

March 2026

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decision

East ILol dated 02/10/2026

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 02/10/2026.

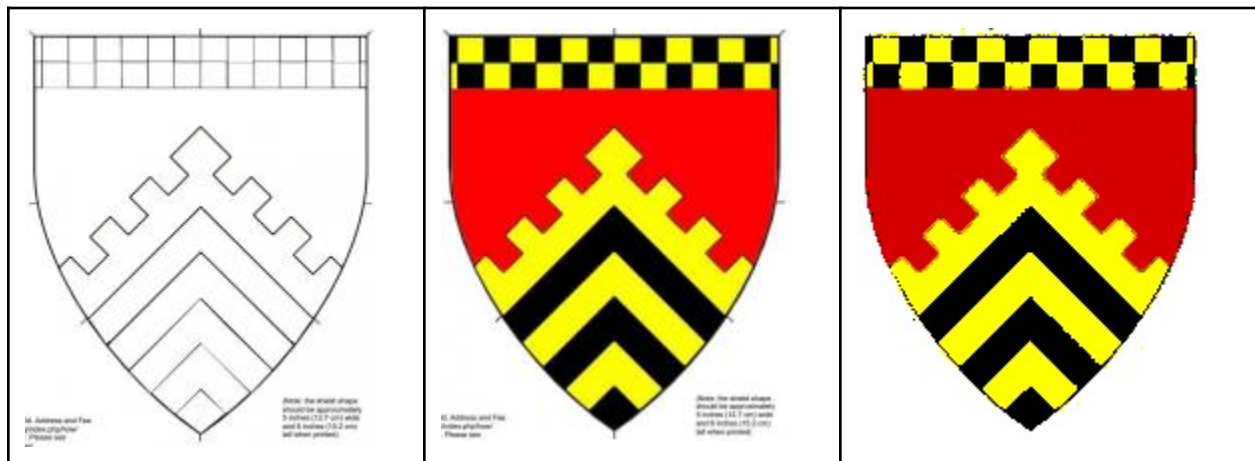
Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month:
 Ailbhe éccnaid, Alys Brigantia, Elisabetta Makejoye, ffride Morelle, Gunnvor Gerfalck, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, Lillia Crampette, Měryem al Ixbilā, and Scolastica la souriete

We also thank the attendees of the decision meeting:
 Fenneke Jans, Juliete Blue Alaunt, Kay Leigh Mural, and Mari Pantheon

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1: Álfr of Tiveden

Action	Description	Decision
Resub Device	Per chevron embattled gules and chevronelly Or and sable, a chief counter-compony sable and Or	Forwarded



This device was withdrawn from the EK January iLoI to fix the coloration of the counter-componey chief. During the creation of the January LoD/xLoI, it was discovered that when the emblazon was re-drawn before submission to fix issues with the device outline, the chief was rendered sable and argent instead of the original submission's sable and Or. While this first redraw was approved, it has been confirmed that the submitter wishes to keep the submission as per the original. Therefore, Kingdom withdrew the submission and re-corrected the emblazon. The submitter has approved this second correction.

The submitter's name was forwarded as *Álfr of Tiveden* on the January 31st EK xLoI.

Notes:

2. Auge of Phrygia

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Auge of Phrygia	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Auge is the transliteration of the feminine Greek given name Αὔγη (Alpha-epsilon-gamma-eta - Augē), which has 38 hits in the LGPN:

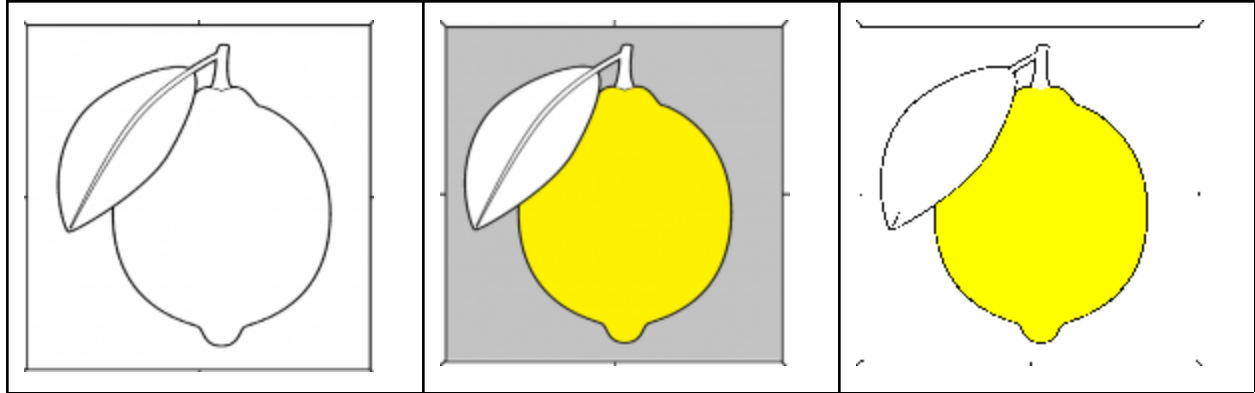
<<https://search.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/browse.html?field=names&sort=nymRef&query=%CE%91%CF%85%CE%B3%CE%AE&collection=&start=1>>. Hits date from the 4th century BCE through imperial period.

