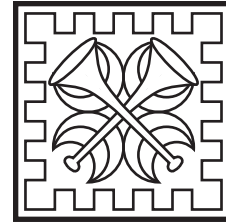


# Caid College of Heraldry

c/o Su Ralston

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## Minutes of the January 17, 2010 College of Heraldry Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Su *Crescent*, *Illuminada Dolphin*, *Hrorek Chevron*, *Lachlan Silver Abacus*, Martin Montero do Monte, *Stepania von Graz*, *Damien Sable Fret*, Martin Fitz James, Moira, Sara Minet, *Uluric Trident*, *Cormac Seraph*.

Upcoming meetings are: February 21st, March 21st, April 25th, May 16th, June 20<sup>th</sup>.

Almost here are Estrella and tax season. Su is looking for someone within the college to help doing financial reporting. Su will not be able to attend Estrella, Gulf War and may possibly miss Crown, so any assistance would be appreciated. You can contact her at herald@sca-caid.org.

We are considering including submitters' e-mail addresses in the pre-meeting submission summaries. Also, if there is insufficient space on the paper form for a submitter's email, feel free to put "see below" and write the email in the documentation section, down the side of the form, etc.

Unless otherwise noted, all submitters will accept the creation of a holding name, if appropriate. Approved submissions will be forwarded on the January 31, 2010 Letter of Intent.

### Angels, Barony of the

**Ealdgyð Eosterlicu.** New Name and New Device: *Gules, in bend three coneyes argent.*

[Name] Submitted as Ealdgyð Eosterlic. The submitter desires a feminine name, will allow minor but not major changes, and cares most about language/culture.

**Ealdgyð** – Ealdgyth is found on the PASE site <http://www.pase.ac.uk/pase/apps/persons/index.html> as the given name for three women around in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Ealdgyth is also found in Searle as a female given name to Ealdgyth Aldgida, a virgin Aldhelm fr lsud virgin C.1 male given name eight times dated from 112 to 1298. We note that the submission shows the spelling ending with "th". The submitter prefers the spelling ending with ð.

**Eoster** is found in Searle pg 233 in the spelling Eoster and Eostor and under the spelling Eastor p 215 with the dates Sw611 & Fn184. Searle, p.215 lists many "Easter" names including, "Eastorbeald/Osterbeald", "Eastorhild", "Eastorhild/Osterhild", "Eastorwine", "Eastorwine/Easterwini" (dtd 686-death date) and "Eastorwulf/Ostorolf". Also, on p.233, Searle indicates "Eoster- Eostor-, see Eastor-."

Eosterlic means "to do with Easter" found in *A dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language* by John Richard Clark Hall etc.

([http://books.google.com/books?id=eLYiXNHNQWwC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Easterlic&source=gbs\\_similarbooks\\_s&cad=1#v=onepage&q=singer&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=eLYiXNHNQWwC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Easterlic&source=gbs_similarbooks_s&cad=1#v=onepage&q=singer&f=false)). **-lic** Sw. 630, e.g. Tun- is found in Searle, p. 338.

**-licu** fem. Of -lic Sw. 630, e.g. Cwoem- is found in Searle, p. 338

While we have concerns that Eoster is an Anglo-Saxon adjective but have no evidence of its use as a name, we believe "Eosterlicu" is a reasonable Anglo-Saxon constructed byname. We are changing the spelling to provide gender agreement between given name and byname.

**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

### Calafia, Barony of

**Críostóir Ó Lacáin.** New Name.

[Name] Submitted as Críostóir ÓLacáin. The submitter desires a masculine name, allows all changes, and cares most about the meaning of the surname "duck".

**Críostóir** is found in Woulfe, pg. 178 as the Irish version of Christopher. The name was not frequent among the first Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but had become rather common by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

**Ó Lacáin** is also found in Woulfe pg. 578 as a surname meaning duck. There is a dot over the “c”. We have added the space between “Ó” and the patronymic to match documentation. We note several more modern spellings in Woulfe, “Laughane” and “O Laghan”. We ask the College’s assistance in ensuring a temporally compatible spelling.  
**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Chinu-a Boghumtra.** New name.

Submitter desires a masculine name, allows minor but not major changes, and cares most about the language or culture-Mongolian.

