

May2022 CL & LoAR

A Quick Summary of Changes

Jeanne Marie *Palimpsest*

Offense in Armory

- An unmistakable reference to a tragic, real-life event may be grounds for a return for offense under SENA A7B5, which reads: "5. Other Offensive Armory: Other sorts of armorial designs may be ruled offensive on a case by case basis [...]."
- As a reminder when considering potentially offensive armory:
 - Kingdom submission heralds may not make returns based on offense unless the offensive motif has specifically been ruled upon at the Laurel level.
 - The question of offense is a matter of considering the impact it may have on the people and reputation of the Society, which is not determined by a purely numeric vote.
 - Offense is not removed by mere ignorance of the details; the submitter may not intend to offend but the armory may nonetheless be considered offensive.

SENA Appendix A

- Under Baltic, all of the notes have been replaced with links to articles by ffride wlfssdotter as the articles provide much more detail on patterns and will be easier for heralds and submitters to use when constructing names in the Baltic languages. Those articles are:
 - Estonian: "A guide to some Estonian naming patterns" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eepatterns.html>
 - Latvian: "A guide to some 15-16th century Latvian naming patterns" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/slavic/lvpatterns.html>
 - Lithuanian: "A guide to some Lithuanian naming patterns" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/slavic/ltpatterns.html>
 - Livonian: "A (very brief) guide to some Livonian naming patterns" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/slavic/livpatterns.html>

SENA Appendix A

- Under Gaelic, Old/Middle Gaelic and Early Modern Gaelic patterns have been updated to include descriptive and locative under Double Bynames.
 - The descriptive byname is a physical/mental quality.
 - Examples include
 - *Conn na m-bocht Cluana Mic Nóis* (Conn, of the Poor, of Clonmacnoise)
 - *Ciaran Craibhdheach Bealaigh Duin* (Ciaran, the Pious, of Bealach Duin)
 - *Diarmata Remhair Musccraighe* (Diarmat, the fat, of Muscraighe)
 - *Uilliam Baili Dalad cenn anfeili Erenn* (William, of Baile Dalad, the arch-churl of Ireland)
 - *Étaín na banfigige Caisil* (Étaín, the female weaver, of Caiseal)
 - *Étaín na Garmna Caisil* (Étaín, of the loom, of Caisil); this name was registerered

SENA Appendix A

- Under East Slavic, Russian patterns have been updated to include the pattern of adjectival-style locative bynames used as given names.
 - For example, *Kheron* is a byname meaning 'Hercegovinian'. It was registered as a given name to Kheron Azovskyi.
- Under English/Welsh, the Middle/Early Modern English notes have been updated to reflect the fact that surnames from the second half of the 16th C and early 17thC may be used as given names.
- German patterns have been updated to include unmarked locative bynames in the 16th and 17th centuries.
 - For example, Sabina *Bamberg*, Ludwig *Berlin*, and Anna *Hohenberg* are found in FamilySearch Historical Records.

SENA Appendix B

- Section B has been rewritten to clarify what locative bynames are and how they can be formed.
 - Section B.1 gives examples of the types of places that locatives can be formed from.
 - Section B.2 gives examples of structures used in locative bynames.
 - The appendix is intended to provide guidance when constructing new locative bynames. It doesn't need to be cited for attested bynames.
 - **IMPORTANT:** Not all languages use all types of places or all structures identified in the appendix.

SENA Appendix C

- Added Indian – Dravidian and Indian – Sanskrit.

