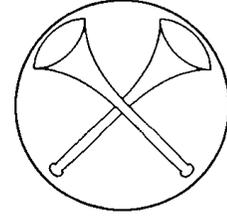


Caidan College of Heraldry



c/o Martha Ranc
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Minutes of the July 24, 2011 meeting

Meeting commenced at

In attendance were: Cormac *Crescent*, Jeanne Marie *Dolphin*, Eridana *Trident*, Hrorek *Chevron*, Dubhghall, Bruce *Batonvert*, Stephania, Mairghread, Annalia, Selene *Aurum*, Martin, and Catherine de Wynter.

Tentative schedule for the rest of the year: August 28th (Jeanne Marie), Sept 18th, Oct 16th, Nov 13th, Dec 11th (party)

Society News:

- At Festival of the Rose earlier this month Thomas Brownwell was created Herald.
- Also at Festival of the Rose, Balthazar *Blue Mountain* became Companion of the Order of the Crescent.
- At Lyndemere Anniversary Avicia *Coral* was created Pursuivant.

Congratulations to all!

Approved submissions were forwarded to Laurel on the July 31, 2011 Letter of Intent.

From the LoARs: The May LoAR was published July 13th and is available at <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/05/>. Everyone is encouraged to read both the Cover Letter and the LoAR.

- KWHSS 2012 will be in the Barony of the Bridge (Warwick, RI) in the Kingdom of the East on June 22-24, 2012.
- Pelican's "Some Name Resource" deals with Latin names.
- The Cover Letter discusses what is acceptable for chevrons and per chevron fields (and the inverted version). The new guidelines will be enforced as of the November 2011 Laurel meeting (August LoIs).
- Caidan submissions from the January and February LoIs appear on the LoAR.

From OSCAR: There are four letters from Palimpsest dealing with the rules rewrite available on OSCAR. Anyone can read these. Commentary is due by the end of July. If you don't have commenting privileges, you can send an e-mail with comments directly to Palimpsest at rules@heraldry.sca.org.

From Crescent:

- The financial policy has been adopted. Copies are available for review.

From Dolphin:

- Please provide all of the information requested for the summaries including legal name, e-mail address, territory, and how the submission is being paid for (if payment is required). This information is used in preparing for the meeting and will save much time and trouble the day of the meeting.
- Standard meeting information: The house will open at 9AM. There will be a class from 9:30 to 10:30 (ish). The meeting will start at 11AM with lunch at 12:15 (give or take 15 minutes). The house will close at 6PM. If the meeting finishes before that, and it should, there are three options: head home, use the pool and/or spa (swim at your own risk), or join a commenting group. We will be commenting on submissions at the kingdom level (in other kingdoms) or at the Society level (in OSCAR).
- The class next month will be "How Did You Find That? Hints For Finding Documentation On-Line".
- The August meeting is after Crown Tourney. In consultation with Crescent, if a submission is returned at today, it will be considered to be in submission for Crown eligibility. Also, if a summary of a submission is sent to Dolphin and Crescent in timely fashion prior to Crown, it will be considered to be in submission for Crown eligibility. Note that anything returned on the May LoAR (published July 13th) will be considered in submission for Crown eligibility.

July Submissions

Altavia, Barony of. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *On a roundel between and conjoined to eight crescents in annulo horns outward argent a fret sable*

The barony's name was registered in July 1983. This badge is for former territorial barons and baronesses of Altavia. The blazon follows the form used when several Caidan baronies registered similar designs in February 2008. While Laurel discouraged the registrations of these badges, it was ruled that "Registering a badge for former territorial Barons and Baronesses is legal." [02/2008 CL]. The roundel and the crescents were ruled to be co-primary charges at that time for the very similar badges submitted by other baronies of the kingdom.

This badge is clear of the similar badges registered to Angels, Calafia, Dreiburgen, Dun Or, Gyldenholt, Lyodemere, Naevehjem, and Nordwache in 02/2008, and to Starkhafn in 06/2009. While the tincture of the roundel does not contribute to difference, in each case there is a CD for fieldlessness and another for substantially changing the tertiary charge.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Astra Christiana Benedict. New Device Change. *Per fess azure mullety of eight points Or and purpure crusilly Or*

The submitter's name was registered December 1981. Her current device, *Per fess azure, mullety Or, and purpure, crusilly Or*, registered June 1990, is to be retained as a badge.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel

Astra Christiana Benedict. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *In bend a wool-comb sustained by a cubit arm bendwise issuant from a cloud argent*

The submitter's name was registered December 1981. This is the defining instance of a wool comb in Society heraldry. The wool-comb is also a period heraldic charge, found in the arms of Bromle or Bromley, c. 1520 (*Dictionary of British Arms*, vol.3, p. 77). A period illustration from Boccaccio's *Livre des femmes nobles et renommes* (15th C) is included.

While this badge would normally violate RfS VIII.1 - Armorial Simplicity, known as "slot machine" heraldry, the submitted is claiming documented exception to register this. Bruce Draconarius provided the following:

Attached are the examples of arms issuant from clouds, where the three charges are of roughly equal size. The first is from Vigil Rabers Neustifter Wappenbuch, 1548, plate 167, the arms of Freudenstain. The second and third are from the

Bavaria State Library online scans, Codex Icon 270, which can be seen at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001430/images/index.html?seite=207> and <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001430/images/index.html?seite=627>. Both of these date c.1550.

Also two examples of hands issuant from clouds: Codex Icon 276, c.1550, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001423/images/index.html?seite=15>, and Stemmario Trivulziano, mid-15th C., plate 50.

The links are currently down – it's not possible to access them even through the library's catalog - but Master Bruce provided copies of the images; the images will be provided on the LoI. The five examples provided should be sufficient to register this combination of charges.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel

Athanaric Thorismund sunus. New Name and New Device. *Per chevron azure and sable, in base three two-headed wolves courant contourny in annulo argent*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed he cares most about the sound (unspecified) and language and/or culture ("4th century Goth").

Athanaric is found in S. Gabriel report 2392, which dates the name to c. 380. Reference:

[1] Woolf, Henry Bosley, *The Old Germanic Principles of Name-Giving* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1939), in his chapter on the Goths. The author says that he gave Continental names in the forms that he found them, presumably in a common variant spelling.

Thorismud (sic) is found on a list of 4th and 5th century names in the same report. The report states "Here are some other early Gothic masculine names. We've listed the Latin form followed, in some cases, by our reconstruction of the Gothic form and its pronunciation. The reconstructions are based largely on material from references [2] and [4], with a little input from [5]." The list includes:

Beremud	
Ediulf	
Ermanaric	Airmanareiks \AIR-mah-nah-'reeks\
Fritigern	Frithugairns \FRIH-thu-'gairns\
Gesimund	Gaisumunths \GEH-su-munths\
Hachiulf	
Hunimund	Hunamunths \HOO-nah-'munths\
Oduulf	Audawulfs (uncertain) \OW-dah-'wulfs\ (\OW\ as in <cow>)
Safrac	
Sarus	
Thorismud	Thaurismunths (perhaps) \THOR-is-'munths\

The cited references are:

[2] Piel, Joseph M., and Kremer, Dieter, *Hispano-gotisches Namenbuch* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universita:tsverlag, 1976), s.n. Recaredus.

[3] Birley, Anthony, *The People of Roman Britain* (London: B T Batsford, Ltd, 1979), pp.16-19.

