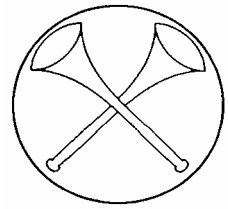


Caidan College of Heraldry

c/o Paul Tevis  
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### **Minutes of the June 22, 2014 Meeting**

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Paul *Dolphin*, Brianna *Silver Trumpet*, Jeanne Marie *Noir Licorne*, Ariana *Trident*, Angharat *Coral*, Elizabeth *Nordwache*, Erikr *Gold Phoenix*, Estrith Rasmussdatter, Ardgal Mac Domnaill, Caelia Nerva, William Ulfsson

Meeting schedule for 2014: July 20, August 10, September 14, October 19, November 16, and December 7 (Holiday Party)

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the June 30, 2014 Letter of Intent.

#### **From Crescent:**

- It is with both sadness and excitement that I announce that I will be stepping down as Crescent at Coronation next year, on June 6, 2015. It has been a little over three years since I took on the role of Crescent Principal Herald, and the time has come to find a successor. The duties of Crescent Principal Herald are outlined in Kingdom Law. It is largely an administrative role, reporting to Laurel Sovereign of Arms and the kingdom seneschal, overseeing the work of territorial heralds and kingdom deputies, advising the Crown in matters heraldic, and deciding upon the rank advancement of heralds in the College. Candidates should either be pursuivants, or meet the qualifications for pursuivancy as outlined in the Caidan heraldic rank policy found here: <http://heralds.sca-caid.org/rankpolicy.pdf> There will be a long period of transition, and full training in the role will be made available. Interested parties should send in applications to [herald@sca-caid.org](mailto:herald@sca-caid.org) no later than August 31. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.
- The Known World Heraldic and Scribal Symposium was a tremendous success! We had 210 attendees, eight full tracks of classes, and a fantastic time. While the final finances are being finalized, I can declare definitively that both Starkhafn and the College will be making quite a return on our investment.

#### **From Dolphin:**

- From the April 2014 LoAR Cover Letter:
  - Lillia *Pelican* also provided information about a source for medieval Danish names, the *Diplomatarium Danicum*. The web version is freely available, but only covers 15th century data. Earlier volumes are available on Google Books; see the Cover Letter for more details.
  - Emma *Wreath* reaffirmed that the use of a tierce with any other charge is still a Step From Period Practice.
- *Pelican* clarified during Submissions Heraldry's meeting at KWHSS her preferred method for handling "almost there" name documentation. If there the submitter desires a particular spelling or construction that the documentation does not quite support, and if the name could be registered with a change that the submitter permits, *Pelican* encourages Submissions Heraldry to send names up on an LoI in the submitter's preferred form, rather than changing it. This is because in the vast majority of cases, Laurel-level

commenters have been able to provide documentation for the original (preferred) form, and *Pelican* ends up changing it back. As such, with the exception of grammatical corrections (in the formation of Old Norse or Gaelic patronymics, for example), I intend to approve and forward to Laurel name submissions that meet this standard of documentation.

#### **Society News:**

- Paul fitz Denis was recognized at Coronation and made a Companion of the Dolphin.
- Mary Dedwydd verch Gwallter was recognized at Coronation with a Court Barony.
- The College of Scribes was recognized at Coronation with a Royal Recognition of Excellence.
- Marie de Blois, Palimpsest Herald, was recognized at KWHSS with a Royal Recognition of Excellence for her work on Caid's Order of Precedence
- Cormac Mor was recognized at KWHSS with membership in the Order of the Lux Caidis for heraldry.

#### **June Submissions**

**Álfrún Úlfreksdóttir** - Kingdom Resub Device. *Per pale azure and vert, an owl and on a chief argent three ermine spots sable.*

Submitter's name was registered October 2013.

The submitter's previous device of *Per chevron argent and vert, two boar's heads erased close proper and a portcullis argent* was returned by the Caid College of Heraldry in July 2013 for redraw. This is a complete redesign.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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#### **Alys Katerina of Bavaria** - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name and allows all changes but does not want a French name.

**Alys** is an English feminine given name dated in this spelling (s.n. Alice) to 1525 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyAG.html>).

**Katerina** is an English feminine given name dated in this spelling (s.n. Katharine) to 1497 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyHZ.html>).

**Bavaria** was a duchy in what is now Germany.

SENA Appendix A gives the pattern of double given names in late period English as requiring no further documentation.

