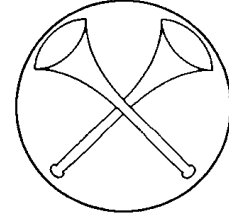


Caidan College of Heraldry

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



Minutes of the October 21, 2012 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:15 AM.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Mary *Bellows*, Selene *Aurum*, Zenon *Popinjay*, Manus *Wintermist*, Kelan McBride, Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy, Angharat Goch verch Gwenhover, and Adrghal MacGomnail.

Tentative meeting schedule: Nov. 11th, and Dec. 9th (Yule party). **Note the date change for December.**

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the October 27, 2012 Letter of Intent.

Society News:

- Istvan *Wreath Emeritus* & Marie *Palimpsest* got married recently. Mazel tov!
- Marie de Blois is to be elevated to the Order of the Pelican at East Kingdom Twelfth Night. *Crescent* and *Dolphin* are planning to attend the elevation.

From Dolphin:

- From the July LoAR:
 - Pelican discusses the requirements for attestation of names. "Such attestation must include the following: the type of identification, the complete name exactly as it appears on the identification (for example noting that the name is rendered completely in capital letters), the names and titles of two heralds who have seen the identification (herald/pursuivant at large is a title), and the signature or initials of those heralds. If signatures cannot be obtained, the herald may confirm that he or she has seen the documentation in commentary (internal or external - in the case of internal commentary the Letter of Intent should note that it was confirmed). At a local event where only a single herald is available, another officer (seneschal, for example) can serve as a second witness." [California is one of the states where photocopying driver's licenses is not allowed, therefore attestation may be used.]
 - Pelican is calling for a discussion on whether or not matronymics should be allowed in Gaelic.
 - Most abaci have been reblazoned as Oriental abaci – their use is a step from period practice. Yes, there is a European version – it doesn't resemble the Oriental abacus.
 - Change in precedent: "Therefore, a *brown X proper* may have minor artistic details in another tincture, as long as the charge retains identifiability and does not encroach upon the ban on 'Linnaen proper' for being too naturalistic." This means for example that a brown rabbit proper with pink lining in the ears or a white tail will no longer be returned.
 - While a cross fitchy is granted no difference from a plain cross, the fitchy is sufficient to bring it clear of the protected symbol of the Red Cross.

- "The defining feature of a gillyflower is the pinked ends of its petals." It may have five to eight petals; most period examples have six or more. There is a DC between a gillyflower and a rose.
- "... barring evidence that *Niamh* was used by non-legendary human beings or falls into another registerable category (like a saint's name), it will not be registered after the December 2012 meeting."
- Documentation for *Briana* as an English feminine given name dated to 1599 and 1615 has been found.
- Turtles and tortoises due not have comparable postures with other quadrupeds.
- Documentation was provided for *Gyronny sable and gules* (see James Yale); it is registerable as an Individually Attested Pattern. If you have a submitter interested in this field, check OSCAR for the documentation.
- The Hebrew *bat* can be used in Spanish vernacular patronyms as we have evidence of *ben* be so used.
- From the August 2012 LoAR:
 - Generic birds are now considered to fit the "regular-shaped" bird category. This means that they no longer conflict with all other types of birds.
 - "Edelweiss was able to provide examples of feminine given names in late period England created from family names, including *Smith, Osbourne, Moore, Winter, and Leach*. Therefore, the precedent allowing late period English masculine given names to be created from family names is extended to feminine names as well."
 - There was a reminder that undated forms in Bahlow are not considered sufficient documentation for a name.
 - A keystone in Society armory is defined as any isosceles trapezoid with a wider top than bottom. Notched keystones remain a step from period practice.
 - The pattern "A central ordinary, a secondary charge group around the ordinary (numbered charges), and another secondary charge group (semy)" has been documented and will be added to Appendix J of SENA.
 - Clarification regarding jointly owned names and armory: The primary owner's permission is not needed to remove the secondary owner at the request of the secondary owner.
- A reminder that the April 2012 CL precedent on mullets and estoiles is now in effect (the October Wreath meeting was held yesterday; it applies as of the November meeting) – there is no longer any difference between mullets regardless of number of points; however, mullets of seven or fewer points will receive a DC from a sun. See the CL for complete details.
- A number of blanket letters of permission are being seen at Laurel for armory that is "not identical to|at least one countable step different from" the registered armory. Those are actually two separate choices – make sure to specify which option is desired.
- Clarification of the internal submission process:
 - Armory submissions required two outline copies and three color copies; documentation requires three copies. Name submissions required 2 copies of forms and all required documentation (no copies of Appendix H documentation are required). If in doubt about whether or not documentation is required, contact Dolphin.

- Cost for a name or armory submission is \$8. A related name and piece of armory submitted at the same time cost \$15. There is no charge for resubmission (whether a return at kingdom or at Laurel), for the change of a holding name, for appeals, for administrative actions (such a blanket permissions to conflict, release of badge, or heraldic will), or for requests for reconsideration of names.
- Submissions may be given to local heralds, turned in at consulting tables in Caid or that authorized to accept Caidan submissions (e.g., Pennsic and Estrella), or sent directly to Crescent or Dolphin.
- Submissions may – but are not required to - appear on an internal Letter of Intent (ILoI) in the Caid garden on OSCAR. Unless otherwise noted commentary on such letters will close the day before the CoH meeting. Emblazons are encouraged on an ILoI but are not required.
- Submissions received after the monthly CoH meeting but prior to the publication of the Letter of Intent (LoI) may at the discretion of Dolphin and Crescent, be added to the minutes and the LoI. Otherwise such submissions will be held until the next monthly meeting. Note that this will be rare as the goal is to issue the LoI the same day as the CoH meeting.
- In rare cases Dolphin, with concurrence of Crescent, may issue a special LoI with items that have not been processed at the monthly CoH meeting and do not appear in the minutes. This may be done if a delay would mean that a submission was no longer registerable due to a change in rules or precedent or if the delay would negatively affect a submission already at Laurel (for example, the release of armory that conflicts with something already at Laurel).
- Any submission returned by Dolphin may be appealed to Laurel. There is no charge to do so. An appeal should include new information or an explanation of why you believe the return was in error.
- 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. A more detailed description of Da'ud notation, "The Rest of the Alphabet", can be found <http://www.scadian.net/heraldry/daud.html>.

October Submissions

Adeline of Berwick Upon Tweed – Kingdom Resub Device. *Per bend vert and argent, a panpipe argent and three acorns proper*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's September 2012 LoI. She allowed the creation of a holding name if necessary. Her previous submission, *Per chevron per pale Or and vert and sable, three acorns proper one and two, a pan pipe and a moth sable winged argent*, was returned by Dolphin in September 2012 for multiple problems, including "slot machine" heraldry.

Submitted as *Per bend vert and argent, a pan pipe argent and three acorns in bend proper*, we believe that the "in bend" is unnecessary as three charges on part of a per bend field shift somewhat to accommodate the shape they are displayed on. We believe that "in bend" is a reasonable placement for the acorns on an escutcheon.

Precedent states (v. Ceara inghean uí Bhárdáin, 11/2007), "A panpipe is palewise by default, but there is not a CD (or even a blazonable difference) for whether the long pipe is on the dexter or sinister side. A check of the currently registered panpipes shows the long pipe on either side, with roughly equal frequency."

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Æthelwynn of the Angels – New Device Change. Per fess sable and gules, a cross patonce Or between four mullets of eight points argent.

