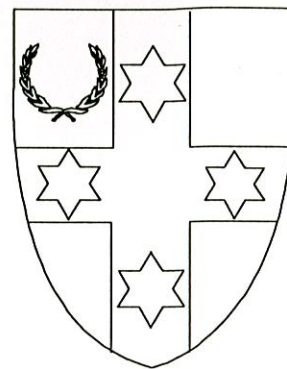


Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter

June AS XXVII



Meeting Date: 13 June AS XXVII (1992)
Posting Date: 29 June AS XXVII (1992)

Transactions Considered: 14 Names, 19 Devices, 7 Badges
Forwarded to Vesper: 11 Names, 14 Devices, 6 Badges

Unto the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac,
and unto all others who may read this,

Greetings from Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald!

Contents

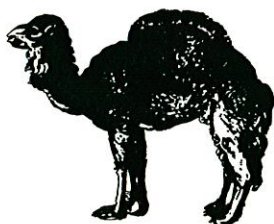
Roster Changes	1
Submission Fees Have Risen!	2
New Submission Forms and Procedures	2
News of Previous Submissions	2
Laurel Precedents	2
Subscriptions, Publications, etc.	3
Meeting Schedule	3
This Month's Submissions	3
Venetian Names	15
Advertising	15
Books We Wished We Could Own Dept.	16

Roster Changes

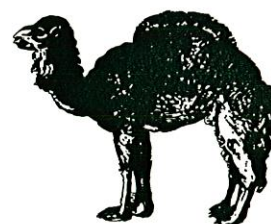
The new herald for Politarchopolis is Lord Dafydd ap Donal ap Gwilym: [David Osborne], 24 O'Sullivan Street, Higgins, ACT 2615; telephone (06) 254 1358. Lord Dafydd has been a P.E. for many years, and I'm sure that his considerable experience will breath new life into a position that has desperately needed it for some time.

There's been a shuffle in River Haven. His Lordship Elfarch Myddfai has resigned as acting Aquarius Pursuivant; his successor is Lord Eric of Stormwind (also known as Airyk Erikson): Jason Cochrane, 9 Bennets Road, Everton Hills, QLD 4053. Telephone (07) 353 3616. As Lord Eric is nominally a P.E., he is initially rostered as *acting* Aquarius Pursuivant.

I know that last month I said that I finally seemed to have a herald for every group. Obviously this was just wishful thinking on my part, because the Colleges of St. Aldhelm and St. Christina do *not*



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appear to have anyone willing to perform the duties after all. Consequently the Lochac Seneschal will shortly be advised that these groups should be closed for failing to meet the requirements of *Corpora*. [Handy hint to group heralds planning to pass their office on: **please** make sure that your proposed successor knows the three R's: Reading, wRiting, and Reporting! It seems to be an extremely unusual ability in some parts of the country.]

Finally, a reminder that as of the weekend of 27-28 June, the new Laurel King of Arms will be Master Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, former Batonvert Herald. His address is c/- Bruce Miller, PO Box 1329, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-8329, U.S.A. Telephone 0011-1-310-379 1321.

Submission Fees Have Risen!

As explained in the April issue of *Camel*, I have raised the Lochac submission fees to **\$12.00 per transaction**, effective for the **July Crux Australis meeting onwards** (i.e., for all future submissions). PLEASE REMEMBER TO INFORM YOUR SUBMITTERS - if the correct fees are not enclosed, the submissions will not be processed.

New Submission Forms and Procedures

As explained in the April issue of *Camel*, effective from this month this office will require an additional copy of each submission form - i.e., *four* name forms and *five* coloured armory forms. Submissions without the correct number of forms will be pended until they are supplied. An additional black-and-white armory form (to use for the mini-emblazons in the *Camel*) will also be appreciated, but is not essential.

News of Previous Submissions

The Laurel *Letter of Acceptances and Returns* for May 1992 arrived in Lochac on 15 June. Many, many Lochac submissions were considered at that meeting; the results are reproduced from p.17.

