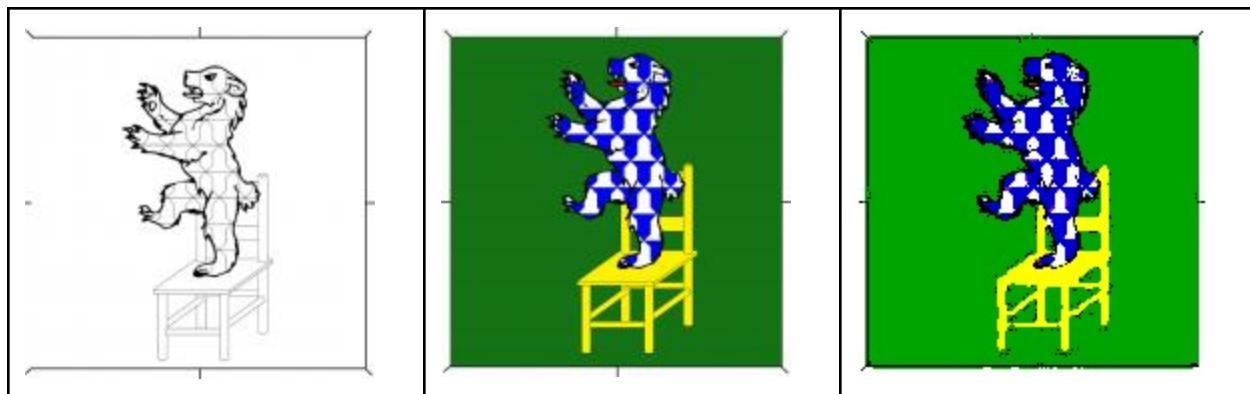
Under the pen name "Benjamin Black" Banville has written seven novels starring the character of Quirke, a surly but brilliant pathologist. In 2014 the Quirke novels were adapted into a major BBC TV series starring Gabriel Byrne. A Google search for "John Banville" returned 930,000 hits, and every hit on the first 5 pages is to the author. A similar search for "Benjamin Black" has 549,000 hits, though after the first page some are to other people.

In the event that Pelican finds presumption, the submitter has requested that we add **von Mosta** if necessary to eliminate the problem. **Mosta** is the period form of the German place name Mostau, found in "German Place Names from a 16th C Czech Register" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/modernperiod.html).

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11: Bérengère Marguerite Madeline d'Acre

Submission	Description	Decision

New Badge	Vert, in pale a bear rampant vair atop the seat of a chair Or	Forwarded

Notes:

Backed chairs appear in trian aspect per the PicDic (https://mistholme.com/?s=chair). Although prior registration is no guarantee of registerability, the same trian aspect backed chair was registered in October 2020 with the following discussion:

> The motif of a seated lion holding a weapon is found in period arms. For example, the attributed arms of Hector of Troy found in Jerome de Bara's *Le blason des armoiries* (1579), p164, depicts a seated lion holding a halberd. Other arms attributed to Hector depict the seated lion holding a sword, as seen in BSB Cod.icon. 308n (https://daten.digitalesammlungen.de/bsb00043104/image_19) and 392d (https://daten.digitalesammlungen.de/bsb00018706/image_91). Similarly, the attributed arms of Alexander the Great, depicting a seated lion holding a halberd, are found in *Livro do Armeiro-Mor*, 1509 (https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4162406, image 20) and in *Fac Simile of an Ancient Heraldic Manuscript Emblazoned* by Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lyon King of Arms 1542 (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Fac_Simile_of_an_Ancient_Heraldic_Manusc/IuZBAQAAMAAJ, plate 9). These are also instances of trian aspect being found in period armory. [Jibril ibn `Ammar al-Fayyad, Oct 2020, A-East]

12: Brandr Stillingr

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Brandr Stillingr	Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Client requests authenticity for Icelandic / Norse.
Language (Icelandic/Norse 9th-14th cens.) most important.
Culture (Icelandic/Norse 9th-14th cens.) most important.

