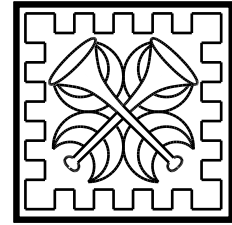


Caid College of Heraldry

c/o Su Ralston

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Minutes of the November 21, 2010 College of Heraldry Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Su *Crescent*, Illuminada *Dolphin*, Lachlan *Silver Abacus*, Hrorek *Chevron*, Thomas *Quatrefoil*, Stephania von Graz, Eridana *Trident*, Moirin Chiardhubh ni Bhardain, Martin FitzJames, Annalia Dragotta.

Upcoming meetings are: December 19, January 30, February 27, March 20, April 9 (Roadshow at Collegium), April 24, and May 15.

The Caidan CoH is going through some changes. Crescent is accepting applications for "Administrative Teams" through January. The last few sets of Monarchs have been unhappy with court heralding. Crescent wants to implement a working team which will include Dolphin (chief administrative herald and second in line to Crescent), Bellows who will coordinate field heraldry, and Silver Trumpet to coordinate court heralds. Crescent is concerned that the members of the CoH have gotten into bad habits within the context of court, and wishes to retrain us. We also need to work with the Court & Guard as they set up the thrones so that the court herald has appropriate space to perform court business. By having a complete team in place, Crescent believes that the transition will be more effective if an entire team is organized, instead of each heraldic position being filled hodgepodge.

Crescent also wants to change the title of the herald in charge of publishing notices in the C.P. to Sable Argent. In addition to listing the names of items which have been approved by Laurel, Crescent also wishes to start notifying submitters of all returns, so that the submitter can restart the process. There will be no reasons for return stated, just the fact that the name, device or badge needs to be resubmitted. The title of Aurum will be given to the CoH exchequer.

Unless otherwise noted, all submitters will accept the creation of a holding name, if appropriate. Approved submissions will be forwarded on the December 26, 2010 Letter of Intent.

Aine Marshall. Kingdom Resub New Name.

This name was returned at the October 03, 2010 Caid Herald's meeting, for lack for funds.

Submitter indicated no preferences.

Aine is found as a feminine given name in Index of Names in Irish Annals: Áine by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) <http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aine.shtml> Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) form: Áine Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700) form: Áine In this case <Áine> is attested for the years 1169, 1171, 1316, 1319, 1325, 1329, 1381, 1382, 1386, 1405, 1419, 1427, 1431, 1441, 1468.

O Corrain & Maguire, p.19 sn. Aine, gives <{A}ine> as the sole form, and states that while it became obsolete as a male name early, "it retained its popularity as a female name."

Marshall is found in R&W p. 300 s.n. Marshall, not found in this spelling. Marshall is found in this spelling as a given name in Masculine Given Names Found in the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty, England by Karen Larsdatter at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york16/given-masc-alpha.htm>. Marshall is also found as a by name spelled Marescall' and Mareschall in Bynames Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland, England (occupational names) by Karen Larsdatter at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/occupations.htm>. The Caid College of Heraldry believes that it is reasonable to use the spelling Marshall for a byname.

This name includes a SFPP for combining Irish and English in the same name.

This name conflicts with **Anne Marshal** (Aug. 1985) since Anne conflicts with Anne per the return of Anne de Lacey (06/20).

Calafia

Name returned for conflict.

Alexander Tryon. New Name

The submitter will not accept any changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Alexander is found in Withycombe (p 13) which suggests that the popularity of the Alexander Romance during the Middle Ages helped to make it a favourite christian name. It is also found on the Saint Gabriel article titled "Masculine Given Names Found in the 1332 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Lincolnshire, England" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/LincLSR/GivenMasculineAlpha.html>)

Tryon is found in the "Houses of Austin canons: Priory of the Holy Sepulchre, Thetford", A History of the County of Suffolk: Volume 2 (1975), pp. 109-111 (digital version from British History online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=37906&strquery=tryon> which cites "Peter **Tryon**, elected 1454." **Tryon** is also found in the "1582 London Subsidy Roll: Langbourn Ward" Two Tudor subsidy rolls for the city of London: 1541 and 1582 (1993), pp. 259-269 (digital version from the British History online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=36139&strquery=tryon> which cites "Peter **Tryon** alias Truynne"

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel

Mons Draconis

Arnkell inn Eyverski Sigurdson. Kingdom Resub Device. *Vert, Two Hounds rampant, addorsed regardant coward and in base the Roman number XXIX argent, a bordure Or.*

Name was registered on the July 2010 LoAR.

Previous submission was returned March 2010 for several issues.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia.

Beatrice Rowe. New Name

The submitter desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound, and will accept minor but not major changes.

Beatrice is found as a feminine given name in Withycombe p. 44 which cites Dante's Beatrice Portinari and Shakespeare's Beatrice in Much Ado about Nothing. (The play was published in quarto in 1600 by the stationers Andrew Wise and William Aspley.) One instance of Beatrice is also found in "Feminine names from 14th C Exeter" by Aryanhwyl merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/exeterfem14thc.html>). It also appears twice in Talan Gwynek's "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16freq.html>).

