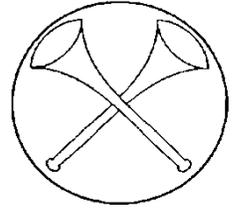Caidan College of Heralds

c/o Tiffany Horton
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Minutes of the April 9, 2017 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 11:15 AM.

In attendance were: Paul *Crescent*, Ariana *Trident*, Eridana *Ambre*, Keinvyrd *Gold Forest*, and Jeanne Marie *Noir Licorne*.

Meeting schedule for 2016/2017: May 14, June 11 at Collegium, July 9, Aug 20, Sept 10, Oct 15, Nov 19, Dec 3.

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the April 19, 2017 Letter of Intent.

From *Crescent*:
- I am pleased to announce two upcoming office changeovers:
  - Eridana *Ambre* will be succeeding Estrith *Dolphin* in that office.
  - Ardgal *Silver Mace* will be succeeding Mealla *Bellows* in that office.
  The timing of these transitions will be worked out in the coming months.
- I plan on stepping down as *Crescent* at Summer Coronation 2018, and I am now looking for a successor. I will be accepting letters of intent to serve from now until June 1, with a decision announced by July Coronation. See my email to the College of Heralds for details.
- The College was saddened to hear of the passing of Jerry Fleck, better known as Geirr Bassi Haraldsson, author of *The Old Norse Name*. Our thoughts go out to his family.
- Given the possible volume of submissions from Potrero War at our Collegium meeting, we are considering having a supplemental meeting on Wednesday, June 14, via Google Hangouts to handle any overflow. Details will be forthcoming.

April Submissions

Astrid skalphæna (Gyldenholt) - New Badge (*Fieldless) A talbot couchant argent marked sable, vested gules.*
Submitted by Keinvryd Gold Forest

Badge approved and forward to Laurel.

Ballo Aldea (Calafia) - New Name & New Device. *Azure, on a chevron between two wheels and a bat winged pig courant Or, a rock azure.*

No boxes marked.
Ballo is a masculine Spanish given name found in FamilySearch Historical Records:

> Ballo [No Last Name], christened 10 Mar 1624; Sagrario, Toluca, Mexico Estado, Mexico; Batch C64340-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NDCH-VNL)

Aldea as a Spanish family name found in FamilySearch Historical Records:
> Antonio Lucas Aldea, christening 18 Feb 1624; San Julian,Valladolid, Spain; Batch C87114-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FRDH-NZN)

Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Name approved and forward to Laurel.
Device approved and forward to Laurel.

D'vorah bint Da'ud (Gyldenholt) - New Device Change. *Azure, in chief three bees Or marked azure and on a point pointed Or a bee azure marked Or.*

If registered, the submitter's current device *Purpure, in chief three bees Or marked purpure and on a point pointed Or a bee purpure marked Or*, is to be retained as a badge.

While the blue markings on the bees may hinder their identifiability, exactly the same issue existed in the submitter's currently registered device.

This will conflict with the submission of Emery de Llanruthin, on the Lochac LoI of 28 March 2017: *Azure, a point pointed and in chief three bees Or*. It can be seen at http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=74131. There's a single DC, for adding the tertiary to the point pointed. We are pursuing permission to conflict.

Submitted by Keinvryd Gold Forest

Device approved and forward to Laurel.

D'vorah bint Da'ud (Gyldenholt) - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A frying pan gules.*

We believe there is not a visual conflict with *Lozengy sable and Or, a spoon gules. (*Máirgrég ingen mic Gillebrath, Jan 1999, Calontir).

Submitted by Keinvryd Gold Forest

Badge approved and forward to Laurel.

Furia Tertia (Calafia) - New Device. *Gules, on a tree blasted within an anulet Or a sword inverted sable.*

drawn by Ariana Trident
Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Device approved and forward to Laurel.

Garrick Thomas Attwell (Angels) - Kingdom Resub Device. *Purpure, a wolf's head erased ululant to sinister ermine in chief two decrescents a chief embattled argent.*

This is a kingdom resub from March 2017 where the device was returned for redraw

Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Device returned for lack of forms.

Genevieve Marchaent (Calafia) - New Name & New Device *Quarterly argent and azure, two domino masks counterchanged and a lute Or.*

No boxes marked.

Appearing in internal commentary as *Geneviere,* we have corrected the spelling to match the documentation.

Genevieve is a French feminine given name found in "Given Names in 1292 Census of Paris" http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html

Marcheant is as a French surname found in the "1292 Occupational Bynames in the Tax Role of Paris" http://heraldry.sca.org/names/parisbynames.html

Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Name approved and forward to Laurel.
Device approved and forward to Laurel.

