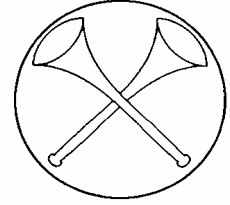Caidan College of Heralds

c/o Tiffany Horton
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Minutes of the May 17, 2015 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Paul *Dolphin*, Jeanne Marie *Noir Licorne*, Ariana *Trident*, Estrith *Dolphin-Elect*, Avicia *Exchequer* and Fergus MacDuff – Wintermist.

Meeting schedule for 2015: June 21, July 26, August 16, September 13, October 18, November 8, and December 6.

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the May 31, 2015 Letter of Intent.

From Crescent: This is my final College of Heralds meeting as Crescent. Today we install Estrith as Dolphin and allow Paul a well-earned three-week rest. For the remainder of my tenure, Paul fitz Denis will be known as Increscent Herald.

From Dolphin: Maintained vs. Sustained charges have come up again. Specifically the practice of not granting difference if the charges are conjoined when a difference would be granted if they weren't.

Therefore, commenters are asked to discuss the proposal below. Commenters are asked to discuss the potential issues that this change could create.

A held or conjoined charge which is clearly not a co-primary charge is sustained if it is identifiable, no matter what the size. Sustained charges grant a cadency difference - currently referred to as a "DC". This standard is intended to include charges which are much smaller than the current definition: a charge large enough to grant difference as a tertiary charge will be considered sustained. Sustained charges must have good contrast with their background. All sustained charges count towards the complexity limits - both type and tincture.

A held or conjoined charge which is not identifiable is a maintained charge and does not grant difference. A charge may be rendered unidentifiable through the usual methods, including reduction in size, poor contrast, etc. A maintained charge still may not share a tincture with the field. Maintained charges do not count towards complexity limits.

This does not change how to determine if held or conjoined charges are co-primary charges. We will continue to return items which blur the distinction between co-primary charges and sustained charges.

Anyone in the SCA who wants a sustained charge which is sometimes there and sometimes not should register both variants of the design independently.

Regarding Heraldic Titles: Laurel clarifies the July 2013 Cover Letter to state that we will not register new heraldic titles to kingdoms if they are intended for transfer to an individual. Any new heraldic titles

will not be transferable from a kingdom to an individual. Transfers of older titles can be made as long as the following criteria are met: (1) the title must have been registered before May 2013, (2) it cannot be a well-known staff title used by multiple bearers, (3) it may not be in conflict with an open order or award name, and (4) proper payment must have been made by the individual accepting the title transfer. Concerning the second point, transfers of inactive staff titles that are now closely associated with one individual (even if they were not the first to bear the title) will be considered on a case-by-case basis, provided the other conditions are met.

Pelican is requesting help in defining a standard for what constitutes an important knightly order for real world orders and whether certain kinds of constructions make a more overt reference than others and need to be judged differently for possible presumption.

Society News:

Kean de Lacey, former Trident Herald, was knighted in the West.

Manus le Dragonier, Wintermist Herald emeritus, was elevated to the Order of the Lux Caidis for his heraldic work.

May Submissions

Adrien de Calais. Kingdom Resub Device. *Per chevron vert and sable, in base a domestic cat passant guardant to sinister argent*
Her prior submission, *Per chevron vert and sable, a cat passant guardant to sinister argent,* was returned by Dolphin at the July 2014 CoH meeting for conflict with *Per saltire vert and azure, a cat passant to sinister argent* (Rhiannon Aslef, July 1992, West). Moving the cat to base removes that conflict.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Batu Gan. Appeal of returned name.

No preferences have been indicated.

Batu and Gan were found in the article, http://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongol.html
On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names *by Baras-aghur Naran (Qairatai@aol.com)*

Name return from LoAR 1/15:
http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2015/01/15-01lar.html

> * **Batu Gan.** Name. Per bend sinister Or and gules, a cross-peen hammer bendwise sinister and a death's head counterchanged.
> This name does not conflict with the registered *Batu Gal* under PN3C2 of SENA, Substantial Change to One Syllable, for the change from *Gal* to *Gan*.

