August 2023 CL & LoAR

A Quick Summary of Changes

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From Wreath: Compass Rose

- A compass rose is now a step from core practice.
- This step from core practice will not contribute to returns under SENA A1A1 for items appearing on external Letters of Intent prior to January 1, 2024.
- After that date, armory using a compass rose and a second motif with a step from core practice will be returned under SENA A1A1.
- What this means:
  - For example, something with both pawprints and a compass rose will be returned for two steps from core practice if it appears on an LoI dated January 2, 2024.

SENA Appendix G1 (https://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixG1) has been updated.

From Wreath: Wolf's Teeth

- Three or more wolf's teeth issuant from dexter or sinister are equivalent to a field division (though we decline to rule on what blazon term we'd use for that division). This will also be considered equivalent to *pily barry*, just as wolf's teeth conflict with piles.
  - *Pily barry* is an extreme form of *Per pale indented* with no difference granted between them. Therefore *four wolf's teeth issuant from sinister* will conflict with a *Per pale indented* field. [Wahriia of Saint Christina the Astonishing, 08/2023, R-Lochac]
- Three or more wolf's teeth issuant from other directions are equivalent to the corresponding orientation of *pily* divisions.
- The use of fewer than three teeth remains a step from core practice, barring evidence of wolf's teeth appearing singly or in pairs.
- Wolf's teeth will conflict with other wolf's teeth no matter what style of depiction is used, and whether they issue from the edge of the field or not.
- There is no difference for number between three or more wolf's teeth.

conflicts with

and conflicts with

with no DCs between any of these.

Or, four wolf's teeth issuant from sinister sable

Or, three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister sable

Per pale indented Or and sable

From Pelican: Regarding the source *Régi magyar családnevek névvégmutató szótárá*

- The title translates to *Reverse dictionary of historical Hungarian family names.* It is available as a pdf from many sites online.
- This contains references to *Régi magyar családnevek szótára* by Kázmér Miklós, and works by Fehértói Katalin and N. Fodor János, among others.
- This reverse lookup provides **only** the date for the first recorded instance of the name in **modern** Hungarian.
    - What this means:
        - The source is useful to determine if a name is period.
        - It is not useful for determining period spellings.
        - If the name is found in this source, you need to check the original source for the period spelling (and if necessary, later citations of the name).
- Read the introduction! It is in English as well as Hungarian.

From Pelican: On Constructing Japanese Names From *NCMJ*

- *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* (NCMJ) by Solveig Throndardottir contains lists of historical names at the back of the book. You can also use the book to construct names.
- The codes used in the tables for the types of names: B is for 'Infants and Children', E is for 'Emperors', H is for 'Chinese Style Name', F is for 'Women', M is for 'Masculine Yobina', N is for 'Masculine Nanori', S is for 'Surname' and Y is for 'Era Name'.
- Readings for kanji are split into two major categories. These are called *kun-yomi*, the Japanese reading of the character, and *on-yomi*, which is based on the original Chinese pronunciation of the character.
  - In NCMY, k*un-yomi* readings are written in all lowercase, while *on-yomi* readings are written in all uppercase.
  - The two readings can **not** be combined to construct a name element.
- NCMJ will also show whether a kanji was found by itself or what positions it is found in if the name has multiple kanji. Kanji that are only found as the second kanji of a two-kanji name element may not be used as the first kanji of a two-kanji name element, for example. When a name is constructed, the positioning of the kanji must be taken into account
- When constructing a multi-kanji name the name types must match as well as the reading of the kanji.

From Wreath: Default Arrangements

- A new table has been added to the Glossary of Terms, Table 7 – Default Arrangements, which lists the default arrangement for various numbers of charges in primary, secondary, and tertiary groups.
- The lists are sorted based on the most common period defaults and SCA defaults; the first arrangement that applies to a given design is the default arrangement for that design.

Charges	Group	When	Default
2	Primary	On any field when *combattant*, *respectant*, or *addorsed*	In fess
		On any field when *passant counter-passant* (or similar)	In pale, the charge in chief facing to dexter, the charge in base facing to sinister
		On a field divided in 2	One in each section
		On a field divided per pall or per pall inverted	In fess
		On a field divided in 4, when the charges have poor contrast with 2 sections	One in each section with good contrast
		On a field divided in 4, when the charges have good contrast with all sections	None, must be specified
		On any other field	None, must be specified
2	Secondary	Around a pale	In fess

The table is available at https://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#arrangement.

Glossary of Terms Table 4 Updates

- A *leek proper* is a neutral charge with the bottom portion argent and the top portion vert, each approximately half the charge. [Bersi Bjarnarson inn blíðufullr, 08/2023, A-West]

- A *natural sea otter proper* is brown. [Andrew Robertson, 08/2023, A-West]

- An *opossum proper* is grey with tan/pink feet and tail. In accordance with SENA A3B1 the grey will be interpreted (at the time of registration) as either sable or argent. [Werner Seitz, 08/2023, A-Meridies]
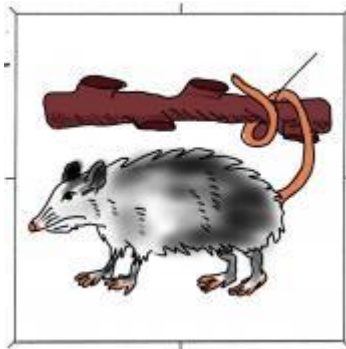
An opossum proper

Period examples of *leeks proper*.

