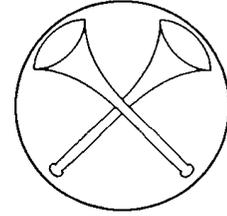


# Caidan College of Heraldry

c/o Martha Ranc  
(909) 899-5663  
dolphin@sca-caid.org-



## Minutes of the June 19, 2011 meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:00.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Eridanna *Trident*, Angharad, Avisia *Coral*, Hrorek *Chevron*, Dubhghall, Mary *Bellows*, Magdi *Al-Sahid*, Moiran *Wintermist*, Martin, Malie *Seraph*

Tentative schedule for the rest of the year: July 24<sup>th</sup> (Bruce), August 28<sup>th</sup>, Sept 18<sup>th</sup>, Oct 16<sup>th</sup>, Nov 13<sup>th</sup>, Dec 11<sup>th</sup> (party)

### Society News:

- At Coronation Lord Cormac Mór became *Crescent Principal Herald* and Dame Jeanne Marie Lacroix *Noir Licorne* became *Dolphin Herald*.
- At Queen's Champion the next day, Lady Mary Dedwydd verch Gwallter became *Bellows Pursuivant*.
- At Gyldenholt Anniversary earlier this month Their Excellencies Ursul and Colette, baron and baroness of Gyldenholt, announced as their heirs Master Giles Hill *Silver Trumpet* and Master Guiseppe Francesco da Borgia.
- Dame Ursula Georges *Green Staff* was created Herald at St. Corrigan's Day yesterday.
- Lord Dubhghall mac Aodha mhic Néill received his AoA at St. Corrigan's.
- Caoimhghin O Fionnghail *Gold Forest* proposed to his lady, Alitheia de Rouen, during opening court at Gyldenholt Anniversary (she said yes).

Congratulations to all!

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the June 29, 2011 Letter of Intent.

**From the LoARs:** The April LoAR was published June 6<sup>th</sup> and is available at <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/04/>. Everyone is encouraged to read both the Cover Letter and the LoAR.

- There were no Caidan submissions – the January LoI was pushed to May.
- Pelican's "Some Name Resource" deals with order names and heraldic titles.
- The Cover Letter discusses requests for reconsideration – these are equivalent to appeals but apply to names that were registered. There is no time limit on a request for reconsideration, though recommendations by Laurel will only be accepted if the request is made in a timely manner. See the Cover Letter for more details.
- The use of a mullet of four points is no longer considered a step from period practice.
- Precedent: "... charges in overall charge groups will not be allowed to be fimbriated after the September 2011 decision meetings" [Ginevra Boscoli, 06/2011, A-Middle]
- Precedent: "Given the difficulty of clearly identifying High and Low German forms, we cannot penalize submitters and kingdom heralds by requiring them to find a way to determine whether elements are High or Low German. Therefore, this combination is no longer a step from period practice." [Wilhelm Wulfhart, 06/2011, A-Middle]

**From OSCAR:** There are four letters from Palimpsest dealing with the rules rewrite available on OSCAR. Anyone can read these. Commentary is due by the end of July. If you don't have commenting privileges, you can send an e-mail with comments directly to Palimpsest at [rules@heraldry.sca.org](mailto:rules@heraldry.sca.org).

**From Crescent:** Updated versions of the kingdom ceremonies are available at <http://heralds.sca-caid.org/awards.php>. Territorial heralds are requested to contact Crescent for a ceremony book. The few missing ceremonies will be updated soon.

Heralds are requested to check **all** ceremonies in their books that have fealty oaths – such oaths should be to the Crown or to the King and Queen. Versions that make reference to the King only should be updated.

Please CC any territorial herald's report to Crescent.

There are several new policies for the College of Heraldry. These will be posted as soon as possible on the College web pages.

- *OSCAR Privileges* explains the granting and revoking reading and commenting privileges on OSCAR.
- The *Caidan Policy on Heraldic Rank and Recognition* details Crescent's expectations for pursuivants and Heraldry.
- The financial policy for the College will be made available as soon as it has been reviewed by the kingdom exchequer.