Her name was registered September 2009. If the device is registered, the submitter requests that her current device, *Sable, a cross patonce Or between four mullets argent*, be retained as a badge.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Aíbinn ingen huí Thaichligh – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A magpie volant proper charged on the back with a triquetra Or*

Her name was registered November 2010. If all of the submitted badges are registered she will have five pieces of armory registered, which is within the allowed limit.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Aíbinn ingen huí Thaichligh – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A magpie volant proper charged on the back with a triquetra azure*

Her name was registered November 2010. If all of the submitted badges are registered she will have five pieces of armory registered, which is within the allowed limit.

The placement of an azure triquetra on a mostly sable bird is low-contrast armory, and therefore runs afoul of SENA A.3.B.4.a.

Badge returned for violation of style rules.

Aíbinn ingen huí Thaichligh – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A magpie volant proper charged on the back with a triquetra vert*

Her name was registered November 2010. If all of the submitted badges are registered she will have five pieces of armory registered, which is within the allowed limit.

The placement of a vert triquetra on a mostly sable bird is low-contrast armory, and therefore runs afoul of SENA A.3.B.4.a.

Badge returned for violation of style rules.

Aíbinn ingen huí Thaichligh – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *a magpie volant proper, charged on the back with a triquetra purpure*

Her name was registered November 2010. If all of the submitted badges are registered she will have five pieces of armory registered, which is within the allowed limit.

The placement of a purpure triquetra on a mostly sable bird is low-contrast armory, and therefore runs afoul of SENA A.3.B.4.a.

Badge returned for violation of style rules.

Ailill mac Duib Dara – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A drawknife argent*

His name was registered in October 2005.

By default, a drawknife has its handles to base (v. Peter Sebastian Wyrhta, October 2006).

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Aislinn Reymund – New Name and New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A triquetra braced with a triangle inverted voided Or.*

No documentation provided.

There is no documentation for Aislinn as a period name. Aislinn is no longer registerable, as it was an SCA compatible name. There are several names in R&W which are close: Aslin, Acelina 1162, Ascelina 1214, Asceline 1255.

This submission was erroneously accepted at Great Western War. The submitter is from the West, therefore we cannot process her paperwork. Per Matins request, these will be returned to the submitter for resubmission through the West.

Name not considered.

Badge not considered.

Arnóra Tryggvadóttir – New Name and New Device. *Purpure, on a chevron argent a chevronnel azure*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

Arnóra is found a feminine given name on p. 7 of Geirr Bassi.

Tryggvi is found as a masculine given name in p. 15 of Geirr Bassi. The patronymic **Tryggvadóttir** is formed following the example on p. 17 of Geirr Bassi.

This device conflicts with *Purpure, on a chevron azure fimbriated, three fleurs de lis argent* (Madeline Ashbury, May 2010 via Caid) when this device is considered as *Purpure, a chevron azure fimbriated argent*, there is only one DC for removing the tertiary charge group.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device returned for conflict.

Astridr Selr Leifsdóttir – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A niddy-noddy Or wound with yarn azure*

Her name was registered March 1990.

Regarding the niddy-noddy Batonvert wrote:

Astridhr's niddy-noddy is a new charge to the SCA. It's a curious case: the artifact is certainly period, and it *may* be a period charge.

The niddy-noddy was a hand-held reel for gathering skeins of yarn. An example is seen in a Dutch kitchen scene by Joachim de Beuckelaer, c.1550 (attachment 1). (Sara Paston-Williams, "The Art of Dining: A History of Cooking & Eating", p.114) A charge drawn just about exactly like the niddy-noddy in Beuckelaer's painting is seen in Vigil Rabers Neustifter Wappenbuch, c.1550, fol.57, in the arms of Vincenztz von Stratzberg (attachment 2)... but the editors of the facsimile edition blazon it as a "Trense", a snaffle-bit. It does bear a vague resemblance to a snaffle-bit, but the snaffle-bits for that period I've seen elsewhere are jointed in the middle, with straight bars at the ends rather than recurved; I think it distinctly possible that the editors misblazoned the charge.

Note that "niddy-noddy" doesn't appear to be the period term for the artifact. I haven't been able to find the period term -- but it is most definitely a period artifact, as seen in the Beuckelaer painting.



Even if this charge conflicts with a snaffle bit, the badge is clear of (*Tinctureless*) A double-strand snaffle-bit fesswise (Alail Horsefriend, 1/1983) with one DC each for tincture and orientation.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ayla Zengerlin – New Device. *Per bend Or and azure mullety argent, an astrolabe purpure and a moon in her plentitude argent*

Her name was registered July 2010.

Both astrolabes and moons in their plentitude are considered roundels with internal detailing. This therefore runs afoul of SENA A.3.D.1, which prohibits "two charges or depictions of charges that are artistic variants of one another or that otherwise are considered to have less than a distinct change (DC) between them" from appearing in the same piece of armory.

This problem could be solved by using a crescent moon. Also, the submitter is advised that internal detailing on the astrolabe should be done in white, which will improve identification.

Device returned for violation of style rules.

Bako Miklos – Kingdom Resub Device. *Per bend purpure and azure, a peacock close to sinister regardant within a bordure argent*

His name was registered in Feb. 2012. His previous submission, *Per bend purpure and azure a peacock close to sinister regardant argent*, was returned by Dolphin in November 2011 for conflict a badge for the Barony of the Thousand Eyes, (*Fieldless*) *A peacock pavanated to base contourney argent*. The addition of the bordure clears that conflict.

This submission uses a computer generated color print.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Björn inn vikverski - New Device. *Azure, a bear passant argent and a ford proper*

His name was registered September 2011.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ceara ingen ui Chellaig – Kingdom Resub Device Change. *Azure, two seahorses respectant, bodies in saltire Or, a chief wavy argent*

Her 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.

Her previous submission, *Barry wavy vert and argent, two sea horses respectant, bodies crossed in saltire Or*, was returned by Dolphin in October 2011 for conflict with Karsten Pferdenarr, *Gyronny arrondy azure and argent, two seahorses respectant tails crossed in saltire Or*. The addition of the chief clears that conflict.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Cellach mac Suibne and Zubaidah Shirâzi – New Joint Badge. *(Fieldless) A padlock argent*

Cellach's name was registered March 2011. Zubaidah's name is submitted below.

This badge conflicts with *Per fess engrailed argent and azure, a padlock argent* (Saethryth Seolforlocc, 5/2006), with only one CD for removing the field.

Badge returned for conflict.

Christian de Guerre – New Device. *Argent, three shoes and in chief a baronial coronet azure*

His name was registered October 1995. TRM Patrick and Kara granted Christian a court barony at Highland War in September 2012 (<http://royals.sca-caid.org/awards/op.php>).

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Çinara Lava – New Name and New Device. *Purpure, a winged mermaid Or, wings displayed argent, and in chief three suns in fess Or*

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes.

Çinara is a Basque feminine name dated 1366, from "Basque Feminine Names" by Aryanwy merch Catmael <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/spanish/basque.html>.

Lava is a cognomen (a surname that is neither a patronymic or locative) from 'labe' meaning 'furnace', with Domicu Lava dated to 1200 in "Basque Onomastics of the Eighth to Sixteenth Centuries" by Karen Larsdatter <http://www.larsdatter.com/basque/appendix3.htm#B>. The Abstract to the same article notes that "Given Name + Cognomen" is one pattern of Basque names (<http://www.larsdatter.com/basque/abstract.htm>). Appendix A of SENA notes that all patterns must be documented in Basque. We hope that Karen's article is sufficient documentation.

This submission was erroneously accepted at Great Western War. The submitter is from the West, therefore we cannot process her paperwork. Per Matins request, these will be returned to the submitter for resubmission through the West.

Name not considered.

Device not considered.

Çinara Lava – New Badge. *Per pale purpure and Or, a sun counterchanged*

This submission was erroneously accepted at Great Western War. The submitter is from the West, therefore we cannot process her paperwork. Per Matins request, these will be returned to the submitter for resubmission through the West.

