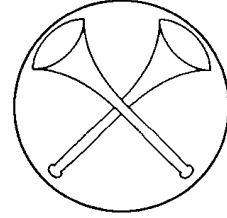


Caidan College of Heraldry

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



Minutes of the March 24, 2013 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:10 AM at Collegium Caidis.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Mary *Bellows*, Avicia *Coral*, Miriel of Yale, Angharad deputy *Coral*, Hallr bjorst of Dreiburgen, Miguel of Wintermist, Paul Fitz Denis deputy *Isles*, Manus *Wintermist*, Illuminada de Guadalupe y Godoy, Estrith, Tezar Aeolis and Su of the Silver Horn.

Meeting schedule: no Feb meeting, Mar 24 (at Collegium), Apr 20, 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 March 30, 2013 Letter of Intent.

Society News:

- Juliana de Luna, currently Pelican Queen of Arms, was granted the rank of Herald Extraordinary. Congratulations!
- Many know, or at least know of Jaelle of Armida, Argent Snail Herald Extraordinary. We regret to inform the College that she passed away on February 28th. Our condolences to her family and friends – she will be missed by many.

From Dolphin:

- April's meeting will be held on April 20th (Sat) instead of the 21st. Unfortunately, this is against Dun Or Anniversary, but it was the only available date.
- From the December 2012 LoAR:
 - Pelican ruled that matronymics in Gaelic are compatible with period practice.
 - When citing a S. Gabriel letter, it is no longer necessary to include the references that the Academy used.
 - The motif of multiple charges *in annulo* or *in orle*, where the charges are not in their default orientation was ruled a step from period practice.
 - Orles charged with orles or tressures will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.
 - Annulets with complex lines will not be registered after the June 2013 decision meeting without evidence of period practice.
 - The change from Middle Gaelic to Early Modern Gaelic will henceforth be a minor change (until now it was considered a major change).
- From the January 2012 LoAR:
 - In her "Some Name Resources" section of the Cover Letter, Pelican discusses names for groups of people (that is, patterns for household names) in Gaelic.
 - In the Cover Letter, Pelican discusses adjacent letters or sounds and conflict under SENA
 - Pelican reiterates the problems of using Searle to document Anglo-Saxon names. She concludes " In general, then, a dated citation in Searle should not be understood to be evidence that the specific spelling is dated to that time (or to any time at all). However, it is evidence that a person with some related name (sometimes a cognate in a different language) was recorded in an Anglo-Saxon record at that time. As such, every effort should be made to find the dated form of that name."

From Crescent:

- The College plans to do a series of heraldic consultation blitzes for underserved distant territories. The Barony of Starkhafn has requested to be the first one, to be held at Starkhafn Anniversary. For anyone who can make it, please attend. All levels are welcome.

March Submissions

Aine ingen Lochlainn - New Name

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated. Submitted as Aine ingen Lochlan, Lochlan is a placename. We have changed the spelling to the closest masculine patronymic. The submitter was present at Collegium Caidis and is aware of the change.

Aine is as a feminine given name found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" where Áine is shown as both the Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish form of the name (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aine.shtml>). Accents can be dropped from Gaelic names so long as they are consistently dropped.

ingen is the standard Middle Irish form "daughter". The raw data for Áine shows, among other entries, Aine ingen Mic Diarmata ben Mic ConShnama (annal U2 entry U1316.5) and Aine ingen Fherghail h-Ui Raighilligh, ben Tomaltaigh Mic Diarmata (annal U2 entry U1325.14).

Lochlan is found in the same article (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Una.shtml>) in the raw data for Una. The entry notes that the name is in the genitive. The data shows "Una, ingen righ Lochlan" from annal U2 entry U1364.10. The name does not lenite as it begins with an L. Mari *Aldyrne* noted that

In the entry cited in the KLoI, "Una, ingen righ Lochlan", <Lochlan> is a place name, not a person's name. The entry translates as "Una, daughter of the king of Denmark".

The masculine name can be found at: <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Lochlainn.shtml>

This page shows <Lochlainn> as both the nominative and genitive form of the given name for Middle Irish (c900-c1200).

So, for Middle Irish, this name would be <Aine ingen Lochlainn>.

We have made that change.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Alonzo Fortuna - New Name

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

Alonzo is a masculine Italian given name found in De Felice, Nomi, p. 58 (undated). Caracausi ("Dizionario Onomastico Della Sicilia"), v. 1, p. 41: used both as a given name and as a surname. Minervini ("Dizionario dei cognomi pugliesi"), p. 45, attested from the 9th C [through the 14thC due to the kings of Leone and/or Castile]; Talan Gwynek attests the Spanish "Alonso 1073" in "A Glossary of the Personal Names in Diez Melcén's Apellidos" in the his KWHSS article, June 1993, p. 118 under Alfonso.

Fortuna is an Italian surname found in De Felice, ognomi, p. 127; also Caracausi, v. 1, p. 638, both undated. Minervini, pp. 211-212 attests "P. della Fortuna" 1605. Fortuna is the header spelling in all three sources.

Copies of both Minervini, "Dizionario dei cognomi pugliesi" and Caracausi, "Dizionario Onomastico Della Sicilia" were provided.

SENA, Appendix A shows "given + byname" as an acceptable Italian name pattern and locatives and patronymics may be unmarked.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Amaryllis le Pouke - Resub Device. *Schneckenkreispurpore, argent and sable*

Her previous device, *Ermine, a bat-winged sea-lion Or winged and tailed gules*, was returned by Wreath for conflict on the Aug. 2010 LoAR. This is a complete redesign.

The submitter is requesting the usage of the German blazon as it is a period term as found in Leonhard's *Grosse Buch der Wappenkunst*, p.165, fig. 35 for the field division *schnecke*. Also included are three period examples of the *schnecke* used as a field division- Siebmacher, pl 119., Virgile Waber's *Neustifter Wappenbuch*, mid 16th century, plate 68: arms of Behaim. Last from Brechtel's *Wappenbuch of the Holy Roman Empire*, c.1560, found online at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/0002/bsb00020447/images/index.html?seite=701&fip=193.174.98.30>, again the arms of Beheim, but quartered instead of impaled.

Note that the blazon for the device is given in the *Neustifter Wappenbuch* as *silbern-schwartz-rote Sturgwoge im Schneckendreipass*, which literally translates a "silver-black-red tumble -billow in snail three parted".

According to Master Bruce Draconarius who checked his German heraldry texts either *Schneckendreipass* (snail-three-parted) or *dreifacher Schneckenschnitt* (threefold snail-cut) are the correct blazons. The submitting herald and the client feel that since there is a reasonable period blazon available there is no need to Anglicize the blazon and is willing to accept either period term Germanic blazon that the College would prefer. *Batonvert* noted in commentary "The German heraldry text I consulted was Leonhard's *Grosse Buch der Wappenkunst*, as well as the blazons provided by the editors of the *Neustifter Wappenbuch* facsimile."