Brandr - listed as a 9th-13th century Norse masculine given name on page 8 of Geirr Bassi Haraldsson's "The Old Norse Name," The name is Old Norse. Brandr is a masculine given name found in the Landnamabok with 20 instances as shown in "Viking Names found in the Landnámabók," Aryanhwy merch Catmael, (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html). Brandr is listed in the Viking Answer Lady: Old Norse Men's Names (http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml) with the following information -

> **Brandr** - Originally a by-name meaning either "sword" or "fire." From OW.Norse brandr "log, pole, fire, torch, sword-blade." Found in Old Danish, Old Swedish and OW.Norse as Brand, both as a personal name and also as a by-name. Common in Iceland from the 900s onward. Not found in Norway in the early period, except perhaps as an element in compound personal names. This name was common in Denmark. Runic examples include the nominative forms brantr (6 occurrences) and bratr. Anglo-Scandinavian forms include Brand, Brande, Brandi, Braund. A pet name for Brandr is Brandi - GB p. 8 s.n. Brandr; FJ pp. 62-63, 343, 348 s.nn. Brandr, Brand-, -brandr; CV p. 76 s.n. brandr; NR s.n. Brandr, Brandi

Stillingr is a byname as found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" by Lindorm Eriksson (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbynames/mental.htm#start). Stillingr is also found in the Viking Answer Lady: Old Norse Men's Names (http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml) with the following information:

> **Stillingr** - Related to OW.Norse stilling "calm, self-possessed, controlled, restrained." Runic examples include the nominative case forms [stil(in)(n)r-], [stili(n)r], or these may instead represent the name StílingR. - CV p. 593 s.v. stilling; NR s.nn. StílingR, StillingR

Notes:

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13: Fina da Vicari

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	House of the Blue Squirrel	Forwarded
New Badge	(Fieldless) A squirrel sejant erect maintaining an acorn azure	Forwarded

The pattern *House of* + color + heraldic charge is found in "Alys's Simple Guide to Household Names" by Alys Mackyntoich (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/households.html).

House is an approved designator for household names under Appendix E. The spelling **house** is found in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. iwoned dated to 1340.

A squirrel is a period heraldic charge per the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (https://mistholme.com/dictionary/squirrel/). The spelling **squirrel** is the lingua Societatis form; the MED s.v. squirel gives various period spellings.
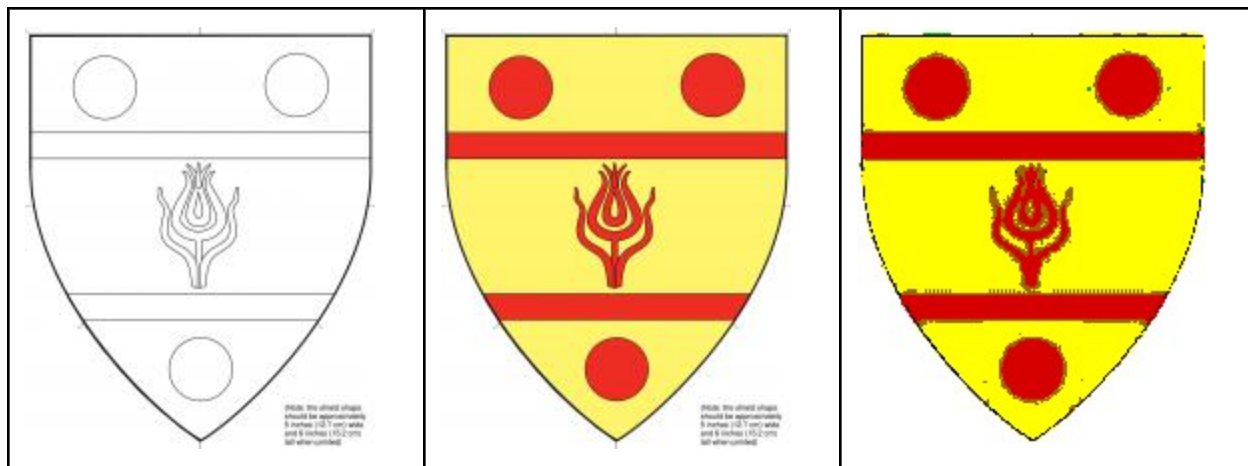
Blue is an ordinary color term used in inn-signs. The spelling **blue** is dated to 1400 in the MED s.v. oter n.