Rowe is found as a surname in R&W p. 384, s.n. Row cites William Rowe 1275, John de **Rowe** 1317, and Robert del **Rowe** 1327. Bardsley, p. 656 s.n. Row cites Hugh Rowe 1477, and Roger Rowe 1581.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dun Or

Briana MacCabe. New Device. *Or, a lion rampant guardant and in chief two candles purpure lit gules.*

Name was submitted on Caid June 29, 2010 LoI.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Bronwyn Schutelisworth. New Name.

The submitter indicates no preference about gender of the name, nor are any other preferences indicated.

Bronwyn is found in "Names and Naming Practices in the Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll 1292-3" by Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasfryn, in KWS Atlantia AS XXVI p. 92.

Schutelisworth is found in R&W, p. 408, s.n. Shuttleworth which cites John de **Schutelisworth** dated to 1338.

Dun Or

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Bronwyn Schutelisworth. New Device. *Or, a weaver's shuttle palewise vert winged sable.*

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel

Dun Or

Bryan Gard Yale. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A demi-yale contourny Or.*

Name was registered on the February 2004 LoAR.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dun Or

Caitríona inghean Fhionnlaigh. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name, cares most that the sound of the given name be like Katrina, and that the patronymic sound like Finn+lay. She will accept all changes.

Caitriona is found as a feminine given name used between 1360 and 1700 in Index of Names in Irish Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien)

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Caiterina.shtml>.

inghean the Gaelic word for 'daughter.'

Fhionnlaigh is the genitive form of the masculine name Fionnlagh. Black, p. 264 s.n. Finlay states that the (Scots) Gaelic form is Fionnlagh, and that it appears in the Gaelic genealogical manuscript of 1467 as Finlaeic (genitive), as Fionnlooich in a later edition of A.D. 1070 chronicle, as Findlaech in 1070, and as Finnloeich in a later edition of Marianus Scotus (c.1080). Effrick (Sharon L. Krossa), "Scottish Gaelic Given Names: For Men", <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men.shtml>, lists it as occurring between 1501 and 1600. The genitive form of Fionnlagh is Fionnlaigh ("Historical Name Generator: Sixteenth Century Irish and Scottish Gaelic Names, Sharon L. Krossa, <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/hng16gaelic/scottishmanpat.php>)

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Cassandra de Lorraine. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and no other preferences are indicated.

Cassandra is found as a feminine given name in Withycombe, p. 60, header, dated to 1207 and 1302.

de Lorraine is found in Dauzat, "Dictionnaire etymologique des Noms" p. 397, s.n. Lorrain. The authors state "«originaire de Lorraine»" which we interpret to mean that this is an early (albeit undated) spelling.

de Lorraine appears in Cateline de la Mor, "Sixteenth Century Norman Names." <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/cateline/norman16.html>.

Altavia

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ceallachan Ell. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound (unspecified) and will accept all changes.

Ceallachan is found as the Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700) nominative form in Index of Names in Irish Annals, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien)

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ceallachan.shtml>.

Ell is found as a header spelling in R&W, p. 153 cites William **Elle** 1221. While the submitted spelling is undated in R&W, Bardsley p. 269 (s.n. Ell) dates Ell to 1793, well post period. Ancestry.com shows a number of citations in the 'gray period': (all extracted records)

"Francis Ell of Finchley 6" (Middlesex: - Calendar To The Sessions Records, 1616-1618)

"Henry Betts of Knockfergus, victualler, and Ellis Powell of Rosemary Lane, tailor, for Henry Ell of Knockfergus, tailor, towards Helen Tompson." (ibid.)

Robt. Percie & Eliz. Ell 8 Jun 1617 (marriage, Middlesex)

"19 Oct 1629 Lea, Daniel & Ell, Catherine" (London: - Calendar of Marriage Licence Allegations, 1597-1648)

"09 Dec 1645 Ell, Wm & Driver, Mary" (ibid.)

"02 Sep 1624 Anne daughter to James Ell." (Warwick: Stratford On Avon - Parish Registers of Burials, 1558-1623)

"21 Mar 1647 Elizabeth Ell, widow." (ibid.)

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Ceallachan Ell. New Device. *Or, a dragon rampant and a bordure embattled gules.*

This conflicts with *Or, a dragon segreant gules, a bordure embattled sable* (Ludwig Grün, 08/98) with only one clear difference for change in tincture of the bordure. "Segreant" and "rampant" are different words for the same posture, so there is no additional clear difference.

This also conflicts *Or, a three-headed bird-winged hydra salient to sinister within a bordure embattled gules* (Mikhail Andreyevich Putnikov, 07/93), with no difference given between a three-headed bird-winged hydra salient and a dragon rampant.

This also conflicts with *Argent, a dragon segreant a bordure embattled gules* (Wolfram von Stuttgart, 05/98) with only a clear difference for change in tincture of the field.

Device is returned for conflicts.

Altavia

Cellach mac Suibne. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name, cares most about keeping the given name, and will accept all changes.

