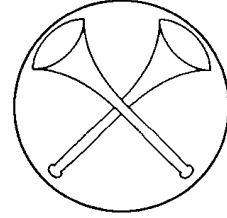


Caidan College of Heraldry

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



### Minutes of the January 27, 2013 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:15 AM.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Thomas *Quatrefoil*, Eridana *Ambre*, Manus *Wintermist*, Dubhghall *Punner*, Damien *Sable Fret*, Balthazar *Blue Mountain*, Ardghal MacDomnaill, Estrith Rasmusdatter, Paul of the Isles, and Illuminada Eugenia de Guadalupe y Godoy.

Meeting schedule: no Feb meeting, Mar 24 (at Collegium), Apr 21, May 12, Jun 9, Jul 14, Aug 11, Sep 22, Oct 20, Nov 10, and Dec 8 (Holiday Party).

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the January 31, 2013 Letter of Intent.

#### From Dolphin:

- From the November LoAR:
  - New Da'ud character: {eu} is an e marked with a breve (a short mark).
  - Wreath has declined, again, to use the term *Cross of Caid* in blazon as no new evidence has been found of named crosses in period heraldry.
  - Standing balances will no longer be registerable as of the May Wreath meeting.
  - If a displayed bird can't be identified as a non-eagle, it will be reblazoned as an eagle.
  - There is not a DC between types of cooking pots but a pot with a transverse bail handle, with or without legs, will be blazoned as a cauldron. Pots that have handles at the rim without the transverse bail handle be blazoned as flesh pots. A pot without a handle but with legs will be blazoned as three-legged pots. If it doesn't have a handle or legs it will be returned.
  - In the CL Wreath discusses unified posture and orientation with mixed charge groups.
    - In most cases, charges are in their default posture/orientation.
    - At this time, mixed inanimate compact and long charges in different orientations, such as *in pale a fleur-de-lys and a sword bendwise*, is allowed.
    - For three charges on a field arranged two and one (the default arrangement) the charges may all face the same way or the top two may be addorsed or respectant. The bottommost charge must face the direction of at least one of the top charges.
  - When a group of charges is split in two by in two by a field division or a central ordinary is arranged to fill the available space (and are similar to period patterns) will be considered to be in a default arrangement, and they do not require their exact positioning to be blazoned. For example, three charges in one section of a *per bend* field are often found two-and-one, or in bend, or in a two-and-one arrangement where the bottommost one is directly beneath one of the top two charges.
  - The difference between *ingen* and *ní* is sufficient to clear two names.

- Wreath clarified that shells are shells – all types of shells are considered negligibly different from each other (not a DC).
- Fully nude women (and presumably men) must be "figleafed" or they will be returned. Period examples include "figleaves or other vegetation, hands, upraised legs, (head) hair, scarf, or other strategically-placed objects such as babies, shield corners, unicorns, and even a giant crown."

### January Submissions

**Alexander Hostilius Caidus** – New Name Change from Alexander Æthelwulfes sunu and Laurel Resub Device. *Sable, a hippopotamus statant within a bordure Or*

Submitter will accept minor but not major changes, is interested in a masculine name, and does not give any other preferences. His current name (registered Feb. 2008), Alexander Æthelwulfes sunu, is to be retained as an alternate name.

His prior device, *Sable, on a bend between two horse's heads couped Or a mullet of four points palewise gules*, was returned on the Feb. 2008 LoAR for conflict. This is a complete redesign.

Documentation for Alexander is taken from the Calontir July 25, 2007 LoI in OSCAR for the submission of Titus Decimius Alexander (which was registered Dec. 2007):

Alexander (cognomen) - Alexander the Great (356-323 BCE), Lindley Richard Dean "A Study of the Cognomina of Soldiers in the Roman Legions" Diss. Princeton U, 1916. Lancaster, PA: Intelligencer Print. Dated c 2nd to 3rd century CE pp 15-6. cites (p 16) Alexander "Valerius Alexander, serving in the XXII Primigenia, twice on a stone cut in the year 204 and again in the year following."