**Chinua** is found on <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/mongol.html> as a common name element from primary sources meaning wolf. It was also on the 05-2009 LoAR

**Chagan Chinua.** New Name.

Submitter desires a masculine name and will not accept any changes or the creation of a holding name.

**Chagan** is found in On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names (Baras-aghur Naran) [Http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mogol.html](http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mogol.html) meaning white

**Chinua** is also found in On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names (Baras-aghur Naran) [Http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mogol.html](http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mogol.html) meaning wolf.

This follows the n+n pattern of names and is of the recommend form. The article states "Animal names may be combined with names that are of a different type (ie a name could be constructed of black wolf, but not tiger wolf)." So "white wolf" seems reasonable.

While we probably have sufficient documentation for the given name if we were to drop the hypnen, we have no documentation for the by name. As such, we are returning this name for more consultation with the submitter.

**Name returned for lack of documentation of byname.**

**Fia Naheed.** New Badge: *Fieldless, on a sun a wooden corral gate proper.*

[Name] Registered 02/81

Since the device for Summergate, Canton of, was released in April 2007, this is not a conflict.

**Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Kitta Freyviðardottir.** New Name.

[Name] Submitted as Kitta (Kristín) Freyviðarsdottir. Submitter desires a female name, allows minor but not major changes, and specifies: “if Kitta is not available please use Kristín”. If changes must be made, she cares most about the unspecified sound. When asking for clarification from the submitting herald, Kitta would prefer that given name, but will accept Kristin if Kitta is unregistrable.

**Kitta** is found on the Viking Answer Lady site <http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml>

*Kitta* is a short-form for the name Kristín. CV pp. xxxiv s.v. "Pet Names" **CV** = Cleasby, Richard and Guðbrandr Vigfusson. *An Icelandic-English Dictionary*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford: Clarendon. 1957

**Freyviðr** is a male given name found in Geir Bassi pg 9. The patronymic should be constructed per the example on p.17, “Sigurðr > Sigurðarson, Sigurðardóttir”. We have changed the spelling of the patronymic to match this documentation. Accents may be omitted in Old Norse names as long as they are omitted consistently.

We feel that, by including “(Kristín)” on the Society Name line, the submitter was trying to indicate her willingness to accept the full given name, not that she desires the whole name, with parenthetical, registered. Since we are able to document Kitta, we have removed “(Kristín)” and are forwarding the name Kitta.

**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Konrad Faustus Tyndell.** Resub Kingdom Name.

[Name] Submitter desires a masculine name, allows minor changes, and the major changes listed below. His original submission was returned March 2009 for additional consultation with the submitter.

**Konrad** a common German given name 67 people out of 1280 from 1451-1500 and 121 out of 4204 from 1501-1550 found on Late Period German Masculine Given Names by Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott)

<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/germmasc.html> .

**Faust** is a German epithet *vust* (1270) and later a surname (16th century magician Georg Faust) meaning fist”, The same magician went by Faustus (latin given name) according to St Gabriel Report 2190,

<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2190+0>

“The history of the name <Faustus> is slightly complex. The German name derives originally from an older form of the word <Faust> 'fist'. It is recorded as an epithet as early as 1270, <Wessel mit der vust> "Wessel with the fist". The best-known bearer of the name is the 16th century magician Georg Faust. He also styled himself <Faustus>, making a play on the Latin word <faustus> "lucky" [3]. Much earlier in history, the Latin word itself was used as the basis for a name; there were several early Saints Faustinus and a 5th century Saint Faustus

[4]. However, these names did not remain in use in Germany into the Middle Ages. <Faustus> did not come back into use as a given name until the 19th century [6].”

[3] Brechenmacher, Josef Karlmann, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen* (Limburg a. d. Lahn, C. A. Starke-Verlag, 1957-1960), s.n. Faust.

**Tyndell** – Tyndall is found as a locative surname in Reaney & Wilson pg 448 under Tindal. meaning from the valley or river of Tyne. Dated spellings include de Tindal 1165 P (Nb); Roger Tindale 1332 SRCu; John Tyndall 1395 Whitby (Y).

The submitter included the following information without a reference:

Tindal - RED 1613

Tindall - LON 1581 1590 1606 1608 NSA 1603 WHK 1595 1604

Tyndell - DSO 1545 1602 GAI 1606 RED 1578

Also found in Ekwall pg 484 under the header Tyne Tyndedale is Tindala 1158 a rivername.