[5] O'Neill, Tim, "Gothic Names" (WWW: privately published, accessed 12 Nov 2001). Although the author does not give his references, we are sufficiently familiar with his work that we trust his results. Questions for him can be directed to the Germanic-L mailing list, which he owns. <http://www.geocities.com/Paris/Salon/2385/gothnames.html>

Given the similar names Gesimund and Hunimund we believe that the listed Thorismud is a typographical error for Thorismund, though we aren't certain. As the submitter allows minor changes we are forwarding it as submitted in the hope that someone with access to the references cited by S. Gabriel can confirm the actual spelling.

sunus is documented from the same report which states:

As you know, the Goths in your period did not use surnames of any kind. It is possible that patronymics were occasionally used in ceremonial settings or even in everyday settings where clarification was needed – something like <Athala Athanareikis sunus> "Athala Athanareiks' son" -- but we know of no evidence of such forms.

As the College of Arms requires at least two names for registration, we hope that the submitter will be given the benefit of the doubt and allowed to register the possible patronymic form suggested by S. Gabriel.

There was substantial concern voiced among the College about the identifiability of the charges; however, a sufficient number of people were able to identify the dogs that we are sending this forward. We realize that the per chevron line division is on the low side per the May 2011 Cover Letter, though it is higher than many of per chevron line divisions recently registered. As the requirements of the May 2011 Cover Letter will not be enforced until November, this will be submitted on the July LoI for consideration in October.

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

Boudicca of Calafia. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the sound (unspecified).

Bodicca is found as feminine name in "The First Thousand Years of British Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/british1000/appendix1_2.html#app2). It is listed in Appendix II, "Some British Names in Roman Inscriptions", which covers names up to the 4th century.

S. Gabriel report 2139 states (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2139.txt>):

The name <Boudica> or <Bodicca> was in use in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Its most famous bearer was a queen of the Iceni who led a rebellion against Rome in 60 CE [1]. The etymological root of this name is a word that meant "victory" or "profit", and that has led some people to equate it with the modern Latin-derived name <Victoria> [2]. <Boadicea> is scribal error for <Boudica> [6, 7]. We have found no evidence that any feminine form of this name survived past the classical period, or that any form of the name was used in Scotland Boudicca seems a reasonable interpretation between the two forms found.

The cited references are:

[1] Birley, Anthony, *The People of Roman Britain* (London: B T Batsford, Ltd, 1979), pp.80, 103.

[2] Evans, D. Ellis, *Gaulish Personal Names: a Study of some Continental Celtic Formations* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967), p.136ff.

[6] Peter Salway, *Roman Britain* (Oxford: OUP, 1984), p.113, n.1, says that <Boadicea> 'seems to derive from miscopying of the text of Tacitus during its transmission from Roman times'.

[7] Bartrum, Peter C., *A Welsh Classical Dictionary: People in history and legend up to about A.D. 1000* (Aberystwyth: The National Library of Wales, 1993), s.n. Boudicca.

Given the citations for Boudica and Bodicca, the Caidan CoH believes that Boudicca is a reasonable interpolation.

Calafia, Barony of was registered "at some point"; their arms were changed in August 1979.

While we recognize that both Boudicca and Calafia are both names of warrior queens (one historical from early period, the other fantastical from late period), we do not believe the combination of these names are an issue.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Bran mac Máeli Brigitte. New Device. *Per chevron argent and gules, two ravens displayed sable and a skull argent*

The submitter's name was registered in January 2000.

There is a step from period practice for using the displayed posture with a bird that is not an eagle.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Bran mac Máeli Brigitte. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) A raven displayed sable, its tail surmounted by a crescent pendant argent
The submitter's name was registered in January 2000.

There is a step from period practice for using the displayed posture with a bird that is not an eagle.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. Resub Laurel Badge. *Azure, two axes in saltire within a bordure argent*

The submitter's name was registered February 1975. The previous submission, *Azure, in saltire two throwing axes and in chief four crescents conjoined in cross points outward within a border embattled argent*, appeared on Caid's April 2011 LoI and was withdrawn on May 31st. The exact use for this badge is still under discussion; however, it is Their Majesties desire that the badge be submitted at this time. A designator will be added in the future.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. New Heraldic Title. *Chanson Pursuivant*

The submitter's name was registered February 1975. No preferences have been indicated. The title is taken from the order name, *l'Honneur de la Chanson*, which was registered October 1987 and follows the pattern of heraldic titles created from existing order names.

Pursuivant is one of the Middle English spellings documented in the article, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview" by Julia Smith (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) version 2.6 indicates that one of the major sources of heraldic titles are charge names.

Heraldic Title approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. New Heraldic Title. *Courtesy Pursuivant*

The submitter's name was registered February 1975. No preferences have been indicated. The title is taken from the order name, Legion of Courtesy, which was registered April 1981 and follows the pattern of heraldic titles created from existing order names.

On the August 2010 LoAR the name Order of Courtesy of Adiantum was returned for conflict with "the *Queen's Order of Courtesy* of the East, the *Princess' Award of Courtesy* of Atlantia, the *Queen's Order of Courtesy of Drachenwald* and the *Princess' Order of Courtesy* (both of Drachenwald)." Designators are transparent for purposes of conflict, which implies that the same conflicts would hold for *Courtesy Pursuivant*; however, any conflict which exists would also exist with the order name *Legion of Courtesy*. As none of the other order names appear to have been registered with permission to conflict from the kingdom, any potential conflict should be grandfathered.

Pursuivant is one of the Middle English spellings documented in the article, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview" by Julia Smith (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) version 2.6 indicates that one of the major sources of heraldic titles are charge names.

Heraldic title approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. Resub Laurel Heraldic Title. *Gauntlet Pursuivant*

The submitter's name was registered February 1975. No preferences have been indicated. This is a resubmission from Hringbogan Herald, which was returned on the May 2007 LoAR.

The title is taken from the order name, *Order of the Gauntlet of Caid*, which was registered March 1994. "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview" by Julia Smith (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) version 2.6 indicates that one of the major sources of heraldic titles are charge names. The submitted title follows the pattern <heraldic charge><heraldic rank>. A gauntlet is a period heraldic charge; according to the *Pictorial Dictionary* it is found in the arms of a branch of the Wauncy family c. 1300.

Pursuivant is one of the Middle English spellings documented in the same article.

Title approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Caid, Kingdom of. New Heraldic Title. *Punner Pursuivant*

The submitter's name was registered February 1975. No preferences have been indicated.

"Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview" by Julia Smith (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) version 2.6 indicates that one of the major sources of heraldic titles are charge names. The submitted title follows the pattern <heraldic charge><heraldic rank>. A punner is an attested period charge as documented by Bruce Draconarius:

A punner is an attested charge found in two period rolls. The first is Vigil Rabers Neustifter Wappenbuch, a 16th C German roll. The book is edited by Harwick W. Arch (published by A Weger, 2001), and they're the ones who identify the arms (p.32) as those of Lintzer, and the charge as a "Rammbock" -- which translates to "punner". The second one is Schiebler's Wappenbook, c.1450, which can be found online at Bavaria State Library (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek)'s collection of digitized armorial rolls (<http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00007174/images/index.html?id=00007174&fip=eayayztsewqeyaxssdaszytsqrseayaxs&no=4&seite=297>). The name doesn't appear to be Lintzer; I make it out to be von Gushaim (von Gussheim); but the charge is unquestionably the same, and it proves the charge was in broader use than a single example.

Pursuivant is one of the Middle English spellings documented in the article, "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance: Overview" by Julia Smith (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitles/>) version 2.6 indicates that one of the major sources of heraldic titles are charge names.

Heraldic title approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Catharine Hawkwod da Barbiano and Tomaso da Barbiano. New Joint Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A beard azure*

The submitters' names were registered in September 2002.