#### From Dolphin:

- Beginning next month there will be a change in the way that meeting days are handled. The house will open at 9AM. There will be a class from 9:30 to 10:30 (ish). The meeting will start at 11AM with lunch at 12:15 (give or take 15 minutes). The house will close at 6PM. If the meeting finishes before that, and it should, there are three options: head home, use the pool and/or spa (swim at your own risk), or join a commenting group. We will be commenting on submissions at the kingdom level (in other kingdoms) or at the Society level (in OSCAR).
- The heralds' report form used to submit summaries prior to a meeting strips all formatting and cannot (in many cases) handle accented characters. Please use Da'ud notation for accented characters. You may also send submission summaries via e-mail. If you do, you are encouraged (but not required) to format them in the same manner as the meeting minutes. The template will soon be posted on the website. E-mailed summaries will be acknowledged so you know that they haven't disappeared into the ether.
- Volunteers are needed during the meeting to create/update submission folders, record financial and summary information, scan, and take minutes. There are instructions available for each task.
- The August meeting is after Crown Tourney. In consultation with Crescent, if a submission is returned at the July meeting, it will be considered to be in submission for Crown eligibility. Also, if a summary of a submission is sent to Dolphin and Crescent in timely fashion prior to Crown, it will be considered to be in submission for Crown eligibility.

#### June Submissions

**Alan Pic.** Resub Kingdom Name Change from Cyrus of Samarra and Resub Kingdom Device. *Sable, an octopus or and on a chief wavy argent three gouttes sable.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the sound (Pyke). If this is registered his old name is to be retained as an alternate name.

Cyrus of Samarra was registered November 2001.

His previous submission, Alan an Phaáil Shasanach was returned by Crescent in May 2011 for lack of documentation.

**Al(I)an** is a header form in Withycombe, who dates Alanus to 1071-5, through to 1284. Alan appears in the Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Rolls of London, by Ary. <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html>.

**Pic** is found in R&W (s.n. Pike, p. 351), where Alwinus Pic is dated to 1066 in the Domesday Book. According to R&W, the surname Pike etc have various origins including epithet meaning tall or fish, locative and given name.

His previous device submission was returned by Crescent in May 2011 for a redraw. This is a complete redesign.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Device approved forwarded to Laurel**

**Alexandra Sinclair.** Resub Laurel Device Change *Azure, in pale a decrescent and two wolves sejant respectant ululant, a bordure dovetailed argent.*

The submitter's name was registered May 2010. Her current device, *Purple, on a bend sable fimbriated a tree palewise argent*, was registered January 2006. If this passes her current device is to be released.

Her prior submission, *Azure, a decrescent and two wolves sejant respectant ululant argent one and two*, was returned by Laurel on the May 2010 LoAR "because the decrescent is neither clearly a coprimary charge, of the same weight as the wolves, nor a secondary charge, of much less visual weight than the wolves." The crescent has been drawn larger to make it clearly a co-primary charge. The LoAR noted " Please inform the submitter that, on resubmission, care should be taken to avoid conflict with the device of Hrothbeorht MacPhie of Dreghorn, *Azure, a sinister gauntlet Or and two talbots statant respectant argent, one and two, all conjoined by chains argent...*" The bordure has been added to clear that potential conflict.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Alice de la Paleysse.** New Device *Per pale purpure and vert, a chalice within a bordure rayonny Or.*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011.

The submitter prefers chalice over other terms for cup, including vessel or flagon.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Alice de la Paleysse.** New Badge (*Fieldless*) *A chalice per pale purpure and vert.*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011.

The submitter prefers chalice over other terms for cup, including vessel or flagon.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Anekāstrasya Bai.** New Name and New Device. *Or, a lion passant guardant contourny and on a chief gules three rats salient Or.*

Submitter desires a feminine name and accepts all changes.