Cellach is found in OCM, s.n. **Cellach**, “this is a masculine and feminine name used by various saints and a poet who died in 1000.” It is also found as the Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) nominative form in the Index of Names in Irish Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien)

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cellach.shtml>.

mac meaning son.

Suibne is found in OCM, p. 167 s.n. **Suibne: Suibhne** which states the name was used by various saints and an abbot who died in 652. It is also found as the Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) nominative form in the Index of Names in Irish Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien).

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Suibne.shtml>. We note that OCM and Wolfe, p. 408 s.n. mac Suibhne both use what appears to be a genitive or lenited form of Suibne, while the Index of Names does not list it under the genitive form. We are unsure which is correct so we are forwarding it in the submitter's original spelling.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Angels

Cellach mac Suibne. New Device. *Gules, a fox rampant argent and on a chief Or a sword azure.*

We advise the submitter to draw the tail bushy along its entire length.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Angels

Charles Ell. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name. No other preferences were indicated.

Charles is found as a given name in Withycombe, p. 62. ‘Charles was introduced to England by the Normans, but did not become common, though it is occasionally found from the 12th C.’

Charles is also found in Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedemann) where it is cited eight times.

The combination of French and English name elements is registerable without a step from period practice.

Ell is found as a header spelling in R&W, p. 153 cites William **Elle** 1221. While the submitted spelling is undated in R&W, Bardsley p. 269 (s.n. Ell) dates Ell to 1793, well post period. Ancestry.com shows a number of citations in the ‘gray period’: (all extracted records)

“Francis Ell of Finchley 6” (Middlesex: - Calendar To The Sessions Records, 1616-1618)

“Henry Betts of Knockfergus, victualler, and Ellis Powell of Rosemary Lane, tailor, for Henry Ell of Knockfergus, tailor, towards Helen Tompson.” (ibid.)

Robt. Percie & Eliz. Ell 8 Jun 1617 (marriage, Middlesex)

“19 Oct 1629 Lea, Daniel & Ell, Catherine” (London: - Calendar of Marriage Licence Allegations, 1597-1648)

“09 Dec 1645 Ell, Wm & Driver, Mary” (ibid.)

“02 Sep 1624 Anne daughter to James Ell.” (Warwick: Stratford On Avon - Parish Registers of Burials, 1558-1623)

“21 Mar 1647 Elizabeth Ell, widow.” (ibid.)

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Cicilia la Seria. Change of Device. *Per fess argent and azure goutte counterchanged, a swan naiant sable.*

Name was registered on the September 2004 LoAR. Old device *Azure goutty, on a roundel argent a swan naiant sable* (registered 02/03) to be released.

Device change is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Darach

Crispin Ingoldisthorpe. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name, cares most about the language (assumed to be English), and will accept minor but not major changes.

Crispin is a masculine given name found in Withycombe, p. 76, header, which says “...both Crispin and Crispi(ni)an were used as Christian names in the Middle Ages.”

Ingoldisthorpe is an English place name, dated to 1275 found in Ekwall, p. 265, undated header. Dated examples in Ekwall include Ingaldestorp d. 1203, and Ingaldesthorp d. 1242. We are unsure what the best period spelling would

be, and ask for the College's assistance. It is also found in Johnson, p. 319, header. The dated form is **Ingoldesthorp a. 1300.**

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Angels

Dafyd y Twr gwen. New Name

The submitter desires a masculine name and cares most about the meaning White Tower and language Welsh. He will accept minor but not major changes.

Dafyd is the traditional Welsh spelling of the name David. The submitter specifically does not want the English spelling Dafydd. We note that Dafydd *is* the correct Welsh spelling, and is *not* English at all. We are unable to justify the spelling with a single *d* at the end.

y Twr gwen is a locative byname (CA#66 p. 26 exs 'fryngwyn, or Ty Mawr) (Twr – Welsh compound names, Keridwen o'r Mynydd Gwyndd, Herald Proceedings Symposium XXIV, p. 90). We also note that the element **gwen** should probably be spelled **gwyn** since it is an adjective describing the tower **twr**, and not used as the common Welsh name **Gwen**.

Name returned for lack of documentation. (IGG will consult).

Lyondemere

Dafyd y Twr gwen. New Device. *Azure, on a tower argent a dragon passant gules.*

This must be returned for lack of a name (name Dafyd y Twr gwen returned above). Upon resubmission, we recommend the tower be redrawn in a more heraldic form, though this is not reason for return. This was checked for conflicts with none found at this time.

Device returned for lack of a name.

Lyondemere

Dananir al-Attarah. New Household Name. **Village of Copperhill.**

Name was registered on the January 2006 LoAR.

The submitter cares most about the meaning (unspecified) and will accept all changes.

Village is used as a household designator.

Copperhill no documentation was provided for this name.

Precedent states:

[Household name *Pähkinäsaari, Village of*] Additionally, there was considerable discussion whether *Village* was appropriate as a household designator. The overwhelming consensus was that *Village* was not an appropriate designator for a household name and, that, if *Village* should ever be allowed as a designator, that it should be used as an alternate of some level of branch designator. We are, therefore, disallowing use of *Village* as a designator for a household name. [Petrus Curonus, 03/2004, R-Drachenwald]

This is returned for the same reason.

