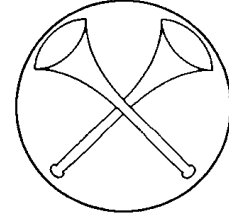Caidan College of Heralds

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

Minutes of the October 16, 2011 meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:25.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Mary *Bellows*, Eridana *Trident*, Thomas *Quatrefoil*, Avice *Coral*, Martin Monteyro de Monte, Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy and Magdalyn Tynkere

Tentative schedule for the rest of the year: Nov 13th, Dec 11th (party).

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the October 30, 2011 Letter of Intent.

Society News:

Nothing new this month. Don't forget to let us know of items that should be listed here.

From the LoARs: The August LoAR was published October 8th and is available at http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/08/. Everyone is encouraged to read both the Cover Letter and the LoAR.   The August 2011 LoAR contains results from Caid's April LoI.

- From Pelican: Some Name Resources deals with Scots names.

- Demons are no longer registerable barring evidence of them as periodic heraldic charges.

- Demons' heads remain registerable.

- Clarification on maintained/sustained - "Precedent on maintained and sustained charges generally requires the longest dimension of the two charges in question be compared, without taking into effect visual weight. " We have often used "longer than wide" without considering whether or not it is longer than tall.

- Overturned precedent on willows (from June 2005 CL) - willows are willows, there is a blazonable difference but not a CD between a white willow and a weeping willow.

- Lingua anglica names can be created from names documented in Middle and Early Modern English. This allows the use of easily recognizable forms of descriptive terms that have often changed greatly, just as we allow for other languages.

- Aine has been found as a late period English name.

- The website "Roman Names" (http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/) was created by a Roman reenactment group. It is not ideal for our purposes, as it includes name elements that cross a wide period of time and space without further information. Sometimes, data that would allow us to determine how names were constructed is missing; for example some praenomens were only used with specific nomens. However, as there are few better sources that are readily available, we will continue accepting this source as documentation, though further research by commenters may demonstrate that elements are sufficiently temporally separate that combining them is a step from period practice.

From Crescent:

- Thank you to all who volunteered at Great Western War, especially to Selene *Battlement*, this year's war herald and to those who worked at Heralds' Point, including Bruce *Batonvert*, James *Furison*, Eirikr *Gold Phoenix*, Brendan *Æstel* (An Tir), Her Ladyship Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy and Tofi Eirikrsson; to Giles *Silver Trumpet*, who ran Grand Court this year, to Mary *Bellows*, who ran the field court (including the elevation of Thorin to knighthood), and to Master John ap Griffin, who led the invocation of a number of vigils; and lastly to all of the volunteers and musicians who participated in the camp cry this year.

- Following the meeting today, the Financial Committee will convene to name the new Exchequer. All those who are interested in the position please talk to Crescent over lunch.

From Dolphin:

- Please send in summaries. This makes meetings go much more swiftly and smoothly, as well as making it easier for us to start on time. The online form is highly discouraged. It is not coping with accented characters of any type. If you use it, please use Da'ud notation. There is a PDF showing the correspondence between Da'ud notation and HTML characters at http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/daud_notation.pdf. A more detailed description of Da'ud notation, "The Rest of the Alphabet", can be found http://www.scadian.net/heraldry/daud.html.

- A reminder that Wreath will not accept forms colored using wax-based media (e.g. crayons).

- A reminder that filling forms out in pencil may be grounds for an administrative return. If the form can't be read after scanning, it will be returned as unacceptable at the Laurel level.

October Submissions

Albrecht Herse. New Name and New Device. *Argent masoned gules, a Continental panther rampant sable.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the language and/or culture ("German 1550") and requests authenticity for said language and/or culture and time period.

Albrecht is a header spelling in Bahlow, page 10. "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm) lists this name with a variety of instances from 1271-1584 The name is found in the IGI Parish records, dated 1559 to Wurttemberg, Germany.

parents: Jacob Ebinger, Agatha

name:	Albrecht Ebinger
gender:	Male
baptism/christening date:	08 Oct 1559
baptism/christening place:	Großbettlingen,Württemberg,Germany
father's name:	Jacob Ebinger
mother's name:	Agatha
indexing project (batch) number:	C94443-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	1056614

Herse is a header spelling in Bahlow, page 218, dated in this spelling to 1367. While not authentic to 1550, we believe the name is registerable, therefore we are forwarding it to Laurel.

The device conflicts with Badouin MacKenzie of Balfour (12/2006, East), *Gyronny argent and vert, a Continental panther rampant reguardant sable, gorged and incensed gules*. There is a CD for changes to the field but the tincture of the flames is worth naught. No is a CD granted for removing the collar (gorging).

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device is returned for conflict.

Amariah of Chufut-Kale. New badge. *(Fieldless) On a mullet of six points vert, a spider inverted bendwise sinister Or.*

The submitter's name was registered February 2005.

The submitter has a spider inverted in her registered device, *Or, on a bend sinister vert between two spider webs couped sable, a spider inverted Or*. The use of a spider inverted is a step from period practice (v. Froði of Scafell, 01/2009).

The spider in this emblazon is unidentifiable. On resubmission it is recommended that the submitter draw the mullet large enough to fill the space on the form, and the spider large enough to fill the mullet. The badge conflicts with Duncan Vitrarius, *Argent, a sun vert, eclipsed Or*. (9/1992). There is one CD for removing the field, but as a sun cannot be voided, a second CD cannot be given for only the change of type of tertiary charges.

Badge is returned for conflict and redraw.

Ariana verch Gwenllian. New Name and New Device. *Per pale argent and azure, in pale three mullets of seven points counterchanged.*

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the language and/or culture ("late-period Welsh"). The submitter specifically will accept Arianwen verch Gwenllian.

Ariana is a late period English name found in the IGI extracted records (image 1).

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
ARIANA JAMES	Female	Christening	24 April 1619	East Newlyn, Cornwall, England		GILBERT JAMES		Batch: C022522	Extracted birth or …
ARIANA JOHNSTON	Female	Christening	14 August 1644	Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England		FRANCISCI JOHNSTON	NICHOLEAE	Batch: C001452	Extracted birth or …
ARIANA SAUNDERS	Female	Christening	12 November 1598	Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England		SAUNDERS		Batch: P001451	Extracted birth or …
ARIANA STONE	Female	Christening	9 July 1623	Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England				Batch: P001451	Extracted birth or …
ARIANA TODD	Female	Christening	2 September 1620	Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England		ROBERT TODD		Batch: P001451	Extracted birth or …
ARIANA VARNAM	Female	Christening	22 March 1648	Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England		PETRI VARNAM	MARIAE	Batch: C001452	Extracted birth or …

verch - Welsh, daughter

Gwenllian is found in "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/welshfem16/given.html) where it is among the top 10 names. It appears to be the standard spelling with the closest attested spelling being Gwenllyan. The June 2011 LoAR (v. Gwenllian Dragon of Gunthorpe) notes "The spelling Gwenllian was found by Edelweiss in the late 16th century in both English and Anglicized Welsh contexts" so the submitted spelling should be acceptable.

The March 2011 LoAR (v. Gwendolyn verch Morgaine) notes "English names were used in Welsh context (including the creation of literal bynames with ap and verch)".