The revised version of the Glossary of Terms Table 4 is available at https://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#proper.

Glossary of Terms Table 5 Updates

- A *maunch* has the wrist (sleeve) to dexter and the elbow is bent to base. The longer side is usually the sleeve. Unless explicitly blazoned, a hand is not included. [Ian the Green, 08/2023, A-Ansteorra]

- A *quince* defaults to stem to base. [Penn de Moranza, 08/2023, A-Ealdormere]
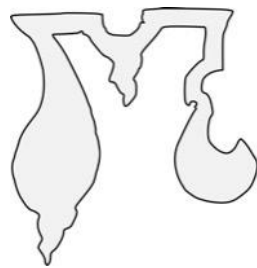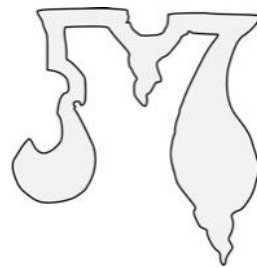
A maunch   *A maunch reversed*   *A quince slipped and leaved*

Images from http://heraldicart.org/.
The revised version of the Glossary of Terms Table 5 is available at https://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#default.

From the LoAR: Names

- For the first time a Hurrian name (Wahriia) was registered. This language was spoken by the Hurrian people, who lived throughout northern Syria, upper Mesopotamia and southeastern Anatolia during the Bronze Age. The submitter documented this name from *Nuzi Personal Names* by Ignace J. Gelb, Pierre M. Purves, and Allan A. MacRae (https://isac.uchicago.edu/research/publications/oip/oip-57-nuzi-personal-names). [Wahriia of Saint Christina the Astonishing, 08/2023, A-Lochac]

From the LoAR: Armory

- In comparing the two emblazons below both have two secondary charges. However, the first has two secondary charge groups – the estoile in one group and the bordure in another.
    - There is a DC for the number of secondary charges when comparing the estoile to the mullet and crescent.
    - There is a DC for changing the type of the secondary charges from a mullet/crescent to an estoile.
    - There is a DC for adding the bordure, which is a different charge group.
    - [Megis Êlmanou, 08/2023, A-Æthelmearc]

Sable, a stag rampant, between its attires an estoile, a bordure embattled Or

Sable, a gazelle springing between in pale a mullet of six points and a crescent Or
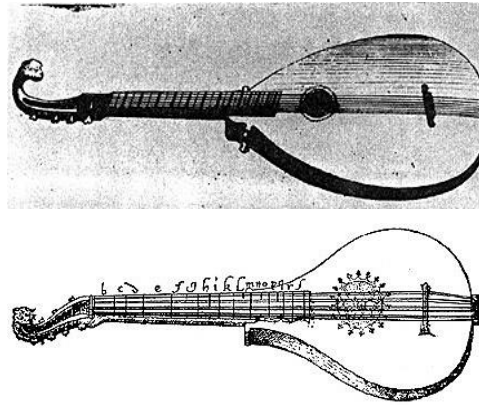
From the LoAR: Armory

- The tincture of a bird's wings counts for difference when they are spread out from the body, when *close* the tincture is a blazonable detail not worth difference. [Allegro Corbinelli da Ravenna, 08/2023, A-An Tir]

- A *quarterly arrondi* field division is a DC from plain *quarterly*, and as such is sufficient to remove the appearance of marshalling. [Sleitu-Skeggi, 08/2023, A-An Tir]

- A *cittern* is a Renaissance flat-backed string instrument. A selection of period and grey-period woodcuts can be seen on on *The Renaissance Cittern Site*: http://www.cittern.theaterofmusic.com/woodcuts/index.html. [Christian Belamy, 08/2023, A-Artemisia]
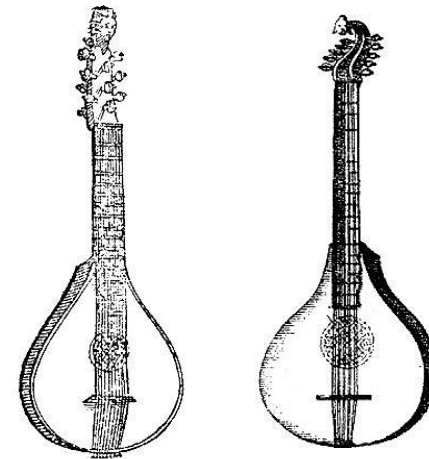
A raven sable winged vert   *A cittern* (registered)   Some examples from *The Renaissance Cittern Site*