**Anekāstrasya:** In period, according to "Medieval Tamil Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/tamil/>), "Men and women inside and outside the temples bore the names of gods." The submitter has chosen one of the 108 names of the goddess Durgā, "Anekāstrasya," (name number 79) documented from a translation of a Sanskrit poem found at [http://www.stutimandal.com/gif\\_devi/durga\\_shatnaam.htm](http://www.stutimandal.com/gif_devi/durga_shatnaam.htm), which is taken from a work called "Durgāsaptaśatī", which is a set of hymns to Durgā. This particular name means "possessor of many missile weapons". Durgā was known in our period. According to <http://www.bookrags.com/research/durg-hinduism-eorl-04>, "It is not until the early centuries of the Christian era, however, that either Durgā in particular or the Goddess as a unitary concept becomes important figures in Hindu religious texts. Hymns in praise of Durgā as the Goddess appear in the Virāmaparvan (6) and the Bhīmaparvan (23) of the epic Mahābhārata".

The oldest copies of the Mahābhārata have been dated to 400 BCE, and "the origins of the Mahābhārata fall somewhere between the 8th and 9th century," according to The Sanskrit Epics by J. L. Brockington, 1998 (found at: <http://books.google.com/books?id=HR-LK5k118C&pg=PA21&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false>, page 26, copy provided in .jpg format) placing it as known to East Indians within our period. Brockington also documents that both the Virāmaparvan and the Bhīmaparvan were part of this epic piece (p. 30-31).

**Bai:** A legend of Shri Karni Mata, an incarnation of Durgā, is found at [http://www.rajasthantourism-india.com/rajasthan\\_pilgrimages/karnimatatemple.html](http://www.rajasthantourism-india.com/rajasthan_pilgrimages/karnimatatemple.html), which documents the legend to 1387, and which documents that Karni Mata was named "Ridha Bai" at birth, documents the surname "Bai" used in period (as well as demonstrating that Durgā as a goddess was known in period). Although this is a secondary source, Brockington admits that many legends of Durgā were passed down orally rather than in writing, so finding primary sources may not be possible. The Encyclopædia of religion and ethics, Volume 2, edited by James Hastings, John Alexander Selbie, Louis Herbert G, and dated 1910 (at [http://books.google.com/books?id=oEATAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA546&dq=Ridha+Bai&hl=en&ei=x1P4TdnTLobhiAKbwbX9DA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=Ridha%20Bai&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=oEATAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA546&dq=Ridha+Bai&hl=en&ei=x1P4TdnTLobhiAKbwbX9DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=Ridha%20Bai&f=false)) also documents the surname <Bai>, this time for a princess, and related to a sub-sect of a cult "founded in the 16th century by Mirā Bai, a famous princess and poetess of Rājputāns" (p. 546). This dates the surname <Bai> within our period as well. Regarding registerability of Tamil names: "The new information provided by the commenters allows us to register this name, and to allow the future registration of Tamil names from this period [11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> C]." (Irayari Vairavi, 7/2009 LOAR). We lack the knowledge to properly evaluate the provided documentation, though it seems reasonable, and ask for the College's help.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Device approved forwarded to Laurel**

**Anekāstrasya Bai.** New Badge *Gules, a rat salient within a bordure Or.*

The submitter's name appears above. The submitter approved the emblazon via email.

This badge conflicts with Rhiannon of Shrewsbury (04/2003, An Tir), *Purpure, a shrew rampant maintaining a berry within a bordure Or.* There is a CD for changing the tincture of the field but no difference is granted between rampant and salient, nor is there a difference between a shrew and a rat. Removing the maintained charge counts for naught.

**Badge returned for conflict**

**Arianna Foxford.** New Name and New Device *Argent, a brown fox courant contourny and a ford proper.*

Submitter would like a feminine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the meaning of "fox ford" or "fox crossing".

**Arianna** - In accepting Arianna di Pergula della Rosa (June, 2010), Laurel commented "Arianna is found as a literary name in Il Petrarca in 1574. Its use as the name of an important character who is a normal human being makes it eligible for the literary name allowance. Therefore, Arianna is registerable as an Italian given name."