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14: Kara Irini bint Todori

Submission	Description	Decision

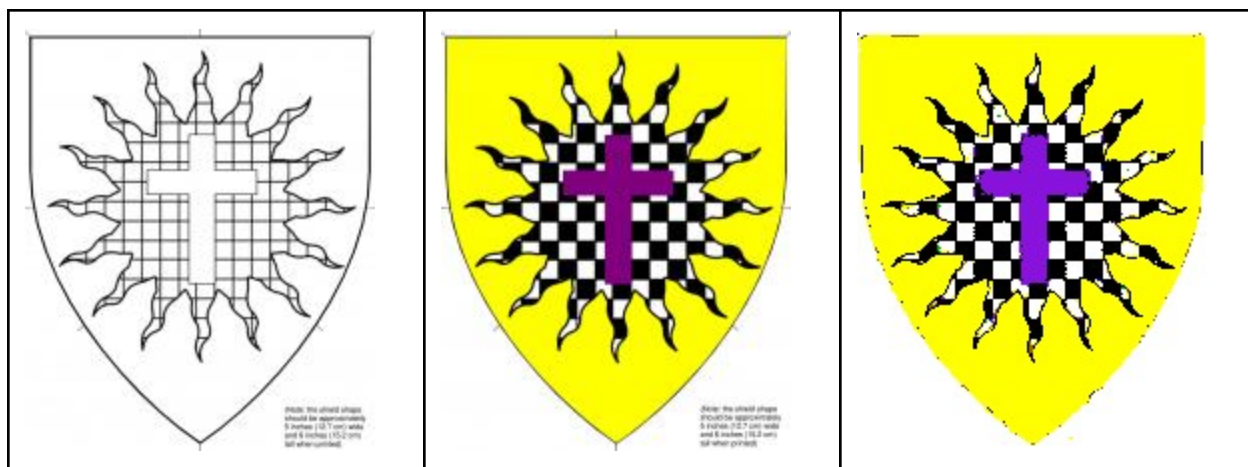| New Device	Or, a tulip between two bars all between three torteaus	Forwarded

This follows the documented pattern "A primary charge group between a secondary charge group (ordinaries), surrounded by another secondary charge group" from SENA Appendix J. The tulip is an Ottoman tulip from the Book of Traceable Heraldic Art (http://heraldicart.org/tulip/#tulip-slipped-and-leaved-4), which notes it's adapted from a 16th century satin caftan belonging to Sultan Murad III (1574-1595).

Notes:

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15: Leocadio Pellegrino da Roma

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Leocadio Pellegrino da Roma	Forwarded
New Device	Or, on a sun checky sable and argent a Latin cross purpure	Forwarded

No changes.

Leocadio is a variant form of the name Eleucadio, found as the name of a 2nd-century Christian Saint (https://catholicsaints.info/saint-eleuchadius/). Leocadio or Leucadio Solombrino was a 16th-century Italian artist. As decribed at p. 64 of "A History of Pottery and Porcelain: Mediæval and Modern" by Joseph Marryat (J. Murray 1857), Solombrino's famous 1555 mailorca plate depicting the Marriage of Alexander and Roxana was inscribed in Latin as "Leochadius Solobrinus Picsit Foroliviom Ece M.D.L.V." which translates as "Leocadio Solombrino of Forli painted [this] 1555." (https://books.google.com/books?id=A4lpAAAAcAAJ) An image of the plate and inscription can be seen here: https://collections.louvre.fr/en/ark:/53355/cl010111763

