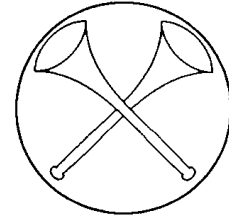


Caidan College of Heraldry

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



### Minutes of the June 10, 2012 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Mary *Bellows*, Eridana *Ambre*, Thomas Brownwell *Quatrefoil*, Angharad *deputy to Coral*, Selene *Aurum*, Avicia *Coral*, Damien *Sable Fret*, Ariana *St Artemas herald*, and Catherine *Aimeri de Winter*.

Tentative meeting schedule: July 15<sup>th</sup>, August 12<sup>th</sup>, Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>, Oct. 14<sup>th</sup>, Nov. 11<sup>th</sup>, and Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup> (Yule party)

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the June 28, 2012 Letter of Intent.

Angharad brought in "The Domesday Book" and donated it to the College's library.

#### From the April LoAR:

- The Board of Directors has approved the new Standards for Evaluation of Names and Armory (SENA). Both the rules and the standards will be in effect at the May 2012 through October 2012 Laurel meetings.
- Norse bynames no longer need to be lowercase. If a name was changed to lower case and the submitter wishes uppercase, a request for reconsideration may be made. (There is no charge for this.)
- Pelican discusses mac and O names, including when and how one can be used to justify the other.
- Wreath redefined how we treat crescents with other charges (quoting):
  - the crescent is the main charge, as it is typically the larger charge
  - if the other charge is entirely within the crescent, it is a maintained charge, and will be blazoned with the term within to emphasize its lesser importance. For example, *within [and conjoined to] a crescent an X*. [Note that the "maintained" charge does NOT have to be touching the crescent – this differs from all other maintained charges.]
  - if the other charge is placed between the horns of the crescent but extends beyond the bounds of the crescent, it is either a co-primary charge or a secondary charge, depending on the relative sizes of the two charges, and will be blazoned with the term between the horns according to current practice for co-primary and secondary charges. If the charge is conjoined to the crescent and would be considered a secondary charge under this ruling, it is therefore considered a sustained secondary charge. For example, *in pale an X between [and conjoined to] the horns of a crescent* is a co-primary group. For example, *between [and conjoined to] the horns of a crescent an X or a crescent sustaining between its horns an X* is a primary crescent and a secondary X.
  - When a primary crescent and a secondary charge are present in a design where they would be expected to be in a secondary or tertiary charge group, the crescent and charge will both be considered part of the same group.

- Beginning with the November 2012 Laurel meetings (the August CoH meeting) mullets and estoiles will be treated differently than they currently are (quoting):
  - we will continue to grant difference between mullets, with all straight rays, and estoiles, with all wavy rays
  - suns with fewer than eight projections (points or rays or a combination) will not be registered
  - there is no difference granted between mullets of any number of points
  - there is no difference granted between estoiles of any number of points
  - an estoile or mullet of seven or fewer points will be granted difference from a sun
  - a mullet of eight or more points is equivalent to a sun and will not be granted difference from a sun
  - an estoile of eight or more rays is equivalent to a sun and will not be granted difference from a sun
- The difference between labels will no longer be blazoned (dovetailed, coupé, etc.).

#### **From Dolphin:**

- In the minutes, RfS refers to the Rules for Submission while SENA refers to Standards for Evaluating Names and Armory. Until the July CoH meeting, submissions will be evaluated under both the RfS and SENA. Those we believe registerable under either will be forwarded to Laurel.
- A reminder: I have started working on my master's thesis. I will be at few, if any events, between now and mid-July when the thesis is due. Also, I will not be checking e-mail as frequently as normal. I should still respond within a week, but if you have something that needs an answer in a shorter time period please leave a message on my home phone or contact Crescent – he'll be able to reach me without delay.
- Please send in summaries or post a Letter of Intent to the Caid garden prior to the monthly meeting. If sending in summaries, 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](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>.

#### **June Submissions**

**Angharad de Lambrok** – New Device *Per chevron azure and sable, a winged bear salient argent*

The form is colored in marker, but the marker was running out of ink, which changes the look.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Angharat Goch verch Gwenhover** –New Device *Gules, a catamount passant and on a chief embattled Or three suns gules*

This same device was returned by Crescent in April 2011 for conflict with Ulrich of Jararvellir, *Gules, a wolf's head erased contourny and on a chief embattled Or three mullets gules*. That return was in error – the armory is clear under RfS X.2 by the substantial change to the type of the primary charge.

**Device approved and submitted to Laurel.**

**Beatrice Merriweather** – Kingdom Resub Device *Per pale and per chevron purple and argent, two leaves inverted and a six petaled rose counterchanged barbed and seeded proper*

This is a Kingdom resubmission from Dec 2011 returned for redraw of the sun. Device originally submitted as *Per pale and per chevron purple and argent, two leaves inverted and a sun eclipsed counterchanged*. The submitter replaced the sun with the rose which is easier to identify and she likes better.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Cecilia Medici** – New Household Name *Khankah Ananas*

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning "Persian for House Pineapple".

Submitter provided documentation that pineapples were known in period. We have no indication that Persian households were named after fruit, even assuming that pineapples were known to Persians in period.

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

---

**Constantine Altheworld** - New Name

No preferences noted.

**Constantine** - Withycombe p. 73, header spelling. "Not uncommon in England as well as Scotland from the 12th to the 17th Centuries."

**Altheworld** – Jeanne Marie Lacroix, "Misplaced" Names in Reaney & Wilson", R&W p. 457, header spelling "Tulliman", dated to 1303 [<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/misplacednamesbyname.htm>]

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Cormac Mór** – New Heraldic Will

Upon his death Cormac releases the household name "Peerless House" and "Noe Noe". He transfers "to the current warranted Seneschal of the Kingdom of Caid legal authority to administer my heraldic holdings" (the items are listed).

