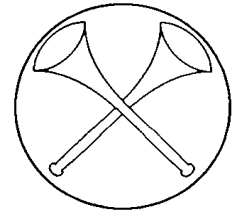


Caidan College of Heraldry
c/o Alienor Strongbow De Clare
(XXX) XXX-XXXX
dolphin@sca-caid.org



Minutes of the May 21, 2025 Meeting

Meeting commenced at 7:10 PM.

In attendance were: Jeanne Marie *Palimpsest*, Pennefer *Crescent*, Alienor *Dolphin*, Eridana *Gold Starre*, Seamus *Silver Abacus*, Saitou, Brig *Golden Bellows*, Adelaide Pympernell, Mary Pilgrim,

Upcoming Dolphin meeting schedule:

- *Wednesday June 4th Internal Letters Due*
- Wednesday June 18th CoH Meeting 7pm (Discord)

From *Palimpsest*:

<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2025/03/25-03CL-summary.pdf>

<https://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2025/04s/>

From *Crescent*:

- Quarterly reports due yesterday

From *Dolphin*:

- New Caid Discord
- Please use Paul's name formatting when summarizing naming documentation.
- Please make sure docs are complete and with submissions when letters are submitted.

May Submissions

Include Russian just in case

Send as a backup and should be registerable as egyptian.

1: Musa Kem - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister gules and Or, on a pyramid argent a kush temple argent and an elephants head cabossed grey proper

Submitter email: ezpitstop@gmail.com

No changes

Musa- is an Arabic given name, equating to Moses, per PERIOD ARABIC NAMES AND NAMING PRACTICES by Da'ud ibn Auda (David B. Appleton) © 2003

<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm>

Kem- is the Egyptian word for 'black', and has been since Ancient Egyptian. It forms part of the name of Egypt (Keme or Kemet), or at least part of it, referring to the fertile land along the Nile, where inundation makes the soil dark and rich. It is still the Coptic Egyptian word for black, specifically 'the state of being

black' as the Coptic language has had centuries to refine their grammar. Image #1 is from Wallis Budge _First Steps in Egyptian: a book for beginners_, showing the hieroglyph combination, the transliteration 'qem', and the meaning 'black'. Image #2 is from _A Simplified Coptic Dictionary (Sahidic dialect)_ by Joaquim Azevedo, showing kappa-eta-mu as the qualitative form of the verb 'to be black'.

In the introductory material, Azevedo says, "There are four basic Coptic dialects, namely the Sahidic, Bohairic, Achmimic (and the Sub-Achmimic), and Fayyumic. The Sahidic dialect, however, was chosen for this dictionary due to the amount of literary works extant in this language and also due to its antiquity. By the fourth century A.D. the Sahidic dialect was firmly established as the standard literary dialect. Surviving texts in Sahidic including the New Testament and large portions of the Old Testament, writings of the Coptic Church Fathers, Gnostic writings, and secular literature. The Arab conquest of Egypt in 641 A.D. and the subsequent suppression of the native Christian population resulted in the gradual dying out of the Egyptian language (Coptic) in favor of Arabic." Azevedo also includes a list of common proper names (given names only, sadly); because of the simplified nature of this work, it refers to many sources, and it's impossible to say with complete accuracy that the names are all pre-1600, though the fact that Moses appears on the list (spelled MOWSES) is suggestive (image #3).

I quote the header page for the Academy of Saint Gabriel's collection of articles on Demotic, Coptic, and Nubian Names, "Medieval Nubia was a region corresponding to southern Egypt and northern Sudan. Nubia was divided into several kingdoms, and had a complicated political history. The region was slow to convert to Christianity: it remained predominantly Christian until the sixth century AD. Though the Nubian kings paid tribute to the Arab rulers of Egypt for several hundred years, they remained independent until conquered in the fourteenth century.

The Greek, Coptic, and Old Nubian languages were all used as languages of record in medieval Nubia until the Islamic conquest."

I believe Nubia/Kush is the culture desired by the submitter. Elsewhere in Egypt, Coptic would have given way to Arabic much earlier, but it happened in Nubia during the medieval period. Because of the overlap of the Abrahamic faiths, and the well-documented Arabic usage of Musa for Moses, I believe it's entirely reasonable to suppose that someone recorded in a fully Coptic document as Mowses Kem would have used Musa after the Islamic conquest.

Pended For Documentation and Device Redraw, Name forwarded. Device pended to June for redraw.

Barony of Dreibergen

Submitted by Eridana

2: Nyx Ravenstown - Resub Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 2025, via Caid.

Purpure, on a lozenge argent a raven striking to sinister sable and a chief ermine

Submitter email: erikavaris@gmail.com

On the February LoAR

Nyx Ravenstown. Device change. Purpure, on a lozenge argent a raven striking to sinister sable.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Sebastian Johann Stroh, Argent, vêtu ployé gules a hawk striking to sinister sable. There's a DC for the tincture of the field, but as vêtu and a lozenge are interchangeable, a second DC must come from the type of bird. As noted on the Cover Letter, since hawks and ravens are both regular-shaped birds there is no difference granted between them in the striking posture.

Also as noted on the Cover Letter, there is a step from core practice for use of a bird striking.

This corrects the issue for the return

Art by Eridana and approved by submitter.

Shire of Isles

no conflicts found

Update Blazon

Approved and Forwarded

3: Paulus Vitruvius - New Name & New Device

Azure, on a lozenge argent a ballista brown proper and a cog wheel sable

Submitter email: Azluman@gmail.com

Paulus is found in On the Evolution of Jewish Names By Eleazar ha-Levi as a Roman name dated to the first two centuries of the Common Era

Need Link to article

During the first two centuries of the Common Era, Latin names appear. Examples from the Talmud include Agrippa, Drusus, Julianus, Rufus, and Titus. Some Jews had both a Hebrew name and a Greek or Roman one. The best known of these is Saul of Tarsis, who was also known as Paulus or Paul the Apostle. Greek and Roman names so predominated that only about 15 percent of the names in the Jewish catacombs of ancient Rome are Semitic or have Semitic elements.²³ One of the Sages of the Talmud complained that "[t]he majority of Jews in the Diaspora have the same names as gentiles."²⁴ Vitruvius is a Roman architect *send up request help with docs*.

(flourished 1st century bc) was a Roman architect, engineer, and author of the celebrated treatise De architectura (On Architecture), a handbook for Roman architects

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Vitruvius>

NOTE submitter wants a ballista but have no art as yet so substituted a cross bow

For device <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b6000542r/f126.item>

no conflicts found

Pended for device redraw and name docs - Device pended to June, Name Forwarded.

The above submission has images. To view them, see the URLs below:

#1 https://oscar.sca.org/showimage.php?l=234/2025-05-07/22-57-04_paulus.jpeg