

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Alasdair MacEogan, Bordure Herald, send greetings.

Please find herein find the Annotated Internal Collated Commentary for the month of May 2010 containing decisions out of the decision meeting on June 12th. I would like to thank all the commenters and their valuable contributions. Additionally anyone that wishes to contribute need only to create an account at the Ansteorran Commentary Exchange (ACE) system located at <http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/>.

Warmest Regards,  
Alasdair

Commenters for this issue:

**Alasdair MacEogan**  
**Adela VomBerg**  
**Gawain of Miskbridge**  
**Coblaith Muimnech**  
**Emma de Fetherstan**  
**Magnus**  
**Daniel de Lincoln**  
**Tostig Logiosophia**  
**Gunnvor silfraharr**  
**Alden Drake**  
**Aaron Whitewolf**  
**Da'ud ibn Auda**  
**Layla bint Yusuf**

**1. Adela vom Berg. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Sable, a descrescent Or, bound by three ribbons, gules, vert, and azure within a border company argent and gules.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 08:03:06 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 11:11:59 CDT*

[Name] Seems reasonable to me and I have no objections or see no conflict.

Additionally for <vom> from *Period Name Construction, v. 4.0* by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada under German (Middle High German) 2. Locative Byname:

2b. <German given name> vom / von der / von den <German placename>

[This form means “from the”. It takes the dative case: “von dem” or “vom” (contraction) for a placename having masculine or neuter gender, “von der” if feminine gender, and “von den” if plural.]

[Device] I would definitely not blazon those as ribbons. The ribbons I have seen have all had tails flowing off which would actually show they are ribbons.

How about "Sable, on decrescent Or three bars gules, vert, and azure within a border company argent and gules." I am not really happy with that either though.

I would also say it exceeds the rule of thumb for armorial complexity. You have 6 for tinctures (they seem to be missing purple) plus the Crescent, bars and bordure. that brings it up to 9 by my count.

All told I strongly suspect it would be bounced for non period style.

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/04/28 09:21:00 CDT:**

The submitter was advised by a previous local herald to cut the ribbons short to avoid color on color...regardless, the submitter is not opposed to rewording the blazon.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/04/28 11:54:52 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 11:56:13 CDT*

Agree with the reblazon. A compony bordure has its partition lines perpendicular to the line of the bordure; the upper corners should have 45° lines. See most any heraldry text for a picture. There's no reason not to draw the primary charge to fill its space. Here's a rough sketch to illustrate.



1.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 21:15:50 CDT:**

(Nice banana!)

I agree with the compony needing to be redrawn. Perhaps Bordure could be persuaded to employ a red marker and a bit of whiteout to fix the forms with the submitter's permission, rather than sending it back for a redraw.

I'm also a bit leery of the ribboning, but if treated as three differently-tinctured bars... I think it's definitely non-period style, but possibly registerable. Johann's owl head with differently-tinctured eyes was registered without comment (except to draw the eyes smaller), but then again owl eyes aren't a tertiary charge as these bars would be.

Actual ribbons are generally regarded as a blazonable artistic note if small enough (and are

banned if too large), but don't count as a charge. Their manner of use here would seem to make them significant enough to be noted, and I suspect if they were drawn as actual ribbons that it would warrant a return.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 22:35:24 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 22:36:04 CDT*

Regarding "I think it's definitely non-period style, but possibly registerable."

Does that take into account RfS VIII.1.a Tincture and Charge Limit

As a rule of thumb, the total of the number of tinctures plus the number of types of charges in a design should not exceed eight.

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#8.1>

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 22:56:38 CDT:**

Oh, cringe. No, it probably runs afoul of that rule.

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/04/29 12:47:32 CDT:**

Is anything gained by dropping the border? The submitter will allow that change and redraw if needed.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/29 22:09:28 CDT:**

While that would solve the issue of the complexity count and drop it to 7, unfortunately it will not help the device in this case.

Without the bordure you conflict with Christopher Edward Hawkins who has the badge "Sable, a decrescent Or.". You would only get one CD for the addition of the tertiary charges on the decrescent.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/01 21:29:31 CDT:**

[Device] Yes it bounces on complexity. The bordure compony needs a cosmetic fix. No conflicts found through current submissions. As for using ribbons they are not registerable in SCA heraldry as a tertiary charge.

[May 2009 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] Eadric Anstapa. (Fieldless) A sheaf of five arrows inverted Or surmounted by a ribbon fesswise gules.

As for the badge, there was some question of whether it was registerable as having an escroll. The SCA definition of an escroll is from the registration of Ieuan Gower, April 2006, which said: "Brooke-Little, An Heraldic Alphabet, defines 'escroll' as 'A ribbon or scroll, usually bearing a motto'. We will use 'escroll' only for a small scroll or strip transfixd by or perhaps connected to a much larger charge, rather like a maintained charge." This one is of comparable size to the arrows, and thus may not be considered an escroll. It is, instead, a ribbon fesswise. Ribbons, as charges, have been disallowed for some years now:

A ribbon is not registerable as a stand-alone charge; that is, as a primary, secondary, or tertiary charge. However, in this case [on a fox's tail] the ribbon is equivalent to a hawk's jesses: a blazonable detail or ornamentation, rather than a charge in its own right. As such, the ribbon is registerable, though submitters should be aware that the

exact depiction of such ribbons will be considered an artistic detail. [Bronwen Selwyn, June 2005, R-Ansteorra]

The ribbon in this submission is an overall charge, which is neither ornamentation nor merely a blazonable detail. It is a charge in its own right, therefore, this submission must be returned."

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/04/28 20:52:52 CDT:**

The article cited for "Adela" classifies the name as being of Germanic origin (a variant of "Adelheidis", which is rooted in "Adal-" and "-hade"), but gives no information on the linguistic context(s) in which it was recorded. The "raw data" spreadsheet accompanying the article describes the name as appearing in documents from Flanders and "the East region" (which corresponds to the modern provinces of Drente and Overijssel and the north and east of Gelderland) and as being followed in some of these by "van Elten", "uxoris Baldrici", or "comitissa". This is consistent with my impression that where the source documents weren't written in Latin they were in Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and/or some closely related language. (In the data as a whole there are multiple locative bynames incorporating "de" and five using "van", but none in which either "von" or "vom" are seen.) Presumably, therefore, "Adela" is by these documents supported as a given name appropriate to one of these languages rather than to any of the dialects of Germany, or perhaps even as the Latinized form of such a name.

Some of the dates at which "Adela" was recorded are also difficult to determine. Each entry in the aforementioned spreadsheet gives for one \*person\* the earliest date of mention and (I believe) the latest. If the person's name varied in the source texts, "alternative spellings" are listed, but they are not individually associated with specific years. Thus, while it is clear that a woman whose name appears in the record as "Athela", "Adela", and "Adhele" was mentioned in texts from 1055 and 1115, it is not possible to say whether "Adela" itself was used in the former or latter year or some time between them. There was a countess in Flanders first mentioned in 1071 whose name was at some point written as "Adela", we can be sure that that is not too late to place the name. But we can't reliably place it any later.

The combination of Dutch and Middle High German in a single name was ruled to be one step from period practice in December of 2006 (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2006/12/06-12lar.html#144>); on the other hand, the combination of Latinized Dutch and German was explicitly defined as \*not\* being a step from period practice in July of 2004 (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2004/07/04-07lar.html#14>). How the sovereigns would view the languages of this submission I couldn't say, but I believe there's cause for concern. Further, as "vom Berg" is presented as a constructed byname and dates for the constituent elements have not been provided, there is some risk that a temporal step from period practice would be perceived as well. There certainly is one between the last secure date for "Adela" (1071) and the only date given in support of any part of the byname (1385). I would recommend we seek evidence that the two phrases are either temporally or linguistically compatible (or, much better, both) before forwarding the name.

By the way, both "van den Berge" and "van den Berghe" are dated to 1422 in the surnames list for Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "15th Century Dutch Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch15surnames.html>). Someone might mention to the submitter that either would be a better match for the submitted given name (though there would still be a temporal step from period practice involved).

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/04/29 12:57:28 CDT:**

Originally, the submitter wanted VonderBerg, but was advised that vonder would actually have been

von dem for her and therefore would have been contracted to Vom. Below is the discussion of Von der Berg.

von der Berg –

Bahlow s.n. Berg – named after the place of habitation on or by a mountain (or hill); therefore numerous in southern and eastern parts of Germany.

Peter Berger = Peter der uf dem berge, Breslau, 1385.

German Place Names from a 16th C Czech Register by Sara L. Uckelman

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/germanplace.html>

Modern German name Name found in register

Berg Perg

If you look through the list there are several examples of “B” and “P” used interchangeably in place-names.

Let's see about the German grammar. Berg is a masculine gender noun and von takes the dative case of the article so ...

Adela von dem Berg = Adela vom Berg.

There are two rulings that address this.

[November 2002 LoAR, A-Ansteorra] “Arkell vom Cophus.

Submitted as Arkell von Cophus, examples of this byname in period either have no preposition or forms including the definite article dem 'the'. The reason is that a kaufhaus is a generic noun referring to a place where goods are bought and sold. Proper nouns such as the names of towns can take the preposition von when used to form locative bynames. As kaufhaus is not a proper noun but a generic locative reference, von dem 'of the' (or the contraction vom) is appropriate. The submitter specifically allowed the change from von to vom. We have made this change in order to register this name.”

[May 1988 LoAR, A-Outlands] “Lothar vom Bergenwald. The name was submitted as Lothar von Berganwald. As he indicated he wished the sound of the name to be retained, but allowed corrections, we have modified the preposition to the contracted form for "von dem" as is appropriate grammatically with such names. The submitter documented "bergan" as a Middle High German infinitive form, but German does not form compound nouns with infinitives in this manner. Again, as he was primarily interested in sound rather than meaning, we have modified the place-name to "Bergenwald" which has a slightly different meaning ("wood of the mountains").“

...He suggests the proper grammar would be "Adela vom Berg", therefore, but regardless of whether you put "vom" or "von der" on the form, do be sure to allow all changes just in case.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/04/29 16:21:55 CDT:**  
*Last edited on 2010/04/29 16:23:54 CDT*

I understand that "dem" is the correct article for "berg" in modern High German, and that in modern High German when "von" is followed by "dem" the two contract to "vom". I also understand that the sovereigns of arms have in the past implied that the same contraction is appropriate to at least some period German dialects.

What I don't see in the documentation summary is (1) any evidence that topographic bynames of the form "vom [generic place name]" were used in the place and period to which the submitted name is supposed to belong or (2) any evidence that "berg" was in use as a generic place name or is a plausible variant for the attested "berge" in that context. (I might go looking for that myself, if a context were specified, but since it's not at all clear where and when the name is intended to belong, I can't.)

The article on which (in the comments to which I'm replying) you based your argument that "Berg" is a plausible variant of an attested "Perg" supports "von Berg", not "vom Berg". You only need the article "dem" if "berg" is a common noun, and the article states that "Perg" was recorded as a proper noun--the name of a city. (I don't say I live in "the Austin", and wouldn't even if I spoke High German.)

"Adela van den Berge" is pretty close to "Adela VonderBerg", and as I mentioned before it's a lot more authentic (given the fact that "Adela" isn't a German name, but Dutch or something like). Have you asked the submitter how she feels about that option?

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/04/29 19:35:29 CDT:**

\*laughs\* As I am very familiar with this submitter's desires, I'm certain she would accept whatever is deemed most appropriate. She is most interested in retaining the sound of VonderBerg or as close to as she can get. She'd like it to be appropriate to the mid 12th century, if possible. And, lastly, while she is more interested in being from the hills than she is being from the city of Berg as long as the sound is maintained, I'm certain that both she and Jutte Vom Berg (also on the ILoI below) will be happy. Just let me know if I need to resubmit the paperwork to show changes...I'm totally new at this and admittedly feeling like I'm in a little over my head.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/01 20:42:25 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/01 21:00:25 CDT*

[Name] No conflicts found through current submissions.

Do the submitters want to be, in a German byname,  
 from the city of Berg,  
 from the hill, or  
 from the hills?

Each requires different documentation and grammar.

I present for your perusal these Academy reports on Adela.

**ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2445**

<Adele> is a French diminutive form of <Adelheid>. This diminutive is found in German and Latin records as <Adela>. <Adela> is found in German royal lines from a fairly early date: it was the name of the wife of Otto of Savoy in 1086, and the wife of King Ottokar

of Bohemia, in the 13th c. We also found mention of a <Markgra"fin Adela von Thu"ringen> in the 12th century. [2] (The " represents an umlaut over the previous letter.) We also found one example of the name, spelled <Ad{ae}la> in Denmark in 1231; here the {ae} is the a-e ligature, where the two letters share the same middle stroke. [3] Evidence for the use of <Adela> is not very strong, but based on these examples, it is a reasonable choice for a German woman living in the west of Germany, near the French border.

The use of double given names came into general use in Germany sometime after the 14th century, though we have found a handful of examples from the 13th century. [4] Such names, especially earlier on, generally used very common names. If you would like to use a double given name, we recommend that you consider using at least one common name; <Anne> would be a fine choice.

<Greysen> appears to be a variant dialectal spelling of <Greussen>, though we do not know when it came into use. <Greussen> is a place in Thuringia, and we have examples of it being used as a surname in your period, <Georg Greu{sz}en> in 1493. [6] (The {sz} is the s-z ligature, which looks like a lower case Greek letter 'beta.')

In conclusion, <Anna Adela Greussen> would be a fine name for a German woman living in Thuringia in the 14th or 15th century.

[2] Bahlow, Hans, *Unsere Vornamen im Wandel der Jahrhunderte*, Vol. 4 in the series *Grundriss der Genealogie* (Limburg a. d. Lahn: C. A. Starke Verlag, 1965), s.n. Adele

[3] Knudsen Gunnar, Marius Kristiansen, & Rikard Hornby, *Danmarks Gamle Personnavne*, Vol. I: *Fornavne* (Copenhagen: 1936-48). s.n. Athela

[4] Socin, Adolf, *Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch. Nach oberrheinischen Quellen des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts* (Basel: Helbing & Lichtenhahn, 1903; Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1966). ch.IV

#### ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1989

<Adele> is a modern French name derived from Germanic roots. It was used in 13th century France in the forms <Adela> and <Adelie>, and was adopted into English after the Norman Conquest. It has cognate forms in some other continental languages, but we have found no evidence that it was ever adopted into Gaelic [1, 2]. The Normans carried their names with them to Ireland in the 13th century, and Gaelic forms of some of the more popular Norman names appear by the end of that century; but again, we haven't found any evidence of a Gaelic form of <Adele>.