This is the defining instance of a beard in SCA armory. According to Bruce Draconarius:

They're mentioned as charges in Woodward, p.203, in the arms of Barbani and Barboniani; but we had no dated citations for these until the BSB collection was put on line. There are numerous examples, all canting on the Italian "barba", beard:

Barbeta, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=59>

Barbato, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=61>

Barbo, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=71>

Barbarigi, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=79>

Barbani, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=85> (the Woodward reference)

Barbani again, at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=87>

And probably others. I've attached the image of Barbani here, for you to include in the LoI. That should sufficiently document the charge.

The links are currently down – it's not possible to access them even through the library's catalog. The LoI will include the image provided by Master Bruce.

One of the variants of the ermine spot that appears in Fox-Davies closely resembles this heraldic charge. Possible conflict with the badge for Aliénor de Narbonne (2/2004), (*Fieldless*) *An ermine spot azure*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. We do not know if the depiction in Fox-Davies is a valid period depiction. However, as a beard is a period heraldic charge we believe that there is at least a CD between an ermine spot and a beard, which provides the necessary second CD.

We believe that should be a CD between a moustache and a beard and therefore this is clear of the badge for Robin of Gilwell (07/1981), (*Tinctureless*) *A moustache pointed*.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ciothruadh Dubh. New Acceptance of Transfer of Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011. The badge was registered to Cormac Mór in November 2009. The transfer appears below.

Acceptance approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ciothruadh Dubh. New Alternate Name. *Creature Gargoyl*

The submitter's primary name was registered January 2011. The submitter will accept all changes and does not care about the gender of the name.

Creature – found in IGI extracted records as both a feminine and masculine given name.

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
▶ CREATURE ASHTON	Male	Christening	25 March 1552	Alstonfield, Stafford, England		WM. ASHTON		Batch: P010411	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE ATKYNSONE	Female	Marriage	5 December 1591	Scruton, Yorkshire, England	EDWARD HARRISONE			Batch: M132871	Extracted marriag...
CREATURE BAILIE	Female	Christening	14 December 1552	Nonington, Kent, England		STEPHEN BAILIE		Batch: P012951	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE BAYLIE	Female	Christening	28 May 1588	Alstonfield, Stafford, England		HENRY BAYLIE		Batch: P010411	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE BLUNT	Male	Christening	27 April 1541	Hartlebury, Worcester, England				Batch: C063262	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE BOLLER	Male	Christening	9 September 1565	Alstonfield, Stafford, England		JOHN BOLLER		Batch: P010411	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE BURNET OR BURNOP	Female	Christening	15 October 1596	Ardingly, Sussex, England		THOMAS BURNET OR BURNOP		Batch: P014201	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE CARPENT.	Male	Christening	25 January 1564	Semer, Suffolk, England		JOHN CARPENT.	AGNIS	Batch: C063112	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE CLAY	Male	Christening	26 November 1596	Keele, Stafford, England		CHRISTOPHER CLAY		Batch: P009951	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE COLE	Female	Christening	9 February 1579	North Molton, Devon, England		BORNARD COLE		Batch: C052281	Extracted birth or ...
Creature Lytje	Male	Marriage	3 August 1579	Cranbrook, Kent, England	Dorythe Sanders			Batch: M013224	Extracted marriag...
CREATURE RAWLYNS	Female	Christening	21 July 1580	Hartlebury, Worcester, England		HUGH RAWLYNS		Batch: C063262	Extracted birth or ...
CREATURE ROGERMAN	Male	Christening	8 February 1566	Holsworthy, Devon, England				Batch: C051131	Extracted birth or ...

Gargoyl is found on p. 260 of *The Origins of English Surnames* by P. H. Reaney, dated 1348 (Reginald Gargoyl).

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Ciothruadh Dubh. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A raven close sustaining a spear bendwise sable*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011.

Per precedent the fesswise posture of the raven is unblazonable, thus unregistrable (v. Lorccan na Tuaithe, 05/2008).

Badge returned for redraw.

Cormac Mór. New Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A punner Or*

The submitter's name was registered February 2003. Cormac is transferring one of his badges so that this may be registered; it will be his sixth piece of armory.

This is the defining instance of a punner in Society heraldry; it has been documented by Bruce Draconarius:

A punner is an attested charge found in two period rolls. The first is Vigil Rabers Neustifter Wappenbuch, a 16th C German roll. The book is edited by Harwick W. Arch (published by A Weger, 2001), and they're the ones who identify the arms (p.32) as those of Lintzer, and the charge as a "Rammbock" -- which translates to "punner". The second one is Schiebler's Wappenbook, c.1450, which can be found online at Bavaria State Library (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek)'s collection of digitized armorial rolls (<http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00007174/images/index.html?id=00007174&fip=eayayztsewqeayaxssdaszytsqrseayaxs&no=4&seite=297>). The name doesn't appear to be Lintzer; I make it out to be von Gushaim (von Gussheim); but the charge is unquestionably the same, and it proves the charge was in broader use than a single example.

The link is currently down – it's not possible to access it even through the library's catalog - but Master Bruce provided a copy of the image; the image will be provided on the LoI.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Cormac Mór. New Transfer of Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A mullet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet argent*

The submitter's name was registered February 2003. The badge was registered November 2009 and is being transferred to Ciothruadh Dubh. The acceptance appears above.

Transfer accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Demetrios Eirenikos. New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated.

Demetrios: Per precedent:

The submitter requested authenticity for 14th C Byzantine. The College was unable to find a Byzantine form of the byname of *Varna*, though examples of Byzantine locative bynames were found. Maridonna Benvenuti's article "14th Century Names of Lay Proprietors in the Themes of Thessaloniki and Strymon" (<http://www.maridonna.com/onomastics/lay.htm>) dates the names *Demetrios Doukopoulos* to 1300 and *Petros Doukopoulos* to 1324 and 1327. In these names, *-poulos* indicates a Peloponnese person. Since examples of locative bynames were found, *of Varna* may be considered to be a Lingua Anglica translation of the corresponding Byzantine locative byname. [Milica of Varna, 04/2002, A-Middle]

Eirenikos is family name found in "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" by Bardas Xiphias (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/byzantine/family_names.html). The byname means "peaceful"; it is undated. We believe that there is at most a single CD for temporal difference, and given the article deals with the "later Byzantine era" perhaps not even that.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Dragon Lily. New Name.

The form indicates that the submitter desires a feminine name. No other preferences are indicated. We have e-mail confirmation that Dragon as a masculine name is acceptable but she would prefer Dragona.

Dragon is found as a late period English surname in IGI extracted records.

	Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
▶	Elyn Dragon	Female	Christening	12 February 1575	Saint Thomas, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England		Dragon		Batch: C153481	Extracted birth or ...
	EYDETH DRAGON	Female	Marriage	13 December 1597	St Edmund'S, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England	JOHN MARTYN			Batch: M153491	Extracted marriag...
	HENRY DRAGON	Male	Marriage	8 November 1596	Saint James, Clerkenwell, London, England	AGNES ASHEPOLE			Batch: M001411	Extracted marriag...
	THOMAS DRAGON	Male	Marriage	7 May 1575	Saint Thomas, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England	EDITH BROWNE			Batch: M153481	Extracted marriag...

There is a pattern of using late-period English surnames as given names. The April 2010 LoAR (v. Alton of Grimfells), commenting on the use of English surnames as given names, has

Note: Registerability of surnames used as a given name under this practice is limited solely to the context of this practice. Specifically, the surname must be documented as a 16th C English surname form. It will be evaluated for compatibility with the rest of the name in the same manner as a given name documented as a 16th C English given name.

Dragon meets these criteria, being found as a surname in the late 16th C.