In internal commentary, Noir Licorne noted that as a *lingua Anglica* form of the byname, "of Bavaria" is still a German byname, and English/German is not an allowable combination by SENNA Appendix C.

However, "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>) includes 14 instances of **Katerina** in Nürnberg.

FamilySearch Historical Records has: **Alys** Le Counelis, married 1571, Herstal, Liège, Belgium, batch M00439-6. French/German and Dutch/German are allowable combinations (most names in Belgium are either French or Dutch). Therefore we believe this can be documented as a German name without changes.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Andrew de Nottingham.** Kingdom Resub Device. *Argent, a saltire gules, overall a gryphon sable*

Submitter's name was registered February 2011.

His previous device, *Argent, a saltire gules and in chief an annulet sable*, was returned by the Caid College of Heraldry in December 2010 for conflict with *Argent, a saltire gules*. (Fitzgerald, Important non-SCA arms, 12/94) and *Argent, a saltire gules*. (Ireland, Ancient, Important non-SCA flag, 19/94.)

This has the same conflicts, with a single DC for adding the overall gryphon.

**Device returned for conflict.**

---

**Andsvarr the Stout** - New Name & New Device. *Sable, an emmet Or.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Andsvarr** is an Old Norse masculine given name found in "Old Norse Men's Names" by Gunnvör silfrhárr (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>)

**the Stout** is the *lingua Anglica* version of the Old Norse descriptive byname *inn drigi*, found in Geir Bassi on p. 20.

*Emmet* is an alternative blazon for *ant*. By precedent, we grant difference between a spider and an ant (February 1994).

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

---

**Archibald Koch** - New Name

The submitter allows all changes. If the name must be changed, the sound ("Arch") and the meaning of the surname (unspecified) are most important.

**Archibald** is an English given name dated to 1581-1595 found in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gywnnek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eng16/eng16.html>).

**Koch** is an English surname found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Richard Koch, chr. 30 Aug 1635, London, England (Batch C02234-2)
- Adam Koch, chr. 13 Aug 1630, Cumberland, England (Batch C00225-7)

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Ásbjörn Sólveigarson** - New Name.

Submitter allows all changes and indicates no preferences.

**Ásbjörn** is found as Old Norse masculine name in Geir Bassi, p. 8.

*Sólveig* is found as Old Norse feminine name in Geir Bassi, p. 15. The genitive form is *Sólveigar*, making the matronymic form **Sólveigarson**.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Bruce the Archer.** New Name and Device. *Quarterly gules and Or, two arrows inverted in saltire counterchanged.*

Submitter allows all changes and indicates no preferences.

**Bruce** is found as a masculine given English name in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Bruce Nicolles, chr. 1611, Hertford, batch J07200-1
- Bruce Randall, m. 1635, Norfolk, batch M04445-1
- Bruce Skott, buried 1591, Lincoln, batch B02594-3

**the Archer** is the *lingua Anglica* form of the occupational byname found in R&W as (s.n. Archer, p. 13) *le Archer* dated 1199.

The submitter is advised to draw the arrows larger.

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

---

**Caelia Nerva** - New Name & New Device. *Gules, a serpent in annulo vorant of its own tail and on a base argent a rose gules.*

Submitter desires a feminine name. Language/Culture (Roman) most important. Spelling (as submitted) most important.

Submitted originally as *Eufemia Nerva*, the submitter was decided to change the first element to *Caelia*.

*Caelius* is a Roman nomen found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>). The feminine form of this nomen is **Caelia**.

**Nerva** is a Roman cognomen, most famously used by Nerva Caesar Augustus, original name Marcus Cocceius Nerva (born c. 30 CE--died end of January 98), Roman emperor from Sept. 18, 96, to January 98, the first of a succession of rulers traditionally known as the Five Good Emperors. (Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/409563/Nerva>). This name is also mentioned in Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitana, "Dedication to Commodus", dated to 184 A.D. (<http://inslib.kcl.ac.uk/irt2009/IRT027.html>)

The pattern of <feminine nomen> + <feminine cognomen> is given as typical for Roman women's names in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>)

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

---

**Calafia, Barony of** - New Order Name & New Badge. *Serpent's Eye, Order of the. (Fieldless) A serpent's eye Or irised azure within and conjoined to a mascle Or.*

This is being submitted as an Order name that follows the conventions laid out in the Cover Letter for the August 2005 LoAR article "From Pelican: Patterns of Order names" which states that "The by-word patterns laid out in Meradudd Cethin's "Project Ordensnamen" must be considered when forming an order name, but only after one of the following meta-patterns is chosen for the name of the order: [...] Orders named for heraldic charges or for

items that, while not found in period as heraldic charges, may be used as heraldic charges. [...] . The submitters must demonstrate that the charge has a standard, recognizable period form, and that the word(s) used to blazon the object is found in period with the appropriate meaning."

