

April 2024 CL & LoAR

A Quick Summary of Changes

Jeanne Marie *Palimpsest*

From Wreath: Gyronny of Three Arrondi

- Based on period depictions of *gyronny of three arrondi* Wreath ruled:
 - No difference is granted between *gyronny of three arrondi* and *per pall arrondi*
 - No difference is granted between *gyronny of three arrondi* and *per pall inverted arrondi*
 - In determining whether or not a DC is granted for the change of tincture between these, primary consideration will be placed on which tinctures lie on which portions of the edges of the shield.

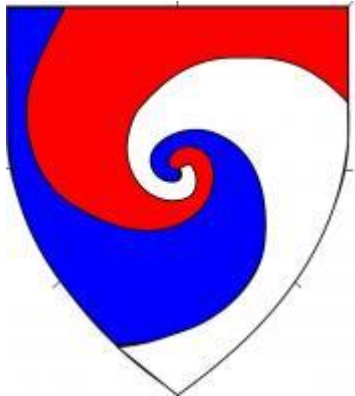
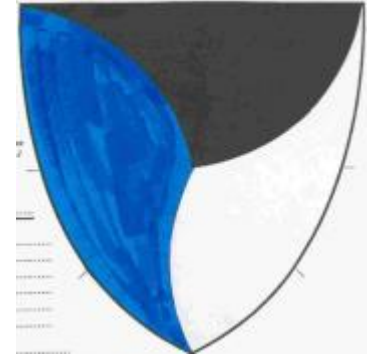


Period emblazons of the arms of Megentzer.

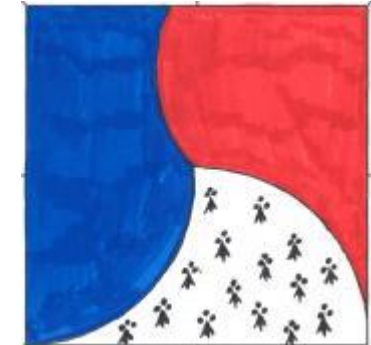
Gyronny of Three Arrondi Conflict Examples



Gyronny of three arrondi azure, gules, and argent had no differences from *Per pall arrondi sable, azure and argent*. Per the Cover Letter, there is no difference for the field division. There is not a DC under A5G1a - as both devices have azure on the dexter edge and argent on the sinister edge less than half the tincture of the field has changed. [Talorc Veda, 04/2024, R-West]



Gyronny of three arrondi azure, gules, and argent had one DC from *Per pall inverted arrondi azure, gules, and ermine*. Per the Cover Letter, there is no difference for the field division. As both have azure along the dexter edge, there is not an SC under A5F2 (Substantial Change of Tincture). However, the first has gules mainly along the chief and the second has gules mainly along the sinister edge. Therefore swapping the gules and argent/ermine sections means that two of the three sections have changed tincture and there is a DC under A5G1a for changing the tincture of half the field. [Talorc Veda, 04/2024, R-West]



From Wreath: Wolf's Teeth Revisited

- On the August 2023 Cover Letter it was ruled that three or more wolf's teeth are equivalent to a field division for the purposes of conflict.



Or, four wolf's teeth
issuant from sinister sable

conflicts with



Or, three wolf's teeth
issuant from sinister sable

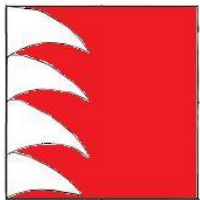
and conflicts with



Per pale indented Or and sable

with no DCs between any of these.

- Wreath has amended that decision. Wolf's teeth do not need to be considered as field divisions when they are part of a primary charge group with other charges (including another set of wolf's teeth), when they are on a divided field, nor when they are in a non-primary charge group.



Field division equivalent to
pily Barry.



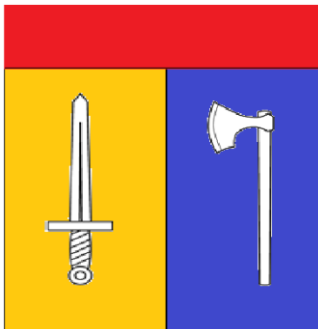
The wolf's teeth are primary
charges, not a field division.



The wolf's teeth and raven
are co-primary charges.

