Unto the Ansteorran College of Heralds, does Jayme Dominguez del Valle, Bordure Herald send warm Greetings!

Please find herein find the Annotated Internal Collated Commentary for the month of October 2010 containing decisions out of the decision meeting on November 20th held by Jayme Dominguez del Valle, Bordure Herald.

This is the first of many letters that I am producing, and I want to thank everyone for their support, especially HL Alasdair who has been invaluable in my learning the ropes so quickly.

Yours in Service,

Jayme

This letter contains commentary from the following people:

Tostig Logiosophia, Eclipse Herald
Magnus von Lubeck
Sorcha ni Fhaolain
Etheldreda de Dunbretane, Halberd Pursuivant
Daniel de Lincoln
Gawain of Miskbridge, Green Anchor Herald
Rohese de Dinan, Red Hawk Herald
Jayme Dominguez del Valle, Bordure Herald
Alasdair MacEogan, Sigillarius Pursuivant
Robert of Coleford, Pursuivant of Gate's Edge
Coblaith Muimnech
Aaron Whitewolf, Asterisk Herald

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1. Aell de Wilde (Gate's Edge, Shire of) New Name and Device.
Per fess argent and azure, three candles fesswize gules over an open book argent.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 19:59:22 CDT:
[Device] Fess<u>wise</u> describes the orientation of a charge, not the arrangement of a charge group. The candles are the default *palewise* but are arranged *in fess*. "Per fess argent and azure, in chief three candles in fess gules, in base an open book argent." seems the least ambiguous blazon.
No conflicts observed.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/28 22:00:28 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/29 02:33:57 CDT
[Name] No conflict found. Name has to be changed to Aell die Wilde to match documentation. The docs for the byname were copied incorrectly from the source.
Aell - Dutch woman's given name.
Dutch Given Names from 1573
by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch1573.html
Women's names, by frequency
under Aeltgen
Aell from city of Moordrecht
die Wilde - Dutch descriptive byname.

15th Century Dutch Names
by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/dutch15surnames.html
Surnames
Descriptive bynames: Bynames based on physical, or other, characteristics
die Wilde 1432-33 'the wild'
[Device] No conflict found. Blazon as: "Per fess argent and azure, three candles in fess gules and an open book argent."

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 19:21:25 CDT:

Comments from Halberd this month include Aetheldreda de Dunbretane, Daniel de Lincoln, and Sorcha ni Fhaolain.

[Device]We appreciate Tostig and Magnus comments. We aren't sure whether that the candles need to be blazoned in chief or the book needs to be blazoned in base since across a line of division a set of one thing and another are naturally arranged on opposite sides of the division.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:04:21 CDT:

Comments on this letter under my name are the product of the NE Calontir commenting group, consisting this month of Lady Rohese de Dinan, Red Hawk Herald, and myself.
[Name] No conflicts found.
[Device] No conflicts found.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Aell die Wilde>.

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2. Ætheldreda de Dunbretane (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 15:29:29 CDT:

Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:42:53 CDT
[Name] For <Dunbretane> - Consider attempting to get documentation out of Black to confirm the spelling has not been changed from transcription. I don't have a copy handy.
The given name is I believe Old English / Anglo-Saxon?
From <Dunno Jamesson> on LoAR 3/02 - Old English / Scots is not registerable as a whole name.
Edited to correct an error on what I was referring to (Whole name vs given name)

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/28 22:35:18 CDT:

Last edited on 2010/10/08 10:30:59 CDT
No conflict found.
Jayme is correct. The submitter has taken much time and trouble to document her name as unregisterable. Now we have to undo that work. The spelling of the given name is a possible problem as it appears the Old English and Latin forms have been mixed in the same given name. We also have 4 different spellings of the name given and no summary of the St. Gabriel report. The part of the report that discusses the given name is included here minus the Old English pronunciation discussion. It can be shortened further. I suspect a choice of Latin spelling would meet the submitter's request and match the byname as well.
The byname can be documented as Latin so that should fix the language problem. I will have to check to see which sources Black uses for it.
I will have to go through and rewrite this report since it is chock full of HTML commands. Gabriel doesn't represent single letters in quotes like normal people do.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2130

If you would like a similar-sounding name, many forms of Audrey come close to what you are using. The name Audrey exists in various forms prior to 1600. It derives from the Old English name {AE}{th}el{th}ry{th}. In this notation, {AE} represents the Anglo-Saxon character "{ae}sc", or "ash", which is written as a combined ae; {th} represents the letter thorn, which was written like a lower case b and p overlapped so that they form one long vertical stroke and one loop. We find this name recorded in the documentary Latin form Etheldreda. Saint Etheldreda was an Anglo-Saxon queen who died in 679. [1] Note that the Latin form has a terminal a where there is none in the original name. Latinized feminine names usually end in a and we would not expect that letter to be reflected in the common pronunciation of the name.

Possibly due to the saint's popularity and familiarity, the written form Etheldreda was preserved much longer than many Latinizations, despite progressive changes in the pronunciation of the name. The standard textbook pronunciation for {AE}{th}el{th}ry{th}, is \A-dhel-thru"th\, where \A\ is pronounced as in cat; \dh\ stands for the sound of th in this; \u"\ stands for German u-umlaut as in fu"hlen 'to feel' or French sur 'sure'; \th\ stands for the sound of th in thing and there is a secondary stress on the third syllable.

By late Old English, however, the \dh\ had weakened to \y\, often spelled with a g; an example from a 12th century source compiled before 1167 is Egeldre{th}a. [2]

We find the name recorded in many forms: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Aldreda, 1066, 1257, 1287
Etheldreth(e) 1186-88 [9]
Atheldrith(e) 1186-88
Edeldride 1198
Adeldreda, 1202
Etheldrede 1205
Aildreda, 1206
Atheldrede 1206
Edeldrede 1212
Aldree 1223
Edeltre 1224
Aldrethe 1224
Eldride 1224
Aldreth' 1228
Ethelred 1228
Aldrede 1230
Audrey, circa 1260, 1355, 1391, [10] 1583
Etheldreda, 1290, 1304, 1328, 1348, 1381
Audry, early 16th c.
Awdrye, 1543
Awdrie, 1575
Awdry, 1576
Audria, 1597 [11]

Again, many of these forms may not truly reflect how the name was commonly used. For example, a woman living in 1300 might have her name recorded as Etheldreda, but in everyday usage we would expect a sound more nearly represented by Aldreth or Audrey.

References:

[1] Farmer, David Hugh, The Oxford Dictionary of Saints, 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), s.n. Etheldreda.