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

Asakura Machime. Laurel Resub Device Change. *Per pale purpure and Or, a phoenix issuant from base counterchanged.*

The submitter's name was registered September 2006. Her current device, *Vert, a sea-fox guardant between in chief two tripod pipkins argent*, was registered February 2002. Her last submission to Laurel, under the name Artemesia di Serena, *Argent, a phoenix per pale azure and gules rising from flames and maintaining in its beak a feather Or* was returned on the October 2004 LoAR for conflict with the device of Morgan Morfydd (October 1982): *Pean, a phoenix displayed gules, issuant from flames, maintaining in its beak a dexter hand couped proper.* "The field difference is clear, but the tincture of flames proper on the pean field are primarily Or, so less than half of the tincture of the charge has been changed or only about a quarter of the whole charge." The tincture changes clear this conflict.

The form is not marked as to whether or not her current device is to be retained. As her previous submissions were marked to release the old device, and that is the default action, we are asking Laurel to release *Vert, a sea-fox guardant between in chief two tripod pipkins argent* when this is registered.

Device is accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Brynjólfr Brandsson. New Device. *Argent, a wyvern erect and on a chief gules three Thor's hammers argent.*

The submitter's name was registered November 2010.

The device does not conflict with Angharad ferch Maredudd (6/1995, Caid), *Argent, a dragon passant, on a chief gules three towers argent.* While no difference is granted between a wyvern passant/sejant and a dragon passant, there is a CD between a wyvern erect and a dragon passant. There is a second CD for substantially changing the tertiary charges.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel..

Caoimhghin Ó Fionnghail. New Name and New Device. *Argent, a sword inverted sable surmounted by a weasel courant gules.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. Submitted as Caoimhghin Ó Fionnghaíl the given name was changed (the first h added) to match the documentation. The surname has been changed (removing the accent on the i) to match the documentation and the spelling on the device form.

Caoimghin is a header in Woulfe, p. 174; however, the given name section of this reference has been ruled insufficient documentation. The name is found in Mari's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" under Cáemgen in the raw data (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Caemgen.shtml):

[Standardized form of this man's name]			
Annals	Entry	Context	Citation (formatting preserved)
(d. ?)			
[Note: the brother in this record may be the same person listed below who died in 617-622.]			
A	M584.2		**S. Nat Caoimhe, abb Tíre Da Ghlas**, brathair <>Caoimhghin ["St.Nathcheimhe, Abbot of Tir Da Ghlas, the brother of Caeimhghin"]
T	T588.6		Nath Comi [Note: name is in genitive case due to sentence structure.]
(d. 617-622)			
U	U618.3	R	**Coemgin Ghlinne Da Locha**
T	T618.1	R	Caemgen Glindi Da Lacha
CS	CS618	R	**Caemgen Glinne Dha Locha**
A	M617.2	R	**S. Caoimhghin, abb Glinde Da Locha**
U	U622.5	R	**Coemgin Glinne Da Locha** [Note: name is in genitive case due to sentence structure.]

Ó Fionnghail is a header in Woulfe p. 528; it is undated. "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada shows O Fennell as deriving from " Ó Fionng.ail, Ó Fionng.aile (Ó Fionnghail, Ó Fionnghaile)". An Anglicized form in the 16th and 17th C. implies that that Gaelic form was in use at the time period. We are forwarding this to Laurel with a request to the College for assistance in better documenting the name.

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

Ceara ingen ui Chellaig. New Device Change. *Barry wavy vert and argent, two sea horses respectant, bodies crossed in saltire Or*

The submitter's name was registered January 1999. If the device is registered, submitter requests that her current device, *Barry wavy azure and argent, two seahorses respectant Or*, be retained as a badge.

Conflict with *Gyronny arrondy azure and argent, two seahorses respectant tails crossed in saltire Or*. (Karsten Pferdenarr, 12/2000, Atlantia). There is a CD for changes to the field but that is the only CD.
Device is returned for conflict.

Ceara ingen ui Chellaig. New Badge. *(Fieldless) Two sea horses respectant, bodies crossed in saltire Or.*

The submitter's name was registered January 1999. Conflict with Karsten Pferdenarr (12/2000, Atlantia), *Gyronny arrondy azure and argent, two seahorses respectant tails crossed in saltire Or*. There is a CD for removing the field, but that is the only CD.

Badge is returned for conflict.

Ceinfryd ferch Talan. New Name.

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

The given name and surname are documented from "Given Names from P.C. Bartrum's 'Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts'," compiled by Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasfryn (Heather Rose Jones) and appearing in issue 1 of *Y Camamseriad*. The author notes that the spellings are "standard, correct, modern Welsh".

Ceinfryd is found p. 36 as a feminine given name.

ferch is "daughter" in Welsh.

Talan is found p. 36 as a masculine given name.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Christopher of Capri. New Name and New Device. *Argent, an owl ~~close guardant~~ within a bordure embattled sable*.

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. He cares most about the spelling of the name and does NOT want the name translated entirely into Greek. Submitted as Christopher of Capreae, we have changed the locative to the lingua Anglica form.

Christopher is found in Withycombe p. 65 as the Anglicized form of the Greek Xpisto{o|}opos, found in English as early as 1201, uncommon through the 14th century but more common beginning in the 15th century.

of is the English locative particle.

Capreae is the island now called Capri. This form is found in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary 3rd ed, p. 126. We were unable to document the spelling Capreae to a time compatible with Christopher, nor were we able to show it to be compatible with the English "of". Using the lingua Anglica form, Capri, solves both of those problems.

The device conflicts with Jorge Johansen (March, 1985, East), *Argent, an owl close affronty sable, gorged Or, within an orle nebuly counter-nebuly sable.* No difference is granted between and facing to dexter, as in this submission, and an owl affronty, thus there is a single CD for changing the orle to a bordure. As the line of division is considered part of the charges type, a second CD is not granted for the difference between nebuly and embattled.

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel. Device is returned for conflict.

Constance le Ventrer. New Name.

The submitter will not accept any changes to the name. No other preferences have been indicated.

Constance is a feminine English given name found in Talan Gwynek's "Femenine Names from Reaney," p. 92, KWHSS (Trimaris) AS XXIX where Constance Hobelot is dated to 1279. The name also appears as a header in Withycombe dated in this spelling to 1273.

le Ventrer is a surname found in R&W (s.n Ventura, p. 466) where John le Ventrer is dated to c1273.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Elizabeth Lovechild. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about "no preferences".

Elizabeth is a feminine given name found in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Names from Reaney," p. 94, KWHSS (Trimaris) AS XXIX, dated 1379.Withycombe (s. n. Elizabeth) shows this spelling of Elizabeth as early as 1205.

Lovechild is a surname found in R&W (s.n. Lovechild, p. 285) where William Lovechild is dated to 1248.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Euginia in rauða. New Device. *Quarterly embattled azure and vert, in bend sinister two needles inverted in saltire and a peacock argent*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's 7/31/2011 LoI.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Finn Ell Bard. New Name and New Device. *Purpure, a wheel and a chief Or.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes.

Finn is found in Mari's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Finn.shtml). Finn is the Middle Irish Gaelic form while Fionn is the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form.

Ell is found as a header spelling in R&W p. 153, and dated in this spelling to 1221.

Bard is found as a header spelling in R&W p. 27, dated in this spelling to 1155. Also found is Simon le Bard dated 1364.

We are uncertain if double surnames were used in the period that the name are documented to; however, we do note that double surnames are documented to late period (16th C). This is likely registerable as an entirely late-period English name based on evidence from IGI extracted records:

Finn is found as a late-period and grey-period surname. Precedent allows the use of late period English surnames as given names.