Household name returned for presumption.

Dreiburgen

Edmund Blackhound. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name and cares most about the meaning 'black hound.' The submitter will accept minor but not major changes.

Edmund is a masculine given name found in Withycombe, pp. 93-94, Edmund(us) BD 1086, and other citations date as late as 1316 and 1379. It was the name of two English kings and two English saints.

Blackhound is a constructed surname in the form 'color adjective + animal.' Black is found as the initial element of the name Blackbird in R&W p. 46. Hound is found as a header in R&W, p. 240, citing Alice le Hound 1327.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dreiburgen

Edmund Blackhound. New Device. *Argent, a Great Dane statant tail coward sable and on a chief embattled vert two boars passant argent.*

The submitter provides documentation that the Great Dane breed was known in period, though known as "boar hound" at the time. Painting of Karl V. with Great Dane (1532-1533)

http://www.gwleibniz.com/britannica_pages/emp_karl_v/emp_karl_v_gif.html. Image from Book of the Hunt by Gaston Phoebus written between 1387-1388 (<http://dreamdogsart.typepad.com/art/2008/04/illuminating-th.html>) embattled line of division is too "short" as well, which is also reason for return. On resubmission, the "embattlements" should be drawn nearly square.

This was checked for conflicts with none found at this time.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dreiburgen

Eleanor Ingoldisthorpe. New Name

The submitter desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound (unspecified), and will accept minor, but not major changes.

Eleanor is a feminine given name dated to 1361 found in *Feminine Given Names DES* by Talen Gwynek, KWHSS XIX.

Ingoldisthorpe is an English place name, dated to 1275 found in *Ekwall*, p. 265, undated header. Dated examples in *Ekwall* include *Ingaldestorp* d. 1203, and *Ingaldesthorp* d. 1242. We are unsure what the best period spelling would be, and ask for the College's assistance. It is also found in *Johnson*, p. 319, header. The dated form is

Ingoldesthorp *a.* 1300.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Angels

Elena Jardiniz. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name. No other preferences are indicated.

Elena is the submitter's modern name, as verified by James *Furison*. *Elena* is found in *R&W.*, p. 153 s.n. *Ell*, where it is cited as "Ela is a variant reading of **Elena**, widow of Edwin of Tugge' 1221 Cur (Sr) whilst **Elena** wife of the Earl of Salisbury is also called Ela and once Eda, the latter is indexed as Ela (1212-22 Cur)."

Jardiniz is found in *Diez Melcon*, p. 179, dated to 908.

The use of English and Spanish in the same name is a step from period practice (*Andrew Quintero*, 09/99).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Elena Jardiniz. New Device. *Azure, a griffin sejant Or and on a chief wavy argent a sprig of tarragon proper.*

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Emelyn Haverfield. New Name

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Emelyn is a feminine given English name found in *Withycombe* 3rd ed. p. 103-4 s.n. *Emmeline*, this spelling is dated to 1379.

Haverfield is found as the header in *R&W* p. 221, undated header, which cites *Matilda de Hauerfeld* 1327.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Angels

Fia Naheed. Resub Laurel Badge. (*Fieldless*) *On a sun Or a corral gate purpure.*

Name was registered on the February 1981 LoAR.

Previous submission Badge. (*Fieldless*) *On a sun Or a wooden corral gate proper.* Was returned May 2010 LoAR.

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of *Kriemhild of Stonecroft*, *Vert, on a mullet of nine points throughout Or a brown turkeycock's head erased proper*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for fieldlessness. There is no difference granted between suns and multi-pointed mullets and no difference for changing only the type of the tertiary charge group on a complex underlying charge. There is, therefore, only a single CD for fieldlessness.

This submission addresses the reason for return by changing the color of the gate. No additional conflicts found.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Fíngin Ua Lorccáin. New Name

The submitter desires a masculine name, will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Fíngin is the nominative form (900-1200) found in *Index of Names in Irish Annals* by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) <http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Fingin.shtml>.

Ua is the nominative case for a male descendent pre 1200, found at *Quick and Easy Gaelic Names* by Sharon Krossa at <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname>.

Lorccáin is the genitive form (900-1200) found Index of Names in Irish Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) <http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Lorccan.shtml>.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Fíngin ua Lorccáin. New device. *Azure, a stoat courant Or and a point pointed argent.*

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Gwenhwyvar ferch Anhun. New Name.

Submitter allows all changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Gwenhwyvar is found as a feminine given name in Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales Given Names by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (Heather Rose Jones) at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/welshfem16/given.html>.

ferch is 'daughter of' in Welsh.

Anhun is found as a male given name in Tangwystyl's Complete Anachronist #66.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Heber Finn. New Name.

The submitter specifically indicates that he will accept Eber if Heber not documentable to period.