While we have not found Alexander as a praenomen, we note that the Catholic Encyclopedia (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/01285c.htm>) says of Alexander I:

St. Irenaeus of Lyons, writing in the latter quarter of the second century, reckons him as the fifth pope in succession from the Apostles, though he says nothing of his martyrdom.

His pontificate is variously dated by critics, e.g. 106-115 (Duchesne) or 109-116 (Lightfoot). In Christian antiquity he was credited with a pontificate of about ten years (Eusebius, Church History IV.1) and there is no reason to doubt that he was on the "catalogue of bishops" drawn up at Rome by Hegeppus (Eusebius, IV, xxii, 3) before the death of Pope Eleutherius (c. 189). According to a tradition extant in the Roman Church at the end of the fifth century, and recorded in the Liber Pontificalis he suffered a martyr's death by decapitation on the Via Nomentana in Rome, 3 May.

The same tradition declares him to have been a Roman by birth and to have ruled the Church in the reign of Trajan (98-117). It likewise attributes to him, but scarcely with accuracy, the insertion in the canon of the Qui Pridie, or words commemorative of the institution of the Eucharist, such being certainly primitive and original in the Mass. He is also said to have introduced the use of blessing water mixed with salt for the purification of Christian homes from evil influences (constituit aquam sparsionis cum sale benedici in habitaculis hominum). Duchesne (Lib. Pont., I, 127) calls attention to the persistence of this early Roman custom by way of a blessing in the Gelasian Sacramentary that recalls very forcibly the actual Asperges prayer at the beginning of Mass.

We believe that this is sufficient to grant the submitter the benefit of the doubt, though Alexander is not one of the traditional 30 or so praenomen.

**Hostilius** is found as a nomen at <http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens>.

**Caidus:** Legion XXIV tells us: "Sometimes the cognomen was added later as recognition of their birthplace or heritage or some special achievement or event in their personal history; for example, Germanicus, Italicus, or Africanus for someone born in, or who achieved a military victory in Germany, Italy or Africa." The submitter

desires to show his association with the kingdom of Caid by creating a cognomen by adding a –us to the kingdom name. [For those searching Google, we note that citations to Caidus during the Roman period appear to be OCR errors for Cnidus.] While we realize that this is a long shot, the name is being sent forward for further discussion. We note that Caidis has been used in the past for the Latin genitive of Caid (see the registrations of Collegium Caidis, 3/1980, the Order of the Lux Caidis, 3/1994, and the Order of the Aurora Caidis, 6/2009). We also believe that if Caidus or Caidis is not registerable, that the standard "of Caid" could be used. Caid is an SCA branch name, registered in Feb. 1975. The submitter has been contacted and will allow that change if necessary for registration.

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

---

**Anekāstrasya Bai** – Kingdom Resub Badge. *Gules, a rat salient and a base Or*

The submitter's name was registered Feb. 2012 in this form (OSCAR doesn't recognize the full form). The submitter's previous badge submission was returned for conflict with Rhiannon of Shrewsbury (04/2003, An Tir: Purpure, a shrew rampant maintaining a berry within a bordure Or) at the Kingdom level on 6/19/11. "There is a CD for changing the tincture of the field but no difference is granted between rampant and salient, nor is there a difference between a shrew and a rat. Removing the maintained charge counts for naught." This resubmission adds a base Or to add a second CD, in order to clear the conflict.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Angels, Barony of the** – New Badge Change for Order of the Seraphic Star. *(Fieldless) A mullet of six points argent surmounted by a set of seraphs' wings Or*

The barony's name was registered at some point. The Order of the Seraphic Star was registered April 1981. The badge for the order, *(Fieldless) On a set of seraph's wings Or a mullet of six points gules*, was registered January 2008. It is to be released upon registration of the new badge.

Seraphs' wings are grandfathered to the submitter. Wreath has ruled that here is no difference between a set of seraphs' wings and a standing seraph.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Ardgal mac Domnaill.** Request for Name Reconsideration from Ardghal Mac Domnaill.