Badge not considered.

Cormac Macleod of Ostaig – New Name.

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

Cormac is found in Mari Mari Espeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cormacc.shtml>) as the Early Modern Irish Gaelic nominative form of the name (the earlier form is Cormacc). Dates for Cormacc/Cormac range from 762 to 1589.

Macleod is found in Black (s.n. MACLEOD, p. 538) with "Gilladress Macleod on a perambulation of marches, 1227 (APS., I, p. 91)." The earliest this spelling is found in the IGI extracted records is a marriage of Mary Macleod and James Baronet Macdonald in 1661 in Edinburgh (batch M19500-1). However, in DOST there are two examples of MacLeod:

- (q.v. Lord) "Macleod lord of the Lewes, Maclean lord of Dowart; **c 1600** *Lindsay Secundus Armorial in Edinb. Biblio. Soc. Trans. II.* (1946) 408."
- (q.v. Kist) "Ane noat of the moneis left be umquhile Jon MacLeod of Dunvegane in his kist; **1649** *Bk. Dunvegan I.* 121."

Ostaig is a placename found in Johnston (p. 194) from Norse meaning "east bay"; it is undated. Given that this is a Norse placename, we expect that it existed within period (it is found it is found in the 1654 Blaeu atlas - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Blaeu_-_Atlas_of_Scotland_1654_-_SKIA_-_The_Isle_of_Skye.jpg – as Ostaig B. and Ostaig M.) and should be registerable under the lingual Anglica allowance if nothing else.

Per Appendix A of SENA, given + pat + locative is a valid pattern for both English and Scots. Per Appendix C, Gaelic and English/Welsh (including Scots) can be combined so long as the name elements are dated within 300 years of each other.

While MacLeod's do hold much of Skye, Ostaig does not seem to be one of their seats, so this name does not appear presumptive under PN4B3 of SENA. [The Macleods of Dunvegan are based in the north; Ostaig is in the south in the lands held by the MacDonalds.]

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dananir al-Attarah – New Badge. *(Fieldless) Atop a tabletop atop two table-trestles sable a goblet gules.*

The submitter's name was registered January 2006.

Blazon changed from *A trestle table sable and a goblet gules* both match current patterns for blazoning. The blazon follows that used in blazoning a badge for the Barony of Windhaven in July 2010, *Argent, in pale a bunch of grapes bendwise sinister purpure slipped and leaved vert and a wooden tabletop atop two wooden table-trestles all proper.*

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Daniella of the Silver Moon – New Name and New Device. *Sable, a lotus affronty and in chief three decrescents argent*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name.

Daniella is found in IGI extract records as a masculine given name with Daniella Launder christened in 1614 in Lincoln, England (batch C02908-3). It appears much more frequently (and as a feminine name) in Spanish records; however Spanish/English is not an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA. Additionally, the consulting herald noted:

"Daniella" is a hypothetical Latinization of the French "Danielle" which is from masculine "Daniel" in the 1292 Paris Census. Sans Repos provided documentation for doubling the consonant in the submission of "Danielle de Marseille" [LoAR of Feb. 2007]

The byname is intended to be a locative based on an inn sign. In July 2012 (s.n. Rickard Hawthorne) Pelican noted that "*Silver Moon House* or *House of the Silver Moon* is registerable." (We note that the name should not have been registered as House of the Silver Moon was registered to Brian Mor O'Brian in July 2004 via Caid; however, no commenter caught this direct conflict.) This was justified based in "English Sign Names From 17th Century Tradesman's Tokens," Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Tokens/>).

R&W note (p. xvi) that "Occasionally we have a surname from a sign (*atte Lamb, atte Raven*) but these are usually late and less common than has been supposed." Examples include *atte Lamme* dated to 1320 (s.n. Lamb, p. 268), *Sevensterre* (s.n. Sevenstar, p. 401, "probably form shop or inn-sign"), and *atte Raven* dated to 1344 (s.n. Raven, 373).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dmitrii Diatlov – New Name.

The submitter will accept no changes.

Dmitrii is a Russian masculine given name found in Wickenden (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/d.html>) where it is dated to 1262.

Diatlov is found in "Zoological Bynames in Medieval Russia" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet, meaning "woodpecker" (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/zoonames.html>), dated 1501.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Einrik von Houwinstein – New Name and New Device. *Azure, a crescent and on a chief argent two bear's heads erased sable*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

Einrik is found in Seibecke's "Historisches Deutsches Vornamenbuch" (s.n. Einrik, p. 590, vol. I) with Eynrik dated 1437. [Seibecke is not an Appendix H source and no-photocopy was provided. We are trying to get a copy.]

Houwinstein is found in Bahlow/Gentry (s.n. Hauenstein, p. 198) where it is dated in this spelling to 1270 in the name Heinrich Houwinstein. The name is indicated as "freq. pl. n." so it is locative in nature. Ælfwynn Leoflaede dohtor confirmed that von is appropriate and noted that "Einrik von Houwinstein is the same name, pretty much, as Heinrich/Heinricus Houwinstein, but he's almost certainly not important enough to protect." She also added that "the Eynrik spelling is more likely the earlier it goes, so to match the -in spelling of the last name."

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Erik Fredrikson – New Name.

The submitter has indicated interest in an unspecified sound and meaning.

Erik is found in Danmarks Gamde Personnavne p. 247 (Photocopies were not included with the submission. We were unable to verify.) The name is also found as a masculine given name in "Vanhat nimityypimme (Finnish Names)" by Rouva Gertrud (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/FinnishNamesArticle.htm>) where it is dated to 1432 in this spelling.

Fredrik is found in Danmarks Gamde Personnavne p. 316 (Photocopies were not included with the submission. We were unable to verify.) The name is also found as a masculine given name in the same article where it is dated to 1445 in this spelling.

If the name is considered to be Finnish, we believe the patronymic is correctly formed given similar examples in Rouva's article: Siluast Hendrickson Mikola, Tijrll Hendrickson, and Euast Hendrickson Mikolan.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Felipe de Trujillo – New Name.

The submitter is interested in a masculine name. If the name must be changed he cares most about the language and/or culture (Spanish).

Felipe is a masculine given name and **de Trujillo** is a locative byname, both found in "16th Century Spanish Names" by Elspeth Anne Roth (<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~kvs/heraldry/spanish16/>) .

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Galen de Leon – New Device Change. *Argent semy of daggers inverted, a lion rampant sable, a sinister tierce azure*

His name was registered August 2003. If this is registered, his previous device, *Argent semy of daggers inverted, a natural panther rampant sable, a sinister tierce azure*, is to be retained as a badge. While there is no heraldic difference between his currently registered device and his submitted device there is a blazonable difference, which is sufficient to allow registration.

Emma *Wreath* was contacted about this submission. She has indicated that given the registered emblazon, she will simply reblazon his armory from a natural panther to a lion. Therefore this need not be forwarded to Laurel.

No action required at this time.