**Foxford** is found in extracted records in the IGI as a late period English surname:

- ANNES FOXFORD Female Christening 2 April 1578 North Bovey, Devon, England Batch: C051891
- EDWARD FOXFORD Male Christening 16 July 1582 North Bovey, Devon, England Batch: C051891
- ELIZABETH FOXFORD Female Christening 1 January 1573 North Bovey, Devon, England Batch: C051891
- HEW FOXFORD Male Marriage 2 August 1552 Hennock, Devon, England Batch: M051071
- PETER FOXFORD Male Christening 1586 North Bovey, Devon, England Batch: C051891
- RICHAURD FOXFORD Female Christening 8 February 1575 North Bovey, Devon, England Batch: C051891

The combination of Italian and English is a step from period practice (Veronica de Holloway, 09/99). The submitter has been informed that the name Ariana Foxford would be an authentic late period name; however, she wrote "I am perfectly fine with whatever spelling changes need to be made to the name Arianna (Ariana, etc!) to make it acceptable and period." While not authentic, the name is submitted is acceptable and period so Dolphin has chosen not to change the given name.

**Ariana** is found as a late period English feminine given name in extracted IGI records:

- ARIANA JAMES Female Christening 24 April 1619 East Newlyn, Cornwall, England GILBERT JAMES Batch: C022522
- ARIANA JOHNSTON Female Christening 14 August 1644 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England FRANCISCI JOHNSTON NICHOLEAE Batch: C001452
- ARIANA SAUNDERS Female Christening 12 November 1598 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England SAUNDERS Batch: P001451
- ARIANA STONE Female Christening 9 July 1623 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England Batch: P001451
- ARIANA TODD Female Christening 2 September 1620 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England ROBERT TODD Batch: P001451
- ARIANA VARNAM Female Christening 22 March 1648 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England PETRI VARNAM MARIAE Batch: C001452

While some of the records are clearly Latin, others do not appear to be. In any case, a Latinized given name followed by an un-Latinized surname is attested by these same examples.

The submitter wishes her device to cant on her surname.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Aðísla bjart-stjarna.** New Name and New Device *Per fess gules and Or, two cinquefoils Or and a valknut sable.*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and accepts all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the meaning of "bjart-starna" as "bright star". As a last resort, the submitter will reluctantly allow the <bjart> element to be dropped and the name registered as <Aðísla stjarna>.

**Aðísla** is found at the Viking Answer Lady site (<http://www.vikingsanswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml>) and cited from Nordiskt runnamnslexikon (Dictionary of Names from Old Norse Runic Inscriptions), which can be found at [http://www.sofi.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta\\_id=1472](http://www.sofi.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1472):

The feminine form of the Old West Norse masculine name Aðils. The name is derived from \**Aþa-gíslaR*, with the first element *Að-* being from either \**aþa-* or else from \**aþal-* "noble, foremost". The second element is from *-gísl* or its side-form *-gíls*, and may be related to the Langobard word *gísil* "arrow-shaft" and also to OW.Norse *geisl* m. "staff", *geisli* m. "sun-beam"; a shaft typical of a weapon or a part of a weapon, or the second element may also be linked to OW.Norse *gísl* m. "hostage". Aðísla is found in Swedish runic inscriptions as *oþ[is]la*.

**bjart-stjarna** is a constructed byname. Both elements are found in Cleasby and Vigfusson: <bjart> ("bright") as a first-position element in several different words (e.g. <bjart-eygr> "bright eyed", <bjart-hadda{dh}r> "fair-haired lady", and bjart-viðri "bright weather") and <stjarna> ("star") as a second-position element (e.g. <dag-stjarna> p. 95, <kveld-stjarna> p. 362). "stjarna" is shown combined with "morning" <dag-stjarna>, "main" <megin-stjarna>, and "evening" <aþan-stjarna>, which are all used adjectivally, as well as <blá-stjarna> ("blue star"), <blóð-stjarna> ("bloody star"), and <þrek-stjarna> ("a star of might"), all used adjectivally. This suggests that the word "bright" (an adjective) and the word "star" could be combined in this way in period.

