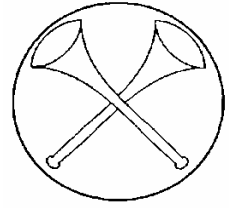


Caidan College of Heraldry  
c/o Tiffany Horton  
(661)247-5581  
dolphin@sca-caid.org



*Minutes of the Feb 21, 2016 Meeting*

Meeting commenced at 11:00 AM.

In attendance were: Estrith *Dolphin*, Jeanne Marie *Noir Licorne*, Ariana *Trident*, Manus *Battlement*, Ardgal *Silver Mace*, Eirikr *Gold Phoenix*, and Damien *Sable Fret*.

Meeting schedule for 2016: Mar 20th, Apr 10th, May 15th, Jun 5th, July 10th, Aug 14th, Sept 11, Oct 16th, Nov 13th, Dec 4th.

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the Feb 28, 2016 Letter of Intent.

**Society Notes:** Congratulations to our Crescent Paul fitz Denis on receiving a Harp Argent for Brewing and Bardic arts.

**From Laurel:** On this letter we have registered the Company of Noble Touch, for the Barony of Wintermist in Caid. This was done as a courtesy to the Barony as their cited precedent did not apply to order names, but rather only household names. As of this writing, we will no longer change an unregistrable order name to a registrable household name. The courtesy was extended to the Barony of Wintermist as we had not previously prohibited this practice. Order and Household names are not interchangeable.

**From Pelican:** Protection of Real-world heraldic Titles – new protection standards have been put in place. In general notable heraldic titles and titles still in use will be protected. As will titles created by important royals and important titles created by minor royals. In addition titles associated with authors of well-known heraldic treatises will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Please see the December 2015 cover letter for full information.

**From Wreath:** Wreath is asking for commentary on whether the triskele, a.k.a the triskelion arrondi, should be a SFPP. If you have an example of it in period heraldry or period art that will be helpful.

Again, please see the December 2015 cover letter for full information. If you do not have commenting rights you may pass on comments to Crescent or Dolphin who will make sure Wreath receives them.

**February Submissions**

**Ambrose Wyld – Laurel Resub Device.** *Quarterly azure and sable, three wolves' teeth issuant from sinister and in dexter chief a mullet of four points argent.*

The submitter's previous device of the same blazon was returned by Laurel on the November 2015 LoAR:

This device is returned for redraw of the wolf's teeth. Per precedent:

The depictions we have found of wolf's teeth in period heraldry invariably have the teeth conjoined at the base. We encourage this depiction of wolf's teeth, but will accept emblazons where the teeth are not quite conjoined as in this submission. The wolf's teeth must still reach, or nearly reach, the per pale line. [Konrad Rickert, July 2008, Atenveldt-A]

Here, the wolf's teeth are not close to being conjoined as the distance between them is about as wide as their width.

Redrawn at meeting with submitters approval, this redraw addresses the reason for the return.

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

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**Avina Ramsey - New Name & New Device.** *Per bend sinister argent and vert a natural panther passant contourny sable and three musical notes argent.*

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
Sound most important.

**Avina** is a feminine English given name found in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyAG.html>) dated to 1221 and 1258.

**Ramsey** is an English surname found in "Monumental Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/brasses/lastnameIZ.htm#R>) dated to 1036 and 1175.

The submitted forms came in with the musical notes colored sable. The submitter's intent was to have them argent and was confirmed with the submitter at the meeting. Device was recolored at meeting.

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

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**Boris Borisov - New Name & New Device.** *Gules, a wolf's head erased between 3 mullets of 8 points argent.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
No major changes.

**Boris** is a Russian masculine name found in Wickenden, "A Dictionary of Period Russian Names", 3rd. ed., p. 35. Boris Konstantinovits 1304-5.

**Borisov** is a Russian patronymic found in Ibid. Ivan Borisov 1371-2.

College recommends an artist note regarding the size and shape of the mullets.