Heber (Eber) is found in the Bible from Wikipedia One of the Minor characters in the Book of Genesis

Heber the Kenite, mentioned in the Book of Judges 4:17 of the Hebrew Bible as Jael's husband

"**Heber**" (Hebrew spelling עֵבֶר), found once in Luke in the New Testament, referring to Eber of the Old Testament

The Islamic prophet Hud (prophet) (عَبْدُ), also called **Heber**.

According to some British traditions, the name of a people descending from Baath, the first son of Magog, who were supposed to have occupied the Iberian peninsula and Ireland (Hibernia) prior to arriving at their final destination in the Hebrides, leaving their name in each location.

Eber is found in the Index of Names in the Irish Annals as a variant spelling of Éibhear, Eber mac Briain Még Mathghamhna adhbhar tighearna Oirgiall dated to 1444 at

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Eibhear.shtml>.

Heber is found as a surname dated to 1569 in The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales by Sir Bernard Burke.

Finn is found in R&W as the header spelling on p. 169 which cites "Aldeth, Norman Fin 1190, ON Finn, ODa, OSw Fin. In Ireland, for Ó Finn 'descendant of Fionn' (fair)." R&W also cites s.n. Allday cites Aldeth Fin 1190 p. 7. In Black, p. 263, s.n. Fin, cites Isobel **Fynne** dated 1612. We believe that the submitted spelling is reasonable, but if it must be changed the submitter would prefer **Fynne**.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Hunydd Wen. New Name.

The submitter indicates no preferences.

Hunydd is found as a feminine given name in "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" p. 3. at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/welsh13.html>.

Wen is found as a feminine form of Gwyn meaning white/fair a Bynome Based On A Personal Nickname in "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" p. 4 at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/welsh13.html>.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Hunydd Wen. New Device. *Argent seme of bats sable, on chief engrailed vert three roses argent.*

Submitter prefers the word 'bats' to 'reremice.'

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Juliana de la Delphe. Resub Kingdom Device. *Quarterly gules and purple, on a plate a cross of four lozenges quarterly purple and gules.*

Name is on Caid November 2010 LoI.

Minutes of the November 21, 2010 College of Heraldry Meeting

Previous submission *Purple, on a plate four lozenges conjoined in cross quarterly purple and gules* was returned at Kingdom Oct 2010 for conflict with *Purple, on a plate five thistles slipped and leaved, conjoined in mullet proper*, (Gwendylon of the Thistle, device, 10/80)

Prior submission *Gules on a plate a goulpe* was returned for conflict with, *Gules, a roundel so drawn as to represent a round shield battered in long and honourable service, argent* (Edwin Bersark, 01/73?)

This redesign adds an additional CD, the color of half of the field.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Meghan ferch Morgan. Resub Laurel Device. *Sable, a wolf statant guardant argent in chief three lanterns Or.* Name was registered on the May 2010 LoAR.

Previous device submission: *Sable, a wolf statant guardant argent and in chief a lantern between two roses Or* was returned on the May 2010 LoAR:

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Michelina della Rosa d'Oro, *Sable, a moon in her plenitude issuant from clouds argent and in chief three roses Or*. Since there are three types of charge on this device, it is not eligible for difference using Section X.2 of the Rules for Submissions. There is a CD for changing the moon to a wolf, but no CD for the change of type of only one of a group of three secondary charges. Michelina's clouds are maintained charges.

This redesign avoids the previous conflict by unifying the type of secondary charges. Therefore, it is now eligible for difference using Section X.2.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Michel Rammenzweig. New Name

The submitter desires a masculine name and cares most about the meaning and sound. The submitter requests that the name be authentic for German.

Michel is a masculine German given name found in Bahlow/Gentry p. 366, s.n. Michael, where the author notes that it is an Hebraic name "Germanicized" to **Michel**. Also, St. Gabriel report #2694 cites "<Michel> is a fine choice for a Swiss man's name. In Breisach, which is on the Rhine river west of Freiburg and not far north of the Swiss border, we find <Michel Schatan> recorded in 1290, <Michel von Uiringen> in 1294, and <Michel> c. 1300." We note that all three refer to German names, not Swiss.

Rammenzweig is a surname meaning "ram in two" i.e. to pieces, an occupational byname, found undated in Bahlow/Gentry, p. 437, s.n. Ramm. Similar in construction to Joh. Rambalke, Hbg. 1258.

Bahlow notes this is also similar in construction to Mittenzwei (listed under Mittenswey(g) on page 368) "in the middle of two (pieces)", a journeyman's name in the carpentry trade dated with Concz Mitttenentzwey, Frkf. 1449 and Bernard Middenentwey, Han. 1302.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Heatherwyne

Mirabel Aldeyn the Widow. New Name.

The submitter indicates no preference on gender of the name, cares most about the spelling. She requests a name authentic for English, past 1200 and will accept all changes.

Mirabel is a given name found in Feminine Given Names in DES, dated to 1273

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>. **Mirabel** is found in R&W p. 299 s.n. Marrable, which states "Mirabel, a woman's name latinized as Mirabilis 1210 Cur (Wo) 'marvelous, wonderful'."

Aldeyn is found in R&W, p. 5 s.n. Alden, which cites Alexander **Aldeyn** dated to 1279.

the Widow "Names found in the Berkeley Hundred Court Rolls" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael (Sara L.