Both words, *serpent* and *eye*, are defined in the Picture Dictionary of Heraldry by Master Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, Batonvert Herald Extraordinary.<http://mistholme.com/?s=eye> and <http://mistholme.com/?s=serpent> as period heraldic charges:

- The serpent is a cunning reptile, the embodiment of sin to the early Christian fathers. It is also blazoned as a "viper", or more modernly, simply a "snake". Its most famous example is in the arms of Visconti, Dukes of Milan, dating at least to 1413 [Conz.Const. cxlvii<sup>o</sup>]. The standard heraldic form is of a non-descript venomous serpent, but sometimes an exact species is mentioned: the "adder" and "asp" are specified in mundane armory, while the "cobra", the "rattlesnake", and the "natural python" (among others) are found in Society armory. Early depictions of the serpent (still seen in the Visconti arms) give its head a wyvern-like crest.
- An eye is an organ for seeing. It was used as an heraldic charge in the arms of di Belugi, mid-15th C. [Triv 80], and in the badge of Blount, c.1520 [HB 79]. The default heraldic eye is the human eye. At one time, the Society defined proper tinctures for the eye, but that practice has been discontinued; eyes not solidly tinctured must be specified, e.g., an "eye argent irised azure".

Also, it should be noted that the Barony of Calafia has multiple awards using the grandfathered pattern of "Order of the Serpent's X":

- Serpent's Flame, Order of the, March of 1992 (via Caid)
- Serpent's Talon, Order of the, April of 1982 (via Laurel).

There is a precedent from 2000 (and upheld in 2004 and recently in 2012) stating that the College will no longer register Order names with a possessive apostrophe - the use of [Serpents] rather than [Serpent's] would be the correct period usage. The Barony will accept the name without the apostrophe, but as the prior Order names include the apostrophe, its use is likewise grandfathered to them.

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

---

**Ciar ingen Fháeláin.** New Name and New Device. *Argent, a wyvern displayed and a bordure vert.*

The submitter is interested in a feminine name; she has indicated no other preferences.

Submitted as *Ciar ingen Fáelán*, we have corrected the spelling of the patronymic for grammatical reasons.

**Ciar** is a 7<sup>th</sup> C. feminine saint's name per Index of Names in Irish Annals by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Ciar.shtml>). It is thus registerable under the saint's name allowance.

**ingen** is the Old Irish Gaelic for "daughter"

*Fáelán* is found in the same article (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Faelan.shtml>) as a masculine Old Irish Gaelic name. It is the nominative form; the genitive form is Fháeláin. The patronymic needs to be in the genitive and lenited, which would be **Fháeláin**.

The device conflicts with Avelina Dragon (device, 01/2005, West), *Argent, a wyvern displayed head to sinister and a chief vert*. There is no difference granted between a dragon and a wyvern, leaving the single DC for changing the chief to the bordure.

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

---

**Claire Skaye.** New Name.

The submitter is interested in a feminine name. She allows all changes and requests authenticity for Scotland.

**Claire** is found as an English feminine given name through FamilySearch Historical Records. We were unable to find it as a Scots name.

- Claire Bickers, chr. 1593, Cambridge, batch C13559-9
- Claire Bramham, chr. 1605, York, batch P01082-1
- Claire Hill, chr. 1633, York, batch P01752-1

**Skaye** is found in Black (s.n. Skea, p. 730), dated in this spelling to 1562. It can be documented as an English surname through FamilySearch Historical Records; however, that doesn't meet her request for authenticity.

- Robt Skaye, chr 1554, Gloucester, batch C04439-1
- Jone Skay, chr. 1589, Lincoln, batch C02705-2

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Colette des Trouvères** - New Name & New Device. *Or, on a pale between two domestic cats salient respectant azure a lyre Or.*

Submitter desires a feminine name; unspecified sound and language are most important. Client requests authenticity for 13th-14th Century France.

**Collette** is a French feminine given name dated to 1421-1438 found in "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423.html>)

**Trouvères** were poets of northern France in 12th-13th Century.

Laurel-level commentary on Sophie Trouvere (<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=35356>) leads the Caid College of Heralds to believe that the form *Colette la trouvere* is likely registerable. The submitter would accept that form, though she prefers the submitted one. We ask the assistance of the College of Arms in more fully documenting this name.