---

**Cormac Mór** – New Alternate Name *Kingdom of Caid*

The submitter doesn't care about the gender of the name. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the sound (KEENG-dum uv ca-YEED).

**Kingdom** is a late period English surname. From ancestry.com has a Willyam, son of John Kingdom baptized 28 August 1608 (image 1). Also from Devonshire there is the 1615 marriage of John Kingdom and Margaret Tibbs (image 2). There are other grey period records, possibly from the same family. From Cornwall, there is a 1614 marriage of Tho. Kingdom and Rebecca Bigestry (image 3). And another marriage from Middlesex, this one from 1639 for Adam Kingdom and Elizabeth Phillington (image 4). While Dolphin would be happier with the

documentation if the parish records were scanned, the fact that there are multiple entries from across the country seems to support that this is a valid, though rare, surname.

**Devon, England, Extracted Parish Records** about Willyam John Kingdom

Text:	Willyam, son of John Kingdom 28 Aug 1608
Book:	Baptisms. ( <i>Baptism</i> )
Collection:	Devon: Barnstaple - Parish Register, 1538-1812

**Save This Record**  
 Attach this record to a person in your tree as a source record, or save for later evaluation.

**Save**

**Source Information:**  
 Ancestry.com. *Devon, England, Extracted Parish Records* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.  
 Original data: Electronic databases created from various publications of parish and probate records.

**Description:**  
 This database is a collection of historical parish registers from Devonshire, England. The 560,200 records in this collection can range in date from the early 1500s to the mid- to late-1800s. Some non-parish records may be included from as early as the twelfth century. Parish records--primarily baptisms, marriages, and burials--provide the best source of vital record information in the centuries before civil registration. The records include baptisms/christenings, burials, marriages, tombstone inscriptions, obituaries, tax lists, wills, and other miscellaneous types of records. Also included are some records from non-conformist churches. [Learn more...](#)

**Devon, England, Extracted Parish Records** about John Kingdom Margaret Tibbs

Text:	John Kingdom and Margaret Tibbs 29 Jul 1615
Book:	Marriages. ( <i>Marriage</i> )
Collection:	Devon: Barnstaple - Parish Register, 1538-1812

**Cornwall, England, Extracted Parish Records** about Tho. Kingdom Rebecca Bigersty

Text:	Tho. Kingdom, of Launston, & Rebecca Bigersty 12 Sep 1614
Book:	Burials ( <i>Burial</i> )
Collection:	Cornwall: - Registers of Marriages, 1547-1812

**Middlesex, England, Extracted Parish Records** about Adam Kingdom Elizabeth Phillington

Text:	17 Jul 1639 Adam Kingdom & Elizabeth Phillington
Book:	Marriages ( <i>Marriage</i> )
Collection:	Middlesex: St. Katherine By The Tower - Parish Registers, 1626-1665

By precedent late period English surnames can be used as given names.

Personal names and non-personal names do not conflict under either the RfS or under SENA. PN3A states "**Definitions:** Conflict, as it is used in these rules, is a modern concept which derives from the requirement in the Governing Documents that names have sufficient difference to avoid undue confusion. To be registered, a new submission must be clear of conflict with all registered personal names; this means that it must avoid undue confusion with them. There are two types of confusion which must be avoided: being too close to a registered *personal* name itself, and claiming to be a close relative of a registered *personal* name." (emphasis added). As a branch name, Kingdom of Caid cannot conflict with the submitted personal name, Kingdom of Caid.

Presumption is defined in PN4A as "Presumption is a false claim. This includes claims of restricted rank or powers that the submitter does not possess within the Society or that we do not allow anyone to claim. It also includes claims of identity or close relationship with a person outside the SCA who is considered quite important by many people within and outside the Society." As a personal name, Kingdom of Caid does not claim rank or powers. Nor does the second part of the definition apply as it restricts claims or identity or close relationship with a *person* outside the SCA – the branch Caid is neither a person (despite the Supreme Court ruling in *Citizens United v. Federeal Election Commission*) nor is it "outside" the SCA.

This name appears to be registerable under current standards.

**Caid** is a branch name registered in Feb. 1975.

The submitter has sent an e-mail stating:

Currently, the Standards for Evaluation of Names and Armory, Section PN 3.B reads: "Non-personal names and personal names do not conflict." Likewise, NPN 3B currently reads "Non-personal names do not have identity conflict with personal names, but may have affiliation conflict with personal names." Because of this rule, and no other rule or precedent that we could find protecting non-personal names from direct duplication as personal names, we feel that there is a loophole in the rule set that needs to be closed, lest someone with ill intent register as a personal name "Poore House," "Crescent Herald," or, as in the extreme case of this submission, "Kingdom of Caid." We hope that this test effectively demonstrates the gravity of the oversight, and request that the College of Arms find suitable means to address it.

He intends for this submission to open discussion on this issue.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Donovan Gunn** – New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

If the name must be changed, he cares most about (unspecified) sound.

Submitted as Donovin Gunn. No documentation was found for the Donovin spelling; we have changed it to a documented spelling. The submitter has approved this change.

**Donovan** is found as a late period surname in O Donovan from St Gabriel report #2256 "The byname <h-ua Donnduba/in> derived from the masculine given name <Donnduba/n> or <Donduba/n> [1, 5], and was the medieval precursor of the modern (anglicized) surname <O'Donovan>. At the beginning of the 10th century, Irish bynames of this type were used literally to identify a man's grandfather, i.e. "Donnduba/n's grandson". By the end of the 11th century, they came to identify a man's ancestor less specifically, "Donnduba/n's descendent", and eventually were understood simply to indicate clan membership.