Geirr Bassi shows that <stjarna> was used as a byname in period; <bjart> is not found in Geirr Bassi. The documentation shows <bjart> applied to something other than a physical description (such as bright eyed or fair haired); however, <bjart-viðri> is a noun while other compounds are adjectives. Most of the examples for <stjarna> clearly refer to astronomical features, but the Geirr Bassi citation shows that <stjarna> (with the meaning of star) was found as a period byname. The documentation does not clearly support the byname but a majority of those at the meeting found is sufficient to grant the submitter the benefit of the doubt. As she allows the problematic element to be dropped if necessary, this is being forward to Laurel as submitted.

The use of a valknut is a step from period practice.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Bj{o,}rn inn vikverski.** New Name.

The submitter will not accept major changes; no other preferences are indicated.

**Bj{o,}rn** is a masculine given name found in Geirr Bassi p. 6.

**inn vikverski** is a nickname from Geirr Bassi (p.29) meaning "man from Oslo fjord".

Submitted as Bj{o,}rn inn Vikverski the byname was changed to inn vikverski (lower case v) to match the documented form.

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

**Bridget Lucia Mackenzie.** New Badge *Argent, three birds close conjoined in annulo sable within an annulet gules.*

The submitter's name was registered January 1998.

This artwork is the same as has been submitted for various House Corvus badges which have been registered as recently as May 2008 and April 2009 to Rónán mac an Stalcair, Victoria Pringle, and Jason Michael Corvinus.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Caitilín Bhallach.** New Device *Argent, an acorn sable and a chief vairy argent and sable*

Caitilín Bhallach is on Caid's February 2011 LoI.

We believe it is clear of Liana vom Scharzwald (device, 3/1994, East), *Argent, an acorn sable within a bordure counter-compony sable and argent*, with a CD for changing the type of secondary charge and another for the difference between vairy and counter-compony.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Ceallachan Ell.** Resub Kingdom Device *Per pale Or and gules a dragon passant and a bordure embattled counterchanged.*

His name was registered on the March 2011 LoAR.

His previous submission, *Or, a dragon rampant and a bordure embattled gules*, was returned by Crescent in November 2010 for multiple conflicts. Changing the tincture of the field and the bordure cleared those conflicts.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Dubhghall mac Aodha mhic Néill.** New Badge *(Fieldless) A sheaf of jester's baubles vert, vested purple, faced and belled Or.*

This badge is to be associated with the House of the Foole and Moon which appears on Caid's June 22, 2011 LoI. The submitter's name was registered January 2011.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Geoffrey Brewer.** New Name Change from *Gwion Conwy* and New Device, *Vert, a tree blasted and on a chief argent three tankards vert.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the meaning and sound (unspecified). His previous name, *Gwion Conwy*, was registered in April 2005. If this name is registered, the submitter wishes to retain the old name as an alternate name.

**Geoffrey** is a masculine English given name, found 39 times in the "Masculine Given Names Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland" by Karen Larsdatter, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/given-masc-alpha.htm>.

**Brewer** is an English occupational surname found in "Surnames in 15<sup>th</sup> Century York" by Karen Larsdatter, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york15/surnames-alphabetical.htm>

The device conflicts with and with Catherine Grace FitzLewis (device, 8/2006, Atlantia), *Vert, a tree blasted eradicated and on a chief argent, a triquetra inverted between two triquetras azure*. There is a CD for the cumulative changes to the tertiary charges but that is the only CD.

This would have conflicted with arms for the Shire of Cypress Hills (1/1993, Ansteorra), *Vert, a tree blasted and eradicated, on a chief vert three laurel wreaths vert*, but that device was released in February 2005.

**Name change approved and forwarded to Laurel**  
**Device returned for conflict**

**Gerrit d'Orleans** - Resub Kingdom Name and Resub Kingdom Device *Gules, a chevron sable fimbriated and a base Or*. The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the sound (unspecified).