In internal commentary, most comments identified the creatures on the device as mice. Angharat *Coral* kindly redrew the device with the submitter's permission.

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

---

**Colette des Trouvères** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A domestic cat sejant erect guardant azure sustaining a lyre Or.*

In internal commentary, the question was raised if the lyre was large enough to count as a sustained secondary. If not, and it was only considered a maintained charge, then this badge would conflict with the important non-SCA

arms *Or, a lion rampant azure* (Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Dec 1994, Laurel). Angharat *Coral* kindly redrew the badge with the submitter's permission; we now believe the lyre to be clearly sustained.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Constanza de Valencia** - New Name.

Submitter desires a feminine name. If name must be changed, the culture (16th Century Spanish) is most important.

**Constanza** is a 16th Century Spanish feminine name found in "16th Century Spanish Names" by Elsbeth Anne Roth (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/spanish/index.html>).

**de Valencia** is 16th Century Spanish locative byname found in the same source.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Decima Octavia Fortunata**. New Change Name from Yamina al-Zahra' bint Hatim

The submitter has indicated no preferences. Her previous name, *Yamina al-Zahra' bint Hatim*, was registered January 2009 and is to be retained as an alternate name.

All name elements are found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>).

Decimus is found as a masculine praenomen. **Decima** is postulated as the feminine form of the praenomen.

Octavius is found as a masculine nomen, Based on the example in the article, **Octavia** is the feminine form of the nomen.

**Fortunata** is shown as a feminine example of a cognomen.

The expected pattern for a feminine name is feminine nomen + feminine cognomen; per the article women did **not** use the trinomen pattern.

**Name pended for discussion with the submitter.**

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**Elizabet FitzJames** - New Name.

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Elizabet** is an English given name found in Withycombe, p 100, s.n. Elizabeth as *Elizabet Fa* dated to 1303.

**FitzJames** is an English surname found in R&W, p. 170, s.n. FitzJames, as *Thomas Fitzjames* dated to 1345.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Erin O'Reilly**. New Name.

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Erin** is found as a feminine given name in FamilySearch Historical Records for England:

- Erin Johnson, chr 1634, Lincoln, batch C02831-3

- Erin Laurence, m. 1584, Hereford, batch M01724-1

**O'Reilly:** Per the February 2014 LoAR (s.n. Mylla O'Reilly, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2014/02/14-02lar.html#164>) O'Reilly "can be interpolated from late 16th to early 17th century forms."

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

**Freidrich vom Steinwalde** - New Name & New Device. *Per pale argent and azure, a bend sinister, in base a roundel counterchanged, and overall an eagle rising contourny Or.*

Submitter desires a masculine name. No major changes. Spelling most important.

In email consultation with Paul *Dolphin*, the submitter indicated he cares most about the spelling of the given name, "but minor changes to Steinwald in any spelling form are fine with me as long as the phonetic is close." It was also clarified that "the 'Frei' in 'Freidrich' rhymes with the 'Stein' in 'Steinwald.'"

**Freidrich** is a late-period masculine German given name found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Freidrich Scherers, chr. 01 Jun 1591, Prussia (Batch C98998-1, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NZS7-NM9>)
- Freidrich Beckers, chr. 15 Dec 1630, Prussia (Batch C96243-1, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NRR5-RJT>)
- Freidrich Enck, chr. 28 Feb 1630, Prussia (Batch C96243-1, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NP9B-3S3>)

**Steinwalde** is intended as a German toponym meaning "stone forest". There is a mountain range and nature park by the name of *Steinwald* in northern Bavaria. The name was used in this area at least as far back as 1631.

From <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steinwald> (see image below for original, translation follows)

#### Origin of the Name

Steinwald is not derived, as is often falsely assumed, from the large number of rocks and stones in this forrest. In a tax document from 1814 nearby castle Weissenstein is called "stein". Following this thought, steinwald becomes weissensteinwald, which means the forrest owned by castle weissenstein. The alternate name Erbstainwald (hereditary steinwald) seems to be another clue, it is used in documents of ownership fir the Notthaffte family. In the same document Weissenstein is referred to as "castle on the one side of the forest". A document describing the Court of Justice of the Rulers of Weissenstein from 1631 explains this name. Here it says:

(Translator's note: my middle high german is not the best...)

in the area of this same castle, villages, hamlets, farms and forrest are named:

two farms, one siebenlind and the other one harpfersreuth

an area called rainwald and another one called Steinwald

both belong to weissenstein and stretch towards Redwitz and Siebenlind

for about half a mile.