[2] Clark, Cecily, Words, Names and History: Selected Papers, ed. Peter Jackson (Cambridge: D.S. Brewer, 1995), 'People and Languages in Post-Conquest Canterbury', p. 201.

[3] Talan Gwynek, "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" (SCA: KWHS Proceedings, 1994; WWW: J. Mittleman, 1997), s.n. Audrey, [URL: http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/talan/reaney/], accessed 6 November 2000.

[4] Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Names and Naming Practices in the Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock" (WWW: J. Mittleman, 1999), s.n. Audrey, [URL: http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/mari/dymock/], accessed 6 November 2000.

[5] Bardsley, Charles, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1980), s.nn. Audrey, Sabb.

[6] Bardsley, Charles Wareing, Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1970).

[7] English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions by Julian Goodwyn (Janell K. Lovelace), [URL:http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/women.html], s.n. Audrey, accessed 6 November 2000.

[8] Selte/n, Bo, The Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names, Volumes 1 & 2. (Lund, Sweden: Royal Society of Letters at Lund, 1979), II:35.

[9] The early recorded forms ending in e are also Latinized; the e results when a form which otherwise ends in a is given in a genitive, or possessive, form. It is, like the final a, not reflected in the pronunciation.

[10] These instances of Audrey recorded in the 13th and 14th centuries may well be normalized, or changed to a modern spelling. If they reflect forms which were actually used, the pronunciation would most likely be \OW-dray\, with ow as in cow.

[11] Because this form of the name was recorded in the late 16th century, it is possible that the final a was pronounced, possibly \AW-dree-@\, where @ represents the sound of a in about.

Black s.n. Dumbarton has Robert de Dunbretane from 1350, Richardus de Dunbretan from 1235.
s.n. Dumbretton has Robertus Dunbredan from 1158-64 and Robert de Dunbretan from 1296.

The best I can arrive at is:
Etheldreda, 1290, 1304, 1328, 1348, 1381 from the St. Gabriel report and
Black s.n. Dumbarton has Robert de Dunbretane from 1350,
Source: Levenax which is Cartularium comitatus de Levenax ab initio seculi decem tertii usque ad annum 1398. Edinburgh, 1833.
Cartularium comitatus de Levenax at Google Books page 68 has Roberto de Dunbretane in Latin. The book has charters from Lennox.
This should give the lady a Latin name unless she wishes to pick another spelling.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 19:41:39 CDT:

[Name]Fearless leader says "good." We not argue...
Actually, she is going to think about it.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/08 20:43:05 CDT:

[Name]Per the submitter when contacted about the disparity with the given name...
Thank you for your courtesy in notifying me of the problem. Please change the name to "Etheldreda de Dunbretane."

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:06:28 CDT:

That would be a fine 14th C. name. No conflicts found.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Etheldreda de Dunbretane>

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3. Agnes Turnbull (Gate's Edge, Shire of) New Name and Device.
Argent, a bull's head crouped dexter with vert horns point sinister sable, within an annulet gules.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 20:35:29 CDT:
[Device] The head is neither couped (cut clean in a straight line) or erased (pulled out at the roots), but seems somewhat in between. The horns (the term is "armed" when detailing a specific tincture in a blazon) also seem more like a cow than a bull. While looking up graphics I stumbled across the following.
Consider the submission versus "Argent, a bull's head erased sable" -- TURNBULL, Scotland. (Parker, 'Bull')
http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossb.htm#Bull
http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/images/m082a.gif
I see 1 CD for addition of the annulet.
These are not protected arms in the SCA, but the surname and desired culture match the submission. Consider, then, versus RfS XI.2 http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#11.2
2. Charge and Name Combination. - Armory that asserts a strong claim of identity in the context of the submitters name is considered presumptuous.
"Some otherwise permissible names and armorial elements cannot be used together because joining the two creates too strong an association with famous individuals from myth, literature, or history. For example, while Rhiannon can be used as a given name, and horses can be used as charges, the two cannot be used together as it suggests the Rhiannon of Welsh myth. Similarly, charges that merely allude to a specific name on their own may become presumptuous if several such charges are used."

> **Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 15:22:08 CDT:**
> *Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:43:18 CDT*
> [Device] I see your point versus Turnbull, Scotland... But I think that this issue probably would need to be ruled on by Laurel being that these are not protected armory. The issue of presumption doesn't seem glaring enough to me unless the submitter was previously aware of said device.

> > **Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 21:42:11 CDT:**
> > [Device]Blazon as: "Argent, a bull's head couped sable armed vert within an annulet gules."
> > Turnbull isn't protected within the SCA. There is one CD between Agnes and the Turnbull coat from Scotland. Under this ruling the presumption issue goes away.
> >
> > [October 2001 Cover Letter]
> > From Wreath: Presumption Due to Name and Armory Combination
> >
> > This month's submissions for Kieran Hunter and Brienus Holebroc raised questions concerning name and armory presumption. Rules for Submission XI states, "Armory may not claim status or powers the submitter does not possess, as is required by General Principle 3b of these rules. This section defines categories of presumptuous armorial claims." RfS XI.2 states: "Charge and Name Combination. Armory that asserts a strong claim of identity in the context of the submitter's name is considered presumptuous". In both this month's submissions, the question was: is there a presumptuously strong claim of identity, implying status or powers the submitter does not possess, when the submitter's name and device resembles the name and device of a real-world armiger whose arms are not protected by the SCA?
> >
> > In the vast majority of cases, an SCA Alan Smith could bear the exact same arms as a real-world, but

unprotected, Alan Smith. This is true even if the real-world armiger is found in a standard heraldic source such as Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials, Burke's Peerage or Fox-Davies' A Complete Guide to Heraldry. In order for there to be presumption, it must be demonstrated that a significant number of SCA members would find that the name and arms combination claimed "status or powers the submitter does not possess". In some cases, a significant number of SCA members will recognize, and find presumptuous, a combination of real-world name and arms, even if the use of the name or arms alone would be innocuous. Such possible cases of presumption will have to be determined, as they have been so far in the College of Arms, on a case by case basis.

Note that if a real-world coat of arms is not considered important enough to protect in the SCA, a CD will certainly suffice to remove any problem of presumption due to the combination of name and armory.

In Kieran Hunter's submission, it was ruled that there is presumption in a case where the arms have no difference from that of a Scottish Clan Chief, and the surname of the submitter matches the Clan Chief's surname. While either the name or arms could be registered alone, the combination implies a status that the submitter does not possess, and is presumptuous. As stated above, one CD will remove the presumption due to name and arms combination.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/10/04 08:11:22 CDT:
[Device] Nice Precedent find, Magnus. Papworth has *Argent, a bull's head cabossed sable* as well as the *Argent, a bull's head erased sable* for Turnbull cited from Parker, but nothing under the heading 'HEAD betw. or within....Annulets'. The submitter seems to have the 1 CD necessary from any Turnbull armory.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 23:25:36 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/30 23:41:06 CDT
[Name] No conflict found.
Black s.n. Turnbull has Patrick Turnbull from 1388.
[Device] No conflict found.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 19:50:29 CDT:
[Device]We feel this needs to be returned for a redraw. Please choose couped or erased, not scalloping.
Sorcha Snark: A bull's head in a bullseye...
Then Daniel's retort: comment about it being a green horn...