From the LoAR: Armory

- Two horns in saltire do not conflict with a massacre technically, due to an SC for change in number, nor visually. [Sigmundr Hrútr, 08/2023, A-Artemisia]
- Though there is typically a step from core practice for using an orle of charges not in their default orientation, this does not apply to charges on a bordure. Just as charges on a bend tilt to follow the bend, it was common in period armory for charges on a bordure to rotate so that they follow the line of the bordure. [Yri Beinsmiðr, 08/2023, A-Avacal]
- Wreath overturned precedent and ruled that there is a DC between a raven and a falcon when they are both in period postures. [Teodr' Viktorov, 08/2023, A-Calontir]
- There are numerous examples from period armorials showing birds with low- or no-contrast beaks and legs. [Samuel de Bianca, 08/2023, A-East]

1506-1509 *Livro do Armeiro-Mor*

Some period examples of charges following a bordure (provided by Gunnvǫr Orle)

1480 *Das Wappenbuch Conrads von Grünenberg* [BSB-Hss Cgm 145]

Registered flamingo with no contrast leg and beak.

Some period examples of birds with Or beaks and legs on an Or field.

From the LoAR: Armory

- SENA A3A3c allows augmentation through quartering the augmentation (in the first and fourth quarters) with the base device (in the second and third quarters). Based on period evidence, augmentations may also be quartered in the second and third quarter with the base device in the first and fourth quarters. [Brand the Black, 08/2023, A-Ealdormere]

- When using quartering to augment armory that already has an augmentation, the first augmentation may appear in both quarters that contain the base device. [Brand the Black, 08/2023, A-Ealdormere]

- Based on period evidence, Wreath overturned precedent that makes breasts the defining feature of a Greek sphinx. The presence or absence of breasts is not a blazonable detail. [Ariston Hegelochou, 08/2023, A-Lochac]


Greek sphinx from the
Pictorial Dictionary.

Greek sphinx (registered)

From the LoAR: Armory

- *Charges fretted in triangle* do not have a DC from *charges fretted in triangle inverted,* though the orientation may be blazoned when the orientation is unmistakable. [Jonathan of York, 08/2023, R-Ansteorra]

- Precedent was upheld disallowing the use of a line of division embowed to base. [Regalis dei Falchi, 08/2023, R-Outlands]

- An *orle of birch* was returned for lack of documentation. Without evidence that tree slips or branches could be placed as ordinaries like vines are, motifs such as this will not be registerable. [Solana of al-Barran, 08/2023, R-Outlands]

- There is no difference between a wyvern and a winged serpent. [Ulric de Gothia, 08/2023, R-Outlands]
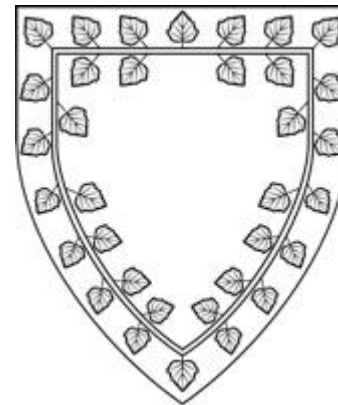
An orle of birch from
http://heraldicart.org

From the LoAR: New Charges

- A *ring-and-dot auger* was a tool used to make a distinctive ring-and-dot decorative motif on bone items in the Iron Age and early medieval period.
- A *leech* is a period charge, found in the arms found in the canting arms (German *egel*) of Egloff in Virgil Raber's Wappenbuch (1548). [Boutart Sanguin, 08/2023, A-Lochac]
- A *weevil* is an insect known to humans in period. [Vígmárr Vífill, 08/2023, A-Lochac]
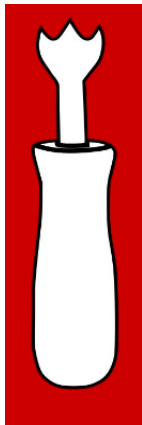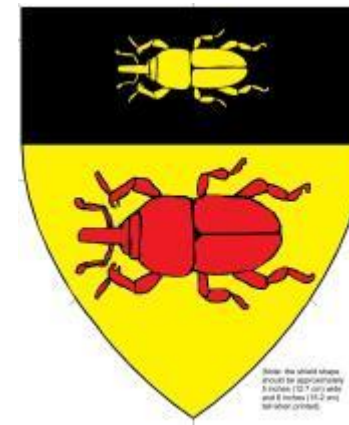

A ring-and-dot auger

Leeches (period)
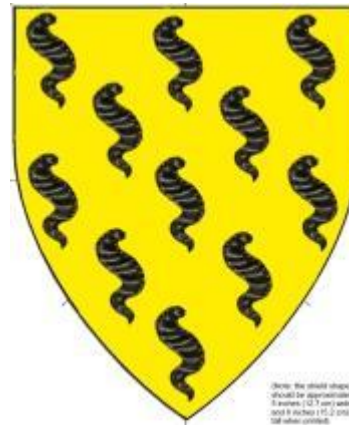
Leeches (registered)

Weevils (registered)

Webbed Updates

- Glossary of Terms Table 4 and Table 5 have been updated. Table 7 has been added.

- SENA Appendix G has been updated.