The question was also raised whether this name presumes upon that of *Batu Khan*, grandson of Genghis Khan and conqueror of Russia in the 13th century. As he was a ruler in his own right of a substantial part of the Mongol Empire, he is worthy of protection under PN4D of SENA. Although the names are different in appearance, and in sound when pronounced in Mongolian (modernly, *Khan* is pronounced more like *Han*), it was felt that modern pronunciations by English speakers would be too similar in sound.

His device and badges have been registered under the holding name *Batu of Altavia*.

I wish to dispute the assertion that "gan" and "Khan" were too similar in sound.

Gan [Cyrillic: ган] begins with G, represented in the International Phonetic Alphabet as [g] is a voiced velar stop.

Khan [Cyrillic: хаан] begins with Kh, represented in the International Phonetic Alphabet as [x] is a voiceless velar fricative. In addition, the vowel is the long A with two a's and is held longer, according to native speakers, and illustrated with the sound file accessible here: http://www.themongolist.com/language-resources/beginner-mongolian/lesson-one-introduction-to-mongolian-cyrillic.html

We assert that the pronunciation in Mongol is sufficiently different to satisfy SENA Rule PN3.C.2:

> **"2. Substantial Change to One Syllable**: Names are substantially different if a single syllable between them (excluding articles and prepositions, such as *de* and *the*) is changed in both sound and appearance as described here. The addition or removal of a syllable makes two names substantially different in sound. Two names are also substantially different if a syllable is substantially changed in sound and appearance. This means that the vowel and the consonant (or group of consonants) on one side of the vowel is different between the two names. In either case, the change in spelling (including addition or removal of letters) must affect at least two letters in that syllable to be substantial."

Sincerely yours,
Selene Colfox, Aurum Herald, and Batu of Altavia aka Batu Gan.

The College does not feel that the appeal addresses the reason for return. The LOAR addresses that in Mongolian the name sounds are sufficiently different, but the reason for return was that the names are similar to an English-speaking audience.

Appeal forwarded to Laurel without support from the College of Heralds.

Brianna Je Nell Aislynn of Blue Shadows. New Augmentation. *Pean, a mullet of four greater straight and four lesser wavy points Or surmounted by an eagle-winged wyvern passant to sinister azure , and for augmentation sustaining in its dexter foot for augmentation a hurt charged with four crescents conjoined in saltire, horns outward, argent.*

Her device, *Pean, a mullet of four greater straight and four lesser wavy points Or surmounted by an eagle-winged wyvern passant to sinister azure*, was registered July 1982. She was granted an augmentation of arms 2/19/2006.

The barely overall critter is grandfathered to the submitter; this is a reproduction of the main and surmounting charges. Submitter is advised to make the charges larger, similar to her registered main device.

In theory the maintained roundel charged with crescents would be returnable, but augmentations allow for such combinations.

Augmentation approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Argent Blade and badge. *Per bend sinister azure and argent, a rapier bendwise and a bordure embattled counterchanged*.

This follows the meta pattern of "Orders named for heraldic charges or for items that, while not found in period as heraldic charges, may be used as heraldic charges." Registering an Order Name in the SCA by Ursula Georges. http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/order/registerorder.html.

"Argent": meaning "white" or "silver" colored - cited in this meaning and spelling in OED to 1562. Grandfathered to the Kingdom of Caid with Order of the Argent Arrow (reg. July 1989) and Order of the Argent Star (reg. Oct. 2011)

"Blade": OED vol 2 p.254 s.n blade. 7.a "The blade being the essential part of such weapons etc. is often put for the whole, esp. in poetry and literary language." Examples of this usage are dated: 1325 blades, 1386 blade, 1460 blayde, 1583 blades, 1599 blades. Authors include Chaucer and Shakespeare, as well as others. [Taken from Gleann Ahbann's 10/2011 LoI, Order of the Queen's Silver Blade, http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=18513]

Order name approved and forwarded to Laurel.
Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Cillín ui Congaile. Name and device. *Argent, a Maltese cross and on a chief embattled gules two stags salient respectant argent*.

Submitted as **Cillín ui Congal**, the College has changed the surname to reflect the documentation found for the genitive of Congal.