Gillian Jewell – Laurel Resub Badge. *(Fieldless) On a cushion crosswise argent, a Lacy knot purple*

Her previous submission, *(Fieldless) On a lozenge ployé Or maintaining four roundels argent in saltire, a lozenge gules*, was returned by *Wreath* on the June 2012 LoAR as it could not reliably be blazoned.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Guy of Aydon – New Name and New Device. *Quarterly argent and vert, a coxcomb gules*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

Guy is found in "Masculine Given Names Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland" by Karen Larsdatter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/given-masc-alpha.htm>). It is also found later as a masculine given name in England in the IGI extracts. Examples from birth/christening records:

- Guy Davys, 1546, Gloucester, batch P01663-1
- Guy Pimme, 1567, Buchingham, batch C07364-1
- Guy Wilkinson, 1587, Durham, Batch P00071-1
- Guy Mirrie, 1597, Gloucester, batch C03040-2
- Guy Wheler, 1598, Worcester, batch C03958-2

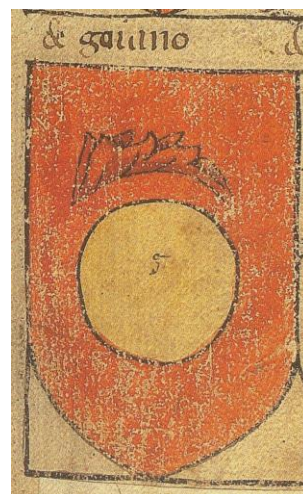
Aydon is found in "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn, with a single dated instance of this spelling from 1435 in Suffolk on the (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/men.html>). There are also three 16th C christening records in the IGI extracted records for England:

- William Aydon, 1584, Wiltshire, batch C15348-1
- Robert Aydon, 1581, Northumberland, batch P00435-1 (son of Peter)
- Jacob Aydon, 1594, Northumberland, batch P00435-1 (son of Cuthbert)

Batonvert provided documentation for a *coxcomb* as a period heraldic charge.

Attached are two images from the Bavarian State Library, BSB Cod.Icon 270, dated c.1550, the arms of de Galaco and de Gayano; both of which show the coxcomb as a charge. Note that they are both canting arms: "gallo" is Italian for "rooster", and according to the Stemmario Trivulziano, "gai" is also a colloquial term for the rooster. (The arms of Gaiano also appear in the Stemmario Trivulziano, dating the charge at least a century earlier than 1550. I can scan that and include it, if you deem necessary.) The links for the attached images are at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/0000/bsb00001430/images/index.html?fip=193.174.98.30&id=00001430&seite=397> and <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/0000/bsb00001430/images/index.html?fip=193.174.98.30&id=00001430&seite=409>.

Addendum: Stemmario Trivulziano, mid-15th C., fol.159. An earlier depiction of the arms of de Gaiano. (Interesting to see how the charges change in relative importance over time.)



Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt, Barony of – Kingdom Resub Badge for Order of the Escutcheon d'Or. *Azure, an inescutcheon bendwise Or.*

The barony's name was registered January 1980. The order name was registered on the August 2012 LoAR. Their previous submission, *Azure, an inescutcheon Or*, was returned by Dolphin in May 2012 for conflict with Chandranath Mitra, *(Fieldless) An escutcheon Or*. Tilting the inescutcheon clears that conflict.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gyldenholt, Barony of - Laurel Resub Badge for Order of the Orange Blossom. *Azure, an orange blossom argent within and terminating a capital letter "G" Or.*

The barony's name was registered January 1980. The order name was registered on the August 2012 LoAR. Their prior submission, *Azure, an orange blossom proper*, was returned by Wreath in August 2012 with the comment:

This badge is returned for conflict with the device of Titus of Wormwood, *Purpure, a cinquefoil slipped and singly leaved argent*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is one CD/DC for the change in field, but nothing for the difference between a cinquefoil and this five-petaled orange blossom.

This badge may also be in conflict with the important non-SCA badge of the House of York, *(Fieldless) A rose argent*. This depiction of an orange blossom has very narrow petals, but an orange blossom could easily be drawn with fatter petals, which would not have difference from a rose.

This badge is not in conflict with the device of Madeleine Daeges Eage of York, *Azure, a daisy argent seeded within a bordure Or*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluation, there is a CD/DC for the removal of the bordure, and another CD/DC for the difference between a daisy and an orange blossom flower.

This is a period charge, found in arms of Glogaw in Seibmacher (p. 222). We believe this should not be considered a single abstract charge for SCA registration based on the fact that this is a period heraldic charge.

However, consider the badge for Hilary of Serendip (July 1981, West), *(Tinctureless) The letter S with the upper arm reflexed into the foreparts of a salamander*. While we are not sure that the blazon accurately represents the emblazon, this is likely to be in conflict with a single DC for the field/tincture.

Consider also Martinus Draco Byzantinos (March 2005, Calontir), *Azure, a chi-rho and a bordure Or*. There is probably a single DC for the removal of the bordure. (There may be a second if a chi-rho is considered two charges rather than one.)

Finally, consider the device for Quinto Formaggio (July 2005, Atenveldt), *Azure, the Roman numeral V and a bordure Or*. There is a single CD for the removal of the bordure.



Device is returned as drawn. The orange blossom is equivalent to a maintained charge, making this a single abstract charge, which is not registerable. Additionally, as a maintained charge, it does not contribute to difference and therefore conflicts with Quinto and Martinus mentioned above and may conflict with Hillary mentioned above. We note that if the submitters resubmit with the identical depiction from Seibmacher, we will forward it requesting an exemption from the policy based on the fact that it is a period heraldic charge

Badge returned for conflict and redraw.

Heinrich Augustein von Helden. New Name and New Device. *Per saltire sable and Or, a sun and a bordure counterchanged*

The submitter wants a masculine name. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the sounds (unspecified) and language and/or culture (unspecified).

Heinrich and **Augustein** are found in Talyn Gwynek's "Medieval German Names from Silesia" (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm). Heinrich is dated 1263-1444 and Augustein is dated 1451. To match the dates for the locative, the following were pulled from the IGI extracted records:

- Heinrich Steffans, chr. 1618, Prussia, batch C97615-1
- Augustein Ruckher, chr 1615, Württemberg, batch C093254-1
- Jakob Augustein, chr. 1614, Prussia, batch C98925-1

Helden is a place name near Olpe according to Bahlow/Gentry (s.n. Helden, p. 209); it is undated. The IGI extract records include grey period examples of von Helden in Prussia such as:

- Johan Baptist Von Der Helden and Agnes Von Helden, married 1612, M96954-1
- Anna Von Helden, chr 1620, batch K96958-1
- Hemannus Pfutz and Adriana Von Helden, married 1623, batch M96975-1
- Johan Von Helden, chr 1627, batch C9553401

We believe that the capitalization is an artifact of the extraction program and that the submitted von Helden would be the typical form.

According to Appendix C of SENA, unmarked patronymics are standard and the pattern given+byname+locative is attested.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Íomhar mac Stiamhna – New Name

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

Íomhar is from OCM p. 117, second header spelling – a masculine Norse name adopted into the Irish, Saint Imar. The name is found as the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Imar.shtml>) and is dated in various spelling in the Annals from 859 to 1326.

mac is the standard patronymic marker meaning "son".

Stiamhna is a masculine given name, found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Stiamhna.shtml>) as the Early Modern Irish Gaelic nominative and genitive forms; it is dated in various spellings from 1169 to 1599.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Isabel Silver – Kingdom Resub Badge. (*Fieldless*) *Issuant from a sun Or, in pall inverted a cubit arm vert maintaining a cup Or and two legs vert*

Her name was registered July 1996. Her most recent badge submission, (*Fieldless*) *Issuant from a sun Or eclipsed gules in pall inverted a cubit arm maintaining a cup Or and two legs vert*, was returned by Dolphin in September 2012 for a redraw.

Badge forwarded to Laurel.

John Gal of Freeston – New Name and New Device. *Argent, a chamber clock azure faced argent*

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and will allow minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the sound (unspecified).

John Gal is found in R&W (s.n Gall/Gaul/Gaw, p. 182) where John Gal is dated to 1334.

Freeston is a placename found in Watts (s.n. Freiston, p. 240) where it is dated to 1353 in this spelling.

A chamber clock is a period artifact as shown in *The History of Clocks and Watches* by Eric Bruton (New York: Crescent Books, 1979). On p. 54 a French miniature tower or belfry clock dated from 1560 is shown (see below).