Mistress Alison von Markheim, Notere Pursuivant, is currently in charge of writing the letters to submitters notifying them of the fate of their submissions. She has asked me to advise Lochac submitters of the following:

I'm going to write the acceptances as soon as I get them The returns will take a little longer, as I will have to find a few folks to sit around and come up with and research suggestions for changes, and the letters themselves take lots longer to write You might want to let people in Lochac know that information will be forthcoming and not to panic, and you might want to be especially kind to us and remind the local heralds to send us forwarding addresses if any of their submitters have moved

So, if this applies to you, you know what to do. If you or your submitters have any queries about the current state of a submission in process, your first point of contact should be me; if I don't know, I'll find out. If a submitter knows that a particular submission has been accepted by Laurel, or returned at either Kingdom or Laurel level, but has not yet received a letter from Kingdom about it, they should contact Lady Notere directly. Her address is: c/- Alison Douglas, PO Box 10469, Oakland, CA 94610, U.S.A. Telephone 0011-1-510-834 8444.

Laurel Precedents

The following are reproduced from the May 1992 *LoAR*. It is by examining decisions such as these that we gain a greater understanding of how the *R/S* are meant to work in practice.

- * Despite Lord Laurel's (and Lord Batonvert's) remaining questions regarding the use of a sash as a Period heraldic charge, nearly all of the other commenters wholeheartedly supported the appeal to allow its use.
- * As a number of commenters noted, we normally do not blazon the number of traits in a paly field unless there is some overriding need to. Paly fields are most commonly of six or of eight, and neither needs to be blazoned.

- * "Fire-lock" does not appear to be an epithetical name constructed on Period patterns of naming. Most descriptive epithets are much more literal, such as Dustibeard.
- * It is not possible to have ordinaries or diminutives of ordinaries on a fieldless badge. Blazoning them as couped will normally permit this; however, these cannot be blazoned as couped due to the unusual nature of the coupling (horizontally) [*i.e., not at right angles to the edge of the ordinary*].
- * Unfortunately, there is a typographical error in the source used by the client. As was evident from an examination of the alphabetical listing in *Compleat Anachronist* #51, the name listed there as "Charr" should have been "Dharr". [*If you have this issue of CA, I would advise you to correct it. Note that Lord Laurel is the author of that issue.*]
- * A good, proper, Period enflamed has a few gouttes of flame scattered around the edge of the charge being enflamed. Where the flame completely surrounds an object, that object is said to be "on a flame".

Subscriptions, Publications, etc.

The *Camel* is available from the Crux Australis Herald at an annual rate of \$20. Make cheques payable to "S.C.A. College of Heraldry."

For those interested, subscriptions to the West Kingdom College of Heraldry Minutes are available for US\$15. Send a foreign draft to **West Kingdom College of Heraldry, PO Box 1735, West Sacramento, CA 95691, U.S.A.**, made payable to "S.C.A. College of Heraldry." These are sent airmail. Note, however, that everything of relevance to Lochac is reprinted in the *Camel*.

And for those *really* keen, subscriptions to the *Laurel Letter of Acceptance and Return* are also available through the Crux Australis Herald. This costs \$20 per annum. Again, everything that is of relevance to Lochac is reprinted in the *Camel* anyway.

The following publications are all available through Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson: the *West Kingdom Heraldry Handbook*, the *S.C.A. Ordinary and Armorial* (plus *Updates* to same), the *Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as used in the S.C.A.*, and the *Combined Ordinary*. Master Thorfinn can be contacted c/- Steve Roylance, 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris, VIC 3146. 'Phone (03) 885 6348.

Meeting Schedule

Every month, the Crux Australis Herald holds a meeting to consider the heraldic submissions from around the Principality. These meetings are usually held at 11/58 Edgar Street, Glen Iris, VIC 3146, on Saturday afternoons, beginning at 2.00pm and continuing until we're done. The next meeting will be July 25; after that the scheduled dates are August 15, September 12, October 17, November 14, and December 12.

The Hund meetings are held weekly, to comment on submissions from around the Known World. These meetings are almost invariably held Monday nights beginning at 8.00pm at the home of the Crux Australis Herald (address above). Regular commentary is also taking place in Ynys Fawr [Hobart, TAS]. Contact the local herald for details.

This Month's Submissions

The June meeting of the College of Heraldry in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the afternoon of 13 June at the home of the Crux Australis Herald. Present were: Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald; Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Lord Pedair na Cluaine Bige, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Lord Tristram du Bois, acting Voice Deputy Pursuivant; Lord Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. for St. Monica; Hrólfr Hreggviðarson and Isabella di Montifeltro, Cornets; and Lady Saraid na Stoirme, Visitor.