Pellegrino is a given name, that can be used as a patronymic as per "A Listing of All Names Given as Patronyms from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" by Juliana de Luna (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/patroalpha.html)
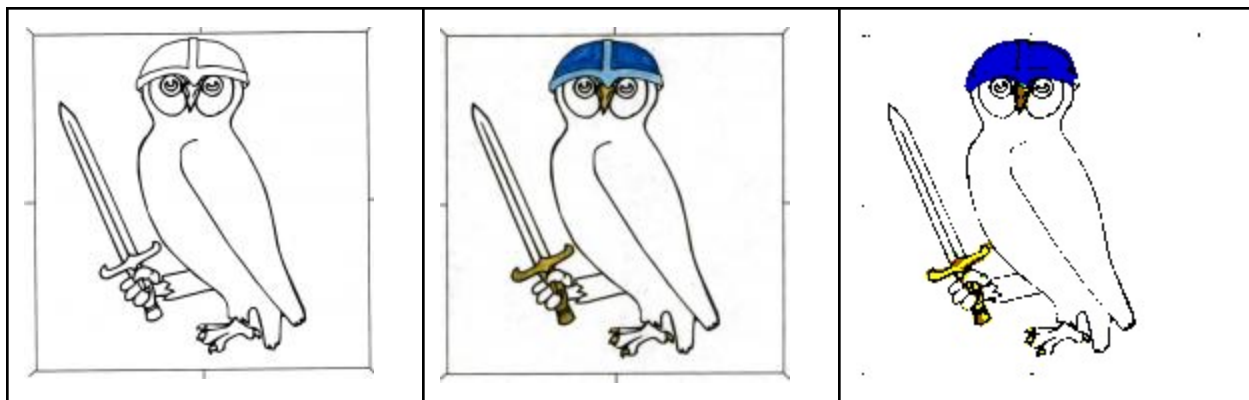
da Roma is a locative byname meaning "of Rome"; a period example is Bortolomio da Roma found in Talan Gwynek's "15th Century Italian Men's Names" (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian15m.html)

Notes:

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16: Lilie Dubh inghean Uí Mórdha

Submission	Description	Decision

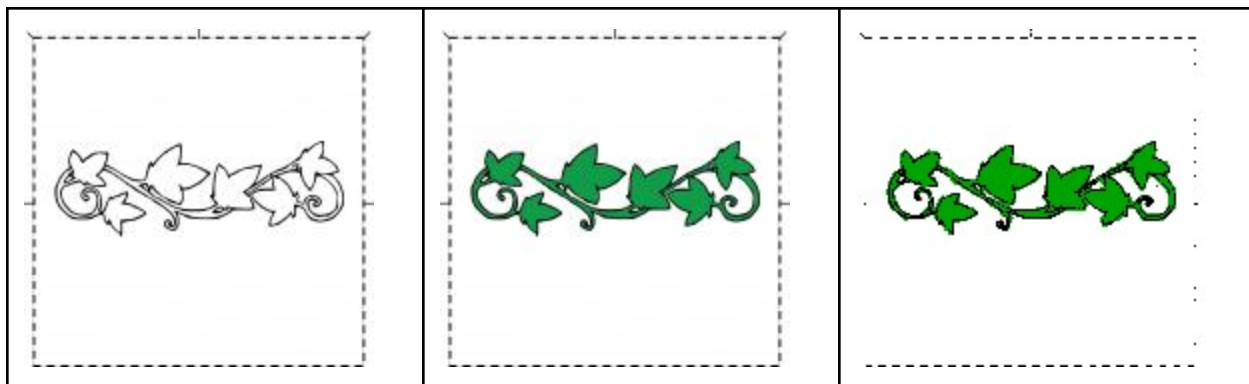| Resub Badge	(Fieldless) An owl argent helmed azure maintaining in its claw a sword proper	Forwarded

This is a resubmission of the badge previously appearing on the East ILoI dated 2021-09-06. Although Blue Tyger opted to forward the original artwork, the submitter withdrew that artwork and has resubmitted this, which she believes more clearly shows that the owl is wearing a helmet.