The clock is also found in *Weight-driven Chamber Clocks of the Middle Ages and Renaissance* by Ernest L. Edwardes (Altrincham: John Sherratt and Son, 1965). Plate 18 shows the clock in a c. 1560 statue and plate 19 show the chamber clock in a painting by Roemswaelde (1503-1567).



Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Jumana al-Zarqa' – New Badge. *Argent, an elephant statant between three flames sable*

The submitter's name was registered July 2007

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lyondemere, Barony of – New Badge (*Fieldless*) *An escallop Or*

This should be designated as a populace badge.

Conflict was called with the Barony of Tir-y-Don's badge for the Order of the Whelk (6/1998, Atlantia), *Gyronny argent and azure, a whelk, bell in chief, Or*. Under current precedent there is no difference between types of shell; however, this conflict is grandfathered to the barony. The badge, *Barry wavy vert and argent, a lion's-paw escallop Or*, was registered to the barony in 9/1981. When registering their badge, (*Fieldless*) *On a bar couped vert a lion's paw escallop Or*, in 9/1991 Laurel ruled "The use of the term lion's paw escallop is found in other armory belonging to the barony. The term may be grandfathered into their blazon. A lion's paw escallop is, effectively, a default escallop."

The 1981 badge conflicts with the Order of the Whelk to the same degree as the submitted badge does – the only difference is the removal of the field.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Mad Cellach – New Name and New Device. *Per pale vert and argent, a badger's mask argent marked sable*

Mad descriptive in English. Mad is a common English descriptive adjective. The Oxford English Dictionary shows this spelling as occurring from the thirteenth century on and notes the adjective being used for those suffering from mental disease from the eleventh century on. Bardsley dates Jordan le Madde (s.n. Mad, 505, <http://archive.org/stream/adictionaryeng100goog#page/n522/mode/2up>) to the reign of Edward I.

Cellach is found in OCM (Cellach:Ceallach, p. 48) where it states "this is a masculine and feminine name used by various saints and a poet who died in 1000." It is also found as the Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) nominative form in the "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cellach.shtml>.

Descriptive epithets appearing before a given name show up in Scots names, e.g. "Archibaldus, dictus Blac Archebalde (1356)" <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/index.html> (s.n. Blak) and in English, for example "Pety Jon et uxor, 1379 from Bardsley (s.n. Littlejohn). We believe that this name is an allowable mix under Appendix C of SENA which allows the combination of English (including Scots) and Gaelic provided the name elements are dated within 300 years.

Badge conflicts with *Azure, a badgers head caboshed argent marked sable* (Kelliech ingen Alexandair, January, 2010). We are also concerned that there is insufficient contrast with the argent part of the field.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device returned for conflict.

Margeret Kerne – Kingdom Resub Device. *Vert, on a chevron argent three escallops sable*

Her name was registered December 2004

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Margot Saint-Germain – New Name.

The submitter has indicated no preferences. Submitter made changes to form before they reached us.

Both names based on Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html>), where Margot la gantière and Lièce de l'œuvre Saint-Germain are found. In addition, Aryanhwyl merch Catmael shows Margot as a feminine given name appearing four times in her article "Names from Choisy, France, 1475-1478" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/choisy.html>) and de Saint Germain dated to 1421 and 1438 in her article "French Surnames from Paris, 1421, 1423 & 1438" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Miðfjarðar-Dalla – New Name and New Device. *Gules, on a hand argent a spider inverted sable*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

Miðfjarðar is pre-fixed byname, "mid-Fjord", found on p. 25 in Geirr Bassi.

Dalla is a feminine given name found on p. 9 in Geirr Bassi.

Precedent, affirmed in Sept. 2010 (s.n. Skialda-Ævarr) states:

Although the name presents the appearance of a single name, it is, in fact, a prepended byname and a given name. This formation is not uncommon in Old Norse, although such combinations often became given names themselves. We have registered such names in the past without comment, notably Burlu-Oláfr, registered January 1992. (Yxna-Sigarr, 02/2005).

There is a step from period practice for inverting the spider.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Miðfjarðar-Dalla – New Badge. *Or, in fess a tree blasted azure and a tree blasted vert, both issuant from a base gules*

The name is submitted above.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Nataliia Barsov. New Name.

The submitter will not allow any changes. The form was changed by the submitter before being turned in to Kingdom.

Nataliia is a Russian feminine given name found in Wickenden (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/n.html>), dated to 1371, 1459.

Barsov is found in "Zoological Bynames in Medieval Russia" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/zoonames.html>), meaning "snow-leopard", dated 1589.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Odo Monne – New Name.

The submitter will allow minor but not major changes. He is interested in a masculine name

Odo, per the form, is found in Wilfried Seibicke, "Historisches Deutsches Vornamenbuck" (p. 439), with Bels Lubeck vor 1350/Reimpell 22. Seibicke is not an Appendix H source and the CoH doesn't own a copy, therefore we were unable to verify this. Bahlow/Gentry (s.n. Otte, p 359) notes "... old German Emperor name Otto (LGer. Odo, Ode) made famous by Otto the Great (10th c.)"

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. (s.n. Mohn, p. 333); it is undated. The IGI includes Jonn Monne, chr. 1623 in Prussia, batch C98925-1.

We note that the name can also be documents as an English name from the IGI with:

- Odo Morland and Elizabeth Benson, married 1641, York, batch M00617-1
- Anthonye Monne, chr. 1567, Yorks, batch C10891-3
- Tabatha Monne, chr. 1577, Lincoln, batch C03171-3

And many more examples of Monne.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Phoebe of Alnewyc – New Name and New Device. *Argent, in pale three bows fesswise azure*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name.

Phoebe is found as a feminine given name in Withycombe (s.n. Phoebe, p. 246) where it is dated to 1528.

Alnewyc is found in Watts Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names (s.n. Alnwich, p. 10), dated in this spelling 1178-1307.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Piroska Miklosne – New Name and New Device. *Per bend sinister purple and azure, an owl contourny within a bordure argent*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the sound (unspecified) and language and/or culture (unspecified).

Piroska appears to be dated to 1553 in Kázmér Miklos, "Regi Magyar Csaladnevek Szotara: XIV-XVII szazad"; Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság, Budapest, 1993. [Dictionary of Early Hungarian Names: 14th-17th Centuries, p. 25 referencing 2b and 5a, <http://mek.oszk.hu/08900/08923/08923.pdf> – we are not completely sure how this work is interpreted and ask for assistance from the CoA.]

Miklosne: Per Walraven van Nijmegen, "Hungarian Feminine Names"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/magfem2.html>) a woman's official name is constructed from her husband's name by adding the suffix -ne to his given name. In commentary on her husband's name (<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=18738>), Kolosvari Arpadne Julia wrote:

My comment was cut somewhat short by the need to go attend to a crying child; I was going to try and ding the submitter for excessive temporal compatibility. :-) A quick look this morning yielded *Nagy Miklos* c. 1569 (Kázmér s.n. Nagy, via my 2004 Proceedings article), which goes pretty well

with *Thomas Bako* 1570. Just on a whim, I checked this year's proceedings; my article is on women's names, so there's a pesky "Mrs." suffix, but *Kutj Miklosne Anna* 1590 goes pretty well with Kázmér's *Bako Janos* 1590...

Thus the byname Miklosne is dated to 1590. We are unsure if it is possible to register this name without her husband's surname. If necessary for registration, the submitter will allow the addition of her husband's surname, though she would prefer not to. We are requesting a letter of permission to presume from Bako Miklos and will forward it to Pelican and Ragged Staff when it is received; however, this is being forwarded without the letter since the name may be registerable as submitted.