[1] Withycombe, E.G., *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), s.n. Adela.

[2] Colm Dubh, "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris", *Proceedings of the Known World Heraldic Symposium 1996* (SCA: Montgomery, Alabama; WWW: SCA, Inc., 1997). [www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html)

#### ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2534

<Adela> is probably a fine name. It was used by German speakers in the area that is now Switzerland as early as the 11th century and it is reasonable to believe that it remained in use throughout our period [1]. So it is a good choice for a woman born in late-period Bern.

[1] Bahlow, Hans, *Unsere Vornamen im Wandel der Jahrhunderte*, Vol. 4 in the series

\_Grundriss der Genealogie (Limburg a. d. Lahn: C. A. Starke Verlag, 1965), s.n. Adele.

#### ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1677

We did not find an example of <Adele> in France in your period, but we think it is a reasonable possibility. <Ade\le> (with a grave accent on the first 'e') is the modern French form of the name; <Adela> was used in medieval France [1].

[1] Withycombe, E.G., The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), s.n. Adela.

#### **Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/05/02 18:24:02 CDT:**

Its supposed to be "from the hill"...However, if there is a correct grammar that gets us close to "von der berg", the submitter will take it...if she has to change the "von der" to something else, she will...but is very strongly attached to berg and prefers the 'hill' meaning from it

#### **Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:14:06 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 01:15:03 CDT*

[Bryn Gwlad] We concur on it being too complex. The bordure is "compony". If it is returned, the submitter should be told to draw the bordure wider. We would not use the term "ribbons", which per se would not be registerable, but rather blazon them as bars.

#### **College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded as <Adela vom Berg>. The name construction seems registerable if not ideal and there was no request for authenticity. Notes regarding the submitter's preferences should be included in the LoI for the college to work with if it is decided the name needs to be changed.

**Device:** Returned for violation of RfS VIII.1.a Tincture and Charge Limit which limits the total number of tincture and charges combined to 8. The submitted device has a complexity count of 9.

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## **2. Agostina Elisabetta da San Germano. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name.**

#### **Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/04/28 18:09:39 CDT:**

The report cited for "Agostina" states, "Creating feminine names with the diminutive suffix <-ina> was common throughout Italy, and we've found several examples from 16th century Sicily. . .," then directs the reader to a footnote which lists "Agostina" along with a number of other "-ina" names.

The submitter should be made aware that this name contains phrases documented to three different dialect regions. As she hasn't indicated to which region she wishes her name to belong, it's not possible to comment on the appropriateness of the phrases in question or the construction (which she's documented only to Palermo) to that dialect area. But if she's at all interested in using a name that might really have been used in period, she ought to pick a locale and discuss the name with someone who knows something about naming practices there. It might be possible to make the name significantly more realistic by making fairly small changes.

By the way, the report cited to support "da San Germano" and the use of "middle names" also offers a Sicilian form of the byname, "da San Germanò", which means that if evidence could be found that some



form of "Elisabetta" was used in Sicily in the 16th century "Agostina [that form of "Elisabetta"] da San Germanò" could be presented as a very nice 16th-century Sicilian name.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:16:22 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] The comment we would have made was "But what does the source *say* about the name?" Thanks for filling that in.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:07:23 CDT:**

[Name] Comments under my name on this letter are the product of the NE Calontir commenting group, consisting this month of Lady Rohese de Dinan, Red Hawk Herald, and myself. The masculine given name "Agostino" appears 28 times in the Castato (Italian Renaissance Men's Names, by Ferrante LaVolpe.) -- <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/names.txt>

Agostina would appear to be an unremarkable feminine form for this name.

"S Germano" is found as a placename in "Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554 Central Italy" by Maridonna Benvenuti (Andrea Hicks, [maridonna@maridonna.com](mailto:maridonna@maridonna.com)) -- <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/center.html>

No conflicts found.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 22:49:01 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 22:50:22 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Agostina- ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2370

Creating feminine names with the diminutive suffix <-ina> was common throughout Italy, and we've found several examples from 16th century Sicily [4]. Although we have not found an example of <Carlina> in your period, we believe it is at least a plausible name.

[1] Lyneya Fairbowe, unpublished research based on baptismal records from 16th century Palermo, Sicily, obtained from the Library of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

[4] Lyneya Fairbowe. Example include <Agostina>, <Antonina>, <Battistina>, <Bernardina>, <Faustina>, <Franzina>, <Laurinzina>, <Nicolina>, <Tomasina>

da San Germano - ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1038

The surname <de Saint Germain> is a fine choice for France in your period. Early in your period, in the 14th century, it would have been a true locative; that is to say, you would have used because you lived or were born in a place called <Saint Germain>. In the 15th or 16th century, it could also have been an inherited surname, i.e. it would only have meant that your father had the same surname. The name could have been spelled in several different ways in your period: <Saint Germain>, <Saint German>, or <Saint Germane>. In general, <Saint German> and <Saint Germane> appears to be earlier spellings, while <Saint Germain> was the most common later in period. Some specific examples we found around your period are [3, 4]:

Saint Germain deles Lesquieres 1369

Saint Germain d'Aulnay 1380

Saint Germain de la Champaigne 1392

Saint Germain 1450

In Italian, this name could have been translated as <da San Germano> (in Tuscan Italian), <da San German> (in Venetian Italian), or <da San Germanò> (in Calabria or Sicily) [5]. The backslash in the last example represents a grave accent on the preceding letter.

[3] Dauzat, Albert & Ch. Rostaing, *\_Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France\_* (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1963), s.n. Saint Germain.

[4] Morlet, Marie-Therese, *\_Les Noms de Personne sur le Territoire de l'Ancienne Gaule du VIe au XIIe\_*

Siecle\_, (Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1972), vol.III, s.n. Germanus.  
 [5] De Felice, Emidio, Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani (Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, 1978).

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel after bolstering the documentation.

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**3. Alard de Cambray. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Gules, in pale a goblet inverted, a mullet of eight points Or, within an orle Or.*

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/04/28 11:48:47 CDT:**

Is he going for a Dutch or an English name? It's hard to evaluate this if we aren't told.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 21:39:30 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 21:39:55 CDT*

The star could more accurately be blazoned as a "compass star". It's a little unclear if this is two coprimaries, or a primary and a secondary in base. Either way, I found no conflicts.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 22:56:26 CDT:**

I view the mullet/compass star as a secondary.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/29 22:05:18 CDT:**

[Device] With the cup having twice the visual weight of the compass star (SCA defined as a mullet of four greater and four lesser points), I see it as a primary with a peripheral in base. Consider the reblazon "Gules, a goblet inverted and in base a compass star, all within an orle Or."

The compass star is a SFPP. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:10:10 CDT:**

We agree with Tostig's blazon. If they were coprimaries, I'd expect to see one on either side of the midline. No conflicts found.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/04/28 21:42:39 CDT:**

The documentation summary is incomplete, offering no date for "de Cambray".

"Alard" doesn't appear in the raw data for the cited source. That lists four instances of "Alardo" and seven of "Alardus" as given names in (apparently Latin) documents written in North Brabant, north Holland, and somewhere in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe, and/or Overijssel in the second half of the 13th century, plus instances of the phrases "Alards wedewe", "Alards sone", "filius alardi", "filius Alardi", "filia Alardi", and "filii Alardi" recorded in north and south Holland in the same period. "Alard" probably was the nominative vulgate form, but the documentation summary in the LoI should if this source is cited acknowledge that it isn't an attested period form.

According to the online Middle English Dictionary (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED45832>), page 349 of P. H. Reaney's *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, 2nd ed., dates "Alard le Tuilur" to between 1198 and 1212. Given this, if "de Cambray" can be dated to the late 12th or early 13th century, it looks like "Alard de Cambray" would be a lovely name for a Dutch immigrant to England in that period.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/20 15:37:09 CDT:**

Fortunately Bardsley does list a few dates:

Mathew de Cambreye, co. Linc., 1273, A.  
Egidius de Cambrey, London, *ibid*.

The spelling 'Cambray' is only attested from 1701 onwards.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/20 16:11:56 CDT:**  
1701 does not help us.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:25:35 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We concur with Tostig's blazon, calling this a primary goblet and secondary *compass* star, and delete one "Or". Huh, the compass star *is* a Step From Period Practice: RfS VII.6.a.

"the device forms ... seem to be enlarged somewhat from the correct size": significant difference from the Laurel-approved size would cause return at Laurel and should cause return at Kingdom.

Reaney and Wilson 3rd ed p 81 sn Cambray: Godefridus de Cambrai 1086, Simon Camberay, Cambrey 1296.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 21:49:33 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

[Device] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel as <Alard de Cambrey> as the submitter allows minor changes and the <Cambray> form seems only dated from 1701 onward.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Gules, a goblet inverted and in base a compass star, all within an orle Or." and forwarded to Laurel.

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#### 4. Alfrún Gunnvardóttir. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/04/29 17:33:54 CDT:**

The article cited for "Alfrún" says that the name is, "Found in West Scandinavia as a mythological name, and as the Old English name Ælfrun." It isn't entirely clear to me whether that means it is found in West Scandinavia *\*only\** as a mythological name, but it would probably be a good idea to find out.

"Gunnvǫr" is seen on page 10 of Geirr bassi as a feminine given name which appears twice in the Landnámabók.

Page 18 of Geirr bassi states that feminine matronymics are formed by the addition of "-dottir" to the genitive case of the mother's given name. It also says that normally when a feminine given name is put in the genitive, (1) if "-ǫ-" appears in the last syllable it is replaced with "-a-", (2) if there is a terminal "-r" it is dropped, and (3) "-ar" is added to the end of the name. Doing all of that to "Gunnvǫr" would leave us with "Gunnvaardóttir".

That "-aa-" doesn't look quite right to me. And the same page says that some given names can form "unusual" genitives that don't entirely follow the standard rules. So there might be reason to consider other possibilities. For instance, if we just changed the vowel and added "-ar", then "-dottir" (which

seems to be a potential option, since dropping the "-r" is described as something that's only "usually" done), we'd have "Gunnvarardóttir". Or one might argue that after changing the vowel and dropping the "-r" from "Gunnvǫr", treating the name as ending in "-a" is reasonable. As the text indicates some feminine given name ending in a vowel in the nominative have a "-j" added before the "-ar" when their genitives are formed, that could give us "Gunnvajardóttir". Of course, both those constructions look a little funny to me, too. And I don't know much about Old Norse; maybe "-aa-" is perfectly reasonable in the middle of a name.

In any event, I see nothing in any of the rules about matronymics (or, for that matter, patronymics) in Geirr bassi that justifies dropping the last two letters of a name altogether in order to form the genitive, which is what you'd have to do to get from "Gunnvǫr" to "Gunnvardóttir". So if we're going to send the submitted form up to Laurel, we'll need to present with it some argument for its plausibility that doesn't rely on that text.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/30 10:50:10 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/30 10:51:56 CDT*

-The submitter didn't supply the correct genitive form of the Old Norse name Gunnvǫr

-She checked on of those stupid no changes boxes, in this case no major changes.

I think this needs to be returned for further work so that the submitter can supply the needed genitive form of the name and allow all changes so the grammar can be corrected.

The problem: The submitter chose a rare name in a non-English language (Old Norse) for which we have few specialists and didn't provide correct documentation for it. I also suspect the name has either an irregular or rare genitive form. It should be possible to find that but it takes research time. If I can't find it there are sources that can be asked but getting a response takes more time. Assuming we can correct the documentation the submitter tells us if it requires a major change please return my name. Is the amount of change needed to correct the submitter's faulty documentation a major or minor changes? This will require research in the LoARs to find current ruling on that issue thus even more time.

Alfrún is used in some form by humans in Old English and Old Swedish so it is definitely not legendary. I will check some of my Old English, Swedish, and Old Norse sources and see what is to be found. This will take even more research time.

And this is only one of 38 items that need research to evaluate them.

The quality of submission documentation and length of time allowed for comment are both going down in many kingdoms and at Laurel. It will be offset by a rise in returned submissions. If you can get the submitter to abandon the no major changes condition the research effort would go faster.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/01 11:25:18 CDT:**

Well unfortunately (or fortunately) those little check boxes don't really relate to the documentation, but the name. It is always the responsibility of the submitter to provide adequate documentation. We often bolster (or even rewrite it entirely) it in kingdom, but that is at the kindness of commenters and submission heralds.

So that really begs the question of if fixing the name falls under "minor" changes as defined on the form as including "accents, punctuation, hyphenation, addition or deletion of a letter, upper-

lower case changes, etc." as opposed to the "major" changes which include "adding/dropping a name element, changing an element's language, changing the order of elements."

As you indicated, I am not sure we have the resources in kingdom to adequately correct (or verify) the name formation in the time frame allotted. So at that point we have 2 options. 1) Return it to the submitter for further work. We hopefully should be able to get contact info for her to work with, or 2) Forward it to Laurel with a plea for assistance and hope the CoA commenters are able to assist.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/06 15:20:16 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/06 22:03:07 CDT*

Send it to Laurel and see if someone in the CoA can find the genitive of the name. Gunnvôr may know which saga to check and how the Old Norse grammar works here. Let Pelican rule on the minor changes issue. Maybe the problem can be corrected.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/09 20:33:35 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/09 20:49:56 CDT*

Disclaimer: This is my real life niece and SCA daughter. I have her sitting here as I write these notes and she is happy to have the grammar corrected.

Lind, E.H., *\_Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden\_* (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931). col. 16 s.n. <Álfrún> has this name as that of a mythological queen of Álfheimr.

However, the fact that we find a version in use as a human Old English name makes me confident that we can apply RfS II.3. Invented Names.

Geirr Bassi p. 8 has the female names <Álfdís>, <Álfeiðr>, <Álfgerðr>, <Álfheiðr>, <Álfhildr>, etc. and <Dagrún> (Geirr Bassi p. 9), <Guðrún> (Geirr Bassi p. 9), <Kristrún> (Geirr Bassi p. 13), <Úlfrún> (Geirr Bassi p. 15).