There is a possible conflict the device of Albrechtus Vagus (reg. may 1997), *Per pall arrondi sable, azure and argent*. We believe this to be clear by SENA A5F1, "Substantial change of partition", though (obviously) the submitted field is not included among the divisions listed in SENA. This is a call for Wreath and the device will be forwarded for the College of Arms to discuss.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Arria Cara - New Name & New Device. *Argent, an otter rampant azure maintaining an escallop Or within a bordure azure*

Submitter will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the sound. Something like KAH-ra must be in the name.

Name elements are taken from <http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/>.

Arrius is listed under Nomens as a male nomen from which Arria would be derived based on S. Gabriel report 2206 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2206.txt>) which discussing feminizing other nomen ending in -us. Arria is also listed under Sample Female Names.

Carus is listed under Cognomens as a male cognomen from which **Cara** would be derived based on the same S. Gabriel report 2206 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2206.txt>) which discussing feminizing other nomen ending in -us.

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

Asbrandr {O,}lfuss Svartsson - New Name

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and will allow all changes. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the sound (unspecified).

All name elements are found in Geirr Bassi. *Ásbrandr* is found as a masculine given name on p. 8. {o,}lfúss is found on p. 30 as a byname meaning "desirous of beer". Per precedent, Norse bynames can be registered with the initial letter uppercase, as submitted here. Accents may be dropped in Norse names so long as they are dropped consistently as done in the given name and byname. *Svartr* is found as a masculine given name on p. 15. The patronymic is formed based on the examples found on p. 17.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Asleif Hrafnaldottir - New Name

If the name must be changed, culture most important, "Viking of any era."

Ásleif appears in "Viking Names found in the Landnamabok" by Aryanhwymerch Catmael. <http://s-gabriel.org/names/aryanhwy/names/landnamabok.html>

Hrafn appears in the same article. The patronymic byname was created per the instructions in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions," by Lindorm Eriksson. <http://s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbyname/>.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Astrid skalph{ae}na – New Name and Device *Per pale sable and vert, a pall inverted or*

Submitter is interested in a feminine name and in the spelling "Astrid".

Astrid is found in "Swedish Feminine Names from SMP" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/swedish/smp/index.html>), dated to 1388.

Astri{dth}r is found in Geir Bassi as a given name. Submitter will accept this as an alternative to Astrid.

Skalph{ae}na is found as a descriptive in Geir Bassi (page 27) meaning "babble hen"

Device conflicts with *Azure, a shakefork inverted Or* (Dan of Halldoon, Ansteorra, 1983). There is a DC for changes to the field, but no difference is granted between a pall inverted and a shakefork.

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

Blissot Larke - New Name & New Device. *Purpure, a lark rising maintaining a key fesswise reversed, in canton a mullet Or*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the meaning (blessed).

Blissot is found in Reaney & Wilson, p. 49 s.n. Blessed, dated in this spelling to 1327, "Blissot atte Pole".

Larke is found in Reaney & Wilson, p. 272 s.n. Lark, dated to 1270 "Ralph Larke".

For the armory, the submitter wants the cant on her surname.

Device conflicts with Kingdom of Calontir, *Purpure, a falcon striking within a bordure Or.*(7/1988). There is only one CD for the difference between the mullet and the bordure. There is no CD between the rising lark and the striking falcon per the following: Early precedent from the tenure of Baldwin of Eborac states there is no difference between rising and striking:

Striking, like stooping, appears to be unique to SCA armory. Our birds striking are, in fact, indistinguishable heraldically from birds rising, wings elevated and addorsed, and there's a strong argument for abandoning our expression in favor of the mundane one. [BoE, cvr ltr, 12 Jul 86, p.3]

When I described the position common to most of the birds "striking" I found in the files, Lady Kiriell said this sounded reasonable, so I have decided to adopt this as the standard definition: rising, wings elevated and addorsed, talons extended. For purposes of difference, striking is indistinguishable from rising. [BoE, cvr ltr, 25 Aug 86, p. 3]

I have decided to retain the term ["striking"] whenever feasible, in existing blazons, and to substitute it (when appropriate) for birds that have been blazoned incorrectly as stooping. My general policy has been to apply the term only when it is exactly appropriate, and to use "rising" in all other cases (Such as when the wing position has been changed). [BoE, cvr ltr, 25 Aug 86, p.3]

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

Caitríona Dhubh inghean Mhic Laisre - New Name and Device. *Per fess rayonny gules and Or, a water bouget argent and a catamount rampant incensed sable.*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow all changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the (unspecified) language and/or culture. Submitted as Caitríona Dubh ingen Mhic Laisre we have lenited the descriptive byname and changed the Middle Irish ingen to the Early Modern Irish inghean to match the patronymic.

All name elements are found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals."

Caitríona is an Early Modern Irish feminine given name dated from 1360 to 1654 (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Caiterina.shtml>).

Dubh is a descriptive by name meaning "black", probably referring to hair color (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Dub.shtml>). As a descriptive byname for a female it needs to be lenited (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/DescriptiveBynames.shtml>), which we have done.

inghean – Early Modern Irish, daughter

Mac Laisre is an Old Irish masculine given name dated 622 to 798 (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/MacLaisre.shtml>). Mari Aldyrne noted in commentary:

The Mac Laisre, bishop and abbot of Armagh (noted in my Index of Names in Irish Annals article as dying 622-624), is a saint. He's included in the Martyrology of Gorman, which was written in the early 17th C. So, he's a saint who was known around the end of period. As such, <Mac Laisre> is a name that is registerable as a saint's name known in late period.

So, a completely Early Modern Irish form of this name would be <Caitríona Dhubh inghean Mhic Laisre>, which is actually fairly close to the originally submitted form.

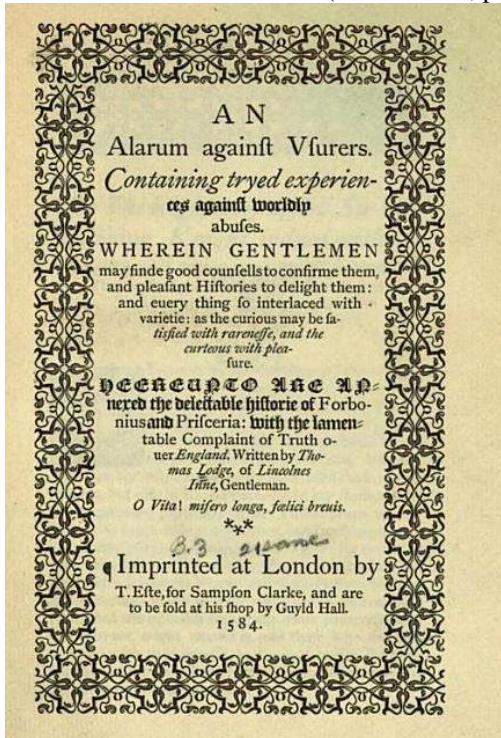
Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel. Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