Friedemann) cites Agnes Daunte widow (as a note). <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/berkeley100.html>. The name *Alys Cordrey the Widow* was registered 03/10, and cites Reaney & Wilson s.n. <Widdowes> has some earlier examples of women using bynames meaning 'the widow': <Alice Wedue> in 1279, and <Agnes le Wydu> in 1297. The Register of the Freemen of the City of York: Vol. 1 - 1272-1558 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=48263>) lists several women as 'vidua' (widow) around the submitters time period. For example "Johanna Willingham, vidua" in 1485, "Isabella Spexston, vidua, filia Adæ Ettryk, taillour" in 1519, "Elizabeth Langton, vidua" in 1527, and "Ellyng Bramlay, vidua" in 1542.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Miriell Gard Yale. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A cat's jambe fesswise erased sable.*

Name was registered on the February 2004 LoAR.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Morcant verch Angharat. New Name.

No preferences are indicated.

Morcant is found in Morgan & Morgan p. 168. Morcant is found as a masculine name in the list of Celtic and non-Latin name in "Cornish (and Other) Personal Names from the 10th Century Bodmin Manuscripts" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Bodmin/given2.html#Index>.

Morcant m.?

There are multiple masculine examples of *Morcant* in Llandav, only one in Redon. The Bodmin entry has no explicit gender information.

Morcant (L 397 witness)

verch Angharat is found in Morgan & Morgan, p. 44, meaning daughter of **Angharat**. We note that Heather Rose Jones states in "A Welsh Miscellanea" that "although it was far commoner to reference one's male ancestors, it was also correct throughout our period [to 1600] to be known as your mother's child. There was no implication of bastardy by this practice" [p. 28]. In a separate article on St. Gabriel's website, she states "The typical relationship given is to a father (or husband). The mother's name is used very rarely (less than 1% of the time)." <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh13.html>.

This name combines a masculine given name with verch which means daughter of, this violates RFSIII.1 which requires all names to be grammatically correct for period names and follow documented patterns.

Name is returned for RFS III.1.

Dun Or

Morcant verch Angharat. New Device. *Argent, a tyger rampant gules between in fess two tress eradicated sable.*

Device is returned, as the name associated with it was returned.

Dun Or

Morgan Horsekeeper. New device. *Quarterly sable and vert, a chamfron between three bats Or.*

Name was registered on the January 2000 LoAR.

Submitter prefers the word 'bats' to 'reremice.'

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt

Morgant Fagan. New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Morgant is found as a masculine Welsh given name dated 1000-1400 found in "Concerning the Name Morgan, Morgana, ..." <http://www.medieval.scotland.org/problem/names/morgan/shtml> by Heather Rose Jones.

Fagan is a surname found in Morgan and Morgan. Saint Fagans place name near Cardiff.

Fagan Witerens baptized 3rd October 1624, Allhallows London Wall, London (IGI Parish Record extracts)

Fagan also appears in 8 catalogue entries in the UK National Archives, all referencing Saint Fagan in Glamorgan prior to 1600. Two are SC8 and so have digital copies available:

SC 8/164/8199: [1322-1326], SC 8/304/15171: [1415]

In commenting on Fagan the Butcher Jeanne Marie, Noir Licorne says:

At ancestry.com I'm only finding it as a (rare) surname in late period; the surname never becomes common. Google books has a 1639 book, *The Whole Works of the Most Rev. James Ussher, Volume 5* by James Ussher and Charles Richard Elrington (<http://books.google.com/books?id=FmEmAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA75>) that seems to refer to Fagan (see below).

When registering **Rosaline Fagane the Mad.** (07/08): Submitted as *Rosaline Fagen_ the Mad*, no documentation was provided for the byname *Fagen*, and none found by the commenters. We have changed the name to *Rosaline Fagane the Mad* in order to register it; *Fagane* is an anglicized Irish byname dated to temp. Elizabeth I - James I in Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames*, s.n. Fágán.

We note that there is a phonetic similarity to the SCA name **Morgan Faolan** (12/91), but we believe that they do not conflict. Fagan has a hard /g/ consonant sound in the middle which causes it to look and be pronounced differently from Faolan. They are unrelated names.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Morgant Fagan. New Device. *Per chevron Or and vert, two grenades sable and a talbot dormant to sinister Or.*

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Oriana Delamere. New Name.

No preferences are indicated.

Oriana is found in Withycombe p. 234, undated header. The author states that it is presumably derived from Latin *oriri* 'to rise.' Madrigal writers applied the name Oriana to Queen Elizabeth, and Ben Johnson used it for Anne of Denmark. Oriana Palfreyman of W. Toynton, Linc. was excommunicated in 1602.

Delamere is found in Ekwall p. 141 dated to 1249. It is also found in R&W p. 130 s.n. Delamar as a header spelling, Robert de la Mare 1190, William de la Mere 1260, Henry Dalamare 1385. The submitted spelling is a reasonable variant spelling.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Rowen Killian. New Badge. *Per bend gules and sable, a bend wavy azure.*

Name was registered on the March 2005 LoAR.