The submitter's name was registered in Nov. 2012 with the comment "Since the submitter notes that he intends his name to be suitable for 1000 AD, he may wish to know that the given name at that time would have been spelled *Ardgal*." The submitter wishes the given name to be changed to that form. As he is requesting a change to the given name, he also wishes to change the patronymic marker from Mac to mac, to match what OSCAR commentary indicated was the more common capitalization pattern.

**Reconsideration approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Arianna Foxford** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A butterfly quarterly sable and Or*

The submitter's name was registered Sept. 2011.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Arianna Foxford** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a flame Or a salamander tergiant azure*

The submitter's name was registered Sept. 2011.

This does not conflict with Barony of Bakhail, *Gules, on a flame Or a natural salamander tergiant bendwise sinister sable* (10/2009) with DCs for the change of field, and the tincture and orientation of the tertiary charges.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Arnóra Sveinsdóttir** - New Name and New Device. *Per saltire vert and azure, a fir tree eradicated within eight feathers in annulo, points to center, Or*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will accept all changes.

**Arnóra** is found as a feminine given name in Geirr Bassi, "The Old Norse Name," on page 7.

**Sveinn** is a male Old Norse given name ("Viking Names found in Landnámabók," Aryanhwy merch Catmael, <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>). The byname is formed in the manner found in "A Simple Guide to Creating Old Norse Names," Aryanhwy merch Catmael, <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/sg-viking.html>).

There were concerns about the identifiability of the secondary charges. Some commenters felt that the charges looked like feathers, others like leaves, still others like chili peppers. Given the lack of consensus, we are forwarding it to Wreath for a final decision.

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

---

**Atia uxor Alexandri** – Request for Reconsideration of Name from *Atia Alexandri uxor* and Laurel Resub Device. *Per pale azure and argent, a tree blasted within a bordure embattled counterchanged*

The submitter's name was registered on the Jan. 2011 LoAR as *Atia Alexandri uxor* with the comment "The submitter may want to know that while the word order in this name is registerable, the far more typical byname for the medieval period would be *uxor Alexandri*." The submitter is requesting that her name be changed to match that form.

Her previous device, *Argent, a tree blasted within a bordure embattled azure*, was returned at the same time for conflict with Derryc O'Shaunessey, *Argent, a tree issuant from a base engrailed azure* and with Morberie of Tor Denly, *Argent, a Crequier plant azure*.

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

---

**Cecilia Disney** - New Name and New Device. *Sable, three crosses moline Or*.

The submitter will accept all changes, doesn't care about the gender of the name, and if the name must be changed cares most about the sound (Disney).

**Cecilia** is a popular English feminine name, dated with this spelling 1154 through 1428 ("Feminine Given Names in a Dictionary of English Surnames," Talan Gwynek, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney>).

**Disney** (s.n. Disney) in Reaney and Wilson is dated to 1552 with the example Anthony Disney.

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

---

**Dimitrii Natalia**. New Badge. *(Fieldless) On the hub of a wheel Or a roundel azure*

The submitter's name appears on Caid's Dec. 2012 LoI.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Dubhghall mac Aodha mhic Néill** - New Alternate Name. *Dougall McCoy McNeill*

The submitter's name was registered Jan. 2011.

The submitter desires a masculine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed the sound (Doo-gull mac Oy mick Neil) and spelling (not Gaelic) are most important. The submitter wishes to register an Anglicized version of his registered name.

**Dougall** is found in Black, s.n. MacDougal, with <Dougall M'duill vc Ewin> dated 1647. It is also found in St. Gabriel's Report #1242 at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?1242+0>, "<Dougal> is a Scots spelling of the Gaelic name <Dubhghall>." Submitter would prefer the Black spelling with two Ls, but will accept the St. Gabriel's spelling if necessary.

**McCoy** is found in Academy of St. Gabriel Report #2520 as an Anglicized version of <mac Aodha>: "<McCoy> is a form of <mac Aoidh> [...] There are two Gaelic forms of 'son of Aodh,' <mac Aoidh> and <mac Aodha>" at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2520+0>.

**McNeill** is found in the "Index of Scots names found in Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue" by Sara L. Uckelman/Aryanhwy merch Catmael at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/macneil.html>, dated to 1628 with the spelling <McNeill>.