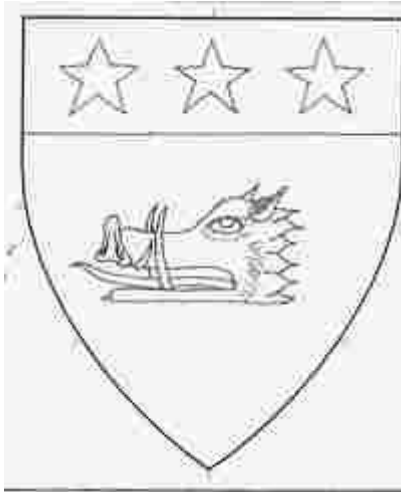### Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/07 22:29:48 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/08 10:29:58 CDT
[Device] - I did some precedent searching for identifiability of erasure vs couping:
This is being returned for redrawing. The chief is far too small. The ram's head is not really couped, nor is it erased. Additionally, as drawn, identifiability is a problem. Several commenters (and those attendees at the Laurel meeting) thought it was a rabbit's head before reading the blazon. [12a/93, p.23]
There is a more recent ruling by Mistress Shauna:
[Gules, a boar's head erased close and on a chief Or three mullets gules] Parker blazons similarly depicted heads as simply erased. In accordance with SCA tradition for heads couped and with prior registrations we are using the (apparently SCA-specific) term erased close to describe this depiction. [Symon Fitz Gilbert, 05/04, A-East]
Attached is the emblazon for Symon's device that is "erased close". It doesn't really seem to match that depiction either, so I would agree with a re-draw at this point.

1.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Sigillarius) on 2010/10/08 12:30:14 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/08 15:35:05 CDT
[Device]We actually and an erased close come through her recently in the arms of William Herman.
http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/33#24
I am attaching the device, but the image is directly out of Fox-Davies.
http://books.google.com/books?
id=y5tI9jSKxRsC&pg=PA200&lpg=PA200&dq=head+erased+close+scottish+heraldry&source=bl&ots=s
WaHMSA_35&sig=Sj9Wi2AUbM_TBBhSAeXmTvuQ_po&hl=en&ei=wl8qTJj0CYvSngeU8KiAAQ&sa
=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CDkQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=head%20erased
%20close%20scottish%20heraldry&f=false
As you said though, it is nothing like the emblazon submitted here. The issue is not really the location of
couping the couping/erasing but rather the line itself. For couped it should be smooth. For erased it is
jagged as if ripped off.

This is neither.

1.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/10/08 18:45:14 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/08 18:48:33 CDT
[Device] The dearth of graphics for a bull's head that isn't cabossed/caboshed is interesting. Except for one

registered submission to the Baroby of Mag Mor (LoAR April 2008) everything I found was in trian aspect. *(Fieldless) A bull's head erased contourny sable* is sable (and even has ears).

Can the submitter get a re-draw in?

1.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/10/13 13:56:33 CDT:
[Device]The November 2001 Cover letter has a lengthy discussion on From Wreath: Couped and Erased.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/08 09:11:35 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/08 09:11:55 CDT
[Device] If those green things are the beast's horns, where are its ears??

Comment by Robert of Coleford on 2010/10/13 15:02:48 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/13 15:11:13 CDT
[Device]Submitter understands the difficulty in the submission and will accept the blazon to be changed to "erased" instead of "couped". with the following as a visual representation.

1.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/10/13 20:02:44 CDT:
[Device] Assuming the new set of hand-colored and outline copies are as the computer rendition posted by Robert of Coleford, my concerns have all been addressed.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:08:25 CDT:
[Device]We strongly agree! No conflicts found.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/29 13:58:42 CDT:
[Device]The new emblazons have been posted in commentary.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/29 11:36:54 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/29 11:38:04 CDT
[Device] See attached for re-drawn emblazons. No major changes except the submitter clarified the line as erased, and made sure the poor guy had some ears.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.
Device: Forwarded to Laurel as "Argent, a bull's head erased sable armed vert within an annulet gules.

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4. Cymme in kyrra (Barony Bordermarch) Resubmitted Device.
Argent, on a wavy chevron azure between three pine trees couped proper, a wolf's head cabossed argent.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 19:13:07 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/25 06:24:18 CDT
[Device]The return had:
Cymme in kyrra. Device. Argent, a chevron wavy azure between three pine trees couped proper.
"This device is returned for conflict with the device of Nicolete de Saint-Denis, *Argent, a chevron wavy throughout azure between three fleurs-de-lys vert.* There is a single CD for the change of type of secondary charges, but no difference for changing the tincture from entirely vert to predominantly vert with a small touch of brown, and no difference between a chevron and a chevron throughout."

The addition of the teritary gives a 2nd CD versus Nicolete de Saint-Denis.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 15:03:57 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:43:43 CDT
[Device] The very first thing that hits my mind when I see this device is a violation of RfS VIII.4.a - Pictorial

design.

If it wasn't for the wolf's head, I'd have the image of a forested stream.

Anyone else get that?

Also - Blazon fu:

Argent, on a chevron wavy azure between three pine trees couped proper, a wolf's head cabossed argent.

I'm sure there's a better way to handle the tree blazoning with the charged chevron as the default arrangement would be two and one anyhow. Perhaps Magnus or Tostig can suggest an even cleaner blazon.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/26 21:15:25 CDT:

[Replying to Jayme] Other than being a "wavy chevron" rather than a "chevron wavy" and the aid of a few judiciously placed commas, the blazon seems fine. i.e. "Argent, on a chevron wavy azure, between three pine trees couped proper, a wolf's head cabossed argent."

Although some ACE Commentary expressed concerns over pictorial design on the original submission (myself included), others disagreed. http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/22#6 The concern was not even raised in OSCAR Commentary.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 21:19:30 CDT:

[Device]I am particularly struck by Ounce Herald's comment that there's nothing pictorial about this at all. To me, it's blatantly pictorial, especially in the context of the original submission.

But if the CoA didn't address it, then I'm in the minority. But I do think it's worth an honest discussion on the intent of the Rule.