This month's meeting was the second-largest in Lochac history, with 40 transactions from 21 submitters. This pips the February 1991 meeting which had 37 transactions from 25 submitters, but

not quite reaching the standard set in February 1990: 45 transactions from 26 submitters. Many *kingdoms* do not have such a level of heraldic activity . . . although, as the implications of the Laurel price rise sink in, several of the larger kingdoms are forecasting record-setting Letters of Intent for the month of June, with between 100 and 200 transactions that month. The Laurel meeting for September 1992 may well have nearly 1000 transactions to consider . . . !

The following conventions are used: *CD* means a "Clear Difference", as defined in the *Rules for Submissions*, or *RfS*; books cited without further details are in the Bibliography (see p.15).

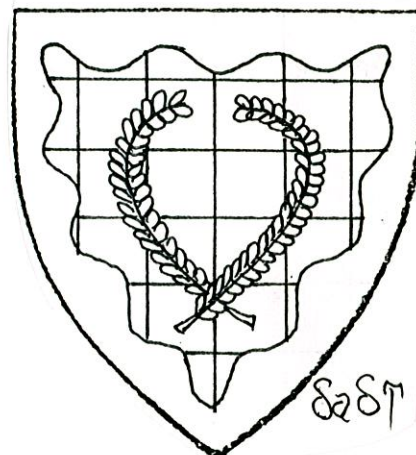
1. **Adesse Draco, Canton of**
(New Name and Device; both RETURNED)

[Adesse Draco / River Haven]

Chequey gules and argent, a laurel wreath within a bordure wavy sable.

The group based in Toowoomba, QLD, has finally submitted a name and device. Unfortunately, there are a few problems.

Firstly, the name is supposed to be Latin for "Here be Dragons". Ignoring the (lack of) plausibility of such a name for a moment, we first have to consider the grammar. (No documentation of any sort was provided.) The following information was provided (via e-mail) by Jeremy de Merstone (a herald in the Middle Kingdom who also happens to be a Latin expert):



The words "adesse" and "draco" are both fine as individual words. They don't really go together that way, however. "Adesse" means literally "to be present" (or in some grammatical constructs "being present"). While technically a form of a verb (the infinitive or nominative gerund), it is the form used when describing the action in a substantive sense, and so should be treated as a noun. "Draco" is the nominative *singular* of the word meaning "dragon". Your people seem to want a plural form. So as it stands "adesse draco" juxtaposes two noun forms in the nominative case, probably not a good idea unless there's more to the sentence than that.

Secondly, "here be dragons" is a direction that you might find on a map, but that doesn't make it a reasonable place name, any more than using a compass rose or a map scale would be (the "Shire of Five Miles to the Inch", anyone?). The Canton indicates that the reference to an "uncharted land" is what they are after, but this is logically absurd; why would a place be named for its unknown location? (The original proposed name of the group, *Huc Draconae*, roughly translates as "here are dragons", a better translation of the desired meaning, but just as meaningless.)

A more reasonable name would be something like "place of dragons", which at least refers to some hypothetical local condition that distinguishes it from its neighbours. It's not even excessively "fantasy-oriented", if one considers possible local natural wildlife. (Are crocodiles found as far south as Toowoomba?) Jeremy de Merstone says:

"Place of dragons" literally would be "locus draconum". ("draconum" is literally "of the dragons"; there are adjectival forms such as the 14th c. "dracontinus" which could be used instead if desired). It would probably be better to take a more specific geographical term appropriate to the group as the noun part of the phrase, as "locus" is a bit on the generic side. I've seen references in medieval Latin documents which refer to some "place" as just "locus", but even then, it was just as likely that elsewhere in the document or in other documents it would be referred to as something more specific (the Latin for field, byre, port, hamlet, fortified position, forest, hill, vale, town, etc.). There were lots of "standard" forms for place names. If this is the route your client group chooses, I can send you a list of Latin terms for various categories of places within whatever parameters you specify. . . . at certain times, the word "locus" referred to specific kinds of sites - often meaning "religious house". In Gascony, it referred to "the land around a manor"; in 15th c.

Scotland, it was used to translated the word "stead" [so "Locus Draconum/Dracontinus" might be considered a translation of "Dragonstead"].