Taken together, these names establish the use of a first element <Álf-> and a second element <-rún> in Old West Norse women's names, making <Álfrún> a reasonable choice.

When I picked Gunnvôr myself, I didn't actually think much about the genitive form. To help me figure out the genitive, I went to E.H. Lind, *\_Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden\_* (see full cite above) cols. 424-426 s.n. <Gunnvôr>. Lind lists <Guðormr Raga s. faðir Gunvarar> from *Landnámabók. Modern Icelandic* (<http://www.snerpa.is/net/snorri/landnama.htm>) has this as <Son Raga var Guðormur, faðir Gunnvarar>.

Based on this example, I'd suggest the patronymic be given the minor change to make it <Gunnvarardóttir>. This is the same linguistic change we see when <Björn> becomes genitive <Bjarnar>.

People did occasionally bear matronymics, though it was uncommon. In Iceland, we have <Eilíf Guðrunarson>, <Hrafn Guðrunarson>, <Stein Herdísarson>, <Bersi Skald-Tórfuson>, <Kormak Dolluson>, <Ofeig Jarngerðsson of Skarð> as examples.

Academy of St. Gabriel Report #2709:

"The daughter of <Ragnhildr> would have been known as <Ragnhildar dóttir>... <Ragnhildar> was the genitive (possessive) form of <Ragnhildr>. Metronymics (surnames that identified someone as her mother's daughter) were far less common than patronymics, but they were used in least some parts of the Viking world." (See <http://www.s-gabriel.org/2708>)

::GUNNVOR::

Gunnvo,r silfrahárr, OL

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/11 13:58:40 CDT:**

Bless you for the research. I knew you could find this and save many hours of work. In normal times I don't mind spending whatever time is needed to completely research a submission. The heraldic havoc after Gulf War and Pennsic is anything but normal.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/13 14:54:30 CDT:**

I will agree with Magnus and thank you as well.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/14 10:02:22 CDT:**

I am trying to get back to regular commentary on stuff. Feel free to ping me at val\_org at hotmail dot com if something comes up that could use my expertise.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:11:08 CDT:**

No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

**Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Álfrún Gunnvarardóttir> after adding documentation provided by commenters.**

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**5. Aron Ulfr. (Bordermarch, Barony of) Resubmitted Name and Device.**

*Argent, on a bend sable three wolves rampant palewise argent and a bordure sable.*

**Comment by Alden Drake (Sable Roundel) on 2010/04/28 13:07:18 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 13:29:41 CDT*

[Device]

Consider: Diego Miguel Munoz de Castilla

The following device associated with this name was registered in July of 1997 (via Ansteorra): Argent, on a bend sable three escallops palewise argent.

Also Consider: George of Berwick

The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 1997 (via the West): Argent, on a bend sable, three double roses argent, barbed vert.

1 CD for adding the bordure, but there is only one change to the tertiary (type). My understanding is that two changes to a tertiary are required for 1 CD (type, tincture, number). Is that right? Does orientation count as a change? Granted, in this case both Diego's and this submission have palewise tertiaries, and it might be hard to discern the orientation of double roses without a visual reference.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/28 21:30:48 CDT:**

[Device] Versus both Diego de Castilla and George of Berwick I see a 2nd CD for change to type of

teritary under RfS X.4j(ii) "For armory that has no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges, substantially changing the type of all of a group of charges placed entirely on an ordinary or other suitable charge is one clear difference. Only the new submission is required to meet these conditions in order to benefit from this clause. A charge is suitable for the purposes of this rule if (a) it is simple enough in outline to be voided, and (b) it is correctly drawn with an interior substantial enough to display easily recognizable charges."

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:28:55 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We concur with Tostic.

... I should note that Coblaithe commented on her own, so it's really just Daniel de Lincoln, Dreda, Sorcha "Star", and one other person I'm spacing on.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 21:56:32 CDT:**

[Device] This is an improvement over the original submission drawing from the 6/2009 ILoI (<http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/22#4>). No conflicts found.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/01 13:31:49 CDT:**

"Aron" appears on the cited page of Geirr bassi as a masculine given name of Christian origin found in the IslandingasQgur.

"Úlfr" appears on page \*15\* of Geirr bassi as a masculine given name seen 21 times in the Landnámabók.

I see nothing in Geirr bassi to support the use of unmarked patronymics in Old Norse, and no other justification for the use of two given names and no other name phrase in a Norse name.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/02 08:47:43 CDT:**

I think in this instance he is going for the formation <given> <nickname>. On page 25 it shows Úlfr under Kveld-. It is used in the example of Kveld-Úlfr meaning "evening-wolf"

I think that Úlfr appearing as a given name as well may actually be a coincidence. Now if it is usable as a nickname by itself is a different question all together.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/06 14:26:54 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 21:15:25 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found. Gunnvôr's site indicates the name is also a byname.  
<http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>

Úlfr Found in Old Danish as Ulf (found as a by-name). Occurs in Old Swedish as Olf, Ulf, and as the by-name Ulv). Found in OW.Norse in the form Úlfr, both as a personal name and as a by-name. From OW.Norse ulfr, "wolf." Runic examples include the nominative case forms hulfr (3 instances), lfr, [ua=lfr], ufr, ulf (5 instances), ulfr (24 instances), ulfr (10 instances), ulf=ui and genitive case form ulfs (7 instances, the dative case forms lfi, ulfi, and the accusative case form uf, ulf (27 instances).

GB p. 15 s.n. Úlfr;

FJ p. 347 s.n. Ulf-;

CV pp. 668 s.v. ulfr;

NR s.n. UlfR

CV = Cleasby, Richard and Guðbrandr Vigfusson. An Icelandic-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon. 1957.

GB = Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. The Old Norse Name. Studia Marklandica I. Olney, MD: Markland Medieval Militia. 1977.

FJ = Fellows-Jensen, Gillian. Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Copenhagen. Akademisk Forlag. 1968.

NR = Lena Peterson. Nordiskt runnamnslexikon. (Dictionary of Names from Old Norse Runic Inscriptions). Språk- och folkminnes-institutet (Institute for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research). Accessed 30 September 2005.

[Device] No conflict found.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/14 10:12:04 CDT:**

Be aware that <Kveldúlfr> is not supporting the use of <úlfr> as a byname. In the case of the famous Kveldúlfr (Egils saga Skallagrímssonar), his given name is <Úlfr>, and <kveld>, the "quelling of the daylight" or "twilight" is his byname:

Úlfrur hét maður, sonur Bjálfa.... Svo er sagt, að Úlfrur var búslumaður mikill. Var það siður hans að rísa upp árdegis og ganga þá um sýslur manna eða þar er smiðir voru og sjá yfir fénað sinn og akra, en stundum var hann á tali við menn, þá er ráða hans þurftu. Kunni hann til alls góð ráð að leggja, því að hann var forvitri. En dag hvern, er að kveldi leið, þá gerðist hann styggur, svo að fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma; var hann kveldsvæfur. Það var mál manna, að hann væri mjög hamrammur; hann var kallaður Kveld-Úlfrur.

There was a man named Úlfr, son of Bjálfr.... It was told of Úlfr that he was a great householder; it was his wont to rise up early, and then go round among his labourers or where his smiths were, and to overlook his stalk and fields, and at times he would talk with such as needed his counsel, and good counsel he could give in all things, for he was very wise. But everyday as evening drew on he became sullen, so that few could come to speak with him. He was an evening sleeper, and it was commonly said that he was very shape-strong. He was called Kveld-Úlfr.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/09 21:45:33 CDT:**

Lind, E.H., *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden* (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931). cols. 58-59, s.n. <Áron>

Lind lists forms of this name as <Áron>, <Ááron>, <Aaron>, <Aron>, <Arun>, <Arvn>. It originates in the Biblical name Aaron.

The earliest mention appears to be from Sturlungasaga, <Áron Snorra s.>. In fact, Sturlungasaga has a section known as "Árons Saga" ([http://books.google.com/books?id=dvhAfyiuzYcC&pg=PA312&lpg=PA312&dq=sturlunga+%C3%81ron&source=bl&ots=wJNzn23Bem&sig=IXwI\\_rUoyMrM16e6-u0CrwUR9OQ&hl=en&ei=PG7nS7WSLIOB8gaPwKD3DA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBcQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=sturlunga%20%C3%81ron&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=dvhAfyiuzYcC&pg=PA312&lpg=PA312&dq=sturlunga+%C3%81ron&source=bl&ots=wJNzn23Bem&sig=IXwI_rUoyMrM16e6-u0CrwUR9OQ&hl=en&ei=PG7nS7WSLIOB8gaPwKD3DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBcQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=sturlunga%20%C3%81ron&f=false)). This saga was compiled around 1300 and documents events in the 12th and 13th centuries.



## Diplomatarium Norvegicum

([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=2008&s=n&str=aron](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=2008&s=n&str=aron)) has <sire Aron Amu(n)dzsson prester i Vllenshof> "Father Aron Amundzsson, priest of Vllenshof" in 1470.

Lena Peterson's Nordiskt runnamnslexikon s.n. <UlfR> has "UlfR mn. Fda. Ulf (äv. som binamn), fsv. Olf, Ulf (äv. som binamn Ulv), fvn. Úlfr (äv. som binamn)". This is what was seen on my webpage about the use as a byname, but apart from saying that it was also used as a byname Peterson gives no examples of this use.

Geirr Bassi lists several bynames that are animal names, for example:

<kráka> "crow"  
 <lambi> "lamb"  
 <aurriði> "salmon-trout"  
 <brimill> "large seal"  
 <dýr> "animal, deer"  
 <galti> "boar"  
 <gríss> "shoat, piglet"  
 <hani> "rooster"  
 <hákr> "hake-fish"  
 <hjörtr> "hart, stag"  
 <köttr> "cat"

A byname of (lower case) <úlfr> would follow this pattern also.

The correct normalized Old Norse form would be <Áron úlfr>.

If we are looking at a later period name such as the 14th century examples in DN, something like <Aron Vlfuer> ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=304&s=n&str=ulf%](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=304&s=n&str=ulf%)) or <Aron Vlfr> ([http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=305&s=n&str=ulf%](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=305&s=n&str=ulf%)) would be better.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:30:43 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] I believe you can register an Old Norse name either consistently with or consistently without accents, so "The correct normalized Old Norse form would be Áron úlfr" would also allow registration of "Aron ulfr".

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:13:49 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Aaron Whitewolf (Silent Trumpet Pursuivant) on 2010/06/05 13:07:52 CDT:**

These are my submissions and will except any changes that are needed.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel as <Aron ulfr> based on documentation added during commentary. The submitter's change to allow any changes should be noted on the forms.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

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**6. Daniel le Bucher. (Steppes, Barony of the) New Name.**
**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:31:48 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] Daniel is on page 99 in the 3rd ed. of Withycombe, but p. 76 of R&W 3rd ed as cited.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 15:42:27 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name: Forwarded to Laurel.**

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**7. Elizabeth Somerset. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name and Device.**

*Per saltire pean and azure in fess two frogs Or.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 22:12:08 CDT:**

[Name] The given name doc could be better cited as "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek. It's the most commonly found feminine given name in the source, with 90 citations.

[Device] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:36:40 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 01:37:20 CDT*

[Bryn Gwlad] Could cite the given name from Withycombe 3rd ed pp 99-100 sn Elizabeth. Though she dates this spelling only to 1205 (over 300 years from Somerset), it's a no-photocopy source. R&W 3rd ed have it on p. 417 sn Somerset.

The frogs could be grown, though we didn't think it cause for return.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/06/10 11:19:33 CDT:**

As the article is on the heraldry.sca.org site it is also a no photocopy source. Though the current URL is <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html> .

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 06:51:25 CDT:**

[Device] Minor change in blazon (Inserting a comma after ddescription of the field) to "Per saltire pean and azure, in fess two frogs Or." If the frogs weren't in fess there would be a contrast problem, so the arrangement clause is probably needed. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:37:54 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We concur with Tostig's proposed blazon.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:14:39 CDT:**

[Name] Very nice. No conflicts found.

[Device] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 15:38:34 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

[Device] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel after minor documentation correction.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Per saltire pean and azure, in fess two frogs Or." and forwarded to Laurel.

**8. Eoin Dungillen. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per pale sable and chequy argent and sable, a sun in splendor and on a chief Or three mullets sable.*

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/04/28 09:49:30 CDT:**

New Line drawing forms are on their way from the submitter.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 10:56:00 CDT:**

Excellent. I did not even have to send an email on it. It is great to see local heralds active in monitoring the submissions and on top of issues.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/04/28 11:58:13 CDT:**

Are sunglasses period?

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 22:31:22 CDT:**

Magnus did some documentation on this name for me, and I wonder why it wasn't used. Still, in case it's deemed useful, here's the docs on the surname he came up with:

DUN:

Black, *Surnames of Scotland* s.n. Dun

(1) Territorial origin from Dun in Angus

John Dun 1467, David Dun 1442, Hugh Dun 1492.

(2) Celtic donn 'brown', Old English dunn 'brown'.

Thomas Dun 1296.

"Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615"

by Julie Kahan [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames\\_d.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_d.html)

Dun AYC 1595 DSO 1609 EAS 1592 GRE 1597 1604 1608 HEX 1594 MER 1605

Reaney & Wilson s.n. Dunn has William Dun from 1180.

GILLAM, GILIAN, GILIAM:

"16th & 17th Century Anglicized Irish Surnames from Woulfe" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan

[http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByAnglicizedSpelling\\_O4.shtml](http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/Woulfe/SortedByAnglicizedSpelling_O4.shtml)

O Gillain page 541 Ó Giolláin

O Gillane page 541 Ó Giolláin

Reaney & Wilson s.n. GILLAM

Peter GILLAME 1276

Arnold GILLEME 1283

William GILIAM 1379

Reaney & Wilson s.n. GILLIAN

John GILIAN 1327

Hitching, F. K., and S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602*  
page XLVII - GILLAM from 1602.

When I asked about the Gillan/Gillen spelling, Magnus added:

GILLAN looks like a post period spelling that arose from both the French Gwilliam and the Gaelic version.

The earliest I find it is the 1650s in Black. That is past period and gray areas. The spelling is fairly common

today but you would have to trace the family in the Scotland, Ireland and England to get that spelling in period. It's should be there but it would be too rare to show up in our books and St. Gabriel's.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:42:16 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] I didn't see justification for a pattern of Dun + surname, and I can't see a pattern for "Yesterday Fort" (!?) or "Ivy Hill". Can someone fill that part in for the non-onomasticians?