Lily is found as an English surname in IGI extracted records for the same time period:

	Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
▶	ALICE LILY	Female	Christening	18 November 1576	Terling, Essex, England		JOHN LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	ELIZ LILY	Female	Christening	24 February 1581	Terling, Essex, England		JOHN LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	GRACE LILY	Female	Christening	5 April 1584	Terling, Essex, England		JOHN LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	JANE LILY	Female	Christening	29 May 1574	Terling, Essex, England		JOHN LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	JOAN LILY	Female	Marriage	7 September 1578	Terling, Essex, England	JOHN TURNER			Batch: M015051	Extracted marriag...
	JOHN LILY	Male	Christening	15 February 1596	Terling, Essex, England		WM LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	JOHN LILY	Male	Christening	21 October 1598	Terling, Essex, England		WM LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	MARY LILY	Female	Christening	22 March 1578	Terling, Essex, England		JOHN LILY		Batch: P015051	Extracted birth or ...
	MARY LILY	Female	Marriage	13 January 1592	Terling, Essex, England	JOHN HOBSON			Batch: M015051	Extracted marriag...
	WILLIAM LILY	Male	Christening	August 1593	All Saints, Worcester, Worcester, England		MOSIES LILY		Batch: C020512	Extracted birth or ...

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Eibhlin an ucaire. Resub Laurel Name and Resub Kingdom Device. *Per pale sable and Or a chevron gules between, three musimon counterchanged*

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows minor but major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the language and/or culture (unspecified). Submitted as **Eblenn an ucaire** and changed to a documentable given name. When contacted by e-mail the submitter confirmed that she will accept the change to *Eibhlin* as recommended by Laurel.

Her previous submission, Éblenn ingen meic an Úcaire, was returned by Laurel on the December 1999 LoAR with the comment "No evidence was given showing that *Éblenn* was ever a name used by humans in period. The submitter may wish to consider the attested name *Eibhlin*."

Regarding **Eblenn** the submitter writes:

Eblenn is listed in the O Corrain And Maguire, page 82 under Ebliu as an alternate Middle Irish spelling. It states that it is derived from a word meaning sheen, beauty, radiance and is believed by O'Rahilly to be another name for the old Irish sun-goddess. Woulfe, page 209, states that Eiblin means sunshine and was introduced by the Anglo-Normans to Ireland. Linguistics and etymologists would conclude that Eblenn, Ebliu, Eibhlin, etc. had a common origin in the Celtic language that predates Irish or Norman. Normans were exposed to Brittany's P Celtic and the early Irish spoke Q Celtic. Eblenn is listed in a "Dictionary of Irish Mythology" by Peter Berresford Eliis as a sun goddess, the sister of Lug and the daughter of Eithne/Ethniu. All three names, Eblenn (sun goddess), Lug (god of light) and Eithne (little fire) translate from Celtic to some sort of light. Lug and Eithne are documentable as used extensively to name children in early Ireland and it would be strange if Eblenn was not used as a child's name. Indeed the Irish named their children consistently after gods, goddesses, saints and other fantastical beings. Examples being Lug, Lugaed, Lugseigh, Dana, Aed, Brigid, Eithne, etc.

Woulfe's given name section has been ruled unreliable as it gives no dates. The OCM citation gives no evidence that the name was used by humans and therefore is insufficient documentation given the precedent set in the submitter's prior return. We do not believe that the documentation presented supports the use of Eblenn as a given name of humans. We believe that the change from Eblenn to Eibhlin is a major change, which she would not allow; however, in e-mail she specifically allows this change.

Regarding **an ucaire** the submitter writes:

In past centuries, fullers (whom we might call dry cleaners) kneaded powdered fuller's earth into woolen garments to absorb lanolin and human body oils. When the fuller's earth was shaken out and the garment was fullered or fluffed, it was considered to be clean. This process is termed "fulling". Fulling also includes fluffing up woven wool in hot water to make it denser. Hence the occupation of fuller. MacLysaght, page 116 lists the surname Fuller as translated from the Mac an Ucaire (son of the fuller) as the Gaelic form of MacEnookery. Woulfe, page 318, lists the surname Mac an Ucaire and dates the forms M'Enookery and M'Inowkery as Anglicized forms dated to Elizabeth I – James I. As my persona dates to the time period 1050, (I would slide from about 990 to 1150) and fulling was usually done by the women of the region, I would like to be Eblenn the fuller or "Eblenn an ucaire" in the language of the period.

Woulfe indicates this is a class VII surname; the introduction states "surnames of this class are formed by prefixing Mac, son, not to the personal name of the ancestor, but to the gen. case of a word indicative of his trade, profession, rank, or occupation." The eDIL (<http://www.dil.ie/>) has:

úcaire

io, m. **a fuller, tucker (of cloth)** : do sladadh an t-úcaire iar dteacht ó cheardchaidh, [TD 34.15](#) . Fig. : úcaire na ruag '**the foray-fuller**' (of a champion), [Ó Bruad. i 42](#) . **Úcaire** na Seachtmhuine (title of a romantic tale), [Flower Cat. 359y](#) . gs. a slighe mhóir mhachaire a núcaire, 2 Kings xviii 17 . Isa. vii 3 . ds. fagh iomlaoíd ón úcoire, [L. Cl. A. Buidhe 122.56](#) . pl. sgol, amhas, ucairí, ghresuidhthe, thailliúiri ḡ lucht ceirde, [Luc. Fid. 332y](#) cum an lochta aga mbi ceird fuar fliuch mar atait iasgairi ḡ ucairi, 23 P 10³ , 34 a 3 . úcairidhe, [PCT 1279](#) .

If someone can be the "son of the fuller" it seems plausible that they could also be "the fuller". The submitter is aware it may need to be feminized to go with the given name and specifically allows this change though she does not wish to be *ingen meic an Úcaire*.

The submitter's previous device, *Gules, a ram's head cabossed argent armed of ram's horns Or and bull's horns argent with a ring in its nose Or*, was returned at the August 1999 CoH meeting for multiple mundane and SCA conflicts. This is a redesign.

The chevron falls below the allowances of the May 2011 Cover Letter; however, it is significantly higher than many chevrons recently registered. As it will be considered at the October meeting, before the new criteria are enforced, it is being forwarded to Laurel.

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

Esteban Pérez . New Name and New Device. *Argent masoned sable, a bordure vert*

The submitter desires a masculine name. No other preferences have been indicated. On the forms, the accent was added to the surname before submission to the CoH.

Esteban is found as a masculine given name in S. Gabriel report 2912 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2912.txt>), where Esteban Filipe is dated to 1315 in Leon. The name has not been modernized; the reference is "Gregoria Cavero Domi/nguez, _Las Cofradi/as en Astorga durante la Edad Media_, Universidad de Leo/n, 1992, pp.116, 240-247."

Pérez is found in the same report (from the same reference), where Alfón Pérez is dated 1370. This name was not marked with an asterisk, which means that it *has* been modernized. Perez (without the accent) is found as a common patronymic surname in "Portuguese Names from the 16th Century" by Juliana de Luna.

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/portugal16.htm>.

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

Euginia in rauða. New Name.

The submitter desires a feminine name. She is most interested in the meaning, "Euginia the red". No other preferences are indicated.

Euginia is found as a feminine given name in 797-802 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals", <http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Euginia.shtml>. It is the Old Irish Gaelic form.

inn rauði (red) is found in Geirr Bassi as a masculine byname; the feminine form would be *in rauða*. The masculine form is also found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" by Lindorm Eriksson <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbyname/>.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Fara MacGregor . New Name and New Device. *Azure, a squirrel rampant to sinister argent between three acorns Or, a bordure argent*

The submitter desires a feminine name. No other preferences have been indicated.

The submitter notes that **Fara** is one of the names of a 7th Century saint Burgunofara, founder and abbess of an abbey first called Evoriacom, later named Faremoutiers. The Venerable Bede, in his "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," Chapter VII, mentions this abbey and names the founding abbess "Fara." No copy of this documentation was provided.