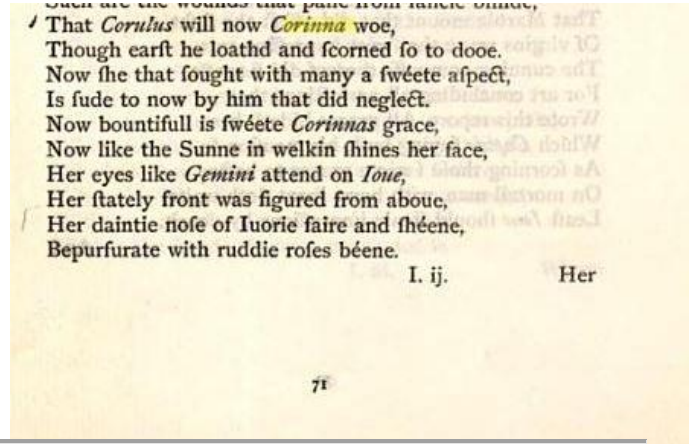
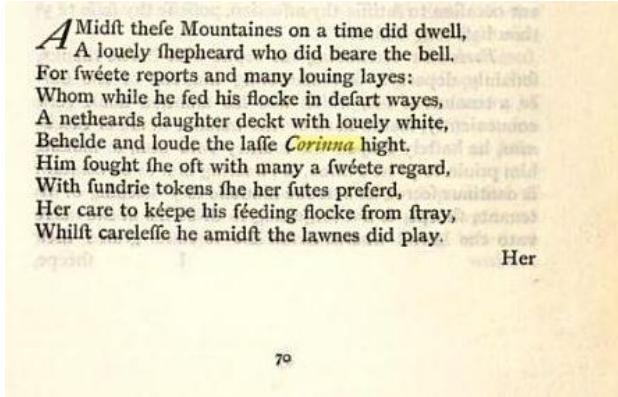
Corinna de la Mare - New Name.

The submitter is interested in a feminine name. No other preferences have been indicated.

Corinna is found as a given feminine name in an article published in 1584, "The Delectable Historie of Forbonius and Prisceria" (<http://books.google.com/books?id=NhvPAAAMAAJ>). We believe that the name is registerable as a late period English name based on the literary allowance.

de la Mare is found in R&W (s.n. Delamar, p. 130) where it is dated to 1190 with the example Robert de la Mare.





Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Deborah Kirkwood - New Name & New Device. *Vert, three bees Or, a bordure counter-compony argent and azure*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Meaning ("Bees? Church woods") most important.

Deborah is the submitter's given name, as appears on her driver's license (seen by Crescent and the Baroness of Starkhafn and attested on the form). No photocopier was available. Deborah is also a feminine Hebrew name adopted by the Puritans in the 17th C. (Withycombe, 3rd edition, p. 30)

Kirkwood is a header spelling in Reaney & Wilson, p. 266, dated 1476.

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

Einarr Hrafnsson - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be changed, the language (9th century Danish) is most important. The submitter is requesting authenticity for 9th century Danish.

Einarr appears in "Viking Names found in the Landnamabok" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://s-gabriel.org/names/aryanhwy/names/landnamabok.html>).

Hrafn appears in the same article. The patronymic byname was created per the instructions in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions," by Lindorm Eriksson (<http://s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbynames/>).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Emma Wheeler of Somerset - New Name Change from Emma Rose Sinclair and New Badge. *(Fieldless) A Catherine's wheel per saltire azure and vert*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes. She will not allow the creation of a holding name. She wishes to release her current name, Emma Rose Sinclair, registered December 2005 (Atenveldt).

Emma is found as a feminine given name in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan GwyGwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16mfreq.html>).

Wheeler is found as a surname in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Surnames in Chesham, 1538-1600/1" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Chesham/surnames-4.shtml>) and in Aryhanhwy merch Catmael's "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London: Surnames of English Men & Women" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engsurlondon1582n-z.html>).

of Somerset is a locative byname based on R&W (s.n. Somerset), which shows Edmund *Somerset* dated to 1545 and John *de Somersete* dated to 1331. Both "de" and "of" are used in Middle/Early Modern English locative bynames per SENA Appendix A.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel. Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Eðna Tottr Oddadóttir - New Name.

The submitted is interested a feminine name and will accept minor and major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound (unspecified). Submitted as Eðna that was a misreading of Eðna; we have corrected that.

All of the name elements are found in Geirr Bassi.

Eðna is found as a feminine given name on p. 9.

tottr is found on p. 29 as a byname meaning 'dwarf, small person'. Recent precedent allows the name to be registered as submitted (capitalized).

Oddi is a masculine given name found on p. 13. Per the examples on p. 17, the genitive of Oddi is Odda and the patronymic becomes Oddadóttir.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gabriella Wolfe de Cochrane - New Name.

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Gabriella is the submitter's legal given name as shown on her United States Uniformed Services card.

Wolfe is from Black (p. 822, s.n. Wolf) dated as Wolfe in 1408. R&W (p. 498, s.n. Wolf) shows Woolfe as an undated variant.

de Cochrane is a locative byname found in Black (p. 158 s.n. Cochran, *Cochrane*, Cochren) which cites "of territorial origin from the five-merk lands of Cochrane (old, Coueran), near Paisley, Refrewshire. Peter *de Cochrane* appears as a charter witness in 1452 and 1455.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gaius Furius Marius – Laurel Resub Device. *Sable, in pale an alpha and a dog rampant within a bordure Or*

His previous device, *Sable, a lowercase Greek letter alpha and a bordure Or*, was returned for conflict by Wreath on the 11/2010 LoAR. The addition of a second primary charge clears those conflicts.

The depiction of the alpha letter is extremely thin-line and was unrecognizable.

Device returned for redraw.

Gwen Hir - New Name & New Device. *Azure, a fess fusilly argent*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes. She notes that the gender of the byname can be changed if needed. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the spelling, 13th-15th century Welsh and/or English.

Gwen is a feminine Welsh given name found in "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/welsh13.html>).

Hir is found as a Welsh descriptive byname meaning tall in the same source. It appears that this form was used both men and women.

The name pattern "given + byname" and the use of a descriptive byname are both listed in SENA Appendix A for the Welsh language as not requiring further documentation.

As noted by Batonvert in commentary "Per the decision on Caleb Hoggar (LoAR of Feb 2011), an ordinary *engrailed* and an ordinary *lozengy/fusilly* were considered interchangeable in period, and therefore worth no difference. In which case, this lovely device conflicts, darnit, with that of Stephanie Lilburn (reg. Feb 2010 via Ansteorra), *Azure, a fess engrailed between a poodle statant guardant and two needles in saltire argent*. No difference for the fesses, so we only get a DC for addition of secondaries." Stephanie has graciously agreed to grant permission to conflict. The letter is in the mail and will be forwarded to Laurel on receipt.

In case anyone wonders, this is not the same person as Gwyneth Hir, registered August 2011 via Caid (yes, we checked).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device approved and forward to Laurel (PtC to follow).

Hallr brjost Starsson – Laurel Resub Name & New Device. *Gules, a bezant and a sinister tierce Or*

The submitter doesn't care about the gender of the name and will allow minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated. Submitted as Hallr brjost Starson, we have changed the patronymic to Starsson based on Geirr Bassi's examples (p. 17). The submitter notes that he prefers the form Starsson.