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

Cillín is found in OCM, p. 52, under the header spelling "Cilléne" who was a seventh century saint.

Congal is found in OCM, p 57, this is the header spelling. King Congal, died in 710 A.D. Mari's Index

of Irish Annals has the genitive as Congaile.
http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Congal.shtml

The name has a conflict with Cilline O Conaill, registered 12/2004 in Calontir in the nominative and genitive spelling, and perhaps also Cillene O Conghalaigh in the genitive spelling.

The College of Heralds found no conflict with the armory, but must return it for lack of a name.

Name returned for conflict.
Device returned for lack of a name.

Einrik von Houwinstein. Device change. *Argent, a bear statant erect affronty sable between two flaunches azure*.
His prior device, *Azure, a crescent and on a chief argent two bear's heads erased sable*, is to be retained as a badge (reg. 01/2013).

As depicted, the flaunches do not curve back into the field in a way that members of the College are used to. With the approval of the submitter, the submitting herald will redraw.

There is no conflict with Elizabeth the Unknown (Argent, a bear sejant affronty sable between flaunches gules.) There is a DC between sejant affronty and statant erect affronty.

Device change approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Emma Cardiganshire. Name and device. *Argent, three ravens volant wings addorsed sable and a bordure azure*.

The submitter desires a feminine name. No other preferences are indicated.

Emma is found in the article "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" by Tangwystl. [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/given.html]

Cardiganshire is an unmarked locative. The place name is seen in this anglicized version from the 1200's. Sir Henry Jones was seated as Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1559, a good match for the client's first name.
[http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/constituencies/cardiganshire]

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

Felix Selwyn - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a flame sable a lozenge argent.*

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel

Genevieve de Lyonesse. Name and device. *Per saltire sable and azure, a cockatrice argent*.
The submitter desires a feminine and submitter will allow minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound ("sound").

Genevieve is found 16 times as a feminine name in the 1292 census of Paris (p. 9 "DRAFT: Names in the 1292 census of Paris", Sara L. Uckelman, May 12, 2013, http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf).

In registering Guinevere of Lyonesse, on appeal, in March 2001, Laurel wrote:
> This was an appeal of the March 2000 return. At that time Laurel gave the reason for the return as
>> *Lyonesse* exists only in legend and is thus not a place anyone would describe themselves as being from.
> However, RfS II.3 states that *New name elements, whether invented by the submitter or borrowed from a literary source, may be used if they follow the rules for name formation from a linguistic tradition compatible with the domain of the Society and the name elements used.* Examples given in the section include place names.
>
> The submission cites Watson's *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* and Johnston's *Place-Names of Scotland* to show that *Lyonesse* is possibly a variant of *Lothian*. While this etymology is uncertain it does suffice to show that the name has been formed in a manner compatible with the relevant linguistic tradition.
>
> Furthermore, the submission follows the guidelines for using literary names given by Jaelle of Armida, then Laurel, in the 28 February 1999 LoAR cover letter: first, the submitter used the Arthur mythos as a last resort; second, *Lyonesse* is a place inhabited by humans; third, the name is not allegorical; and fourth, it is not a minor name from a minor work.

SENA's rules on literary names differ slightly (PN1B2d2) and notes that names of literary places were rarely used and are only allowed if a pattern explicitly includes the use of name phrases of that type. Lyonesse, while a literary place, was also considered a real place in period.
> "Early English chronicles, such as the Chronicon e chronicis of Florence of Worcester, who died in 1118, described minutely and without a suggestion of disbelief the flourishing state of Lyonesse, and its sudden disappearance beneath the sea." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911 ed., vol.xvii, p.174)

Additionally, as noted in the LoAR, Lyonesse is possibly a variant of Lothian. We believe that this is sufficient to allow the registration of Lyonesse in this case. Note that the entire appeal for Guinevere of Lyonesse can be seen in the Sept. 2000 minutes of the Caidan CoH (http://heralds.sca-caid.org/minutes/2000/min0009.php)/

French and English/Welsh (including Scots) can be combined when the names are within 300 years of each other per Appendix C of SENA.