The hills north of an open space to castel weissenstein and the no longer existing border of siebenlind used to encircle Steinwald. The settlement named Harpfersreuth, referred to in the source, was destroyed 1632 by the swedes - an open space in the forrest is the only remaining evidence of its existence today. Redwitz is today called Marktredwitz. Todays Steinwald and the nature park of the same way share only the name with this



historical forest area. The family name Steinwald today started came in to existence in the first decades of 19th century.

While the Caidan College of Heraldry was unable to locate a copy of the 1631 document cited, we believe there is sufficient evidence for spelling the byname *Steinwald*.

Commenters noted some difficulty in discerning the shape of the eagle's head; where it overlaps the argent bend sinister; drawing a thicker outline would likely remedy this. The College was in agreement, however, that the position of the roundel is ambiguous. Some commenters thought that it was maintained by the eagle; none thought that it was clearly in base. This must then be returned under SENA A.3.D.1 for blurring the distinction between charge groups. Centering the roundel in the space between the eagle and bottom of the shield and drawing it larger would likely remove this problem.

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

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**Freidrich vom Steinwalde** - New Badge. *Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bend sinister argent, overall an eagle rising contourny Or.*

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Geirr Eiriksson**. New Name and New Device. *Vert, three badger's heads cabossed argent marked sable*

The submitter desires a masculine name; he has marked no other preferences.

Submitted as *Geirr Eriksson*, we have changed the spelling to match the documentation.

**Geirr** is found as a masculine given name on p. 10 of Geirr Bassi.

*Eiríkr* is found as a masculine given name on p. 9 of Geirr Bassi. The patronymic is formed based on the examples found on p. 17 of Geirr Bassi. Accents can be dropped so long as they are dropped consistently, giving the byname as **Eiriksson**.

We recommend that the badgers' heads be drawn larger.

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

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**Godric Koch** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be changed, language (Not French Forename) and the meaning of the surname (unspecified) are most important.

**Godric** is an English given name found in Withycombe as the header spelling. It appears in this spelling in the Domesday Book in 1086, and as *Godrich* in 1273. Withycombe notes of the original spelling: "It seems to have died out in the course of the 13th and 14th C." If this spelling is separated too far in time from the spelling of the surname, the submitter is willing to accept the given name *Godrich*.

**Koch** is an English surname found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Richard Koch, chr. 30 Aug 1635, London, England (Batch C02234-2)

- Adam Koch, chr. 13 Aug 1630, Cumberland, England (Batch C00225-7)

The documentation for Godric FitzEdmond on the East Kingdom LoI of 2011-12-04 (<https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=18802>), gives this documentation for *Godric*, which is temporarily compatible with the surname:

Bardsley, s.n. Godrich gives <Robert fil. Godric>, dated 1273, putting this spelling closer in time to the submitter's desired spelling of the patronymic marker. A likely inflected form, <Godrici> is dated 1133-60 in the MED. There is also a 12th century saint, Godric of Finchale, who was the namesake of <Ralph Godric> in the 12th century [Dave Postles, "Resistant, Diffused, or Peripheral? Northern Personal Names to ca. 1250" (In: Studies on the Personal Name in Later Medieval England and Wales, ed. D. Postles, J.T. Roenthal, Kalamazoo, MI: Western Michigan University, 2006, pp. 280-4)]. This saint was the subject of the 1175 text *Libellus de vita et miraculis S. Godrici, heremitae de Finchale* by Reginald of Durham. Lastly, a <Godric Lefled> appears in 'Regesta 47: 1295', Calendar of Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 1: 1198-1304 (1893), pp. 558-563 (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=96041&strquery=Godric>).

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Greyland Winter** - Laurel Resub Device. *Per fess indented argent and sable, a dance flory at the points counterchanged.*

Submitter's previous device of *Per fess indented flory at the points argent and sable* was returned by Laurel in March 2013: "This device is returned for conflict with the device of Gianna Vettori, *Per fess indented flory at the points sable and argent*. There is one CD for reversing the tinctures of the field, but nothing else." This redesign is clear through a Single Substantial Change to the Primary Charge Group for adding a primary charge.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Hette Vitze** - New Device. *Per saltire paly purpure and argent and gules, two fursions with flats to center argent.*

The submitter's name was registered in August 2012.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Hette Vitze** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) Four fursions with flats to center conjoined in cross argent.*

The submitter's name was registered in August 2012.

**Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Ketill Olafsson** - Laurel Resub Device Change. *Argent, a cross formy throughout vert, overall two hounds combattant sable.*

The submitter's name was registered in May 2010.

The Laurel return (4/2014) was with the statement "This device is returned for having "barely overall" charges. SENA Appendix I, Charge Group Theory, in defining overall charges states "An overall charge must have a significant portion on the field; a design with a charge that has only a little bit sticking over the edges of an underlying charge is known as "barely overall" and is not registerable." Here, more of the hounds are on the cross than are on the field."

The Caid College of Heraldry felt that this redrawing did not adequately address the reasons for return by Laurel. The hounds are drawn larger, and the cross smaller, which does put more of the hounds onto the field. One of the reasons for prohibiting "barely overall" charges, however, is that they often lack identifiability due to contrast issues, and this emblazon still has those problems. We recommend that the hounds be drawn so that their heads are fully on the argent portions of the field, with their forepaws stretched out in front of them, just touching the cross. (Many thanks to Cormac *Crescent*, Paul *Dolphin*, and Brianna *Silver Trumpet* for acting out this depiction at the meeting.)

### **Device returned for redraw.**

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**Kong Lian Bao** - New Name & New Device. *Gules, on a chief argent three roses proper.*

Submitter has no desire as to gender. If the name must be changed, language/culture (Chinese) is most important.

**Kong** is a Chinese family name (*shi*) dated 527 BC to 926 AD found in "Pre-17th Century Chinese Onomastics" by Li Katsumori on p. 14.

**Lian** is a Chinese feminine given name (*ming*) dated 1100-1200 AD found in the same source on p. 41; it is also found as a masculine given name dated 1310-1381 in the same source on p. 24.

**Bao** is found in the same source as a *ming* dated to 153-208, which is more than 500 years away from the other two elements. Bao is found as a *shi* in the same document between 999 and 1062, which would be compatible, but it is the wrong usage. It is also found in as an element in several compound given names (Jubao, dated 960, p.23; Wenbao, dated 953-1013, p. 29). The submitter is willing to accept "Kong Lan" if the College cannot find documentation for Bao.

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

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**Kong Lian Bao** - New Household Name & New Badge. Guild of Saint Tabitha. *Argent, a gazelle's head couped affronty sable marked argent, horned Or, a bordure azure.*

This household name follows the pattern of "Guild of < saint's name >" found in examples in the Middle English Dictionary entry for gild, including "Ye gylde of seynt Thomas of cauntyrbury" in 1389 and "sancte Christofre' Gilde" in 1429 (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=byte&byte=65975918&egdisplay=compact&egs=65982242>)

**Saint Tabitha** is found in Withycombe s.n. Tabitha as "the Aramaic equivalent of Dorcas, 'roe' or 'gazelle'. Both are given in Acts ix for the charitable woman who raised up by Saint Peter."

The gazelle is a non-European beast known to period Europeans, as depicted in the 1st Century mosaic by a Roman artist below ([http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/romeart/ss/paradise\\_6.htm](http://ancienthistory.about.com/od/romeart/ss/paradise_6.htm)). As such, its use is a Step From Period Practice.



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

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**Margaret inghean Domnail** - New Name & New Device. *Or, a badger statant erect sable marked argent winged azure maintaining a wooden rebec fesswise proper.*

The submitter allows all changes and would prefer a 10th C. form of this name appropriate to a woman living in Scotland.

Submitted as *Margaret inghean Domnall*, we have put the father's name in the genitive to correctly form the patronymic.

**Margaret** is found as a feminine given name in Scotland dated to 1340 in "A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records" by Talan Gywnnek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/scottishfem.html>)

**inghean** is a Middle Gaelic patronymic marker meaning "daughter of" and used in Scots Gaelic from 900 to 1200 A.D., per "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names" by Effric Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/simplescotgaelicnames12.shtml>).

**Domnall** is a Scots Gaelic masculine given name dated to 1130-1150 AD found in "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" by Effric Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/domhnall.shtml>). The genitive form of this name is **Domnail**.

None of the commenters present at the decision meeting were able to identify the primary charge on this device. In particular, the dark brown of the rebec blends in with the black of the badger's body, obscuring it.

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

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**Matheus Bjørnkarl** - New Name & New Device. *Per pale argent and azure, two paw prints and a bordure counterchanged.*

Submitter desires a masculine name; language/culture (Norse) most important.