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
CATH FINN	Female	Christening	7 June 1614	Burstall, Suffolk, England		ROBT. FINN		Batch: P014231	Extracted birth or ...
JOHN FINN	Male	Christening	6 September 1613	Saint Maurice, Winchester, Hampshire, England				Batch: C136741	Extracted birth or ...
JOHN FINN	Male	Christening	29 December 1616	Saint Nicholas, Ipswich, Suffolk, England		HENERY FINN		Batch: P012621	Extracted birth or ...
JOHN FINN	Male	Marriage	20 October 1596	Tallington, Lincoln, England	KATHERIN HANES			Batch: M032332	Extracted marriag...
JOHN FINN	Male	Christening	2 February 1631	Huttoft, Lincoln, England		WM FINN		Batch: C029302	Extracted birth or ...
MARY FINN	Female	Christening	17 June 1604	Saint Matthew, Ipswich, Suffolk, England		ROBT. FINN OR FINNE	MARGT.	Batch: P012771	Extracted birth or ...

Ell is also found as a late-period surname in England:

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
KATHERINE ELL	Female	Christening	5 March 1568	Ebrington, Gloucester, England		ROBERT ELL		Batch: C028062	Extracted birth or ...
ROBERT ELL	Male	Christening	5 March 1568	Ebrington, Gloucester, England				Batch: C028062	Extracted birth or ...
MARIE ELL	Female	Christening	20 December 1570	Ebrington, Gloucester, England		LAWRENCE ELL		Batch: C028062	Extracted birth or ...
ELIZABETH ELL	Female	Christening	8 June 1571	Ebrington, Gloucester, England		ROBERT ELL		Batch: C028062	Extracted birth or ...
JAMES ELL	Male	Christening	1 November 1573	Ebrington, Gloucester, England		ROBERT ELL		Batch: C028062	Extracted birth or ...
ANNAS ELL	Female	Marriage	17 July 1575	Berwick Upon Tweed, Northumberland, England	COUTHBT. HEUTON			Batch: M000221	Extracted marriag...
JOANE ELL	Female	Christening	14 March 1590	Quinton, Gloucester, England		LAURENCE ELL		Batch: C045672	Extracted birth or ...
JHON ELL	Male	Christening	6 December 1590	Beckingham, Lincoln, England		THOMAS ELL		Batch: C026942	Extracted birth or ...
AMYE ELL	Female	Christening	25 April 1593	Quinton, Gloucester, England		LAURENCE ELL		Batch: C045672	Extracted birth or ...
Gamaria Ell	Male	Marriage	5 November 1593	Egerton, Kent, England	Als Umphrey			Batch: M019982	Extracted marriag...
FRANCES ELL	Female	Christening	27 November 1595	Beckingham, Lincoln, England		THOMAS ELL		Batch: C026942	Extracted birth or ...
RYCHARD ELL	Male	Christening	11 June 1597	Beckingham, Lincoln, England		THOMAS ELL		Batch: C026942	Extracted birth or ...
ELIZABETH ELL	Female	Christening	21 July 1598	Quinton, Gloucester, England		LAURENCE ELL		Batch: C045672	Extracted birth or ...

Bard is also found as a later period English surname:

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
James Bard	Male	Christening	15 February 1539	St James', Great Grimsby, Lincoln, England				Batch: C163221	Extracted birth or ...
WILLIAM BARD	Male	Marriage	4 July 1545	St Marys, Watford, Hertford, England	ELLY GOULDSMYTHE			Batch: M073051	Extracted marriag...
JOHN BARD	Male	Marriage	4 February 1561	Saint Leonard, Lexden, Essex, England	ELLEN SEAX			Batch: M043171	Extracted marriag...
AN BARD	Female	Christening	1562	North Kelsey, Lincoln, England		EDWARD BARD		Batch: C030532	Extracted birth or ...
ELEZABETH BARD	Female	Christening	March 1562	Tealby, Lincoln, England		XPOFER BARD		Batch: C032362	Extracted birth or ...
ARCULES BARD	Male	Christening	8 May 1562	North Kelsey, Lincoln, England		WYLLM BARD		Batch: C030532	Extracted birth or ...
THOMAS BARD	Male	Christening	24 December 1564	Sutton, Bedford, England		RICHARD BARD		Batch: P003251	Extracted birth or ...
JUDIT BARD	Female	Christening	24 February 1565	Tealby, Lincoln, England		XPOFOR BARD		Batch: C032362	Extracted birth or ...
ELEZABATH BARD	Female	Christening	15 March 1565	North Kelsey, Lincoln, England		RAYFFE BARD		Batch: C030532	Extracted birth or ...
FRAWNSY BARD	Male	Christening	17 March 1565	Donington On Bain, Lincoln, England		GARY BARD		Batch: C027902	Extracted birth or ...
ELIZABETH BARD	Female	Marriage	8 June 1567	Mitcham, Surrey, England	JOHNN GLOVER			Batch: M071521	Extracted marriag...
THOMAS BARD	Male	Christening	1569	South Willingham, Lincoln, England				Batch: C034082	Extracted birth or ...
RICHARD BARD	Male	Marriage	26 February 1570	Mitcham, Surrey, England	JOHANN BEEST			Batch: M071521	Extracted marriag...

OP Note: The submitter has received awards in Caid under the name Finieus el Bard.

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel. Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Galen der Lange. New Name and New Device. *Azure chausse, a broadarrow argent.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept minor but not major changes. The submitter had originally indicated that he would accept no changes but later modified the form to allow minor changes.

Galen is a Greek given name found in Lempriere p. 248 as Galenus, shortened in Lempriere at the bottom of the page. On the 2/1998 LOAR, Laurel noted:

> Some questions were raised as to how well known a classical Greek physician would be in medieval England. Writings by Galen or attributed to him formed much of the basis of the medieval medical literature (Siraisi,

Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine: An Introduction to Knowledge and Practice, pp. 6, 10, 71-72, etc). Even very late in period, Galen was so familiar to the popular audience that Shakespeare used his name as a shorthand tag to denote a doctor (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II, Scene 3). (Galen Brouwer)

We believe that this should likewise justify the use of the name throughout period for German, though we have not found examples of it used in Germany. If considered as an English name, there is a step from period practice for combining English and German (v. Lillian von Wolfsberg, 11/2001, which should allow the name to be registered.

Lange is found in "Some Early Middle High German Bynames with Emphasis on Names from the Bavarian Dialect Area " by Brian M Scott (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Early_German_Bynames.html) ,under Lanc as "(dominus Reinholdus dictus der Lange)" dated to 1261.

The device conflicts with Daniel of Stafford Pele, *Gules, a broad arrow argent*, (3/1986) with one CD for changes to the field.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device is returned for conflict.