Just because all the charges are period doesn't mean it can't depict a landscape. I'm curious what the intent of the submitter was when this was designed.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/29 03:07:07 CDT:

[Device]This is the best ruling found on Rfs VIII.4.a. My take is that Pictorial Design rules have a much higher threshold than most of our rules before they cause a return. Simple landscapes are period as well as registerable. This doesn't come to the level of the "Nile Valley" monstrosity given in the rules.

[November 2008 LoAR, A-Gleann Abhann] Eilionora of Kisimull. Name and device. Argent, a castle sable atop a mount vert charged with a triskele argent, in chief an Oriental dragon passant sable. Some commenters inquired if this armory was overly pictorial armory per RfS VIII.4.a, "Pictorial Design", which states, in part, "Design elements should not be combined to create a picture of a scene or landscape. For example, combining a field divided per fess wavy azure and Or with a sun and three triangles Or, as well as a camel and two palm trees proper to depict the Nile Valley would not be acceptable." It is important to remember that heraldry reminiscent of simple landscapes is not uncommon period armory. The "landscape" in this armory is similar to period armorial designs, and is much simpler than the example given in RfS VIII.4.a.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 21:21:40 CDT:

[Device] No conflict found. This is a resubmission from a Laurel return. Blazon as: "Argent, on a chevron wavy azure between three pine trees proper a wolf's head cabossed argent." A tree proper has a brown trunk and green leaves.

We can only considered the submitted emblazon since we register the emblazon not the blazon. If she wants a bordure wavy azure she should resubmit it.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:00:45 CDT:
[Device]After Sorcha teasing that the wolf is actually stone in the stream, Daniel took lead in pun contest that it is the Steppenwolf. Sorcha later added...makes it a Ragnarok-n-roll wolf. Yes, we should stop now.

Magnus, nice precedent. Thanks. Given that and Tostig's point about last device in OSCAR, we agree not pictorial-- at least not enough.

College Action:
Device: Forwarded to Laurel as "Argent, on a chevron wavy azure between three pine trees couped proper, a wolf's head cabossed argent."

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5. Ekarius von Krüssen (Steppes, Barony of) New Name Change.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 21:24:25 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/25 06:25:51 CDT
[Name] The spelling I see at http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd_1911/shepherd-c-062-063.jpg and http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/central_europe_1547.jpg is "Krossen". http://www.uni-mannheim.de/mateo/camenaref/bertius/bertius1/jpg/s318.html spells the city "Croffen". It's spelled "Kroffen" in the Blaeu Atlas (Published 1645) Map of Silesia (ca 32° 25' longitude and 52°5' lattitude) http://www.library.ucla.edu/yrl/reference/maps/blaeu/silesia_dvcatvs.jpg

> **Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/03 18:09:15 CDT:**
> *Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:44:04 CDT*
> [Name] Any opinion on whether <Kroffen> is viable due to the Blaeu Atlas being published within the gray area (1650)?
> Edit: Fixed the spelling of the byname
>
> > **Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/10/04 07:44:23 CDT:**
> > [Replying to Bordure (Incoming)] Unless someone finds a Period spelling in Bahlow or Brechenmacher, the Blaeu Atlas at least gives a doumentable Gray Area German spelling (rather than possibly normlized spellings in the submitted documentation).
> >
> > IMO this is preferable to the German/Polish language combination documentable from the Period Map found by Sable Crane. It is closest to the requested change for sound from the submitted spelling and it requires only a Minor Change rather than Major Change to get there.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 19:41:39 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/30 19:42:22 CDT
[Name] No conflict found. Ekarius is a German man's given name from the docs.

Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/10/03 04:31:30 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/03 06:13:24 CDT
[Name]Note to new heralds: Your summaries should include no URLs not accompanied by summaries of the information to which they lead. In this case, the cites for "Krüssen" are:

a map titled "Central Europe 919 - 1125" from William R. Shepherd's 1911 _Historical Atlas_, which tells us that one early-20th-century American cartographer thought the name of the city was spelled "Krossen". (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd_1911/shepherd-c-062-063.jpg),
an untitled map described in an online index as showing "Central Europe about 1547" from the 1926 edition of the

same text, which tells us that the same guy still liked "Krossen" 15 years later (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/central_europe_1547.jpg), and
a map titled "Brandeburg et Pomerania" from Petrus Bertius' 1615 _Commentariorum Rerum Germanicarum_, which tells us that one Flemish cartographer working in the early 17th century thought that the name of the city was "Croſſen" (http://www.uni-mannheim.de/mateo/camenaref/bertius/bertius1/jpg/s318.html).

None of that, you will note, does anything to support "Krüssen" as a place name in any language from any part of our period.
Polish cartographer Wenceslav Godrecki produced in the middle of the 16th century a map of Poland which was published in Abraham Ortelius' 1570 _Theatrum Orbis Terrarum_. It's image number 103 in the Library of Congress' collection of scans from the third imprint of that book (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3200m.gct00003), and the city in question is on it labeled "Croſno". I've uploaded an image.

How likely it is that an unaltered Polish place name would be used in a 15th- or 16th-century German byname, I don't know.

1.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:16:40 CDT:
[Name]We tend to agree with Tostig on suggested change on name to Krossen.
In Bahlow Deutschlands Geographische Namenwelt page 281, mentions a Krussel (with umlaut on u). First sentence is "Ems entspricht Kruisselt (890 Crusi-lo) in Brabant, wo lo aut sumpfiges Gela"nde deutet, und so meint Kruisselt nichts anderes als Grasselt, Hasselt, Zwiggelte: es liegt a. d. Lutte (lut = Schmutz, Moor)!" I don't have a translation off the cuff, sorry.
No Krussen, or Krossen. No C names--they say "see K's."

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:16:05 CDT:
[Name]No coflicts found either for Krüssen or for the more plausible Krossen.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Ekarius von Krossen>

6. Georges le Breton (Gate's Edge, Shire of) New Name and Device.
Argent, in chief 2 equal armed crosses and in base a bull's head cabassed gules.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 19:07:58 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/25 00:39:34 CDT
[Device] Consider the blazon "Argent, two crosses couped and a bull's head cabossed gules." Two in chief and one in base is a default arrangement for three charges in a group so need to be blazoned. Crosses couped are equal armed.

Consider versus "A single gules cross couped on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an

argent background." (Red Cross, Important non-SA Badge associated with this name was registered in July of 2006) witht he note "The restriction includes fieldless badges and is based on international treaty. See Letter of Acceptances and Returns for details." The Siridean Precedent allows only 1 CD for going from "a charge (X)" to "two charges (X) and a charge (Y)". [Everyone on ACE knows how I feel about the Dec 2003 Precedent as modified in the June 2005 Cover Letter. The last discussion can be found at http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/32#2. Sorry.]