At most name this is one step from period practice with the German name with an English locative.

The submitters name preferences in order of preference:

Konrad Faustus Tyndell

Conrad Faustus Tyndell

Konrad Faust de Tyndell

Konrad Tyndell

Conrad Tyndell

The submitting herald is withdrawing the submission. The original name, Konrad Faust Tyndell, seems to have been returned in-kingdom due to confusion over the submitter's preference, the present submission has increased the confusion and led the College to believe that the submitter may prefer the original spelling. The submitter will be contacted to find out the his preference. The submitting herald will submit a revised submission, and will include the above citation for the spelling "Tyndell."

We apologize to the submitter for the delay but would prefer to submit what is desired.

**Name withdrawn.**

**Lile Fionnabair.** New Name.

[Name] The submitter desires a feminine name and cares most about the unspecified sound. The submitter will not accept a holding name.

**Lile** is found in Woulfe on pg 212 as an Irish feminine given name.

**Fionnabair** (with a dot over the "b") is also found in Woulfe pg 287, undated, under the spelling Fionnúir:

"Fennors; probably Nor. 'de Finnure,' i.e., of *Fionnabair*, a frequent Irish place-name; one of the small group of Norman surnames formed from Irish place-names. There can hardly be any doubt about this derivation, but I have not discovered any early forms that would prove it."

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Olaf Larson.** New Name.

[Name] Submitted as Olaf Larsen. The submitter desires a masculine name, will accept minor but not major changes, cares most about the culture Norwegian/Norse, and will not accept a holding name (no device is submitted at this time). The submitter is aware the spelling will change for Larsen to be in period.

**Olaf** is found as a male given name and as a patronymic in the SCA Finnish name article by Rouva Gertrud, <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/FinnishNamesArticle.htm>

OLAF M Olaff Yltenpo(ika?) ... Oleff i Laytio 1432, FMU III 2056.

*Olaf* is also a masculine given name from the **ON Anleifr**, and was popular in the Scandanavian countries because of St. *Olaf* (d. 1030) and *Olaf* Trygvasson (d. 1000), both Kings of Norway. Withycombe notes that while the Danes used *Olaf* in pre-Norman England, its use fell out of favor after the Norman Conquest (pp. 231-2, s.n. Olaf).

Academy S. Gabriel Report 2896 demonstrates Olaf as a masculine given Norwegian name in the period 1480-1530 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2896>). According to the article "Old Norse Men's Names" by Gunnvor silfraharr (<http://www.vikingswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>), *Olaf* is the usual East Scandanavian form of this name.

**Larson** Variants of the modern spelling, **Larsen** are found in the SCA Finnish Names article 15 times with the spellings *Larson*, *Larsson*, *Larsonn*. The closest period spelling is *Larson* as in Harald *Larson* 1571, HHV p. 33. Other spellings include: Blusius *Larsonn* 1571, PHV p. 47, Gudze *Larsson* 1502, FMU VI 4936. , Ingo *Larsson* 1509, Junti *Larson* 1589, Lulli *Larsonn* 1571, HHV p. 174. etc

We are changing the surname is changed to "Larson" to match documentation.

**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Patrekr skammfótr k{o,ttr.** New Name.

[Name] The submitter desires a masculine name with the epithet meaning "gimpy cat". No other preferences are

indicated.

All name elements are found in Geirr Bassi:

**Patrekr** is a male given name on pg. 14.

**skammfótr** is an epithet meaning "short-foot, gimpy" on p. 27.

**k{o,}ttr** is an epithet meaning "cat" on p. 25.

The submitter is interested in a name that means, "Patrick, the lame cat". We are not certain this is the correct word order as different adjective/noun relations could read this Gimpy Patrick the Cat or Catty Patrick the lame, and request the College's aid in determining the correct construction to meet the submitter's wishes.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Richenda Elizabeth Coffin.** New badge. (Fieldless), a coffin gules.