Notes:
As a resubmission for an item withdrawn at Kingdom and therefore new to the Laurel level, this item will be marked as New on the external letter.
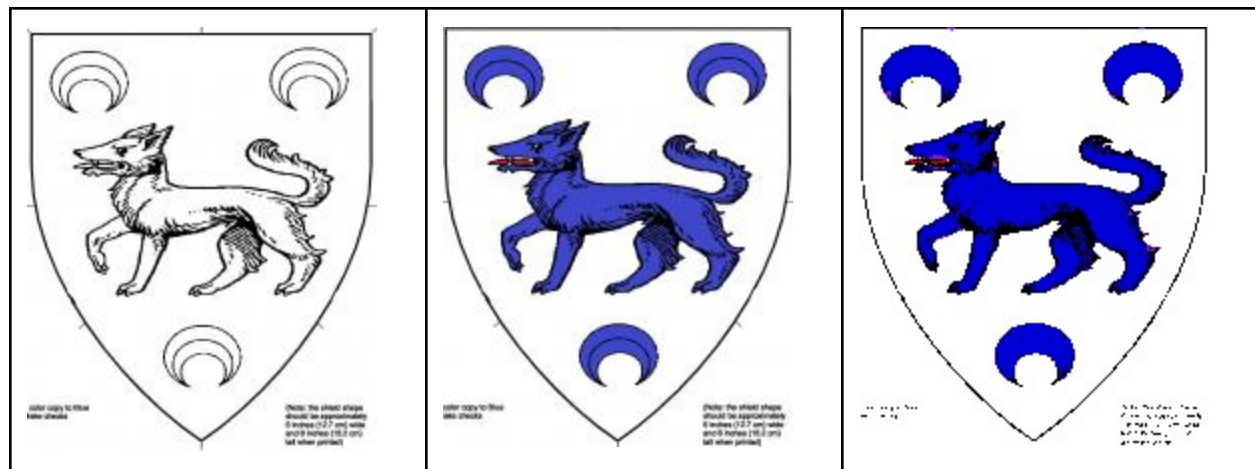
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17: Mærwynn in danska

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fiedless) An ivy vine fesswise vert	Forwarded

Notes:

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18: Margarett Napier

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Margarett Napier	Forwarded
New Device	Argent, a wolf passant between three crescents inverted azure	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Spelling (Napier as surname) most important.

Margarett is a Scots female given name found in "Index of Scots names found in Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/margaret.html) s.n. Margaret, with this spelling dated to 1545.

Napier is a Scots surname with this spelling dated to 1550, in Black, Surnames of Scotland, s.n. Napier.

Notes:

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19: Omelan the Lefthanded

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Omelan the Lefthanded	Forwarded
New Device	Or, a sea monster sable	Returned

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.

The only documentation provided by the submitter is the fact that **Omelan** is a modern
Ukrainian given name. We ask the assistance of commenters to document this name to period.

The submitter based this sea monster on illustrations in the book *Sea Monsters on Medieval
and Renaissance Maps* by Chet Van Duzer ISBN 9780712357715. No photocopies or page
numbers were provided by the submitter.

Notes:
In commentary, ffride Morelle provided documentation for the given name Omelân, as well as for
a Ukrainian byname meaning "left-handed". With the submitter's express consent, we are
changing the name to Omelân the Lefthanded to match the documentation. We most heartily
thank ffride Morelle for her assistance with this name.

Commenters were unable to identify the charge on this device as an attested armorial element
or period artifact, particularly in the absence of supporting images, and raised concerns about
the reproducibility of the design. We are therefore returning this device under SENA A2C2:

> Identifiability: Elements must be drawn to be identifiable. While some allowance will be
> made for lack of artistic skill, the identity of elements must not be ambiguous.

and A1C:

Reproducibility: We require that the emblazon be describable in heraldic terms. This means that the submitted emblazon must be reproducible by a competent heraldic artist, with only normal heraldic variation, from the written blazon. ... Designs which use elements (charges, postures, orientations, tinctures, arrangements, etc.) that cannot be blazoned using standard period heraldic terms will not be registered.
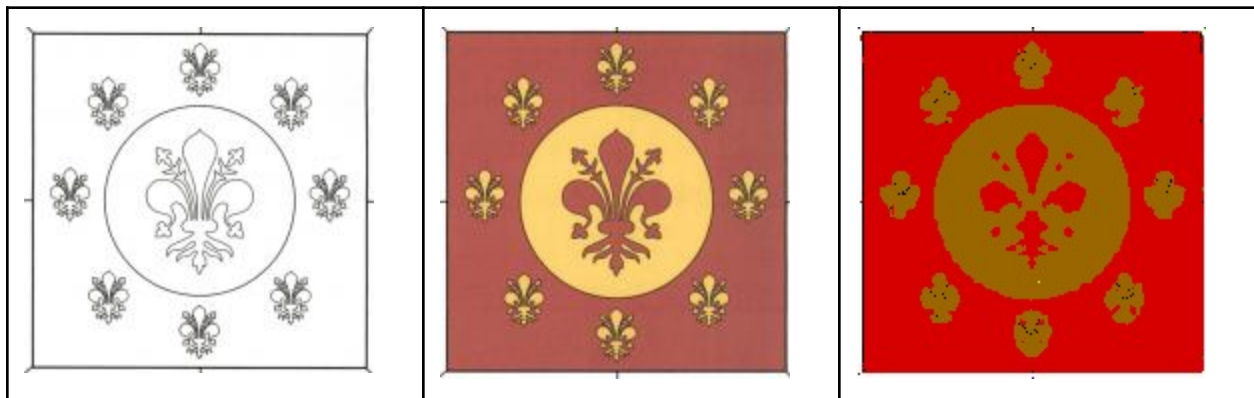
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20: Roche Sanguin

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Roche Sanguin	DUPLICATE ITEM

Notes:
This name change already appeared on the East ILoI dated 2021-09-06. Ignore this duplicate.

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21: Sofya Gianetta di Trieste

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	Casa de Giglio di Firenze	Forwarded
Casa de Giglio di Firenze	Gules, on a bezant between eight fleurs-de-lys in annulo Or a fleur-de-lys gules	Forwarded

Language (Renaissance Florence) most important.
Culture (Renaissance Florence) most important.
Meaning (House of the Fleur de Lys) most important.

The submitter requested that the household name and badge be jointly owned by Sofya Gianetta di Trieste and Angelica of Nova Lipa.

Casa de <heraldic charge> is an Italian household name pattern in "Names from an Early 16th C Census of Rome: Household Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/leohousehold.html).

Giglio is a period Italian word for the lily flower or fleur de lys, as documented with numerous examples in Tesoro della Lingua Italiana delle Origini (http://tlio.ovi.cnr.it/TLIO/, at s.n. Giglio (1)). (Copy attached.)

di is sometimes used as a marker in Italian locative byname, as per SENA Appendix A which notes that

> "[l]ocative bynames in the northern and central areas normally take the form da X, but de X and di X are rarely found."

da Firenze is an Italian locative found in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names," by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice 14/venice14sur.html)

Giglio di Firenze is the modern Italian term for a Florentine style of fleur de lys.

Submitters would also accept: "Casa de Giglio da Firenze" or "Casa de Giglio" if the inclusion of the locative was found to be unregisterable, but would appreciate the assistance of commenters in finding examples to support the submitted form if possible.

Notes:
In 2013, Pelican ruled that *Casa de* + heraldic charge was not a registerable pattern:

> Submitted as *Casa del Melagrana*, Italian household names derived from the names of charges (as described in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names from an Early 16th C Census of Rome: Household Names") generally use the designator *hostaria*. There is a single example of *casa* with what might be a charge: *casa del Confalone*, which also appears as *casa de la compagnia de lo Confalone*. Given that it is a single example, which also appears in a different form, it is not sufficient to allow us to give the benefit of the doubt regarding the use of *casa de* heraldic charge as a pattern. Thus, we must change it to the documented *hostaria de* heraldic charge in order to register the name.

As is standard, we are registering this in "name case" which capitalizes the letters of substantial elements of the name. [Magdalena Lucia Ramberti. Household name Hostaria del Melagrana, 4/2013, A-Outlands]

However, on the October 2021 Letter of Acceptances and Return, Pelican accepted a name in the form *Casa de* + heraldic charge without expressly overturning the April 2013 precedent. [Caterina Columbini and Adela de Castille. Household name Casa del Lilio, 10/2021 LoAR, A-Lochac]. We respectfully ask Pelican to clarify the status of this pattern.