This should be clear of Cera inigena Corbbi (2010-10 West) *Azure estoilly, a wolf's head erased argent*, for change of field tincture and number of secondaries.

This should also be clear of Einarr in kyrri Ulfsson (2014-09 Lochac) *Gules, a wolf's head cabossed between three mullets Or* for tincture of secondaries and change between erased/couped.

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

---

**Ceara ingen Chonail** - New Alternate Name. *Katherine Margery Laird*.

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
No major changes.  
Language most important.

**Katherine** is an English feminine given name found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Katherine Abbott, chr. 13 Jan 1576, Buckingham, England, Batch C14534-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKYL-Y76>)
- Katherine Adams, chr. 8 Apr 1590, Gloucester, England, Batch C00828-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N51N-S9R>)
- Katherine Whyte, chr. 30 Oct 1566, Worcester, England, Batch P01376-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NPTS-K41>)

**Margery** is an English feminine given name found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Margery Abbott, chr. 9 Nov 1589, Wiltshire, England, Batch C01937-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N2CX-PZ8>)
- Margery Adams, chr. 20 Nov 1576, Wiltshire, England, Batch C15350-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ND1C-GMR>)
- Margery Tackley, chr. 10 Oct 1552, Oxford, England, Batch C02415-4 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWFY-HY8>)

**Laird** is late- and grey-period English and Scottish surname, found in FamilySearch Historical Records, including:

- Robert Laird, chr. 22 Aug 1568, Lincoln, England, Batch C01134-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NF95-7PR>)
- Patrik Laird, chr. 1 Sep 1588, Perth, Scotland, Batch C11351-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VQ7R-WTB>)
- John Laird, chr. 29 Apr 1627, Lincoln, England, Batch C02764-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NGQT-V8G>)

SENA Appendix A allows for double given names in late period English names.

The College discussed “Laird” as a possible presumption to “Lord”. Per SENAPN4B1, since “Laird” is not specifically listed as an alternative title the College felt that this did not create the appearance of presumption.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**Dante da Monte** - New Device. *Argent, a sinister wing terminating in a hand azure sustaining a sword fesswise sable.*

This device was returned by the Caid College of Heralds at the Oct 2015 Caid meeting:

The previous device submission (Argent, a wing terminating in a hand gules sustaining a sword fesswise reversed sable) was returned by the Caidan College at their meeting of Oct 2014, for conflict with Riccardo di Pisa, "Argent, an eagle's wing fesswise terminating in a hand gules maintaining a scimitar fesswise reversed sable." We've changed the tincture of the wing, giving us a second DC in addition to the sustained charge.

The conflict with Riccardo di Pisa is Argent, an eagle's wing fesswise terminating in a hand gules maintaining a scimitar fesswise reversed sable (as cited above).

Changing the tincture of the sword or the field will clear that conflict without introducing another.

Device redrawn at meeting with submitters approval.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Diana Ewan** - New Device. *Azure, on a chief Or three thistles slipped and leaved proper.*

The College noted that *Azure, on a chief embattled argent three thistles proper* (Christopher Stanley), was released on the May 2015 LoAR.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Diego Antonio de Palma** - New Badge. *(Fieldless) On a dexter hand argent a trefoil gules.*

From Internal Commentary Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme notes “As drawn, this is identical to the card trefoil that was returned on the LoAR of April 2015 (Miro di Marco, Trimaris) for lack of documentation. Calling it a trefoil doesn't change anything. We need documentation, or else redraw this as an honest heraldic trefoil.”

Please notify submitter that the charge needs to be a proper heraldic trefoil, as opposed the drawn card

treffe.

### Device returned for redraw.

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**Eadric The Younger** - New Device & New Name. *Per chevron vert and azure on a chevron enhanced argent three mills sable.*

**Eadric** is an English masculine given name found in R&W s.n. Edrich, giving the dated forms Edricus (1066), Edrich' (1200), Edrich (1275), Edericke (1275) as given names, and Eadric as a surname (1221).