Fara is found as a feminine given name found in extracted records from the IGI where it is dated to 1618 and 1632.

	Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
▶	FARA CARTWRIGHT	Female	Marriage	25 June 1632	Norton, Suffolk, England	JOHN CROPSEY			Batch: M062062	Extracted marriag...
	Fara Ealiott	Female	Christening	18 February 1618	Hope, Derby, England		Edmundi Ealiott		Batch: C031116	Extracted birth or ...

MacGregor is a header in Black, p. 505. Dated spellings include mc gregoure 1617, M'Gregare 1500, M'Gregur 1600, and McGrigour 1586. IGI extracted records includes two examples of McGregor in the grey period:

	Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
▶	ALEXANDER MCGREGOR	Male	Christening	1 September 1650	Buchanan, Stirling, Scotland		MALCOLME MCGREGOR	KATHREIN BUCHANAN	Batch: C114742	Extracted birth or ...
	CATHARINE MCGREGOR	Female	Christening	14 February 1647	Buchanan, Stirling, Scotland		ROBERT MCGREGOR	MARGARET MCGREGOR	Batch: C114742	Extracted birth or ...

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

Genevieve de Carrere. New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. No other preferences are indicated. Submitted as **Geneviève de Carrere**, the accent was removed from the given name.

Geneviève is a feminine French given name (v. Geneviève la Flamenge) found in Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Census of Paris of 1292" from <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html>. Per precedent the accent marks in Colm's article are editorial in nature and should be removed (q.v. Genevieve la Minstrelle, 01/2011, A-Caid). We have removed the accent as required.

de is a locative marker, of

Carrere is a place name found in Dauzat and Rostaing, *Noms de Lieux*, p. 150 under Carrère dated 12th century.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Geoffrey Brewer. Resub Kingdom Device. *Paly argent and vert, on a chevron sable three tankards Or*

The submitter's name change from Gwion Conwy appears on Caid's June 29, 2011 LoI. His previous submission, *Vert, a tree blasted and on a chief argent three tankards vert*, was returned at the June 19th CoH meeting for conflict. This is a complete redesign.

Device approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Gurin Bodo. New Name.

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes. He requests that the name be made authentic for language and/or culture (Mongol).

Gurin is a masculine given name found in various translations of the *Secret History of the Mongols*. Examples include:

Paul Kahn, Francis Woodman Cleaves (1998, <http://books.google.com/books?id=GKCl8BLaEsC>, p. 69) – Gurin the Brave

Urgunge Onon (2001, <http://books.google.com/books?id=vfPHm0U12YC>, p. 137) – Gürin-ba'atur

Arthur Whaley (2008, http://books.google.com/books?id=5aSo-qHiF_QC, p. 69) – Gurn the Valiant.

Bodo is an epithet meaning holy one, it is found in "Mongolian Naming Practices Revisited" by Marta Marta as tu Mika-Mysliwy in the KWHSS TirYsgithr AS XXXIII, p. 179.

Name approved and submitted to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. New Badge. *(Fieldless) A werewolf passant regardant vert*

The submitter's name was registered November 1998.

A werewolf is a period heraldic charge, found in Beddingfeld and Gwynn-Jones' "Heraldry" page 92, as the crest of "Kaylewaye," late 16th century. It is explicitly identified as a werewolf by the period heraldic artist. It is defined by the human ears and the substitution of human hands for all four paws. Given the similarity between a werewolf and a wolf we assume that no difference is granted between the two, nonetheless we found no conflicts.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix New Heraldic Will.

The heraldic will releases the badge submitted above, *(Fieldless) A werewolf passant regardant vert*. It is submitted as a separate item so as not to invalidate the rest of the heraldic will if the badge is not registered.

Heraldic Will accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. New Heraldic Will.

The heraldic will states:

Upon my death I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Jeanne Marie Lacroix, grant permission to any future submitter to register a non-personal name, except an order name or heraldic title,

which is not identical to my registered heraldic title, Noir Licorne Herald. This includes non-personal names that differ only in the designator.

This is submitted as a separate item due to the restrictions included in the will.

Heraldic Will accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. New Heraldic Will.

The heraldic will releases her registered armory and grants blanket permission to conflict with her primary name. The armory does not include the badge submitted above. Note that all of the submitted heraldic wills are on a single page; they are individually signed.

Heraldic Will accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. New Household Name. *Chateau Noir Licorne*

The submitter will accept minor but not major changes; no other preferences are indicated. She specifically allows the designator to be changed to *l'esigne de*.

The submitter's name was registered November 1998. The heraldic title Noir Licorne Herald was registered to the SCA in October 2008 and transferred to the submitted in June 2010.

The March 2008 LoAR (v. Irene Lenoir) states:

No documentation was submitted and none supplied by the commenters that *Chateau* is a period spelling for the word *Chasteau*. *Chateau* is an alternative spelling of *Château*; but no evidence was provided that either form is found in period. Barring documentation that the spelling *Chateau* is found in period, it is not registerable. Because the submitter will accept no changes, we are forced to return this name.

However, there are multiple examples of *Chateau* in late period books. Examples include:

- *Histoire des princes d'Orange de la maison de Nassau* by Foy de Neuville, published 1592, p. 142 "rêter dans le château de Louvestain" (<http://books.google.com/books?id=sVdbAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA142>)
- *Histoire de notre temps* by Guillaume Paradin, published 1558, page xlv "Pisqueton chateau fort." (<http://books.google.com/books?id=5MI5AAAAcAAJ&pg=PR45>)
- *Chronique de Savoye* by Guillaume Paradin, published 1552, p. 277, "de la prince du chateau de Monthou" and several others (<http://books.google.com/books?id=oupBAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA277>)

If Chateau is not registerable, the submitter allows the designator to be changed to *l'esigne de* (the sign of), which is found in Juliana de Luna's "Inn Signs and House Name in 15th Century Paris" (in the Proceedings of the 2011 KWSSS). The article notes that (*l'esigne de* is found 92 times out of 194 designators.

Noir Licorne (black unicorn) is grandfathered to the submitter through her heraldic title. It takes the form <tincture + heraldic charge> and should thus be suitable for use as part of an inn sign or house name.

The pattern <designator><heraldic charge+tincture> is found in Julina's article, *op. cit.*. Examples include *enseigne la Barbe de'Or* (Sign of the Golden Beard), *la maison du Chapeau rouge* (House of the Red Hat), and *l'ostel du Pennier vert* (Hotel of the Green Basket). Given *la maison* as a documented designator for an inn or house name it seems plausible that *chateau* is also a valid designator.

Household name accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Jeanne Marie Lacroix. New Heraldic Will.

The heraldic will releases the household name submitted above, *Chateau Noir Licorne*. It is submitted as a separate item so as not to invalidate the rest of the heraldic will if the name is not registered.

Heraldic Will accepted and forwarded to Laurel.

Katla Hase. New Name and New Device. *Per chevron vert and sable two keys, wards to chief and a coney salient argent*

The submitter desires a feminine name and allows minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed she cares most about the meaning (unspecified) and the language and/or culture ("Norwegian, German").

Katla is found in Geirr Bassi p. 12 as a feminine given name. According to Gunnvôr silfrahárr (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#k>) Katla is found in the *Landnámabók* as Katla, mother of Þórgímr Kötluon, in ch. 46. In addition to Geirr Bassi she also cites Cleasby and Vigfusson, p. 337 (s.v. ketill) and Fellows-Jensen, p. 349.