Precedent states "… and at least a CD between a dragon or wyvern and a cockatrice." [Cristoff Gockerhan von Loch, A-East, 01/2011, http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/01/11-01lar.html] Therefore this is clear of Karina of the Far West (device, 11/1987, West), *Azure, a wivern statant argent*, with a DC for

changes to the field and another for the type of monster. It is also clear of Katrina Pietroff (device, reblazon 10/2010, reg. 3/1975), *Azure, a seven-headed hydra statant argent*, by the same count..

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

Grímr askmaðr. Device. *Per pale sable and gules, a horse rampant argent, crined Or, between three towers argent*.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Iuliia Ilina doch'. New name and device. *Purpure, two greyhounds sejant addorsed the dexter Or, the sinister argent.*
The submitter is interested in a feminine name and will allow minor but not major changes.

All name elements from Wickenden (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/). Iuliia is a feminine name dated to 3rd C as a martyr's name. Ilia is a masculine given name dated 1302 (s.n Il'ia). Based on the grammar section (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/zgrammar.html) of the article, for names ending in –ia the basic patronymic ending is –in which would give Ilin for a masculine patronymic and Ilina for a feminine patronymic. The relationship is described by doch', that is daughter. So this is Iuliia, Ilia's daughter.

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

Laertes McBride. Badge. *(Fieldless) A four-leaved clover saltirewise vert, each leaf charged with a crescent, horns outward argent*

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Mealla Caimbeul - New Household Name - *Inn of the Widow's Hand* & New Badge - *(Fieldless) A pitcher reversed bendwise sinister vert pouring a stream of coins Or.*

The hope is to document a pattern of "<person>'s <body part>"
http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/ has examples of inns signs with "<person's> Head"
http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Tokens/Patterns.shtml has examples that include "Hand" (Bird in Hand, Hand and Holly Bush), but not attached to a person.
English Inn Signs by Larwood and Hotten mentions both a *Widow's Son* and a *Widow's Struggle* but the references are undated.

It was the feeling of the College of Heralds that the documentation provided did not sufficiently demonstrate the pattern in inn-sign names of "[type of person's] hand" as the only examples of body parts in that pattern are heads, and we do not believe that a widow's hand could be identifiable from any other person's' hand on an inn sign.

There is doubt if a stream of coins is identifiable. It was the feeling of the College that the badge could be redrawn to have the coins be more recognizable.

Household name returned for redraw.
Badge returned for redraw.

Molmoria of Skye. Device. *Argent, a tree proper on a base azure a triquetra argent.*

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Robert Woods of Trowbridge - New Name & New Badge. *Argent, a single-towered bridge of three spans throughout gules issuant from a base azure.*

Robert:
Robert Abewart Burial 21 Jan 1586 St. Botolph Aldgate, London, England B02101-5
Robert Abel Burial 19 Apr 1584 Brocklesby, Lincoln, England B01136-3
Robert Abell Burial 30 Jul 1582 Sommersall Herbert, Derbyshire, England B04883-9

Woods:
Alice Woods Female Death 16 Apr 1609 Chesterton, Cambridge, England
Father's Name: Robt. Woods B05084-7
William Woods Burial Date: 12 Feb 1600 Elsham, Lincoln, England B05327-7
John Woods Burial Date: 25 Mar 1618 England B00035-8

Trowbridge:
 a town in England found in Ekwall with 1 of multiple earlier period spelling being Trobrigge 1184.

In IGI records are found with the preferred spelling Trowbridge
Richardus Cathrowe married Agnes Trowbridge 28 Nov 1538 Highworth, Wiltshire, England M15268-1
Roger Trowbridge marriage 04 Feb 1610 Thorverton,Devon,England M05170-1
William Trowbridge married 27 Jan 1616 Whitestone,Devon,England M05212-1

Possible conflict

Rudolf der Schütze 2005 (via Atlantia):Argent, a tower gules within a bordure quarterly sable and vert
Also not sure if can have a castle throughout

http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1999/08/lar.html Michael Gillean of Blackwater Keep. ÆTHELMEARC, grants a CD between a tower and a bridge.

