October 2023 CL & LoAR

A Quick Summary of Changes

Jeanne Marie *Palimpsest*

From Laurel: Standard Form Letters

- Letters in Appendix D of the Admin Handbook have been updated to remove [his/her/their]. This makes the language more neutral and requires less editing when completing the letter.
- For example, changes to the first letter:
 - I, [Legal name], known in the SCA as [Society name], give [Legal name of submitter], known in the SCA as [Society name of submitter], permission for [his / her / their] the name "[Submitted name]" to be similar to, but not identical to, my name, "[Registered name]". I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once [name of submitter]'s name is registered.
- These changes will be made to the suggested forms letters found on the heraldry.sca.org website, including those under the FAQs (http://heraldry.sca.org/FAQs.html).

REMINDER: The wording in these letters is suggested, not mandatory.

From Laurel: Ancient Branch Names

- Just as a branch may retain their old device as "Ancient Arms", they may now retain their old name as an "Ancient Branch Name".
- A Rules Letter has been released with proposed updates to the Administrative Handbook, the Glossary of Terms, and SENA to address both Ancient Arms and Ancient Branch Names. Decisions on this wording will be on the March 2024 Cover Letter.

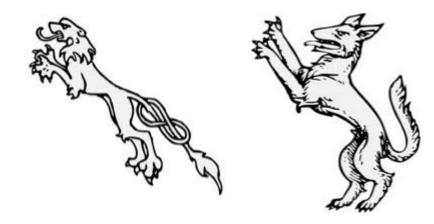
• Rampant: body is upright between palewise and bendwise, front legs are apart, hind legs are apart and can be on the same level or one can be raised [Christophe de Lorraine, 11/2003, A-Atenveldt], [Erich der Suchenwirth zum Schwarzenkatze, 07/2005, A-Caid], [Kaios Alexandrou, 08/2005, A-Calontir] [Ragnbj{o,}rn inn digri, 06/2018, R-Lochac]







Salient: body is upright between palewise and bendwise, front legs are together or apart, and hind legs are together [Christophe de Lorraine, 11/2003, A-Atenveldt], [Obata Kenjirou Torashi, 01/2009, R-Middle], [Ragnbj{o,}rn inn digri, 06/2018, R-Lochac]



 Statant erect: body is palewise, front legs are apart or together, hind legs are apart or together and are on the same level [Erich der Suchenwirth zum Schwarzenkatze, 07/2005, A-Caid], [Ragnbj{o,}rn inn digri, 06/2018, R-Lochac]

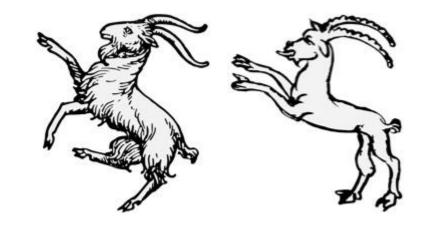


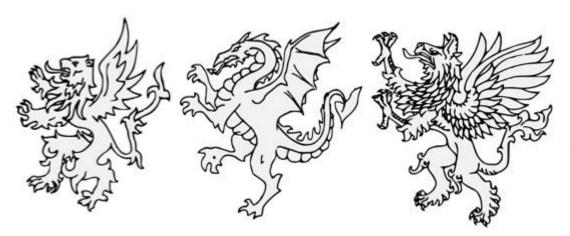




Springing: used for deer and their close relatives, equivalent to *salient* [Stierbach, Barony of, 11/2001, A-Atlantia]

Clymant: used for goats, equivalent to both *rampant* and *salient*, can be used for either [Christophe de Lorraine, 11/2003, A-Atenveldt]





Segreant: used interchangeably with *rampant* for winged quadrupeds [Feme inghean Donnabháin, 10/2001, A-Trimaris]

- The postures were often interchangeable in period armory, therefore ambiguity between rampant, salient, and statant erect will not be a reason for return.
- Since neither the distance between legs nor the angle of the body are binary states, there is a lot of potential overlap between the various postures. If a beast's posture could be equally well blazoned by more than one of these terms, we will give preference to the submitted blazon; if there is no submitted blazon, or if the submitted blazon uses a term that doesn't match the emblazoned posture, we will use whatever term matches most closely.



This could be blazoned as a *lion* rampant or a *lion statant erect* or a *lion salient*.