His previous submission, Gerrit de Orleans, was returned from Kingdom at the May 2011 heraldry meeting as needing additional documentation.

**Gerrit** is a masculine name found in "Dutch Names 1358-1361" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/earlydutch14.html>). It is the most common variant of the name.

**d'Orleans** appears with one instance dated to 1421 in "French Surnames from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>).

There is no ruling on combining Dutch and French; however, combining German and French is a step from period practice (Amalia Kunne, 12/200). It is likely that there is a step from period practice for the combination, but as that would be the only such step this should be registerable.

His previous device, *Sable, a chevron gules fimbriated and a base Or*, was returned from Kingdom at the May 2011 heraldry meeting for conflict and lack of a name.

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

**Hallóttá Haustmyrkr.** New Badge (*Fieldless*) *A sun gyronny gules and Or eclipsed sable*

Her name change appears on Caid's June 22, 2011 LoI; her previous name (Halla Haustmyrkr) was registered March 2000.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Hildibjörg in vikverska.** New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes, and has made no other requests.

Submitted as Hildibjorg inn Vikverski, the byname was changed to the feminine form as the submitter requested. It was also changed to lower case to match the documentation.

**Hildibjörg** is a feminine Norse given name from Geirr Bassi p. 11.

**inn vikverski** is a nickname from Geirr Bassi (p. 29) meaning "man from Oslo Fjord". The submitter requests assistance in changing nickname to feminine form. Based on Geirr Bassi's discussion on p. 19 we believe that the correct feminine form is *in vikverska*; the name has been changed to that form.

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

**Illore Pecocke.** New Name

Submitter marked no boxes.

**Illore** (from Illore of the West Lea, Caid's 06/2009 LoI)

**Illore** - Hillary is found in Withycombe, p. 152, s.n. Hillary "In the 12th and 13th C it was also used as a woman's name (Latin Hilaria, Illaria, &c), but that use seems to have died out altogether until it was revised at the beginning of the present century."

*Illore* is given as an alternate spelling in R&W p. 232, Header: Hillary. *Illore* 1308-09 ib. (AssSt)

The name was registered as Illore of Westlea on the 11/2009 LoAR without comment on the given name.

**Pecocke** is found in extracted IGI records:

- ALIS PECOCKE Female Christening 30 March 1540 Saint Mildred Poultry With Saint Mary Colechurch, London, London, England WILL. PECOCKE Batch: C058402

- GUILIELMUS PECOCKE Male Marriage 31 October 1540 Stevenage, Hertford, England ALICIA COOKE Batch: M048902
- JOHES. PECOCKE Male Christening 16 April 1539 Epworth, Lincoln, England Batch: C028141
- WYLLAM PECOCKE Male Christening 14 May 1542 Dymock, Gloucester, England EDMUND PECOCKE ALYS Batch: P016631

Pecocke is also found in Bardsley p. 591 dated to 1510 William Pecocke.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Isadora de Madrid.** New Name

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound (unspecified). She specifically allows changes to Madrid if necessary.

**Isadora** is found twice in the late 1500s in Peru in the IGI extracted records (note that Edelweiss's app discounts them; we manually verified that they are extracted records). Each name appears twice; both are from El Sagrario, Lima, Lima, Peru: Isadora De Yllescas (baptized 1562) and Isadora De La Fuente (baptized 1566). The March 2010 LoAR (v. Ysa Dora von Drachenstein) states "we were unable to find any support for *Isadora* as a period name". We believe that the IGI citations are sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and overturn that precedent.

**de Madrid** – from the city in Spain. Juliana de Luna's "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html>) shows <de Madrid> as a locative byname.