of Phrygia is the lingua Societatis form of the classical Greek adjective Φρυγός <<https://lsj.gr/wiki/%CE%A6%CF%81%CF%8D%CE%BE>> or Phrygos. The likely feminine form would be Phrygaia. The submitter prefers the lingua Societatis form.

Notes:

3. Auge of Phrygia

Action	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A lemon Or slipped and leaved argent	Forwarded



Notes:

Kingdom commentary discussed whether a lemon gets a difference from a peach, as both of these items are relatively rounded fruit. This is needed to clear conflict with the badge of Antonio Patrasso: *Vert ermined argent, a peach proper*. There is one difference between fieldless and any other field, but this seems to be the only one besides the type of item. Per the Glossary of Terms, a peach proper is either gold or red depending on what is required for background contrast; the peach in Antonio's badge is therefore gold to contrast with the mostly green field. Per existing precedent, no difference is granted to slipping and leaving an item.

This question does not seem to have existing precedent either way, and there is established precedent granting a difference between other fruit such as a peach and a pear [Antonio Patrasso, 2024/06, A-East]. Therefore, we forward this badge for Society's consideration.

4. Faolan Mac Cairteain

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Faolan Mac Cairteain	Forwarded

The submitter prefers the name without the diacritical markings.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language/Culture (Irish) most important.

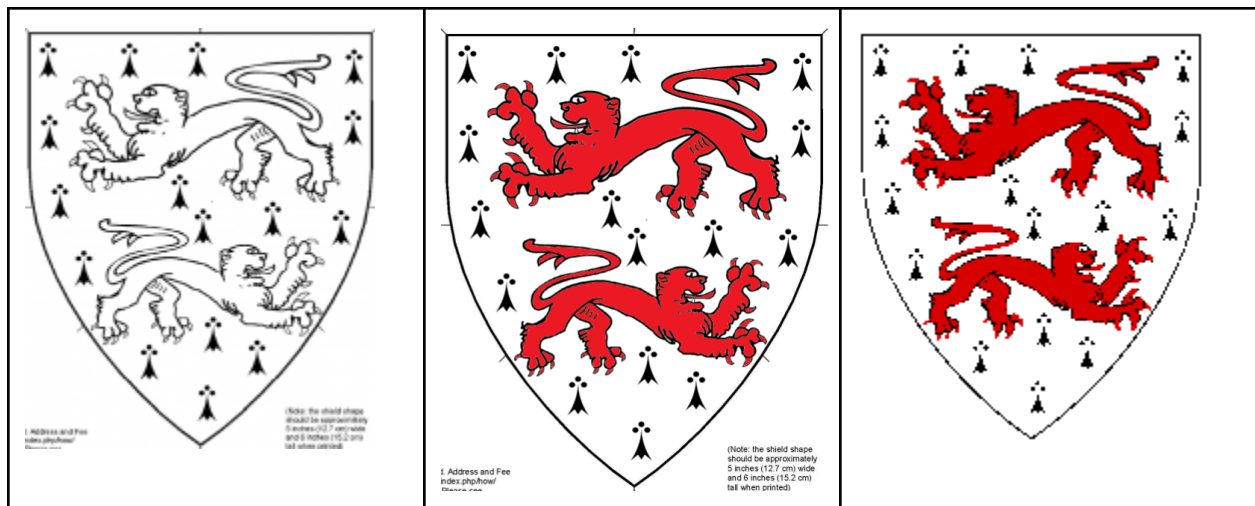
Faolán is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic masculine given name found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Faelan.shtml>) with a relevant Annals date of 1423

Mac Cairteáin is a header form at p. 325 of Woulfe, with several italicized Anglicized Irish forms beneath it including M'Keartan.