SOVNOTE: Preferences were provided by the submitter, and were not marked on the form.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Dubhghall mac Aodha mhic Néill** – Laurel Resub Badge. *(Fieldless) A jester's bauble bendy argent and vert, vested vert, faced and belled argent*

The submitter's name was registered Jan. 2011. The submitter's previous badge submission, *Argent, three mascles conjoined in pale sable, within each mascle a pellet*, was returned on the 8/11 LoAR for unblazonability.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Eleonora del Cucina.** Laurel Resub Device. *Per chevron argent and vert, two dragons sejant respectant vert and on a plate a sprig of rosemary vert.*

Name registered 4/2008. Her previous device, *Per chevron vert and argent, two dragons sejant respectant and a sprig of rosemary counterchanged*, was returned on the July 2010 LoAR for conflict with the device of Siân Myfanwy ferch Briana, *Per chevron throughout vert and argent, two compass-stars and a pine tree eradicated counterchanged*: "There is significant, but not substantial difference between a sprig of rosemary and a pine tree. Therefore, there is a single CD for changing the type of all the charges in the primary charge group."

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Emelye inghean Dubhghaill** - New Alternate Name. *Sakura'i no Mitsuko*

The submitter's name was registered in January of 2011.

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about language/culture (Japanese).

Japanese women's names are constructed of a family name, a nanori (formal given name) and a yobina (nickname, used only by intimates), per St. Gabriel report #2384 at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2384+0>.

**Sakurai** is an ancient uji (clan name) found in Solveig Thronardottir: *Name Construction in Early Japan*, 2nd. ed. page 324, dated 1482 as historical surname. Solveig was cited in OSCAR with an apostrophe, which the submitter prefers. We assume that this is an issue of different editions.

The use of **no** is described on p. 34 of the same source. Precedent states:

The question was raised during commentary regarding whether *no* is registerable as a written element in a Japanese name... Given that *no* is included in furigana glosses in classical texts, though not in the original texts (and so it is not appropriate for those submitters desiring authenticity), *no* can be viewed as a modern transliteration standard. As such, it is registerable, so long as it is not used in a construction that could be viewed as presumptuous. [Fujiwara no Aoi, 5/2002]

**Mitsuko** is a historical feminine name found on p. 379 of NCMJ (1999) where it is dated 1147 to the Heian period.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Gendü Adarmaghatai** – New Name.

This was pended at the December meeting for discussion of the byname. The submitter has indicated no preferences. Per the submitter:

**Gendü** – modern definition is small male panther or leopard

**Adaramaghatai** – modern definition is clever

"On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names" by Baras-aghur Naran (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mongol.html>) notes:

Period names of the n+n pattern are combined of two elements, both of which can stand on their own. The exception to this are names of this pattern that consist of a given name and an epithet. Examples of these are Al Altan (crimson gold), Qori Buqa (twenty bulls), and Mongke Temur (eternal iron).

However, there are a few rules that need to be observed when using this name pattern. First, avoid name combinations that do not make common sense together. Next, personal nicknames such as fat, wrinkled, popeye, etc may not be combined at all, nor can the names of clans or tribes. Animal names may be combined with names that are of a different type (ie: a name could be constructed of black wolf, but not tiger wolf).

"Mongolian Naming Practices" by Marta as tu Mika-Mysliwy ([http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mongolian\\_names\\_marta.html](http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/mongolian_names_marta.html)), includes an example Korichar Mergen, "Korichar the Clever". Given that, it seems that Mergen would be the correct second element, not Adarmaghatai.

Marta *Brickbat* writes

Adarmaghatai might work as well as any other term. The items that appear in my article are merely gleaned from the sources I cited, and by no stretch of the imagination would be the extent of Mongolian vocabulary! I also work within the confines of not overextending my knowledge, since I don't speak Mongolian (either modern or period forms), although more recent research by others tend to talk about word endings and grammar and the like.

Me? I'd tend to go with "mergen," just because I found it in one of my resources for the Secret History -- I don't own a ME-EM dictionary, but the only one I do have access to is modern Mongolian anyway, via the UA library. (It's also easier to pronounce. BUT, if the client found Adarmaghatai in a legit source, I don't have an issue with letting him use that, either.