His previous submission, Sveinn halfbrjost Starrason was returned on the March 2011 LoAR for lack of documentation. The LoAR noted "We would register the byname brjost, which would suggest something about his chest was unusual, or drop the descriptive byname completely. However, either would be a major change. As the submitter only allows minor changes, we must return this name.

Hallr is found as a masculine given name in Geirr Bassi (p. 11). S. Gabriel report 2978 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2978>) notes "<Hallr> is a fine choice for a given name for your period" - that period was Iceland 800-1100.

brjost was suggested by Pelican in the return cited above. It is found in Zoega (<http://norse.ulver.com/dct/zoega/b.html>) under brjóst with the definition "the front of the chest, breast (hyl vel b. þitt)".

Starsson is the patronymic formed from the masculine given name Starr. S. Gabriel report 3357 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/3357>) notes that "We have found only one instance of the masculine given name <Starr>, in a Swedish runic inscription. It seems to have been extremely rare, and we have no evidence for it in the western dialect area. It isn't completely out of the question for the eastern region..."

The submitter notes that "I will begrudgingly accept the change to Starrason, if Starson is deemed unregistrable." Starrason is the expected patronymic based on the masculine given name Starri, which is found on p. 15 of Geirr Bassi. Submitter notes in the meeting that he prefers the double-"s", and does not want the "a" in the name.

Listed on the form as a resub device, this is new to kingdom and payment was received.

This is clear of the Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire, *Gules, an orb Or*. Per 5/2010 LOAR "There is also no evidence that orbs and roundels were considered identical in period armory, so there is at least significant difference between a roundel and an orb."

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

Hugh de Greylonde - New Device *Gules a fox passant and a base indented argent*

Name registered June 2009.

Device conflicts with *Gules, a wolf passant regardant argent maintaining on its back a raven sable* (Lizbeth Ravensholm, June 2009, West)

Device returned for conflict.

Jarlath the Damned - New Name & New Device . *Sable, a winged demon argent*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

Jarlath is the Anglicized form of the Irish Gaelic Iarlaithe; patron of the dioses of Tuam (feast day 25 December) and also the name of the third abbot of Armagh (OCM, s.n. Iarlaithe, p. 116).

Damned found in this spelling [source not cited] dated to 1590 with the meaning condemned to hell and c. 1400 in different spellings [not specified] meaning judicially condemned or found against.

Mari *Aldyrne* noted in commentary:

So far, I have not been able to find evidence that <Jarlath> was used as an Anglicized Irish form in period. I found it dated to the 19th C, but that's not helpful to us.

The entry in OCM cited in this submission does not actually support <Jarlath> as a period Anglicized form. OCM (p. Iarlaithe) says of the Gaelic name <Iarlaithe> that "It is anglicised *Jarlath*." That phrasing ("is anglicised" - present

tense) indicates that this anglicised form is modern. In some cases, when OCM phrases the entry this way, the form can also be found as a period form, but that's done via documentation from other sources. For comparison, see OCM (s.n. Fíngin) which says "Fíngin was equated with *Florence* as early as the thirteenth century." This is an example of how OCM phrases a reference to a period Anglicized form.

There were certainly Anglicized Irish forms of this name used around 1600. Some that I've found are listed in my article, "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents: Men's Names" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>), under the section "Irrilagh (Gaelic: *Iarlaithe*)". This section lists three men with this name:

<Iedalaghe O Murrigane> 1602
<Irielegh O Callegthane> 1601
<Irrilagh m'Dermot O Callaghan> 1602-3

Another Anglicized Irish form of this name is <Earlahy>. It's found in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* were originally written in Gaelic. Then they were translated into English (rendering the names in Anglicized Irish forms), with the translation being completed in 1627. Several copies of this transcription were made. Both the Gaelic version and the original translation are now lost. A couple of the copies still survive and a copy from 1684 is now reprinted by Cornell (the original printing was in 1896).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, p. 72, includes the entry, "Earlahy, third Bushupp of Ardmagh, dyed." The entry after this one is dated 482, an entry before it is dated to 469. So, this seems to be a reference to the same bishop who is found in my annals index at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Iarlaithe.shtml>

As this bishop is also a saint, the form <Earlahy> should also be registerable.

A submission of a byname of <the Damned> may well violate the ban on offensive names. (SENA section PN.5) A previous submission with a similar meaning was returned for lack of documentation that such names were used in period:

The LoI glossed *Verdamnten* as *the damned*. The usual way to say *the damned* singular is *Verdammt. die Verdamnten* translates as *the damned*(plural) in its Biblical meaning. Since this is not correctly constructed, and the submitter allows no changes, this must be returned.

Even if this had been grammatically correct, barring documentation that such names were used in period, we would have had to return it. [Gregor Verdamnten, LoAR 11/1998, R-Trimaris]

Based on this precedent, this name is returned for lack of evidence that a byname such as <the Damned> was used by regular people in period.

The August 2011 CL included:

From Wreath: On Demons

A submission this month included a demon. We have only registered a demon nine times, most recently in July 2000. Further research has not shown any instances of a demon as a period heraldic charge. Depictions of demons in period medieval art vary wildly: generally shaggy, but occasionally more dragon-like, feet usually cloven but occasionally clawed like a dragon, sometimes with wings, sometimes without, sometimes with horns, sometimes without, sometimes with a very bestial face, sometimes with a more human face. Demons do not appear to have a standard depiction.

Barring evidence for the use of demons as a period charge, we will cease to register demons after the February 2012 Laurel meeting. This explicitly overturns the precedent set in September 1992: "The demon is a period heraldic charge, as found in the arms of the city of Brussels (Gules, the archangel Michael Or vanquishing a demon underfoot sable). [Asher Truefriend, Sep 1992, A-West]". It has since been determined that the arms of the city of Brussels are post-period.

This does not affect the registerability of demon heads, which have a far more standard depiction.

Unless evidence is found that demons were depicted in period heraldry, this device will be returned for lack of documentation in accordance with the August 2011 ruling. *Batonvert* noted "I've found no examples of heraldic demons since 2011. It's

possible that the badge of France's Order of S. Michael, founded 1469, might have sometimes been shown with Michael battling a demon instead of the more usual dragon; but I haven't had the resources to really check, especially late-period depictions.

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

Joan Silvertoppe - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A toy top argent*

The defining instance of a toy top was registered to Máire of Skye (Oct.2002, East), *Vert, a toy top Or charged with a bar embowed to base purple*, registered via the East in Oct 2002. Máire's emblazon, taken from the East's June 23, 2002 LoI, is shown below. The Oct. 2002 LoAR noted

This is the SCA's defining instance of a toy top. It is shaped, roughly, like an inverted onion dome. This shape of top is shown in the Brueghel painting of 1560, "Young Folk at Play (Children's Games)", which can be seen at <http://www.ahs.uwaterloo.ca/~museum/Brueghel/tops.html>.

The bar on the top was originally blazoned as a "stripe", with a suggestion that it be an artistic detail. Because the stripe is so prominent, much more prominent than the stripes on tigers or other animals for which striping is an acceptable artistic detail, the stripe functions as a tertiary charge and must be blazoned accordingly.