This information will be forwarded to the Canton so that they may have a rethink. Incidentally, there is also the problem of conflict: the Barony of Draconia had its name registered in April 1973. *RfS* V.2 tells us that the addition of an adjectival phrase to a noun is not sufficient difference. *RfS* V.4 says that *changing* an adjectival phrase *is* sufficient difference, however, so there is no problem with conflict with SCA placenames like *Arx Draconis* or *Terra Draconis*, for example.

The device seems perfectly reasonable, but can't be submitted without an acceptable name.

Finally, even if everything else were perfect, the name and device would still have to be returned; no petition of support from the populace was provided for either the name or device. Without such a petition no group name or device can be registered.

Consulting Herald: None listed.

2. Airyk Erikson

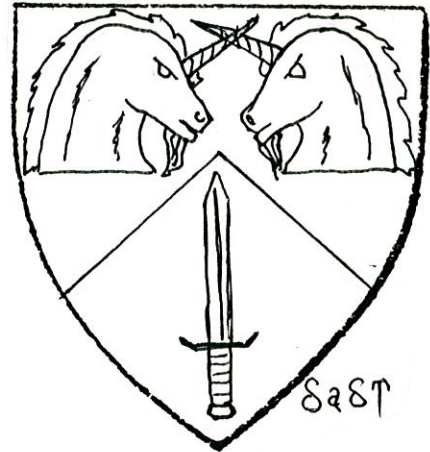
(New Change of Registered Name and Device; both RETURNED)

[River Haven]

Per chevron azure and argent, two unicorns' heads couped respectant, horns crossed in saltire, argent and a sword azure.

Lord Eric of Stormwind wishes to change his current name and device, which were registered in March and May 1988 respectively. This is not so easy as it sounds, however . . .

The name has a couple of problems. Although *Eric* is an extremely common name from the Old Norse, and comes in many spellings, *Airyk* doesn't appear to be one of them. The *-yk* variant of *-ic* is possible, if not especially likely, but the normal *Er-* or *Ær-*prothème is extremely unlikely to mutate to *Air-* in either Old Norse or Old English; we could find no similar formations. (It should be remembered that in most Period languages all vowels were voiced separately.) No supporting documentation was provided, and as we could find none, we don't feel that the name is reasonable. No changes of any sort were permitted. *Erikson* is probably fine, although I have a suspicion that *Ericsson* is a more plausible spelling.



If that weren't bad enough, however, we also found at least one (and there were probably more) *historical* "Eric Ericsson"s who are important enough in history to rate a mention in the *Brittanica*. The one we found in Vol.28, p.340, was appointing *jarls* in Sweden in the 13th century, which means that he was either a king or a very high-ranking noble. The *RfS* state that historical personages are considered important enough to protect if they rate a mention in one of the standard reference works listed in Appendix E of the Administrative Handbook, which certainly includes the *Brittanica*.

The device is quite pleasant and is basically a simplification of his current device (dropping the bordure), but it is unfortunately (still) in conflict with the arms of Richard de Montfort of Hastings: *Per chevron azure and argent, two unicorn's heads erased argent and a rose gules barbed and seeded proper*, which were registered in June 1987. (I say "still" because it was this device that caused the bordure to be added in the first place!) There is one CD for changing the type and tincture of the charge in base (as per the Laurel Precedent of August 1990 - see the September 1990 *Camel*) but nothing for reversing the position of one of the heads. No changes were permitted. However, as Lord Richard lives in Rowany, he should be easy enough to contact and may well be willing to grant "permission to conflict".

Consulting Herald: Eric of Stormwind.

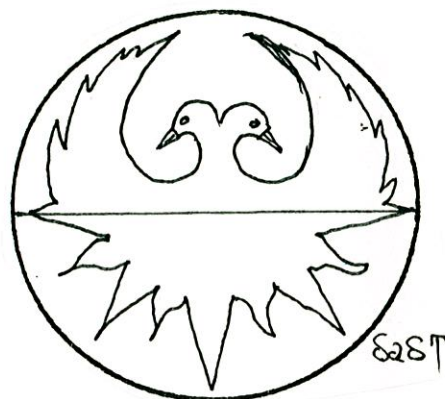
3. **Aneala, Barony of**
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Aneala]

Per fess argent and azure, a two-headed demi-swallow displayed sable conjoined to a demi-sun inverted argent.