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 16:25:34 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/02 00:07:11 CDT
[Device]You are wrong about the Siridean Precedent. No, not that part. The current re-imagined version is in the July 2005 Cover Letter not the June one. The phrase byzantine maze would seem to summarize that ruling but it is still current policy. (Read as: I don't much care for the policy either.)

So this conflicts with the Red Cross flag with only a CD for change of number of primary charges.
Red Cross December of 1994 (via Laurel):
"Argent, a cross couped gules." Important non-SCA flag

[July 2006 LoAR, A-Ansteorra] "Red Cross. Restricted charge change. A single gules cross couped on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge). Currently, the flag of the Red Cross, Argent, a cross couped gules, is protected while "A cross couped gules on an argent background" is listed as a restricted charge in the Glossary of Terms. This is the symbol of the International Red Cross and is protected by international treaty as well as various national laws. The Letter of Intent to Protect proposed expanding the restricted charge to "A cross gules on argent, fieldless, or tinctureless". That would prohibit designs with multiple crosses couped as well as tinctureless designs with crosses couped. This is not a copyright or trademark issue. The protection afforded the symbol of the Red Cross by international treaty and by national laws is at a much higher level than simple copyright or trademark. The consensus of the College of Arms was that, while the proposed restriction was overly broad, the protection of the Red Cross did need to be expanded in accordance with these treaties and laws. At this time we are modifying the restriction listed in the Glossary of Terms to "A single gules cross couped on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge)". The use of multiple gules crosses couped may be returned on a case-by-case basis if their placement or usage appears too evocative of the symbol of the Red Cross."

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 16:44:00 CDT:
[Name] No conflict found. Georges is a French men's given name from the docs. The docs on the byname seem rather thin ranging to invisible.
The byname is fine as a French descriptive byname.
An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris
by Lord Colm Dubh
http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html
Adenot le Breton

Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/10/03 05:09:44 CDT:
[Name]A 15th century "Georges le Breton" seems to be very plausible. Sara L. Uckelman's "French Names from Chastenay, 1448-1457" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/chastenay.html) reports one instance of "Georges" as a masculine given name in a juridical record from some time between 1448 and 1455. "Names Found in Commercial Documents from Bordeaux, 1470-1520" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/bordeaux.html), written by the same author with assistance from Talan Gwynek, cites the mention of a Robert le Breton in one of the source texts (though no specific date is given).

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:23:28 CDT:
[Device]Daniel feels this is a conflict with the Red Cross flag, with one CD for adding a cross and a bull. The precedent is much older than the Siridean reference.

It could be argued that it was use of a restricted charge--the single cross couped gules on any argent background. Of course, we are already returning it for the above reason.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:18:54 CDT:
[Name] No conflicts found.
[Device] We believe these are the default crosses here. No conflicts found other than the issue about the extreme protection we give to the Red Cross.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.
Device: Returned for Conflict with the Red Cross. There is only 1 cd from going from "a cross gules" to "two crosses, and a bull's head cabossed gules".

7. Gera von Roer (Steppes, Barony of) New Name Change.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 15:56:48 CDT:
[Name] Gera is a German woman's name from the documentation.
No conflict found.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

8. Gwenlliana Lovelady (Raven's Fort, Barony of) Resubmitted Name.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 15:08:43 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:44:55 CDT
[Name] I'm not familiar with Studies on Middle English Nicknames as a source... Did the submitter include photocopies?

Also with the source appearing Bardsley, is there a spelling of <Lovelady> that is dated into period? I don't have my copy handy, but it might be worth grabbing a couple of alternative spellings in case <Lovelady> is not documentable to period, but perhaps another spelling is.

> **Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/26 21:40:13 CDT:**
> **[Replying to Jayme]** The cited source for <Lovelady> was found by Magnus during Commentary on the original submission. http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/34#9 Green Anchor also noted "...Reaney & Wilson's entry for "Lovelady" is, in full: "Adam Luvelavedy 1297 Wak (Y); Adam Loveladi 1314 ib. An obvious nickname for a philanderer." The abbreviation for the source stands for Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Yorkshire..." The same Commentary also noted <Gwennlliana> was found at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html and http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/given.html (which is what the currently submitted No Photo-Copy url links to)

> **Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Sigillarius) on 2010/09/27 09:05:56 CDT:**
> *Last edited on 2010/09/27 09:06:31 CDT*
> **[Name]**I do not have the paperwork yet, but i do happen to have a copy of Jonsjö. I will say that the citation

should show the header to be Lovelavedy and not Lovelady as cited. Though the rest of the citation appears to be accurate. So if she wants to be a philanderer then I don't see why she can't.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/30 15:42:07 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/30 15:42:52 CDT
[Name] Kingdom return: "Return for lack of acceptable documentation that Gwener was used as a given name in period." The book with the 1692 date is Bardsley. My original commentary had the correct header s.n. Lovelavedy from Jönsjö, Middle English Nicknames. Someone didn't copy it exactly.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:29:20 CDT:
[Name]The LOI could cite Loveladi from Reaney and Wilson in addition to Jonsjo--to gild the lily.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:20:02 CDT:
[Name]No conflicts found.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

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9. Robert Coleford (Gate's Edge, Shire of) New Name Change and Device.
Argent, on a bend azure a boar's head erased between two towers argent.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 19:51:04 CDT:
[Device] The orientation of the tertiary charges do not follow the ordinary -- they are palewise. Consider the reblazon "Argent, on a bend azure a boars' head erased palewise between two towers palewise argent."

Closest found was versus "Argent, on a bend azure a roundel between an increscent palewise and a decrescent palewise argent, in sinister chief a mullet azure." (Aislinn Chinnsealach ni Laoghaire, Device, Dec 1998) with a CD for changes to the type of tertiary charges and a 2nd CD for the lack of peripheral.

No one worth protecting had "Argent, a bend azure"? The gaps created by The Modest Proposal continue to astonish.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/28 16:02:30 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/30 03:47:03 CDT
[Name] No conflict found.
[Device] Conflict with Brigid Findlater November 1999 (via Caid): "Argent, on a bend azure four Hungerford knots palewise Or." Nothing for the field or the bend azure. Only one CD for changes to the tertiary group.
Richard Drakemoor was registered in March of 2001 (via Caid).
The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 2001 (via Caid): "Per chevron gules and sable, a dragon segreant Or between three swords argent."

Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/10/03 21:47:03 CDT:
[Name]The URL for the source for "Coleford" points to the wrong page of the book. It should be
http://www.google.com/books?id=zSgEAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA113.
The information found at that address should also have been summarized in the submission. "Coleford" appears in a footnote to a pedigree of the Nayler family that lists the dates of the baptisms and burials of several of its members. The earliest is May, 1573, and the latest December, 1626 (three years after the visitation). All the names in the list dated to the 16th century are followed by the phrase "of Coleford". There is no variation in the spelling of the surname or the place name. I think it's pretty clear that the forms in that portion of the page date not to the 17th century but to 1885, when the book was published.

The Coleford, Gloucestershire town council's "History of Coleford" (http://www.colefordtowncouncil.gov.uk/info/history-of-coleford/) says, "The town, if such it was, had a chapel of ease by the 15th century. . .," and, "During the Civil Wars, the commander of a parliamentary garrison in the town ordered that a formal market should be held on Wednesdays and Fridays. . .." I assume those claims are based on some sort of records. Perhaps the council would share the details, if they were contacted.

The Forest of Dean District Council Official Guide to Coleford, Gloucestershire says its name was, "first recorded as Colevorde in 1275, when it was in part of the Royal hunting forest," (http://www.localauthoritypublishing.co.uk/councils/forestofdean/coleford.html). Information Britain's page on the town offers two other names from "ancient documents", "Coverd" and "Cover" (http://www.information-britain.co.uk/county25/townguideColeford/) Maybe one of these alternate forms might be found as a place name or byname in a period source.

According to the British National Archives, a town in Somerset is mentioned as both "Coleford" and "Colforde" in the Great Domesday Book, on folios 93v (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=7574155) and 96r (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?Edoc_Id=7574315). That establishes those spellings some time between 1086 and 1090 (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/discover-domesday/great-domesday.htm), albeit not as those of the name of the town the submitter would like to reference. "Coleford" is also the modern name of the town (http://www.colefordsomerset.org/).

There's a village in Devonshire that appears on a map of England, Scotland, and Ireland from Abraham Ortelius' 1570 _Theatrum Orbis Terrarum_ under the name "Colÿford". (I've uploaded an image.) It's image number 27 in the Library of Congress' collection of scans from the third imprint of that book (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3200m.gct00003). That puts that spelling in the same period to which the submitter dated "Robert" (which I assume is the period to which he wants his name to belong), although, again, not in reference to the desired town. The modern name of the village in Devonshire is "Colyford" (http://www.colyfordvillage.co.uk/).

1.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:34:13 CDT:
[Device]While this is registerable style, it would be closer to period style if the charges followed the line of the ordinary.
However, as Magnus points out, there is a conflict.
[Name]Coblaith's Domesday book reference plus an earlier citation of Robert would be appropriate.

Comment by Aaron Whitewolf (Asterisk, Silent Trumpet Pursuivant) on 2010/10/12 12:37:58 CDT:
[Administrative]Submitter requested to withdraw his device submission.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:21:30 CDT:
[Name] No conflicts found.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/21 13:19:41 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/21 13:20:01 CDT

[Name] Alasdair was kind enough to look up <Coleford> in Ekwall's English Place Names, and found <Coleford> documented in the Domesday Book around 1086 in specific reference to Gloucestershire. So that gives us no photocopy documentation, as I was able to find <Robert> in Withycombe from the Domesday Book as well.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Robert of Coleford> as was originally on the submission forms, but transcribed into ACE incorrectly.
Device: Withdrawn by Submitter

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10. Silvius Foppa (Elfsea, Barony of) New Name and Device.
Gules, an istrice Or. or Gules, porcupine Or.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 19:26:09 CDT:
[Device] Consider versus "Vert, a hedgehog statant Or." (Xena Baxter Wynthorpe, Badge, March 1984) Is there a CD between a hedgehog and a porcupine?

> ### Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 15:18:18 CDT:
> *Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:45:31 CDT*
> **[Device]** The only two precedents I could find that were relevant were these two rather old and ancient ones... Perhaps it's time for the issue to be revisited, but in the absence of a precedent overturning Wilhelm's ruling - there does not appear to be a CD between a hedgehog and a porcupine. Also consider the ruling concerning hedgehogs vs armadillo.
>
> A hedgehog and a porcupine are almost identical in appearance. WVS [21] [LoAR 21 Jul 80], p. 10
> Also:
> We have come to the reluctant conclusion that the armadillo is not a full major point of difference from the hedgehog as it is usually depicted in armoury. The usual distinguishing feature of the hedgehog is its spines and this beast is smooth, but otherwise their profiles are extremely close. (LoAR 21 May 89, p. 19)

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/09/26 21:31:12 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/04 12:45:51 CDT
[Device] Having taken a look through the submissions for "hedgehog" in OSCAR, (there was only one porcupine) I think it's safe to say that it's unlikely that the precedent from Wilhelm regarding Porcupines vs Hedgehogs would be overturned...
I would advise the submitter to draw the spines a bit bolder, as right now they look a little weak. A number of the hedgehogs I saw were short / stubby spines. Perhaps it the spines were drawn a little longer and bolder Laurel might consider overturning the precedent, but just not sure.

1.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/26 21:54:48 CDT:

[Device] Note: Jayme's graphic of a hedgehog is that submitted for the Device of Rachel of Atenveldt "Argent, a hedgehog rampant contourny sable, on a chief vert two caltraps argent." (LoAr July 2008)
http://oscar.sca.org/emblazons/Atenveldt/2008-03/Rachel%20Ter%20Khorenatsi.jpg

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/29 20:58:43 CDT:

Last edited on 2010/09/30 03:37:54 CDT

[Name] The name is unregisterable as documented.

No summary of the St Gabriel report was provided and with good reason. Report #3021 dates Silvius to almost 2000 years ago as a classical Roman name.

Origini Del Cognomi Italiani is a genealogy website and rather useless for our purposes.

The name was in use in some form in Italy.

Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532

http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html

SILVANI

Silvius is a character from Shakespeare's As You Like It. As much as I loathe the Literary Names Allowance that should get it registered.

[February 2002 LoAR, A-Æthelmearc] Rosalinda of Castile. Name. Garnet found additional information about this name that affects the following precedent:

[Rosalind atte Rylle] The only documentation for Rosalynd in the LoI said that it was proposed as a variant of Rosalind first used in Shakespeare's As You Like It. Since that is from the end of our period, we do not think it is likely that a variant form of the name was used during our period. Therefore we have changed it to the form found in Shakespeare. (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR March 1999, p. 6)

Foppa is documented as an Italian surname from the 15th century. The source may have normalized the spelling.

http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Vincenzo_Foppa

"VINCENZO FOPPA, Italian painter, was born near Brescia. The dates of his birth and death used to be given as 1400 and 1492; but there is now good reason for substituting 1427 and 1515."

http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Terracotta

"In the 16th century a more realistic style was introduced, and this was heightened by the custom of painting the figures in oil colours. Many very clever groups of this kind were produced by Ambrogio Foppa (Caradosso) for S. Satiro at Milan and by Guido Mazzoni and Begarelli (1479-1565) for churches in Modena."