Batonvert notes that toy tops were used as period charges, as in the canting arms of Topclyff, 1391 [Dictionary of British Arms, vol.2, p.401]. *Crescent* notes "I believe more examples of tops as period charges may be found here: <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001430/images/index.html?id=00001430&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=799>"

We believe that this does not conflict with *Vert, a turnip argent* (Helena Caxton, via Northshield, 1/2013). Both tops and turnips are period charges and the charges do not appear to have been used interchangeably, therefore there should be a DC between them. Nor do we believe that there is a visual conflict as the prominent leaves on the turnip make for a substantial visual difference.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Jóra Kvistsdóttir - New Name Change from Mirabilla Starre

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated. If this name is approved by Laurel, she wishes to retain her current name, Mirabilla Starre, which was registered Nov. 2009, as an alternate persona name.

Jóra is a feminine Norse era given name found in Geirr Bassi, p. 12.

Kvistsdóttir is a patronymic surname constructed from the masculine Kvistr, found in Geirr Bassi, p. 13, converted to the genitive case and -dóttir added per the rules on p. 17.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Kazetani Tarou Noritatsu - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name and will not allow any changes.

The submitted provided page numbers but not meanings for the elements used to construct his name and did not specify which edition of NCMJ he used. Based on those page numbers, using what appears to be a different edition [published 1999] our best guesses for meaning are

Kaze (cited p. 158, found p. 156) – wind

tani (cited p. 147, found p. 145) – valley

Tarou (cited p. 211, found p. 209) – first son

Nori (cited p. 234, found pp. 232-233) – teaching/dogma

tatsu (cited p. 156, found p. 154) - dragon

Our thanks to Mari *Aldyrne* for expanding the documentation presented by the submitter. She notes:

Here's what I can find for <Kazetani>:

NCMJ p. 158 s.n. Wind:

Okikaze - masculine nanori dated to 1600; added meaning: Happen / Begin

NCMJ p. 147 s.n. Valley:

surnames:

Mizutani - surname dated to 1568; added meaning: Water

Ootani - surname dated to 1568; added meaning: Big

Sugitani - surname dated to 1568; added meaning: Cedar Tree

Ta'ni - surname dated to 1568

So, for <Kazetani>, we have no evidence of kaze used in a surname and no evidence of kaze used as a first element.

The surnames ending in -tani indicate something that can be visually noted about the valley: it has water or it's big or it has cedar trees.

Given these issues, I don't see support for <Kazetani> as a plausible constructed surname in our period.

We note that Kazetani Kiyotora was registered April 2000 with Kazetani documented from NCMJ as "kaze" wind and tani "valley". The LoAR simply states "The name elements were not documented as such; however, the name is a hypothetical construction that seems reasonable on the basis of attested surnames and nanori." Despite Aldryne's comments, we believe that "wind valley" doesn't seem an unreasonable construction – valleys can be noted for being windy and the other "valley" names were used as surnames. If this were the only problematic element, the name would be forwarded for Pelican to decide on the reasonableness of the construction.

Regarding Noritatsu, Aldryne notes

NCMJ pp. 234-5 s.n. Teaching / Dogma:

There are a number of names listed here. All are masculine nanori. The ones that have <Nori-> as the first element have a variety of second elements. Here's a sample of meanings of those second elements: Wisteria, Monastic Cell, Winter, Draw / Stretch, Bright / Magnificent, Pure, Govern / Rule, / Pass Through, Plentiful / Piled Up, Foundation, Happen / Begin, Determine, Become / Exist, Tall, Tool / Implement, Morning, Noble, Successor, Reality.

NCMJ p. 156 s.n. Dragon:

Only two names are listed here:

Tatsuko - feminine nanori dated to 1572; added meaning: [Lady]

Michitoki - masculine nanori dated to 1392; added meaning: Road / Way

In Japanese, the same Kanji character often has a different pronunciation when it appears at the end of a word than it does at the beginning of a word. Given that Tatsu- and -toki represent the same character under the Dragon header above, I would guess that's the case with this character. If so, then <Noritoki> would be correct where <Noritatsu> would not.

However, there's a bigger issue. Looking at the list of second elements that follow <Nori-> in masculine nanori, I don't see any that are signs of the Zodiac. Since the Dragon entry cited in NCMJ is a section that specifically deals with signs of the Zodiac, I would expect to see <Nori-> combined with some signs of the Zodiac if the combination of <Nori-> + "Dragon" were a plausible combination for a masculine nanori.

Checking the various readings for tatsu, it only appears as the second element under Dragon (p. 173) with Nobutatsu and Yoshitatsu both dated to 1600 and both listed as masculine nanori. We note that Noritoki is shown as a masculine nanori under Season on p. 124 and under Teaching/Dogma on p. 233 as a masculine nanori dated to 1392. The change from Noritatsu to Noritoki seems to large to make without consulting with the submitter, even if he allowed any changes.

Tarou means "first son" and is listed as a masculine yobina (p. 209 under First Son); listed in all capitals this is a Chinese reading of the kanji. While Chinese and Japanese readings of kanji cannot be mixed in a single name element (see for example (Uraji Tarou Noritatsu, 08/2002, R-Meridies), though they can be mixed within a name.

While we are uncertain that the documentation is sufficient for the surname, we would forward Kazetani Tarou Noritoki for Pelican to decide on. This is returned for the submitter to provide additional documentation for Noritatsu or to allow the change to Noritoki.

Name returned for lack of documentation.

Leikr hrafnasveltir - New Name

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) and meaning ("game/fight/battle").

Leikr is found in Old Norse Men's Names by Gunnvör silfrhárr (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#Leikr> (image below).

hrafnasveltir means "raven-starver, coward, battle-avoider"; it is found in Geirr Bassi (p. 23).

Leikr	Found in Old Swedish as Lek, found both as a name and as a by-name in OW.Norse as Leikr. May occur in Old Danish as the by-name Leg. From OW.Norse <i>leikr</i> "play, weapon-play, battle" or may represent a short form of masculine names in <i>Leik-</i> , <i>-leikr</i> , <i>-lakR</i> . Occurs in the runic accusative form <i>le-</i> .	FJ pp. 185-186 s.n. <i>Leikr</i> ; CV pp. 382-383 s.v. <i>leika</i> , <i>leikr</i> ; NR s.nn. <i>LæikR</i> , <i>Læik-</i> , <i>-læikR/lakR</i>
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Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lorenzo Soranzo - New Name

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and will accept all changes. If the name must be changed, he cares most about the language and/or culture (Italian).

Both name elements are found from Arval Benicoeur's "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/>). Lorenzo is a masculine given name. Soranzo is descriptive or patronymic, found on the surname list of Arval's article.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lothar zum Schwartzten Schild – Laurel Resub Device . *Sable, a horse courant to dexter base and on a bordure embattled argent three mullets of four points gules*

His latest submission, *Sable, a horse courant bendwise sinister and a bordure embattled argent mullet of four points gules* was returned by Dolphin at the January 2013 CoH meeting for a redraw. Prior to that his device, *Sable, an ass passant bendwise sinister, a bordure embattled argent charged with three mullets of four points gules*, was returned by Wreath on the Feb. 2011 LoAR with the comment:

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..."