The Barony's name was registered in June 1987. This badge is intended for use as a "general populace badge", and is not to be associated with any particular Order or award. Although the demi-sun came blazoned as "in splendour", this is not the case, as that term means that the sun has a face depicted on it, which is (fortunately) not true here. There appear to be no problems.

Consulting Herald: Craig Eideard MacGhille Aindra.



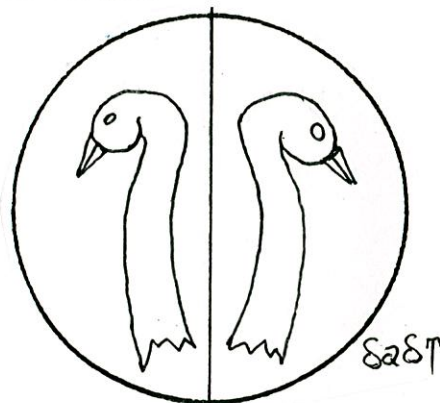
4. **Aneala, Barony of**
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Aneala]

Per pale azure and argent, two swan's heads erased and addorsed counterchanged.

The Barony's name was registered in June 1987. This is the badge for the "Order of the Valiant Swans", which unfortunately is not a name that can be registered . . . so while the Barony is figuring out a suitable name, they want the badge registered in the interim. It appears to be free of problems.

Consulting Herald: Craig Eideard MacGhille Aindra.

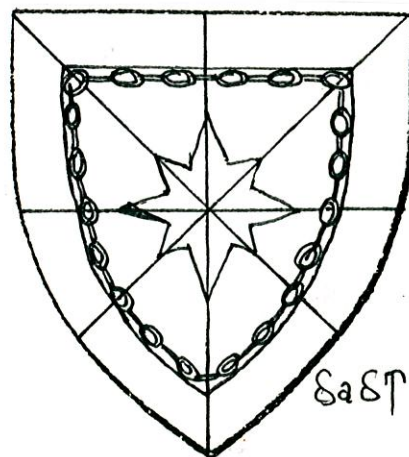


5. **Damon Deorc**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Rowany]

Gyronny sable and Or, a mullet of eight points counterchanged within an orle of chain argent, a bordure counterchanged.

The name is (Old) English. Submitted as *Daemon*, we could find no documented spellings of this name, despite the fact that it was registered previously - but that was in January 1974, when there was no requirement for name documentation at all. (Although the submitter's forms give a 1984 date, that was when the gentle's *device* was registered.) In any case, of course, prior registration in the S.C.A. is not, and never has been, "documentation". (At best it is an indication that a name *might* be acceptable.) A browse through Searle showed no names with a *Dae-* element at all. The permitted alternate spelling of *Damon*, however, has plenty of documentation; H&H First Names, p.77, derives it from the classical Greek, "made famous in antiquity by the story of Damon and Pythias". Although it goes on to note that it doesn't appear to have been actually used in the Middle Ages, this should not be an obstruction to registration (in the same way that virtually any given name that appears in the Bible may be registered, even though not all have actually been used to name children). *Deorc* is in Reaney's DoBS, p.95, under *Dark*: it is the Old English word for "dark" and has been used as an epithet since at least 1221 (as in "dark complexion").



The device seems free of conflict. As Sir Damon was knighted 1 September AS XXVI, he is entitled to use the reserved charge of an orle of chain. The mullet should be drawn *much* larger, however.

(There was some debate at the meeting of the resemblance between this design and the famous arms of Campbell, *Gyronny sable and Or*. I will take this opportunity to point out that "resemblance" is *only* a problem if there is some other indication, such as the name, to indicate that the resemblance may be an attempt to claim a relationship to a noble family. As this is clearly not the case here, and there is more than sufficient difference between this device and the various Campbell-derived arms anyway, this is *not* a problem.)

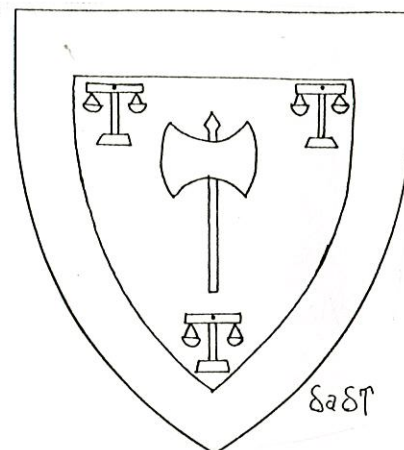
Consulting Herald: Kane Greymane.