Submitted as *Matheus Bjørnkarl*, we have updated the spelling of the byname to match the documentation.

**Matheus** is a Norse male given name found in Geirr Bassi, p. 13

**Bjørnkarl** is a Norse nickname meaning 'bear hunter', found on the Viking Answer Lady web site at <http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#b>

There is a Step From Period Practice for the use of a paw print.

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

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**Mico Zane** - New Name Change

Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be changed the spelling ("Mico Zane") is most important. The submitter's old name of *Quintus Artorius Mica*, registered January 2014, is to be released.

**Mico** is a male Italian given name found on the St. Gabriel web site at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/mensfreq.html> referencing "Men's Given Names from the Condado section of the Florence Castado of 1427" by Juliana de Luna.

**Zane** is an Italian patronymic based on a Venetian form of Gianni, a pet form of Giovanni, found on the St. Gabriel web site at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html> ("Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek)

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Miguel Angelo de Tortuga** - New Name & New Device. *Per bend gules and sable, on a bend Or two daggers inverted sable hilted gules.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Miguel** is a Spanish given name found in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/isabella/MensGivenAlpha.html>.

**Angelo** is a male Italian given name that appears with two instances in the source material in Smith's "A Listing of all Men's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/mensalpha.html>

Spanish and Italian are an allowed language group combination per SENA Appendix C. Both languages allow double given names per SENA Appendix A.

**de Tortuga** is a Spanish-style locative byname meaning 'of Tortuga'. Tortuga is an island in the Caribbean discovered and named by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492.

The name on the device form originally read *Miguel Angelo of Longcaster*, but was corrected to *Miguel Angelo de Tortuga*.

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

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**Monique Marie Sauniere**. Kingdom Resub Device Change. *Argent, a phoenix Or issuant from flames gules, a bordure sable*

Her previous device, *Ermine, a phoenix vert*, is to be retained as a badge. Her previous device change, *Argent, a phoenix Or issuant from flames gules*, was returned by Dolphin in 03/2014 for conflict. Note: The prior submission is not noted on the history list within her folder.

The emblazon appears to be colored in crayon; however, the form received at kingdom is a color photocopy and thus acceptable.

Conflict with Eden Fuller of Redenhall (badge, 9/2013, Meridies), *Argent, a phoenix vert rising from flames proper within a bordure sable*.

**Device returned for conflict.**

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**Muirgeal Ó Dublaioic**, New Name and New Device. *Per pall arrondi Or, gules, and azure*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

**Muirgeal** is found in Woulfe (p. 214). Note that Woulfe is not considered reliable for given names.

**Ó Dublaioic** is found in Woulfe (p. 512, O'Dooley). Gaelic names use literal patronymics. This needs to be inghean Uí.

**Name pended to discuss further with the submitter. Device pended until name is resolved.**

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**Nordwache, Barony of** - New Heraldic Title. *Beau Coeur Pursuivant*.

Originally appearing in Internal Commentary as *Phoenix d'Or Herald*, a new form was submitted in its place at the meeting.

**Beau Coeur** is an order name registered to the Barony of Nordwache in August 1984.

**Pursuivant** is an appropriate English and *lingua Anglica* designator for heraldic titles per SENA Appendix E.

This follows the pattern of creating heraldic titles after order names as described in "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance" by Juliana de Luna (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>).

**Heraldic title approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Olivia Longcaster** - New Name & New Device. *Gules semy of hearts, a unicorn rampant contourny argent and on a chief Or a demi-sun issuant from chief gules*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

**Olivia** is an English female given name found in Withycombe, p. 231, dated to 1203 as *Olivia Curr*. It is also found in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Olivia Wolfe, chr. 1592, Cornwall, batch C02328-2
- Olivia Handbye, chr. 1593, Norfolk, batch C10976-1

**Longcaster** is found in R&W under Lancaster with the submitted spelling dated to 1494. It is also found in FamilySearch Historical Records:

- John Longcaster, chr. 1590, York, batch P00962-1
- Janet Longcaster, chr. 1592, Durham, batch P00021-1
- Mary Longcaster, chr. 1599, Lincoln, batch C03035-2

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

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**Primus Cornelius Caprea.** New Name and New Device. *Sable, a natural ibex's skull and a bordure argent*

The submitter allows no changes. He has marked both male and don't care for desired gender. His documentation notes that Caprea/Capreae as a cognomen or agnomen is most important. Also important is the time and culture Greco-Roman intersection from 250 BCE – 1 CE.