Per the April 2011 CL the use of mullets of four points is no longer considered a step from period practice.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Luna di Fiano - New Name and New Device. *Per bend rayonny gules and azure, a crane in its vigilance argent*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound, which must sound like "Luna" and "Fiano". She cares more about Luna than Fiano.

All name elements are found in "Names of Jews in Rome in the 1550's" by Yehoshua be Haim haYerushalmi (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Jewish/rome_article.html). **Luna** is a feminine given name and **di Fiano** is found as a surname with Beniamino di Fiano found in the table of men's names.

Device conflicts with Rosamund of the Misty Meadows, *Purple, a heron close maintaining in its dexter talon a rose argent barbed and seeded gules* (August 2000), with only a single DC for changing the field.

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

Magnus Brewhouse - New Name and New Device. *Per pale argent and azure, a stag's head cabossed, a chief embattled counterchanged.*

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the meaning ("brewing related surname") and language and/or culture ("Saxon roots").

Magnus is found as a masculine given name in "An Index to the 1332 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Lincolnshire, England" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/LincLSR/GivL.html>) with Magnus filius Walteri as an example.

Brewhouse is found as a late period English and Scots surname in extracted records on familysearch.org (IGI records) with examples including:

- Jo Brewhouse, chr. 1581, Cumberland, batch P00618-2
- Catherine Brewhouse, chr 1575, Perth, Scotland, batch C11351-2
- Elizabeth Brewhouse, m. 1597, Northumberland, batch M01610-1
- Thomas Brewhouse, died 1590, Cumberland, batch P00618-2

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

Miguel de Granada - New Name and New Device. *Azure, a hedgehog regardant Or*

The submitter is interest in a masculine name and will allow no changes.

Miguel appears 22 times as a masculine given name in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella>).

de Granada Granada is a city in southern Spain, conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. Documentation from the submission for Ector Villalobos de Granada on the Trimaris LoI of Nov 2010

(<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=15015>) whose name was registered on the Feb. 2011 LoAR:

From the LoI: **de Granada**: *Catalogo de Passajeros a Indias Cat.II years 1535-1538* entries 4668, 5380

From commentary by Alys Mackyntoich (Elmet): Stealing from some old documentation (for Damiana de Granada, on the East's 8/28/2006 xLoI): Diez Melcon p. 276 has Maria Granada 1259, categorized as a plant- or vegetable-derived name. However, according to The University of Notre Dame's "Rare Books and Special Collections" website (http://www.library.nd.edu/rarebooks/exhibits/dominican/spain/1588_deGranada.html) there was a Spanish author named Luys de Granada who had a book collection published in 1588. This appears to be one of the period spellings of his name; other spellings/forms mentioned are Lvdozici Granatensis, lluis de Gra[nada], and Lvys de Granada.

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

Miriell of Yale - New Name Change

OSCAR NOTE: the old name was registered in February of 2004, via Caid.

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes. She wants to release her old name. If necessary for registration, she will accept Miriell Yale.

Miriell is grandfathered to the submitter. It was originally documented as "a feminine given name found in Withycombe (s.n. Muriel, p 224) and is dated to 1205 in this spelling."

When registering her name in Feb. 2004 Pelican noted:

Submitted as *Miriel Gard of Yale*, Yale was documented as an undated English placename. However, the College was unable to find evidence of a place that was known by the name Yale prior to 1600. Lacking such evidence, the byname of Yale is not registerable.

Reaney & Wilson (p. 507 s.n. Yale) dates *Madog Yale* to 1391. Therefore, we have dropped *of* in order to register this name using the form shown by Reaney & Wilson.

However, the British National Archives has records referring, at least in modern English, to Yale in Denbighshire, Wales. So at the very least "of Yale" ought to be registerable as the lingua Anglica form of a period placename. Dolphin was unable to identify "Yale" in the actual text of the first example below. If anyone else would like to try, there is no cost to download the document. Image 1 is the summary of a 1318 document (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details/AddtoBasket?iaid=C9294698#>). Image 2 is the summary of 12 to 13 Edw IV (c. 1473) document (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C5968998>) referring to "Yale (Lands of [John], Duke of Norfolk)". And image 3 is from 1548 (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=D951292>). There are many other examples but this shows that a place known, at least modernly, as Yale existed in Wales for several centuries. This should be sufficient to register "of Yale" as a marked locative.

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Petitioners: Commonalty of Bromfield and Yale. Addressees: John, Earl of...

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Reference:	SC 8/177/8829
Description:	
Petitioners:	Commonalty of Bromfield and Yale.
Addressees:	John, Earl of Warenne.
Nature of request:	The commonalty request the earl of Warenne's council and aid as the earl of Lancaster threatens them and has made it known that he wants possession of the lordships by one means or another. They are not able to resist such power, but are willing to maintain the earl's honour if he gave them good leadership. They also suggest that the earl request that the king order the justices of Wales and Chester to give them aid.
Nature of endorsement:	[None].
Places mentioned:	Bromfield, [Denbighshire, Wales]; Yale, [Denbighshire, Wales].
People mentioned:	John [de Warenne], earl of Warenne; [Thomas of Lancaster], earl of Lancaster.
Date derivation:	The petition dates to 1318 as the earl of Lancaster was ordered not to attempt anything against the king's peace in the lands on 16 June 1318, and by 1 January 1319 the earl of Lancaster received a licence to hold the lands for life (CCR 1313-18, p.554; CPR 1317-21, pp.263-4).
Note:	
	The petition dates to 1318 as the earl of Lancaster was ordered not to attempt anything against the king's peace in the lands on 16 June 1318, and by 1 January 1319 the earl of Lancaster received a licence to hold the lands for life (CCR 1313-18, p.554; CPR 1317-21, pp.263-4).

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Yale (Lands of [John], Duke of Norfolk): [Denbigh] Description of Officer: Escheator



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Reference: SC 6/1233/10

Description: [Yale \(Lands of \[John\], Duke of Norfolk\)](#): [Denbigh] Description of Officer: Escheator

Date: 12 to 13 Edw IV

Held by: The National Archives, Kew


Legal status: Public Record

Hierarchy

- All departments
 - Records of various departments, arranged artificially according to type, and formerly ent...
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 - WALES, Bundles 1149-1233
 - SHERIFFS AND

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Will of David ap Merideth or Meridethe of Llanarmon in Yale, Denbighshire



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Reference: PROB 11/32/89

Description: Will of David ap Merideth or Meridethe of Llanarmon in Yale, Denbighshire

Date: 21 April 1548

Held by: The National Archives, Kew

Legal status: Public Record

Hierarchy

- All departments
 - Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
 - Wills and Letters of Administration
 - Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Nordwache, Barony of - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A phoenix Or rising from a tower azure*

This is intended to be the populace badge.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Nordwache, Barony of - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A phoenix sable rising from flames gules*

This badge is for the baronial war band, which we believe to be a generic identifier.