In addition, Eadric is a masculine Old English name, dated 685 through 1040 in the Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England ( <http://eagle.cch.kcl.ac.uk:8080/pase/persons/index.html> ). Eadric is cited from "Anglo-Saxon Names", AElfwyn aet Gyrum, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/aelfwyn/bede.html> The names in the article are from Bede's "A History of the English Church and People", compiled in 731. According to the article the most common spelling found for the name is Edric.

**the Younger** is an English byname found in R&W (s.n. Younger p.508) date Edmund Yonger to 1379 and gloss the byname as "the younger". Under Elder they date Hugo le Heldere to 1212 and Ricardius ye Elder to 1379, both glossed as "the Elder". It seems reasonable that if "the Elder" was used, then "the Younger" would also be used. The OED dates the spelling "younger" to c. 1600.

Name was entered in OSCAR as "the". The form has this with a capitol "The". The submitter allows all minor changes.

The artwork as submitted depicts the chevron too high. Consulting herald is working on replacement artwork, to be approved by the submitter before presentation at the CoH meeting. However it is a chevron enhanced as was pointed out at the meeting and is sent forward under that understanding.

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

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**Einarr blod hrafn** - New Name & New Device. *Argent, two chevronels per pale sable and gules between three ravens heads erased contourny sable.*

Language most important.

**Einarr** is a masculine Old Norse given name found in Geir Bassi on p. 9.

**blod hrafn** is a compound Old Norse byname (submitted and passed previously without comment by *Kolsveinn blod hrafn*, Atenveldt 2012-11, who has granted his permission to share this name element if needed).

From Commentary on *Kolsveinn blod hrafn* :

The byname as modified would work ASSUMING that both descriptive bynames might be used to identify the same guy at the same time, and I don't see that happening. The precedent is: "[A] name using two non-patronymic bynames in Old Norse is registerable so long as the bynames could reasonably be used to simultaneously describe the same person. In the case of the

submitted name, the two bynames mean 'shrieking' and 'woman from the Orkney Islands'. These bynames have different meanings and could both have described the same person at the same point in her life. Therefore, this name is registerable." [Þórdís gjallandi eyverska, 05/2002, A-Outlands]

Finnur Jónsson's *Tilnavne i den Islandske Oldlitteratur* (Copenhagen: H. H. Thieles Bogtrykkeri. 1908. <http://books.google.com/books?id=KWkSAAAAYAAJ>) has only one byname formed with <-hrafn>. I pulled out all of the bynames that contained either "blood" or "raven":

- Blóð- for <Blóð-Egill> of *Knýtlinga saga*, who once slaked his thirst with human blood after a battle (eeew!). This saga was written c.1250 and covers events from the 10th through 13th c. ([http://www.heimskringla.no/wiki/Knytlinga\\_saga](http://www.heimskringla.no/wiki/Knytlinga_saga) ch. 35) (p. 275)

- blóðmorr "blood pudding, blood sausage", for <Reiðarr blóðmorr> (1306) in *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=1203](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1203)) and <Jón blóðmorr> (1461), also in D.N. ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=5435](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=5435)) (pp. 287-288)

- blóðøx "blood-axe", for King <Eiríkr blóðøx> (d.954) in *Hakonar saga* and *Egils saga Skallagrímssonar* because he killed several of his brothers, leaving his axe literally bloody. (p. 273)

- Hrafna- "Raven", for <Hrafna-Flóki> (9th c.) in *Landnámabók*. Flóki used his ravens as Noah used his dove, to detect land. (p. 284)

- hrafnhauss "raven-head", for <Eyjólfur hrafnhauss> (1253) in *Sturlunga saga* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=7Y6qZzy5ZYcC&pg=PA153>), probably for his raven-black hair. (p. 194)