Notes:

5. Faolan Mac Cairteain

Action	Description	Decision
New Device	Ermine, two lions passant counter-passant gules	Forwarded



SENA A3D2c states "For identical animate charges, arrangements such as **passant counter-passant**, naiant counter-naiant, and volant counter-volant are allowed as these arrangements are found in period heraldry." (emphasis added)

Notes:

6. Haraldr Ívarsson

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Haraldr Ívarsson	Forwarded

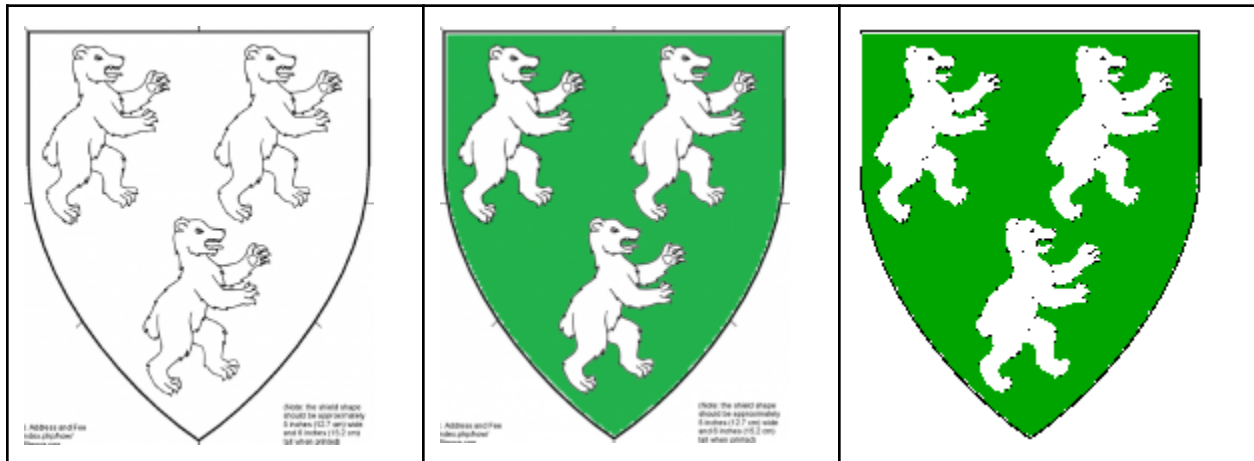
Haraldr and **Ívarr** are both male given names found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>)

The patronymic **Ívarsson** is created per the rules set out in "A Simple Guide to Creating Old Norse Names," by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/sg-viking.html>)

Notes:

7. Haraldr Ívarsson

Action	Description	Decision
New Device	Vert, three bears rampant contourny argent	Forwarded



Notes:

8. Karin Jacobsdotter

Action	Description	Decision
Resub Device	Per bend Or and gules, an anvil sable and a domestic cat sejant contourny argent	Forwarded



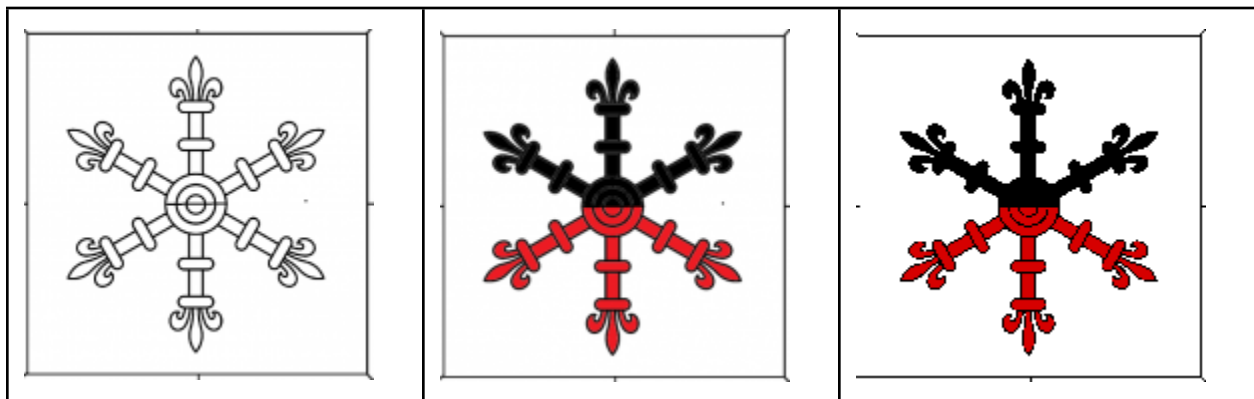
The submitter's prior device, *Per bend gules and Or, in bend sinister an anvil and a domestic cat sejant contourny sable*, was returned on the 11/2013 Letter of Acceptances and Returns for failure to document the IAP of a black charge on red. This resubmission changes the design elements to use standard contrast rules.