References:

[1] O/ Corra/in, Donnchadh and Fidelma Maguire, *\_Irish Names\_* (Dublin: The Lilliput Press, 1990), s.n. Seana, Seana/n, Donnduba/n.

[5] O/ Corra/in, Donnchadh, ed., "Annals of Tigernach" (WWW: CELT: Corpus of Electronic Texts: a project of University College, Cork, Ireland, 1996), entry T996.4. <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100002/>

(O) Donovan is also an undated header in MacLysaght (p. 86), and Donovan is an undated header in R&W (p. 328); both works identify it as Gaelic Ó Donnabháin. OCM p. 77 s.n. Donndubán says that this given name occurred principally in Munster during the 9th and 10th centuries, and gave rise to the modern surname Ó Donnabháin. The March 2005 acceptance of Donovan Talbot (via Meridies) says "John O'Donovan, *Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters*, vol. 6, p. 2446, contains a transcription of the will of 'Mr. Deniell O'Donovane', dated August 14, 1629. This is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt that Donovan is consistent with period Anglicizations of this name."

Donovan is also found in IGI as ROBERTUS DONOVAN, christened 1584 in England. Batch #C01992-7

There is an attested pattern of using late period surnames as given names in England.

**Gunn** is found in in the IGI with multiple examples from 1575-1640 in England (including, but not limited to, the following):

AGNES GUNN Female Marriage 26 January 1635 Slapton, Devon, England JOHN BASTARD Batch: M052001

ALES GUNN Female Marriage 2 December 1574 Saint Nicholas, Brighton, Sussex, England RIC. MARCHANTE Batch: M017281

ALICE GUNN Female Christening 18 September 1580 Long Crendon, Buckingham, England RICHARD GUNN Batch: C109721

ALLES GUNN Female Christening 3 July 1605 Spalding, Lincoln, England WILLM GUNN Batch: C031562

AMY GUNN Female Marriage 25 January 1607 Ellesborough, Buckingham, England JOHN LOE Batch: M073292

ANN GUNN Female Christening 24 May 1573 Brighton, Sussex, England THOMAS GUNN Batch: P017281

ANNA GUNN Female Christening 3 December 1640 Aston Cantlow, Warwick, England RICHARDI GUNN ANNAE Batch: C026751

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

---

**Dougall Mac Dougall de Cameron** - New Name & New Device *Per pale Or and sable, two bulls rampant addorsed, tails entwined, between six anchors four and two all counterchanged*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

If the name must be changed, he considers sound (not specified) most important.

Name submitted as **Dougall Mac Dougall**, which is a direct conflict with Dougal Mac Dougall (1/1985, West). Informed of the conflict the submitter requested that we add "from, or with clan Cameron." The submitter allows all changes so we have added the documented <b>de Cameron</b>.

**Dougall** is found in Black, s.n. MacDougal, with <Dougall M'duill vc Ewin> dated 1647. This spelling is also found as the given name of <Dougall M'airthour> in Margaret Makafee, "Names from Papers Relating to the Murder of the Laird of Calder" (<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/calder.html>). This article lists Scots-language renderings of Gaelic names between 1591 and 1596.

**MacDougall** - Margaret Makafee (Gretchen Beck), "Names from Papers Relating to the Murder of the Laird of Calder" [<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/calder.html>] lists men and women whose full names appear in the Scots language source material. Among the men are Allan MacDougall of Rarray and Doncan MacDougall of Dunnolich. The papers date from the 1590's.

**de Cameron:** Cameron is found in Black's "Surnames of Scotland", p 128. The name "de Cameron is specifically quoted as follows "Johannes de Cameron, who petitioned for office of prior of Lochleven, 1421 (Wyntoun, Chronicle, I, p. xxxiv), may be John Cameroun who was prepositus of the Collegiate Church of Linclowdane, 1425 (Soltre, p 295)."

This device has more than one charge in each compartment and is therefore considered to be marshalled arms and not allowable under the RfS or SENA. The anchors need to be drawn either as a semy or as three. We recommend three for ease of reproduction.

**Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.  
Device returned for redraw.**

---

**Elewys Bramhall** - New Name & New Device *Argent, a pale gules overall in chief in pall a sprig of oak leaves vert and an acorn Or*

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
Sound (Eloise Bramhall) most important.

**Elewys** is found in Talan Gwynek "Feminine Given in a *Dictionary of English Surnames*" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>) under Helewise < OFr Heluïs, Heloïs < CG Heilwidis, Helewidis. [Elwes] where this spelling is dated to 1273. Talan indicates that the name is from Withycombe.

**Bramhall** is found multiple times as a late-period English surname in the IGI extracted records (image 1, showing examples from 1586 to 1610).