Digging about, I think I found his source, LinguaMongolia, <http://www.linguamongolia.com/dict1.html>. This does give Adarmaghatai as "clever, crafty," while Mergen is translated as "a good marksman; wisdom, wise;

learned; sage; experienced; apt." At least in modern Mongolian, both words exist, and Mergen, if it was simply "clever" in the Auld Days, is somewhat a little more staid and solid these days.

I'd let him have Adarmaghatai.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Helena Julia of Kythera** – New Name and New Device. *Per fess purple and argent, three mullets in fess Or and a tree blasted and eradicated proper*

Submitter accepts all changes and desires a feminine name.

"Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" by Bardas Xiphias ([http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/byzantine/early\\_byz\\_names.html](http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/byzantine/early_byz_names.html)) dates Helena to 1407. Helena can also be documented as an Italian given name in the grey period though familysearch.org. There aren't extracted records, but two of the entries have scans (Helena Fachinello baptized 1627 in Vicenza, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.3.1/TH-266-12423-74587-25?cc=1788836&wc=MMY3-9SF:n1441428195> and Helena Fabri married 1627 in Vicenza, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/K49D-LL3>). In each case, Helena is referenced in the second entry.

**Julia** is found as a feminine given name in grey period Italian parish records, such as Julia Micheloni baptized 1621 (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.3.1/TH-266-12162-55385-35?cc=1788836&wc=MMY3-9SX:n1214805614>, image 3) and Julia Zantti baptized 1615 (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.3.1/TH-266-12162-55354-50?cc=1788836&wc=MMY3-9SX:n1214805614>, image 4), both baptized in Vicenza.

<http://www.visitkythera.com/en/culture/history.html> discusses the history of **Kythera**, an island in the Mediterranean. It was populated and part of the eastern Roman Empire until the 7th century and repopulated in the 10th. The site notes that the island was under Venetian sovereignty beginning in 1238 and was under Byzantine control from 1275 to 1308. Whether or not Kythera was the period spelling of the island, it is the modern spelling and should be registerable under the lingua Anglica allowance.

SENA Appendix A notes that both double given names and matronymics are found in Italian, as are unmarked patronymics. The pattern given+pat+locative is found in Italian, but given+byname. We propose this as given+given+byname (locative) or given+mat+locative, with an lingua Anglica locative. The submitter originally proposed this as a Byzantine name, but since it did not seem to fit any of the patterns documented in Bardas's article we re-documented it as an Italian name.

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

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**Khel Steinhöwel** – New Name.

This was pended from the December meeting for receipt of documentation. The submitter is interested in a masculine name. He will allow minor but not major changes. Submitted as KHEL STEINHÖWEL, we have changed to the standard capitalization.

**Khel** is a German given name found in Beider "Ashenizic Given Names" (s.n. Keyle, p. 519-20) where it is dated to 1482 and it is noted that "the gender cannot be determined from the source."

**Steinhöwel** is an occupational surname meaning "stonecutter" found in Brechenmacher v. 2 (s.n. Steinheil, p. 666), with the submitted spelling dated 1412-82. It is also found in Bahlow/Gentry (s.n. Steinheil, p. 541)

SENA Appendix A documents "given + occupational byname".

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Kjartan Dagsson** – Kingdom Resub Device. *Per saltire Or and azure, a lion sejant erect sable maintaining a drinking horn within an orle of chain argent*

The previous submission, "Per saltire Or and azure, a lion sejant erect sable maintaining a drinking horn argent" was returned for conflict:

Based on Appendix L of SENA, this is in conflict with Gilles of Lennox (Dec. 1971, West), *Or, a domestic cat sejant, paw extended sable* as there is a DC for changes to the field and nothing for the difference between sejant and sejant erect. This contradicts precedent which does grant a CD between the postures. If this were the only conflict, we would send it up for clarification of SENA. However, this device also conflicts with Buchanan of that Ilk: *Or, a lion rampant sable* (12/1994 Laurel). Flanders: *Or, a lion rampant sable*. (12/1994 Laurel). Thorin Nhalsson: *Or, a lion rampant guardant sable maintaining a claymore proper*. (5/1984 An Tir). In each case there is a DC for a change of field, but nothing for posture, and nothing for the maintained charge.