**Primus** is a Roman praenomen found in "The Origins of Roman Praenomina" by George Davis Chase ([http://archive.org/stream/jstor-310491/310491\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/jstor-310491/310491_djvu.txt) and attached).

**Cornelius** is a Roman nomen found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>).

**Caprea** is a constructed Roman cognomen. It could be a locative cognomen meaning "from Capri" or a descriptive cognomen referring to a goat.

The skull is not identifiable as an ibex's skull.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel. Device returned for lack of identifiability.**

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**Séamus Ó Maoilruanaidh.** New Device. *Quarterly azure and Or, a boar's head coupé argent collared of a torse azure and Or.*

While the name is given on the form as *Shamus O Maulruanidh*, the submitter's name as forwarded on the May 2014 Caid LoI is *Séamus Ó Maoilruanaidh*.

This is returned for conflict with Walter of Minstead (7/1999, An Tir), *(Fieldless) A boar's head coupé close argent*. There is a single DC for adding the field.

In addition, the torse is drawn in such a way that the Or parts overlap with an Or portion of the field; the azure part due likewise, rendering it unrecognizable.

**Device returned for conflict and lack of a name.**

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**Sumitra the Scholar.** New Name and New Device. *Gules, an elephant and on a chief Or three wagon wheels gules*

The submitter has indicated no preferences.

From Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumitra>), "Sumitra (Sanskrit: सुमित्रा, Tamil: சுமித்திரை, Burmese: Thumitra, Malay: Samutra, Khmer: Sramut) in the Indian Ramayana epic, was the second of King Dasaratha's three wives and a queen of Ayodhyā. She was the mother of twins Lakshmana and Shatrughna. She came from the ancient kingdom of Kashi. She was supposed to be the wisest of the wives of Dasaratha." There is no indication if this name was unique in period.

No documentation was provided for the byname.

The wheels were colored Or with the interior (between the spokes) gules. Device was not conflict checked.

**Name returned for lack of documentation. Device returned for re-color and lack of name.**

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**Symonne du Charme** - New Name & New Device. *Argent, a heart purpure, overall an arrow and a rapier in saltire sable.*

No major changes.

**Symonne** is a French given name dated to 1292 and found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>)

**du Charme** is a French locative byname found in Dauzat, s.n. Charme as "Ducharme" (one word, undated). The submitter would prefer split, if possible "Du Charme". Duzuat notes that the name comes from the name of a tree, in Latin *carpinus* modernly known as the hornbeam. According to the FamilySearch catalog there are multiple areas known as Charmes and a single "La Charme". Parish records exist from 1565 on for La Charme (<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/691168?availability=Family%20History%20Library>)."

Commenters could not identify this as a period depiction of a rapier.

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

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**Turstanus Deth** - New Name & New Device. *Per pale purpure and sable, a sinister wing terminating in a hand argent maintaining a sword bendwise sinister proper, a bordure argent.*

Submitter desires a masculine name. If the name must be change, the sound (not specified) is most important.

The name was incorrectly entered on the form as *Turstanus Death*; it was later corrected.

**Turstanus** is found in as a Latinized masculine name in "Names From 13th Century Northumbria" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/northumberland.html>). The vernacular form would be *Turstan*.

**Deth** is an English surname found in Reaney & Wilson, page 129 (s.n. *Death*) with examples *Robert Deth* 1196, *Roger Deth* 1221, *Gilbert Deth* 1272

There were questions raised about whether the sword is maintained or sustained. We believe that under current rulings it is maintained, as the bounding box around the sword does not make up half of the bounding box around the entire charge group. We believe it to be clear of conflict either way. We also recommend drawing the bordure a smidge wider.

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

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**William Longcaster** - New Name & New Device. *Argent goutty de sang, a sword inverted gules hilted azure.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**William** is a male English given name found in Withycombe, page 280.

**Longcaster** is found in R&W under Lancaster with the submitted spelling dated to 1494.



From FamilySearch Historical Records:

- William Longcaster, chr. 1575, Cumberland, batch P00301-1
- William Longcaster, chr. 1612, Wiltshire, batch P01406-1
- William Longcaster married 1598, Nottingham, batch M04859-2
- William Longcaster married 1619, York, batch M01830-4

The question was raised in commentary if William de Lancaster is important enough to protect. At the decision meeting, none of the heralds present had ever heard of William de Lancaster.

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

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