Gríma kottr (Calafia) - New Device. *Purpure, a leopard sejant affronty argent marked sable between three thimbles Or.*

This is definitely colored with purple crayola marker even though it mostly color corrects to blue

drawn by Ariana Trident
submitted by Eridana, Ambre

Device approved and forward to Laurel.

Gunnar von Lichtenburg (Calafia) – Kingdom Resub Device. *Per pale azure and Or, in pale a demi-eagle, head to sinister, and a Catherine wheel counterchanged.*

This is a Kingdom resub from March 2017 where the submitter withdrew his submission. This is a different design

Drawn by Ariana Trident
Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Device approved and forward to Laurel.

Gyldenholt, Barony of - Laurel Resub Order Name. *Order of the Gemme d'Or.*

The following badge associated with this name was registered in August of 2012 (via Caid): *Azure, a hexagonal gemstone Or.*

No major changes.

The previous submission (Order of the Citrine) was returned by Laurel on the October 2016 LoAR for inadequate documentation.

The order name follows the pattern of taking a color and a charge, as attested in 'Medieval Secular Order Names: Standard Forms of Order Names' by Juliana de Luna. (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/ListingOfStandardForms.html)

Gemme is the period French spelling of the word meaning "gem", found in Cottell's 1611 Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues: http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/cotgrave/486small.html

The Barony of Gyldenholt has already established an order naming practice with the Order of the Foret d'Or and the Order of the Escutcheon d'Or.

Submitted by Keinvryd Gold Forest

Order Name approved and forward to Laurel.

Kingdom of Caid – Laurel Resub Appeal of Laurel Return of Blazon Change

(Fieldless) A Cross of Caid argent
Submitter email: herald@sca-caid.org
This submission is to be associated with *Populace Badge; Augmentation of Arms*
The College of Heralds of Caid congratulate Cormac Beare on his recent appointment as Wreath and would like to welcome him in the traditional manner by requesting a reconsideration on the blazon for our populace badge and Augmentation of Arms, currently blazoned as:"(Fieldless) Four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward argent", to the preferred: "(Fieldless) A Cross of Caid argent". Laurel Sovereign of Arms has repeatedly declined to blazon the heraldic motif, hereunto only colloquially known as the "Cross of Caid", in blazons since the first request in July of 1996, again in May 2007, again in November 2012, and lastly upheld in November 2014, where it again was declined in the traditional fashion. The primary reason for return, per the May 2007 Cover Letter specifically addressing this topic, was the lack of documentation that named crosses were used in Period blazons.
But wait, there's more!
"Cross of Caid" is documented as a plausible constructed charge name following the late period practice of naming heraldic crosses using the pattern "Croix de X" where X is a regional location/city. As specified in the May 2007 LoAR cover letter, and cited in the November 2012 and 2014 returns, Laurel requested documentation that named crosses were used in period blazons to support this request, and specifically asked for more than one instance of a named cross appearing in a period blazon. We have gone father to provide examples of named crosses specifically for places, which we believe better supports our request to blazon the heraldic charge after a territory/Kingdom. Examples of this pattern were found in several regions, primarily in France, in sources dating between 1587 and 1648 with the attested pattern appearing in blazons, as index entries for heraldic charges, or in prose using the patterned term as means to heraldically identify individuals/groups.
Croix de Ierusalem/Hierusalem (modernly Jerusalem) was found dated to1586 on page 21 of the publication "Les Droict Avtoritez et Perorgatives que Pretendent av Royavme de Hierusalem, les Princes & Signeurs Spirituels & Temporels…" (see Figures 1 and 2). While this example is not a blazon, it does specifically refer to the pattern as a heraldic charge stating that "L'On voit en plusieurs lieux du Marquisat de Motserrat les cinq Croix des Hierusalem aux armoiries desdicts Marquis." Roughly translated this means that "We see around the Marquisat (territorial lordship or possessions of a Marquis) of Motserrat five crosses of Jerusalem on the arms of the Marquis.". The Croix de Ierusalem is also found dated to1639 on page 371 of "Histoire de la Ville et Compte de Valentiennes" (see Figures 3 and 4). This source has records of the blazons for the Provosts for the town on a given year and shows the attested pattern of named crosses in a period blazon. The example of "Ierusalem" is attributed to the Provost Nicolas du Puich from 1541 who bears "D'azur a un poing arme d'argent, tenant une espee d'arget croisee et pommeau d'or; au chef d'or, a l'aigle naissant de sable et la Croix de Ierusalem de gueule, au canton dextre du chief." This translates to "Azure, a hand holding a sword silver handled Or and on a chief Or an eagle sable and in canton chief a Cross of Jerusalem gules". The "Croix de Hierusalem" is again documented to 1642 in "Considerations Historiques sur La Genealogie de la Maision de Lorraine" (see Figures 23 and 24). This passages states "Croix de Hierusalem entrees dans les Armes de la Maison le Lorraine apres le marriage de René d'Anjou." This translates to "The Cross of