[Name] The submitter's name was registered June 1996

While this is not the defining instance of a coffin in Society armory (that would be the badge of the Barony of Starkhafn, "(Fieldless) A six-sided coffin palewise sable charged in chief with a mullet of eight points argent"), the old registrations of coffins are no longer an acceptable form. In the return of Per pale vert and sable, on a pale between two coffins argent a coffin sable (Constance MacLeod) LoAR of Feb 02, it was ruled:

"Coffins have only been registered twice in the SCA, the last time in 1985. The coffins in this submission, as in the previous submissions, are six-sided shapes following the outline of the top of a hexagonal coffin palewise. Thus, the basemost side ("foot") is narrower than the chiefmost side ("head") and the wide point separating the other four sides is at shoulder height. A number of commenters asked whether this was a period coffin shape and whether coffins were found in period heraldry.

No evidence was presented, and none could be found, for coffins as charges in period heraldry. Given the wide diversity of constructed items found in period heraldry, a coffin should be an acceptable charge as long as it is drawn so that it would be recognizable to a period viewer as a coffin.

No evidence was presented, and none could be found, that the shape in this submission was a period coffin shape. Some documentation for coffins was found, consisting of pictures of coffins in illuminated manuscripts showing funeral services, pictures of existing funeral palls in embroidery references (used for draping over a coffin), and a description of one existing child's coffin c. 1400. These references all showed coffins with four-sided tops. The tops were mostly rectangular, but some coffins had trapezoidal tops, so that the "head" was wider than the "foot". Without documentation for the shape of coffin in this submission, it may not be registered.

The coffins in illustrations of funeral services were all shown from the side (during the service, or carried by pallbearers). The top-only view of the previous coffin registrations therefore seems somewhat unlikely. Future attempts to register coffins should not only address the shape of a period coffin, but should address how a period coffin would be drawn so that a period viewer would recognize it as a coffin (rather than another sort of box or chest)."

This submission addresses the points of the 2002 ruling.

It is important, when considering the period coffin, to not confuse it with other burial artifacts, particularly tombs and sepulchres. The latter are much more commonly found in period illuminations (e.g., in depictions of such Biblical events as the resurrection of Lazarus, the resurrection of Christ, and the dead rising in Revelations). Such tombs and sepulchres are almost always stone, and almost always with rectangular bases. True coffins, the wooden boxes in which the dead were transported to the graveyard, are somewhat harder to find: most period examples are found in Books of Hours, in the section dealing with the Office of the Dead.

Regarding the shape of the coffin, period illustrations of coffins might show them with either rectangular or trapezoidal bases and lids. Trapezoidal coffins were by no means uncommon: the examples show six cases of trapezoidal coffins. The first three, which are shown without lids, are shown in "Painted Prayers: The Book of Hours in Medieval and Renaissance Art" by Roger Wieck, pp.128-131. They are taken from three Books of Hours, dated early 15th Century, c.1440, and c.1465-75, respectively.

The second three examples, in addition to showing trapezoidal coffins, show them with flat lids with cruciform decorations. While not all coffins had flat lids, all those we found with flat lids also had a cruciform pattern on the lid. The examples taken from "The Visions of Tondal" by Thomas Kren and Roger Wieck, p.18. show Margaret of York in one of the Seven Acts of Mercy, c.1470; "Illuminating the Renaissance" by Thomas Kren and Scot

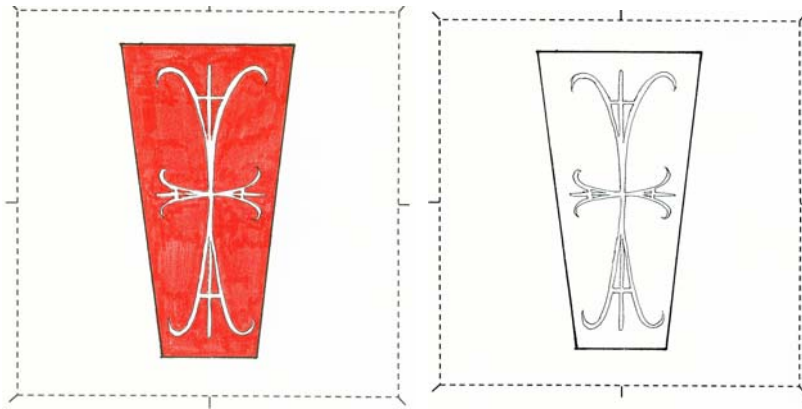
McKendrick, p.185, shows Death carrying a coffin in the Hours of Mary of Burgundy, c.1480; and the best example, is from the Hours of Catherine of Cleves, c.1440 (plate 45 in the edition by John Plummer). It is the last illumination, which was used as the exemplar for the current submission.