Notes:

Entered into the internal letter as a new device, this has been confirmed as a Laurel resubmission. The action will be corrected for the external letter.

9. Kis Mária

Action	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) An escarbuncle of six points per fess sable and gules	Forwarded



Notes:

10. Leszek Rogaczewski

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Leszek Rogaczewski	Forwarded

Leszek is a masculine given name as found in SSNO volume 3 p. 250 (260 online)

<<https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/39927?language=en#structure>>

Rogaczewski is a Czech byname as found in "Synodus Archidioecisana Gnesnensis" page 8: "Adamum Rogaczewski, Archidiaconum Vladislauien, & Lancicien" *Adamum Rogaczewski, Archdeacon of Vladislauien & Lancicien*

<https://www.google.com/books/edition/Synodus_Archidioecisana_Gnesnensis/3AprAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0>

given + byname is a pattern for Polish names per SENA Appendix A

Polish and Czech are both part of the North Slavic language group per SENA Appendix C

Notes:

11. Leszek Rogaczewski

Action	Description	Decision
New Device	Azure, a belltower and on a chief Or, three bells azure	Forwarded



Notes:

Kingdom commentary noted that a bell tower has not previously been registered. Per SENA A2A: “On first registration of any particular element, documentation must be presented that the element and its depiction may be registered.” No documentation was provided by the submitter.

Luckily, we can support the use of a bell tower via SENA A2B2d, which states: “Buildings: There is a pattern of creating new charges from buildings. Thus, an item that can be documented as period type of building is registerable.” Bell towers were a known building in period <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_tower>, with examples dating to 12th century Slovakia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_tower#/media/File:Katunbelltower.JPG>, 13th century Cornwall <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_tower#/media/File:FeockChurchBell-tower.jpg>, 13th century China <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_tower#/media/File:Beijingbelltower2.jpg>, and 9th to 12th century Italy, where they were called *campanile* (e.g.: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santi_Quattro_Coronati>, with the most famous example being the Leaning Tower of Pisa: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leaning_Tower_of_Pisa>.

The question of if this is a sufficiently period depiction of a bell tower was not answered in Kingdom. As seen in a few of the examples above, square towers with shaped roofs were known, however, the depiction used in this submission was not found. Given the massive variations of this structure and its newness as a registered item, Kingdom declines to request a redraw and forwards this question for Society’s consideration.

Kingdom also notes a possible conflict with the device of Serena Roese of Stonehaven: *Azure, a castle triple-towered issuant from a rock, on a chief Or, three decrescents azure*. There is one change between the decrescents and the bells on the chief. Castles get no differences from towers per precedent [John Mailer, 2016/01, R-Meridies], and it would not be a stretch to say this may extend to bell towers. Therefore, the only other possible difference is if the rock the castle is sitting on is considered either a secondary or co-primary item with the castle, in which

the addition of the rock would provide the second difference. The image of this device is below, and with this, Kingdom believes the rock is large enough to possibly grant this difference, and therefore declines to rule on this conflict and raises it to Society's attention.



12. Maciej Maczuga

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Maciej Maczuga	Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language/Culture (Polish) most important.

Maciej is a Polish masculine given name dated to 1450-1646 as found in "A Preliminary Survey of Names from the Historical Dictionary of Personal Names in Białystok" by Lillia de Vaux
<<https://st-walburga.aspiringluddite.com/docs/Bialystok.pdf>>

Maczuga is a Polish word meaning "weapon" dated to 1626 as found in "Thesaurus Polono-Latino-Graecus" by Grzegorz Knapski p. 136
<<https://books.google.com/books?id=jetLAAAACAAJ&pg=PA136&dq=bulawa#v=onepage&q=maczuga&f=false>>

Notes:

Please note that it is not sufficient personal name documentation to only prove that a word existed pre-1650. In order to satisfy SENA PN1B2b for a constructed name phase, a pattern of using certain types of dictionary words as that name element must also be documented (either already established through SENA/precedent or with at least three period examples of similar names) in that time and place. Else, SENA PN1B2a can be used and the documentation must show the element was used as the same type of name element in that time and place. While Kingdom commentary was able to assist here, allowing this name to be forwarded, please note that this is not guaranteed and if sufficient documentation cannot be found, Kingdom may return the name for rework.