The addition of the orle of chain clears the conflicts.

Kjartan is a member of the Chivalry (<http://op.antirheralds.org/index.php?who=1686>) and thus is entitled to display an orle of chain.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Lothar zum Schwartzten Schild** – Laurel Resub Device. *Sable, a horse courant bendwise sinister and a bordure embattled argent mullety of four points gules*

The submitter's name was registered Feb. 2011. His previous device, *Sable, an ass passant bendwise sinister, a bordure embattled argent charged with three mullets of four points gules*, was returned on the same LoAR.

Commenters were unable to devise a blazon which fully describes the distinctly non-heraldic posture of the creature in the emblazon. The ass is standing on its forelegs and kicking its hind legs in the air, well above its head. Therefore, this device is returned for violation of Section VII.7.b of the rules for submissions, which says that "Any element used in Society armory must be describable in standard heraldic terms so that a competent heraldic artist can reproduce the armory solely from the blazon. Elements that cannot be described in such a way that the depiction of the armory will remain consistent may not be used..."

The use of mullets of four points are no longer a step from period practice per the April 2011 Cover Letter.

While the new design has addressed the issues of the previous return, there are new issues with the depiction of this armory. The Wintermist heralds have taken the advice of the College to bring a revised emblazon next month.

**Device returned for redraw.**

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**Mary Dedwydd verch Gwallter** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A zule Or*

Her name was registered November 2000.

Badge conflicts with Barony of Endless Hills, "Vert, a zule Or," 8/1999.

**Badge returned for conflict.**

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**Mary Dedwydd verch Gwallter** - New Badge. *Sable, a schnecke issuant from sinister checky argent and gules*

Her name was registered November 2000.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**



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**Matsunaga Haru** – Laurel Resub Device. *Argent, a dragonfly bendwise sinister within a bordure azure*

The submitter's name was registered Jan. 2011. Her previous device, *Argent, in bend sinister a dragonfly bendwise and a ginkgo leaf bendwise sinister azure*, was returned for lack of identifiability and lack of European knowledge of the ginkgo leaf on the May 2011 LoAR.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Ragnailt O Marchahan** - New Name and New Device. *Vert, a horse rampant and on a chief triangular argent a crescent azure.*

Submitted as Ragnailt Ó Marchaháin. Submitter allows all changes. If the name must be changed, the meaning (last name meaning "horse man or horse person") is most important.

**Ragnailt** is found in St. Gabriel's report 2658, "We find a woman recorded as <Ragnailt inghe\_n Mhecc Bradiagh> [...] in Ireland in 1381" at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2658+0>. It is also found in "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century), Given Names," by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (Heather Rose Jones), at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond-given.html#Given>.

**O Marchahan** is found in "16th and 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe," by Mari ingen Briain medic Donnchada (Kathleen M. O'Brien), at [http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByAnglicizedRoot\\_M1.shtml](http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByAnglicizedRoot_M1.shtml). Notes for this name add that it is found on page 613 of Woulfe as a Gaelic form of Ó Marcaháin.

The pattern <given name> O <surname> is documented for women in "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century), Given Names," by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (Heather Rose Jones), at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond-patterns.html#Patterns> : "Women's names containing Irish elements fall into three groups: [...] an Irish or English given name followed by an Irish patronym. [...] Emin O Karwill vidua".

Because this name is Gaelic, the submitter cannot have the masculine Ó patronymic which she would prefer since patronymics must match the gender of the given name. We have changed the name to the Anglicized form.

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

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**Ráðormr Wulfs sunu** - New Name and New Device. *Per chevron argent and azure, a chevron counterchanged between two vols sable and a wolf's head caboshed argent*

Submitter is interested in a masculine name. He will allow minor but not major changes, and cares most about meaning (unspecified), sound (unspecified) and language/culture (9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> century Saxon).