The submitter maintains, then, that the combination of trapezoidal shape and cruciform lid decoration sufficiently identify this as a coffin, distinguishing it from other heraldic charges (such as boxes, chests of various kinds, or in the SCA, keystones). The cruciform decoration serves the same purpose as the marking on an astrolabe, or a nine-man-morris board: not a tertiary charge group, and so worth no difference, but necessary to distinguish the charge, astrolabes from roundels, gameboards from delfs, coffins from boxes.

As for drawing the coffin face-on to the viewer, three strong tendencies combine to make this reasonable for heraldic art. The first is the tendency to not show charges in trian aspect. While there are examples where charges are shown in three-quarter view, they are not as common as charges drawn in front or side view, and that should therefore be considered the preferred heraldic orientation. Also, there is a strong tendency in heraldic emblazonry for artifacts to be oriented (often as a default) in the way they would be when held or used by a human statant or statant affronty. The default for a quill pen is point down, the default for a plow is with handles to sinister, the default for most musical instruments is as they are held when played. It is reasonable, and consonant with heraldic custom, that the coffin be arranged as though holding a human statant affronty: i.e., face-on to the viewer. Finally, the examples of coffins already registered have been depicted face-on; retaining this orientation as the default for coffins will thus promote consistency.

This depiction of a coffin meets the requirements of the 2002 ruling, and thus should be registerable. Even granting no difference between it and a billet, or a keystone, we found no conflicts.





**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Róis inghean uí Fhlaitbheartaigh.** Laurel Resub Device. *Per fess embattled gules and argent two bees Or and an ash leaf vert.*

[Name] Name registered May 02

[Armory] The submitter's previous submission from May 2006, *Argent, an ash tree proper and on a chief embattled per pale azure and gules four bees argent*, was returned for redraw. "Unfortunately, this must be returned for difficulties identifying the charges. (see: RfS VII.a). The crenelations on the line of division should be "deeper", so that each crenelation, and each space making it difficult to identify them as bees."

The submitter's earlier submission from April 2002, *Argent, an ash tree eradicated proper and on a chief embattled azure two bees fesswise respectant argent* was returned by Crescent for conflict with *Argent, a tree proper on a chief embattled azure three plates*. [Bergdis Thorgrímsdóttir 07/01]. The change in color of half of the chief provides the necessary second clear difference.

The current submission is not a redraw but a redesign.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Ulf frá Tjörn.** Resub Kingdom Name.

[Name] Submitted as Ulf frá Tjörn. The submitter desires a masculine name and allows minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the sound "Tjorn" (like Bjorn with a T instead of a "B").

**Ulf** is a given name in Old Swedish found Nordiskt runnamnslexikon (The Dictionary of Norse Runic Names), by Lena Peterson <http://www.sofi.se/images/runor/pdf/lexikon.pdf>

**frá** is found in "Place-Names in Landnámabók (Incomplete)" by Brian M. Scott known in the SCA as Talan Gwynek ([http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok\\_Place-Names.html](http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html)).

A Brief Note on Prepositions. The most common prepositions in these bynames are at, á, and í, all of which imply residence at the named place.

The prepositions frá and úr (and ór) are also moderately common in locative bynames, but to indicate place of origin rather than a place of residence. Both can generally be translated 'from' in this context. Indeed, frá is cognate with English *from*. The difference between them is that while frá simply denotes origin, ór often has the more specific sense 'out of' and therefore tends to be used with the same place-names with which í is used to indicate residence. Thus, for instance, we find both *í Hrísey* 'at Brushwood Island' and *ór Hrísey* 'from Brushwood Island'.