This is clear of Bako Miklos's device, *Per bend purple and azure, a peacock close to sinister regardant within a bordure argent*, submitted above. Per the November 2003 CL a peacock is a poultry-shaped bird and an owl is a "regular-shaped" bird, therefore there is a substantial difference between the two. The provided armory is a color printout.

Conflicts with *Azure, an owl contourny within a bordure argent* (Dalla Skjaldmaer, 2/ 2011), with a single DC for changes to the field.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device returned for conflict.

Ræfn of Alnewyc - New Name and New Device. *Party of six gules and argent, three ravens close, one and two, sable*

The submitter does not care about the gender of the name and has indicated no other preferences. Submitted as Ræfn of Alnewyc, -ae- is not a valid alternative to -æ- therefore we have changed the name to Ræfn of Alnewyc.

Ræfn is found in from Searle (s.n. Ræfn, p. 394) dated in this spelling from Cnut.

Alnewyc is found in Watts (s.n. Alnwich, p.10), dated in this spelling 1178-1307.

Please note that we consider Device conflicts with *Erminois, three ravens sable* (Constance Glyn Dwr, April 2011, via Aethelmarc). There is a DC for changes to the field. There is not a DC for arrangement of the ravens as the arrangement Ræfn's ravens is considered to be forced as they could not be two and one - the lowermost raven would be entirely on the gules portion of the field which violates contrast rules.

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Device returned for conflict.

Ríán mac Conaill. New Name.

The submitter is interested in a masculine name. He allows minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the meaning (Ríán = kingly) and sound (unspecified). Submitter changed form before it reached kingdom.

Ríán is a masculine Middle Irish Gaelic given name, dated 895-1016, found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Rian.shtml>).

mac is a standard Irish patronymic marker, "son".

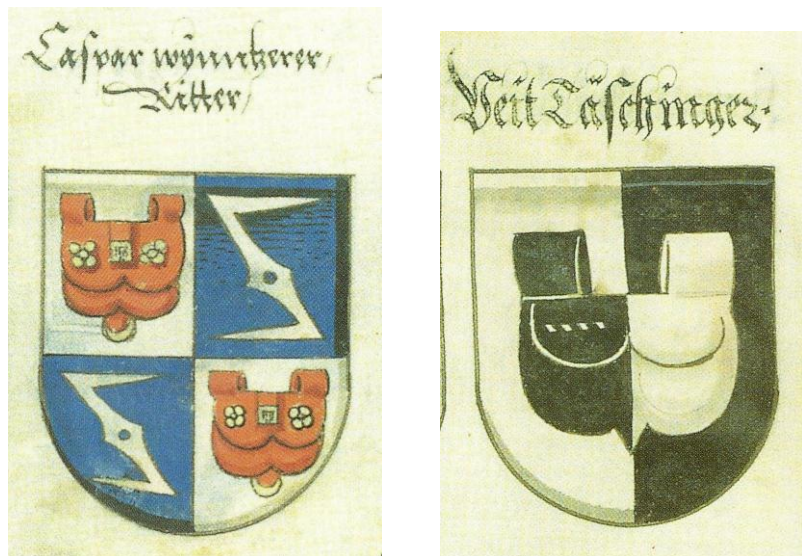
Conaill is the genitive form of Conall, masculine Middle Irish Gaelic given name, found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's Index of Names in Irish Annals (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conall.shtml>). Connall is appropriate for Old Irish Gaelic, Middle Irish Gaelic, and Early Modern Irish Gaelic and is dated for 565 to 1599.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sáerlaith ingen mic Néill – New Badge. (*Fieldless*), *A saddlebag argent*

A saddlebag is a period charge. Batonvert writes:

The saddlebag, as seen in Vigil Rabers Neustifter Wappenbuch, mid-16th Century: fo.12, in the arms of Caspar Wynntzerer Ritter (can't tell if Ritter's a surname or a title), and fo.46, in the arms of Veit T{a:}schinger. The latter is certainly canting arms (the German term for the charge is "Satteltasche").



Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sarah Minet – New Device Change. *Azure, a footbridge Or*

Her name was registered in June 1990. If this is registered her previous device, *Per fess gules, and vair, in pale a pegasus courant to sinister argent, crined and winged Or, and a natural fountain Or, watered azure*, is to be retained as a badge.

A footbridge is a period heraldic charge, as seen in the canting arms of Ponte, c.1550. BSB Cod.Icon 273, found online at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001420/images/index.html?id=00001420&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=165>.

We consider this to be clear of the device for Margaret of Highbridge, *Gules, a bridge of four arches throughout Or masoned sable*, with a the tincture of the field and another for the changes to the primary charge. Though there is no difference for the number of arches, we believe that a footbridge is significantly different from a bridge as both bridges and footbridges are both period charges and no evidence has been found that they were used interchangeably in period. In fact there may be a substantial difference as a bridge is essentially a fess, while a footbridge is essentially a chevron.



Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sarus cognomento Audawulfs - New Name and New Device. *Argent, a pair of wings gules and sable, a bordure per pale sable and gules*

The submitter has indicated no preferences. Submitted as Sarus cognomento Audawulfr, we have change the initial letter of cognomento to lower case to match the documented pattern and the final letter of the second name to -s to match the documentation, thus Sarus _c_ognomento Audawulf_s_.

Sarus is the Latin form of a Visigoth masculine given name dated 4th-5th centuries found in St. Gabriel report 2392 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2392.txt>). The source is unclear but appears to be [2] Piel, Joseph M., and Kremer, Dieter, *_Hispano-gotisches Namenbuch_* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universita:tsverlag, 1976), s.n. Recaredus.

cognomento means "also known as".

Audawulfs is a masculine given Visigothic name found in same S. Gabriel report (and apparently same source). It is the uncertain reconstructed form from the Latin Oduulf and is dated to the 4th-5th centuries.

Appendix A of SENA, under Latinized, indicates that "In the early Middle Ages, a second given name is often used as a byname; it is preceded by a term like *alias*, *dictus*, or *cognomento*. In later usage, two bynames will often be connected by these same terms."

While we believe that the more common pattern would link to Latin names (thus Oduulf cognomento Audawulfr), S. Gabriel report 1928 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1928.txt>) discusses the use of cognomento and shows at least one example that does not link two Latin names (we lack the resources to determine which of the other names are Latin and which are Gothic). That example is Sol Petriz cognomento Goto 1082 (per the report, <Castilian>+cognomento+<Gothic>). We believe that sample is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and allow the combination of a Latin form and Gothic form.

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sergius of the Silver Moon – New Name and New Device. *Argent, a wolf's head couped ululant, on a chief sable three decrescents argent*

The submitter desires a masculine name; if the name must be changed, he cares most about the spelling (Sergius). The name was submitted in all caps; we have changed the capitalization to match normal practices.

Sergius is the name of a 1st century Pope and several 3rd and 4th century martyrs according to Morlet (vo. II), *Les Noms de personne sur la territoire de l'ancienne Gaule de Vie au XIII^e siècle* (s.n. Sergius, p 105). The On-line Calendar of Saints Days (<http://medievalist.net/calendar/home.htm>) indicates that the feast of Sergius and Bacchus, martyrs was commonly celebrated on October 7th (reference Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 6082, a twelfth-century Benedictine manuscript from southern Italy) and that their cult was especially important in Metz, France where their feast day was celebrated on September 25th (reference Hermann Grotefend, *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*, 10th edition (Hannover: Hahnsche Buchhandlung, 1960).

The byname is intended to be a locative based on an inn sign. In July 2012 (s.n. Rickard Hawthorne) Pelican noted that "*Silver Moon House* or *House of the Silver Moon* is registerable." (We note that the name should not have been registered as *House of the Silver Moon* was registered to Brian Mor O'Brian in July 2004 via Caid; however, no commenter caught this direct conflict.) This was justified based in "English Sign Names From 17th Century Tradesman's Tokens," Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Tokens/>).