Gyldenholt

Wreath Sovereign of Arms clarified documented exception requirements in the 07/2010 LoAR Cover Letter:

At this time, we are clarifying the standards for armory documentation and for regional style exceptions, whether arguing for or against a particular heraldic practice, to the following:

- For the exact practice, three independent examples will be sufficient.
- For multiple practices in the same armory (as in Juliana de Luna's submission on this month's An Tir Letter of Intent, which violates both the complexity limit and the layer limit), three independent examples, all of which have the combination of all submitted practices will be sufficient, or six independent examples of each practice. If no example of the combination can be found, six independent examples of each practice should be sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the practices might have been used together.
- For similar practices, six independent examples will be sufficient.

"Independent examples" means that multiple examples from a single heraldic line (i.e., examples from a single family) will be counted as a single example.

An 'exact' practice does not have to include the submitted charge in the exact same situation, but should have charges of the same complexity. "A single black primary charge with a complex outline on a red background" is the type of pattern we would call an exact match. These patterns should share the tincture and level of complexity of the design, as well as the type and outline of the charge. A submission that is an exact match for the early pattern would only be a similar match for the patterns "a red complex-outline primary charge on a black background" (the tinctures match, but are swapped) or "multiple black complex primary charges on a red background".

Per the above, a single, period example is insufficient to document an exception to the Rules for Submission. For a successful documented exception, the submitter should provide three or more similar, independent examples. The examples should include other period cases where an ordinary overlays a divided field and field tinctures and ordinary have low contrast with each other. We must return this pending additional documentation from the submitter.

This was checked for conflicts and none were found at this time.

Badge is returned for insufficient documentation for a documented exception.

Gyldenholt

Rutilia Fausta. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A dragonfly argent winged sable.*

Name was registered on the April 2005 LoAR.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lyondemere

Stevyn le Verrier of Devon. New Name.

Submitted as **Stevyn of Devon le Verrier**, the submitter was contacted and approved the change to **Stevyn le Verrier of Devon**, a pattern which is documentable.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Stevyn is a masculine given name found in Withycombe, p. 273, s.n. Stephen dated in this spelling to 1450.

le Verrier is an occupational byname meaning the Glassmaker found in 1292 Tax Rolls of Paris by Colm Dubh, KWHSS A.S. XXXV p. 16.

of Devon is a locative surname. Devon is found as the header spelling in Ekwall, p. 143. R&W cites Adam de **Devoun** 1275. We found **Devon-Shire** in the Atlas Maior by Bleau, p. 161.

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Altavia

Susanna Scholastica Seibold von Gettendorf. Resub Laurel Device. *Purpure, in fess a sword inverted proper entwined of a rose vine proper sustained by a dragon rampant Or bellied argent.*

Name was registered on the July 2010 LoAR.

Previously submitted Device Purpure, a dragon Or bellied argent breathing flames gules and on a chief embattled argent a sword sable and rose vine entwined proper was returned on the July 2010 LoAR.

This device is returned for violating our rule-of-thumb complexity limit and for lack of identifiability of the tertiary charges. With six tinctures (purpure, Or, argent, sable, gules, vert) and four charges (dragon, chief, sword, vine), this device exceeds our complexity limit of eight.

This device also violates section VIII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which says that "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability." Commenters noted the poor identifiability of the charges on the chief, especially the sword, due to the lack of contrast with the entwined vine, and the fact that the flowers obscure some of the portions of the sword that make it identifiable, such as the point and pommel. We question whether this motif could be made recognizable.

This is a redesign reduces the complexity count to eight (purpure, argent, Or, gules, vert, sword, rose vine, and dragon.) Additionally, the sword is more identifiable.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dreiburgen

Sveinn halfbrjost Starrason. New Name

Submitted as **Sveinn Halfbrjost Staresson** the patronymic byname was changed to match the available documentation. The descriptive byname was changed to lower case in keeping with current SCA practice. The submitter desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound/meaning: half breast, and will accept minor but not major changes.

Sveinn is found as a masculine given name in Geirr Bassi p. 15.

halfbrjost is a constructed byname. Half is a documented Norse byname element, as in halftroll and halfdan, both found in Geirr Bassi. Brjost is found in Zoega (Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic, p. 71) with the listing : *brjost*, n. (i) the front of the chest. This constructed name is intended by the submitter to mean 'half-breast' which is important to the submitter, as he feels it is a name that would have been given to him due to a birth defect.

Starrason – **Stare** is found in Geirr Bassi p. 15. The patronymic was formed according to the constructions given by Geirr Bassi on p. 17. We are unable to find the name **Stare** on the stated page. We suspect that the submitter intended the name **Starri**, but we cannot make the necessary major change without his approval. We will change the name to the documentable patronymic form **Starrason** because the submitter has approved the change to Starrason.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dreiburgen

Tristan Everhart. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Tristan is found as a masculine given name in Withycombe, p. 283, s.n. Tristram, The form Tristan was influenced by the French *triste* 'sad', and the Tristan romances give this as the derivation of the same. Tristan is found as a surname in France as early as the end of the 12th C. The Christian name occurs in England from 1189 in the form Tristram, which was the usual one in England, though it was exceptional in France.