ELIZABETHA BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	28 December 1586	Silkstone, Yorkshire, England	RADULPHI BRAMHALL	Batch: P018811	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
JOHN BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	3 January 1587	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	MYLES BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
JOANE BRAMHALL	Female	Marriage	30 June 1588	Saint Botolph Bishopsgate, London, London, England	ROGER BURWAYE	Batch: M001611	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
GEORGE BRAMHALL	Male	Marriage	23 November 1588	Saint Mary, Stockport, Cheshire, England	MARGERY ROBDNSON	Batch: M009431	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
WILLMZ. BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	27 March 1589	Silkstone, Yorkshire, England	RADULPHI BRAMHALL	Batch: P018811	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
ELIZAB BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	31 January 1591	Saint Mary, Stockport, Cheshire, England	GEORGE BRAMHALL	Batch: P009431	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
JOHN BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	18 November 1594	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	PETER BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
SAMUEL BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	2 November 1595	Saint Mary, Stockport, Cheshire, England	GEORGE BRAMHALL	Batch: C009431	Extracted birth or christening record for the locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
MARGRETA BRAMHALL	Female	Marriage	16 December 1595	Silkstone, Yorkshire, England	STEPHANG TRIGGOTTE	Batch: M018811	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
WYLL BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	2 July 1597	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	PETER BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
RICHARD BRAMHALL	Male	Marriage	15 July 1599	Saint Mary, Stockport, Cheshire, England	ALES WHARNEBEY	Batch: M009431	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
ELIZABETHA BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	26 September 1599	Bolton Upon Dearne, Yorkshire, England	ROBERTI BRAMHALL	Batch: P010831	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
ELIZABETH BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	3 February 1603	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	PETER BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
ANE BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	22 April 1604	All Saints And Saint John, Hertford, Hertford, England	DAVY BRAMHALL	Batch: C072423	Extracted birth or christening record for the locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
MARGARET BRAMHALL	Female	Marriage	16 June 1605	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	CHRISTOPHER THRISKROFTE	Batch: M009641	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
KATHERYN BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	30 June 1605	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	PETER BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
ABIGAELL BRAMHALL	Female	Christening	3 April 1608	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	PETER BRAMHALL	Batch: P009641	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or christening date.
ALICE BRAMHALL	Female	Marriage	12 August 1609	Pontefract, Yorkshire, England	MARMADUKE BECKWITH	Batch: M009641	Extracted marriage record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the marriage date.
GEORGIUS BRAMHALL	Male	Christening	17 June 1610	Ledsham, Yorkshire, England	HENRICI BRAMHALL	Batch: P004151	Extracted birth or christening record for locality listed in the record. The source records are usually arranged chronologically by the birth or

Nicely drawn, but too many layers: we have a pale surmounted by leaves surmounted by an acorn, which is one layer too many. We note the populace badge of the Middle Kingdom *Argent, a pale gules surmounted by a dragon passant vert.* (December, 1982) There is one CD/DC for changing the type of the overall charge but that is the only difference.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.  
Device returned for redraw and conflict.**

### Faolan Mac Haille – New Name

No preferences are indicated.

**Faolan** is found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Given Names" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, found at <http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Faelan.shtml>. This is the Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c.1200-c.1700) nominative form.

Haille - Wolfe p. 549, header spelling "O HAILLE".

There is concern that this name conflicts with "Faolan Mac Neill" (8/1999, East). We believe that the name is clear visually and orally (Mak-Neal vs Mak-Hal-ley) under PN3C2 of SENA by the addition of a syllable.



However, in the April 2012 LoAR, Pelican noted, "Most of our documentation for bynames is from the 16th century. If you have a byname documented using *mac* and want to use it to justify a byname using *O*, you need to find evidence that the name was in use by the 11th century. Otherwise, the name came into use too late in period to justify its use in a byname using *O*. If you have a byname using *O* and want to use it to justify a byname using *mac*, you need to know what kind of element it is. If it's a given name, you can make a byname using *mac* from it. Some occupational bynames can be used to create a byname using *mac*. Other kinds of bynames using *O*, including elements that we cannot identify as either a given name or an occupational byname, cannot be used to create a byname using *mac*." This means that we can't document the structure as given.

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

---

**Hayashi Otoru** - Resub Device *Vert, a Bengal tiger's head cabossed argent marked sable between three lotuses in profile argent*

His previous device, *Vert, a natural tiger's face argent marked sable, between two bamboo stalks embowed argent*, was returned by Laurel Aug 2011.:

This device is returned two reasons. First, it has two steps from period practice. The use of a natural tiger, a species not native to period Europe, is a step from period practice. If the submitter wishes to use a natural tiger's face upon resubmission, please advise them to draw a lower jaw on the tiger's face. The use of bamboo, another species not native to period Europe, is also a step from period practice. Second, the identifiability of the bamboo here is severely hampered by the modern-style depiction with separated leaves and segments, and by the way it edges the sides of the escutcheon. This is a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance," and alone is cause for return.

This redesign has removed the problematic bamboo.

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

---

**Hextilda Craft** – New Name

No preferences noted.

**Hextilda** : Black s.n. Cumming pg 191, dated to 1152. "Richard Cumyn, second of the name in Scotland, made a gift of the church of Lyntun-ruderic (Linton-Roderick) to the Abbey of Kelso for the weal of the souls of Earl Henry (d. 1152) and his own son, John (Kelso, 274). He also witnessed charters by William the Lion after 1165 (REM., 1, 2). By his marriage with Hextilda, granddaughter of Donald Bane, king of Scots, he had a son, William who became chancellor and great justiciary of Scotland." Also found in Tangwystyl's "12th Century Scottish Women's Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/scott12.html>), dated to 12th c.

**Craft** - R&W p. 114, header spelling, "Aluric Craft" 1185.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Hroudland von Freising** – Kingdom Resub Device *Per chevron sable and Or, two crosses formy voided and an eagle counterchanged*

His previous submission, *Per chevron Or and sable, two crosses formy and an eagle counterchanged*, was returned by Dolphin in April 2012 for conflict with the device conflicts with Dietrick von Tyrol, *Per chevron sable and Or, two lions couchant respectant and an eagle displayed counterchanged*, having only one CD for changes to half the charges."

Voiding the crosses gives the additional DC. We believe that a cross formy is simple enough to void, especially since a cross clechy is voidable per the Dec. 2007 LoAR (s.v. Vanya Betzina).

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Hugh MacDonald of Belfast** - New Name & New Device *Vert, a chevron cotised argent*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Hugh** - Withycombe, pp. 157-8, s.n. Hugh dates the submitted form to 1273.