- hrafnakollr would be "raven head", for <Ólálfr hrafnakollr> or <jafnakollr> (one of the original Icelandic settlers) in *Landnámabók*. Jónsson says that the actual byname is <jafnakollr>, meant to describe the shape and style of the man's hair, where jafni is the Arctic clubmoss ([http://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Diphasiastrum\\_alpinum](http://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Diphasiastrum_alpinum)) (p. 194)

- hrafnasveltir "raven-starver" for <Sigurðr hrafnasveltir> (early 13th c.) in *Guðmundar saga*, one of the *Biskupa sögur* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=FGEEAAAACAAJ&pg=PA546&q=Sigur%C3%B0r%20hrafnasveltir>). The saga does not explain the name. A man who feeds ravens is a successful warrior, a man who starves them is either a bad warrior or a man of peace. (p. 331)

- skáldhrafn "poet-raven" for <Hrafnkell skáldhrafn> in *Landnámabók*. No explanation is given for the byname. This really appears to be a man with two bynames, one occupational, the other

descriptive: <Hrafnkell skald hrafn>; alternatively, it was common to make pet forms of names by referring to either of the elements, so Hrafnkell's commonly used pet name could certainly have been <Hrafn>, then tack the occupational byname on and you get <Skáld-Hrafn>. (p. 245)

To give it my best shot, I went ahead and checked kennings (<https://notendur.hi.is/eybjorn/ugm/kennings/kennings.html>) to see if there was anything close to the idea of "blood raven", but the construct makes no sense in terms of the way the Norse thought of ravens. In skaldic poetry, blood is the drink of ravens, a "{any type of non-raven bird} of blood" is a raven, but you never find a raven itself described in terms of being bloody.

Brían dorcha ua Conaill (Goutte d'Eau) at 2012-09-10 00:13:58

The nearest similar concept I can think of in this context is the blóðugr örn, the Blood Eagle.

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

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**Elisheva bat Yisrael** - New Device Change. *Argent, on a hand of Fatima inverted gules a heart sable fimbriated Or, in chief two knives in saltire sable.*

Old Item: Argent, the Hebrew letter "aleph" within a star of David within and conjoined to an annulet sable, to be retained as a badge.

Per SENA A.3.C: "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with ordinaries or simple geometric charges when they are part of a primary charge group. Peripheral ordinaries may not be voided or fimbriated, nor may other secondary, tertiary, or overall charges."

It is recommended by the college that the knives be drawn in a more period style.

### **Device returned for using fimbriation on a tertiary charge.**

---

**Elisheva bat Yisrael** - New Badge. (Fieldless) A heart sable fimbriated Or.

This conflicts with the device of Rustique de Suard (reg. April 1997 via the Middle), *Gyronny purple and argent, a heart sable*. There is one DC for field vs fieldless; nothing for fimbriation.

### **Badge returned for conflict**

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**Gaufroi de Fleur** - New Name & New Device. *Purpure, two keys in saltire Or and in chief a bee proper.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
No major changes.

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

de Fleur is a French surname found in "French Surnames from Paris" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>) and dated to 142.

The College was unsure if "DeFleur" or "De Fleur" was written on the form. However the documentation has "de Fleur" and the college is submitting it under that spelling.

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

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**Genevieve de la Marre** - New Device. *Argent, on an amphora purpure a bee Or marked sable.*

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

---

**Hugh ap Rhys** – Kingdom Resub Badge. *(Fieldless) A bow bendwise sinister drawn by an arrow bendwise reversed Or.*

The submitter's previous submission of *(Fieldless) A drawn bow with arrow nocked Or* was returned by the Caid College of Heraldry at their October 2015 for conflict with Andrew Roriksson, *Sable, a bow nocked of an arrow Or. (4/1999)*. Changing the orientation of the bow clears that conflict.

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

---

**Iona Azur Drake** - New Name & New Device. *Argent, a dragon's head caboshed azure between two flaunches sable.*

Submitter has no desire as to gender.