This conflicts with Igraine d'Abernon (device, 2/1986, Caid), *Quarterly vert and argent, a phoenix sable rising from flames proper*. There is a DC for removing the field. However, there is no difference for changing the tincture of a quarter of the charge (from gules and Or flames to gules flames).

Badge returned for conflict.

Ósk kaldaljós J{o,}kulsdóttir – New Name

Submitter will accept all changes. Name originally submitted as {O'}sk kaldalj{o'}s J{o,}kulsdottir, we have corrected the genitive in the patronymic and added the accent to –dottir as accents must be used (or) consistently.

Ósk is a feminine name found in GeirBassi (p13)

Kaldaljós means "cold-light, will-o' the wisp" and is found in GeirBassi (p 24)

J{o,}kull is a masculine name found in Geir Bassi (p 12). Based on the examples on p. 17, the name would drop an l and add an s to make the genitive form. We have adjusted the spelling accordingly.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Paul fitz Denis - New Name & New Device. *Sable, a pall purpure fimbriated, a bordure 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, noting "Given name should sound like modern English 'Paul'."

Paul is an Middle/Early Modern English masculine given name found in An Index to the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland, England by Karen Larsdatter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/given-masc-alpha.htm>) where it appears once.

fitz is a patronymic marked used with the father's given name in Middle/Early Modern English in a pattern described in SENA Appendix A. In addition, Aryanhwy posted some extracted <Fitz> names from Reaney & Wilson for an OSCAR submission back in 2007 (<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=2756>)

- R&W s.n. FitzHerbert: <Fitz Herbert> 1295, <Fitzharberd> 1421, <Fitzharbard> 1516-17
- R&W s.n. FitzJames: <Fitzjames> 1345, <Fytzjames> alias <Fytjames> alias <Fiejames> alias <Fysejames> 1559
- R&W s.n. FitzJohn: <Fis-John> 1268, <le Fitz Johan> 1355, <Fyion> 1453-5
- R&W sn. FitzSimon: <Fysimond> 1392
- R&W s.n. Gerald: <Fitzgarret> 1586
- R&W s.n. FitzSimon has the only exception I've seen: <FitzSymond> 1387

Denis is found in R&W (p. 131 s.n. Denis) dates with Denis de Sixlea 1176, Denes Lister 1379, Ralph Denys, and Dynis 1308 among others. In addition to these, Bardsley (p. 290 s.n. Fitzwilliam) dates <Johannes fitz William> and <Edmundus fitz William> both to 1379.

Aldyrne says "Given these examples, <fitz Denis> seems to be a fine form for 14th C English." We agree.

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

Paul fitz Denis - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A pall couped purpure*

The submitter's name is submitted above.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Piroska Miklosne - Resub Device. *Per bend sable and gules, an owl close guardant contourny perched on a needle within a bordure argent*

The submitter's name was pended on the Jan. 2013 LoAR (March LoPaD). Her previous device, *Per bend sinister purpure and azure, an owl contourny within a bordure argent*, was returned by Dolphin at the Oct. 2012 CoH meeting for conflict with *Azure, an owl contourny within a bordure argent* (Dalla Skjaldmaer, 2/ 2011).

A letter of permission to conflict is on the way.

Device withdrawn.

Raynor Bulpyntle - New Name & New Device. *Sable, a bull statant within a bordure embattled argent*

Submitter will allow minor but not major changes. No other preferences are noted.

Raynor is found in Withycombe (s.n. Rayner, p. 250) where it states "It was in general use from the 12th to 14th C and gave rise to the surnames Rayner, Raynor, Reyner, &c." Raynor is found as a later period English surname in extracted records at familysearch.org. Examples include:

- Margareta Raynor, chr. 1592, Durhamshire, batch C00413-6
- Tho: Raynor, chr. 1597, Lincoln, batch C02948-3
- Roger Raynor, chr. 1599, Kent, batch P00833-1
- Mathew Raynor, chr. 1590, York, batch P00765-1
- Ailse Raynor, m. 1583, Cambridge, batch M13838-1
- Marmaduke Raynor, m. 1593, Lincs., batch M02879-3

The use of late period English surnames as given names follows period practice and such given names are treated as any other late period English given names (see the Sept. 2012 CL).

Bulpyntle is a constructed by name based on examples found in "Misplaced" Names in Reaney and Wilson by Jeanne Marie Lacroix (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/misplacednamesbyname.htm>). Examples of names based on body parts include: Blleward (1319), Bolehead (1317), Blueheued (1195) and Coltbayn (1256), Coltebeyn (1301), Coltepyntle (1276) and Coufot (1374).

Note that the above examples, particularly Coltepyntle, support some form of Bulpyntle; however, they do not support Bul- as a prototheme. Please look for additional documentation.

Precedent (Finnr beytill., Jan. 2006) states:

The byname, beytill--"horse-penis" or "banger/pounder"--is offensive per RfS IV.1 which says "Pornographic or scatological terms will not be registered. Obscene terminology, sexually explicit material, bathroom or toilet humor, etc. are considered inherently offensive by a large segment of the Society and general population." There is some merit to the argument that beytill is a species of plant that resembles a horse's member, including the definition in Richard Cleasby's, *An Icelandic English Dictionary*. However, two other reasonably scholarly sources give it the meanings listed above, Haraldsson, *The Old Norse Name*, and Finnur Jónsson: "Tilnavnene i den islandske Oldlitteratur" in *Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie* 1907 vol. 22.

Some commenters argued that, because the name was in a language that few SCA members understand, the sexual reference would go unnoticed and hence the name would not be offensive. This argument carries some weight. However, the rule does not make exceptions for "offensive terms in the SCA lingua anglica". We apply the same rules to non-English languages for documentation, construction, and grammar; we must, therefore, apply the same standards in matters of offensive. The rule doesn't say that the Society has to understand it, but strongly suggests that the very nature

of the name is what makes it offensive, and once the translation is made known, the name itself would be inherently offensive to a large segment of the Society. Given this, we are forced to return this name.

Name is returned for offense. Device returned for lack of a name.

Ruadh inghean ui Huallachain - New Name & New Device. *Or, on a pale between a lion and a horse combattant sable, a roundel between a crescent and a crescent pendant argent*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Ruadh is found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals," as the nominative form for Early Modern Irish Gaelic. <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Ruadh.shtml>

Uallachan is a given name in Mari's article as the nominative form of the Middle Irish Gaelic. <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Uallachan.shtml> Huallachain appears in Woulffe, page 665.

While we were unable to find documentation for Ruadh as a given name, we note other descriptive names as given names:

Mor (big - feminine): <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Mor.shtml>

Beccan (small - masculine): <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Beccan.shtml>

Finn (white/fair - masculine): <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Finn.shtml>

Fine (white/fair - feminine): <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Fine.shtml>

Duban (black - masculine): <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Duban.shtml>

Based on this, we feel that Ruadh is a reasonable descriptive given name. The submitter recognizes that this might be a bit of a stretch, and specifically allows the addition of the given name "Roisin."