Frederick Nüss von Baden. New Device. *Purpure, two dolphins uriant respectant argent and a pair of compasses Or*

The submitter's name was registered in February 2008.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Garret Thornwood. Kingdom Resubmission Device. *[Tincture], a chevron between three towers [tincture].*
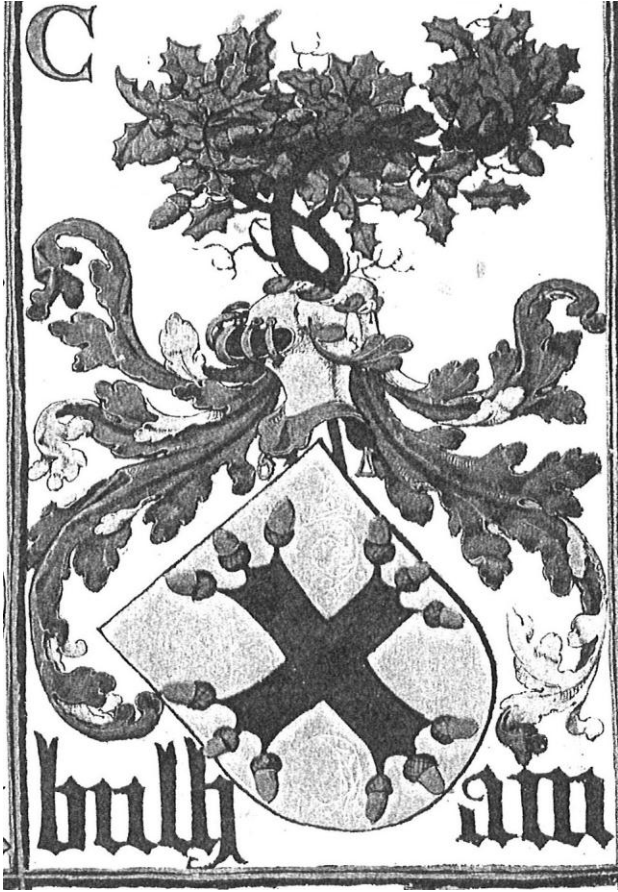
The submitter's name was registered July 2011. Only an outline copy was received. As no blazon was included we were unable to prove the necessary color copies or to conflict check the device.

Device is returned for lack of tinctures.

Giles Hill. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A saltire glandular Or.*

The submitter's name was registered May 2010.

The *saltire glandular* is based on the *cross glandular* which is a period charge found in the *Livro da Nobreza*, a Portuguese roll of arms c.1540, in the arms of Bulhao (fo.xxxvii). The Portuguese term for the cross is "cruz glandada"; the French term is "croix englant{e'}e". "Cross glandular" (or "glandulous") is the English cognate. All of these derive from the Latin "glans", acorn. Attached is a scan of the arms of Bulhao. The submission simply takes the cross and turns it saltirewise. The use of a salitre instead of a cross should be at most a single step from period practice.

This should be clear of Niall Duncan MacFarlane (April, 1996, via East), *(Fieldless) On a saltire couped azure another Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. Even considering Niall's badge as *a saltire Or fimbriated azure*, we expect that there is at least a CD between a saltire couped and a saltire glandular.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Grace Fenix. Exchange of primary and alternate name.

The submitter wishes here current primary name Safiya bint Nasr al-Samiriyya (registered February 2005) to become her alternate name and her current alternate name Grace Fenix (registered March 2009) to become her primary name.

Administrative action approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Grace Fenix. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A badger rampant vert marked argent maintaining a beehive Or.*

Grace Fenix was registered as the submitter's alternate name in March 2009. The exchange to make it her primary name appears above.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gürcü {I.}skender. New Badge. *(Fieldless) Three crescents conjoined in pall inverted, horns outward, gules*

The submitter's name was registered November 2010.

None of the crescents are decrescent; therefore, this does not run afoul of the protection of the Red Crescent, "A single gules decrescent on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge)." The consensus the College is that this is also not similar enough to a biohazard symbol to conflict or be obtrusively modern, especially since the motif used is specifically Persia from throughout period.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Hrólfr Ragnarsson. New Name.

The submitter seeks a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the language (Old Norse).

Hrólfr is found as a masculine given name in Geirr Bassi, p. 11.

Ragnarr is found as a masculine given name in Geirr Bassi p. 14. The patronymic is formed based on the examples on p. 17 of Geirr Bassi.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Isabel de Kelsey. New Badge. *(Fieldless) An octopus Or*

The submitter's name was registered June 2000.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

James of Havenholde New Name .

The submitter desires a masculine name and will allow minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about an unspecified meaning.

James is dated to the beginning of the 13th C in Withycombe (s.n. James, 170-171) in this spelling. It appears with a frequency of 114 times in Talan Gwynek's "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html).

Havenholde, March of was registered January of 1992 via the Middle.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Joðurr hauknefr. New Name and New Device. *Lozengy barry azure and Or.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning, "hawk (or other large) nose".

J{o,}ðurr is found in Geirr Bassi (p. 12) as a masculine given name.

hauknefr in Geirr Bassi (p. 22) as a nickname meaning "hawk-nose, hawk-base".

The device is clear of Warenne, Earl of Surrey (important non-SCA arms) , *Checky Or and azure*, as per the RfS X.4.ii.(a) checky is substantially different from all grid like partitions. We believe that this is clear of Bavaria (important non-SCA arms), *Lozengy bendwise azure and argent*, with one CD for changing the tincture of half the field and one for the number of partitions.

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

Lorentze Monne. Kingdom Resub Name.

The submitter allows minor but not major changes, and specifically allows for the last element of the name, Klingelkatzen, to be dropped. Submitted as Lorentz Monne Klingelkatzen, we have dropped the final element, as specifically allowed, due to lack of documentation. Her previous submission, Lorentz Monne Klingelkatz, was returned by Dolphin at the March 2011 CoH meeting for lack of documentation of the byname.

Lorentze is a feminine given name dated 1538 in Seibicke, vol 3, p 19 under Laurentius.

Monne is a surname found in Brechenmacher, v2, p 281 under Moner – the short form patronym. Monne is a variation of Mohn, Brechenmacher (s.n. Mon(e), p. 280) dates Mone to 1350. Mohns found in Bahlow/Gentry 2nd ed. Dictionary of German Names p. 333 (s.n. Mohn); it is undated.

Klingelkatzen – The submitter has constructed this byname, "cat's bells" or "bells on the cat", from "Klingel" meaning "bell" and "Katzen" meaning "cat". The parts of the name and their usages as elements are documented thusly:

Klingel:

> Brechenmacher, v 2, p 61 lists "Klinge, Kling(le)beil [1452 Augustin Clinckbeil], Klingebeutel, Klingelang, Klinglefuss [1424 Uolr Klingelfouss].

> Bahlow/Genty, p 300 , lists "Klingelfuss" (bells on the foot) and "Klingelhut" (bells on the hat).

> Brechenmacher p 62 lists Klingelhut and Klingel(mann) [1526 Wernher Klingeli Zutodtnau]

Katzen

> Brechenmacher p 19 lists Katzenbeisser, Katzenberger, and Katzenberg.

> Bahlow/Gentry, p 288 lists Katz as a "surname for cat-like creatures or cat lovers/cat haters". Katzenhaupt – cat head; Katzenwadel – cat's tail; Katzenjeger – "cat chaser" [Prague, 1413]

We do not at this time feel that "Klingelkatzen" has been adequately documented. As the submitter allows us to drop the nickname we are doing so.

Name is submitted as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Lynnette de Sandoval del Valle de los Unicornios. New Alternate Name, *Lynnette de Sandoval.*

The submitter's name was registered April 1986. Submitter desires a feminine name and allows no changes. She does not allow the creation of a holding name.

Lynnette is a name from the French Middle Ages, from "Linnet" bird.

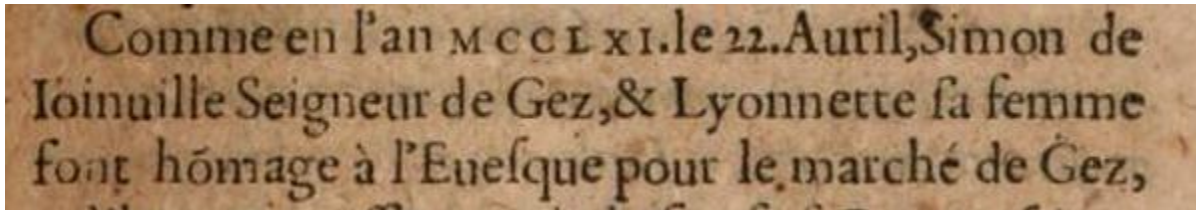**Sandoval** is a town in Spain in the 1500s.