Hugh is also found in the IGI extracted records as a given name in 16th C. England. Examples include:

- Hugh Skirritt m. Elizabeth White 1505 Devon, England, batch M05091-1
- Hugh Nightingall chr. 1517 in Stafford, England, batch C16744-1
- Hugh Stevens chr. 1539 Gloucester, England, batch C02581-1
- Hugh Ellys chr. 1564 in Hereford, England, batch C15745-1

**MacDonald** is found in Black with the period spelling being MakDonald dated to 1571 and M'Donnyle 1326 and McDonyll 1521. The submitter's preference on spelling of the surname is MacDonald.

**Belfast:** The city website notes "For many centuries, Belfast was a small settlement. Everything changed in 1613, when a Royal charter gave Belfast town status. It expanded rapidly, becoming an important port and manufacturing centre." (<http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/cityhall/history.asp?menuitem=background>). The British National Archives indicates that they have a 1569 map that mentions Belfast ([http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc\\_Id=8203501&queryType=1&resultcount=1](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=8203501&queryType=1&resultcount=1)). Even if not under that spelling, this should be registerable under the lingua Anglica allowance.

Given + patronymic + locative is an attested pattern in both Scots and English per Appendix A of SENA. Both Scots and English are part of the English/Welsh regional group.

This device conflicts with the device for Melisant de Alemyne (April 2000, An Tir), *Per pale azure and sable, a chevron cotised argent*. There is a single DC for the field tincture.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device returned for conflict.**

---

**Ingrid Mannhardt** - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. If the name must be changes, she cares most about the sound (unspecified) and language and/or culture (German).

**Ingrid** is found in IGI extracted records as INGRID LAURITZIS born 1561 buried 1639 in Denmark. Batch #B39419-6.

**Mannhardt** is found in Bahlow, Gentry pg 319 meaning a peasant dated to 1200, Merklin Mannhardt, Esslingen 1342, Wilhelm Manhart, Hbg. 1293.

Per Appendix C of SENA names mixing Scandinavian and German are registerable if documented within 300 years, which these are.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

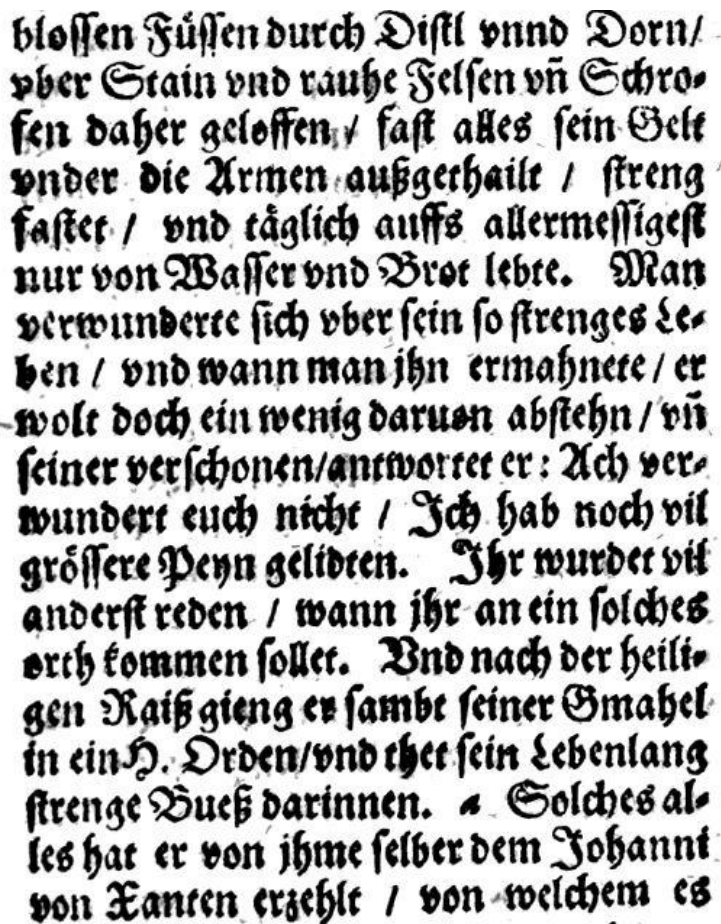
---

**Johannes von Xanten** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Johannes** is found in 3 instances at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>, "German Names from Nürnberg", 1497 by Sara L. Uckelman.

**von Xanten** is a locative meaning from Xanten (a city in western Germany near Köln, home of Saint Norbert von Xanten, 1082- 1134 [http://www.heiligenlexikon.de/BiographienN/Norbert\\_von\\_Xanten.htm](http://www.heiligenlexikon.de/BiographienN/Norbert_von_Xanten.htm). It is found in *Der Verdambten fewrige immerwehrende Höllgäncknuß Anderer Thail der Ewigkeit* by Jeremias Drexel, published 1639 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=46c8AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA403>, bottom of page).



blossen Füßen durch Distl vñnd Dorn/  
vber Stain vnd rauhe Felsen vñ Schro-  
fen daher geloffen, / fast alles sein Belt  
vnder die Armen außgerhaile / streng  
faster / vnd täglich auffz allermessigest  
nur von Wasser vnd Brot lebte. Man  
verwunderte sich vber sein so strenges Le-  
ben / vnd wann man ihn ermahnere / er  
wolt doch ein wenig darvon abstehn / vñ  
seiner verschonen/antwortet er: Ach ver-  
wundert euch nicht / Ich hab noch vil  
grössere Penn gelidren. Ihr wurdet vil  
anderst reden / wann ihr an ein solches  
Orth kommen sollet. Vnd nach der heiligi-  
gen Raif gieng er sambe seiner Gemahel  
in ein H. Orden/vnd thet sein Lebenlang  
strenge Dues darinnen. Solches al-  
les hat er von ihme selber dem Johann  
von Xanten erzehlt / von welchem es

#1

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

---

**Lonan O'Shee** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the sound (Law-nan Oh She).

Name submitted as Lonnan, we have changed the mName changed to match documented form.