From the 11/30/2010 East LoI (Tristan Winter de Calais): "**Tristan** is the name of multiple men in Jean Froissart's *Chroniques* (1373-1400), such as <Tristan de la Gaille> found in M.S. Berlin Rehdiger 3, fol. 120 v (http://www.hrionline.ac.uk/onlinefroissart/browse.jsp?AbsDiv=ms.f.transc.Bre-3&AbsPb=Bre-3_120v). The French transcriptions found at the Online Froissart don't appear to have been normalized (although the English translations on the site were)." In commentary on Tristan de Worrell (East 10/31/2010) Ary notes "The only <-n> spelling of the given name that I've found in English is <Tristern>, dated to 1609 in my "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>)."

Tristan Arthur was registered without comment on the 01/09 LoAR.

Everhart is found in Bahlow, p. 111, s.n. Evers, with the submitted spelling undated. R&W, p. 158 s.n. Everard, state "This might occasionally be from OE *Eoforheard* but many of the bearers of this name were undoubtedly from the Continent [e.g. Germany] and the surname is usually from the cognate OG *Eburhard*, *Everhard* 'boar-hard'." Finally, we found in Brechenmacher, p. 423, s.n. Everhard the name Eberhard dated 1532.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Calafia

Tristan Everhart. New Device. *Argent, on a pale purpure between two towers sable a dragon rampant maintaining in its mouth a rose argent.*

Device returned for Redraw (Eridana will consult).

Calafia

Porfinnr hausakljúfr. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name, cares most about the meaning ‘skull-cleaver,’ and will accept all changes.

Porfinnr is found as a common masculine given name in Geirr Bassi p. 16.

Hausakljúfr is found as a documented byname meaning skull cleaver in Geirr Bassi p. 22.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dun Or

Porfinnr hausakljúfr. New Device. *Per pale azure and argent, a skull counterchanged.*

NOTE for CRESCENT: Tul Cyrdkatte “jawless skull” should be reblazoned as “a death’s head”?

This is clear of *Per pale azure and argent a fig leaf counterchanged* (Sapphira the Navigator, 02/92) per RfS X.2, complete change of primary charge.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dun Or

Ysabeau Boucher. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept no changes.

Ysabeau is found as a feminine given name cited 3 times in “French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, 1428” by Aryahnwy merch Catamel <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423.html>.

Boucher is found as a surname dated to 1423 in “French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, 1428” by Aryahnwy merch Catamel <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423.html>. Boucher is also found in R&W, p. 76 s.n. Butcher, which cites Alan le **Boucher**, d. 1327.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Darachshire

Ysabeau Boucher. New Device. *Azure, a ring of four keys in saltire argent.*

This blazon mimics the blazon of *(Fieldless) A ring of three keys in pall inverted argent* (Bordermarch, Barony of, 12/98).

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Darachshire

Zubayde Tarkhān Shirazi. New Name

The submitter desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound: zoo-bah-duh tar-kawn shee-rah-zee, and will accept all changes.

Zubayde is found in “The Timurid Dynasty” by John Woods which lists Zubayde bint Mhrab b. Hasan Suti Tarkhān as the wife of a member of the Timurid dynasty. Zubaydah (Zubaida, Zubaidah) are found as feminine isms in “Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices” by Da’ud ibn Auda (David B. Appleton) at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>.

Tarkhān is found in The Timurid Dynasty by John Woods which lists Zubayde bint Mhrab b. Hasan Suti Tarkhān as the wife of a member of the Timurid dynasty.

Shirazi is a Persian locative by name meaning “from Shiraz.” Examples of this structure used in feminine can be found in Ursula Georges & Aryanhwy merch Catmael “Persian Feminine Names from the Safavid Period” at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/persian.html> which cites Nihānî-yi Shirāzî. al-Shirazi [of Shiraz] is found as a masculine cognomen in “Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices” by Da’ud ibn Auda (David B. Appleton) at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>.

The name **Tarkhān** has been associated with a title, and as such implies presumption. We need documentation which shows the use of this term as a person’s name and *not* as a title.

Name returned for presumption (Ursula will consult).

Angels

Zubayde Tarkhān Shirazi. New Device. *Vert, a sunflower Or and on a bordure argent mullet of eight points and in dexter chief an increscent azure.*

Minutes of the November 21, 2010 College of Heralds Meeting

Replacement of an individual charge in a strewn charge group is something we typically see with an augmentation. Given this, we feel this design has the appearance of an augmentation which is not earned by the submitter. We are returning this at this time for this reason (See: RfS XI.4)

We suggest that a strewn charge group consisting of *both* crescents and mullets alternating would not have the appearance of an augmentation and might satisfy the submitter's desire to have these charges in this general arrangement. The blazon might be, *Vert, a sunflower Or and a bordure argent seme of crescents and mullets of eight points azure.*

No conflicts were found for this design.

Device is returned for presumption and lack of name.

Angels.