All portions of the name are grandfathered to the submitter.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lyonnette Cheneval. New Name and New Device. *Vert, a fleur-de-lys and on a chief argent, three oak leaves palewise vert.*

The submitter has indicated no preferences. Submitted as Lyonnette Chêneval, we have changed the byname to match the documentation found.

Lyonnette is found in a 1606 book, *Le Cavalier de Savoye (par M. A. de Buttet). Ou Response au Soldat François*, by Claude-Louis de Buttet (http://books.google.com/books?id=fxu_IBOqLBcC) on p. 235:

Lyonnete (single t) is found in "Draft: Names in the 1292 census of Paris" by Sara L. Uckelman (9 April 2011) at http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf. It appears on p. 11 as a feminine given name with a frequency of one. It also appears in Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html) includes "Lyonnete [une] niece".

Chêneval is found in Dauzat p. 122, header spelling Chêne. The submission form states that the name is documented to the "XVI siècle"; however, we were not able to confirm that – Dauzat does not seem to date the submitted spelling. Cheneval is not found in the IGI within period. We did find examples of Cheneval in *Registres du Conseil de Genève: Du 26 février 1409 au 6 février 1461* (http://books.google.com/books?id=nikLAAAAIAAJ). The records are in Latin and the names do not appear to have been normalized:

Page 144:

Page 316:

Die Jovis decima nona mensis julii, in claustro ecclesie Gebennarum fuit tentum consilium generale per subscriptos super materiis subscriptis.

Primo d. M. de Juria, d. P. Conodi, doctores; — Iohannem de Rotulo, P. Ciclat, L. Chivallerii, consindicos; — A. de Saxo, Ja. Sambaville, G. de Capella, A. Versonay, G. de Malodumo, P. Balli, Ia. Balme, Ia. Tombeti, Io. Macri, Ay. Alliodi, G. Genville, G. de Nex, H. de Bona, Cle. Poutex, R. Privissins, Ia. Curtilliet, H. Degrossa, P. Laniet, N. Despagn., P. Rosseti, Io. Brassardi, Io. de Cabulo, Ste. de Nemore, Ny. Cheneval, Ro. Guilliet, M. Montionis, A. de Castro, D. Cohenteti, H. Chardo, G. Collini, P. de Gerdili, Aictus Granmonet, H. Peyrolerii, Aᵘᵐ Marex, A. Marvalli, P. Falqueti, Anser. de Castro Rubeo, Michalletum Albi, Robertum Lullini, Hu. Balli, Iaᵘᵐ

We believe this is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that the name, without the accent, is period. We have changed the name to match the documentation found.

The device conflicts with Aileua de Lissi (11/2007), *Vert, a fleur-de-lys and on a chief argent three butterflies sable*, with a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charges.

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel. Device is returned for conflict.

Madelina de la Gate. New Name and New Device. *Per fess azure and sable, a key fesswise and a sunflower Or within an orle of thorn vine argent.*

The submitter wants a feminine name, allows minor but not major changes, and cares most about the sound "Măd-Ə -lĭna."

Madelina is found in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in the Dictionary of English Surnames," dated 1221.

de la Gate is found in R&W p. 185 which cites "Ailricus de la Gate" dated 1169.

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

Mael Anfaid Dubh. New Name and New Device. *Per pale gules and Or, a chief nebuly sable.*

The submitter does not care about the gender of the name, allows all changes, and cares most about the meaning, language and culture (unspecified) .

Mael Anfaid is a header spelling in OCM p. 129. According to OCM, the name appears before the colon as Máel Anfaid (but is registerable without the accent). It is listed as a masculine saint's name and should be registerable throughout period.

Dubh is found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Dub.shtml), from 582 through 1590 as a descriptive byname meaning "black" (probably refers to hair color). This is the Early Modern Irish Gaelic nominative form.

The form of nebuly used in this emblazon is based on period German examples. Bruce Draconarius provided the documentation:

Okay, here are some examples of the "lobed" form of the nebuly line. The first two are taken from Scheibler's Armorial, c.1450, found online at http://dfg-viewer.de/show/?set%5Bmets%5D=http%3A%2F%2Fmdz10.bib-bvb.de%2F~db%2Fmets%2Fbsb00007174_mets.xml (images 142 and 220). The arms in gules and argent are the arms of von Wolkenstein, and these arms are found in other rolls as well: e.g. in Konrad Grunenberg's Roll, c.1480, found online at http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/ausgaben/thumbnailseite.html?id=00035320&seite=14 (image 261). To show that these are an artistic variation of the nebuly line, we find a contemporary emblazon of von Wolkenstein in the Ortenburg armorial, c.1470, found online at http://dfg-viewer.de/show/?set%5Bmets%5D=http%3A%2F%2Fmdz10.bib-bvb.de%2F~db%2Fmets%2Fbsb00001755_mets.xml (image 218), which shows the nebuly line in the smooth form found in modern English heraldry. (The same arms, drawn at the end of period, are seen in Siebmacher, plate 26, again with the smooth form of nebuly.)

So it's clear that, even in period, the lobed form of nebuly was a mere artistic variation of the line. And, in my own opinion, closer to the intended meaning of "cloudy".

| Image 142 | Image 220 | Image 261 | Image 218 | Siebmacher, plate 26 |

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

Marina Flores de Luna. New Name and New Device. *Gules, a melusine proper and a bordure Or semy of roses proper.*

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound (unspecified).

The name is documented from "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/index.html).

Marina is found as a feminine given name (6 times).

Flores is found as an "other" surname.

de Luna is found as a locative surname.

According to the introduction the surname section:

Less than 7% of men and less than 3% of women have two element surnames. Of these names, 70% combine a first patronymic element with a second locative element: *Ferrandes de Llerrena*, *Ruyz de Azcona*, and *Ponçe de Leon* for example. The remaining 30% of two element surnames are split evently between the

pattern of a patronymic element followed by another kind of element and the pattern of another element followed by a locative element. Examples of the first include *Peres Vitoria* and *Alonso Niño*; examples of the second include *Hurtado de Mendoça* and *Carrillo de Guadalupe*. There are no examples of combinations of two patronymic elements or two locative elements.

While Flores is not a patronymic and thus doesn't match the pattern patronymic-locative, it also is not a locative, therefore we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt as to the patter. We believe that there would be at most a single step from period practice for combining an "other" surname and a locative.

A mermaid proper is defined in the Glossary of Terms as "Caucasian human with green tail and yellow hair." We assume that a melusine would have the same coloration.

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

Morgana Ferrari. New Name Change from Morgan Horsekeeper.

The submitter's current name was registered January 2000. The submitter does not care about the gender of the name and allows all changes but insists on the spelling "Morgana". If the name must be changed, she cares most about the spelling Morgana. She wishes to retain her current name as an alternate.

Morgana is found in "Names from Early 16th C Census of Rome" by Sara L Uckelman, at http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/leofemfreq.html.

Ferrari is found as a header in De Felice's Cognomi, p. 124. It is also found in "Names from Dutch Records Between 1584-1585", by Sarah L Uckelman, http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/dutch/vandermeulen.html as "Lucretia Ferrari" which is listed as an Italian surname name.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Muirenn inghean Chon Ruaidh. Laurel Resub Device. *Argent, a wolf statant gules within a bordure sable semy of decrescents argent*.