Jerusalem enters the arms of the House of Lorraine after the marriage of René d'Anjou" and clearly shows the first usage of the Cross of Jerusalem as heraldic charge within a bloodline.

Croix de Lorraine was found in 1599 in "Histoire des Derniers Touvbles de France" on page 8 (see Figures 5 and 6). This source provides the attested pattern in a heraldic context as the author describes the coronet worn by an individual to display the Cross of Lorraine and the motto (in Spanish): "Morir o mas contento". The "Croix de Lorraine" again appears in 1630 in "Les Oevvres de Mre Francois de Malherbe, Gentil-homme ordinaire de la chambre du Roy" (see Figures 7 and 8), though in this instance it looks like the author is using the Cross of Lorraine as an example of a reference to the Knights Templar unit in Palestine, but as this was recognized as a Heraldic symbol of the order it supports the idea of named crosses used as heraldic identification of the members of the named area. The "Croix de Lorraine" also appears in "Indices Armorials OV Sommaire Explication des mots vsitez au Volason des Armoiries " on page 44 as part of a blazon (see Figures 11 and 14). The author in this example notes on page 140 that it is called thusly because it was borne by a prince of the house of Lorraine (see Figure 22).

Croix de Savoye (modernly Savoy) was found in 1599 in "Histoire des Derniers Touvbles de France" on page 135 (see Figures 5 and 9). This source provides the attested pattern in a heraldic context as the author describes the banners flown by the Officers of the King as both the Cross of Savoy with the Fleurs de lys of France.

Croix de Bourgogne (modernly Burgundy) was documented to 1635 in "Indices Armorials OV Sommaire Explication des mots vsitez au Volason des Armoiries" on pages 147 and 369 (see Figures 11, 12, and 13). The former citation is a discussion on the cross and how it is a variant of the Cross of St Andrew, and the latter citation lists the Cross of Burgundy in a table of known heraldic charges (alongside the likewise named Cross of St. Andrew). The "Croix de Bourgogne" is also found dated to1639 on page 373 of "Histoire de la Ville et Compte de Valentiennes" (see Figures 3 and 10). This source has records of the blazons for the Provosts for the town on a given year and shows the attested pattern of named crosses in a period blazon. The example of "Bourgogne" is attributed to the Provost Hughes de Bassecourt from 1601 who bears "Escartele d'azur a la bende d'argent, charge de trois Croix de Bourgogne de gueule, et de gueule a trois maillets d'or."

Croix de Florence was found in 1648 on page 135 of "Svitte de L'Inventaire de L'Histoire de France" (see Figures 15 and 16) where the passage discussed two Knights of the Duke and Duchess bearing the Cross of Florence as a means of heraldic identification ("[…]et de deux Chevaliers portans la Croix de Florence.").

As previously stated in the letter of appeal submitted in 2007, the College of Heralds in Caid still argue that the cross of Caid is not an obscure charge and though Laurel does not disagree (per the May 2007 cover letter), the commonality of the charge was determined to not be grounds for supporting a blazon change. We feel that this should be taken into consideration especially when discussing the period practice of naming crosses. The pattern shown within this documentation supports that naming a cross for the territory that bears it was a common period practice, as the cross was arguably named only by its association to that territory. The Caidan charge is, at the time of this writing, 38 years old (having been registered and in use since AS14) and has long been recognized outside of the kingdom to be colloquially known as the "Cross of Caid"/"Caidan Cross". Following the period model, this should be sufficient to bolster the request's plausibility.