Device: "I be stylin". Is this obtrusively modern? I forgot to ask the group here.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 15:23:21 CDT:**

Does the submitter want <Iain Dùn Gillon> or <Eoin Dungillen>? They may have started with the documentation I sent but somewhere along went in the direction of a Gaelic locative based on 'dun' or fortress. It is way too late in the commentary cycle to try to construct a Gaelic locative from scratch.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 07:22:38 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/01 07:26:43 CDT*

[Device] As a mullet and a sun are *similar* rather than *identical* charges, consider versus the "sword and dagger" rule.

"Desiderata Drake. Device. Azure, a goose and on a chief wavy argent two ducks naiant azure.

"This device is returned for violating the "sword-and-dagger" rule. The use of both a goose and ducks on the same device leads the eyes to be confused by the almost-but-not-quite-identical charges into thinking that this is three ducks, or three geese. Whether or not the use of similar charges as primary charges and tertiary charges creates is permissible led to much discussion. The original precedent, from the September 1993 Cover Letter states:

"If two charges are artistically distinct, but heraldically identical, they should not be used in the same armory.

"The reason for this is the *raison d'etre* of heraldry: instant identification. When the eye first sees a design such as, say, Sable, two lions and a Bengal tiger Or, it will be fooled for a moment into seeing three lions, or three tigers. There'll be a moment of confusion until the eye sorts out the almost-but-not-quite-identical charges... and that confusion is exactly what we try to avoid.

"The charges, be it noted, need not be in a single group for confusion to arise. Sable, a sword between

three daggers argent will suffer the same lack of ready identifiability, despite the sword being primary and the daggers being secondary. Nor need the charges necessarily be "artistic variants" of one another, although that is the most common application of the rule: any too [sic] charges that are visually indistinct may run afoul of this policy (for instance, Sable, in pale a horseshoe and a torc Or). In general, if there's a CD of difference between the charges, the "sword-dagger" ruling won't apply; less than that, and one takes one's chances.

....

"While it is acceptable to use the same charge as both a primary (or secondary) charge and a tertiary charge, using a similar charge is not acceptable for exactly the reasons discussed in the September 1993 Cover Letter. We hereby overturn the February 2003 precedent and restore the September 1993 precedent. Due to the armorial identification problems caused by using similar but not identical charges in two different charge groups, this practice is no longer allowed. The use of identical charges as both a primary (or secondary) charge and a tertiary charge is allowed." (LoAR, Mar 2007, Returns - ÆTHELMEARC) <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2007/03/07-03lar.html#2>

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/05/05 10:38:44 CDT:**

The key here, I think, is found in one of the sentences you quoted: "In general, if there's a CD of difference between the charges, the 'sword-dagger' ruling won't apply". Mullets (of five points, though not of eight points and compass stars) and suns are a CD apart; [Mullet of four points v. sun] "There is a CD for changing the type of the primary charge, but a sun and a mullet (of any number of points) are not substantially different; therefore we cannot call the two devices clear by RfS X.2 Difference of Primary Charge." (Elsbeth Anne Roth, LoAR June 2001, p. 14)

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:16:00 CDT:**

[Name] The surname still doesn't seem to be adequately supported. No conflicts found.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 15:19:18 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

[Device] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Returned for lack of support of the construction of the surname. Just because there were some names formed as Dun + X does not mean you can make any name Dun + X. There needs to be evidence that gillen can be combined with Dun to form the surname. Either evidence of Dun + Surname beign used in period or a meanding of gillen that is compatable with other Dun- formations.

It is possible that <Dùn Gillon> may be possible as a doublke surname, but evidence would need to be presented that the practice is lingually and temporally consistent with the name trying to be formed. As it stands the4 provided documentation just cannot support the name as currently constructed.

**Device:** Returned for lack of name. Kingdom is nto allowed to forward any armory unless the submitter has a name registered or in submission.

---

**9. Gunnarr Sveinsson. (Seawinds, Shire of) New Name and Device.**

*Per saltire vert and Or, a dragon passant azure ermined Or.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 22:37:47 CDT:**

No conflicts found.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 07:38:39 CDT:**

[Device] Consider identifiability. Although the field is neutral, the head and a majority of the wings have poor contrast.

Reversing the tinctures of the field ("Per saltire Or and vert, a dragon passant azure ermined Or") should provide better contrast and seems clear.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:43:41 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We saw a black-and-white printout of the color version and we couldn't tell what was going on. I think there have been precedents against low contrast on the most identifiable parts, but I haven't looked.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 13:47:15 CDT:**

Either version of this per saltire field is clear of conflicts.

This may be what you are looking for. Most of the distinctive dragon features are on the vert field. The Or ermine spots don't help as the other half of the field is also Or. I looked at dragons registered on per saltire fields and they all have better contrast than this one.

Rfs.VIII.2.a.ii. "An element equally divided of a color and a metal, and any other element as long as identifiability is maintained;"

[October 2007 LoAR, R-West] Padraig Mactyre. Device. Checky argent and vert, a wolf rampant azure sustaining a spear gules. This is returned for lack of identifiability of the charges. Although the checky field is technically neutral, we had a hard time identifying the wolf: many of the wolf's most important features were on a green portion of the field."

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 01:58:11 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/02 16:41:39 CDT*

"Gunnarr" and "Sveinn" appear on pages 10 and 15, respectively, of Geirr bassi, as masculine given names found in the Landnámabók (the former 11 times and the latter once).

"Sveinsson" also appears in Geirr bassi, on page 17, as an example of a properly-formed masculine patronymic byname.

Note for new heralds: You can't just make up your own abbreviation for the name of a source. You must either use the standard brief form given for it in Appendix H of the CoA Administrative Handbook or cite its full name (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/admin.html#APPENDIXH>).

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/02 15:14:35 CDT:**

Note that the dragon is NOT passant, but statant.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:16:52 CDT:**

[Name] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 12:36:48 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/10 13:47:38 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

**College Action:****Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel. It was decided that there was enough question on the identifiability of the dragon to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and commentary to be gotten at the Laurel level.

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**10. Hrefna Gunnars dottir. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) New Name.****Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/02 08:55:05 CDT:**

[Name] Does this really have the space between &lt;Gunnars&gt; and &lt;dottir&gt; on the documentation or was that a typo?

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/09 22:02:41 CDT:**

&lt;Hrefna Ásgeirsdóttir&gt; (+1003) is mentioned in chs. 39 and 53 of Landnámabók and &lt;Hrefna&gt; is in Geirr Bassi.

Landnámabók has a &lt;Þvriðr Gvnnars d. Hamvndar s:ar&gt; (Þvriðr Gunnars dóttir Hamundar sonar). See Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden (Uppsala &amp; Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931); cols. 403-405, s.n. &lt;Gunnarr&gt;.

Writing the &lt;-son&gt; or &lt;-dóttir&gt; as one word with the father's name in the patronymic is the normalized usage. It's actually much more common to see it written as two words in period documents. Either should be acceptable.

::GUNNVOR::

Gunnvôr silfrahárr

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:44:43 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] Might as well be more precise and note that Hrefna is on p. 11 of Geirr Bassi.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 12:19:34 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/10 12:31:16 CDT*

To be even more precise Hrefna is a woman's name.

Gunnarr is a man's name on page 10.

Page 17 gives the genitive ending changes from -r to -s.

That's shorter and easier than hunting up all the St. Gabriel reports and writing summaries.

No conflict found.

I wonder why the submitter is so afraid of a holding name with no armory submitted?

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:18:20 CDT:**

[Name] No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

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### 11. Isolde die Waeyer. (Stargate, Barony of) New Name.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muinnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 02:47:01 CDT:**

I see dates for "Isolda" and "Isylte", but none for "Isolde". If the argument is that the terminal "-e" in the 17th-century variant makes plausible the substitution of the same character for the terminal "-a" in the 14th, I must say I don't find it compelling. A great deal about the English language changed over the intervening two-and-a-quarter centuries.

Combining English and Dutch phrases in a single name has been ruled to be a step from period practice (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2002/02/02-02lar.html#241>).

If the submitter wants a name from the Low Countries, she might be interested to hear that 21 instances of the feminine given name "Isold" were recorded in Kortrijk, in what is now Belgium, between 1391 and 1428, according to Guntram von Wolkenstein's "Vlaamse Vrouwennamen - Flemish Feminine Names 1259 - 1530" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/vlaamse.htm>).

If the submitter wants an English name, she might like to know that according to the online Middle English Dictionary (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED52023>), the hundred rolls of Henry III and Edward I date "Henr' le Waiur" to 1276 and the calendar of early mayor's court rolls of the City of London dates "John le Wayer" to 1299. The dictionary includes many examples of women from that general period with bynames that use the article "le", including "Juliana le Crokkere" (1313; <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED10417>), "Agnes le Dipere" (1332; <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED11727>), and "Cristina le Driuer" (1332; <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED12669>).

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/24 20:04:44 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 09:34:03 CDT*

Isolde – Reaney & Wilson s.n. Issard has Isolda from 1200 and Thomas Isolde from 1275.  
No conflict found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:19:17 CDT:**

[Name] Withycombe dates the submitted spelling Isolde to the 15th century though she gives no citation. No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

Name: Forwarded to Laurel after adding documentation presented during commentary.

---

### 12. Jutte vom Berg. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.

*Per bend Or and sable a raven close sable and a garb Or within a bordure gules.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 11:13:53 CDT:**

[Name]

<vom> from *Period Name Construction*, v. 4.0 by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada under German (Middle High German) 2. Locative Byname:



2b. <German given name> vom / von der / von den <German placename>  
 [This form means “from the”. It takes the dative case: “von dem” or “vom” (contraction) for a placename having masculine or neuter gender, “von der” if feminine gender, and “von den” if plural.]

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/04/28 22:52:49 CDT:**

[Device] Reblazon as *Per bend Or and sable, a raven close and a garb counterchanged and a bordure gules*. No conflicts found.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/29 22:13:01 CDT:**

[Device] The SCA default posture for a raven is close <http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#default> and needs not be specifically blazoned. Consider the reblazon "Per bend Or and sable, a raven and a garb counterchanged within a bordure gules."  
 No conflicts observed, but the primary charges are almost too small to be identifiable. Hopefully this will warrant nothing stronger than an artists note to draw them larger.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/02 15:16:07 CDT:**

Hear! Hear! Here's a sketch of what it should look like.



1.

**Comment by Adela VomBerg on 2010/05/02 18:30:40 CDT:**

Do I need to submit a redrawing on this one?

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/02 20:33:54 CDT:**

I personally don't think it is necessary and an artists note should suffice, but if it is no trouble then new forms certainly would be better.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:45:24 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/10 01:47:57 CDT*

[Bryn Gwlad] We like Tostig's reblazon.

We thought the primaries were returnably small, and we'd suggest growing the bordure while it's up on the lift.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:19:59 CDT:**  
[Name] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:46:46 CDT:**  
[Bryn Gwlad] Bahlow, in the Gentry trans., has Jutta on p. 281, listing Jutte, J{u}tte, though without dates.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 09:30:01 CDT:**  
[Device] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Per bend Or and sable, a raven and a garb counterchanged within a bordure gules." and forwarded to Laurel.

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**13. Layla bint Yusuf (Steppes, Barony of the) Resubmitted Device.**

*Per bend sinister azure and sable, a crescent and an orle argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/28 16:40:49 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 23:16:31 CDT*

[Device] Layla bint Yusuf was registered in October of 2008 (via Ansteorra). No conflict found.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 07:49:43 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed. Closest visually was "Per pale azure and sable, three crescents conjoined in pall inverted, horns outward within an orle argent." (Alianora MacIntosh, Device, October 1993) with CD's for change of field division and number of primaries.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:20:57 CDT:**

We found no conflicts either.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:48:38 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] The orle could grow a *little* bit.

**College Action:**

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

**14. Layla bint Yusuf. (Steppes, Barony of the) New Badge.**

*(Fieldless) A crescent within and conjoined to a crescent argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/28 16:40:15 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/30 07:48:39 CDT*

[Badge] Layla bint Yusuf was registered in October of 2008 (via Ansteorra).

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/28 21:52:02 CDT:**

[Badge] Consider the reblazon "(Fieldless) A crescent argent." Both the outline and tintured emblazons show white on white, which is a violation of contrast.

If so, consider versus "Per chevron embattled azure and gules, in sinister chief a crescent argent."

(William Gregor Grant, Device, Feb 1990). I see a CD for the field, but no CD for placement since you can't have one on a fieldless badge.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 22:47:51 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 23:21:27 CDT*

Lets look at a copy with a colored background. This is how I interpret the emblazon when paired with that blazon. I have emailed Layla and she has confirmed that yes, this is what it should look like if it was on a background.

How about (Fieldless) A crescent within and conjoined at the tips to a crescent argent.



**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/29 16:31:44 CDT:**

[Badge] Thank you, Bordure for getting the concept of the emblazon straghtened out. The only blazon I can think of that doesn't make this (partially) tinctureless armory is "(Fieldless) Two crescents conjoined at the horns argent."

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/29 21:50:23 CDT:**

[Badge] A search through LoAR's for "conjoined" and "horns" revealed the following Return: "Judah ben Issachar. Device. Quarterly sable and checky argent and purpure, a decrescent, between and conjoined to its horns a sun Or.

"This conflicts with the badge of Christopher Edward Hawkins Sable a decrescent Or. There is a CD for the field, but because of it's size and placement, the sun carries the same visual weight as maintained charges. Since we don't grant any difference for maintained charges, the sun provides no difference since it has the same visual weight as them." (LoAR Aug 98, Returns-Outlands)

The blazon pattern strikes me as accurately describing the submission, so consider the re-blazon "(Fieldless) A crescent between and conjoined to its horns a crescent argent."

Unfortunately, this brings us back to considering versus "Per chevron embattled azure and gules, in sinister chief a crescent argent." (William Gregor Grant, Device, Feb 1990). Once again, I see a CD for the field, but no CD for placement since you can't have one on a fieldless badge, and also no CD for the maintained charge per the return above.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/30 07:19:21 CDT:**

This looks like the banned voided omni tictured fieldless armory. It's a rare but recurring problem in the precedents so it may take some time for me to find it.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 08:13:54 CDT:**

[Badge] The closest I found was

"Mevanou verch Reys Yriskynit. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, a sun eclipsed counterchanged and on a chief sable three gouttes argent.