**Lonán** is found in Mari's Annals article (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Lonan.shtml>) as both the Old Irish Gaelic and Middle Irish Gaelic nominative form. Gaelic names are registerable without the accents therefore we have not added the accent to the given name. *Lives of Irish Saints* by John O'Hanlon (<http://books.google.com/books?id=b-sCAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA221>) notes that the feast day of St. Lonan is 6th June. The referenced martyrologies date from the 8th or 9th C (Tallaght) and early 17th C (Donegal).

---

ARTICLE VIII.—ST. LONAN. The name Lonan is entered, in the Martyrology of Tallagh,<sup>1</sup> at the 6th of June. His time and locality are alike unknown. It is recorded, likewise, in the Martyrology of Donegal,<sup>2</sup> that veneration was given to Lonan, on this day.

---

O'Shee is dated in the spelling to 1586 in Papworth (p. 396, s.v. "The "O'Shee" Family", <http://books.google.com/books?id=STYbAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA396>).

896

IRISH PEDIGREES.

[PART VII.

288.—THE "O'SHEE" FAMILY.

THE *O'Seaghda*\* ("seaghda": Irish, *stately, majestic, learned*) were lords of Corcaguiney and Iveragh, in Desmond; of the line of Heremon; and descended from Corc, a son of Cairbre Musc, who was a son of Conaire II., the 111th Monarch of Ireland, who (see Paper No. 72 in the Appendix) is No. 88 on "The Genealogy of the Kings of Dalriada." While some members (and the great majority) of the Sept write the name *O'Shea*, this branch of the family write it *O'Shee*. *O'Seaghda* was pronounced in Irish "O'Shay-ah" or "O'Shé-a," and hence it has been variously anglicised *O'Shea*, *O'Shee*, *Shea*, and *Shee*. This branch of the family, in anglicising the name, omitted the final letter of "O'Shé-a," and doubled the then final *e* in "O'Shé," as in *O'Shee*. In England *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and later, the name *Shee* would be pronounced "Shay."

So early as A.D. 1095, we find mention made of Mathgamhain O'Seaghda, lord of Corcaguiney, who d. in that year; and in the following year another chief of the same name, and same territory, died.

Oda (or Odanus) Chief of the Sept settled in the county Tipperary early in the twelfth century. Odaneus, tenth in descent from him, obtained (15th Richard II.) letters of English "denizenship" at Clonmel, 6 Nov. 1381. In the pedigree and patent of arms, attested in 1582 by Clarencieux Roy d'Armes, the surname is written *O'Shee*.

Per Appendix C of SENA, Old and Middle Irish Gaelic can be mixed with English as long as both elements are dated within 300 years.

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

---

**Moriah ferch Arthur** - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

If the name must be changed, she cares most about (unspecified) sound.

Moriah is the submitter's legal given name as attested by Eridana, *Ambre* and Thomas, *Quatrefoil*. Moriah is also a masculine given name dated to 1644 in the IGI extracted records, showing that it is not obtrusively modern: Moriah Penny chr. 1644, Devon, England, batch C05079-1.

**ferch** – "daughter" in Welsh. Given the Jan. 2012 ruling "*Trava* is the submitter's legal name. It is also documented as a period Russian **masculine** name, and would be registerable as such. The legal name allowance allows its use with the feminine byname" (s.v. *Trava Zapadova*), we believe that **ferch** ("daughter of") is allowable rather than **ab** or **ap** ("son of").

**Arthur** - Morgan and Morgan p 46 has "dai ab arthur" and 82 "dai ap arthur" in 1293. Also, Arthur as a given name is dated 1415 in Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek in "A List of 15th Century English Men's Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/agincourt/>), 1564-1590s in Bardsley, (s.nn. Arthur and Greenacre), and from 1558 in Julian Goodwyn, "English Names Found in Brass Enscriptions" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/>).

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Onora of Stenness** – New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.

If the name must be changed, she cares most about language and/or culture (Gaelic).

Onora - Wolfe p. 215, header spelling "Anglo Norman" dated 1218. Also, Academy of St. Gabriel report 2613 justifies the name after 1200.

<Ono/ra> is a Gaelic borrowing of the Anglo-Norman name <Honora> or <Annora>, which was common in England between the 12th and 14th centuries. [1] <Ono/ra> is the standard post c. 1200 spelling of the name, though we found one example of <Onara> in 1383. [5] <Ono/ra> is a fine choice for your name.

[1] O/ Corra/in, Donnchadh and Fidelma Maguire, *\_Irish Names\_* (Dublin: The Lilliput Press, 1990). s.n. Onora

[5] Stephen Beechinor, Eoin Dunford, Beatrix Fa'rber, Philip Irwin, Elva Johnston, Julianne Nyhan, ed., "Annals of the Four Masters, Volume 4" (WWW: CELT: Corpus of Electronic Texts: a project of University College, Cork, Ireland, 2000), entries M1373-M1493.

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D/>

"Index of Names in Irish Annals: Feminine Names" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Onora.shtml>) shows examples of the Onóra as

a feminine given name in 1383, 1546, 1577, 1579, 1583, 1594, and 1600. As the name is registerable without the accent, we have not added it.