Sound (Iona = eye-OH-nuh / Azur = heraldic tincture 'azure' / Drake = drayk) most important.

**Iona** is an English feminine given name found in IGI/FamilySearch Historical Records: Iona Thurman, female, christened 22 Apr 1592, Church-Gresley, Derbyshire, England. Batch C04111-9.

**Azur** is found as an English surname in IGI/FamilySearch Historical Records: Willyam Azur, male, married 24 Sept 1626, Faversham, Kent, England. Batch M01471-5.

**Drake** is found as an English surname in IGI/FamilySearch Historical Records: Elizabeth Drake, female, christened 13 Dec 1599, Doddington, Cambridge, England. C02147-2.

This name follows the pattern (given name) (byname) (byname). This is an attested pattern for late period English names, per SENA Appendix A.

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

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**Isabel de Carvalhal** - New Name & New Device. *Or, three oak leaves inverted vert and a chief invected sable.*



Submitter desires a feminine name. Language most important. (unspecified). Culture most important. (unspecified).

### Name and Device approved and forwarded.

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#### Julien de La Fontaine - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name. No major changes.

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

**De La Fontaine** is an English surname found in FamilySearch Historical Records as *Erasme De La Fontaine*, christened 4 October 1601, London, England, Batch C04903-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5L2-DDL>)

Several other instances of *De La Fontaine* found in FamilySearch as a grey-period surname in England, the Netherlands and France, including:

- Valentyn De La Fontaine, Marriage, 03 Jul 1630, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Batch: M90125-4

Instances of *Fontaine* and other spellings also found in England, including:

- Ester Fontaine, Female, Christening Date: 24 Feb 1600, THREADNEEDLE STREET FRENCH HUGUENOT,LONDON,LONDON,ENGLAND. Batch: C04903-1

It is worth noting that all instances appearing in FamilySearch capitalize each part of the surname 'De La Fontaine.' The name as submitted 'de La Fontaine' follows the modern method of capitalization (see: Jean de La Fontaine, famous 17th C French poet bearing this surname) which I have not so far been able to find in period. Additionally, I have accessed a 1748 source in which the name appears as 'De la Fontaine'

([https://books.google.com/books?id=GctbAAAQAAJ&dq=de%20la%20fontaine&source=gbs\\_similarbooks](https://books.google.com/books?id=GctbAAAQAAJ&dq=de%20la%20fontaine&source=gbs_similarbooks)) when referring to the same poet, so it would appear the capitalization of this name changed over time, or at least was transcribed inconsistently.

Name *Symmone de la Fontaine* registered via 4-2010 LoAR, surname documented to late period Scotland:

- Names Found in Ambleny Registers 1578-1616, by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Kathleen M. O'Brien):  
<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/Ambleny/Surnames.shtml>
  - 1585 Françoise de la Fontaine
  - 1592 Madeleine de la Fontaine

From submission of *Alizan De la Fontaine* registered via 11-2010 LoAR:

- The name "de la Fontaine" is cited from 1421, 1423, and 1438 in the article "French Surnames from Paris, 1421, 1423 & 1438" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedemann), found online at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>

From submission of *Delphine de La Fontaine*, registered via 11-2008 LoAR:

- de la Fontaine: St Gabriel report 2534 "The French <de la Fontaine> "from the well or spring" certainly existed in your period -- we have examples from Paris as early as the late 13th century [2]"
- de la fontaine: [2] Colm Dubh, "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris", Proceedings of the Known World Heraldic Symposium 1996 (SCA: Montgomery, Alabama; WWW: SCA, Inc., 1997).  
<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>

It seems that in the past Laurel has overlooked differences in the capitalization as submitted and the capitalization as documented, as the only documented forms are 'de la fontaine' and 'de la Fontaine,' despite 'De la Fontaine' and 'de La Fontaine' having been registered.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Ketill Olafsson** - New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *Three hound's heads coupé conjoined in annulo vert.*

As drawn, the hound's heads are neither coupé nor erased and are not in a blazonable position.