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22: Takara of Carolingia

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Takara of Carolingia	Forwarded
New Device	Gules, a triskelion of spirals Or and a bordure sable	Returned

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound most important.

Takara is a Japanese feminine given name and was the personal name of Empress Kwōgyoku of Japan (reigned 642-645), as attested in *The Imperial House of Japan* by Ponsonby-Fane and Richard Arthur Brabazon, pages 8, 19, and 49 (attached).

of Carolingia is being used as a byname as per the Branch Name Allowance. *Carolingia, Barony of* was registered in June 1973.
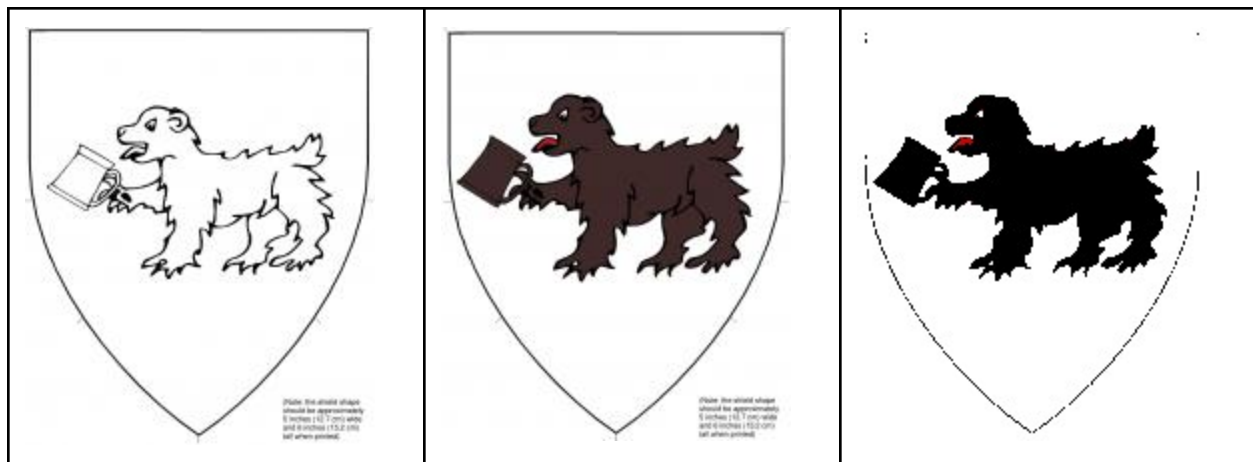
A sable bordure on a gules field requires an Individually Attested Pattern. No information in support of an IAP was provided. Blue Tyger requests the assistance of commenters in documenting this IAP so that the device does not have to be returned.

Notes:

As no documentation was provided for a sable bordure on a gules field, we must return this device for violation of SENA A3B4a: "Charges must have good contrast with the background on which they are placed. Primary, secondary, and overall charge groups are considered to be placed on the field and must have good contrast with it."

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23: Þorbjǫrn Grímsson

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Þorbjǫrn Grímsson	Forwarded
New Device	Argent, a bear statant maintaining in its paw a wooden tankard proper	Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language (Old Norse) most important.
Culture (Norse) most important.
Spelling (as submitted) most important.

Þorbiǫrn is an Old Norse male given name found in "Viking Names found in the Landnámabók," by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html). The submitted **Þorbjǫrn** is a valid alternative transliteration of the same name per Appendix D of SENA.

Grímr is an Old Norse male given name found in the same source, which becomes **Grímsson** in its patronymic form per "A Simple Guide to Creating Old Norse Names," by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/sg-viking.html).

Notes:

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24: Tighernán órdha

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Tighernán órdha	Forwarded

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
Sound most important.
Language (Irish Gaelic) most important.
Culture (Irish) most important.
Meaning most important.

Tighernán is an Irish Gaelic name found in *Index of Names in Irish Annals* s.n. Tigernán / Tighearnán, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, and dated to 1201 in this spelling (https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Tigernan.shtml).