R&W note (p. xvi) that "Occasionally we have a surname from a sign (*atte Lamb*, *atte Raven*) but these are usually late and less common than has been supposed." Examples include *atte Lamme* dated to 1320 (s.n. Lamb, p. 268), *Sevensterre* (s.n. Sevenstar, p. 401, "probably form shop or inn-sign"), and *atte Raven* dated to 1344 (s.n. Raven, 373).

Per Appendix C of SENA French and English names may be combined as long as the elements are dated within 300 years of each other. As a saint's name, Sergius is considered to be in the naming pool and thus should be considered to date from the same period as an inn sign name.

There is a step from period practice for ululant.

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sergius of the Silver Moon – New Household Name *Domus Lunae Argentae* and New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *On a grenade sable, flamed and winged Or, a decrescent argent*

Submitted as *Domus Lunae Argent_ae_*, changed to the form recommended by Metron Ariston, *Domus Lunae Argent_eae_* (see below).

The only documentation provided with this submission was "Latinized form of House of the Silver Moon." In e-mail correspondence Metron Ariston provided support for this:

Close. The literal and grammatically correct translation for "House of the Silver Moon" in both classical and medieval Latin would be "Domus Lunae Argentae". The adjective form for "silver" is "argenteus" with the typical "-eus" adjective suffix added to the stem for the word for silver. You could use a genitive of composition for "of silver" but that is less common, particularly in the medieval period.

For some documentation for an analogous household name (including the adjective argenteus) that ended up being registered see <https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=15506>. The registration in February, 2011, was accompanied by the note "This would be a Latinized form of an English or German inn-sign name. Such a form would be unusual, but is registerable."

The February 2011 registration referenced is *Domus Pugni Argentei* registered to Tiberius Iulius Rufus. The East November 30, 2010 LoI (linked above) stated in part:

The grammar of the name was corrected using the assistance of commenters on the SCAHRLDS listserv. Using the adjective 'silver', the correct form was *Domus Pugni Argentei*, and using 'white', *Domus Pugni Albi*. The question was asked whether a fully Latinized household name could be justified. An example of a fully Latinized inn-sign name was <signum Ursi> (at the sign of the bear), found in the raw data for Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, "English Sign Names" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/raw.shtml>), and colleges were found with fully Latinized names in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan and Juliana de Luna, "Names of English Colleges" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/Colleges/Colleges.shtml>). Multiple examples following the pattern <metal + object> (e.g., Golden Bell, Golden Cup) and one example of <metal + animal> (Brass Serpent) were found in Margaret Makafee, "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636" (<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/signs-1485-1636.html>). Signs using "Argentei" can be found in Revue des bibliothèques (http://books.google.com/books?id=h05CODS_-NUC&pg=PA38#v=onepage&q=argentei&f=false), e.g. <Ad intersignum Leonis Argentei> (1509).

We note that House of the Silver Moon is a household name based on an English inn sign. It has been registered twice, once to Brian Mor O'Brian in July 2004 and more recently (since no one caught the conflict) to Richard Hawthorne in July 2012.

We recommend that the submitter use more medieval depictions of wings, either elevated or in lure, which will allow the grenade to be much larger. Please do not use computer printouts.

Household name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel..

Badge returned for redraw.

Seth O'Connal – New Device. *Quarterly wavy argent and azure, a dragon's head cabossed vert, in base a mullet of four points gyronny argent and gules*

This submission is returned administratively, as there is no name in submission or registered.

Had there been a name, the device would have likely been returned for the lack of identifiability of the dragon's head.

Device returned for lack of name.

Sigríðr hvíti refr – New Name.

Submitter is interested in a feminine name. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the meaning ("Old Norse"). She requests an authentic nickname for "white fox". Submitted as Sigríðr hvítirefr, we have changed the byname based on precedent to hvíti_refr and the given name to Sigrí_ð_r to match the documentation.

Sigríðr is a feminine given name found on p. 14 in Geirr Bassi. Sigríðr is not a valid transliteration for Sigríðr, we have therefore changed the name to match the form found in Geirr Bassi.

hvítirefr is intended to be a constructed byname meaning "white fox" based on from hvíti, "white" and "refer, "fox". Geirr Bassi, under nicknames, includes hvítale{dh}r, "white leather", hvítaský, "white-cloude", hvítbeinn, "white leg" along with in hvíti, "white". For fox he lists rau{dh}refr, "red fox". However, in returning Kristin Hvithestr 12/2003 Pelican noted

The submitted byname *Hvithestr* was submitted as a combination of two descriptive bynames found in Geirr Bassi, *hvít* 'white' (p. 23) and *hestr* 'horse' (p. 22). The most often cited example of the an Old Norse descriptive byname of the form [color] + [animal] is *rauðrefr*, found in Geirr Bassi (p. 26). Geirr Bassi gives the meaning of 'red fox' for this name. However, this byname and meaning have been found to be an error. Via italics, he indicates that this byname came from the Landnámabók. However, the Landnámabók does not have an example of any person with that byname. It seems to be a typo for *rauðnefr* 'red-nose'. Lacking solid

evidence of a clear pattern of descriptive bynames of the form [color] + [animal] in Old Norse, there is no support for the submitted *Hvithestr* as a plausible descriptive byname in Old Norse.

In returning Sorcha rauðrefr, 05/2012, the following suggestion was made: "One solution for the Old Norse bynames is to use two different bynames: one meaning "red" and another meaning "fox." This would be in rauða refr." The same should work for hvíti refr; we have made that change.

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Siobhán inghean Roibín – New Name and New Device. *Vert, on a pale engrailed Or three crosses of Jerusalem purple*

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about language and/or culture (unspecified). She requests authenticity for 12th – 14th C Scottish.

Siobhán is found as a feminine name in OCM (s.n. Sibán, p. 165) where it is dated to the twelfth century. Mari Elspeth nic Bryan gives Siobhán as the Early Modern Irish Gaelic form and dates various spellings in the annals from 1310 to 1600 in her "Index to Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Siban.shtml>).

inghean: daughter of; Tangwystl (A name research cheat sheet); this is appropriate for Early Modern Irish Gaelic.

Roibín: is found as the Gaelic root for the Anglicized Irish surnames M'Robyn and M'roben in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchad's "16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe" (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByGaelicRoot_R.shtml). Roibín is found at CELT in two annals in what appears to be the nominative case.

- The Annals of Loch Cé A.D.1014-1590 (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100010A.html>) has Roibín at LC1248.5, line 16 and LC1271.5, line 25. This annal is in Early Modern Irish.

LC1248.5

Ro thinóil, dana, Siurtán
16] dExetar & Seon Buítélér & Roibín Laighleis,
17] & daoine imdha maille fríú, & tancodar co Baile
18] thopair Padraic, & assidhe co h-Achad Fabhair, &
19] ro airgset Umall uile thuaidh & tess ar na bhárach.

LC1271.5

Dornhnall H. Floinn do marbhadh do mac
25] Roibín Laighléis isin ló cedna, a cinn uachtarach Sruthra.

- A Fragment of Irish Annal (<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100022.html>) has Roibín at OX1468.7. This fragment is in Old Irish.

OX1468.7

Isan m-bládan so do tinnigán Iarla o Uaruyc imteacht cogaid a n-aghaid Cing Eduard, agus ro tarraing d'acólleth fíis féin ar an b-freasaib sin Duice Clarent, dearbratar don Rígh, agus ardeasbac York et Maireas Montacute, a diast dearbratar oile féin. Do cuaidh an t-Iarla reirreinte sin agus Duice Clarent go Caili, bhíad ar phós an t-Iarla nó an Duice ingean an Iarla. Isan m-bládan cedna so ró tinnigáint aiteabáig an tíre dianadh ainm York cogaid la comheighe Iarla Uaruyc agus a aosa comaonta, agus do ronst caiptein forra diar bo h-ainm **Roibín** Ridestál. Agus a b-fogas don inadh dianadh ainm Banbui do rala doibh Tigearna Hairbert agus Iarla Pembroc agus a brathair Sir Ruderd Hairbert, maille 7000 Breathnach, et ro fearad imreasc amhnas eattara.