While Laurel did not choose to weigh in on the orientation of the Caidan charge during the May 2007 Cover Letter, or in other returns, we do recognize that crosses by default are "upright" (meaning they extend from the chief/base, and sides perpendicularly) and would not document the motif used by Caid. However, there are saltires that were used in period that were known as "crosses" which would support

naming the motif as a "Cross", despite the contributing charges being arranged in saltire. The "Cross of Burgundy" is dated above to 1635 and 1639, and can also be documented on a coin minted in 1621 found in a publication from 1647 (see Figures 17 and 18). The Cross of St. Andrew was likewise by default saltirewise and can be documented to 1572 (see Figures 19 and 20) where the author describes it as "This Saltier is made by the manner of a Crosse, called S. Andrewe his Crosse, and commonly of us Englishe men, is thereunto compared." The Cross of St. Julian is likewise oriented saltirewise, and can be documented to 1634 (though assumed to 1514) on the arms of the Worshipful Company of Innholders, whose patron saint was St. Julian the Hospitalier (MISTHOLME, "Saltire").

We likewise recognize that most crosses are by design a continuous and single charge, which would not support documenting the motif used by Caid alone, however there are a few "crosses" that are constructed using multiple charges (usually conjoined in cross, or repeated into a cross-like shape) that are already documented to period usage. The Ermine Cross has been documented to 1460 in the arms of Hurston or Hurleston (MISTHOLME, "Cross: Ermine Spot"). The "Cross of Jerusalem" (herein dated to1587, 1599) likewise contains elements that are not continuous but defining features of the charge as a whole (the crosses couped surrounding the cross crosslet). The Croix Lozenge'e (Lozengy) can also be dated to at least 1635 in "Indice Armorial OV Sommaire"(see Figures 11 and 21). This cross can either have a field treatment of lozengy, or be comprised of lozenges arranged in cross. A "cross of annulets braced", or a "cross of chain" can be documented to 1395 in the canting arms of Chene (MISTHOLME, "Cross: Annulets braced"). All of these examples show a pattern that four crescents conjoined is plausible to have existed in period by following the pattern of arranging multiple charges in a cross to form the overall charge.

Therefore, it is feasible given the documentation provided that "four crescents conjoined in saltire horns outward" could be blazoned as the "Cross of Caid" by period practices in both naming patterns and charge constructions; and, as we believe this addresses the reason for the traditional return, we ask that Wreath reconsider our previous request to blazon the charge as such.

Caid is a kingdom of the SCA, registered in February 1975.

All figures referenced within the text that do not appear attached will be in the comments, in numerical order.

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Submitted and written by Ariana Trident

Konrad Faust Tyndell (Calafia) - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A rapier inverted surmounted by a lotus affronty sable.*

This combination of charges is taken from the submitter's device.

We recommend that it the badge be drawn larger.

submitted by Eridana Ambre

Badge approved and forward to Laurel.

Konrad Faust Tyndell (Calafia) - New Badge. *(Fieldless) A rapier inverted surmounted by a lotus in profile sable*

We recommend that it the badge be drawn larger.

submitted by Eridana Ambre

Badge approved and forward to Laurel.

Ragnarr fra Dyflinnarskiri (Wintermist) - New Device Change. *Per chevron embattled sable and Or, two fish-hooks and a lion counterchanged.*

If registered, the submitter's old device, *Per chevron sable and Or, three fish-hooks counterchanged,* is to be retained as a badge.

The proportion of the sable and Or portions of the field match those of this submitter's currently registered device, and as such we believe this per chevron division is grandfathered to the submitter.

We advise the submitter to draw the embattlements deeper and make the per chevron line higher and make the division more balanced.

Submitted by Ardgal Silver Mace

Device change approved and forward to Laurel.

Sigbiorn Sigmundarson – Laure Resub Badge *(Fieldless) A bear's paw erased apaumy inverted argent*

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in May of 2009, via Caid.

The original submission (Fieldless*) A bear's paw erased apaumy argent* was returned for conflict with the badge of Fearghus O'Shannon: (Fieldless) A tiger's jambe couped argent, marked sable.

There is a DC for fieldlessness and the inverted charge should provide the second DC.

Submitted by Keinvryd Gold Forest

Badge approved and forwarded.

Subudei Sukekedei – Laurel Resub Name.

The submitter's original name *Subudei Sukeken* was returned by Laurel on the January LoAR:
> This name must be returned because its construction does not obey the rules of Mongolian grammar. As documented, the element Sukeken is the name of a tribe. The unmodified name of a tribe cannot be used to form a byname in Mongolian. Instead, the proper forms would be either: (1) *Sukeken-u Subudei,* putting the tribal name into the genitive form and swapping the order; or (2) *Subudei Sukekedei* or *Subudei Sukeketei*, forming a second given name based on the tribal name. Either of these changes is a major change, which the submitter does not allow. Therefore, the name must be returned.
>
> His device is registered under the holding name *Subudei of Nordwache*.

The submitter has chosen one of the options provided.

Submitted by Eridana Ambre

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.