....

"Precedent, set in the return of the device of Eirik Hrafnsson in November 1991, says "...we have not registered a sun eclipsed of the field since 1985, and it is questionable whether we want to start again now." Since that time, we have occasionally registered such eclipsing despite the existence of this precedent.

"Last month, we registered a single-tinctured eclipsing that matched the field, explicitly overturning the November 1991 precedent only in that case. The November 1991 precedent is hereby entirely overturned. We rule that if the eclipsing is blazonable and not omni-tinctured, it is registerable, though we will not use the post-period term *of the field* to refer to it in our blazon.

"However, we also rule that eclipsing with a multi-tinctured roundel is a step from period practice." (LoAR, Nov 2009, Acceptances - AN TIR)

<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2009/11/09-11lar.html>

In this submission the voiding is unblazonable and seems to be omni-tinctured, but it can also be blazoned without reference to voiding.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/05/05 10:47:02 CDT:**

Part of the problem here, of course, is that eclipsing is a specific form applicable only to suns. The charge here is not a sun, and it is not eclipsed; it is a crescent charged with (or voided of, if you prefer) another crescent. It seems to me that precedents regarding eclipsed suns do not apply to the case here.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/05/05 10:44:01 CDT:**

Here's one (well, actually, two, one quoting another):

The voiding here is essentially an attempt to use a tinctureless (or rather, omni-tinctured) tertiary charge. Such have been disallowed for some time. In returning A cross pierced of a mullet Da'ud ibn Auda wrote, as Laurel: "It is true that we have registered fieldless badges consisting of a charge which has been pierced or voided, but in these cases the piercing/voiding was part of the definition of the charge (e.g., a mascle, a rustre) and can hardly be considered as being in the same category as 'cross pierced of an (omni-tinctured) mullet.'" (January 1996, pg. 27 (Anlon MacMatha, Calontir)) (Elsbeth Anne Roth, LoAR July 1999, p. 13)

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:51:09 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] To Magnus: though you *can* blazon your way out of a style problem.

But we agree with Tostig's reblazon and conflict call, which would make it moot.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 08:15:15 CDT:**

But can you blazon the design below on the Turkish clothing?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/10 13:38:39 CDT:**

[Badge] Deciding on a field (e.g "Azure, a crescent ...") would clear the conflict with a second CD for arrangement/pacement.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/20 15:56:08 CDT:**

If memory serves, Layla found this motif on an period garment of some sort (Persian, I believe, but I could be wrong).

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/24 11:13:27 CDT:**

[Badge] Talked with Layla on 5/22. The motif was found on a post-period Persian garment. She will be re-checking the (Smithsonian) site to see what can be documented and was encouraged to talk with a herald knowledgeable in the regional heraldic style.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 06:20:02 CDT:**

[Badge] Until she is able comment on her own, below is the motif the submission was based on. It is described as a "Satin kaftan of Suleyman II (1687-1691)" at <http://www.ee.bilkent.edu.tr/~history/costume.html>



1.

**Comment by Layla bint Yusuf on 2010/06/05 13:12:21 CDT:**

I also located it in a picture of women in the Codex Vindobonensis 8626  
Believed painted between 1586 and 1591  
by an unknown south German artist in the entourage of Bartolemeo di Pezzana,  
ambassador of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II to the Sublime Porte.  
Now in the Austrian National Library, Vienna

See

[http://web.archive.org/web/20071105083053/http://www.geocities.com/anahita\\_whit\\_ehorse/ottofemcloth.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20071105083053/http://www.geocities.com/anahita_whit_ehorse/ottofemcloth.html)



1.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/09 22:30:11 CDT:**

Sublime Porte refers to the court of the Ottoman Empire. So we know it is period and where it came from. Now how do we blazon it?

**College Action:**

**Badge:** Returned for violation of current precedent prohibiting use voiding on fieldless armory and use of omni tinctured charges. The image from Codex Vindobonensis image provided by Layla seems similar to the charge but not close enough for me to say that it can be used in armory. The image on the dress provided by Tostig matches the charge but that is post period and cannot be used as evidence in this case.

**15. Luciana Péсце. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name and Badge.**

*(Fieldless) A jellyfish gules.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/30 07:30:04 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 21:57:14 CDT*

[Name] Luciana - The url link to the report is wrong.

<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1214.txt>

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1214

<Luciana> is a fine name for your period. <Lucia> is recorded in Florence in 1427, as are <Giuliana> and <Verdiana> [1]. <Luciana> is simply a diminutive form of <Lucia>, following the same pattern as these two other names.

[1] Arval Benicoeur, "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" (WWW: J. Mittleman, 1998).

<http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/arval/catasto>

Péсце - The accent mark needs to go away since DeFelice added those.

Family Names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427

[http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/family\\_names.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/family_names.html)

PESCE 1

[Badge] This is the first submission found for a jellyfish which would make this the defining example for the charge. As the first submission, not to mention registration, where is the documentation that this is a suitable period depiction from heraldry or art?

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jellyfish>

lists the term from 1841.

So this get returned unless documentation of a period name is provided along with a period depiction.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 03:37:43 CDT:**

I believe the image I've uploaded, from Book 17 of Gulielmi Rondeletii's 1554 *Libri de Piscibus Marinis* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=S6G\\_2eJxPIQC&pg=PA533](http://books.google.com/books?id=S6G_2eJxPIQC&pg=PA533)), adequately addresses the question of appropriate depiction.

As for terminology, Rondeletii includes this being in the category "vrticas".

One definition John Florio gives for "vrtica" in his 1598 Italian/English dictionary, *A Worlde of Wordes*, is "a kind of fish" (<http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/florio1598/480.html>), and in his 1611 *Queen Anna's New World of Words* he makes it "the Nettlefish" (<http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/florio/search/625r.html>). So I suppose "nettlefish" might be a reasonable period term. On the other hand, "vrticas" does cover more than one type of creature (not only jellyfish, but also, I believe, sea anemones, which Aristotle grouped with them in his *De Partibus Animalium*, one of Rondeletii's sources), and I think "nettlefish" might, as well. So it's possible that neither of those is unambiguous enough to serve for blazon. A modern name for the type of jellyfish depicted might be a better option.

**LIBER XVII.**

De alia Vrtica foluta.



1.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/02 10:00:46 CDT:**

[Badge] Nice source find, Orbis. I can't translate the text, but I agree it looks like "vrticas" is cited as the genus.

I had a marine biologist look at the six illustrations. They identified the first as a sea-urchin, the second containing a sea-urchin and the third as a sand dollar. They were unable to firmly identify the final three species. The last, the illustration linked by Orbis, was guessed at as sea-weed. Can anyone translate the text?

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 16:52:48 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/02 16:53:26 CDT*

Can your biologist friend put a name to the critters in the photo I've uploaded (from <http://thundafunda.com/33/underwater-animals-fish/Drifters,%20Jellyfish%20pictures%20underwater%20photos.php>)? I think a 16th-century illustrator might draw them much as Rondeletii drew the vrtica in question.





1.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/02 17:08:29 CDT:**

[Badge] Yes, Mistress Rhiannon (No, not that one. Not that one either. The Laurel/Pelican I'm married to.) can identify the critters in the photo provided by Orbis as jellyfish. She still couldn't distinguish what the 16-th century illustrator drew from seaweed.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/12 04:37:14 CDT:**

I found in Richard Brookes' *The Natural History of Fishes and Serpents* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=InQ-AAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA197>), under "The wandering SEA NETTLES", this statement :

"The fixth Sea Nettle has but four feet or branches, which are long; and on the upper part there are oval figures, which are disposed in the form of stars."

I think the bulk of this statement is a functional translation of the descriptive portion of what Rondeletii wrote under the illustration in question:

". . . quatuor duntaxat pedes habet, seu frondes potiùs longiores quàm vllè aliæ vrticę, fatis aptè foliis achanti comparari possunt: in altera parte lineas aliquas habet stellatim dispositas."

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/16 14:51:29 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/16 14:52:19 CDT*

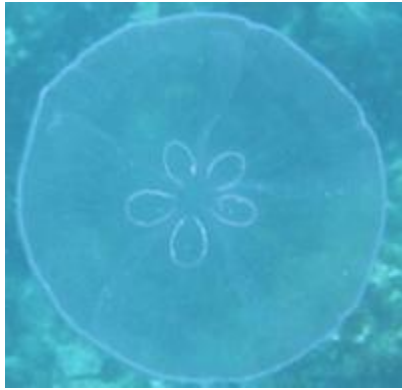
In case we want to blazon with something more specific than "jellyfish", "sea nettle", or "urtican":

I'm fairly sure the jellyfish in the photo are modernly known as "moon jellies", and that the illustration we've been discussing shows either a moon jelly or a very close relative.

I found a scholarly description of the characteristics of moon jellies (<http://webs.lander.edu/rsfox/invertebrates/aurelia.html>) that corresponds to both the photo and Rondeletii's description of the vrtica in his illustration. The "quatuor duntaxat pedes" are the oral arms of the manubrium and the "lineas aliquas" the being's gonads.



There are normally only 4 gonads per jellyfish, but sometimes one has 5--it's a naturally-occurring anomaly of which I found a photo at <http://nemcok.sk/?pic=20304>.



1.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/02 11:46:05 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/02 12:18:19 CDT*

Thank you for finding those references. Obviously the submitter had a reference to this depiction but omitted it to annoy commenters.

This is also spelled *Urtica soluta*. I believe the Latin would translate as "free floating nettle". This looks like an obsolete genus species reference to jellyfish. The reference below states that *Urtica soluta* is the one that wanders.

It is called sea nettle in the dictionary below:

At Google Books

A dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities

By Sir William Smith, Charles Anthon, New York:Harper & Brothers, 1857.

page 11 s.n. *Aculephæ*

I would propose that we call this either a sea nettle or nettle fish. Either one would translate the period name *Urtica soluta* to something that could be reproduced by an artist.

sent to ten ASPROCK 1001.  
 \*ACALEPHE (*ἀκαλέφη*, or *ακιδή*), I. a kind of shellfish, belonging to the genus *Urtica* ("Sea-nettle"), of which there are several species. Linnæus places the *Urtica* among *Zoophyta*, but it belongs more properly to the class *Mollusca*. Sprengel decides, that the *Urtica marina* of the ancients is the *Actinia senilis*.<sup>4</sup> Coray gives its French name as *Ortie de mer*. Pennant says, the ancients divided their *ακιδή* into two classes, those which adhere to rocks (the *Actinia* of Linnæus), and those that wander through the element. The latter are called by late writers *Urtica soluta*; by Linnæus, *Mulosa*; by the common people, "Sea jellies," or "Sea blubbers."<sup>5</sup>—II. A species of plant, the "nettle." Dioscorides describes two species, which Sprengel holds to be the *Urtica dioica* ("great nettle") and the *U. urens* ("little nettle").<sup>6</sup>

1. | \*ACANTHA (*ἀκανθα*), the Thorn. Eight spe-

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 17:17:25 CDT:**

I see only one problem with this. If we decide to use "*Urtica soluta*" or its English translation (whether "sea nettle" or "nettlefish") to describe the particular illustration cited, what will we use if someone else later decides to submit armory incorporating one of the

several other species included by Rondeletii in the "urticas solutas" category (including the one other that is illustrated by him)?

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/02 22:31:45 CDT:**

Each of Rondeletii's diagrams for the genus Urticas has a different species name that can be translated into an English name. At any rate we have documented it much better than the careless submitter did. Send it up and let Wreath decide what to do with the rest of it.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/12 04:35:19 CDT:**

Above the image we've been discussing appear "Liber XVII" and "De alia Vrtica foluta" which so far as I can determine translate to "Book 17" and something like "of other free urtica", respectively. Below it is "Caput XX", which in this case I think means, "Article 20" or "Chapter 20". I wouldn't call any of those a species name. If the College is content with sending up just plain "jellyfish" or "nettlefish" or "urtica", however, I have no objection.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/11 07:00:32 CDT:**

Magnus said: "Obviously the submitter had a reference to this depiction but omitted it to annoy commenters."

As a note, several snarky comments were directed towards entries that came from the Gulf Wars submissions.

"At war" is scarcely the best conditions for putting together a submissions, and the submitters (having been advised by the heralds at war) would surely have included everything they were told to include.

I'm not sure of the mechanics of how these get turned in, but if the paperwork is collected and turned in FROM THE HERALDS AT WAR, then cut these folks some slack and let's be charitable about helping perfect the documentation.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/11 13:41:01 CDT:**

I was sitting at the next table at war when this came in and the submitter was cautioned about the issue. All of the people working war tables at that time, even the name heralds, know enough armory to spot this.

This is not a case where the rules allow us to be charitable, as in a minor spelling error. The Rfs is very cold and clear on this issue. A new charge has to be accompanied by documentation or it goes back for further work. Fortunately, this was caught and a lovely piece of simple armory that is period can be registered.

The submitter owes Coblait thanks and hospitality for that amazing find. She is the only reason this didn't get returned.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/12 04:49:28 CDT:**

It's not that amazing. I'm the one who pointed her to Rondeletii in the first place, when she e-mailed asking me whether there is "a heraldic animal" similar to a

jellyfish.

Why she didn't mention the source when she submitted--especially if they warned her at the table that she needed to support the depiction--I don't know. . .

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/20 16:04:00 CDT:**

We should always be as charitable about fixing documentation as we can afford to be.

I've glanced at the forms and confirmed that the submitter brought the forms pre-drawn and colored to Gulf Wars for submission there; I presume she just didn't bring the source depiction with her, which is why it wasn't included at the time. I was the one accepting most of the submissions, and don't recall looking for extra documentation, so if a finger must be pointed, point it in my direction.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:23:53 CDT:**

[Name] The Castato lists Pesce one time. (Italian Renaissance Men's Names, by Ferrante LaVolpe.)

-- [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/family\\_names.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/family_names.html)

The accent mark is de Felice's, not in the source. It's intended to be a guide to the accented syllable. No conflicts found.

[Badge] Whatever we decide to call it, the picture presented by Colblaith is sufficient to document it as a life form known (or believed to exist) in period.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Lauerel as <Luciana Pesce>.