Stenness is a World Heritage Site (the Standing Stones of Stenness), dated from c 5000 BCE and located in the Orkneys <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/514>. While we are not sure that Stenness is a period spelling for the spot, "of Stenness" seems to be a valid lingua Anglica form of the name.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Rees Winter** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Rees** is found as an English, masculine given name in the IGI records. Examples include:

- Rees Thomas m. Gwenhwyfar John 1565, Shropshire, England, batch M02071-1
- Rees Williams, chr. 1568, Hereford, England, batch C13390-1
- Rees Lewis, chr 1584, Shropshire, England, batch C13390-1

**Winter** is found in R&W pg496. Roger Winter 1185 and as a surname in the IGI records:

- Alice Winter Female Christening1 February 1570 Limber-Magna, Lincoln, England Batch: C017369
- Alice Winter Female Christening 12 August 1572 West Allington, Lincoln,England Batch: C026732
- Alice Winter Female Christening 1 March 1611 Farnhurst, Sussex, England Batch: C070451

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Reyna Winter** - New Name

Meaning (not stated) most important.

**Reyna** is found in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek where it is dated to 1244, Rain (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>).

**Winter** is found in R&W pg496. Roger Winter 1185 and as a surname in the IGI records:

- Alice Winter Female Christening1 February 1570 Limber-Magna, Lincoln, England Batch: C017369
- Alice Winter Female Christening 12 August 1572 West Allington, Lincoln,England Batch: C026732
- Alice Winter Female Christening 1 March 1611 Farnhurst, Sussex, England Batch: C070451

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Rónnat O'Maille** – New Name and New Device *Azure vetu ploye, a cogwheel argent*



Submitter is interested in a feminine name.  
If the name must be changed, she cares most about the meaning, "seal".

Rónnat - OCM p. 157, "Mother of St. Adamnan" 6th Century. By precedent, documented only as someone related to a saint is not sufficient documentation for registration. The name Rónnat ingen Cúana of Tir Iodh was returned by Pelican for lack of documentation for the given name in Oct. 2009. Without additional documentation, this must likewise be returned.

Maille - Wolfe p. 594 "Connacht family... 10th Century"

**Name returned for lack of documentation.**  
**Device returned for lack of name.**

---

### **Roslyn Drumond de Foxle - Kingdom Resub Name**

Submitter is interested in a feminine name. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the (unspecified) sound.

Her previous submission, Roslyn Drummond, was returned by Crescent in May 2011 for conflict with Rozelin Drummond.

Submitted as Roslyn Dromund de Foxle, the submitter has confirmed that she intended the surname to be Drumond. We have made that change.

**Roslyn** is found as a late period surname in England with the IGI showing:

- Elyzabeth Roslyn chr. 1587, Cornwall, England, batch C02344-1
- Andreas Roslyn m. Charitas Sorell 1604, Cornwall, England, batch M02636-1

The use of late period English surnames as given names is allowed per the April 2010 LoAR (v. Alton of Grimfells):

In this case, the LoI also documented *Alton* as an English surname dated to 1508. The LoI also documented a pattern of English surnames being used as given names in the second half of the 16th C and early 17th C. Therefore, *Alton* is registerable as an English surname used as a given name following this late 16th C practice.

Note: Registerability of surnames used as a given name under this practice is limited solely to the context of this practice. Specifically, the surname must be documented as a 16th C English surname form. It will be evaluated for compatibility with the rest of the name in the same manner as a given name documented as a 16th C English given name.

**Drumond** is found as a grey period English and Scottish surname in the IGI:

- Genet Drumond chr 1609 in West Lothian, Scotland, batch C11672-2
- Andrew Drumond chr 1631 in Durham, England, batch P000052-1
- Elizabeth Drumond chr 1638 in Lancashire, England, batch P00590-1
- Johne Drumond m. Kaithrein Drumond 1614 in Stirling, Scotland, batch M11479-6

**de** – "of", locative marker

**Foxle** is found in Ekwall (s.n Foxley, p. 186) where it is dated to 1275 in this spelling.

Per Appendix A of SENA, given + byname + locative is an attested pattern in English names; de X is an attested pattern for locatives. English and Scots are both part of the English/Welsh regional group.

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

---

**Sheridan Stowe** - New Name & New Device *Per bend sinister argent and gules a domino mask gules and a rainbow proper*

Submitter desires a feminine name. If the name must be changed, submitter cares most about the spelling (not specified).

**Sheridan** is the submitter's legal given name as verified by Eridana, *Trident*, and Thomas, *Quatrefoil*.

**Stowe** is found as a late period English surname. Examples from the IGI:

- William Stowe chr 1547 London, England, batch P00154-1
- John Stowe chr 1550, London, England, batch C02168-2
- Maria Stowe chr 1557, Suffolk, England, batch C06222-3
- Johanes Stowe chr 1570 Cambridgeshire, England, batch C13053-2

Unmarked locatives are an attested pattern in English per Appendix A of SENA.

While we have not found Sheridan as a period given name, it is found as a masculine given name in the IGI: Sheridan Smethurst buried 1754 in Prestwich, England, batch B03425-4. With that the name should not be considered obtrusively modern.

This isn't a *domino mask*. This is a *Pierrot mask*, which was disallowed on the LoAR of Jan 2010. This must be returned.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Device returned for use of Peirrot mask which has been disallowed since January of 2010.**

---

**Tara the Twin of Dartford** Request for Reconsideration from Tarla the Twin of Dartford

Submitted as the Tara the Twin of Dartford, this name was returned by Laurel in April 1999 for lack of evidence that Tara was a valid Anglicization of Temair. The holding name Debbie the Twin of Dartford was created. In June 2000 Tarla the Twin of Dartford was registered as the closest possible variant to Tara. After consultation with Pelican this is being sent up as a request for reconsideration as documentation for Tara has since been found. As a request for reconsideration, her currently registered name (Tarla) is to be released if Tara is registered.