Submitted as *Ráðormr Scyldwulf*, we could find no documentation for Scyldwulf. In discussion over the phone, submitter found "Wulfson" acceptable, but would prefer Scyldwulf. If the College can help with Scyldwulf, we would be most appreciative. We believe the change from Wulfson to Wulfs sunu is minor.

**R{a}{d}ormr** is found in "Viking Names found in Landnámabók" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael, <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/landnamabok.html>

**Wulf** is found in four instances in Searle, as both a given name and a byname, dated (in one instance) to 1054. Precedent states:

Listed on the LoI as *Ingwulf Wulfson*, this name was submitted as *Ingwulf Wulfsin*. The submitter requested authenticity for 7th C Saxon and noted that the sound "wolf's son" and Saxon language/culture were most

important to him. Kingdom changed the byname to a theorized Old English form in an attempt to meet the submitter's request for authenticity and his desired sound.

No support was provided in the LoI that either *Wulfsin* or *Wulfson* were properly constructed. Patronymic bynames in Old English are typically formed by placing the father's name in the genitive case and appending a form of *sunu* 'son'. A 7th C example of this type of construction is found in Gösta Tengvik, *Old English Bynames* (p. 158 s.n. Hussan sunu), which dates *Hering Hussan sunu* to 603. Metron Ariston provided support for an appropriate form of the submitted byname for Old English:

Redin (*Studies in Uncompounded Personal Name in Old English*, p. 10) notes the given name *Wulf* in that spelling. Therefore, *Wulfessunu* should work as an Old English patronymic form since he indicates that the Saxon environment is important to him.

We have changed this name to the byname provided by Metron Ariston, and have added the space before *sunu* as seen in the 7th C example found in Tengvik, in order to make this name authentic for the submitter's desired time and culture. [Ingwulf Wulfes sunu, 06/2003 LoAR, A-Ansteorra]

We have therefore changed *Wulfson* to *Wulfs sunu*.

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

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**Ross Kilgoure** - New Name and New Device. *Vert, a bend sinister azure fimbriated between a stag rampant and a tree eradicated argent*

Submitter allows all changes and indicates no preferences. The consulting herald notes that submitter would prefer the surname "Kilgare" if possible, which we were unable to document to period.

**Ross** is found in the IGI records, <Ross Finch>, male baptism, dated 1566, batch number C09861-2, St. Benedict's, Cambridge, Cambridge, England (image 1).

**Kilgoure** is found in the St. Gabriel's report #2410 as <Kilgour> and dated to the 16th century in lowland Scotland within period at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2410+0>. It is also found in Black, s.n. Kilgour, pg 397; with Sir Thomas Kilgour 1528 and John Kilgour of Aberdeen 1540. Kilgoure is also found in the IGI records, with William Melvill Or Kilgoure, male baptism, dated 1600, batch number C10012-1, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland (image 2)

The submitter prefers the surname with the terminal -e (Kilgoure vs. Kigour).

## Ross Finch, "England, Births and Christenings, 1538-1975"

name: **Ross Finch**  
gender: **Male**  
baptism/christening date: **28 Apr 1566**  
baptism/christening place: **St. Benedict's, Cambridge, Cambridge, England**  
birth date:  
birthplace:  
death date:  
name note:  
race:  
father's name:  
father's birthplace:  
father's age:  
mother's name:  
mother's birthplace:  
mother's age:  
indexing project (batch) number: **C09861-2**  
system origin: **England-EASy**  
source film number: **990406**  
reference number: **item 13**

### Citing this Record

"England, Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/NKQ3-3PY> : accessed 16 Jan 2013), Ross Finch, 28 Apr 1566; citing St. Benedict's, Cambridge, Cambridge, England, reference item 13; FHL microfilm 990406.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints | Church WebsitesClose

## William Melvill Or Kilgoure, "Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950"

name: **William Melvill Or Kilgoure**  
gender: **Male**  
baptism/christening date: **31 May 1600**  
baptism/christening place: **DUNFERMLINE,FIFE,SCOTLAND**  
birth date:  
birthplace:  
death date:  
name note:  
race:  
father's name: **John Melvill**  
father's birthplace:  
father's age:  
mother's name: **Elsbeth Kilgoure**  
mother's birthplace:  
mother's age:  
indexing project (batch) number: **C10012-1**  
system origin: **Scotland-ODM**  
source film number: **844775**  
reference number:

### Citing this Record

"Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/XYG6-FY3> : accessed 16 Jan 2013), William Melvill Or Kilgoure, 31 May 1600; citing reference , FHL microfilm 844775.