Prepositions are notoriously hard to translate, and their correct usage is often a matter of idiom, but some rough generalizations are possible. For example, the basic sense of í is 'in', so it tends to be used with place-names denoting woods, holts, dales, islands, fjords, and other topographical features conceived as having an interior. In reference to the place where someone lives, at is quite similar in sense to the identically spelled English word, but it further suggests the notion 'by the side of' and is therefore commonly used with place-names denoting hills, rocks, rivers, streams, and the like. With farm-names suggesting open, slightly elevated settings, on the other hand, the usual preposition is á, which is actually cognate with English on and whose most straightforward locational sense is 'on, in'. If a farm lies at the base of a hill, peak, or slope for which it is named, the preposition undir 'under, below' may be used (cf. the English surname Underhill).

The documentation is unclear what would be the "most correct" preposition for this case, a person who is from a place near a lake. We find the submitted preposition to be a reasonable attempt. The submitter really prefers the sound of "fra Tjörn" but will accept "at Tjörn" if necessary to register the name (as attested by the submitting herald).

**Tjörn** is defined in *A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic* page 493 meaning small lake or pool.

This name is a step from period practice for combining an Old Swedish given name and a Norse locative byname. We have changed the spelling of the byname to match the documentation. There was some discussion if to "originate from a lake" indicated a supernatural being or was just a literary convention to indicate have been born in an area where the most significant feature was the lake. We have decided to go with the latter explanation.

**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Gyldenholt, Barony of**

**Giles Hill.** Laurel Resub change of primary name from *Giles Hill of Sweetwater*

[Name] The submitter is interested in a masculine name, will allow no changes, and wishes to retain *Giles Hill of Sweetwater* as an alternate name.

**Giles Hill** of Sweetwater was registered October 1982 (via Ansteorra).

Both name elements are grandfathered to the submitter, no conflicts were found.

From the September 2009 LoAR: Giles Hill - This name change is returned because no forms for it were received by the Laurel office, as is required by Administrative Handbook V.C. Completed Paperwork, which says "No submission, including any resubmission, appeal, change or release of a protected item, etc., shall be considered for registration until a complete set of paperwork is provided to the appropriate heraldic officer."

**Name change approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Lyondemere, Barony of**

**Chiara de'Danielli.** New name and New Device. *Argent, a wolf sejant ululant sable, on a chief vert three annulets Or.*

[Name] The submitter desires a feminine name, will accept minor but not major changes, and cares most about language/culture. She requests authenticity for 13-15th cent Italian and states that the "de" portion may change appropriately.

**Chiara** - Pronounced kee-AR-ah. The name appears in the 2005 article "Masculine/feminine given name pairs from the 1427 Catasto of Florence" by Sara L. Uckelman known in the SCA as Aryanhwy merch Catmael located at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/femmasc.html> listed as appearing 3 times. Additionally Santa *Chiara* (or St. Clare of Assisi) was born Chiara Offreduccio on July 16, 1194 and died August 11, 1253.

**de'** is to provide the connotation "decendent of" or "daughter of" in Italian. Maredudd provides the discussion of the use of "de" in "15th Century Italian Men's Names" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian15m.html> that states "de" can be used for either locative or a relationship but we were unsure if it applies equally to women's names or whether it should be "di" or "da". As stated above, the submitter will happily accept changes to this portion of the name to make the appropriate connotation.

**Danielli** is found in the List of Surnames (SURNAM1) in the Tre Maggiori at

<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html> the name *Danielli* is found cited 2 times.

Daniello was found as a masculine surname cited 69 times in "Italian Given Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282 - 1532" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedmann) located at

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/index.html>. We found numerous examples of surnames with both the o/i ending in Aryanhwy's article.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Wintermist, Shire of**

**Lucian Galenus.** New Name and New Device: *Per pale sable and gules, a turtle Or.*

[Name] The submitter desires a masculine name. He will accept minor but not major changes. The form was altered by the submitter prior to submission to change the spelling of his name.

**Lucian** is found in Withycombe p. 200 as a masculine given name. From Greek, 2<sup>nd</sup> c. satirist; St Lucian – 3c. martyr.

**Galanus** is found in A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines Falvax to Hermocrates, Part Four, 2<sup>nd</sup> c. physician in Rome (Claudius Galenus). Also in Lempriere, p.248, Claudius Galenus AD 121-AD.

[Armory] Conflict with *Sable, a leatherback turtle tergiant displayed Or*, (Helmer Marcellus du Corbier, 04/73).

There is only one Clear Difference for change in tincture of the field.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device returned for conflict.**

**Order of Precedence Notes**