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

Roo Hope of Trowbridge - New Name (Edit) (Delete) & New Device (Edit) (Delete)

Quarterly purpure and argent, a Celtic cross counterchanged

Submitter email: dreamer6943110@yahoo.com

This name is submitted as a late period double surname with marked locative but the first may be an example of Roo as a double given name, "Isabelle Roo Giliot" (with Roo as a middle name) or a double surname of Roo Giliot

Roo:

Isabelle Roo Giliot Female Christening 30 Apr 1543 Belton near Epworth, Lincolnshire, England C01849-7
Roo is also found as a late period English surname Henry Roo Male Death Date: 26 Feb 1569 St. Mary'S Church, Sandwich, Kent, England I02250-0Joan Roo Female Death 24 Sep 1573 St. Mary'S Church, Sandwich, Kent, England I02250-0Ann Roo Female Burial Date: 16 Jul 1623 Bristol, Gloucester, England Thomas Roo B01289-9

Hope:

Johannes Hope Male Burial Date: 23 May 1586 Ashley, Stafford, England B39598-4Williamus Hope Male Burial Date: 17 Jul 1597 Ashley, Stafford, England B39598-4John Hope married 17 Feb 1576 Saint Giles Cripplegate,London,London,England M02243-1

Trowbridge:

a town in England found in Ekwall with 1 earlier period spelling being Trobrigge 1184.

In IGI found in the prefered spelling of TrowbridgeRichardus Cathrowe married Agnes Trowbridge 28 Nov 1538 Highworth, Wiltshire, England M15268-1Roger Trowbridge marriage 04 Feb 1610 Thorverton,Devon,England M05170-1William Trowbridge married 27 Jan 1616 Whitestone,Devon,England M05212-1

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

Selene Colfox. Laurel Resub Badge. *(Fieldless) A caldera gringolada barry sable and Or, the serpents Or*
Her previous submission, *(Fieldless) A caldera gringolada Or*, was returned on the June 2013 LoAR (http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2013/06/13-06lar.html#156) with the following discussion:
    This is the defining instance of *a caldera gringolada* in SCA armory. This charge is a uniquely

Iberian charge, and can be seen on f.52r of the 16th century armorial BSB-Hss Cod.icon. 290, *Armas de los Condes, Vescondes etc. de Cataluña, de Castilla, de Portugal* (found at http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001370/image_119). It appears to be a later stylized version of an ordinary cauldron with snake heads extending from each end of the handle or from the pot and typically barry or checky tincturing as the main distinguishing features.

Commenters discussed whether or not this charge conflicts with an ordinary cauldron. Although the charge appears to be treated as distinct from a cauldron in Iberian armory, this was not obviously the case in the 16th century Italian armorial BSB Cod.icon.267, *Insignia pontificum Romanorum et cardinalium II. Insignia ab Urbano VI ad Robertum de Nobilibus cardinalem*. In that source, depictions of the arms of Spanish bishops show the caldera gringolada with distinct snake heads (f.370r, http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001415/image_751), a faint "fringe" of snake heads (f.299r, http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001415/image_609), and no snake heads (f.329r, http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001415/image_669). We must therefore treat the snake heads as a blazonable but maintained element. While caldera gringolada are typically barry or checky, we do not define charges in SCA heraldry based on tincture, and we would certainly allow an ordinary cauldron to be barry or checky, or a caldera gringolada to be a single tincture. Therefore, a caldera gringolada is not considered different from a cauldron for purposes of conflict. Due to their shape and tendency to be barry or checky, they may also conflict with round woven baskets.)

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Aurelie de Montpellier, *(Fieldless) A cauldron Or*. There is a DC for fieldlessness, but nothing for the difference between a cauldron and a caldera gringolada.

The documentation supplied with that submission can be seen on Caid's March 30, 2013 LoI (http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=29624

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tyne MacPhersone. New Name and Device. *Per chevron azure and purpure, a chevron sable fimbriated between a crescent and a snake vorant of its own tail Or.*

Tyne is an Elizabethan Surname, "Elizabeth Tyne" christened 22 November 1551, FamilySearch C01464-2.

MacPhersone is a Scots Lowland surname found in Black, p. 557, with "Malcolm MacPhersone" dated 1556.

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