Regional Groups:	By Time Period:	Languages Included In This Group:	Can Be Combined With Groups:
Arabic	550-1100	Arabic, etc.	Greek Italian Iberian <u>Indian - Dravidian (from 900-1100)</u> <u>Indian - Sanskrit (from 950-1100)</u> Persian
	1100-1600	Arabic, etc.	Greek Iberian Italian <u>Indian - Dravidian</u> <u>Indian - Sanskrit</u> Mongol Persian Turkish
<u>Indian - Dravidian</u>	<u>550-1100</u>	<u>Tamil, Telegu, Malayam, etc.</u>	<u>Arabic (from 900-1100)</u>
	<u>1100-1600</u>	<u>Tamil, Telegu, Malayam, etc.</u>	Arabic <u>Indian - Sanskrit (from 1350-1600)</u> <u>Persian (from 1350-1600)</u>
<u>Indian - Sanskrit</u>	<u>550-1100</u>	<u>Hindi, Sanskrit, Dhakani, Gujerati, etc.</u>	Arabic (from 950-1100) Persian (from 950-1100)
	<u>1100-1600</u>	<u>Hindi, Sanskrit, Dhakani, Gujerati, etc.</u>	Arabic <u>Indian -Dravidian (from 1350-1600)</u> <u>Persian</u>
Persian	550-1100	Persian, etc.	Arabic <u>Indian - Sanskrit (from 950-1100)</u>
	1100-1600	Persian, etc.	Arabic <u>Indian - Dravidian (from 1350-1600)</u> <u>Indian - Sanskrit</u> Mongol Turkish

SENA Appendix H

- Updated to make it clearer that registration of low-contrast, complex lines of division is dependent on identifiability of line of division.
- All combinations, if identifiable, are registrable EXCEPT:
 - Sable and purple
 - Sable and azure
- Ployé is not considered a complex line of division and is not subject to the restrictions of Appendix H.

Unity of Posture and Orientation

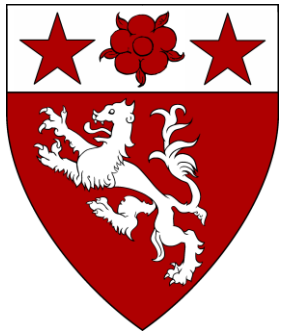
- Updated A3D2c to clarify that the section does not apply if charges don't have comparable posture or orientation.
- Appendix M updated based on the July 2019 CL to help determine if charges have comparable postures (animate charges) and orientations (inanimate charges).

Unity of Posture and Orientation

- In summary:
 - Charges in different categories (e.g., standard quadrupeds, birds, long charges) aren't comparable.
 - Defaults are treated as if they had been blazoned
 - For example, *Gules, in fess a lion and a lamb argent* wouldn't be allowed because both charges are standard quadrupeds and they have different postures – the lion is rampant and the lamb is passant.
 - For inanimate charges, it's the orientation of the axis, not top and bottom, that is compared.
 - For example, *Gules, in fess a spear and an arrow argent* is allowed as both are palewise even though the spear is point to chief and the arrow is point to base.

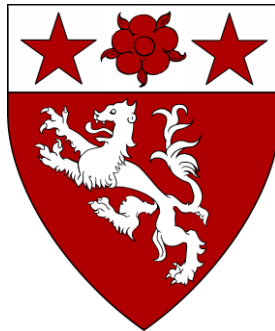
Augmentations of Honor - Chiefs

- SENA A3A3, A5C4, A6C are updated to include chiefs as a valid form of augmentations.
 - They do NOT need to be checked as independent arms UNLESS they are part of an augmentation.
 - They MUST be checked as independent arms IF they are augmentations AND they have a peripheral ordinary or an ordinary terminating at the edge.



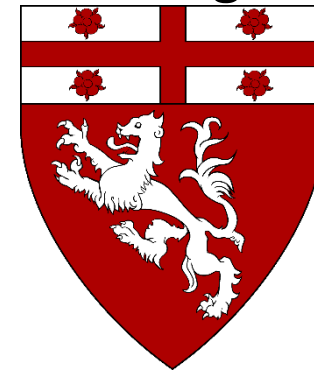
Gules, a lion rampant and on a chief argent a rose between two mullets gules.

The chief is not an augmentation so doesn't need to be checked as independent armory.