Hase is a German surname meaning rabbit in Bahlow/ Gentry (v. Hase, p 195). From St Gabriel report 1982 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1982.txt>):

The surname <Haase> derives from the German word for "hare." We find it as <Hase> in 1173 in Bavaria. A person surnamed <Hase> could have been given this surname for a variety of reasons: it could be indicating a particular characteristic of the person or it could also refer to the profession of a hare hunter. In some cases, it also comes from the name of an inn; for example <Henr. Hase> lived in the house <zum Hasen> "at the sign of the hare." <Ludwig Hase> is an excellent German name for your period. [3]The surname <Haase> derives from the German word for "hare." We find it as <Hase> in 1173 in Bavaria. A person surnamed <Hase> could have been given this surname for a variety of reasons: it could be indicating a particular characteristic of the person or it could also refer to the profession of a hare hunter. In some cases, it also comes from the name of an inn; for example <Henr. Hase> lived in the house <zum Hasen> "at the sign of the hare." <Ludwig Hase> is an excellent German name for your period. [3]

The reference is:

[3] Bahlow, Hans, *Dictionary of German Names*, tr. Edda Gentry (German-American Cultural Society, 1994 ISBN: 0924119357). s.n. Hase, Haase

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

Levi ben Daniel. Resub Laurel Device. *Per pale sable and azure a duck displayed argent within an orle of ducks naiant Or.*

The submitter's name was registered November 2010. His device, *Per pale sable and azure, a double headed goose displayed within an orle of ducks naiant Or*, was returned on the same LoAR for "sword and dagger" with no difference being granted between a goose and a duck. The submitter has changed the goose to a duck to avoid that problem.

The use of a bird displayed other than an eagle is a step from period practice.

Those present at the meeting were unable to distinguish the sable and azure, thus this must be returned for recoloring. On resubmission, the submitter is advised not to use a color copier or color printer and the tinctures from those have a tendency to shift (which is apparently what happened with this paperwork).

Device returned for recoloring.

Melisande McBride. New Name and New Device. *Argent, a rabbit rampant contourny sable, in chief a bee sable banded Or.*

Submitter desires a feminine name and accepts all changes.

Melisande is found on p. 18 of *Les généalogies et anciennes descentes des forestiers et comtes de Flandre* by Pierre Balthasar (http://books.google.com/books?id=0SedED_3knYC), which was published in 1598. This should be sufficient to overturn the October 2009 ruling that there was no support for this spelling.

McBride is her legal surname as shown by her California Driver License, attested by Selene Colfox, Aurum Pursuivant.

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

Rand Reynald. New Name and New Device. *Per pale gules and vert, a lion rampant within a bordure counterchanged*

The submitter desires a masculine name and will accept all changes.

Rand: Eilert Ekwall. "Subsidy Roll 1292: Cripplegate ward Infra." *Two Early London Subsidy Rolls* (1951): 152-158. British History Online. Web 10 April 201, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=31917&strquery=rand>. Line 53 is Rand' de boreham; the associated footnote states:

Raude (sic) de Borham 1299-1300 Mayors 64 (probably a currier). His widow was perhaps Maud de Borham 1303 Mem 48 (of Crip), M. de Boreham 1312 Will (of St. Mary Aldermanbury). <i>Rande</i> is a short-form of <i>Randolph</i>

The apostrophe in the entry indicates a scribal abbreviation. The CoA does not register scribal abbreviations; therefore we would have expanded the name to Rande as mentioned in the footnote. However, Rand is found as a late period English surname in the IGI, some examples are shown below:

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
ABIGAIL RAND	Female	Christening	2 December 1582	Kelvedon Near Colchester, Essex, England				Batch: C042281	Extracted birth or ...
ABISAK RAND	Male	Christening	13 February 1586	Kelvedon Near Colchester, Essex, England				Batch: C042281	Extracted birth or ...
AGN. RAND	Female	Christening	14 March 1579	Fley, Yorkshire, England		RIC. RAND		Batch: P007701	Extracted birth or ...
AGN. RAND	Female	Marriage	14 August 1586	Fley, Yorkshire, England	FLORAMUS ANNDERSON			Batch: M007701	Extracted marriag...
AGNES RAND	Female	Marriage	22 November 1562	Gateshead, Durham, England	WILLIAM BLYTHMAN			Batch: M000591	Extracted marriag...
AGNES RAND	Female	Christening	23 October 1569	Bulmer, Essex, England		RICHD. RAND		Batch: C043411	Extracted birth or ...
ANNAS RAND	Female	Christening	11 August 1577	Drypool, Yorkshire, England		RAFE RAND		Batch: P010701	Extracted birth or ...
EDWD. RAND	Male	Christening	22 March 1596	Barton Upon Humber, Lincoln, England		ROGER RAND		Batch: C026901	Extracted birth or ...
ELS RAND	Female	Marriage	8 November 1584	Fley, Yorkshire, England	NIC. CLARKE			Batch: M007701	Extracted marriag...
GEORGE RAND	Male	Marriage	18 July 1555	Saint George The Martyr, Canterbury, Kent, England	JOANE TAYLER			Batch: M015161	Extracted marriag...
ISABEL RAND	Female	Christening	5 October 1560	Gateshead, Durham, England		RAND		Batch: P000591	Extracted birth or ...
ISABEL RAND	Female	Christening	12 October 1560	Gateshead, Durham, England		RAND		Batch: P000591	Extracted birth or ...

There is a pattern of using late-period English surnames as given names. The April 2010 LoAR (v. Alton of Grimfells), commenting on the use of English surnames as given names, has

Note: Registerability of surnames used as a given name under this practice is limited solely to the context of this practice. Specifically, the surname must be documented as a 16th C English surname form. It will be evaluated for compatibility with the rest of the name in the same manner as a given name documented as a 16th C English given name.

Reynald: Eilert Ekwall. "Subsidy Roll 1319: Cheap ward." *Two Early London Subsidy Rolls* (1951): 288-302. British History Online. Web 10 April 2011, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=31946&strquery=reynald>. Line 55 is t De Johanne Reynald'; the associated footnote states:

John Renaud of Dynant, of London, merchant 1320 KFF (a claimant in Bexhill), J. Renaud 1336 LBE 302 (witness with nos. 19, 127), perhaps J. Renaud, *devant* (for *denant[er]?*) 1332 S [Vi, 6s. 8d.].

While this also indicates a scribal abbreviation, the footnote seems to support forms of the name without a terminal e. In addition, there are four examples of Reynald from 1600 and earlier (and another 20 in the grey period) in the IGI extracts:

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
AGNETEM REYNALD	Female	Christening	10 October 1561	Dunton Bassett, Leicester, England		ROBTI REYNALD		Batch: C036972	Extracted birth or ...
JOHES. REYNALD	Male	Marriage	20 October 1541	Saint Stephen, Norwich, Norfolk, England	ALICIA FELDE			Batch: M109751	Extracted marriag...
JOHN REYNALD	Male	Marriage	7 September 1559	Milton Keynes, Buckingham, England	ELENA PYE			Batch: M008441	Extracted marriag...
JOHN REYNALD	Male	Christening	6 October 1563	St Andrew By The Wardrobe, London, London, England				Batch: C022322	Extracted birth or ...
JOHN REYNALD	Male	Marriage	3 July 1600	Twyford, Leicester, England	AGNES WALKER			Batch: M061092	Extracted marriag...

Given these examples we have not changed the surname. The IGI examples means that the surname is compatible with the 16th century use of Rand as a given name.

The Rules for Submission section VIII.2.b Armorial Contrast requires that "The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall." As the lion and the bordure are the same tincture class as the

field (color on color) this is violation of the Armorial Contrast requirements and must be returned. The bordure is also very thin; on redraw we recommend that the bordure should be thicker.

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

Rand Reynald. New Badge. *Quarterly vert and gules, on a roundel counterchanged a lion's head erased Or*

The submitter's name appears above.

The Rules for Submission section VIII.2.b Armorial Contrast requires that "The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall." As the roundel is the same tincture class as the field (color on color) this is violation of the Armorial Contrast requirements and must be returned.

Badge returned for lack of contrast.

Sasha Dmitrievich. New Name Change from *Sasha Dmitrievich Dozortsev.*

The submitter marks no preferences and wishes to retain the old name as an alternate name.

The submitter's name was registered December 1994. Both name elements are grandfathered to the submitter.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Sigríðr in irska. New Name and New Device. *Vert, an owl erminois and in canton a broad arrow inverted argent*

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept minor but not major changes. If the name must be changed, she cares most about the sound (unspecified) and the language and/or culture ("Norse approx. 9th – 11th century"). Submitted as **Sigríðr inn irski**, the byname was changed to match the gender of the given name.

Sigríðr is found as a feminine given name on p. 14 of Geirr Bassi.

inn írski is found as a byname ("Irish") on p. 23 of Geirr Bassi. This is the masculine form of the byname; the feminine form would be in írska. Changing from a masculine to a feminine byname is a major change. When contacted via e-mail, the submitter gave permission to make the change.

Norse names can be registered with or without the accents, as long as their usage (or non-usage) is consistent. Therefore dropping the accent on the i in both the given name and the byname is acceptable.

Name approved as changed and forward to Laurel. Device approved and forwarded to Laurel

Talcan Whitehart. New Name and New Device. *Argent, a Celtic cross and a serpent vert entwined.*

Submitter indicates no preferences. Submitted as White Hart the byname has been changed at the submitter's verbal request to match his father's registered name (Thomas Whitehart).

Talcan is found in Morgan & Morgan (s.v. Tâl, p. 193), with "B13. 220. SR 1292. Phillip ab Talcan (? Talgan, from *can* meaning 'white, shining')". We have been unable to date this name. Morgan & Morgan in the same entry have Dafydd Talkyn and Ieuan ap Dafydd Talken (from CaernCR, which Tangwystyl states contains names dated between 1361 and 1402) and John Talkan (from ELS Cumberland, which Tangwystyl identifies the names are probably pre-1600). Tangwystyl's notes on sources in Morgan & Morgan can be found at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/morgan2-sources.html>. We believe this is sufficient to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register the name as submitted.

Whitehart is found as a late period English surname in the IGI:

Caid CoH Minutes July 24, 2011

Name	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Spouse	Father	Mother	Batch/Film No.	Message
ANN WHITEHART	Female	Christening	14 July 1616	Saint Mary, Reading, Berkshire, England		GEORG WHITEHART		Batch: P018471	Extracted birth or ...
EDETH WHITEHART	Female	Christening	5 February 1615	Easton Royal, Wiltshire, England		JAMES WHITEHART		Batch: P014391	Extracted birth or ...
ELLEN WHITEHART	Female	Christening	9 December 1593	St Martin Orgar And Saint Clement Eastcheap, London, London, England		WILLIAM WHITEHART		Batch: P001391	Extracted birth or ...
GEORG WHITEHART	Male	Christening	25 January 1612	Saint Mary, Reading, Berkshire, England		GEORG WHITEHART		Batch: P018471	Extracted birth or ...
JAMES WHITEHART	Male	Christening	2 June 1601	St Martin Orgar And Saint Clement Eastcheap, London, London, England		WILLIAM WHITEHART		Batch: P001391	Extracted birth or ...
MARGARET WHITEHART	Female	Christening	5 July 1590	St Martin Orgar And Saint Clement Eastcheap, London, London, England		WILLIAM WHITEHART		Batch: P001391	Extracted birth or ...
MARGARET WHITEHART	Female	Christening	7 October 1649	Saint Botolph Bishopsgate, London, London, England		HENRY WHITEHART	KATHERINE	Batch: P001611	Extracted birth or ...
ROBERT WHITEHART	Male	Christening	10 March 1611	Easton Royal, Wiltshire, England		JAMES WHITEHART	HIDE	Batch: P014391	Extracted birth or ...
SAMUEL WHITEHART	Male	Christening	24 September 1591	St Martin Orgar And Saint Clement Eastcheap, London, London, England		WILLIAM WHITEHART		Batch: P001391	Extracted birth or ...
SUSAN WHITEHART	Female	Marriage	14 September 1634	Saint Mary, Reading, Berkshire, England	WILLIAM PATISON			Batch: M018471	Extracted marriag...
WILLIAM WHITEHART	Male	Christening	31 March 1610	Saint Mary, Reading, Berkshire, England		GEORG WHITEHART		Batch: P018471	Extracted birth or ...

The submitter is the legal son of Thomas Whitehart (registered April 1997). Documentation of the familial relationship was not provided, but is being sought.

Per the May 2009 CL, "An X and a Y entwined" are co-primary charges.

The device is returned for conflict with Visconti, Duke of Milan (important non-SCA arms): *Argent, a serpent glissant palewise azure (sometimes vert) (sometimes crowned Or) vorant an infant (sometimes a demi-man) gules*, with a single CD for the addition of the cross.

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

Trista de Winter. New Name Change from *Tristana de Winter*

The submitter desires a feminine name and will accept no changes. The submitter's current name, *Tristana de Winter*, was registered March 1997. She wishes to retain that name as an alternate name.

Trista is found in the IGI extracted records, in indexing project C86216-1, where Trista, a female, was baptized 20 Oct 1550 in San Gines, Villabragima, Valladolid, Spain.

de Winter is found in St.f Gabriel's report 1315 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1315.txt>), which states "We find <de Winter> between 1250 and 1400 in the Low Countries [4], and <de Wyntere> in 1514 in Bruges. [5]" Reference 4 is Beele, Wilfried, *_Studie van de Ieperse Persoonsnamen uit de Stads- en Baljuwsrekeningen 1250-1400_* (Handzame, 1975), entry 3038, p. 80. Reference 5 is Luana de Grood, "Flemish Given Names from Bruges, 1400-1600", (WWW:Academy of Saint Gabriel, 1996) .<http://www.us.itd.umich.edu/~ximenez/s.gabriel/docs/bruges/>

This makes de Winter a Flemish (Dutch) surname in period. Flemish + Spanish is a step from period practice (Juan Balthazar Tegero, 07/2003). If this is not considered sufficient documentation by the College, it should be pointed out that <de Winter> is also the submitter's previously registered surname, and so under RFS II.5 should be grandfathered to her regardless of new documentation.

If Trista de Winter conflicts with Trystan Wynter (registered July 1996), it should conflict to the same extent and degree as Tristana de Winter conflicts with Trystan Wynter; therefore any conflict should be grandfathered.

Name approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tomaso da Barbiano and Catharine Hawkwod da Barbiano. New Joint Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A beard Or*

The submitters' names were registered in September 2002.

This is the defining instance of a beard in SCA armory. According to Bruce Draconarius:

They're mentioned as charges in Woodward, p.203, in the arms of Barbani and Barboniani; but we had no dated citations for these until the BSB collection was put on line. There are numerous examples, all canting on the Italian "barba", beard:

Barbeta, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=59>

Barbato, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=61>

Barbo, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=71>

Barbarigi, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=79>

Barbani, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=85> (the Woodward reference)

Barbani again, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=87>

And probably others. I've attached the image of Barbani here, for you to include in the LoI. That should sufficiently document the charge.

The links are currently down – it's not possible to access them even through the library's catalog. The LoI will include the image provided by Master Bruce.

One of the variants of the ermine spot that appears in Fox-Davies closely resembles the heraldic charge. Possible conflict with the badge for Morwenn Ddu Wysl (11/1995), (*Fieldless*) *an ermine spot Or*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. We do not know if the depiction in Fox-Davies is a valid period depiction. However, as a beard is a period heraldic charge we believe that there is at least a CD between an ermine spot and a beard, which provides the necessary second CD.

We believe that should be a CD between a moustache and a beard and therefore this is clear of the badge for Robin of Gilwell (7/1981), (*Tinctureless*) *A moustache pointed*.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tomaso da Barbiano and Catharine Hawkwod da Barbiano. New Joint Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A beard sable*

The submitters' names were registered in September 2002.

This is the defining instance of a beard in SCA armory. According to Bruce Draconarius:

They're mentioned as charges in Woodward, p.203, in the arms of Barbani and Barboniani; but we had no dated citations for these until the BSB collection was put on line. There are numerous examples, all canting on the Italian "barba", beard:

Barbeta, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=59>

Barbato, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=61>

Barbo, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=71>

Barbarigi, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=79>

Barbani, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=85> (the Woodward reference)

Barbani again, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=87>

And probably others. I've attached the image of Barbani here, for you to include in the LoI. That should sufficiently document the charge.

The links are currently down – it's not possible to access them even through the library's catalog. The LoI will include the image provided by Master Bruce.

One of the variants of the ermine spot that appears in Fox-Davies closely resembles the heraldic charge. Possible conflict with the badge for Daimhín Sinna (06/2002), (*Fieldless*) *An ermine spot sable*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. We do not know if the depiction in Fox-Davies is a valid period depiction. However, as a beard is a period heraldic charge we believe that there is at least a CD between an ermine spot and a beard, which provides the necessary second CD.

We believe that should be a CD between a moustache and a beard and therefore this is clear of the badge for Robin of Gilwell (7/1981), (*Tinctureless*) *A moustache pointed*.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Tomaso da Barbiano and Catharine Hawkwod da Barbiano. New Joint Badge. (*Fieldless*) *A beard gules*

The submitters' names were registered in September 2002.

This is the defining instance of a beard in SCA armory. According to Bruce Draconarius:

They're mentioned as charges in Woodward, p.203, in the arms of Barbani and Barboniani; but we had no dated citations for these until the BSB collection was put on line. There are numerous examples, all canting on the Italian "barba", beard:

Barbeta, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=59>

Barbato, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=61>

Barbo, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=71>

Barbarigi, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=79>

Barbani, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=85> (the Woodward reference)

Barbani again, at <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001419/images/index.html?seite=87>

And probably others. I've attached the image of Barbani here, for you to include in the LoI. That should sufficiently document the charge.

The links are currently down – it's not possible to access them even through the library's catalog. The LoI will include the image provided by Master Bruce.

One of the variants of the ermine spot that appears in Fox-Davies closely resembles the heraldic charge. Possible conflict with the badge for Odar O'Dorney (12/2000), (*Fieldless*) *An ermine spot gules*. There is a CD for fieldlessness. We do not know if the depiction in Fox-Davies is a valid period depiction. However, as a beard is a period heraldic charge we believe that there is at least a CD between an ermine spot and a beard, which provides the necessary second CD.

We believe that should be a CD between a moustache and a beard and therefore this is clear of the badge for Robin of Gilwell (7/1981), (*Tinctureless*) *A moustache pointed*.

Badge approved and forwarded to Laurel.

Uilliam MacGregor . New Name and New Device. *Per pale sable and vert, a triquetra and in chief two eagle jamps argent*

The submitter desires a masculine name. No other preferences are marked.

Uilliam - St. Gabriel Report 2941 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2941.txt>) lists Uilliam as a Scottish Gaelic name common in the 15th and 16th centuries. The references are:

[1] Krossa, Sharon L., "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" (WWW: privately published, 2000-2002).
<http://www.MedievalScotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/>

[2] Black, George F., *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History*, (New York: The New York Public Library, 1986), s.n. MacWilliam.

MacGregor is a header in Black, p. 505. Dated spellings include mc gregoure 1617, M'Gregare 1500, M'Gregur 1600, and McGrigour 1586.

This name is returned for conflict with William MacGregor (May 1998, Atlantia) and Wyllyam MacGregor (April 1998, Middle). S. Gabriel report 2941 (cited above) states "The name was pronounced just like <William>. Multiple precedents have held that Uilliam and William conflict, e.g. Uilliam FitzHenry (01/2003); Uilliam Stephens (11/2002); and Uilliam Gibson (06/2002).

While the device appears clear of conflict, it must be returned since the name is returned.

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

Vlad Hideg. New Appeal of Laurel Return. *Sable, a winged serpent, wings displayed, within an orle of chain Or*

The submitter's name was registered January 2011. This device was returned on the May 2011 LoAR with the comments:

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Alfred Winddragon, *Sable, a wyvern erect and a chief dovetailed Or*. There is a single CD for the change of type of secondary charge, from chief dovetailed to chain. Precedent says:

Blazoned on the LoI as winged serpents, the creatures have horns and a dragon's tail, thus we have reblazoned them as legless wyverns. Winged serpents would have bird wings, not bat wings. While pithons and wyverns were artistic variations in some periods and locations, we have chosen to blazon them as wyverns to reproduce the emblazon more accurately. [Avery of the Wode, September 2006, A-Lochac]

Therefore, since pithons and wyverns were artistic variations in period, no difference is granted between them.

This device is, however, clear of the device of Irone of the Blue Star, *Sable, a python displayed Or winged argent and in chief a mullet of seven points azure fimbriated Or*, reblazoned elsewhere in this letter. There is a CD for the change of tincture of half of the primary charge, a CD for the change of tincture of the secondary charge, and a CD for the change of type of the secondary charge.

This return was in error. Versus Alfred's device there is a CD for the difference between the secondary charges. While there is not a CD between a pithon and a wyvern, there is a CD between wings displayed (as in Vlad's device) and wings addorsed (as in Avery's device).

Appeal forwarded to Laurel.

Yssbell inghean Bhaltair. Resub Kingdom Name and Resub Kingdom Device. *Sable, a wolf rampant queue-fourchy maintaining in its dexter forepaw a strung bow and in its sinister forepaw a sheaf of arrows, on a chief Or three roundels gules*

The submitter will accept all changes and desires a feminine name. If her name must be changes she cares most about the sound ("I am Ish"). No other preferences are indicated. Her latest name submission, Iseabail inghean Bhaltair, was returned by Dolphin in Feb. 2011 for lack of documentation of the given name. She would prefer the name be changed to "Iseabail" if that can be documented.

Yssbell is found in "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" by Sharon Krossa, under *Iosbail? or Iosobal?* (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/women/iosbail.shtml>, last updated 6 Nov 2001) where "Yssbell ne v'kellan" ('Isabel daughter of MacCalin') is cited from the early 16th C. The name is in Gaelic using a Scots orthography.

inghean - daughter

Bhaltair is found in Black (s.n. Macwalter, p. 570):

MACWALTER, Macqualter. G. *MacBhàltair*, 'son of Walter' q.v. John Makwatter and Ewin McWalter, followers of the earl of Cassilis, were respited for murder in 1526 (RSS., I, 3386). John Graham McWalter in Duchry was fined for reset of outlawed Macgregors, 1613 (RPC., XIV, p. 630)...

We believe that Bhalair is the correct genitive form of the name and that it is properly lenited, though corrections are welcome.

Her previous device submission, *Sable, a lion rampant queue-forchy rampant maintaining in its dexter forepaw a strung bow and in its sinister forepaw a sheaf of arrows, on a chief gules three bezants*, was returned at the February 2011 CoH meeting for lack of contrast (the gules charges on the sable field). The tinctures have been changed to address that issue.

This is not a conflict with the device of Karen of Aquaterra (03/2003), *Per pale azure and vert, a wolf-hound salient and on a chief Or three roses proper*. Per precedent, there is a substantial difference between a roundel and a rose (v. Arganhell merch Briauc, 09/2005)

The submitter is advised to draw the arrows wider and more noticeably.

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