Mari Aldyrne commented on this argument, stating:

<Ruadh> does indeed show up as an element in a given name - it's the first portion of <Rúadán>. It is constructed similar to <Beccán> and <Dubán> cited in the KLoI. In each case, the root has the diminutive ending -án added to the end of the root.

So, <Rúadán> is a fine name. But it's masculine. Of all the given names cited in the KLoI, only the masculine name <Finn> matches the color word with no modifications. I have not seen any other given names of that time; <Finn> seems to be unique in that way.

Woulffe lists the roots in headers in all capital letters. In the Ó section, he shows the grammatical h- prefix in lowercase, which helps differentiate it from the actual root of the name. So, the header in Woulffe on p. 574 is actually Ó hUALLA{C.}ÁIN (where {C.} represents a capital C with a punctum delens over it. Using Roman alphabet characters and mixed case, we would write this header as Ó hUallacháin. In a woman's name, the h- does not appear due to grammar.

<Rúadán mac Uallacháin> would be a fine masculine name for 10th C Ireland.

For a woman's name, are there docs for <Roisin>, which the submitter allows to be added? I don't see them in the KLoI.

I have the root name <Róis> doc'ed in my annals index from 1472-1607 at: <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Rois.shtml>

Using that name as an example, a grammatically correct form of this name for Early Modern Irish would be:

Róis Ruadh inghean Uí Uallacháin

The form:

Róis Ruadh inghean uí Uallacháin

is also consistent with forms seen in the annals.

Submitter was contacted to see what she wanted. She decided to resubmit in April.

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

Selene Colfox - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A caldera gringolada Or*

This is a defining instance of a caldera gringolada. Batonvert provided the documentation for this charge. Batonvert provides the documentation:

We can start with Coblaith's page on the caldera gringolada, at <http://coblaith.net/Heraldry/Regional/Calderas/default.html>

Some Spanish examples of the 15th and 16th C: BSB Cod.Icon 290.

The Duke of Medina: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001370/images/index.html?seite=115&fip=193.174.98.30>

The Duke de Najara: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001370/images/index.html?seite=119&fip=193.174.98.30>

and the Marquis de Villena: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001370/images/index.html?seite=129&fip=193.174.98.30>

There are plenty of others in that document.

And from the Livro do Armeiro Mor, Portugal, 1506-1509:

The arms of Pacheco: <http://tinyurl.com/cbmftyt> (trust me, the tinyurl was needed)

There is a potential conflict with Aurelie de Montpellier (08/1990 via East), (*Fieldless*) *A cauldron Or*. There is a DC for fieldlessness. Conflict depends on whether or not there is a second DC for the difference between a *cauldron* and a *caldera gringolada*. Coblaith Muimnech (<http://coblaith.net/Heraldry/Regional/Calderas/default.html>) in her article "Calderas Gringoladas" notes that these began as an artistic variant of heraldic cauldron, but over time became more elaborate in order to difference various cauldrons. If *caldera gringolada* with large, multiple snake or eels heads were considered different from plain cauldrons in period then they should be considered different in the SCA. If they remained an artistic variant of cauldrons, and were used interchangeably with plain cauldrons, then no difference should be granted. The submitter has requested that this be forwarded for a ruling to be made by Wreath on the difference.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sigríðr hvíta refr - New Device. *Per fess Or and sable, a tiwaz rune sable and a fox statant contourny argent*

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sophia Bako - New Name & New Device. *Per pales gules and barry wavy argent and gules, a sow statant Or*

Submitter desires a female name. Submitter accepts all changes. If changes must be made, she cares most about sound. Originally submitted as Sophia Miklosne, comments from Julia were passed on to the submitter's parents. At the CoH meeting they requested that the name be changed to Sophia Bako.

Extracting comments from Kolosvari Arpadne Julia

...Taken at face value, Sophia Miklosne is Mrs. Nicholas Sophia: her personal name isn't specified, and Sophia is her husband's family name. I don't think this is what she wants. ...

The dated cites in Walraven's article include Sophia: it's the usual form found in Latin contexts, but it's also occasionally used as a "learned" rendering of the Hungarian form of the name. My Proceedings article on name order (2004?) has Walraven's data sorted by language context; under Zsófia, all the non-ph spellings are Hungarian context (surname first), plus the following:

1553 Perselth Sophia

1569 Thelegdÿ Sophia

1591 Zylwasy Sophia

1592 Kertez Sophia

1595 Orsos Sophi

1620 Ibránÿ Sophia

The rest of the instances of -ph- spellings are Latin context (surname last).

If a man named *_Bako Miklos_* and his wife *_Bako Miklosne_* have a daughter and name her *_Sophia_*, then she can be either *_Bako Sophia_*, using an inherited family name, or *_Miklos Sophia_*, using a literal patronymic. As noted above, this spelling of the given name can go either way in terms of language context and name order, so she could also use the Latin-style *_Sophia Bako_* or *_Sophia Miklos_*. The choice of byname depends on how "backcountry" she wants her persona to be: by the 1500s, inherited family names were normal and expected in most places, but I've found examples of literal bynames (three generations of it: W X was the father of X Y, who is the father of Y Z) as late as the 1590s in rural Transylvania.

Device conflicts with Klaus Rother von Schweinichen, (*Fieldless*) *A boar passant Or* (April 2003) with one DC for field but nothing for posture or gender. Also, the color of the print has shifted from Or to orange.

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

Theodric of Pavia – Laurel Resub Device. *Quarterly gules and Or, four eagles counterchanged*

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ulfgeirr Einarsson - New Name.

Submitter is interested in a masculine name. No other preferences

Originally submitted as Ulfr Einarrson, submitter later indicated that he wanted Ulfgeirr, and the submitting herald changed the form accordingly. We have changed the patronymic from Einarrsson to the Einarsson based on the examples in Geirr Bassi (p. 17).

Ulfgeirr: Both Ulf- as a prototheme and -geirr as a deuteriotheme appear on Gunnvor's "Old Norse Men's Names" article: <http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml> along with "Found in Old Danish as Ulfger and in OW.Norse as Úlfgeirr. For the first element Úlf- see above. For the second element -geirr see above. Runic examples include the nominative case forms ulfua(in)r and ulfkair."

Einarr appears in in "Viking Names found in the Landnamabok" by Aryanhwyr merch Catmael. <http://s-gabriel.org/names/aryanhwy/names/landnamabok.html>. The patronymic byname was created per the instructions in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions," by Lindorm Eriksson. <http://s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicybynames/>

Name approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

William Butler of Somerset - New Name Change from William MacAndro.

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and will allow minor but not major changes. He will not allow the creation of a holding name. He wishes to retain his current name, William MacAndro, registered July 1997, as an alternate name.

William is found as a masculine given name in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16mfreq.html>).

Butler is found in "Names from 15th Century York" by Karen Larsdatter in the alphabetical listing at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york15/index.htm>.

of Somerset is a locative byname based on R&W (s.n. Somerset), which shows Edmund *Somerset* dated to 1545 and John *de Somersete* dated to 1331. Both "de" and "of" are used in Middle/Early Modern English locative bynames per SENA Appendix A.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel