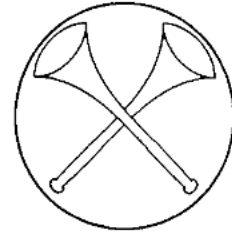Caidan College of Heralds

c/o Paul Tevis
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Minutes of the September 22, 2013 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 12:45 PM.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Mary *Bellows*, Ariana verch Gwenllian, Paul *Dolphin*, James *Furison*, Cadan Sacart, Thomas *Quatrefoil*, Angharat *Garb*, and Hallr Brjost Starrson

Meeting schedule: October 20th, November 10th, and December 8th (Holiday Party).

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the September 29, 2013 Letter of Intent.

Society News

- Juliana *Pelican* and Richenda *Black Lion* were married in a lovely ceremony in Spokane on September 8th. In true heraldic style, the brides were counterchanged.

From Crescent:

- Congratulations to Paul fitz Denis, the new Dolphin Herald.

- Vivienne de Lampriere, *Recorder*, has given notice that she will be stepping down from working on the OP at the end of September. Crescent will fill in the gap for about a month to oversee the transition from the every six months PDF pattern to the real time update system that should go online at the end of November. He is looking for a team of three to four people who would be interested in being responsible for data entry and upkeep on the new format. Notify Crescent if you are interested.

- Also, as you examine the final OP, please check to see that all baronial awards are up to date. Check also to see who is or has been a resident of your territory. These will be updatable and searchable in the new structure.

From Dolphin:

- Meetings will continue to be held at Jeanne Marie's house. Hallr Brjost will be opening the house if Jeanne Marie is not available. Submissions should be mailed to Paul fitz Denis. Email Dolphin for the address.

- In accordance with the first steps of the Great Heraldic Paperwork Reduction Act, we now require only a single copy of the name form and documentation to be submitted to Kingdom. Similarly, we require only one black-and-white copy and two color copies of armory submissions. We are in the process of updating the forms to reflect these and other changes.

- From the June LoAR: The precedent forbidding the combination of a charge and two other charges in saltire, or other similar combinations has been overturned. We will henceforth treat a pair of charges in saltire and a sheaf of charges as a single unit only for purposes of arrangement under SENA A3D2c. As always, the entire charge group must be in a blazonable period arrangement, such as two and one, in fess, in cross, etc.

- From the July LoAR:

  o The precedents declaring the motif of charges framed by other charges as a step from period practice have been overturned.

  o Serpent, dragons, and other creatures curled into a circle and biting their own tails will no longer be blazoned *involved*; this term is reserved for serpents curled into a spiral shape. Instead, we will use in *annulo vorant of its own tail* or some other similar blazon.

From Bellows:

- Mary *Bellows* is training her successor, Emmeline Dernelove, who will be taking the office at Twelfth Night.

- Many thanks to everyone who helped herald fields at Crown. The next big tournament that will need field heralds is Queen's Champion, which will be held in Dun Or on November 3rd. Please mark your calendars. Many voices make easy heralding. It's totally fun and you know that you want to.

From Silver Trumpet:

- Giles *Silver Trumpet* is still accepting bids for prospective successors.

August Submissions

Æduin of Skye - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A frying pan bendwise sable*

This is the defining instance of a frying pan or skillet in Society armory. The charge is period: it is found in the Armorial de Gelre, c.1370, fol. 109, in the arms of von Scever or Schever. The identical armory is also found in the Armorial Bellenville, c.1365, fol.54v, as the arms of Winkelhausen. The submitted emblazon is based on this form.

A slightly different form is found in the Stemmario Trivulziano, mid-15th Century, fol.282, in the canting arms of dala Padela. (Padella is Italian for frying pan.)

There was discussion if this would be a visual conflict with a hand mirror; however, no potential conflicts were found.

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Aífe ingen uí Chanainn. New Name & New Device. *Vert, a wolf's head cabossed and a gore argent*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the (unspecified) sound. The submitter removed a request for authenticity.

Aífe is the Middle Irish form of a feminine given name that appears in "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aife.shtml) with Annals dates of 1166-1173, 1227. The old precedent stating that **Aífe** was not registerable was overturned on the May 2010 LoAR based on new evidence that the name was used in Gaelic by real people: "This name is now registerable as a feminine name used in the 11th - 13th C. The standard Middle Irish (c. 900-c. 1200) form of this

name is *Aife* and the standard Early Modern Irish (c. 1200 - c. 1700) form of this name is *Aoife*." [Aoife inghean Tuathail, 5/2010 LoAR, A-Ansteorra]

ingen uí Channon has as its root the masculine given name <Canann>, which can be found at: http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Canann.shtml. Woulfe (p. 450 s.n. O/ Canann) dates the Anglicized Irish forms <O Cannan> and <O Cannon> to temp. Eliz I - James I.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Alonzo Fortuna - New Device. *Vert, a fess argent between an egg Or and a goose close argent*.

Batonvert notes: "A bird passant, that is to say, with one leg raised, is considered an unblazoned variant of close." [Arianna othe Windisle, LoAR of Feb 1996] The precedent was upheld in 2002 and again in 2008.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Alyna Norreys - New Name

The submitter is interested in a feminine name and allows all changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Alyna is an English feminine given name found under "Aline" in Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in a Dictionary of English Surnames" <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyAG.html> dated 1346.

Norreys is a byname found in Black, p. 632, the header spelling. Richard Norreys of Berwickshire dated 1296.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Amaryllis le Pouke - Laurel Resub Device. *Gyronny of three arrondi, purpure, sable, and argent*

The previous submission was returned by Laurel for conflict with Albrechtus Vagus, Per pall arrondi sable, azure and argent. The change of the order of the tinctures should clear this conflict.

Noir Licorne noted: "I think this might run into the same problem with the sable, but I think that will have to be a call for Wreath. The sable portion of Albrechtus's armory is primarily in chief while the sable portion here is largely in sinister so it may be sufficient to clear them."

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ariana verch Gwenllian - New Device Change. *Argent, a pile bendwise Or*.

Old Item: Per pale argent and azure, in pale three mullets of seven points counterchanged, to be retained as a badge.

This device is being submitted as an Individually Attested Pattern under the guidelines of SENA A.4. The proposed pattern is a metal ordinary on a metal field and has been documented to 16th century Germany with stained glass found in period buildings along with three separate German armorials: Scheibler (1450 - 1540), Sammelung (1530), and Sammelband (1600). As SENA A.4 does not specify a time frame or define a single culture, it is assumed that a 150-year span within one country is sufficient to follow these guidelines given that

SENA PN.2.C.2 allows for name elements to be documented within 300/500 years from each other, depending on the configuration.

To show that the proposed IAP is plausible for armory in 16th century Germany, the provided images show the existence of metal ordinaries (both central and peripheral) on metal fields as well as piles issuing from a location other than the chief or base. The images included are a sample of the collected documentation. The full documentation has more examples of bends, bordures, a saltire, a chief, and a chevron plus piles issuing from locations of all combinations of dexter/sinister and chief/base.

Image 1: Stained glass found in Nuremberg, ~1500: Argent, a pile issuant from dexter (chief?) Or.

Image 2: Sammlung, page 448: Argent, a bend Or.

Image 3: Sammlung, page 614: Argent, a fess Or.

Image 4: Sammelband, folio 57r: Azure, a pile bendwise enarched Or.

Image 5: Scheibler, page 464: Sable, a pile bendwise Argent.

The submitted device is "throughout" to reflect the documented piles and diapered to match period depictions.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Artemas Trinity - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. If the name must be changed, the spelling most important.

Note: Submitter wrote Artemis but confirmed the spelling change to Artemas prior to submission via email and confirmed it was acceptable that Artemas is a male name.

Artemas is found as an English masculine given name in the FamilySearch Historical Records records:

- Artemas Makender, married 1614, Lincoln, batch M03145-1

- Artemas Makinder, chr. 1611, Lincoln, batch C02647-1

- Artemas Macat, chr 1563, Lincoln, batch C02647-1

Trinity is found as an English surname in FamilySearch Historical Records with Phillis Trinity, chr. 1628, London, batch C05576-6 (Father's name is given as Darby Trinity).

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Astrid skalphæna - Kingdom Resub Device. *Per pale sable and vert, a pall inverted cotised Or.*

The submitter's original device (submitted to the Caid CoH in March 2013) of *Per pale sable and vert, a pall inverted Or* conflicted with *Azure, a shake fork inverted Or* (Dan of Halildoon, Ansteorra, 1983). The addition of the cotises should clear that conflict.

This is clear of [Tanne Atzler](#) (device, June, 2013), *Sable, a pall inverted Or cotised erminois*, with a DC for changes to the field and another for the tincture of the cotises.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Cadan Sacart - New Household Name. Teach Fiachrach

Submitted as "House of Saint Fiachra".

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and allows all changes. If the name must be change he cares most about the language and/or culture noting:

> I've seen many different spellings of Saint, I'd like the most Gaelic one. I'd laso like a more correct term than House if one exists. I'm using the Gaelic spelling for Fiachra.

The submitter is requesting authenticity for Gaelic language. Submitted as House of Saint Fiachra the submitter reviewed the extensive commentary provided by Mari *Aldryne* and chose Teach Fiachrach as his preferred form of the name.

Fiachra is a masculine Irish given name found in O'Corrain, p. 98, under Fiachrae. It is the late period or modern spelling, "an extremely common early Irish name" St. Fiachra abbot of Urard, Saint Fiachra abbot of Clonard. The one exiled to France (Fiacre) also appears in Farmer, p. 177, and in the Catholic Forum Patron Saints (online, but down for maintenance just now). It is also found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Fiachrae / Fiachra" http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Fiachrae.shtml which gives examples of men with this name in the years: 613, 618, 745, 750, 978, 1135, 1147, 1200, 1240, 1241, 1245, 1284, 1289, 1300, 1306, 1307, 1368

Teach is a Gaelic word meaning church, commonly found in placenames with the genitive form of a name.

From Mari *Aldryne* who provided considerable help with this submission: "How this matches an SCA household name is the idea of an organized group of people. In Ireland, there are many small organized groups of people (villages, churches, abbeys, etc.) that do not map well to SCA branch names and have been used as household models in the past. Some sort of household designator would need to be included in the name. That's been done in different ways in the past and we would need to explore options in this case to see what may interest the submitter. So, for now, I'm just concentrating on the place name constructions themselves.

"In these cases, the names would almost certainly refer to Saint Fiachra since place names were often formed from saint's names.

"Note: I'm not certain about lenition on some of these. Whether or not the second element takes lenition is determined by the first element, so we would need to research whether it's <Fiachrach> or <Fhiachrach> in the second element if the submitter chooses one of these. For each of the examples below, I have a period placename

constructed in the same manner - with a man's given name as the second element. In many of the historical cases, we can identify whether the person refered to was a saint, but not always."

[snip]

<Teach Fiachrach> "Fiachra's church/house"

NAME approved as changed and forwarded to Laurel.

Claus Brewhouse - New Device. *Per chevron inverted argent and sable, in chief a millrind fesswise gules.*

In internal commentary, a possible conflict was pointed out with *(Fieldless) A millrind gules* (Ysoria de Brai, October 2005, An Tir). This is clear with a DC for adding the field and another for the orientation of the millrind.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Claus Brewhouse - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a tankard argent, a millrind fesswise gules*

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Daniel Fisserman of Muddywater - Kingdom Resub Device. *Per pale gules and sable, two dolphins haurient embowed argent*

The submitter's original device (submitted to the Caid CoH in June 2013) of *Per bend sinister sable and gules, a bend sinister between two dolphins addorsed argent* was returned for conflicts with Per *bend sinister sable and gules, a bend sinister between two candles* (Lodhver Ledhrfótr, September 1995, Middle). This is a complete redesign.

This device may conflict with Roberto Giano (May 2000, Ansteorra), *Azure, two dolphins haurient addorsed argent* and with Wulfhere Forloren (June 1988, Atenveldt), *Sable, in fess two dolphins, haurient embowed and sinister facing, argent*. In each case there is a DC for changes to the field while a second would need to come from the orientation of the dolphins.

In returning a badge for the Barony of Tir-y-don on the July 2013 LoAR, *(Fieldless) A dolphin haurient gules*, Wreath affirmed the precedent that there is no difference between haurient and haurient to sinister for dolphins.

There is an older precedent in which Laurel reversing the prior ruling that haurient and haurient embowed did not have a DC between them for narwhales (Gest Grimsson, September 1992).

The issue is further complicated by an inspection of Wulfhere's device on the Atenveldt May 1988 LoI, which reveals his dolphins to be haurient to sinister rather than haurient embowed to sinister as they are blazoned.

Finally, the aforementioned return for the Barony of Tir-y-Don notes: "This badge is not in conflict with the device of Serena da Riva, *Lozengy Or and purpure, a dolphin urinant gules*. There is a DC for fieldlessness, and another DC for the change between urinant and haurient; while the two postures are in the same category in SENA Appendix L, and so generally conflict, dolphins have a distinct enough head to distinguish whether the head is to chief, as in haurient, or to base, as in urinant."

Given this rather complicated landscape of postures, we are unsure if a dolphin haurient embowed is distinct from from a dolphin haurient contourny. If it is, then the submitter's device would be clear of both conflicts. We are forwarding this device for the College of Arms to discuss.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Domhnall Ó Loirgneáin - New Name.

Submitter allows all changes. Culture (Irish later period) most important.

Domhnall is found throughout period in Ireland as found in the Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan 2008 http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Domnall.shtml appearing the first time in 804. The submitter had a mark over the o in the given name, but was removed because I could not document it.

Ó Loirgneáin is found on http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByAnglicizedRoot.shtml 16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Kathleen M. O'Brien)© 2005-2008 as the root of the Anglicized "O'Largan Largan 587 Ó Loirgneáin" dated to 587

This does not appear to be a late period name, but is registrable. The submitter was made aware of the dates for the name elements and is fine with it.

Noir Licorne comments: "Domhnall is the early modern Irish (EMIr) form of the name, suitable for c.1200-c.1700. The earlier form of the name is Domnall (without the h). Ó Loirgneáin is not an Anglicized Irish surname but is the Gaelic. The article notes it is the header form in Woulfe, which is not sufficient documentation. (This article focuses on the Anglicized Irish names, not the Gaelic header forms.) Loirgneáin doesn't appear in Mari's Annals article (it would be a genitive form). We'll need to check Woulfe to see what is actually said about the name. I expect it is registerable in some form as the Anglicized Irish form is period. This is probably a fine, late period Irish name."

We think this works, but we would like someone with greater expertise in Gaelic to give feedback.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Fergus MacDuff - Kingdom Resub Device. *Purpure, a hanging balance and a bordure Or*

The submitter's previous device *Purpure, a hanging balance Or* was returned by the Caid CoH at the July 2013 meeting for with *(Fieldless) A standing balance Or* (Elena Anatolievna Pavlova, Jan 1994 via the Middle). The addition of the bordure should clear this conflict. However, the original reason for return was the following precedent from the September 2011 LoAR: "Commenters provided evidence that balances in period were uniformly hanging balances. There are some depictions of balances in period art and heraldry wherein the balance is supported by another object, typically a sword, which in some cases might be confused with a stand. Therefore we are declaring the use of standing balances a step from period practice, and encourage submitters to use hanging balances, also known as a set of scales, instead. There is no difference granted between standing and hanging balances." (Timothy Just, Sept 2011, Middle).

Based on the above precedent, while the addition of the bordure clears the original conflict, the submitted device has only a single DC for the field from *Sable, a standing balance within a bordure Or* (Jason Kynslay, April 2008, Atlantia).

Batonvert also noted that hanging balances are usually drawn with handles. On resubmission we recommend that the submitter include a handle for the balance and that bordure be drawn at least as twice as thick.

DEVICE returned for conflict.

Flavius Perseus Gaii filius - New Name & New Device. *Vert, a chevron between two fleurs-de-lys Or and a phoenix Or issuant from flames proper*

Flavius is a prenomen or nomen on this page on http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/ "Roman Names Selecting and Using your Roman Name"..

Perseus is the Latin form of a Greek name. In the Greek spelling Περσεύς, it shows up 25 times in the LGPN. It's not unusual to see Roman citizens using Latinized forms of Greek names as cognomina, though you should tell your submitter this would indicate he was either ethnically Greek or a freed slave from Dame Ursula

Gaii filius means "son of Gaius". Gaius is a prenomen and is documented http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/ "Roman Names Selecting and Using your Roman Name".

Noir Licorne notes: "The enhanced nature of the chevron may be a problem. The chevron and the phoenix can't be co-primary changes. The fleurs-de-lys and the phoenix should all be secondary charges and while the bottommost of three charges is generally somewhat larger than the two upper charges, in this case the difference is such that it may be considered to be blurring the line between charge groups."

This conflicts with Penelopee of the Quill (reg. Sept 1995 via the East), *Vert, a chevron between two hawk's bells and a quill pen Or*. There is a DC for changing the type of secondary charges. The only other possible change is tincture, but only one quarter of one of three charges has changed (from gold to red). That's not enough to get us the second DC.

NAME approved and forwarded. DEVICE returned for conflict.

Gabbriella Mocenigo - Kingdom Resub Badge. *Per pale purpure and argent, a sun in his splendor counterchanged*

Submitter's previous badge of *Per pale gules and purpure, per pale a sun Or and a moon argent in their plenitude* was returned by the Caid CoH at the June 2013 for the appearance of dimidiation and therefore presumption.

This conflicts with Michael Longstride (device, July 1983, West), *Per pale purpure and argent, a mullet of eight points elongated to base between in fess a sword and a sword inverted counterchanged*. There is a DC for removing the secondary charges but no difference is granted between a sun and a mullet of eight points (v. April 2012 CL).

BADGE returned for conflicts

Gaius Germanicus Crassus - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the culture (unspecified).

Gaius is found as a praenomen on http://www.legionxxiv.org/nomens/ "Roman Names Selecting and Using your Roman Name"

Germanicus is found as a nomen on the same site.

Crassus as a Cognomen on the same site.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel

Gendü Sečen - Laurel Resub Name & New Device. *Azure, a catamount sejant guardant ermine and on a chief embattled argent two arrows inverted in saltire sable.*

Submitter allows minor but not major changes.

Previously submitted as Gendü Adarmaghatai, returned by Laurel in the April 2013 LoAR.: "The byname Adarmaghatai is a modern Mongol word meaning "clever." It is not dated to period. The period word meaning "clever" appears to be Mergen; this term was used as a byname in medieval Mongolian. We would change the byname to that term, but it is greater than a major change. Thus we are returning it to allow the submitter to consider his options."

Gendü – The modern definition of this word is "Small male panther or leopard."

"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).
This text gives examples of people named after animals - Arslan (lion), Chinua (wolf), Unegen (fox). This gives a basis for Gendü to fit a period pattern of names in Mongolian.

Studies in Turkic and Mongolic Linguistics by Gerard Clauson (http://turuz.info/Dil/0708-Studies%20in%20Turkic%20and%20Mongolic%20linguistics%20(Sir%20Gerard%20Clauson)%20(2002).pdf) notes on p. 146: "There are other native words for wild animals in the Secret History including gendü 'a male animal' and andaay 'stag' or 'elk' (?)..." That should support the word gendü as at least being period.

Sečen is found as proto-mongolian based on the research presented by G. Doerfer in Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen published in 1963 http://starling.rinet.ru/cgi-bin/query.cgi?basename=dataaltmonget&root=config&morpho=0

Proto-Mongolian: *seče-n

Altaic etymology: Altaic etymology

Meaning: wise, clever

Russian meaning: мудрый, умный

Written Mongolian: sečen, čečen (L 680)

Middle Mongolian: sečen (SH, HYt), čečen (IM)

The device is a redraw from the original submission. The redraw was done with the submitter's permission.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

George Huntsman - New Name & New Device. *Vert, a pair of demi-annulets issuant from the flanks Or.*

Submitter allows no changes.

George is found in FamilySearch Historical Records as an English masculine name including:

- George Abraham, chr. 1548, Surrey, batch C06973-2

- George Stetson, chr. 1544, Worcester, batch C05854-2

- George Trowt, chr. 1548, Devon, batch C05228-1

Huntsman is found in FamilySearch Historical Records as an English surname, including:

- Willyam Huntsman, chr. 1542, Suffolk, batch C13385-1

- Robert Huntsman, chr. 1601, Essex, batch J15176-1

- Richard Hunstman, chr. 1639, London, batch P00160-1

As noted in commentary, demi-annulets issuant from the flanks are usually drawn larger, as in the arms of von Bergen, 1605, found in Siebmacher plate 122 (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_122_Siebmacher.htm).

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gwen Hir - Kingdom Resub Badge. *(Fieldless) An owl azure atop a mount couped argent.*

The submitter's previous badge of *(Fieldless) An owl azure* was returned for conflict with *(Fieldless) A horned owl affronty azure* (Gareth Tancred Wilfirth, August 1996, An Tir). The addition of the mount should clear that conflict.

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gwen Hir - New Badge. *(Fieldless) An owl rising azure.*

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Isaac di Joab - New Name

The submitter is interested in a masculine name and allows all changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the meaning, "Isaac the Jew".

Isaac is a masculine Jewish given name found on p. 1 of: "Names of 15th-early 17th C Italian Jewish Men", by Aryanhwy merch Catmael http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/jewish/italianjews.html

di Joab is found as a byname in: "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's" Table of Names Compiled by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi (MKA Zachary Kessin) http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Jewish/rome_article.html Angelo di Joab; Giacobbe di Joab; Giacobe di Joab.

We recognize that that the byname likely means "son of Joab" rather than "the Jew" as the submitter implies, however, the name appears to be registerable as is.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Jon Thomme de Claydon - New Alternate Name. Jon Tinkerson.

Submitter allows minor but not major changes. If changes must be made, culture (English) and meaning (son of a tinker) are most important.

Jon is found in R&W (p.256, s.n. John) with Thomas fitz Jon dated 1296 and Richard Jon dated 1372.

Tinkerson is found as an English surname in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Elizabeth Tinkerson, chr 1569, Lincoln, batch C02110-9.

- Johannes Tinkerson, chr 1587, Warwick, batch C04192-2.

- Robert Tinkerson, chr 1589, London; batch P01553-1.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Josep de Montfort - Laurel Resub Device. *Azure, two chevronels and a dexter tierce argent*.

Previous submission was returned in October 2012 LoAR: "This device is returned for conflict with the device of Ioan Breaksword, *Azure, two chevronels, issuant from the uppermost a demi-lion maintaining a sword argent*. Under both the Rules for Submissions and the Standards for Evaluations, there is one CD/DC for changing the type of secondary charge from a demi-lion to a tierce, but nothing for its placement upon the field. There is a step from period practice for the use of any other charges with a tierce. See the Cover Letter this month for further discussion."

This is a resubmission of the same device. Ioan Breaksword has given permission to conflict, which is included.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Katrín Stefánsdóttir - New Name Change

The submitter's name was registered April 2013. The submitter allows minor by not major changes. She desires a feminine name, and if changes must be made, she cares most about Norse language and culture. Her old primary name of Helena Julia of Kythera is to be retained as an alternate name.

Katrín is found on p. 12 of Geirr Bassi as a feminine given name of Christian origin. Katrín is also found in Lind, column 681 (s.n. Katrín) where it is dated to 1398.

Stefán is found on p. 15 of Geirr Bassi as a masculine given name of Christian origin. Stefán is also found in Lind (v. Stefán), column 945-046 which appears to show the genitive to be Stefáns dated 1343.

We are unsure that the patronymic is correctly formed as none of the patterns shown on p. 17 of Geirr Bassi quite match Stefán. This may need to be Stefánardóttir. We are forwarding this with a request for help in determining the correct patronymic.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Lucius Brewhouse - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a tankard argent, a torch sable enflamed azure.*

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Magnus Brewhouse - New Household Name & New Badge. Brewhouse Hold. *Per fess azure and argent, three tankards counterchanged*

Submitter will allow minor but not major changes.

Brewhouse is found as a late period English and Scots surname in FamilySearch Historical 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

Hold is a registerable household designator according to the August 2011 LoAR:

The MED (s.n. hold) demonstrates that *hold* was used after placenames, as in *durham halde* c. 1450. It is also found in similar constructions, such as *Doddendenes Holde*, c. 1460, and *Willelmus Attholde*, 1325. Thus *hold* can be used as a designator for a household name or within a placename (in a branch name, for example). [Alys Lakewood: Boar Mountain Hold, 8/2011 LoAR, A-An Tir]

Precedent states that the pattern [surname] + [house] is an acceptable pattern for household names:

The question was raised whether names of the form House + [place name] followed a pattern found in English names for groups of organized people. We have found no examples of this pattern. . . . There are several other examples based on either a territorial title or the surname of the original builder (in very few cases does the name of the listed resident match the name of the house). Examples include Augustines Lodge, Buls Lodge, Bufhoppes hall, New hall, Hendon house, Bassings hall, Heneage House, Schrewsburye house, More hall, Durham house (built by the Bishop of Durham), and Burghley house (built by Lord Burghley). Given this, we would recommend late period household names following either of these patterns [surname] + [house or hall], [surname]+s + [house, hall, or lodge], [place name] + [house, hall, or lodge]. [Sythe Blackwolfe, 12/2007 LoAR, R-Calontir]

Nothing in SENA seems to overturn this precedent. Appendix E refers to precedents for allowable household designators.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Magnus Brewhouse - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a tankard azure, a stag's head cabossed argent*.

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Manne de Lynn - New Name

Submitter allows all changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the sound (Mandolin). She does not care about the gender of the name.

Manne is a given name found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh, http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html "Manne Orlant."

de Lynn is found in Bardsley s.n. Lynn (p.503), which dates Cecilia de Lynn temp. Henry III - Edward I; this corresponds to sometime between 1216 and 1307.

Per Appendix C French and English can be combined.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Mary Taran of Glastonbury - New Badge. *(Fieldless) An ibex rampant Or armed argent.*

This is the defining instance of the heraldic ibex in Society armory. Most of the heraldic texts mention the ibex only in passing, and usually in conjunction with the heraldic antelope (with which it is frequently equated): e.g., Parker's Glossary, p.13. None of these provide an image of the heraldic monster: however, we have a period example, complete with identification, in the crest of an ibex or ebeck's head as the crest of Toke, 1547 (Woodcock & Robinson, Oxford Guide to Heraldry, plate 9). This gives the ibex's defining characteristic: two long, forward-pointing horns, and tusks.