**Device returned for redraw/redesign.**

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**Malcolm Mac Matha** - **New Name & New Device.** *Or, a brown bear rampant between three cinquefoils gules and a bordure azure.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Malcolm** is a masculine English given name found in *Withycomb* pg 204 and dated to 1086-1513,

**Mac:** son of

**Matha** is an Irish Gaelic given name found in *O'Corrain* pg 135 early Irish name shortened from the name of an early Irish deity, Matha MAC Umoir, Woulfe shows the genitive of Matha Mac Matha pg. 390 pronounced Mac (mo-ha) Blacks pg. 541-542 MacMatha 1468

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

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**Mandelyn Scarlett Mor** – Kingdom Request for Reconsideration. *Sable, two lions combattant argent.*  
This was returned July 2014 for conflict:

The device conflicts with Azure, two cats combattant, tails sufflexed, argent, both maintaining a fountain fimbriated argent (Tamera FitzGloucestre of the White Boar, Feb 1982, East). There is a DC for changes to the field but nothing for the position of the tails or removing the maintained fountain.

This might be clear under the new rules of sustained/maintained so we are looking at it again.

The removal of a secondary charge which under new precedent counts for a DC, combined with the

change in the tincture of the field, should clear this device from conflict with Tamera FitzGloucestre of the White Boar.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Misha Savinskii** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
No major changes.

**Misha** is a masculine Russian given name found in Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Period Russian Names - Section MI (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/mi.html>).

**Savinskii** is a Russian byname found in "Locative Bynames in Medieval Russia"  
By Lord Paul Wickenden of Thanet (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/toprus.html>) dated to 1595.

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Lyondemere, Barony of.** New Order Name. *Order of the Serjeantes of Lyondemere.*

No major changes.  
Meaning (sergeants of Lyondemere) most important.  
Spelling (using the letter 'j') most important.

This order name takes the attested form (designator)(person or group) where "Order" is the designator and "Serjeantes of Lyondemere" is the substantive element.

The article Medieval Secular Order Names: Courtly Orders and Awards (by Juliana de Luna, Siren Herald) includes examples of this pattern (person or group of people) such as "Fool" and "Grail-Templars of Saint George" as fraternal and courtly orders, respectively.

It is our belief that the submitted name "Order of the Serjeantes of Lyondemere" conforms to these practices, where 'Serjeantes of Lyondemere' acts as a single phrase identifying a specific group of people. While the extant example of this form "Grail-Templars of Saint George" qualifies the generic 'Grail-Templars' with a saint affiliation, this element of the name appears to serve the function of specifying which group of Grail-Templars the Order refers to, rather than being a significant secondary element of the name. As other examples found in the above named article include the pattern (Saint) + (location) such as "Saint George of Rougemont," qualifying a name element with a locative was an attested period practice for order names.

**SERJEAUNTES:**

This period attested spelling of the familiar Modern English word 'sergeants' can be documented to 1512 via the Oxford English Dictionary: if the spelling must be changed, the letter 'j' is preferred over the letter 'g' (i.e. serjeantes/serjeants would be more acceptable than sergeantes/sergeants)

"sergeant | serjeant, n." OED Online. Oxford University Press, December 2015. Web. 12 February

2016.

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Regarding possible concerns with the term `sergeants' being too generic:

According to SENA NPN.3.C, the addition of a Branch Name is no longer "invisible" when considering non-personal name conflict. To be equal, the addition of a Branch Name should no longer be "invisible" when considering whether a non-personal name is too generic to be registered.

When considering conflict, the entire phrase "Serjeantes of Lyondemere" is a single, substantive element. It is similar to the example given in SENA, "The Order of the Whistle does not conflict with the Order of the Whistle of Drachenwald, because the substantive elements being compared are Whistle and Whistle of Drachenwald."