The submitter's name was registered April 2008. Her previous device submission*, Argent, a wolf statant gules, on a chief sable a decrescent argent*, was returned at the same time for conflict with the device of Renard des Terres Hautes, *Per chevron argent and vert, a red fox passant reguardant proper and on a chief sable a decrescent between two estoiles argent. [Vulpes vulgaris]*. This is a redesign.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Muirenn inghean Chon Ruaidh. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A wolf statant gules, charged on the shoulder with a decrescent argent*.

The submitter's name was registered April 2008.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ra{d/}ormr Scyldwulf. New Device. *Per chevron argent and azure, a chevron counterchanged between two pairs of wings sable and a wolf's head caboshed argent*.

No evidence was found that the name has been registered or in submission. Therefore this device must be return.

Device is returned for lack of name.

Rand Reynald. Kingdom Resub Device. *Per pale gules and vert, a lion between three oak leaves argent.*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's 7/31/2011 LoI.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Rand Reynald. Kingdom Resub Badge. *Per pale gules and vert, a lion's head between in cross four oak leaves argent.*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's 7/31/2011 LoI.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Rand Reynald. New Badge. *(Fieldless) eight oak leaves conjoined in annulo argent surmounted by a lion's head gules.*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's 7/31/2011 LoI.

Badge is returned for lack of funds and a barely overall charge.

Rychard Hawkyn. New Name and New Device. *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a hawk striking to sinister Or.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and allows minor but not major changes.

The name is documented from "An Index to the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty, England" by Karen Larsdatter (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york16/).

Rychard is found once as a masculine given name.

Hawkyn is found once as a byname.

We believe that the additional syllable (Hawk-in versus Hawk) clears this from Richard del Hauke (November 1994, Meridies).

The device is returned for being colored in wax-media; this is not acceptable at Laurel.

This is clear of the device of Reagan of the White Dawn (May 1982, Atlantia), *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a songbird migrant bendwise maintaining in its beak a flute bendwise sinister Or*, with a CD for the position of the wings and one for the orientation of the bird – Reagan's bird's head is to dexter chief while Rychard's is to sinister base. It is also clear of the device of Robert of Falcon's Craig (January 1990, Caid), *Lozengy azure and argent, a falcon stooping to sinister Or*, with a CD for changes to the field and a CD for the position of the wings – Robert's falcon's wings are displayed though not mentioned in the blazon. We request that Wreath reblazon Robert's device.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device is returned administratively.

Rychard Hawkyn. New Alternate Name, *Armand Porteau d'Aramitz.*

The submitter desires a masculine name and allows minor but not major changes. Submitted as Aramand Portau d'Aramitz the first name was changed to Armand to match the submitted documentation. The second name was changed to Porteau to match available documentation.

The submitter's documentation shows that the name elements are elements of the historical names of the Three Musketeers from *By the Sword: A History of Gladiators, Musketeers, Samauri, Swashbucklers, and Olympic Champions* by Richard Cohen [Random House: 2002]. That documentation (p. 78) identifies the Three

Musketeers as Henri d'Aramitz (Aramis), Armand de Sillegue (Athos), and Isaac de Portau (Porthos). There is no indication in the supplied documentation that these are period spellings of the names.

The consensus of the Caidan College is that the combination is no more presumptuous or evocative than the registered Tycho Kepler (November 1999, Caid) which Laurel ruled "The name is not in conflict with either *Tycho Brahe* or *Johannes Kepler*, and because the references are to period persons, this is not obtrusively modern."

Armand is found in grey period IGI extracted records as a masculine given name in France and Belgium.

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
ARMAND <CHAIGNAT>	Male	Christening	15 February 1636	Gimouille, Nievre, France		JEAN CHAIGNAT	MARYE BARREAU	Batch: C810541	Extracted birth or ...
ARMAND <FALIZE>	Male	Christening	March 1644	Saint Michel, Namur, Namur, Belgium		... FALIZE	MARIE ...	Batch: C870283	Extracted birth or ...

Portau is not found until the 18th C in the IGI records or at ancestry.com. However, we were able to find Porteau in *Registres des délibérations du bureau de la ville de Paris: 1586-1590* (http://books.google.com/books?id=NXNPAAAAYAAJ), on p. 285 in a 1589 entry.

CCCCLXXI. — [ORDRE à JEHAN PORTEAU, PREVOST DE MONT HERY,

D'ENVOYER LES DENIERS RECUEILLIS EN LADICTE PREVOSTÉ ET CHASTELLENYE,

POUR ESTRE REMIS ES MAINS DU RECEPVEUR COMMIS PAR LE BUREAU, ET NON AILLEURS.]
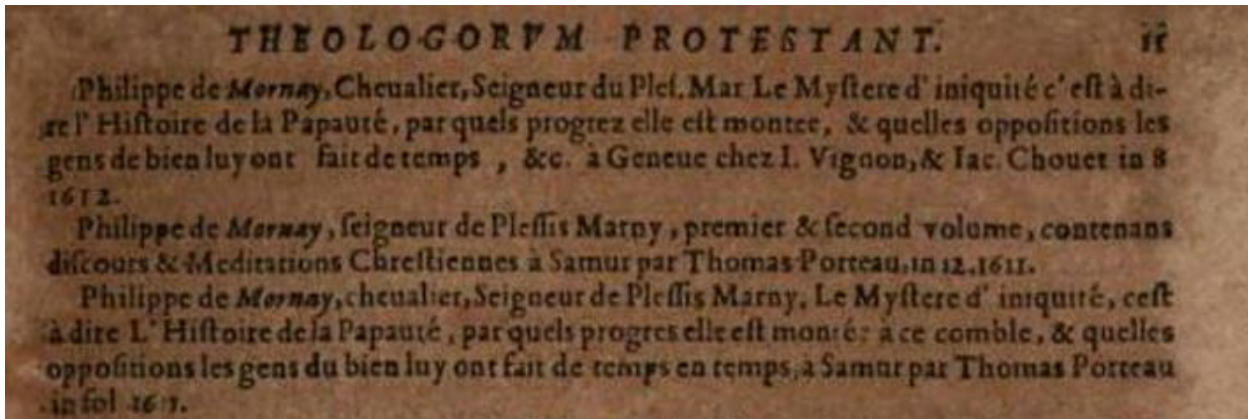
7 février 1589. (Fol. 277 r°.)

DE PAR MONSEIGNEUR LE DUC D'AUMALLE,
GOUVERNEUR DE PARIS,
et les Eschevins et Corps de ladicte Ville.

«Il est enjoinct à Mᵉ Jehan Porteau, advocat au Parlement, prevost de Mont Hery[3], de faire apporter ou envoyer dedans huittaine en ceste ville de Paris, es mains de celluy qui a esté par nous commis,

tous et chacuns les deniers de tailles, taillon et crues de ladicte Prevosté et Chastellenye dudict Mont Hery, sans permettre qu'ilz soient portez ailleurs qu'en cestedicte ville : sur peine de s'en prendre à luy, en son propre et privé nom.

«Faict au Bureau de la Ville, le viiᵉ jour de Febvrier M vᶜ iiiixx et neuf[3].»

It is also found in an 1625 catalog, <i>Bibliotheca Exotica, Siue Catalogus Officinalis Librorum Peregrinis Linguis Usualibus Scriptorum, Videlicet Gallica, Italica, Hispanica</i> (http://books.google.com/books?id=DOZEAAAAcAAJ):

THEOLOGORVM PROTESTANT. ii

Philippe de *Mornay*, Chevalier, Seigneur du Plef. Mar Le Myftere d'iniquité c'eft à dire l'Hiftoire de la Papauté, par quels progrez elle eft montee, & quelles oppofitions les gens de bien luy ont fait de temps, &c. à Geneue chez I. Vignon,& Iac. Chouet in 8 1612.