Kingdom thanks ffride Morelle for supplying the needed documentation.

13. Maciej Maczuga

Action	Description	Decision
New Device	Or, a sea-rat sejant erect sable, on a base engrailed azure, a crescent pendant argent	Forwarded

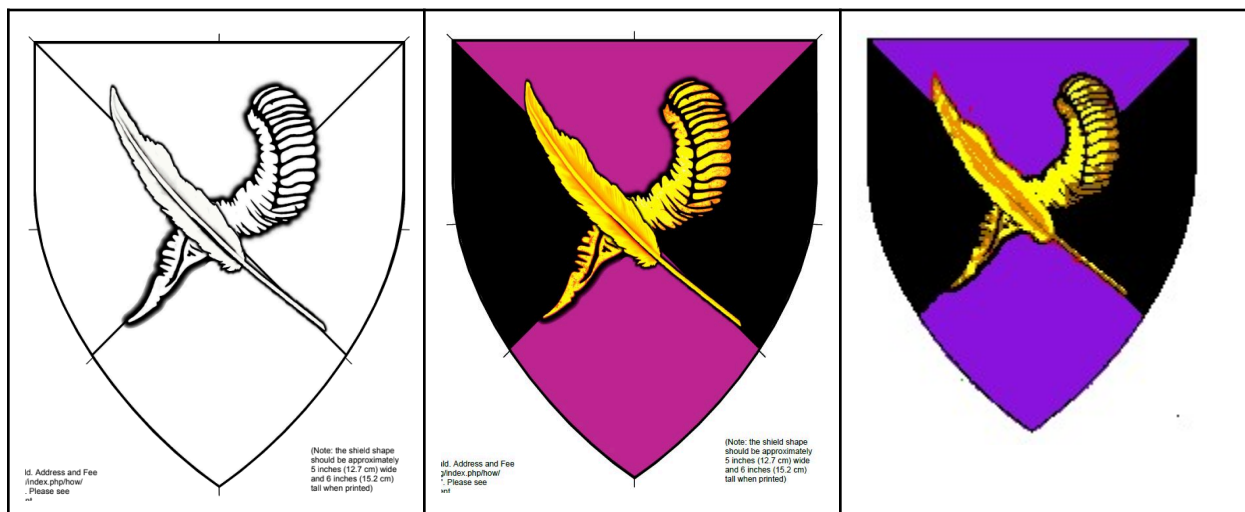


Notes:

14. Marx Pauer

Action	Description	Decision
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New Device	Per saltire purpure and sable, in saltire a quill pen and a shofar Or	Forwarded
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Notes:

15. Músa-Rannveig Kaðalsdóttir

Action	Description	Decision
New Name	Músa-Rannveig Kaðalsdóttir	Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.
 Language/Culture (Norse) most important.
 Meaning (byname meaning 'mouse') most important.

Músa- is a prepended Old Norse byname meaning "mouse" found in "Viking Bynames found in the Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/vikbynames.html>)

Rannveig is a feminine Old Norse given name found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>)