Furthermore, the submitted name does not fit the definition of a generic designator provided in SENA GP.2: "Some items are considered too generic to be registered. This means that they may be used by anyone and may not be reserved to one person or group by registration. One such category is generic identifiers such as Brewer's Guild and Queen's Guard. These names may be used by any branch to identify the owner or association of a badge, but no group may register them."

The two examples given lack branch names, or any other substantive phrases, to help make them non-generic. "Serjeantes of Lyondemere" is different, having "of Lyondemere" present to specify which group of sergeants the award refers to.

While the title "sergeant" may be in use in regions of the SCA, "Serjeantes of Lyondemere" can only be used reasonably within Lyondemere, where the term refers to none save members of this order. Presumably, our rules would not allow another branch to register that name because it would create an "Affiliation conflict" per SENA NPN.3.D.

Conversely, should the submitted name be registered to the Barony of Lyondemere, the Barony would have no claim that the use of "Sergeants of Aquaterra", "Lyons Gate Sergeantry" or any other group of sergeants is infringing on their registration.

**Submitter withdrew submission at meeting.**

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Patraic O'Ceallaigh – New Exchange of Device and Badge.

Submitter wishes for *Sable, on a bend sinister between two bulldog's heads caboshed argent, four quatrefoils slipped vert* to be his badge and *Checky sable and argent, a quatrefoil slipped and a bordure vert* to be his device.

**Exchange of Device and Badge forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Remy de Palma** - New Name & New Device. *Azure, a winged lion segreant contourny Or, a chief erminois*

No major changes.  
Spelling (unspecified) most important.

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

**de Palma** is a Spanish locative byname found in Juliana de Luna, "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/>).

SENA Appendix C allows for French and Spanish name elements to be combined so long as they occur within 300 years of each other.

The College suggests an artist note to use Crayola marker colors when coloring.

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

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**Rowland Taylor** – Kingdom Resub Device. *Per chevron argent and vert, two pairs of arrows in saltire and a bear's head couped counterchanged.*

The submitter's previous submission of the same blazon was returned by the Caid College of Heraldry at their December 2015 meeting for an improperly drawn *per chevron* line of division, as it was too low. The new submission addresses the reason for return.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Sara Longbothom** - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
No major changes.

**Sara** is an English feminine given name found in Reany & Wilson, 3rd ed., p. 374, under the surname "Reading" dated to 1311 as *Sara de Redyngg*.

**Longbothom** is an English surname found in Reany & Wilson, 3rd ed., p. 283 under "Longbottom" dated to 1539 as *Agnes Longbothom*.

We note an American television actress by the name of Sarah Longbottom (Google search, IMDB); however, we feel she is not important enough to "protect".

**Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.**

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**Sorcha ingen Flaind** - New Name & New Device. *Azure, three cocks and a chief embattled Or.*

**Sorcha** is a feminine Irish given name found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Sorcha" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Sorcha.shtml>) dated to

1480.

ingen: daughter of

**Flaind** is a masculine Irish given name found in "100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/irish100.html>)

It is noted by the College that the dates of the above article where the desired patronymic was found is generally pre-12<sup>th</sup> century. This leaves the dates of the names as found very close to the 500 year limit.

This device should be clear of: Rohesia Kenneswyn, January of 2008 (via Atlantia): *Azure, three ducks naiant within a bordure wavy Or.*

Per SENA, Appendix M, ducks and chickens are in different categories (swan-shaped and poultry-shaped, respectively), so these devices should be clear.

The depth of the embattlements was redrawn at the meeting with the submitters approval.

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

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**Symonne Du Charme** – Kingdom Resub Device. *Argent, a heart purpure overall an arrow and a rapier in saltire sable.*

There was some question if the rapier hilt gets lost in the edge of the heart but the College felt that the design overall was identifiable.

**Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.**