Gules, a lion rampant, for augmentation on a chief argent a rose between two mullets gules.

The chief is an augmentation but doesn't have a peripheral ordinary or an ordinary terminating at the edge so doesn't need to be checked as independent armory.

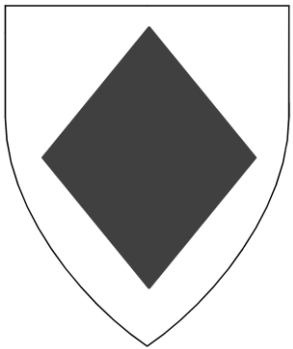


Gules, a lion rampant, for augmentation on a chief argent cross between four roses gules.

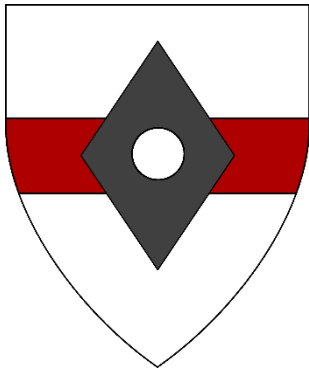
The chief is an augmentation and has an ordinary terminating at the edge so must be checked as independent armory.

Augmentations of Honor - Lozenges

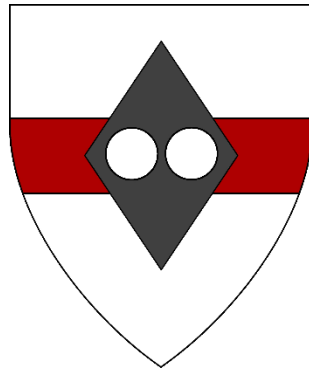
- SENA A6C is updated to include when lozenges are NOT considered arms of pretense or unearned augmentations. Allowed:
 - Single uncharged lozenge
 - Single lozenge with a single non-ordinary tertiary charge
 - Multiple lozenges



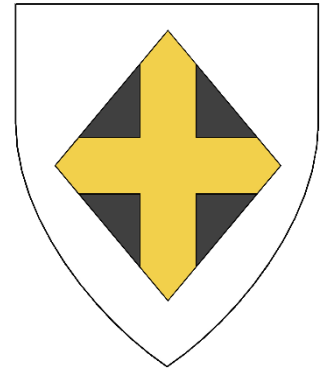
These are NOT arms of pretense or an augmentation



This IS arms of pretense or an augmentation (multiple tertiary charges).



This IS arms of pretense or an augmentation (ordinary as tertiary charge).



Glossary of Terms

- The definition of *overall charge* has been updated to match the definition in SENA.

A charge (or group of charges) which crosses the center of the field, lying partially on the field and partially on other charges. For instance, *Or, a lion rampant purple and overall a fess sable* has the fess starting on the field on one side, crossing over the center of the lion, and lying on the field on the other side. An overall charge is considered to lie directly on the field, and must have good contrast with it. An overall charge can never be the primary charge; in addition, there can only be a single overall charge group. Non-SCA heraldry sometimes uses different terms ("surmounted", "overall", "surtout") depending on the number of charges overlain. However, regardless of the number of charges, the SCA commonly uses "overall" though "surmounted" is also used. In SCA blazon the terms are interchangeable. Further details about Charge Group Theory are described in SENA Appendix I. *See also* Charge Groups.