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

**Sarra the Gipsie** – Laurel Resub Device. *Gules, a goat statant regardant argent between three apples Or*

The submitter's name was registered March 2000 and her previous device, *Argent, a raven striking affronty sable maintaining in its beak a bezant and in base an ankh purpure, a bordure sable*, was returned at the same time. This is a complete redesign.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Sergius of the Silver Moon** – Kingdom Resub Badge for *Domus Lunae Argenteae. (Fieldless) On a grenade proper a decrescent argent*

Both his name and the household badge appear on Caid's Oct. LoI. His previous badge, *(Fieldless) On a grenade sable, flamed and winged Or, a decrescent argent*, was returned at the Oct. 2012 CoH meeting for a redraw.

This is not in conflict with Freydis Olafsdottir, Gyronny argent and gules, on a pellet a decrescent argent (10/1996); there is one DC for the field and another for the difference between a roundel and a grenade (v. Nathaniel Hayes, 12/2010).

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Thórbjörg Ylva** – Kingdom Resub Name and Kingdom Resub Device. *Per bend sinister Or and purpure, issuant from the line of division a phoenix purpure rising from flames gules.*

Submitter will not allow major or minor changes but will allow a holding name if required. The submitter has agreed that the vowels in Thórbjörg can be changed as necessary.

Her previous submission, Ylva Tyrsdottir, was returned at the Nov. 2012 CoH meeting for lack of documentation of Ylva and since Tyr-, by precedent, is not usable as a name element. Her previous device, *Per bend sinister Or and purpure, issuant from the line of division a demi-peacock rising palewise purpure from a bed of flames gules*, was returned at the same time for lack of a name and for redraw/redesign.

{Th}orbj{o,}org is found in Geirr Bassi, p. 16 as a feminine name. It is also found on Gunnvor's site (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#thorn>, image 1). We are unsure if the o-umlaut is an editorial convention for o-ognek or not; however, the submitter has agreed that it can be changed to o-ognek if necessary.

Name	Notes	Source
Pjóðbjörg	Found in Old West Norse as Pjóðbjörg or Pióðbiörg. The first element <i>þjóð-</i> , <i>þiúð-</i> is from OW.Norse <i>þjóð</i> "folk, people". For the second element <i>-björg</i> see <a href="#">above</a> . Runic examples include the nominative form <i>þiupburh</i> and the accusative form <i>[þiauburi-]</i> .	GB pp. 16; FJ pp. 347; CV pp. 66, 739 s.v. <i>björg</i> , <i>þjóð</i> ; NR s.v. <i>Þiúðborg</i> , <i>Þiúð-</i> , <i>-biörg/-borg</i>

**Ylva:** We believe that this is a descriptive byname. *Kingship and State Formation in Sweden 1130-1290* by Philip Line (<http://books.google.com/books?id=du4gbrqq-xQC&pg=PA502>) discusses Ingrid Ylva on p. 502 [screen shots include in packet to Laurel].

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

**Verina Caelistia.** New Name and New Device. *Sable, in saltire a sword proper and an alicorn within a bordure embattled Or*

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

All name elements are found on <http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/> :

**Verina** is listed as a feminine given name, which appears to be derived from the masculine cognomen Verinus.

**Caelistis** is listed as a cognomen. Caelistia is the derived feminine version.

Female names, per the Legion XXIV site, " were normally given a feminized form of their Father's Nomen and sometimes a Cognomen." This name appears to be derived from two cognomen, however, the list of historical feminine names includes Vipsania Agrippina (apparently derived from the cognomen Vipsanius and Agrippa) and Caelcilia Metella (apparently derived from the cognomen Caelianus and Metellus). Thus we believe the submitted name follows a pattern documented from Roman names.

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

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