[Device] An istrice is a crested porcupine. This should be returned by kingdom for conflict. The only way to overrule the precedent is to demonstrate the urchin and istrice were considered two different animals in period heraldry or find pictures in a period bestiary showing them to be different. The rulings below give some sources. He

may be able to get a precedent that old overruled. A return from kingdom doesn't affect precedent. If we send it up without evidence the old precedent will be upheld and become almost impossible to get rid of.

OR you could pursue permission to conflict with Baroness Xena's badge in Caid.
ttp://wiki.caid-commons.org/index.php/Xena_Baxter_Wynthorpe

[April 2010 LoAR, A-Caid] Katherine Graybard of Sillenglen. Reblazon of device. Or, a brown hedgehog statant proper, a chief wavy sable. Blazoned when registered, in August 1979, as Or, a hedgehog statant proper; a chief wavy sable, we have defined proper urchins/hedgehogs as having a white belly. Katherine's is entirely brown.
[January 2007 LoAR, A-East] "Avitoria vidua. Name and device. Purpure, between two porcupines combatant reguardant argent, collared, a mullet of eight points elongated to chief and to base, within a bordure embattled Or. These porcupines have quills only at their heads and shoulders, which caused some to question their identifiability. Batonvert notes These look very similar to the porcupines shown in Legh's Accidens of Armory, 1576, folio 85. Note, by the way, that porcupines were considered distinct from hedgehogs: according to Legh, the porcupine's quills are poison."
[February 2005 LoAR, A-Atlantia] Gregor von Leipzig. Name and device. Or, a chevron vert between three porcupines rampant azure. Porcupines are indeed a period heraldic charge, dated to 1445 in the arms of Eyre (Parker, p. 473).
[July 1980 LoAR, R-East] Edward Van Reisling. Or, a porcupine statant proper, in chief three mullets of six points vert. This conflicts with Catherine Greybard of Gillenglen: Or, a hedgehog statant proper and a chief wavy sable. A hedgehog and a porcupine are almost identical in appearance. I need the genus and species for the porcupine.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/10/09 20:09:25 CDT:

[Name] An English-Italian name is a Weirdness (Veronica de Holloway, LoAR Sep 1999). If the Given name uses the Literary Name Allowance from a Gray Area work (Published 1623 but probably written in 1600) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/As_You_Like_It#Date_and_text would this be two Steps from Period Practice?
[Administrative] The submitter only allows Minor changes. Would changing the Documentation from Latin to English be considered a Major Change even if the requested spelling is preserved?

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/09 21:32:12 CDT:

[Name] From the CoA Submissions forms instructions at: http://heraldry.sca.org/FAQs/forms-name-individual.html
Name Processing Criteria
These two boxes indicate what degree of changes you will allow if Laurel needs to change your name to register it. In most cases, it is best to allow Laurel to make whatever changes are needed. Laurel will make the smallest changes possible.
Major changes include adding or removing words (such as "of", "green", and "cliff"), changing the language of a name phrase (for instance, from German to Dutch), and changing the order the name phrases are in.
Minor changes include changing the capitalization of words, adding or removing accents (provided this does not change the language of the word), and minor spelling changes.
If there are only specific changes that you will allow, please list them in the Documentation section. Please understand that if changes you don't allow are required, your name will be returned.

So I'd say that a language change most definitely counts as a major change.
That being said, I haven't been able to find a precedent that says that using a literary names documented name is considered a SFPP. The Dec 1999 cover letter which outlines the allowance does not expound on the issue either.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Sigillarius) on 2010/10/13 13:12:00 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/13 13:22:03 CDT
[Name]I actually would have to go with changing the documentation is not covered by the "No Major Changes" box. Yes normally changing the language would be a major change, but in this instance I would be willing to err on the side of allowing it since the name itself is not changing.

If it were up to me (which it won't be for this letter :-D) and that was the only stumbling block I would change the doc but notate in the LoI what the previous documentation was and why it was changed. Let Pelican make the decision regarding if the box covers the doc or just the name itself.

The submitter is more concerned with the sound than authenticity or language so he may not care. A simple email from him saying yes you can change the doc might suffice to resolve the issue in question though.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/13 13:30:00 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/13 13:30:37 CDT
[Name]Thinking about it further, in this case I agree with you. I think if the spelling changed in any way in conjunction with the documentation it might end up counting as a major change, but given that it's not, plus the submitter's wishes, I see no reason not to forward this and let the CoA sort it out.

Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/10/03 06:02:01 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/10/03 06:17:08 CDT
[Name]"Silvius" is a Latin name. The report cited for it documents its use "as both a nomen and cognomen in western Europe in the late Imperial period." It also gives as the sound of the name \SAYLV-yohss\, where \AY\ sounds as it does in "say" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/3021). I assume that's the one he wants to preserve, since it's the only one specified.

The same report says that, ". . .a two-element name consisting of nomen and cognomen is appropriate for [the fourth or fifth century C.E.]," so if we could justify "Foppa" as a cognomen, I suppose the name could be sent up as a Latin name from that period.
Failing that:
"Silvio" was the given name of a man who worked as a notary in or around Milan from 1554 to 1557, according to the State Archives in Milan (http://www.archiviodistatomilano.it/strumenti-di-ricerca-on-line/notai/dettagli/1702).

"Foppa" was the surname of three men who worked as notaries in the same area, in 1479 to 1528 (http://www.archiviodistatomilano.it/strumenti-di-ricerca-on-line/notai/dettagli/5697), 1527 to 1530 (http://www.archiviodistatomilano.it/strumenti-di-ricerca-on-line/notai/dettagli/5696), and 1570 to 1594 (http://www.archiviodistatomilano.it/strumenti-di-ricerca-on-line/notai/dettagli/13239), respectively, per the same source.

As far as I can tell, names on that site have been faithfully transcribed. I can provide a list of variants appearing among both the given names and the surnames recorded to support that assertion, if it should be needed.
So "Silvio Foppa" is more than reasonable for 16th-century Lombardy. But in 1611 Iohn Florio wrote, "Note that I, is never consonant in the Italian tongue, but ever a vowel, and is commonly pronounced as double Ee. in English. . .," (http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/florio/635small.html), so I doubt the 16th-century "Silvio" would sound like the 5th-century "Silvius". It seems likely that it'd be closer to \SEELV-ee-oh\. And, of course, since the submitter hasn't permitted major changes we can't change the first name to Italian, anyway.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:51:26 CDT:

[Device]Much discussion and not necessarily disagreement. Sorcha wonders if the Legh reference (of 2007 LOAR precedent) mentioned these as distinctly different because "one spiny thing is poisonous" and other is not. Daniel points out that if was considered heraldically different in period it is given a CD.

Daniel wonders if the Legh image was considered distinctly different and that these do not look like that version. Fearless leader is still brooding over her name and makes no comment...

Sorcha does feel the "look" of urchin and istrice are too close to see a difference across the field of combat.

As a team, we feel it might be a conflict and it might not. Shake the 8-ball again and we might answer different later.

Comment by Sorcha ni Fhaolain on 2010/10/07 20:53:56 CDT:

[Device]Fearless leader spoke!!!!

She commented that this looks like a therapod to her--or dinosaur.

so, might have an issue of identifiability.

> **Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/07 22:38:26 CDT:**
>
> [device]
>
> [tongue in cheek, but agreeing with identifiability] I have to admit, looking now, I see a rather gorged sheep badly in need of a haircut. Baaaaaaa.

Comment by Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Bordure) on 2010/10/08 21:48:11 CDT:

[Device:] From Parker's Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry:

Porcupine, (fr. porc-épic): three instances of this device have been observed. It may be quilled of another tincture. There is some danger of it being confused with the hedgehog, q.v.

Hedgehog, (fr. hérisson): this animal is chiefly borne allusively to its French name by families whose names are varied forms of HARRIS. The urchin, as well as the porcupine, are no doubt sometimes blazoned instead of it, from the drawings being mistaken one for the other.

Not sure if parker's intention is to separate both animals as distinct heraldic identities or if he's illustrating that they were difficult to difference.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/10/20 12:25:08 CDT:

[Name] The St. Gabriel letter 3021 documents the name Silvius as a late Imperial Roman name. Rohese could not find it on the Gabriel site anywhere as an Italian name. She also could not find Silvio, but did find one instance of Silvano in "Italian Given Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532", by Aryanhwy merch Catmael. http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/

No conflicts found.

[Device] Unless needed for canting, it's far preferable to use a common term over an obscure one: call this a porcupine. As an aid to discussion, here are pictures of a hedgehog and a porcupine. Note the substantial tail on the porcupine.

1.   2.

Comment by Magnus on 2010/10/22 08:59:56 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/11/04 13:39:32 CDT
[Name]If he wants to be 'the fop' it would get rid of the language mix.
Middle English Dictionary has
http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/lookup.html
fop(pe (n.)
[Cp. G foppen to dupe, tease (orig. beggar's cant).]
Stupid person, fool.
(1440) PParv.(Hrl 221) 170: Foppe: idem quod folet.
?a1475 Ludus C.(Vsp D.8) 276/144: Spek, man, spek! Spek, þou fop!
c1475 Mankind (Folg V.a.354) 437: I myght well be callyde a foppe.
Reaney & Wilson s.n. Foll has William le fol from 1202 Old French fol 'foolish'.
Bardsley s.n. Fool 'a fool, jester' John le Folle from 1273.
There is enough evidence that 'the Fop' would be a good alternate name for the period fool.

For Saint Silvius:
[March 2000 LoAR, A-Lochac] "Silvie de Rohan. Listed on the letter of intent as Silvi de Rohan, the submitter
originally requested Silvie. As the documentation derived Silvi from the Silvius, the standard French feminization,
Silvie, is at least plausible, so we restored the name to the original form."
The original documentation from Lochac cited Saint Silvius.
http://lochac.sca.org/herald/docs/camel/1999/10/camel99_10.html
"1. Silvi de Rohan - Both elements are documented from Dauzat: Silvi (on p553) is derived from Saint Silvius, an
obscure saint, and Rohan (on p525) is an ancient French Ducal fief."
At Google Books - Englebert, Omar, The Lives of the Saints, Barnes & Nobles Books, New York, 1994 page 210
has Saint Silvius as Bishop of Toulouse died about 400 AD.
At Google Books - The history of Evesham: its Benedictine monastery, conventual church ... By George May
Feast of Saint Silvius mentioned page 315 in city charter of Evesham dated 1605 on page 287.
[Morlet Dictionnaire] Morlet, Marie-Thérèse. Dictionnaire étymologique de Noms de Famille. page 902 s.n. Silvi
"ancien nom de baptême représente la forme savante du nom latin Silvius, surnom latin, dérivé de silva, forêt. Ce
nom a été popularisé par un saint, compagnon de Saint-Pothin, 1 er évêque de Lyon (II e siècle) et se retrouve dans
le nom de lieu Saint-Selve (Gironde), canton de Labredè."
Roughly translated:
ancient Christian name representing the scholarly form of the Latin name Silvius, Latin nickname, derived from
silva = forest. This name has been popularized by a saint, companion of Saint Pothinus, first bishop of Lyon (2nd
century) and who is remembered in the place-name Saint Selve (in Gironde), canton of La Brede.
[Dauzat] Dauzat, Albert. Dictionnaire étymologique des Noms de Famille et Prénoms de France. page 553 s.n. Silvi.

nom méridional : formes savant de saint Silvius, nom d'un saint obscur (patron de Saint-Selve, Gironde; surnom
latin, dérivé de silva forêt).
Roughly translated:
southern French name : scholarly form of saint Silvius, name of an obscure saint (patron of Saint-Selve in Gironde;
Latin nickname, derived from silva = forest).

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.
**Device: Returned for Conflict with Xena Wynthorpe with 1 CD for changes to the field. At the
decision meeting, several noted that the device was not distinguishable as a porcupine as drawn.
More than one person called it a hedgehog before the blazon was read aloud. The submitter should**

make sure to include the distinguishing features between the two creatures, to include a tail or lack thereof depending on hedgehog versus porcupine.

11. Vaclav Slovaczek (Barony Bordermarch) New Device.
Per pail inverted gules, argent, and Or a lion rampant argent and a chalice sable.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2010/09/24 20:53:27 CDT:
[Device]Consider the blazon "Per pall inverted gules, argent and Or, in chief a lion argent and a cup sable." Both charges lie on the upper half. The lion is in the default posture.
No conflicts observed with a complexity count of six (4 tincutres, 2 charges).

Comment by Magnus on 2010/09/29 18:57:10 CDT:
Last edited on 2010/09/29 18:57:22 CDT
[Device] No conflict found. Blazon as: "Per pall inverted gules, argent, and Or, in chief a lion argent and a chalice sable." The field division looks about right.

College Action:
Device: Forwarded to Laurel as "Per pall inverted gules, argent, and Or, in chief a lion argent and a chalice sable."