From Wreath: Claims Through Marshalling

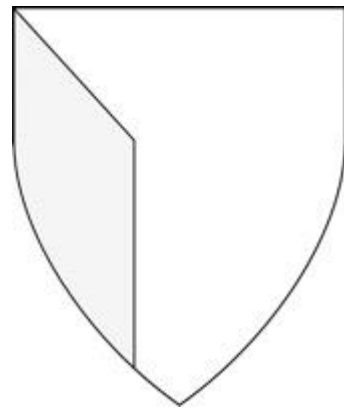
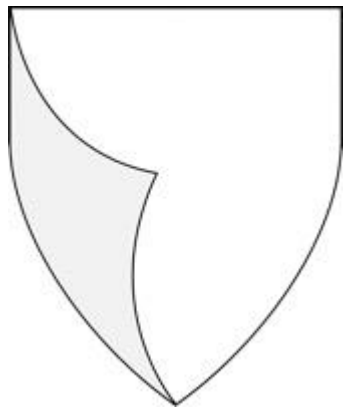
- The changes to SENA A6F proposed on the January 5th Rules Letter were accepted. The updated version of SENA is available at <https://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html>. Some highlights of the changes:
 - Rewritten to flow more like a flowchart.
 - Clarified that the presence of tertiary charges or maintained charges can contribute to the appearance of marshalling.
 - A6F1a revised to clarify what "other field divisions" means.
 - New sections A6F1d, dealing with field only armory, and A6F1e, dealing with armory that has peripheral ordinaries.
 - A6F2c and A6F2d revised to address the presence of secondary charges that cross the line of division.
 - New section A6F4 contains many examples working through A6F to determine if armory is marshalled.



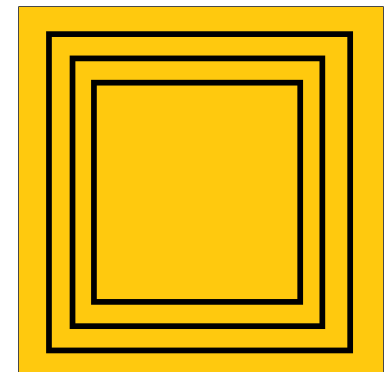
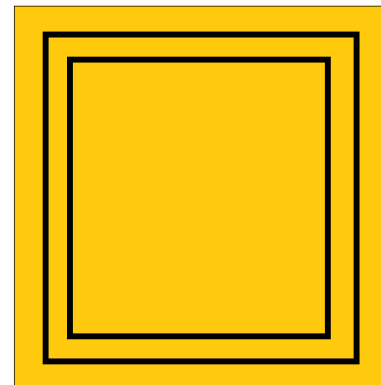
Checking *Per pale Or and azure, a sword and an axe counterchanged, a chief gules*:
The field is per pale so A6F1a does not apply. There is not a complex line of division so A6F1b does not apply. There are two charge groups so A6F1c does not apply. The presence of the charges also means that A6F1d does not apply. The chief is a peripheral ordinary that crosses the line of division so A6F1e applies and A6F3c must be checked to see if this is marshalled. As the gules chief has poor contrast with the azure portion of the field, this is not marshalled armory per A6F3c.

From Wreath: Peripheral Ordinaries

- SENA Appendix I2a is updated to include the gore, the gusset, and the triple tressure as types of peripheral ordinaries. The updated appendix can be seen at <https://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixI2a>.



A gore and a gusset (images from heraldicart.org).



A double tressure and a triple tressure.

From Wreath: Difference for Displayed

- *Displayed* is a unique posture - birds displayed are often distorted, with unnaturally long necks and/or legs, and the posture hides a lot of identifying details of body shape. To balance the notable differences in appearance between birds in different categories with the identifiability issues that come with the displayed posture, we are adopting the following guidelines:
 - There is not an SC between birds displayed
 - There is generally a DC between birds displayed which are in different categories if they are emblazoned in a way that makes the category clear
 - Birds displayed which are in the same category will conflict with each other



Against the Emperor of Constantinople, *Gules, a double-headed eagle Or* there is a single DC for the difference between a "regular-shaped" eagle and a crane-shaped flamingo. [Theodora Pleutissa, 04/2024, R-An Tir]

From Pelican – Non-Personal Name Presumption

- The changes proposed to SENA NPN4B2 in the January 4th and January 31st Rules Letters have been accepted. This changes how we treat names of historical and Society-wide orders. The updated version of SENA can be found at <https://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#NPN4B2>. Some highlights of the changes:
 - The section title has changed from Names of Peerage Orders to Names of Society-Wide Orders and Historical Orders.
 - Society-wide orders are now protected in all period and modern languages.
 - For non-personal names based on the pattern [designator] of [charge], adding a color, a saint's name, a charge that is not generally associated with the order or the name of another order we protect is generally sufficient to remove the appearance of presumption. Examples are included.