**Badge:** Forwarded to Laurel with the submitted blazon. The LoI should include the documentation from Gulielmi Rondeletii's 1554 *Libri de Piscibus Marinis* and a request to the college in making the determination on how to blazon the critter.

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**16. Montega Black Dragon. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Or a pampre sable bendwise sinister between a heart vert and a shamrock vert.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 08:27:01 CDT:**

[Name]

Looks like they are using their modern name and forming an English name with a double surname. I am unsure what time period they are going for exactly though as they do not actually give a date for the name <Black> in that spelling.

[Device]

1. I am wondering if they mean a pampre which I believe is a shoot of a grape vine. I thought it generally was drawn with grapes though.

2. The above question may well just be academic as this device needs to be returned for having three different charges in a single charge group.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/04/28 21:38:24 CDT:**

[Device] I disagree with Bordure about returning the device for "having three different charges in a single charge group." I saw a sable primary between two vert secondaries even before I read the blazon.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 22:26:53 CDT:**

To my eyes they have the same visual weight. Could just be me though. If their intent was to make it a single primary and 2 secondaries I would have been happier with the heart and clover being a tad smaller.

Luckily for the submitter this is why we have the commentary process. If the preponderance of commenters see it as a primary and secondaries then, barring other issues, it should go up.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:58:14 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We had 2 votes for slot machine, 1 against, 1 leaning against.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 09:02:58 CDT:**

[Device] There have been no SCA registrations of a "pamper". Like Bordure, I think this was intended to be "pampre" (Which has also not been registered). Parker cites Pampre as a french term meaning vive-shoot but provides no graphic.

<http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossp.htm#Pampre> Under Vine he notes "... The term pampré of such a tincture refers to the leaves; fruité, to the grapes; the échalas is the vine-stick, by which the dwarf vines, chiefly cultivated abroad, are supposed."

<http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossv.htm#Vine> (échalas has nnot been registered either)

There are no leaves, so I can't see blazoning the primary charge as a "vine". The submission seems to be the defining instance of a "pampre" (vine-shoot) and I would suggest the blazon be "Or, a pampre bendwise sinister sable between a heart and a shamrock vert." As a defining instance, we should need a documented graphic. Can anyone provide one?

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/01 10:39:35 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/01 12:01:57 CDT*

Ah. Thank you. I do believe you missed quoting something important from the Vine citation in Parker. "pampre when only a branch of the vine is shewn with leaves, but generally without fruit."

So in order for this to be such it would need the leaves but not the fruit. I would agree that we should need some sort of doc on the rendition.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/06 13:57:47 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 17:59:43 CDT*

No conflicts found under plant - sprig or vine.

Middle English Dictionary

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/lookup.html>

s.n. pampinose (adj.) [L pampinosus]

Of a vine: bearing shoots and tendrils; leafy.

(?1440) Vynys pampynose and not fructuose to remedie.

So it looks like it should just be called a grape vine but it isn't identifiable as such. It isn't identifiable or documented so it has to be returned.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 01:59:35 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/10 02:00:36 CDT*

[Bryn Gwlad] Given the context, one person wondered whether the middle charge was an ornate shillelagh. Two thought it was a feather. One wondered whether it was copperplating / copper etching. *None* of us saw it as a vine.

If a blazon does not have a reproducible depiction and a depiction does not have a reproducible blazon, that's cause for return.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 04:21:55 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/05/02 04:22:31 CDT*

Whatever the submitter's original intention, it looks like the 16th century is the only one for which the overall construction of the submitted name is supportable.

The online Middle English Dictionary shows "black" as a common noun in quotes from 1373, 1400, 1455, 1475, and 1500 (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED5068>). And Julie Kahan's "Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615" ([http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames\\_b.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_b.html)) indicates "Black" is recorded as a surname in Chester-le-Street marriage records (in which names are Latinized) from 1608, and in Ryton marriage records from 1613. Between the two, I believe "Black" is well-supported as a plausible 16th-century surname.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/09 17:56:06 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/09 20:57:02 CDT*

[Name] Dragon may also be an occupation name.

Black is found as a surname and a descriptive. The spelling black dates back to at least the early 1400s although blake is more common. So this business about double surnames may only be about double bynames which weren't that unusual.

Hitching, F.K. & S. Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601* (Walton-on-Thames: Chas. A. Bernau, 1910).  
page xxiii Black in 1601 in Yorkshire.

Middle English Dictionary

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/lookup.html>

s.n. Blak

3. (b) a black substance; soot, black pigment; black ink, black letters;

a1425 Thynges blacking heres..þat blacke [L illud nigrum] þat is in þe middes of papauer rubeum mixte with oleo mirtino

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/02 17:56:59 CDT:**

[Device] Woodward's glossary of French blazon terms lists: "PAMPREÉ – Is the term used when it is desired to express the tincture of the leaves of a vine shoot, or bunch of grapes." Looks like it's an adjective rather than a noun, so we still need a name for the charge.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/02 21:10:12 CDT:**

[Device] "vine blasted"?

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:26:14 CDT:**

I like the idea of calling it “blasted”, but the first two references I looked at (Brooke-Little and Parker) specifically limit that term to trees.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/05/25 22:50:08 CDT:**

[Admin] I believe in all the confusion about what exactly the charge is and should be called, one fact may have escaped mention. The line drawing emblazon is not truly a line drawing. The sable pampré should not be colored in.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:25:40 CDT:**

[Name] I really dislike the torquing of the rules by these siblings to allow a surname so distinctly modern in flavor.

[Device] There should be a comma following the blazon of the field. The first “vert” is superfluous.

**College Action:**

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Returned for lack of identifiability of primary charge. There is nothing to identify this as a grape vine and you must be able to reproduce the emblazon from a registered blazon. If documentation can be provided that this was indeed a period depiction of the charge then it can be forwarded.

Further if the device is resubmitted the submitter should likely shrink the heart and shamrock a little as there was some concern regarding if it was a single primary and 2 secondary or 3 primary charges. The later is not registerable.

**17. Morgan Black Dragon. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per pale wavy argent and sable, three mugs in pale, a mallet counterchanged.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 09:09:37 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/11 07:06:33 CDT:**

While it isn't an issue for registration, I'm pretty sure these two submitters have the same double surname as an attempt to indicate that they are married.

It might be a nice idea if one of the heralds in their area explain how the surnames work here -- while a wife might be taking the husband's surname by this late, I find it implausible in a double surname that indicates lineage that the wife would take both surnames also.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/12 05:20:35 CDT:**

There's no need to rely on the legal name allowance for "Morgan". Heather Rose Jones' "Concerning the Names Morgan, Morgana, Murghein, Morigan, and the Like"

([http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/morgan.shtml#morgan\\_text](http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/morgan.shtml#morgan_text)) gives it as the later Medieval Welsh and Modern Welsh form of a masculine given name that was "in ordinary use" in Wales before 1600. It seems likely it's the form appropriate to the 16th century, which is also that for which "Black Dragon" is supportable as an English double surname (with the evidence in the documentation summary here and in the commentary for "Montega Black Dragon" above). The cover letter to the August, 1999 Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns says of names containing both

Welsh and English phrases, ". . .we know of many case of names containing elements of both cultures and of both spelling conventions," and explicitly states that such a combination is not considered a step from period practice.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:26:58 CDT:**

[Name] I really dislike the torquing of the rules by these siblings to allow a surname so distinctly modern in flavor.

[Device] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/09 17:57:26 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 20:51:35 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Dragon may also be an occupation name.

Black is found as a surname and a descriptive. The spelling black dates back to at least the early 1400s although blake is more common. So this business about double surnames may only be about double bynames which weren't that unusual.

Hitching, F.K. & S. Hitching, *\_References to English Surnames in 1601\_* (Walton-on-Thames: Chas. A. Bernau, 1910).

page xxiii Black in 1601 in Yorkshire.

Middle English Dictionary

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/lookup.html>

s.n. Blak

3. (b) a black substance; soot, black pigment; black ink, black letters;

a1425 Thynges blacking heres..þat blacke [L illud nigrum] þat is in þe middes of papauer rubeum mixte with oleo mirtino

[Device] No conflict found.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:02:25 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] This is not a usual heraldic arrangement, and "counterchanged" would allow charges to overly the line of division, so we'd suggest blazoning all the tinctures explicitly just to be clear about the positioning: Per pale wavy argent and sable, three mugs in pale sable and a mallet argent.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Per pale wavy argent and sable, three mugs in pale sable and a mallet argent." and forwarded to Laurel.

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**18. Morina O'Donovan. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name and Device.**

*Per bend sinister azure and argent ermined azure, a mullet of four points argent and a wolf sejant regardant sable.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 09:15:47 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 05:20:01 CDT:**

"Morina" is described in the cited article as having appeared in a 14th-century Latin-language legal



record written by someone who spoke English, probably as a Latinized diminutive of the Irish Gaelic feminine given name "Mór".

"O'Donovan" is Anglicized Irish, and thus arguably linguistically compatible with "Morina". And while Gaelic women's clan affiliation bynames typically use a form of "inghean Úi" rather than "Ó" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>), the article cited for "Morina" does mention one woman recorded as "Emin O Karwill vidua" and another, Elyn McGalman, whose patronymic incorporated "mac" ('son') rather than the usual "inghean" ('daughter') (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/ormond-patterns.html#Patterns>). So you might argue that within the context in which that record was written a woman might have used a form of "O'Donovan".

The article cited for "Morina" includes a number of clan affiliation bynames. Some few have been contracted to a single word, like "Oherewen", "Ogillegan", and "Otothel", but in most the "O" is separated from the rest of the byname by a single blank space, as in "O Brogan", "O Currine", and "O Tothill". None of them show any diacritical marks or apostrophes. Given this, and the stated evidence from Woulfe that "O'Donovan" was in use in 1178, I think it's plausible that something like "O Donovan" might've appeared in the 14th century in contexts similar to that in which "Morina" was recorded.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/24 10:39:29 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 16:07:29 CDT*

[Name] This looks like a sound alike conflict with Noírín O Donnabhaín registered in February of 1989 (via the East). It appears only a single vowel difference is present.

Morina - [February 2003 LoAR, R-Caid] Mouren Muir. Similar sounding names that may interest the submitter include Muirenn, an Irish Gaelic name dated to the 9th C in Ó Corráin & Maguire p. 131 s.n. Muirenn, and Morina, which is a Latinized Irish name dated to the 14th C in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's article "Names & Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/ormond.html>). Tangwystyl's article gives Morin as the hypothetical Gaelic name represented by the Latin Morina.

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[2] Annala Rioghachta Eireann: Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters from the Earliest period to the Year 1616 edited from MSS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy and of Trinity College, Dublin with a translation by John O'Donovan, VII Volumes (Hodges, Smith, and Co: Dublin, 1854), vol. 6, pp. 2446 has in 1639 <Joane ny Teige>, <Ellen ny Teige>, <Eilene ny Teige>, and Shilie ny Teige> as daughters of <Teige Donovan>, and in 1629 has <Juane Ny Teige O'Donovane>, daughter of <Teige O'Donovane>, and <Juan Ny Morough Donovan>, daughter of <Morough Donovan>.

[Device] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel while noting the potential for aural conflict with <Noírín O Donnabhaín>.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.



**19. Orazio d'Assisi. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name and Device.**

*Gules, a stag rampant to sinister argent between three hounds courant Or.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 09:23:27 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed. Closest found "Gules, a stag rampant to sinister between three decrescents argent." (Arianna Kateryn Nunneschild, Device, August 1992) with CD's for changes to both type and tincture of the secondaries.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/13 03:05:55 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/13 03:10:42 CDT*

We can do better than the 17th century for "Orazio". It appears in Brian Scott's "15th Century Italian Men's Names" as a masculine given name derived from "Horatius" that was recorded in either 1438 or 1441 in a Latin-language document penned at the university of Pavia (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/italian15m.html>).

I certainly hope we can do better than no date at all for "d'Assisi", since no date at all is no documentation at all.

"15th Century Italian Men's Names" (cited above) states that the normal preposition for toponymic names in its data is the Italian "da", but that in some names that has been replaced with the Latin "de". It includes one apparent toponymic that shows elision of the preposition: d'Arzent.

According to Cartographica Neerlandic, "Aßisi D.Francisci patria" (<http://www.orteliusmaps.com/topnames/ort136.html>) appears on a map of the Perugia region made by Egnatio Dante in 1584 (<http://www.orteliusmaps.com/book/ort136.html>) which was included in several editions of Abraham Ortelius' "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum". The site owners gloss the phrase as meaning, "Assisi, the home of Mr. Franciscus." The language of the map isn't specified. The cartographer, if Wikipedia is to be believed, was himself born in Perugia ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignazio\\_Danti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignazio_Danti)).

The 1570 edition of "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" on the Library of Congress' site (<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3200m.gct00003>) includes a map of Italy by Iacobo Castaldo Pedemontano that has an "Aseifa" in roughly the right place. I've uploaded an image. Again, there's no mention on the site of the language of the place names. The cartographer was presumably from the Piedmont region of Italy (which is adjacent to the Lombard region, where Pavia is located). Given that, it's possible that this form is from the same dialect as "Orazio", or at least a closely related one.



1.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/24 01:33:12 CDT:**

Those of us who worked Gulf War with only de Felice for Italian names look forward to your attendance next year with your Italian sources. Maybe then we can do better.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/24 13:57:11 CDT:**

Oh, you don't need me there! You've got almost a year to download additional sources onto a

flash drive (or print them out, though that could get expensive). The ones I cited for this name are all freely available online in easily-exported formats, and there are plenty of others that are likewise.

In any event, it seems to me that if you can't date a name to period with what you've got at the table, the right answer is, "We don't have the resources here to show this is a period name, but we might be able to do that with what we've got at home and what other heralds have. Here, give me your contact info, and I'll see what I can find," not, "Go ahead and send it up with no evidence that this form is anything like anything that was used before 1600. The commenting heralds will fix it." If you decide to take the latter approach, instead, you oughtn't take exception when the fact is observed. (And that \*is\* what happened with "d'Assisi", here. Appearance without any date in a book that contains as many modern as medieval names doesn't do anything to establish the existence of a name before 1600.)