Philippe de *Mornay*, feigneur de Pleffis Marny, premier & fecond volume, contenans difcours & Meditations Chreftiennes à Samur par Thomas Porteau, in 12. 1611.

Philippe de *Mornay*, chevalier, Seigneur de Pleffis Marny, Le Myftere d'iniquité, ceft à dite L'Hiftoire de la Papauté, par quels progres elle eft montée: à ce comble, & quelles oppofitions les gens du bien luy ont fait de temps en temps, à Samur par Thomas Porteau in fol. 161.
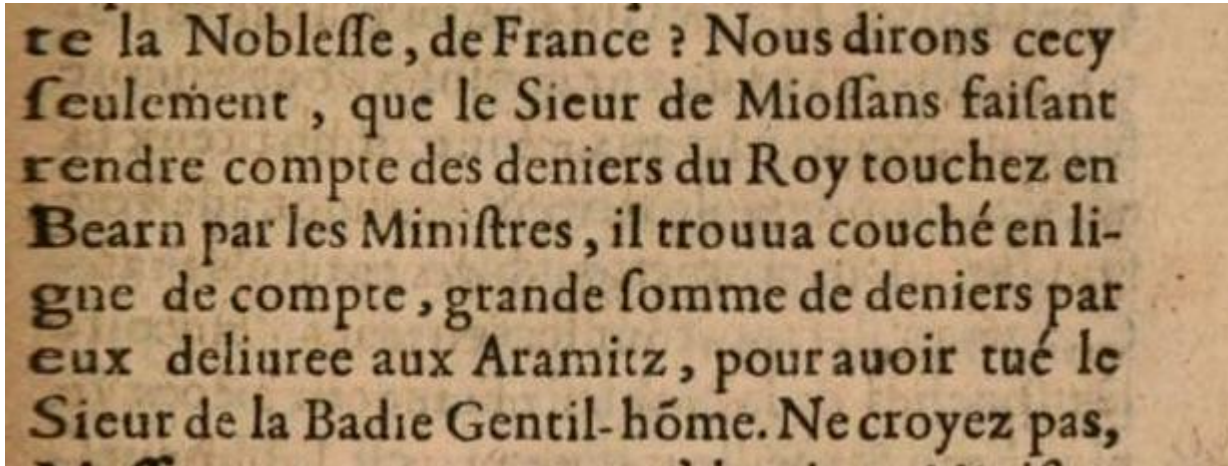
d'Aramitz – Google books has several period examples referring to Aramitz:

From *Trois livres des offices de France* by Etienne Girard and Jacques Joly published in 1638 (http://books.google.com/books?id=c7cBlswZUDAC) on p. 620:

620 Liure I. Des Edicts de Creation d'Offices.

Iohan d'Abbadia, d'Aramitz, en là Val de Baretoôs: Peês de sainct Martin, de là vila de Pau: Bernad de Fraxo, de là vila de Nauarrenx: Iohanicot de Forbet, de là vila de Moneng: Iohanolet deu Faget, de là vila de Salies: Gratian de là Frenesta, de Brudges: Peês de Molins, de Lagô: Sanson d'Abbadia, de Pontac: Iohan de

From *Premier, et second advertissements des catholiques anglois aux François catholiques* by Louis d'Orleans (http://books.google.com/books?id=TbHDmjtYeuwC) published 1590, p. 102:

te la Noblesse, de France ? Nous dirons cecy seulement, que le Sieur de Miossans faisant rendre compte des deniers du Roy touchez en Bearn par les Ministres, il trouua couché en ligne de compte, grande somme de deniers par eux deliuree aux Aramitz, pour auoir tué le Sieur de la Badie Gentil-hôme. Ne croyez pas,

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Sō Haruko. New Name and Device**.** *Sable, in cross four mascles, within an annulet argent.*

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the language and/or culture, Japanese late Kamakura/ early Nanboku.

Both name elements are documented from Solveig 2nd edition (1999).

Sō – Sou is found as a historical surname on p. 325 where it is dated to 1392. Solveig writes in "Japanese Formal Masculine Given Name" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/solveig/nanori/), "For my pamphlet and this article, I have developed my own system… The exception is long *o*, which has two distinct Japanese representations; I write them *oo* and *ou*." Thus Sō should be a valid transliteration of the documented Sou.

Haruko is a historical feminine given name found on p. 374 where it is dated to 1332 and 1392.

The submitted is advices to draw the voided portions of the mascles larger.

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

Sō Rokurō Yoriaki. New Name

The submitter desires a masculine name and will allow all changes. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the language and/or culture (Japanese, late Kamakura/ early Nanboku).

All name elements are are documented from Solveig 2nd edition (1999).

Sō – Sou is found as a historical surname on p. 325 where it is dated to 1392. Solveig writes in "Japanese Formal Masculine Given Name" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/solveig/nanori/), "For my pamphlet and this article, I have developed my own system… The exception is long *o*, which has two distinct Japanese representations; I write them *oo* and *ou*." Thus Sō should be a valid variation of the documented Sou.

Rokurō - Rokurou is a historical masculine yobina found on p. 370 where it is dated to 1332. Rokurō should be a valid variation of the documented Rokurou.

Yoriaki is a historical masculine nanori found on p. 363 where it is dated to 1332 and 1392.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sorcha MacKean. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the given name "Sorcha." Submitted as Sorcha macKean the byname changed to match standard capitalization practices.

Sorcha is found in OCM, p. 167, as a feminine name. "This was a relatively common name in medieval Ireland and remained in use down to the nineteenth century when it was generally anglicized as Sarah or Sally." Also found in Mari's Annals: Index of Names, Feminine Given Names, dated between 1480 and 1639 (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Sorcha.shtml.).

MacKean is found in the extracted IGI files as a grey period surname in Scotland.

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
DAVID MACKEAN	Male	Christening	29 October 1616	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland		CUTHBERT MACKEAN	ELIZABETH HERVIE	Batch: C116856	Extracted birth or ...
JAMES MACKEAN	Male	Marriage	27 November 1631	Inveravon, Banff, Scotland	MARJORIE ROSS			Batch: M111572	Extracted marriag...
JEANE MACKEAN	Female	Christening	27 March 1644	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland		ROBERT MACKEAN	JONET PATERSONE	Batch: C116859	Extracted birth or ...
JONET MACKEAN	Female	Marriage	4 October 1644	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland	RALPH WEIR			Batch: M119823	Extracted marriag...
JONET MACKEAN	Female	Christening	14 December 1648	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland		JAMES MACKEAN	ALISONE LEVINGSTOUN	Batch: C116859	Extracted birth or ...
MARIONE MACKEAN	Female	Marriage	8 December 1642	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland	THOMAS HARPER			Batch: M119823	Extracted marriag...
ROBERT MACKEAN	Male	Christening	1 July 1647	Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland		ROBERT MACKEAN	JONET PATERSONE	Batch: C116859	Extracted birth or ...

This name mixes a Gaelic given name and a Scots byname, which is a step from period practice (v. Sorcha MacKenzie, 01/2011).

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

S{o/}ren Wanderer. New Name.

The submitter has indicated no preferences. Submitted as Soren the Wanderer, the participle was dropped in accordance with precedent. The given name was changed to match the documentation.