From the LoAR: Names

- In registering Asbiorn Esbjornson it was noted that late-period Swedish documents frequently use different spelling for the given and byname, such as *Jöns lonsson*. This means that the same name element may appear with a different spelling in the given name than in the byname, and this is registerable in late period Swedish names. [Asbiorn Esbjornson, 05/2022, A-An Tir]

From the LoAR: Armory

- While monsters normally cannot be brown, a *brown werewolf proper* is allowed as it attested in period heraldry as a crest. [Oda Okikaze, 05/2022, A-Caid]
- Modified the precedent that disallowed charges on the field when the line of division is in the form of two complex charges issuant from the line of division. Such designs are now registrable with a step from core practice. [Jasper Emre, 05/2022, A-East]
- Wreath encouraged submitters to depict fieldless badges at a size that more comfortably occupies the space. In other words, draw the charges to fill the space shown on the form. [Nuno Cabral do Mar, 05/2022, A-East]



Werewolf crest in *Heraldry* by Bedingfeld and Gwynn-Jones

Per fess sable and argent, a tree blasted and a tree blasted inverted both issuant from the line of division, between three mullets counterchanged.

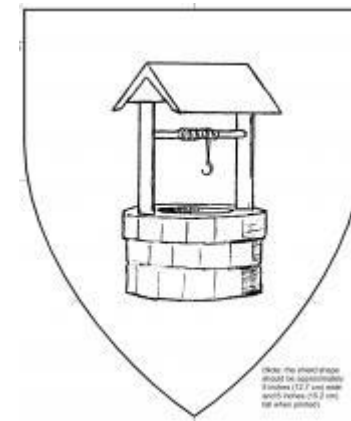


From the LoAR: Armory

- The term *ravishing* is used when one beast is preying on another, usually canines preying on birds. [Annys Blodwell, 05/2022, A-Lochac]
- A *covered well* no longer carries a step from core practice as its use as per charge has been documented. [Catherine Redewell, 05/2022, A-Lochac]



a fox courrant regardant ravishing a grey goose proper



Covered wells: Wappenbuch des 16. Jahrhunderts, 1530-1600 German; arms of Markus Prunner, 1568; registered to Catherine Redewell.

From the LoAR: Armory

- There is an SC between a *qilin* and a *stag*. [Shinjo Takame, 05/2022, A-Lochac]
- Ruled that augmentations will be considered on a case-by-case basis when they have zero contrast across most of their edge, but which nonetheless maintain identifiability. [Elis Godbeare, 05/2022, A-Northshield]
- A reminder that tulips take their tincture from their slips and leaves, not their flower. [Gerald Loosehelm, 05/2022, A-Northshield]



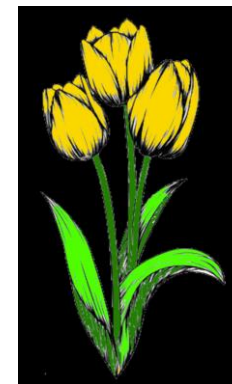
A qilin



A stag



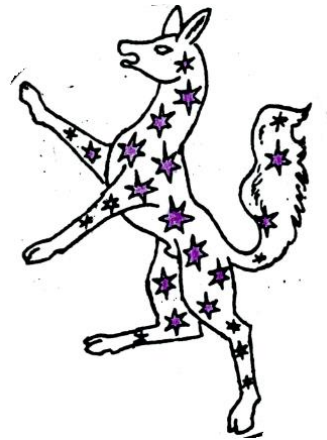
Azure, a bear rampant contourny argent gorged of a ducal coronet sable, a bordure rayonny Or, for augmentation on a canton sable a compass rose argent within a bordure Or was registered as the Or bordure on the canton was recognizable even with three-quarters on the no-contrast rayonny bordure.



A tulip Or slipped and leaved vert – the tulip is considered a vert charge.

From the LoAR: Armory

- A reminder that a pantheon's mullets do not count for difference; this includes changing their tincture. [Shattered Crystal, Barony of the, 05/2022, R-Middle]



(Fieldless) A pantheon salient argent mulletty azure conflicts with (Fieldless) A pantheon ramoant argent mulletty purpure with a DC for fieldlessness but nothing for the tincture of the mullets. And nothing for the difference between salient and rampant.

Webbed Updates

- SENA Appendices A, B, C, H, and M have been updated.
- SENA A3A3, A3D2c, A5C4, and A6C will be updated approximately a week after the July BoD meeting.