St. Isidore is the patron saint of Madrid. Withycombe (s.n. Isidore, p. 165) notes that there are actually two saints: St. Isidore of Seville and St. Isidore the Ploughman (who is the patron saint of Madrid). The question was raised whether or not the submitted name is presumptuous. We do not believe that it is – neither saint appears to have been known as St. Isidore of Madrid. Additionally, Laurel has previously ruled "Because it is reasonable for a resident of a town to be named after the town's patron saint, this name is not presumptuous. Furthermore, *Saint Morwenna*, the patron saint of Morwenstow, is not important enough to protect. [Morwenna of Morwenstow, 01/00, A-Drachenwald]"

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Michel von Allerstetten.** Resub Kingdom Name and New Device *Per pale sable and Or four broadaxes two and two counterchanged.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the meaning "of all cities". Submitted as Michel von Allersteten.

**Michel** is found in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" by Aryanhwy ferch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>).

**von Allerstetten** is a surname found in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497: Surnames N – Z" by Aryanhwy ferch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnamesnurnn-z.html>). His previous submission Michel Rammenzweig was previously returned Crescent for lack of documentation of the byname.

Submitted as Michel von Allersteten, the byname has been changed to match the documentation.

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

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel**

**Monique Marie Sauniere.** New Household Name *Flaxen Abbey*

The submitter allows no changes. Her name was registered May 2010.

**Flaxen** is found as a surname in England. From extracted IGI records there are two English examples:

JOANS FLAXEN Male Marriage 1595 Henley On Thames, Oxford, England AGNES BENFYLD  
Batch: 7250005

MARGERETTA FLAXEN Female Marriage 30 October 1643 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster,  
London, England RICHARDUS BARBER Batch: M001451

**Abbey** is dated in this spelling to 1250 in the OED (q.v. abbey). Household designators are based on groups of people in period. Abbey is a group of people who live together. The August 2008 LoAR (v. Brockore Abbey, Canton of) noted:

... Siren provided the following examples of the pattern *place name + abbey*, from <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>: *Chersey abbey* 1538, *Pypwell Abbey* 1511, *Myssenden Abbey* 1511, *Meryvall Abbey* 1511, *Bardmonseye Abbaye* 17 Edward II. Margaret Makafee also provides some examples, from the Corpus of Middle English Prose and

Verse, <http://www.hti.umich.edu/c/cme/>, including the following: *Kenelworthe abbey* c. 1450, *Becc abbey* 15th C, *seynt Ede abbey* undated.

We were unable to identify any period examples of the form <surname> Abbey. If this name is not acceptable as <surname> Abbey, that Flaxen can be considered a locative based on a surname of the owner, and thus <locative> Abbey would be an appropriate pattern.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Petra Klein.** New Name and New Device *Argent, a coney rampant to sinister and in canton a decrescent gules.*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Petra** is a feminine given name meaning "rock" in Wickenden, p 266. It is further listed as a diminutive of the masculine name Petr; it's dated to 1552 in Wickenden (3rd ed.) s.n. Petr, p. 265, in the name Petra Pakich.

**Klein** is found in Bahlow pg 298 s.n. Klein and St Gabriel report 2252 meaning small, delicate. Klein is also found as a German surname in German Names from Nürnberg, 1497: A - M by Aryanhwy merch Catmael at:

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/surnamesurna-m.html>

German/Russian has been ruled a step from period practice. (Tatiana Heinemann, 8/2001).

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device returned for using a restricted charge (gules decrescent on argent).**

**Pierre de Dieppe** Resub Kingdom Device *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend wavy argent, overall a hexagon Or.*

The submitter's name was registered May 2008.

A previous device with the same blazon was returned by Crescent in July 2009 for lack of identifiability of the bend beneath the overall charge. This emblazon has a slightly deeper amplitude of the waves for the bend sinister and a slightly larger hexagon.

Per the February 2011 LOAR, the use of a hexagon is a step from period practice.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Randolph MacMorris** Resub Kingdom Device *Per bend azure and gules a bend or, overall a catfish haurient contourny argent*

Submitter's name appears on Caid's April 30, 2011 LoI.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Rekon of Saaremaa.** New Badge (*Fieldless*) *An increscent argent and overall an arrow vert.*

The submitter's name was registered February 2010.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Rusa Alfreddoutter.** New Name

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Rusa** is found in Wickenden (Rusa, p. 301) as a feminine given name meaning redhead or Russian dated to 1180.