Using this as the reference, we find other period examples of the ibex, as the badge of Audley, mid-16th Century (ibid, plate 19, 2nd row, third from left); and as the crest of Carill, 1588 (Gwynn-Jones, The Art of Heraldry, p.104). The latter shows the monster growing tufts as time passed, but the forward horns and tusks remain constant.

The LoAR Cover Letter of January 2006 ruled that the Society grants no difference between the heraldic ibex and the heraldic antelope. This ruling was based largely on the opinions of modern heraldic authors such as Parker -- with no examples given. Based on the period depictions of the ibex, some difference could be argued. However, even granting none between antelopes and ibexes, we found no conflict.

A question was raised in commentary about whether or not an ibex would conflict with a yales, as yales are categorized with antelopes in the Society Armorial. If so, this badge would conflict with *(Fieldless) A yale rampant Or* (Elizabeth Braidwood, September 2000, An Tir).

We believe that this is technically clear of *(Fieldless) A unicorn Or* (Oddr Mjoksiglandi, July 2013, An Tir) with a DC for fieldlessness and for the difference between an heraldic ibex and a unicorn because both are heraldic charges. However, given that at any distance many people identified the ibex as a unicorn, there may be a visual conflict between the two.

BADGE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Morgant Fagan - New Device Change. *Vert, a fess embattled Or between three decrescents argent and a talbot's head couped contourny Or.*

The submitter's previous device *Per chevron Or and vert, two grenades sable and a talbot dormant to sinister Or* is to be released.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Muirenn Segrave - New Device. *Per chevron argent and sable, a chevron vert between two fire balls sable flamed gules and a compass rose argent.*

Taken as a whole, the flames on a fireball should not be larger than the balls. Please redraw.

DEVICE returned for redraw.

Peridot Isle, Canton of. New Badge for Populace, *Per pale purpure and vert, an escallop and a bordure argent.*

This conflicts with Jantien van Vranckenvoert (device, June 2013, Outlands), *Sable, an escallop within a bordure argent*, with a single DC for the field. This also conflicts with Morwen ferch Owain ap Evan (device, September 1992, West), *Vert, a whelk within a bordure argent.* There is a DC for changes to the field but no difference between a whelk and an escallop.

BADGE returned for conflict.

Robyn Leland - New Name & New Device. *Per chevron azure and paly argent and gules, a chevron and three mullets in chevron argent.*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Robyn is the submitter's legal name as attested by Jeanne Marie Noir Licorne and Eridana Ambre but is also found in FamilySearch Historical Records as an English masculine given name:

- Robyn Thorowgood, chr1611m Hertford, batch C07210-1

- Robyn Bryght, chr 1547, Wiltshire, batch C02168-0

- Robyn Sheldon, chr 1596, Wiltshire, batch C15349-1

Leland is found as an English surname found in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Grace Leland, marriage 1583, London, batch M00160-1

- Richrd Leland, 1593 marriage, London, batch M00160-1

- Johane Leland, marriage 1606, Leicester, batch M06038-2

The college was split on the notion of whether or not this device was obtrusively modern. As there is no actual conflict, we have passed the device up for the ~~Justice League~~ College of Arms to discuss.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Selene Trinity - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name and allows minor but not major changes. If changes must be made, spelling is most important. The submitter notes that the language may change so long as the spelling does not change significantly.

Selene is found as an English feminine given name in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Selene Nott, chr 1605, Wiltshire, batch C15261-1

- Selene Neale, chr 1583, Devon, batch C05032-1

Trinity is found as an English surname in FamilySearch Historical Records with Phillis Trinity, chr. 1628, London, batch C05576-6 (Father's name is given as Darby Trinity).

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Shimon Levi ben Yitzchak haKohen - New Name & New Device. *Argent, a pawprint and an orle sable*.

Submitter desires a masculine name and allows minor but not major changes. If changes must be made, sound (Transliteration of Hebrew: Shin-Mem-Ayin-Vav-Nun Lamed-Vav-Yod Bet-Nun Yod-Sadhe-Chet-Qoph He-Kaph-H), meaning (Jewish "He has heard laughter") and culture (Jewish) are most important.

Shimon is a transliteration of the Hebrew Shin-Mem-Ayin-Vav-Nun found as a masculine given name in 1096 Rhineland and in South Germany in 1298 (cited in Alexander Beider's A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names, 2001). It is the name of the second son of Jacob and Leah, mentioned in Genesis 29:33.