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will accept no changes.

The IGI has two examples of Tara a surname in late period England: Edward Tara christened 1640 (batch C051901) and Thomas Tara christened 1647 (batch C051281). While both are from Devon, the christenings

happened in different towns and their parents differ. The use of surnames as given names is an attested pattern in late period England. We note that if used as a given name in period, the name Tara was likely to be masculine. However, that is not a bar to registration.

The byname "the Twin of Dartford" is grandfathered to the submitter. It is English and thus should not be problematic when combined with Tara.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Titus Albanus Corinthus - New Name**

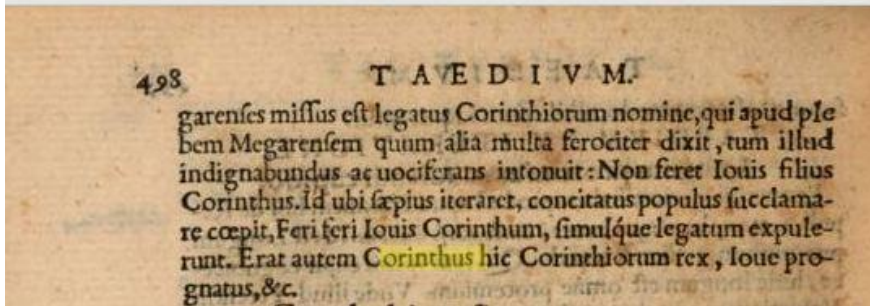
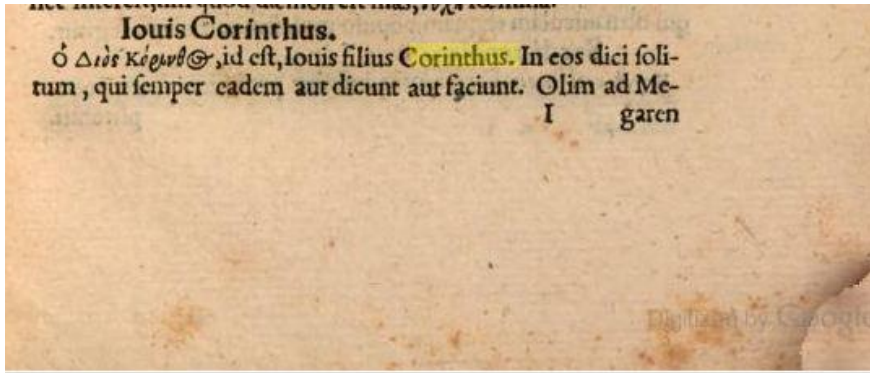
Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the sound (Corinthus).

The first two names are found on <http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/> "ROMAN NAMES: Selecting and Using your Roman Name". **Titus** is listed as a premen. **Albanus** is listed as a nomen.

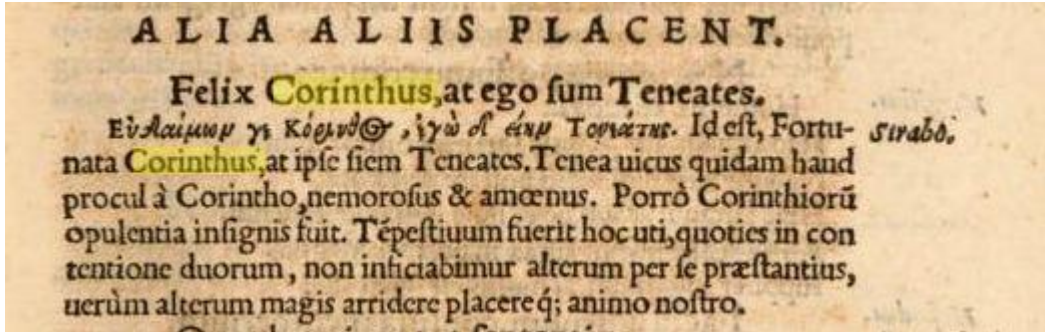
**Corinthus** is a surname for two individuals listed in *Corpus omnium veterum poetarum latinorum secundum seriem temporum, et quinque libri distinctum, in quo continentur omnia ipsorum opera seu fragmenta quae reperiuntur, cui praefixa est unius cujusque poetae vita*, Volume 2", by Samuel Crispinus, publ 1611. The book is found on <http://books.google.com/books?id=Q-EPAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA456> (image 1, lines 354 and 364). **Corinthus** is also found in a book, *Adagiorum D. Erasmi Roterodami epitome* by Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536) as the surname of two additional individuals (image 2, <http://books.google.com/books?id=N4emPfSpZGgC&pg=PT499>, and image 3, <http://books.google.com/books?id=N4emPfSpZGgC&pg=PT33>).



#1



#2



#3

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

**Zaria the Dancer** – New Name

Submitter does not care about the gender of the name. Submitter is aware that this is a masculine name. Submitted as Zaria The Dancer, we have changed the capitalization to match standard practices.

**Zaria** is listed as a masculine name in Wickenden (s.n. Zaria, p. 412). Zakharii Zaria is dated to 1618.

We believe **the Dancer** is a reasonable lingua Anglica occupational byname. While we weren't able to identify an example of "the Dancer" as a Russian occupational byname, Paul Wickenden of Thanet notes in his article "Occupational Bynames in Medieval Russia" (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/jobnames.html>):

Entertainers were not members of a prestigious profession class of professions, but there many types of names in period based upon such professions. The ones found in Wickenden include:

- Jester -- Shpynev (1636) [326]
- Minstrel -- Skomorokhov (1563) [331]

- Player, *domra* -- Domracheev (1570) [72]\*
- Singer -- Pevtsov (1545) [266]
- Trumpeter -- Trubnikov (1539-40) [372]

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---