We are uncertain if the submitter intended for Scots or Scottish Gaelic in her authenticity requires. We note that Scots is a language closely aligned with English; this name is not Scots. In her desired time period we are uncertain how similar Scottish Gaelic is to Irish Gaelic, the language this name has been documented in.

This is not a standard depiction of a cross of Jerusalem; however, we have found a 1509 depiction in the "Livro do Armeiro-Mor" (<http://digitalq.dgarq.gov.pt/viewer?id=4162406>, file m0029) of the arms of Jerusalem where the outer crosses are potent rather than coupé. We believe this to be a period non-blazonable variant of a cross of Jerusalem. The cross of Jerusalem is defined as a single charge (e.g., Kaios Alexandrou, May 2007). Thus even though it can also be blazoned as *cross potent between four crosses coupé* it does not run afoul of the ban on "primary" and "secondary" tertiary charges on the same underlying charge. We believe that this period variant should likewise be considered a single charge and therefore registerable as a tertiary charge.



Name is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sunnifa Jónsdóttir – New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. She will not allow the creation of a holding name. The submitter is interested in a feminine name. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the language and/or culture (unspecified). Submitted as Sunnifa Jónsdottir, accents must be used or omitted consistently. We have added the accent on –dóttir.

Sunnifa is found as a feminine given name on p. 15 of Geirr Bassi.

Jón is found as a masculine given name on p. 12 of Geirr Bassi. The name is registerable without the accent as long as all such accents are dropped. This name doesn't follow any of the patterns shown on pages 17-18 for the formation of patronymics. Our best guess for the patronymic is **Jónsdóttir**.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tabitha Leah of Samarra – New Device Change. *Azure, a hand of Fatima inverted and a bordure urdy argent*

Her name was registered September 1996. If this is registered her previous device, *Gules, a hand of Fatima within a Star of David all within a bordure urdy argent*, is to be retained as a badge.

From the August 2012 LoAR: Asther de Perpinya. Badge. (Fieldless) On a hand of Fatima inverted Or a brazier gules. Commenters discussed whether or not this charge was identifiable when inverted. Commentary provided examples of the hand of Fatima, also known as a hamsa, used in both fingers-up and fingers-down orientations. As it is recognizable in both orientations, this is registerable.

Device is approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tofi inn hvassi – New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *In pale a demi-eagle gules issuant from a fountain*

His name was registered in May 2010.

The device is a color copy of an original colored in crayon, which is currently acceptable.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Vladimir Medvedev – New Name.

The submitter has indicated that if the name must be changed he cares most about language and culture, unspecified.

Vladimir is a Russian masculine given name found in Wickenden (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/v.html>), dated to 1053.

Medvedev found in "Zoological Bynames in Medieval Russia" by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://www.goldschp.net/archive/zoonames.html>) meaning "bear"; it is dated to 1495.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

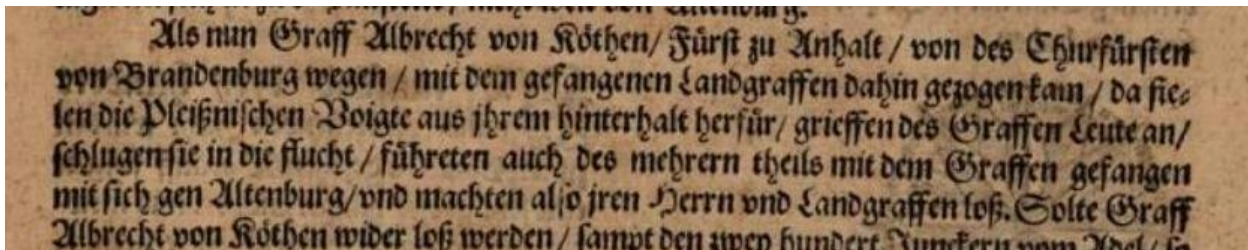
Volmar von Köthen – New Name and New Device. *Per pale argent and azure, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief Or*

The submitter is interested in a masculine name.

Volmar is found in the IGI extracted records, including:

- Volmar Hans, chr. 1580, Zweibrücken, Pfalz, Bayern, batch C96767-1
- Volmar Regenspurg, chr. 1598, Wuerttemberg, batch C92455-1
- Volmar Planckh, chr. 1600, Wuerttemberg, batch C92455-1
- Volmar Rentz and Dorothea Lauterbach, married 1598, Wuerttemberg, batch M92455-1
- Volmer Lemblin and Magdalena Von Leiberstein, married 1562, Wuerttemberg, batch M95430-2

Köthen (also seen as Cothen(e)) is a town in duchy of Anhalt. The submitter allows either spelling of the place name. Surprisingly we had difficulty finding reliable documentation for the spelling of this city. It appears to have existed since at least the 14th C – it was a walled city by 1313 (official city history - <http://www.koethen-anhalt.de/de/12-14-jahrhundert.html>). Brechenmacher (s.n. Kother, p. 99) has "Kother, =ö=, <ON Köthen (Anhalt), alt Kothen. 1506 Joh. Koyter (neben Kother) zu Merseburg: MM. 78, u. a." We did find *Annales Marchiae Brandenburgicae*, published in 1598 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=quROAAAACAAJ&pg=PA136>), which has a reference to Graff Albrecht von Köthen (assuming we are reading the Fraktur correctly).



Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Wintermist, Shire of – Kingdom Resub Badge for Company of the Gillyflower. (*Fieldless*) *A seven-petaled flower gules seeded argent*

The household name appears on Caid's September LoI. Their previous submission, (*Fieldless*) *A four-petaled flower gules* was withdrawn at the September CoH meeting.

"The defining feature of a gillyflower is the pinked ends of its petals." It may have five to eight petals; most period examples have six or more. There is a DC between a gillyflower and a rose.

April 2007, in returning Catriona nicHugh McLae. Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A gillyflower gules*. This badge is returned for conflict with the Emperor of Japan (important non-SCA mon), Dark, a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum light. This submission is identical to the previously returned, so must also be returned.

Badge returned for conflict.

Zubaidah Shirâzi – Kingdom Resub Name and Kingdom Resub Device. *Vert, a lantern and on a chief Or three escallops vert*

The submitter is interested in a feminine and will allow minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound (unspecified) and the language and/or culture (unspecified).

Her previous name submission, Zubayde Tarkhān Shirazi, was returned by Crescent at the November 2011 meeting for presumption. Her previous device submission, *Vert, a sunflower Or and on a bordure argent mullet of eight points and in dexter chief an increscent azure*, was returned for presumption and lack of a name.

Zubaidah is found in "The Timurid Dynasty" by John Woods which lists Zubaidah bint Mhrub b. Hasan Suti Tarhkan as the wife of a member of the Timurid Dynasty. Zubaydah (Zubaidah, Zubaida) are found as feminine isms in "Period Arabic Names And Naming Practices" by Da'ud ibn auda (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>).

Shirâzi is a Persian locative byname meaning "from Shiraz". Example of this structure used in the feminine can be found in "Persian Names from the Safavid Period" by Ursula Georges and Aryanwy merch Catmael at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/persian.html> which cites "Nihâni-yi Shirâzi." Al-Shirazi (of Shiraz) is found as a masculine cognomen in "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" by Da'ud ibn auda (David B. Appleton) at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.