Soren is the submitter's legal name but no documentation was provided. In registering S{o/}ren atte Raven in June 2009 Pelican ruled:

> Submitted as *Sören atte Raven*, the only documentation provided for the spelling *Sörem* was Bahlow, *A Dictionary of German Names*, s.n. Sör(e)nsen which says:

>> Sör(e)nsen (freq. in Hbg. and Holstein), Sörens; patr. 'son of *Sören*, i.e. a Danish form of Severin (a saint's n.), see this. Well-known from the Danish Theologian Sören Kierkegaard, Cf, the Church of St. Severin or Sören in old Haldsl. Also Söhren, Söhrnsen.

> This entry gives evidence only that St. Severin is known *modernly* as *Sören*, not that this is a period form of the name. Academy of Saint Gabriel Report #1952 says:

>> The modern Danish name <Søren> and the modern Swedish name <Sören> ultimately derived from the name of St. Severinus. <Søren> is found in Denmark from c.1400 on. We find it spelled as <Søren> in 1403-1540, though the spellings <Sewryn> and <Sewren> were more typical for that period. [1] <Severin> first came to Norway c.1440; after 1500 it became more common,

especially in the form <Søren>. [2] We haven't been able to determine when the name spread to Sweden, we think it is likely that the name was used there by the 16th century.

[1] Knudsen Gunnar, Marius Kristiansen, & Rikard Hornby, *Danmarks Gamle Personnavne*, Vol. I: Fornavne (Copenhagen: 1936-48). s.n. Severin.

[2] Kruken, Kristoffer, ed. *Norsk personnamnleksikon*, 2nd ed. (Oslo: Det Norske Samlaget, 1995). s.nn. Severin, Søren.

Lacking evidence that *Sören* is a period spelling of the name, it is not registerable. We have changed the name to the documentable form *Søren* in order to register it.

This name combines Danish or Norwegian and English; either is a step from period practice.

Wanderer is found in Aryanhwy's "German Names from Nürnberg 1497" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnamesnurnn-z.html). The September 2009 LoAR, in registering Dýrfinna Wanderer states :

The byname *Wanderer* without the definite article is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497". Lind, *Norsk-isländska dopnamn ock fingerade namn från medeltiden*, s.n. Dýrfinna dates Dyrfinna or Dyrfinnu to 1483, 1487, and 1489, showing that forms of this name were used at the same time as *Wanderer*. We have changed the name to *Dýrfinna_Wanderer* in order to register it; this combines Old Norse or Norwegian and German, which is a step from period practice.

Danish/German is registerable with a step from period practice (Christoffer Wassermann, 09/2005).

If the legal name allowance is used, the byname **the Wanderer** would be registerable based on:

The byname *the Wanderer* was documented on the LoI as being SCA-compatible. As ruled on the May 2008 Cover Letter, "as of the May 2009 decisions meetings, we declare that no new name elements or name patterns will be ruled SCA-compatible, that all names previously ruled SCA-compatible are no longer SCA-compatible and that in order for them to be registered, documentation meeting the same standards as for non-SCA-compatible names will be required. We note that such evidence has been provided for the following names which used to be SCA-compatible: ... *the Wanderer*: This is registerable as a Lingua Anglica translation of the attested Polish byname Wandrownyk, in Taszycki, *S{l/}ownik Staropolskich Nazw Osobowych*, s.n. W{e,}drownik. ..." [Simon the Wanderer, 03/2009]

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Stæina inn Danskidottir. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes to the name. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the (unspecified) language and/or culture. Submitted as Staeina inn Danskidottir the given name was changed as {ae} and ae are not interchangeable.

Stæina: Found on Gunv{o^}r's Viking Answer Lady site (http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#Odd) as being found in Lena Peterson, *Nordiskt runnamnslexikon*:

Steina, Stæina	Appears in Old Swedish as Stena. A short form of feminine names in *Stein-, Stæin-*. Occurs in the runic accusative form *steinu*.	NR s.v. *Stæina, Stæin-*

inn danski is found as a byname meaning "Dane, from Denmank" on p. 14 of Geirr Bassi.

dottir means "daughter" in Old Norse.

No evidence was found that Old Norse bynames took the form <byname's><daughter>. We cannot drop the problematic element, -dottir, as that is a major change which the submitter does not allow.

Name is returned for lack of documentation.

Timotheus Zacharia von Schloss Zwilling. New Badge. *Sable, a sword surmounted by a bull-horned human skull argent*.

The submitter's name was registered November 1987.

This is the badge used by the Barbarian Freehold since AS single digit. The Freehold believes that the badge was at one point registered but was lost in one of the O&A crashes. We could find no evidence that this has previously been submitted or registered.

Badge is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tofi inn hvassi. New Alternate Name. *Tofi inn hvassi Eiriksson.*

The submitter's name was registered May 2010. Submitter desires a masculine name, accepts minor but not major changes, and cares most about the meaning, language and culture (unspecified). Submitted as Tofi inn Hvassi Eiríksson, the accent has been removed for consistency sake. The byname was changed to match his registered name (hvassi); precedent requires that descriptive bynames be in lower case in Old Norse.

Tofi is found in Geirr Bassi p. 15 as Tófi and is already registered to the submitter without the accent.

inn hvassi is on p. 23 as a byname as "sharp, keen" and is already registered to the submitter.

Eiríksson is a patronymic formed from the given name Eiríkr, found in Geirr Bassi p. 9. The genitive is formed per p. 17 (ibid). We have removed the accent since the accent is not used in his given name.

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Tryggr járngeirr Ingvarsson. New Name.

The submitter desires a masculine name and will allow minor but not major changes to the name. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the language/culture ("Norse-Viking"). Submitted as Tryggr Jarngeirr Ingvarsson the byname has been placed in lowercase as required by SCA precedent.

Tryggr: Found in Lind – p. 1041 – with various spellings dated 1150-1446. *Nordiskt runnamnslexikon* (The Dictionary of Norse Runic Names), by Lena Peterson (http://www.sofi.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1472) has TryggR mn. Fvn. Tryggr Av adj. (fvn.) tryggr 'trofast, pålitlig'. Som e.l. i → SigtryggR, f.l. i → TryggulfR. Ack. [tryk] U952†

> *TryggR* mn.
> Fvn. *Tryggr*
> Av adj. (fvn.) *tryggr* 'trofast, pålitlig'. Som e.l. i → *SigtryggR*, f.l. i →
> *TryggulfR.*
> Ack. [**tryk**] U952†

járngeirr is a constructed byname meaning "iron spear. Járn is found in Geirr Bassi on p. 24 as a part of various nicknames including járnuga (iron-eyes), járnbúkr (iron-torso, iron-body), járnhauss (iron-skull), and járnsaxa

(iron-knife). Geirr (speer [sic]) is found as a byname on p. 24. Given the example of iron-knife, we believe that iron-spear is a reasonably constructed byname.

Ingvarr is found as a masculine name in Geirr Bassi on p. 12. The patronymic is formed in accordance with the examples on p. 17.

Name is approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel..

Veorn Grimsson. Laurel Resub Name.

The submitter marks no preferences on the name and will allow all changes. His previous submission, Vé{o,}rn Kveld-Úlfr Grímsson, was returned by Laurel on the July 2008 LoAR for using two given names.

Vé{o,}rn is found as a masculine given name in Geirr Bassi (p. 16).

Grímsson is a patronymic, "son of Grímr", found as one of the examples on p. 17 of Geirr Bassi.

Old Norse names are registerable without the accents so long as all of the accents are removed. Recent precedent (December 2010 CL) allows the use of o for o-ognek.

Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.