**Alfreddoutter** is constructed patronymic meaning daughter of Alfred. Alfred is male given name dated to 1066 in the Doomsday Names. Alfred is also discussed undated on St Gabriel report 3346 as follows:

<Alfred> developed from the Old English given name <{AE}lfr{ae}d>, where {AE} represents an a-e ligature (an a and an e that share a common vertical stroke). In 13th-century England the use of unmarked patronymics (that is, using the personal name of one's father as one's own byname) was common. [3] In addition to the <Thomas Alfred> mentioned above, we found a <Galfridus Alfred> in 1275, a <Claricia Alfred> in 1327 and a <Robertus Alfred> in 1332. [4]

The references are:

[3] Gwynek, Talan, and Arval Benicoeur, "A Brief Introduction to Medieval Bynames" (WWW: Academy of Saint Gabriel, 1999) <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/bynames/>

[4] Selte/n, Bo, \_The Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names\_, Volume II (Lund: CWK Gleerup, 1979); p. 17.

**doutter** as spelled is from Reaney & Wilson (s.n. Daughters, p 127) in the name Tomdoutter which is dated to 1379.

We are unsure if one of the d's should be removed and so have not modified the name.

The name combines Russian and English, which is a step from period practice. The precedent allowing the combination states

The submitter documents period interaction between England and Russia: Ivan the Terrible took some pains to cultivate a friendly relationship with England. He chartered the London-based Muscovy Company in 1555 to set up trading depots throughout Muscovy (Basil Dmytryshyn, *Medieval Russia: A Source Book, 900-1700*), and himself sought to marry one of Queen Elizabeth's ladies (1911 *E.Brit.*, vol.xv, p.90). Henceforth, we will register English-Russian names from that period. (Tatiana Todhunter - March 1993 LOAR)

Wickenden cites only the earliest example of a name; however, it seems reasonable that Rusa would have been in use throughout the period. We are uncertain if Alfreddoutter would have remained in use until the 16<sup>th</sup> (which is necessary to allow registration with a step from period practice); however, even as early as 1379 similar names appear to have been inherited surnames (or at least not literal bynames). R&W (s.n. Daughters, p. 127) cite Richard *Wryghtdoghter* and Robert *ffelisdoghter* both dated to 1379. If the marked patronymic is not registerable, we believe that the unmarked patronymic would be registerable, giving Rusa Alfred. Since this name in some form should be registerable it is being forwarded to Laurel for a decision in *which* form it is registerable.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Selene Colfox.** New Household Name *Colfox House*

The submitter's name was registered October 1992.

The submitter has marked no boxes.

**Colfox** is found in R&W (s.n. Colfox, p. 105) and is dated to 1221 John Colfox meaning black fox or fox, sly 1390 MED This submission is based on the pattern <surname> House, which the December 2007 LoAR (v. Sythe Blackwolfe, R-Calontir) states is a valid pattern for late period household names.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Sibratus Silber.** New Name and New Device *Per pale gules and vert, a sea-horse sejant argent and a base checky sable and argent.*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Sibratus** is found as a masculine given name in Talan Gwynek's "German Given Names 1200-1250"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/germ13.html>).

**Silber** is found as a header in Bahlow/Gentry (p. 475); it appears to be dated in this spelling to 1389 ("Michel *mit dem silber* [with the silver] = Michel *Silber*, Brsl. 1389").#

The submitter is advised that the tail fins not be drawn in black as they are hard to see against the green field. The eagle's claws make this a constructed monster rather than a true sea-horse. However, given that the type of feet counts for naught, and may in fact be artistic license, we are forwarding it as a sea-horse. Alternate blazons include a *horse-headed wingless wyvern* and a *sea-horse with eagle's legs*. Conflict checked both as a sea-horse and a wingless wyvern.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Thaleia Lakedaimonia.** New Badge (*Fieldless*) *A wolf's head cabossed sustaining a rose fesswise reversed slipped and leaved argent*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**