

Grüß Gott!

Unto Gold Falcon and the august members of the Calontir College of Heralds, does Gotfrid von Schwaben, Saker Herolt send greetings!

Herein please find the results of the deliberations of the Commenting Heralds of Calontir during the month of November 2010.

ACCEPTANCES

Cataldo Querini - New Name & New Device

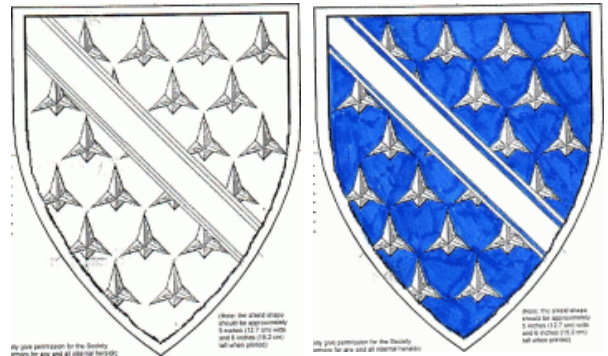
Azure semy of caltrops, a bend cotised within a bordure argent

Cataldo: 14th C. Italian given name listed in Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names Table of Given Names by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gynek

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14given.html#table>

Querini: 14th C. Italian surname listed in Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names Table of Surnames by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gynek

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html#table>



Originally blazoned *Azure, a bend fimbreated and seme of caltrops argent all within a bordure argent*, the blazon was altered at Kingdom to make a correction and streamline some redundancy.

Donnchad Eardstapa - New Name & New Device

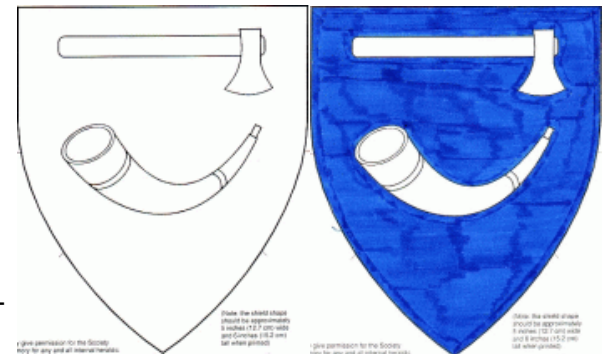
Azure, in pale an axe fesswise, head to sinister and a horn argent

Donnchad: Masculine Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) given name listed in Index of Names in Irish Annals: Donnchad/Donnchadh by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Donnchad.shtml>

Eardstapa: Epitaph meaning wanderer as evidenced in the Anglo-Saxon poem The Wanderer

<http://www.anglo-saxons.net/hwaet/?do=get&type=text&id=wdr>



Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon/OE is registerable as a weirdness. [Eithne of Cantwaraburg, 08/02 10/2002]

Originally blazoned (and emblazoned to match) *Azure, a horn argent, in chief head to sinister an axe proper*. As the "proper" brown colouration of the axe handle violated the tincture on tincture rule [the majority of the charge being brown], after discussion with the client, it was agreed to have the entire axe tinctured argent and both charges as co-primaries. Internal commentary did note the charges were a bit high on the escutcheon. Please instruct the submitter to lower the positioning of the charges in the future.

Gilmyn Blackleg - Resub Name

Gilmyn: Reaney & Wilson, pg 191, s.n. "Gillman, Gilman, etc" lists Anketinus filius Gilmyn 1279.

Blackleg: From client's submission form: "see the attached PDF file on personal family history. While the attached documentation shows that "Black-Leg" was "Droed-Du" or "Troed-Du" for simplicity and ease of heralds and commoners alike he would like to maintain the modern translation of "blackleg" if at all possible."

The PDF file mentioned is a printout from the pages of a genealogical book, with the title of the book written on it by the submitter ("From: Ames Gilmans of Hingham 1950"). The highlighted text on these pages includes the following:

About the year 843 there lived in Glynllyson, North Wales, a knight known as Cilmin-Troed-Du, or Climin of the black leg."

In addition, "Searches Into the History of the Gillman or Gilman Family" by Alexander W. Gillman (1895, London: Elliot Stock) lists the following:

Cilmin Troed-dhu of Glynllison in Uwch Gwir Vai in Caer-yn-Arvonshire, lived in the year 843, in the time of Roderick the Great (the last King of Wales), with whom he came out of the North of Britain.

The client would offer the nickname "Blackleg" under the Lingua Anglica allowance, citing these submitted articles as support that the name was used in period. Copies of articles have been included with this submission. The difference in dates of the citations is over 300 years, resulting in this submission being one step from period practice (temporal weirdness).

Via the March 2010 LoAR, Laurel returned the original name submission *Blackleg Gilmyn* stating:

This name is returned for lack of documentation for compound bynames being prepended in English. While there is evidence for prepended bynames in English, all of the examples that the College found were simple, single-word bynames. Latimer comments:

Of the cited examples in Jonsjo's "Middle English Nicknames", I found only six where the compound nickname was the first element of a multi-element name (there are various other instances where a person was recorded by a compound nickname alone):

- <Deuleward of Skapwic> 1231 [Deuleward]
- <Godmanno parvo> c1220-27? [Godman]
- <Godsaule de Brakenholm'> 1361-64 [Godsoule]
- <Maluaisin de Hersin> 1230 [Mauveysin]
- <Mauuaisin clericus> 1230 [Mauveysin]
- <Richemann Calle> 1241 [Richeman]

It does not appear that the second element in any of these is a given name. As the overwhelming majority of the cited examples take the form <given name> <compound nickname>, it appears statistically legitimate to conclude that the pattern <compound nickname> <given name> did not exist, unless there is reason to believe Jonsjo normalized his data.

Lacking evidence for the pattern <compound nickname> <given name> in English, this pattern is not registerable. We would change the name to Gilmyn Blackleg in order to register it, but the submitter does not allow major changes, such as changing the order of the elements

Upon consultation with the client, they accept Laurel's suggestion and resubmit the name with the order of the elements changed.

Gwendolyn verch Morgaine - New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

Gwendolyn: Submitter's legal given name; copy of state DL enclosed in packet as documentation.

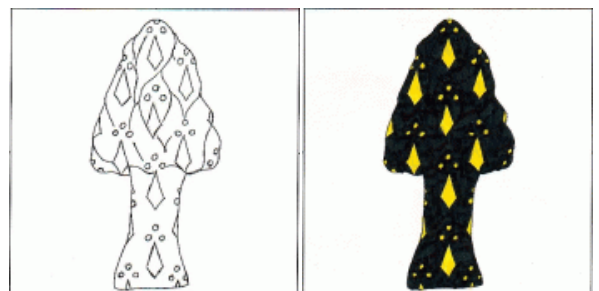
Morgaine: surname listed in Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615 by Julie Stampnitzky <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames.html>

The name is similar to, but clear of "Marion Gwendolyn Morgan" registered Oct 1986 via the East. Also similar to, but apparently clear of "Gwenllyan verch Morgan" registered June 2000 via Calontir, as well as "Gweneth ferch Morgan" registered June 1999 (via Artemisia).

Leonardo il Calamaro - New Badge

[Fieldless] A morel pean

This style of morel rendition has been registered to the submitter in June of 1992 (via Calontir) with the armoury: *[Fieldless] A morel ermine*



Ljúfvina Úlfvarinsdóttir - New Name

Ljúfvina: Geirr Bassi, pg. 13, feminine given name

Úlfvarinsdóttir: ibid, pg. 15, patronymic formed using a masculine given name to denote *daughter of Úlfvarinn*.

Michael of Sussex - New Name & New Device

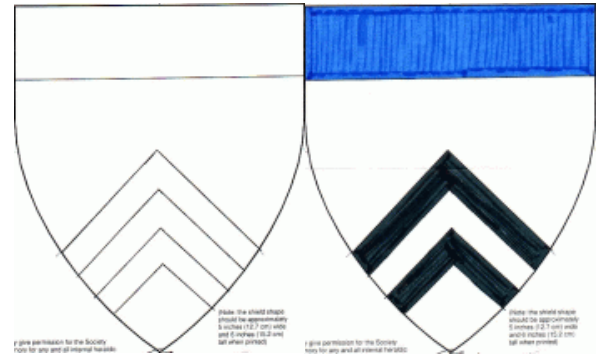
Argent, two chevronels sable, a chief azure

Michael: masculine given name listed in Men's Given Names from Early 13th Century England by Talan Gwynek

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/eng13/>

of Sussex: R&W, pg. 435, header entry. Locative surname denoting "From Sussex". Citations list [William de Sudsex] c1210, [Robert de Sussex] 1296, and [John Sussex] 1583.

Commentary noted the chevronels appear lower than what is considered usual, however we do not believe it to be a bar to registration.

**Rosamistica Tomacelli de Greene - New Name (see RETURNS for Device)**

Rosamistica: Constructed Italian woman's given name based on discussion of source information in Feminine Given Names from Thirteenth Century Perugia by Arval Benicoeur

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/perugia>

In addition, we can see a large number of descriptive or attributive given names (*Rosa, Bona, Albina*), compound descriptives (*Clarastella, Altadonna, Bonafemina*), devotional names (*Angela, Maridonna*), and other unusual names that defy easy classification. One might speculate that this was a time of significant name invention, but that hypothesis could only be checked by comparing this sample with other data earlier and later.

The name combines the elements "Rosa" and "mystic".

Tomacelli: Italian surname of Piero Tomacelli [Pope Boniface IX, 1389-1404]

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02670a.htm>

Greene: English surname listed in Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615 by Julie Stampinsky

http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_top.html

Internal commentary agreed the documentation provided supported the last name of "Greene" but questioned if it supported "de Greene"? Commenters found there was a *Sir Henry de Greene* who was the Lord Chief Justice of England and who died in 1370. He is noted in the book Encyclopedia of Connecticut biography: genealogical-memorial ..., Volume 4 by the American Historical Society, which can be found online at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=KSwEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA4&lpg=PA4&dq=Sir+Henry+de+Greene+was+the+Lord+Chi+ef+Justice+of+England&source=bl&ots=pj0dR3t1pA&sig=TPJdxDCi8GgOjJ_ZjN6Xm9qHYYI&hl=en&ei=y9y1TNL5EYe enAfrldRq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwATge#v=onepage&q=Sir%20Henry%20de%20Greene%20was%20the%20Lord%20Chief%20Justice%20of%20England&f=false

Additionally, R&W's entry for "Green, Greene, Grene" has Geoffrey de Grene from 1188 and William del grene from 1221, among others.

Usage of dual surnames: Academy of St Gabriel report #3052 [Marital Names]

<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/3052.txt> discusses the possibility of an Italian woman of the 15th or 16th C. taking her husband's surname upon marriage or retaining her family name. The report states:

We found a wide variety of naming practices. A woman might use her father's surname, her husband's surname, or both simultaneously.

The article then lists various examples.

Although Laurel allows the registration of English and Italian elements within a name as a SFPP [Veronica de Holloway, 09/99 01/2002], we posit this name does not combine those elements within the individual's name per se, but rather demonstrates an Italian woman's incorporation of her English husband's surname.

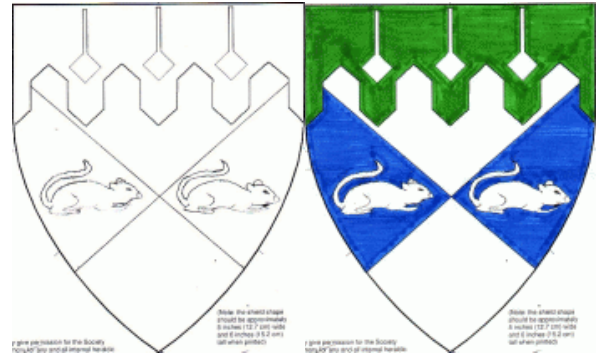
Simonetta Musaragni - New Name & New Device

Per saltire argent and azure, in fess two mice contourny argent, on a chief urdy vert three notes argent

Simonetta: Woman's given name, a diminutive form of Simona listed in Names from Sixteenth Century Venice by Juliana de Luna <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html>

Musaragni: Fucilla, Joseph G. Our Italian Surnames. pg. 139. Italian surname derived from the name of an animal [field mouse].

Originally blazoned as *Per saltire azure and argent, two mice contourny argent, on a chief urdy vert three notes argent*, blazon was corrected at Kingdom.



Commentary noted past registrations have identified the type of musical note used: quaver, minium, fusa. This does not seem the current practice. However, blazons do designate that music or musical notes are the specific charge.

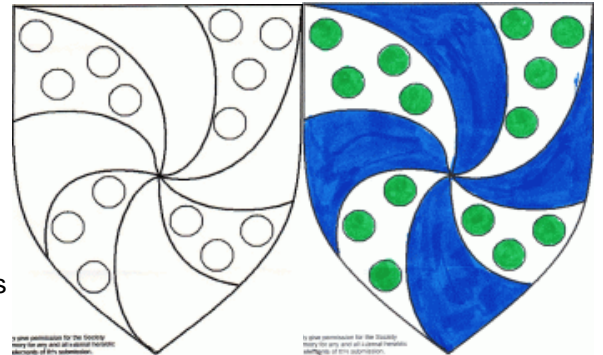
We also checked other lines of division that grant no CD from urdy and found no obvious conflicts.

Volk Nyczieczko - Resub Device

Gyronny arrondi azure and argent pommy

This item was returned by Laurel for administrative reasons:

This device is returned because the emblazon on the form and the emblazon on the Letter of Intent do not match. The emblazon on the letter of intent has the roundels in an arrangement on the argent portions of the field that meets the definition of 'semy'. The emblazon on OSCAR has the roundels arranged in arrondi lines down the center of the argent gyrons. There are also a different number of roundels on two of the gyrons. Section V.B.2.3 of the Admin Handbook requires that "An accurate representation of each piece of submitted armory shall be included on the letter of intent." Since the emblazon is not accurate, this is returned administratively.



We have since corrected the error between differing submission forms.

Walter de Greene - New Name & New Device

Per bend sable and vert semy of feet contourny Or, an oak tree eradicated and in sinister chief an increscent argent

Walter: Masculine given name listed in Faire Names for English Folk: Late Sixteenth Century English Names by Christian de Holacombe <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/christian/fairnames/>

Greene: English surname listed in Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615 by Julie Stampinsky http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_top.html



Internal commentary agreed the documentation provided supported the last name of "Greene" but questioned if it supported "de Greene"? Commenters found there was a Sir Henry de Greene who was the Lord Chief Justice of England and who died in 1370. He is noted in the book Encyclopedia of Connecticut biography: genealogical-memorial ..., Volume 4 by the American Historical Society, which can be found online at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=KSwEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA4&lpg=PA4&dq=Sir+Henry+de+Greene+was+the+Lord+Chi+ef+Justice+of+England&source=bl&ots=pj0dR3t1pA&sig=TPJdxDCi8GgOjj_ZjN6Xm9qHYI&hl=en&ei=y9y1TNL5EYe enAfrldRq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwATge#v=onepage&q=Sir%20Henry%20de%20Greene%20was%20the%20Lord%20Chief%20Justice%20of%20England&f=false

Additionally, R&W's entry for "Green, Greene, Grene" has Geoffrey de Grene from 1188 and William del grene from 1221, among others.

Originally blazoned as *Per bend sable and vert semy of feet Or, overall an oak tree eradicated argent and in chief sinister an increscent argent*, blazon was corrected at Kingdom and the redundant term dropped.

RETURNS

Gwendolyn verch Morgaine - New Device

Purpure, a mermaid argent, tailed vert, crined sable bearing a sword Or and a round shield sable edged Or charged with a rose sable chased, a bordure Or

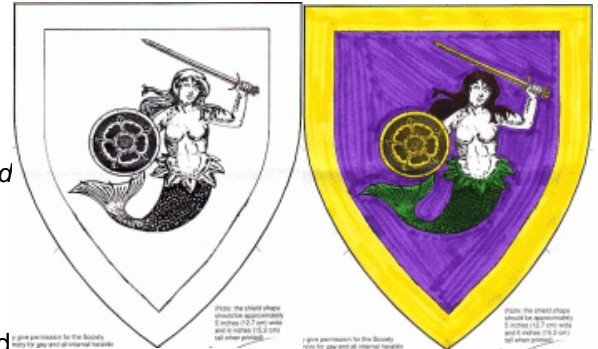
Originally blazoned *Purpure, a mermaid proper bearing a sword and shield Or, a bordure Or*, the blazon was changed at Kingdom for various reasons. The mermaid is not *proper* as she is not flesh-toned; she is argent.

Commentary noted the emblazon using the currently depicted shield may be a problem. From the picture this appears to be shield with a heraldic charge on it... which many folks would say equates it to an augmentation. It certainly gives that impression. Additionally, upon doing some digging it was discovered that a round shield **has** been used for augmentation previously, as noted in the O&A for the armory belonging to Megara di Alessandra (Nov 1997 via Atlantia): *Sable, a Fury rampant affrontée, sinister hand lowered, proper vested argent, winged Or, maintaining in the dexter hand a torch bendwise sinister enflamed proper, as an augmentation maintaining in her sinister hand a round shield Or charged with a unicornate natural sea horse azure*. Due to this, we believe the submission sadly needs to be returned for "presumption" as it appears to be claiming an augmentation.

Unless the gentle is entitled to an augmentation... in which case we would need to cite the precedent against chasing from the March 1986 LoAR:

Umbration, or adumbration, is known in SCA armory as 'chasing.' 'Chased means voided but with the interior details and lines still showing as well as the outline.' (WvS, 22 Jan 80, p.3; in Prec III:14) The practice was disallowed in April 1982, as part of the general ban on 'thin-line heraldry' that also restricted voiding and fimbriation.

If the design were resubmitted with an all gold shield, *Purpure, a mermaid argent, tailed vert, crined sable bearing a sword and a round shield, a bordure Or*, these issues would be resolved.



Midgaard's Crossing, Shire of - New Branch Name & New Device

Per pale azure and vert, an oak leaf within a laurel wreath argent

Midgaard: Constructed place name using the prototheme *mid-* to denote middle or center and the deuteriotheme *-garde*. Listed in The Vikings by Brøndsted, Johannes, pg. 72, there are several common deuteriothemes listed for village names. Those listed are *-tofte*, *-garde*, *-lond*, and *-torp*.

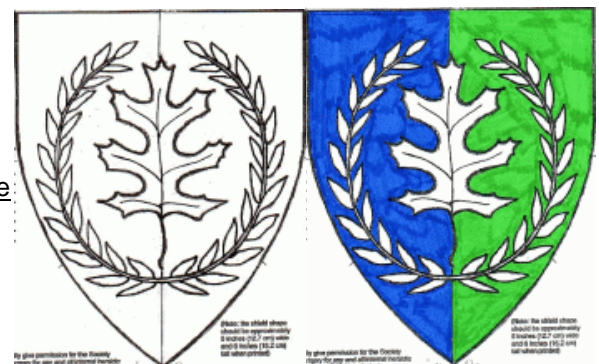
Crossing: Name element to denote a ford or crossroads

Internal commentary sought outside channels to determine if anyone had any information on the name elements. Following is an email on the subject that was received from Mistress Gunnvör silfrahárr (aka The Viking Answer Lady):

The Cleasby-Vigfusson dictionary s.v. <Miðgarðr> shows the word as an Icelandic place name, as well as its more expansive sense of "the realm of mankind" (<http://www.northvegr.org/vigfusson/426.php>).

This doesn't support adding "crossing", however.

Between the dictionary entry and the Oluf Rygh examples in Norway, I think there's plenty of support for a placename of <Miðgarðr>.



Another good name source is Talan's article on the placenames of Landnámabók (http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names.html).

Looking at the name elements in Talan's examples, two that convey the general meaning are:

<-vað> 'a ford, a wading-place across a stream'

<-far> 'a way, a passage; a crossing, a ferry'

The problem is that place-names with these elements are either things like "broad ford"/"narrow ford" or "{name of river} crossing".

The idea of crossing Miðgarðr makes no real sense. Yggdrasil is the "crossing" point of Miðgarðr, being the omphalos that holds the nine worlds together.

I would suggest to the client that they review the place-names in Talan's article, and in Nordiskt runnamnslexikon (links at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/scandinavian.shtml>) and even Oluf Rygh, select one that we can document as an actual existing place-name.

Sadly, although we can document Miðgarðr as a valid Icelandic or Norwegian place name, the problem arises when we not only add an English element, but also compound it with a place name format for which documented support cannot be found at this time.

Laurel precedence states Norse - English (Middle English) and Norse - English are registerable as a Step From Period Practice (SFPP) [Eirikr the Eager, 09/06 and Oddr ölfúss the Tanner, 01/02, respectively]. Whereas Norse - English (Elizabethan English) and Norwegian - English (Old English) are *not registerable* [Wolfgrim Kolbrands son, 11/2008 and Mari the Far-Travelled, 05/05, respectively].

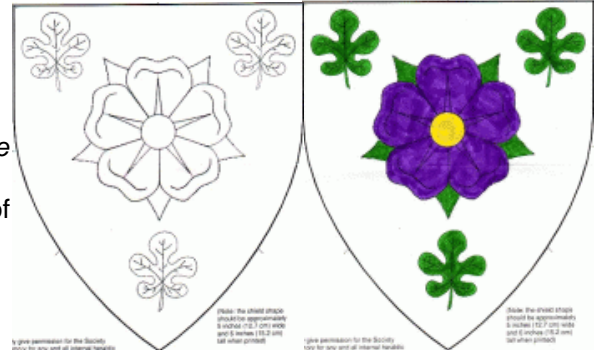
Either issue by itself would probably not be a hindrance to registration by Laurel. The combination of both constitutes what Laurel considers to be two SFPP, and as such grounds for return.

Commentary concerning the device was positive and no issues or conflicts were found. Unfortunately, without a registerable name with which to index the device, both must be returned.

Rosamistica Tomacelli de Greene - New Device

Argent, a rose purple barbed and seeded proper between three fig leaves vert

In regards to the device, commentary noted this is clear of *Or, a rose purple barbed and seeded proper between three seeblätter vert*, 1/1995 W Marguerite de Chemillé. There is 1 x CD for the tincture of the field and another for the secondaries. A seeblätter has a basically inverted heart shape with a trefoil or cruciform interior shape. This is significantly different from the silhouette of the fig leaves.



We also found the visually similar, *Argent three birch leaves vert*, 7/1974 Tamara iz Kiev. A birch leaf can have a variety of shapes depending on the specific type. The most familiar is the white birch which is round (orbicular) shaped with a pointed tip. It is not lobed like a maple or oak; or these fig.

Sadly, however, commentary also noted conflict with *Argent, a periwinkle [Vinca minor] proper*, 2/1975 W Alyanora of Vinca. There is a CD for the addition of the figs leaves but nothing else. This call is supported by a return on the May 2000 LoAR for a badge submission by Alisandre Oliphant, (*Fieldless*) *A rose purple barbed and seeded proper*. It was returned with the comment:

Conflict with Alyanora of Vinca, Argent a periwinkle (vinca minor) proper . Periwinkles are bluish purple and by current precedent (see the September 1996 LoAR, pg. 17, s.n. Rosalyn MacGregor) they are not significantly different from either blue or purple roses.

This precedent was again upheld in a return on the October 2008 LoAR, s.n. Alianor bat Asriel, submitted via the Middle Kingdom.