órdha is an early-modern Irish Gaelic descriptive byname meaning 'golden' and derived from the word for gold, *ór*, found in eDIL (http://edil.qub.ac.uk/33925). In that entry, there are several items that mention gold or golden with regards to persons. We also have examples of color hair descriptive bynames in the Annals - Buidhe (yellow), Derg (wine-red), Donn (brown), Grant (grey-haired) (https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Alpha.shtml).
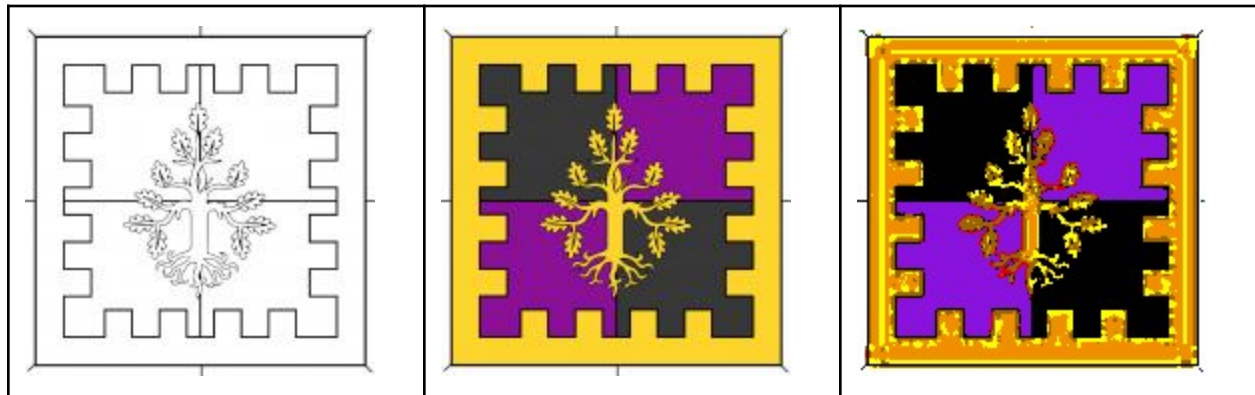
Should the byname **órdha** not be acceptable, submitter will allow the attested byname **odhar**, meaning pale/wan and found in *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames* s.n. Odhar, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Odhar.shtml).

The submitter wants as close to a non-binary name as possible.

Notes:

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25: Wrguist mac Wrguist

Submission	Description	Decision
New Household Name	Dál nAirde Brátha	Forwarded
New Badge	Quarterly sable and purpure, a tree eradicated and a bordure embattled Or	Forwarded

Sound (ar-doo-brath) most important.

The submitter wants something similar to what they've been using (*Ardubrath*), with the intended sound (Ar-doo-brath). They allow the grammar to be corrected as needed.

Dál is a term for a share of land or territory, which could be applied to a group of people like a tribe (eDIL, s.v. 1 dál, http://dil.ie/14344). It can be followed by a genitive form of a eponym, per John MacNeill, *Early Irish Population-Groups: Their Nomenclature, Classification, and Chronology*, pp. 64-5 (https://www.vanhamel.nl/codecs/MacNeill_(Eoin)_1911-1912a, see attached).

Airde is the genitive of *airde*, 'height, loudness, greatness, or nobility' found in eDIL, s.v. ardae, airde (http://dil.ie/1813).

Brátha is the genitive form of *bráth* 'judgment' (both religious and legal), found in eDIL s.v. bráth (http://dil.ie/6579).

Dál is neuter and nasalising, so the submitted form needs to be *Dál nAirde Brátha*. A similar formation is found in eDIL, s.v. dál: "For the neuter gender cf. tribe-names such as: Dál nAraidi" (citing the 12th C Book of Leinster). *Dál Airde* (without the nasalization) is also found in MacNeill, cited above.

Assistance is requested to document the pattern of a dál made up of an eponym and another modifier. We note that MacNeill p. 65 includes a few more complex items, such as Dál + Na Cethre nArad and Dál + Moga Ruith. Thus, the submitted meaning appears to be 'The Share of Aird of the Judgment' that is named after a place where judgments were made.

Notes:

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This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

Yours in Service,
Mistress Alys Mackyntoich
Blue Tyger Herald