From Pelican – Changing Name Forms Between Internal and External Lol

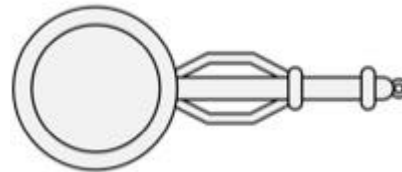
- A reminder that the Administrative Handbook IV.C.1.e states
 - If names, blazons, or documentation are changed by kingdom, the forms do not need to be altered to match the information submitted on the Letter of Intent. If the forms are altered, kingdoms should not remove or black out information that the submitter has given (original spellings of names and blazons of armory). Drawing a single line through an original blazon or name is acceptable so long as the original information can still be read and understood.
- What this means:
 - If a name is changed a new form should **not** be created. The form can be submitted unaltered or a single line should be drawn through the name and the new name added.
 - Changes need to be explained on the Lol whether or not the form is altered.

From the LoAR: Name Pends

- Please comment on the following pended names:
 - **Situ Zeming** – Further research and discussion is required on the use of titles as surnames in China pre-1650. In particular, we are concerned about where a name element would have been placed, whether different characters were used to indicate titles versus names, and whether a name element is acceptable as a name in some periods of Chinese history, but not in others.
 - **Tamar Dadiani** – Further information is required about the surname *Dadiani*, which was a noble family in the Kingdom of Imereti (part of the Ottoman Empire). In particular: is *Dadiani* more like *Hohenstaufen* and *Sforza* (which are protected) or *Tudor*, *Bourbon*, and *Stuart* (which aren't)?
 - **Togashi Ryuukata** – Additional documentation is needed for the given name (*Ryuukata*). Specifically, commenters are asked to search for evidence of kanji that could be transliterated as *ryuu* in given names.

From the LoAR: Proper and Default Orientations

- *Thornbushes* proper are brown. [04/2024 CL]
- A *frying pan* defaults to palewise, handle to base. When it is fesswise, the handle is to sinister. [Hjalli inn draumspaki, 04/2024, A-Northshield]



A frying pan fesswise

Image from heraldicart.org.

From the LoAR: New Charges

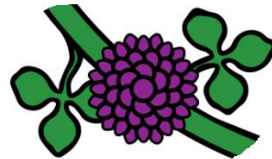
- A *nadeshiko* is a stylized carnation found in Japanese armory. It is considered a few-petaled flower. [Akizuki Soujiro Kaoru, 04/2024, A-An Tir]
- Clover blossoms were known in period, for example there is a depiction in the 1569 edition of *discorsi di m. Pietro Andrea Matthioli*. [Gwenyvere Rose Foxe and Caton Cat Cathart, 04/2024, A-Ansteorra]
- *Partridges* are period charges. For conflict purposes they are poultry-shaped birds. SENA Appendix M1d has been updated with this information. [Elwyn ferch Alwyn, 04/2024, A-Middle]



A *nadeshiko* (registered)



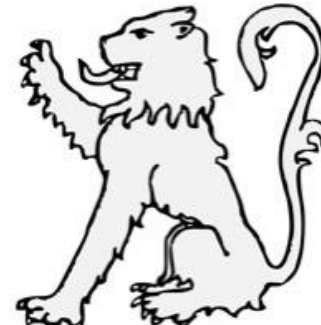
Period depiction and registered version of
clover blossoms.



Partridge, from John Guillim's 1610
manuscript of *A Display of Heraldry* (Folger
Shakespeare Library, V.b.171), f. 73v

From the LoAR: Armory

- There is not a Unity of Posture issue when three identical charges arranged two and one have the upper charges addorsed or respectant/combattant, and the bottommost charge matches the orientation of one of the upper two. [Benjamin von Bremen, 04/2024, A-Atlantia]
 - A Rules Letter has been opened proposing an example of this be added to SENA A3D2c.
- There is a DC between a cat rampant and a cat sejant one forepaw raised. [Anna Valborintytär, 04/2024, A-Drachenwald]
 - The issue was raised because per SENA Appendix L1a no difference is granted between rampant and sejant erect nor is any difference granted between sejant and sejant erect. There is however a DC between rampant and sejant.



There is not a Unity of Posture issue with this arrangement of identical charges.

A lion *rampant*, a lion *sejant erect*, a lion *sejant forepaw raised*, and a lion *sejant* (images from heraldicart.org).

Webbed Updates

- SENA A6F, NPN42B, Appendix I2a, and Appendix M1d have been updated.
- Glossary of Terms Table 4 and Table 5 have been updated.