As for doing better for "Orazio", well, solid evidence that a name was used in our period \*is\* better than proof that it was used in the 17th century coupled with assumptions about the statistical likelihood that it was new then. Any time I can find only "gray area" cites for a name and you are able to provide real, period cites for the same, feel free to use the adjective with abandon.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/25 11:50:31 CDT:**

It is very important to remember that war consultation tables are rather unlike 'normal' event consultation tables. The answer you gave above is most appropriate for an in-kingdom consultation table, but not for a war table, in my opinion. The sources available vary widely, and there is not always any 'net access (in this case at Gulf, there basically was none). Not everyone wants to bring their laptop to a very outdoorsy site with the potential for lots of rain, lousy power (the poor scanner kept resetting itself when the power would flicker, probably from too many things being on the same circuit), and unknown security issues (do you leave the laptop in herald's point all week? Or walk it back to your tent and sleep with it?)

In general, as long as a name/armory seems plausible enough and the consulting herald is reasonably sure that more period evidence can be found, we go ahead and take the submission and plan to fix it in commentary. Yes, this means quite a few will be accepted with insufficient documentation; that's what the "Consultation Table: Gulf War" line above is warning us about. (You haven't seen the submission yet with the documentation that essentially reads "X has it at home, will fix in commentary". Yes, I accepted it.)

If a name (or an armory design) is in that obvious "this isn't going to fly" area, or in that "we have 0 sources for Japanese names here, so I have NO IDEA how plausible this is and neither does anyone else here" area, then the submitter will be told we can't accept it, contact information exchanged, and so forth.

De Felice is listed in Appendix H. This does not mean it's a perfect source, by any means, and as it doesn't list dates it does need to be supplemented. But typically names found in it are a reasonably good indicator that some form of the name is period, and just needs a bit of further digging. Please do not become too cross with either the consulting heralds involved nor the submitters in these cases.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/24 04:42:51 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/05/24 08:22:12 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Orazio - ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3052

[3] "The Lives of Renaissance Women" (WWW: British Columbia Teachers' Federation, 1996)

<http://www.bctf.bc.ca/lessonaids/online/LA9245.html> notes of Artemisia Gentileschi 1593-1652 that "she was the daughter and student of Orazio Gentileschi (1563-1639) whose name she kept rather than taking that of her husband..."

Assisi - There are numerous saints including St. Francis from this town. It existed in period but I can't find a period spelling for it.

[Device] No conflict found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:30:04 CDT:**

[Name] The given name is fine, and I'm happy to see that others have provided the needed support for the spelling of the locative.

[Device] Heraldic critters are drawn statically, even when they represent active postures like rampant and salient; they're always drawn balanced. This stag seems about to topple over backwards. Just clear of Arianna Kateryn Nunneschild, reg. 8/92 via Caid): "Gules, a stag rampant to sinister between three decrescents argent."

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:04:23 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] We agreed with the posture problem. ("Falling down drunkant" and "jiggant" were suggested.) Returnable?

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel with a request for assistance in documenting or correcting d'Assisi.

**Device:** Returned for redraw as the stag does not appear to be truly rampant. If done within a reasonable amount of time I see no reason why a resubmission could not be fast-tracked after the redraw.

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**20. Skialda Ævarr. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) New Name.****Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/23 22:55:38 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/09 14:15:26 CDT*

[Name] ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3086

"We also found a similar name, <{AE}varr>, with several Icelandic examples in the settlement period [4]. This would be a much better choice for you. This name is pronounced \EH-war\, where the first vowel is roughly that of <beg>, verging towards that of <bag> rather than towards that of <big> [5]."

"Instead of the patronymic, you might instead consider using a byname meaning "shield".

Landna/mabo/k (the Icelandic Book of Settlements) gives the name of one of the early settlers as <Skiallda-Biorn Herfinnz s.>, or using a normalized spelling <Skialda-Bio,rn Herfinnz son> [7]. Based on this example, <Skialda-{AE}varr> would be a fine name for a Norseman in one of the Atlantic Scandinavian colonies such as Iceland or the Faroes [8, 9]."

[1] Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isla"ndska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fra\*n Medeltiden (Uppsala & Leipzig: 1905-1915, sup. Oslo, Uppsala and Kobenhavn: 1931). S.nn. <A/varr>.

[4] Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isla"ndska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn fra\*n Medeltiden [see note 1, above],

s.n. <{AE}varr>.

[5] It's possible that the pronunciation of <{AE}varr> was still more like \EH-bhar\, where \bh\ is the voiced bilabial fricative used in Spanish <lobo> "wolf" and <uva> "grape". It is the sound made by positioning your lips to say a \b\, but relaxing them slightly so that the air escapes. This sound does not occur in English.

[7] Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isla"ndska Personbinamn fra\*n Medeltiden. (Uppsala: 1920-21). S.n. <Skialda-Bio,rn>.

[8] <Skialda-Bio,rn> received his byname <Skialda-> because he arrived in Iceland with an <alskialda{dh}r> ship, i.e., one lined with shields from stem to stern, probably indicating that he had a strong complement of warriors with him.

[9] Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isla"ndska Personbinamn fra\*n Medeltiden [see note 7, above], s.n. <Klakka-Ormr>.

It looks like the dash needs to be added to Skialda-Ævarr.  
No conflicts found.

And in case someone thinks this is only a given name.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2224

"A more certainly authentic alternative is a form of <skio,ldr> "shield", which was a reasonably common nickname. Examples include <Skiallda-Biorn Herfinnz son> "Shield-Biorn Herfinn's son" 10th C and <Bar{dh}r skiolldr> "Bardr Shield" 1181 [6]. Descriptive nicknames like this one were used in two ways, as shown here, before or after the name. The two usages require different grammatical forms of the word: <Brynger{dh}r skiolldr> \BRU"N-gair{dh}r SKYOHLDr\ or <Skiallda-Brynger{dh}r> \SKY AHL-d@ BRU"N-gair{dh}r\ [7]."

[6] Lind, E.H., Norsk-Isla:ndska Personbinamn fra\*n Medeltiden (Uppsala: 1920-21), s.nn. Skiald-, Skialda-Bio,rn. <Skiallda-Biorn Herfinnz son> appears in the Landna/mabo/k.

[7] Under SCA College of Arms rules, the name <Skiallda-Brynger{dh}r> is treated as a registerable two-element name. The College has previously registered the analogous <Burlu-Ola/fr> in 1992.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:06:43 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] "In a letter from the Academy of St. Gabriel ... The letter is referenced by Lind, E.H. ... " The letter cites Lind. I think Lind would have required a time machine for Lind to refer to the letter.

**College Action:**

**Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Skialda-{AE}varr>.**

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**21. Solange Sarrazin. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Device.**

*Or, a vegetable lamb vert fructed argent and flowered gules, a chief indented azure*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 08:42:02 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/04/28 17:14:01 CDT*

[Device] I was actually kind of surprised to find 2 previous registrations of this charge. Once in 1979 and once in 2009 (Áine Táilliúir in October 2008 LoI from Calontir if interested). It is even in the Pic Dic.

The Feb 2009 LoAR does have this to say

A vegetable lamb is a period charge, consisting of a plant whose fruits are demi-sheep. The term fructed, for vegetable lambs, refers to the whole blossom, including the sheep. Here, only the sheep are sable, the blossoms are yellow.

This leads me to wonder if the above is the correct blazon but I am unsure of a better way to phrase it.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 15:53:23 CDT:**

[Device] Since the vegetable lamb doesn't appear to be in mundane armory, saying "the term fructed, for vegetable lambs, refers to the whole blossom, including the sheep" is totally a SCA convention (All 2 registrations of it, as Bordure noted). Since we register the emblazon and not the blazon, let the Laurel and the CoA decide if they need to redefine their terms. IMO the submitted blazon looks reasonable.

Consider, however, the lack of contrast between the argent sheep and the Or field. Elsewhere Magnus cited the precedent "Anthony Coton. Device. Argent, a vegetable lamb eradicated vert fructed and a chief embattled azure.

"... On resubmission, there should be fewer and larger blossoms and lambs: the lambs should be clearly identifiable from a distance..." [February 2008 LoAR, R-Caid] To me that means the fruit should have sufficient contrast with the field. I think, however, that this is best served as a judgement call at the CoA level.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/28 16:35:27 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/26 14:05:15 CDT*

[Device] No conflicts found.

[February 2008 LoAR, R-Caid] Anthony Coton. Device. Argent, a vegetable lamb eradicated vert fructed and a chief embattled azure.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Lysander Keisalovitch, Argent, a vegetable lamb vert . There is a CD for adding the chief but nothing for changing the tincture of the fruit (the blossoms and lambs). On resubmission, there should be fewer and larger blossoms and lambs: the lambs should be clearly identifiable from a distance. We note that the use of two different shades of blue is an artistic detail that is allowable.

There was some discussion about whether a vegetable lamb was an acceptable heraldic charge. The vegetable lamb first appears in *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville* (c. 1371). These fictional travels - whether or not they were believed to be fictional in period - were popular in their time and numerous medieval manuscript copies of the book still exist. The Rules for Submission, section VII.5, notes "Monsters described in period sources or created in a manner that follow period practice will not be considered a step from period practice." Thus, while we have not yet found an example of a vegetable lamb in period armory, it is registerable and its use is not considered a step from period practice.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/04/29 09:30:41 CDT:**

I've found some radically different pictures of the vegetable lamb, but here's an illustration from the first printed edition of Mandeville's book.



1.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:08:04 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwald] Two thought the veggie lambs were quite identifiable, 2 were "I think identifiable". The charge is in the Pict Dict.

**College Action:**

**Device: Forwarded to Laurel.**

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## 22. Violetta Amadóre. (Bryn Gwald, Barony of) New Name.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/13 03:31:44 CDT:**

Hmm. . .no date for "Amadóre".

According to Brown University's "Online Catasto" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/>), three individuals with the patronymic "AMADORE" were assessed taxes in the city of Florence in 1427. One of these, CECCA AMADORE, was a woman. (I don't know whether the submitter is going for a feminine or masculine name, but I happen to know she's a "she" in real life.)

A dozen instances of "Amadore" are cited in Juliana de Luna's "A Listing of All Names Given as Patronyms from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/patroalpha.html>)

Incidentally, "Violetta" appears as a single-element masculine name in Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi's "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's"

([http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Jewish/rome\\_names.html](http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Jewish/rome_names.html)). Of course, that evidence is relevant to a different dialect and period from the cites I've given for "Amadore".

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/23 09:05:21 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/26 14:04:16 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found. The accent has to go away in Amadóre.

[May 2009 LoAR, A-Middle] "Clara d'Este. Submitted as Clara d'Èste, the byname d'Èste was documented from de Felice, Dizionario dei cognomi italiani. The accents in de Felice are pronunciation guides only, and should not be included as part of the registered spelling of a name. We have dropped the accent to register this name as Clara d'Este."

As much as I distrust de Felice, it was the only Italian source at War for a flood of Italian submitters. We only had it due to the kindness of Gleann Abhann. This shows a side effect of the SCA shift to online

sources while our major wars have no internet links.

[October 2005 LoAR, A-Atlantia] "Violante Catalina de la Mar. Name. Submitted as Violetta Catalina de la Mar, the submitter requested a name meaning "Violet of the Sea" with authenticity for 15th C. The second given name and surname are documented as Spanish; so, to make the name authentic the given name must also be a Spanish form. Violetta is documented from an English book titled Parismus, the renowned prince of Bohemia His most famous, delectable, and pleasant historie. Containing his noble battailes fought against the Persians. His loue to Laurana, the kings daughter of Thessaly. and his traunge aduentures in the desolate iland. With the miseris and miserable imprisonment, Laurana endured in the iland of rockes. And a description of the chiuallrie of the Phrygian knight, Pollipus: and his constant loue to Violetta printed in 1598, which means the name is neither Spanish nor 15th C. Ultimately, the likely source language for Violetta is Italian; the 1427 Florence Catasto has both Viola and Violetto. Juliana de Luna, "Spanish Names from the Late 15th C," has the name Violante. Both Violetta and Violante are diminutives or variants of the name Viola or "violet." We have changed the name to Violante Catalina de la Mar to fulfill her request for authenticity. We note that the submitted form Violetta Catalina de la Mar is registerable but a step from period practice for mixing Italian or English and Spanish."

Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's, Table of Names  
Compiled by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi  
[http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/yehoshua/rome\\_names.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/yehoshua/rome_names.html)  
Men's names - Violetta

Amadore - Italian masculine given name.  
Masculine Names from Thirteenth Century Pisa:  
Men's Names in Alphabetical Order  
<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/pisa/pisa-given-alpha.html>  
Amadore

The full name is at:  
[http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/4300\\_Pisani\\_giurano\\_di\\_mantenere\\_1%27alleanza\\_fatta\\_con\\_Siena%2C\\_Pistoia\\_e\\_Poggibonsi](http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/4300_Pisani_giurano_di_mantenere_1%27alleanza_fatta_con_Siena%2C_Pistoia_e_Poggibonsi)  
14 Amadore Gangi

Italian Given Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532: Amadore  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/amadore.html> by Aryanhwy merch Catmael  
13th C: 1283 (1), 1285 (1), 1288 (1), 1296 (1)  
14th C: 1303 (1), 1307 (1)

FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE RESOURCES:  
Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532  
<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/>  
AMADORE RIDOLFI 1296-1306  
AMADORE RIDOLFO 1303  
AMADORE ALBIZZO DAFORTUNA 1516

FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE RESOURCES: Online Catasto of 1427  
<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html>  
CECCA AMADORE

GIOVANNI AMADORE  
NICCOLAIO AMADORE

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:08:36 CDT:**

The branch name is spelled "Bryn Gwlad".

**College Action:**

**Name: Forwarded as <Violetta Amadore> after bolstering the documentation by including references brought up during commentary.**

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**23. Wayland of Durlach. (Seawinds, Shire of ) New Name and Device.**

*Vert, a winged wheel within an annulet Or between three mullets of 5 greater and 5 lesser points argent.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 08:43:54 CDT:**

[Device] I am counting 3 different charges in the same charge group here. Should be returned on that basis.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/04/28 16:37:14 CDT:**

[Device] The winged wheel is one charge. It looks co primary with the annulet. The mullets are secondary.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/04/28 17:11:32 CDT:**

Yep you are right. I hit it in passing and had a brief brain malfunction.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/20 16:19:51 CDT:**

The annulet may be a secondary charge on its own as it is. From the March 2009 Cover Letter:

From Wreath: Charges Within Annulets

On the November 24 LoPaD, we pended a device using a charge within an annulet which was not the central design in the device. Several questions were asked at that time, and the College has answered.