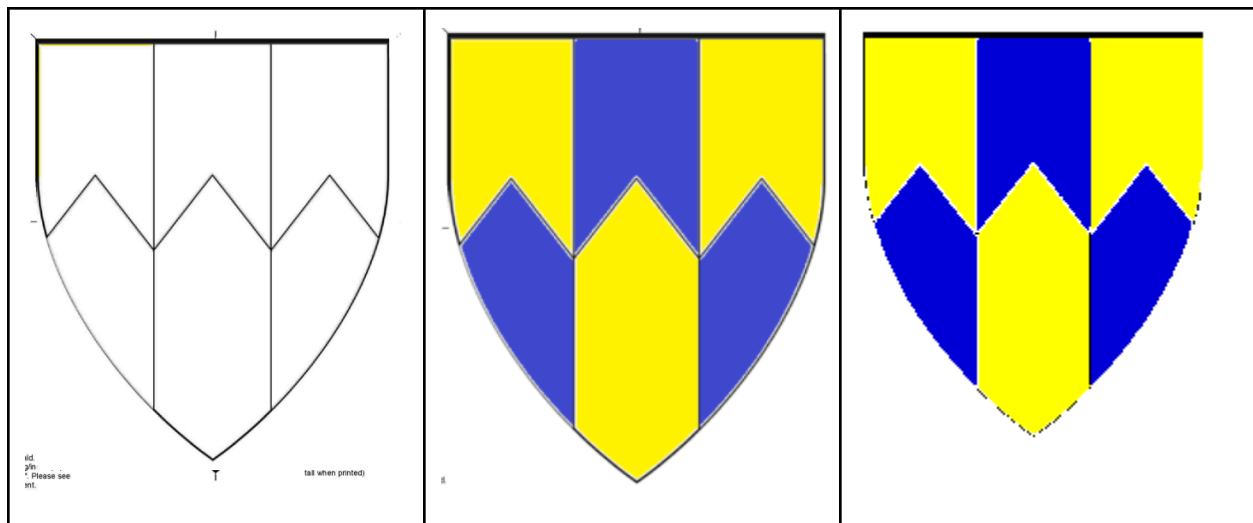
Kaðall is a masculine Old Norse given name found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>).
Kaðalsdóttir is a patronymic byname formed from *Kaðall* per the patterns set out in "A Simple

Guide to Creating Old Norse Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
<https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/sg-viking.html>).

Notes:

16. Músa-Rannveig Kaðalsdóttir

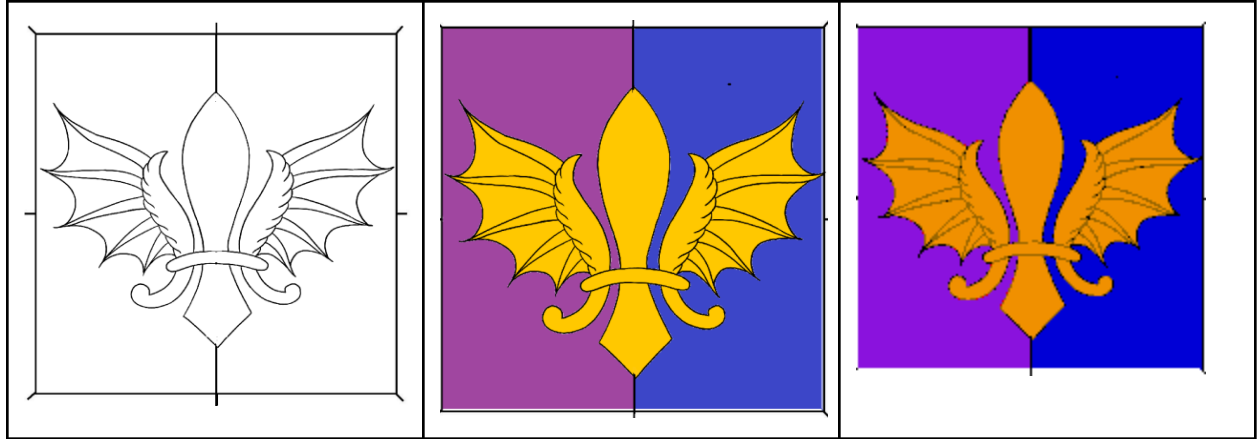
Action	Description	Decision
New Device	Per fess dancetty Or and azure, a pale counterchanged	Forwarded



Notes:

17. Stanislaw Polaski and Zipora du Bois

Action	Description	Decision
New Badge	Per pale purpure and azure, a dragon-winged fleur-de-lys Or	Forwarded



Notes:

Kingdom commentary noted that the depiction of the winged fleur-de-lys looks modern. It was noted that the art was sourced from “Heraldry” by Henry Paston-Bedingfeld and Peter Gwynn-Jones, and that it was undated.

Kingdom declines to judge the suitability of the art. The basis for this is two-fold: first, fleur-de-lys have a whole variety of stylized depictions both used in the SCA and found in period, including those with this more open type of motif as well as with decorations on the arms. Second, this is essentially a fleur-de-lys with wings added, and is identifiable as such. Per precedent: “Adding wings to an inanimate object is always tricky...but the practice in general is period.” [Jacqueline Storme, 2013/05, R-Calontir]. Where the wings are placed and how they are attached to an object also has variability in depiction. Therefore, Kingdom will forward this concern to Society’s attention.

This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

In service to College and Kingdom,
Drasma Dragomira
Blue Tyger Herald