Levi is a transliteration of the Hebrew name Lamed-Vav-Yodh which found as a masculine given name in 1096 Rhineland and is also found recorded in Latin script as "Levi" in South Germany in 1298 (cited in Beider, 2001). It is the name of the third son of Jacob and Leah, mentioned in Genesis 29:34.

ben is a Hebrew patronymic marker meaning "son of."

Yitzchak is a transliteration of the Hebrew name Yod-Sadhe-Chet-Qoph which is found as a masculine given name in 1096 Rhineland, where it is one of the two most common masculine names (cited in Beider, 2001). Is the Hebrew name of the Biblical patriarch Isaac, mentioned in Genesis 21:3.

haKohen is a transliteration of the Hebrew He-Kaph-He-Nun, meaning "the priest" and indicating a direct patrilineal descent from the Biblical Aaron. It is found as a descriptive byname in Nuess and Worms, Germany in 1096, as cited in http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/firstcr.html.

According to Beider, double given names were not common among the Ashkenazic communities of the Middle Ages, but did occur, as in the following examples of masculine given names:

Juda Asher (Erfurt, 1285)

Isaac Chaim (Cologne, 1301)

Joseph Akiva (Cologne, 1312)

Mosse Levi (Nurnberg, 1326)

In each of these cases, the man in question has two Biblical Hebrew names which are unrelated, and not simply a Hebrew name and a vernacular name. Based on this and SENA Appendix A, we believe that the form of "double given Biblical name + patronymic (with descriptive byname)" should be registrable.

The use of a pawprint is a SFPP.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Simon Freyser - New Name & New Device. *Gules, on a pall argent a unicorn's head erased contourny purpure.*

Simon is found in Withycombe (s.n. Simon, pp. 270-271), dated in this spelling to 1197-1215 and 1284., , p. 257. Example: Simon Cur, 1197-1218, FA 1284.

Freyser is found in Black (s.n. Fraser, 278) dated in this spelling to ,, page 278, dated 1321.

We do not believe that any of the many Simon Frasers from Scottish history (both during and post-period) are important enough to protect. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Fraser.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.

DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Siobhán inghean Chormaic - New Name Change from Elisabetta Paganelli. New Device *Azure, an owl striking affronty argent and on a chief embattled Or three roses gules.*

Returned for conflict with Siobhan inghean Chormaic, registered June 2010, via the East.

Per precedent: "This device is also returned for having a bird striking affronty, a posture that is not allowed. We have no examples of this posture in period heraldry and it is inherently three-dimensional in nature. In this emblazon, the feet are not on either side of the body (as for displayed), but under the tail, which is spread. The body is foreshortened and the wings curved to "catch" the air. This is not displayed; it is striking affronty, and must therefore be returned for redraw. (Julianna Wilkins, 7.2009)."

NAME returned for conflict. DEVICE returned for redraw.

Sophie Trouvère - New Name & New Device. *Azure, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated three musical notes palewise argent.*

Meaning (surname meaning troubadour) most important.

Sophie is found as an English feminine given name in FamilySearch Historical Records.

- Sophie Glascote married 23 Jul 1565 Kingsbury,Warwick,England M02140-3

- Sophie Reymen marriage 19 Jan 1626 Saint Gregory By Saint Paul,London,England M05426-1

- Sophie Jackson Christening Nov 1625 Melton-Mowbray, Leicester, England I04059-1

Trouvère is found in the OED meaning troubadour. "Old French trovere, -eur, truveur (12th cent. in Godefroy), French trouvère, trouveur (= Provençal trobaire)"

As was pointed on in commentary, even if Trouvère is French rather than English, the two languages are combinable per SENA Appendix C.

Batonvert noted in commentary that "the more accepted depiction of a period musical note (for Society armory) has the stem come out of the top corner of the rhombus, not the sinister corner". These are, however, drawn in the form shown and described in the PicDic.

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel. DEVICE approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tomás d'Aberdeen - New Name

The submitter is interested in a masculine name. He specifically allows the change to Tomás de Aberdeen. Submitted as d'Aberdeen we have changed the byname to de Aberdeen as we found no evidence of vowels being elided in Scots or English.

Tomás - a Gaelic masculine given name found in OCM, pp. 171-2. Tomás, abbot and scribe of Bangor; died 794. "A name reintroduced by the Anglo-Normans."

de or d' = "of", locative marker.

Aberdeen -- a locative byname found in Black, p. 3, under Aberdeen. Submitter prefers to use "d'" rather than "of".

NAME approved and forwarded to Laurel.