A widget within an annulet will continue to be considered a primary widget and a secondary annulet, or a primary annulet and secondary widget, when those charges are the only charges on the field. Which of the two charges is primary depends, as always, on the emblazon.

When both are present in a design as part of a primary charge group, or where they would be expected to be a secondary charge, the widget and annulet will both be considered part of the same group.

These answers do not depend on the types of charges in question.

Heralds should note that using a widget within an annulet is not a step from period practice. Multiple instances of items within a single or multiple concentric annulets appear in Stemmario Trivulziano (plates 178, 194, 225, and 352), Siebmacher (plates 63, 152, and 156), Humphrey-Smith's Anglo-Norman Armory Two (page 335), and other heraldic references.



**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/21 04:29:06 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/26 02:28:09 CDT*

So there would be a primary group - the winged wheel;  
one secondary group - the annulet  
and a second secondary group - the 3 mullets.  
No conflicts found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/04/29 09:34:41 CDT:**

"...a wheel in a wheel, way up in the middle of the air..."

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/01 16:11:10 CDT:**

[Device] Green Anchor said "...a wheel in a wheel, up in the middle of the air..." Does anyone else think this may run afoul of the sword and dagger rule?

Does anyone else besides me get the impression of marshalled arms?

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/06 13:47:35 CDT:**

No and No.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:10:16 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] I infer you don't see it as a sword-dagger call because an annulet gets a CD from a spoked wheel? (Do they?)

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/10 08:32:43 CDT:**

I find no precedent that winged wheels and annulets conflict or that annulets and spoked wheels conflict. Would you care to cite a ruling supporting no CD and a possible sword and dagger issue?

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 12:07:24 CDT:**

No, no, I have no such ruling. I was just making sure that I understood your reasoning, and to get it into the record, and to ask whether you had such a ruling to hand.

Come to think of it, I recall that adding wings changes the type of the charge and is a CD. If I recall correctly, then even if annulets and spoked wheels were to conflict, then an annulet and a *winged* spoked wheel would not.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/13 03:54:14 CDT:**

This given name has a troubled history in S.C.A. submissions.

The August, 1986 Letter of Acceptances and Returns says, "Weland or Wayland was 'A wonderful and invisible smith of English legend...a supernatural smith and king of the elves.' (Benét 1193) As a given name, we consider it to be 'famous and unique' within the intent of RFS VI.4; it may not be used." (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1986/08/lar.html>) So far as I can tell, that precedent has never been explicitly overturned. On the other hand, "Weyland O'Faoláin" was registered without comment on the October 1989 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1989/10/lar.html>).

In addition to the Reaney & Wilson cite, there are German names very similar to "Wayland" that were used by ordinary humans in period. "Wiland" and "Wyland" are both dated to the early 14th century in

Talan Gwynek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" ([http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)), for instance.

The April, 2010 Atlantian Letter of Intent (<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=100&loi=783>) includes the submission of "Weyland Underwod", so presumably there'll be a new Laurel ruling on the matter before this reaches the sovereigns, if it does. But it would still probably be wise to acknowledge and address this issue in the LoI if we send it up.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/19 16:01:29 CDT:**

Reading through the 1986 ruling, the problem wasn't so much that the name was <Weland>, but rather that it was submitted as <Weland Fogeater of Yulewood>. The comment that I think is relevant there is: "The 'pagan' helmet, the holly, the owls, 'Yulewood', the questionable humanity of the epithet 'Fogeater', and the name of Weland the Smith, all interconnect and combine in enough ways to make even me leery."

St. Gabriel has some help (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1014>):

Various Continental Germanic forms of his name are attested in actual use during your period. From Gaul, for instance, we have the forms <Welandus> 772, 862, <Welant> 799, <Welannus> 894, <Uuealandus> 764-92, <Weolant> n.d., <Uielandus> 725, <Uuielant> 927, <Wielandus> 922, and <Wilandus> 895 ([8], I:220a). (The final <-us> in some of these is a Latin ending added by the scribe, so that <Welandus>, for example, actually represents <Weland>.)

You can also find forms of the name elsewhere, especially in somewhat later periods. It reached England a bit before the Norman Conquest, since Domesday Book records a <Welland> or <Welandus> who held land there in 1066 ([9] s.n. Weland). It remained in use there for quite a while ([10] s.n. Wayland): a <Weilandus> is recorded in 1185, and as late as 1318 we find a <Weyland le Fevre>, whose byname means 'the Smith'! In Germany the name remained popular into the 15th century in the form <Wieland>, and in 1341 in Freiburg we even find a <meister Wieland der Schmied> 'master Wieland the Smith' ([11] s.n. Wieland). (The stories of Wayland were quite well known, and it seems likely that the contemporaries of these last two men enjoyed the joke.)

[8] Morlet, Marie-Thérèse. *Les noms de personne sur le territoire de l'ancienne Gaule du VI<sup>e</sup> au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, 3 vols. (Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1968, 1972, 1985).

[9] von Feilitzen, O. *The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book* (Uppsala: 1937).

[10] Reaney, P.H., & R.M. Wilson. *A Dictionary of English Surnames* (London: Routledge, 1991; Oxford University Press, 1995).

[11] Brechenmacher, J.K. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen* (Limburg a. d. Lahn, C. A. Starke-Verlag, 1957-1960).

::GUNNVOR::

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/22 05:33:52 CDT:**

The precedent was overturned two years later by the next Laurel.

[July 1988 LoAR, A-West] "Weland of Yulewood. The given name had been ruled to be "famous and unique" by Master Baldwin, but the submitter has most excellently documented its not infrequent use by yeomen, clerics and other ordinary folk in period England and Scotland by references ranging from the Domesday Book to sixteenth century Scotland."

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:10:58 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] "it would still probably be wise to acknowledge and address this issue in the LoI if we send it up." Yea, verily, yea.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/13 04:35:13 CDT:**

The summary contains no evidence that the terminal "-e" in "-lache" can be dropped. The header form from Ekwall may not have one, but it's also not presented as having been used in period.

The online Middle English Dictionary entry on "lech(e)" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24920>) dates "Lacheford" to 1208 and 1428 and "Lachford" to 1316. It also shows instances of both "lech" and "leche" in the same quote from 1389, in reference to the same topographic feature.

The entry also offers some additional support for "-lache" as a deuterotheme, giving "Cauleche" (1252), "Cauleth" (1270), "Cauleg" (1352), and "Caulage" (1479) as variants of a place name incorporating forms of "lech(e)".

And the entry on "der" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED11188>) offers additional evidence of "Dur-" as a prototheme, in the form of the place name "Durlega", dated to 1274.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/05/20 16:33:34 CDT:**

Also for more evidence of <Lach> or -lach in period, from Bardsley, s.n. Lach, we have Henry del Lach 1397. Also, s.n. Depledge, we have Thomas Deplach 1647. And finally, under Blackledge, we have Samuel Blacklach 1615 (and another without a precise date other than sometime under Elizabeth's reign).

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/22 02:37:25 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/26 12:47:26 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found. The rulings on Wayland aren't exactly troubled but they do swing back and forth. It should be registerable with the Weyland spelling but I wouldn't be surprised to find the Wayland spelling if someone really looked.

[April 1983 LoAR, R-Middle] "Wey Teague. NOTE: Name and device rejected. Wey is a place name, not a given name. you would use Wayland."

[August 1986 LoAR, R-West] "Weland Fogeater of Yulewood. Name and device. Barry wavy argent and azure, a Sutton Hoo helmet affronty sable, detailed argent, on a chief azure, a sprig of holly between two owls close addorsed argent.

REASON: Weland or Wayland was "A wonderful and invisible smith of English legend...a supernatural smith and king of the elves." (Benét 1193) As a given name, we consider it to be "famous and unique" within the intent of RFS VI.4; it may not be used. The helmet does not appear to be a suitable heraldic charge, and the combination of magical and mythical references in the name and device is excessive. My advice to the submitter would be to pick one or two elements, and redesign around these. DISCUSSION:

"Detailed" serves the same purpose in this blazon as "marked" does in the blazon of an animate charge - it indicates that a significant portion of the charge has been executed in a second tincture, without attempting to describe exactly what part has been colored.

The College has questioned whether the "Sutton Hoo helmet" is a suitable charge. Laurel has ruled on past occasions that specific artifacts should not be used as heraldic charges. At the Great Conclave in 1979, Lady Karina returned several instances of a piece of jewelry (I believe it was a Scythian stag), and Master Wilhelm instructed an applicant to redraw a charge "so that it is not an exact copy of the Oseburg vessel's figurehead." (24 Oct 79, p. 15) There may be enough counter-examples in SCA heraldry to override these rulings (I can't think of any offhand), but the objections to this particular submission were sufficient to warrant, at the very least, declining to register it until the issue has been resolved.

Finally, and most difficult to express, there is a question of the overall symbolic content of the name and device. The "pagan" helmet, the holly, the owls, "Yulewood", the questionable humanity of the epithet "Fog eater", and the name of Weland the Smith, all interconnect and combine in enough ways to make even me leery. As Kraken observed, "This is not heraldry, but some sort of personal symbolism that has no place in heraldic art."

[July 1988 LoAR, A-West] "Weland of Yulewood. The given name had been ruled to be "famous and unique" by Master Baldwin, but the submitter has most excellently documented its not infrequent use by yeomen, clerics and other ordinary folk in period England and Scotland by references ranging from the Domesday Book to sixteenth century Scotland."

Weyland O'Faoláin registered October of 1989 (via the West).

David Wayland registered July of 1991 (via the East).

Weland Healfdene registered October of 1994 (via Calontir).

Wieland Wickram registered August of 1996 (via Drachenwald).

Lorenz Wieland registered April of 2003 (via Caid).

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:32:03 CDT:**

[Name] Brechenmacher has an entry for "Durlach(er)", which lists Reynher Durrelachen (1379) and Kraft Turlacher (1424).

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel noting the submitter's preference for Wayland over Weyland and asking assistance of the college in determining if that is possible.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

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**24. William Herman. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Vert, two boars heads erased in pale Or.*

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/05/02 05:50:14 CDT:**

Come on! Using the mundane name allowance for "William" is just lazy!

Karen Larsdatter's "Masculine Given Names Found in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Rutland" reports 248 instances of "William" in its source documents (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/given-masc-alpha.htm>), and the same author's "Masculine Given Names Found in the 1523 Subsidy Roll for

York and Ainsty, England" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york16/given-masc-alpha.htm>) 209 instances in its.

According to the online Middle English Dictionary, the Paston letters date "Waryn Herman" to 1451 (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED37034>).

Given this, "William Herman" would seem to be a perfectly reasonable 15th-century English name. And since English is a Germanic language, that's the authenticity request handled.

Incidentally, the article cited for "Herman" in the submitted summary includes mention of two instances of "Will" and two of "Willin" in its source documents

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/rottweil1441.html>), and Talan Gwynek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" dates "Willehalm" to 1213 and "Wilhelm" to 1411, 1495, and around 1400. So if the submitter would prefer Middle High German to English, "Wilhelm Herman", "Willin Herman", or some other variation on that theme might be more to his liking.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:14:14 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] "... since English is a Germanic language, that's the authenticity request handled." Is there an authenticity request? Is the "Authenticity:" with no restrictions a leftover accident from a template, or was the box checked but no details were given?

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/06/10 11:36:51 CDT:**

There is no authenticity request on the form. The box checked is for "If my name must be changed, I care most about:" and "language and/or culture" is specified. They specified 1400's Germanic.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/05/05 10:56:10 CDT:**

[Device] The boar's heads are "erased \_close\_".

"The boar's head couped in English fashion  
Shows the neck, a generous ration;  
In Scotland when this charge appears,  
It's cut off close behind the ears.  
But with a herald's wonted tact  
I draw no moral from this fact."  
("Motley Heraldry")

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/05/11 07:21:28 CDT:**

I am guessing that the submitter wants a 15th century German name. If he wasn't able to find <William> as a German name then, that would explain the use of the mundane name allowance.

Sara L. Uckelman. German Names from Rottweil, Baden-Württemberg, 1441.  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/rottweil1441.html>

lists <Will> and <Willin>.

Sara L. Uckelman. German Names from Kulmbach, 1495.  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/kulmbach1495.html>

has <Wilhelm>.

Sara L. Uckelman. German Names from Nürnberg, 1497.  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>

lists given names of <Herman>, <Hermann>, <Hermen>. Also <Wilhelm>.

Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott). Late Period German Masculine Given Names: Names from 15th Century Arnsburg.  
<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/germmasc/arnsburg15.html>

has <Wilhelm>.

The instance of <Will> might be a diminutive of <William> or <Wilhelm>, but generally it appears that <Wilhelm> would be a better form of the name for Germany.

The submission doesn't adequately support <Herman> as a surname, though I wouldn't be shocked to find an unmarked patronymic.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/21 00:19:32 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/26 02:42:39 CDT*

[Name] Consider William the Hermit February 1985 (via Atenveldt).

Rfs.V.1.a.ii. Bynames - "Two bynames are significantly different if they look and sound significantly different. In general the addition or deletion of prepositions and articles is not significant."

So we are left with Herman vs Hermit for conflict purposes. That is rather close. This might be another reason to prefer Wilhelm. This gentleman passed away in 1997 so permission to conflict is out.

Wilhelm is better for 1400s Germany but the worst William would do without the legal name allowance is one step from period for mixing English and German [Lillian von Wolfsberg, 11/01]. There is no request for authenticity. I wouldn't change it without a request from the submitter. He may like William better.

The URL has a couple of typos. The article supports Herman as a surname but the summary leaves out information.

Herman - German surname.

German Names from Rottweil, Baden-Württemberg, 1441 by Sara L. Uckelman  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/rottweilsur.html>

Surnames - Herman

[Device] Blazon as: "Vert, in pale two boar's heads erased close Or." No conflict found. Very nice armory.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2010/06/10 02:12:25 CDT:**

[Bryn Gwlad] The "in pale" can go either in front or behind.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/05/27 16:33:19 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Corrected documentation and forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as “Vert, in pale two boar's heads erased close Or.” and forwarded to Laurel.