From Pelican: Names from Oral Traditions

- SENA PN1B2a, Attested Name Phrases, is updated to include names attested through oral traditions.
 - The names are registerable but not necessarily authentic
 - Names are considered attested when the sources using scholarly standard consider the name phrase to have been known in period.

Examples:

- For example, *Dzovinar* is the name of a human from the oral Armenian epic "David of Sassam". While this epic was first written down in the 19th century, scholarly sources note that the story was widely known in the 16th century. Therefore the name is registerable under this standard.
- For example, the feminine *Navaranak* and the masculine *Kaisape* are Viking-era Inuit names that appear in historical oral traditions recorded in *Tales and Traditions of the Eskimos* by Dr. Henry Rink (Hinrich Rink). These names are registerable as they are names of humans; however, the masculine name *Katerparsuk* from the same source is not registerable without additional documentation because the character Katerparsuk exhibits supernatural powers.

From Pelican: Names from Oral Traditions

• Examples:

- For example, the byname *Kante*, referring to a smith or member of a smith clan, is registerable based on the 13th century Sunjata oral epic from West African Mali Empire. The tale features human characters *Sumaworo Kanté* (the antagonist in the story) and *Diouma Kanté* (variants *Kumba Kante*, *Kankoba of the Kante clan*, *Kangoba Kanté*, etc) according to David Conrad, "Searching for History in the Sunjata Epic: The Case of Fakoli".
- For example, given names of 15th and 16th century people from the kingdom of Kongo like *Nsuku* and *Mpuki* are first recorded in a 1687 book by Giovanni Antonio Cavazzi da Montecuccolo. We have limited documentation from the Kongo that was written down during our period in the native languages of the region; most of the period literature is recorded in Portuguese. The bulk of our onomastic data from this region in its native language comes from post-period resources, making them sufficient enough for documentation at this time.
- For example, the 16th century Hawaiian masculine given names *Keli'iokaloa* and *Kūka'ilani* and the feminine given name *Ka'ohukiokalani* were recorded in oral genealogies that were written down in a scholarly source in the 19th century during the Hawaiian monarchy. Lacking reliable written records during our period in the Hawaiian language, these post-period documents referring to people known during our period are sufficient enough evidence to register these names.

From Pelican: Names from Pre-Written Languages

- SENA PN1B2b, Constructed Name Phrases, is updated to add section 5,
 Constructed from Elements that Predate Written Languages.
 - Name phrases reconstructed from pre-written languages are registerable when they are based on scholarly research and use a standard transcription system.

• Examples:

- For example, the Late Proto-Finnic (pre-cursor to Finnish, Karelian, and Veps languages) patronym *Hüüpiäinen* can be constructed from the byname *Hüüpiä*, incorporating the noun *hüüpi* 'Eurasian eagle owl (Bubo bubo)' found in the Finnic Etymology Database and the suffix -inen.
- For example, the Proto-Germanic given name *Harjawalðaz* has been reconstructed from attested later forms such as Old Norse given name *Haraldr*, Finnish place name *Harjavalta*, and English noun *herald*.

From Pelican: Capitalization in Old Norse Names

- All previous precedents requiring standard capitalization in Old Norse names are overturned.
 - As noted in the April 2002 Cover Letter, the runes that serve as the written alphabet for Old Norse "don't distinguish between upper and lower case".
 - What this means:
 - The name olafR hinn litli was registered without capitalizing any element [10/2023, A-Drachenwald]
 - The name Egill in snjalli ("Egill the swift") could be registered as Egill in Snjalli, Egill in snjalli, or egill in snjalli.

Glossary of Terms Table 4 Updates

• Red-winged blackbird – see slide 19 (New Charges)

Glossary of Terms Table 5 Updates

• The default orientation of a *grater* is handle to chief. [Caitríona inghean Raghnaill, 10/2023, Ealdormere]



From the LoAR: Names

- The transliteration of the Greek letter upsilon as v instead of u can be seen as early as circa 1100. [Alexios Mavros, 10/2023, A-Avacal]
- No evidence was found for *Castle [full name*]; however, castles (and thus households) may be registered based on given names or surnames. [John Mac Fingone, 10/2023, R-Meridies]
 - What this means:
 - Based on the name *Richard Smith*, Castle Richard Smith is not registerable. However, based on the given name, Castle Richard, Richard Castle, or Richards Castle would be registerable. And based on the surname, Castle Smith, Smith Castle, or Smiths Castle would be registerable.

• In many cases a field *vêtu ployé* must be considered as being equivalent to a lozenge for the purposes of conflict; however, if considering a new submission to be a charged lozenge results in unregisterable armory, it need not be considered under that blazon. [Martha Allgood of Smoking Rocks, 10/2023, A-East]



Martha Allgood of Smoking Rocks

Martha's Or vêtu ployé azure, a domestic cat sejant erect maintaining a sewing needle threaded from a spool sable does not conflict with Farhaven's Azure, on a lozenge Or a laurel wreath sable as Martha's device cannot be considered Azure, on a lozenge Or, a domestic cat sejant erect maintaining a sewing needle threaded from a spool sable as the needle and thread would be maintained tertiary charges; this is disallowed by SENA A6C (for having the appearance of a lozenge of pretense) and SENA Appendix I5 (for having a tertiary charge maintaining another charge)



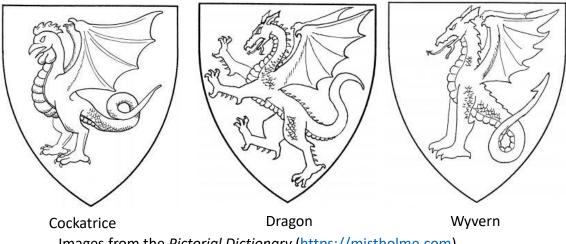
- Finches ((finches, bullfinches, goldfinches) are period heraldic charges. They are considered regular-shaped birds.
- The thread of a threaded needle is an artistic detail not worth difference and may have poor contrast with the field. [Violette Livingston, 10/2023, A-Lochac]
- Eclipsing a sun with a multi-tinctured roundel is a step from core practice. [John Mac Fingone, 10/2023, A-Meridies]
- There is a DC between a dragon and a cockatrice. [Krzysztof Zatorski, 10/2023, A-West]
- There is a DC between a wyvern and a cockatrice. [Krzysztof Zatorski, 10/2023, A-West]



Bullfinches in German armory



Goldfinch in German armory

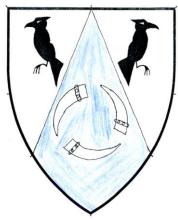


Images from the *Pictorial Dictionary* (https://mistholme.com).



Medb ingen Magnusa Ruaidh

Medb's Per chevron argent and azure, two ravens respectant reguardant sable and three compass stars argent does not conflict with Porvaldr's Per chevron throughout argent and azure two ravens addorsed sable and three drinking horns in annulo argent. Per SENA A5C2d the ravens are half the secondary charge group and the compass stars/drinking horns are half the charge group. Therefore there is a DC for changing the type of half the chage group from drinking horns to compass starts. And a second DC for changing the orientation of half the charge group from ravens addorsed to ravens respectant. [Medb ingen Magnusa Ruaidh, 10/2023, A-Lochac]



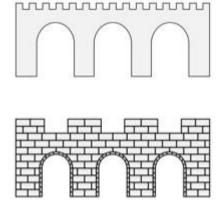
Þorvaldr Þórólfsson á Vaksfjall

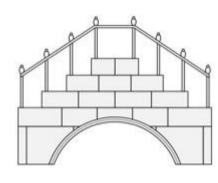
- There is not a DC for the number of arches in a bridge. An examination of various pieces of period armory shows examples of bridges of two arches being used interchangeably with three arches, three arches being interchangeable with four, and three with five. [Bridge, Barony of the, 10/2023, R-East]
- There is not a DC between a dolmen and a bridge. [Bridge, Barony of the, 10/2023, R-East]
- Wreath upheld the precedent that there is at least a DC between a footbridge and a bridge. [Bridge, Barony of the, 10/2023, R-East]

• There is no difference between *lozengy* and *lozenge bendwise*. [Eoin Mac Cana, 10/2023, R-

Meridies]







Dolmen

Bridge of two arches

Bridge of three arches

Footbridge

From the LoAR: New Charges

• The *red-winged blackbird* is a bird known to humans in period. It is considered a regular-shaped bird. When *proper*, the red-winged blackbird is primarily sable, with wings marked gules and Or, and is considered sable for conflict purposes. [Robert Boniface, 10/2023, A-Avacal]



Argent, in bend a red-winged blackbird contourny proper sustaining a wooden bow bendwise sinister proper.

Webbed Updates

- Administrative Handbook Appendix D has been updated.
- Glossary of Terms Table 4 and Table 5 have been updated.
- SENA PN1B2 and Appendix M1d have been updated.