6. Gavin the Gruesome
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Innilgard]

Vert, a double-bitted axe Or between three balances argent, a bordure Or.

The name is English. *Gavin* can be found in Withycombe, p.126, under *Gawain*. Although its origins seem somewhat hotly debated, it's definitely Period; this spelling is dated to 1604 (which is within the fifty-year "grey area" permitted by the College of Arms). *the Gruesome* is a rather stupid epithet, but is unfortunately quite Period; it's dated to 1570 in the OED, with the meaning of "inspiring horror". If that's how the submitter wants to describe himself, that's not our problem. Perhaps one day he'll feel better and decide to change it. (This is covered by the informal "Rule of Toyota".)



The device is the submitter's second choice. His first, without the bordure, is in conflict with *Vert, an axe Or, bearded gules* (Sean Ruabarua MacGillaphaidraic, February 1975). An axe is an axe is an axe, whether single- or double-bitted, and the "bearding" is just an artistic frou-frou. There is only one CD for adding the balances. Adding the bordure provides the needed second, and there appear to be no other problems.

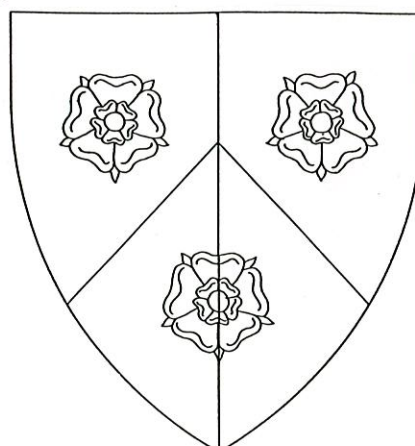
Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois.

7. Gráinne of Starmount
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Innilgard]

Per pale and per chevron purpure and argent, three roses counterchanged.

Grainne can be found in Withycombe, p.138, "a popular Irish name". O'C & M, p.114, gives *Gráinne* and says that the name could mean "she who inspires terror" but could also be linked to *grán* "grain" and be the name of an ancient corn-goddess. Either way it should be acceptable. *Starmount* is the same hypothetical place that Lady *Gráinne*'s husband, Lord Robert of Starmount, comes from, and his name was registered in May 1983; even if it could not otherwise be justified (a mountain with a clear view of the sky?), it may still be used here under the "grandfather clause" (RfS VII.8).



The device is quite pleasant. It is very close to, but just clear of the badge of Kostbera Ulfsdottir, *Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, three roses counterchanged* (February 1992); there is one CD for changing the tincture of at least half of the field, and another for changing the tincture of at least half of the charges. (That's called squeezing it through!)

Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois.

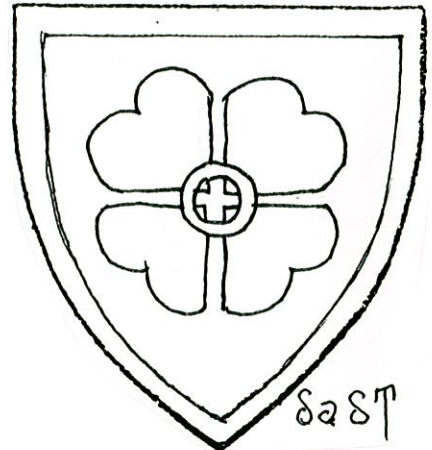
8. **Jacinta van Schoonhoven**
(Resubmission of Device to Laurel; RETURNED)

[Politarchopolis]

Argent, four hearts in saltire, points to centre, gules, overall an annulet Or, a bordure gules.

Lady Jacinta's name was registered in July 1990. Her previous submission, identical to this but lacking the bordure, was returned by Laurel at that time for:

Conflict with the Princes of Lippe (Woodward, p.324), Argent, a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, and with Rosenberg (Woodward), Argent, a rose gules, seeded Or. The visual resemblance was striking.



Now, I call those conflict calls absurd; Woodward does not illustrate these arms and so the only "visual resemblance" Laurel could base this on is the submission form itself . . . and it looks nothing like a rose to me. If this is to be counted as a rose, adding the bordure is unlikely to help. However, this design has a fatal problem that I'm surprised Laurel did not mention; the use of metal-on-metal. *R/S* VIII.2.b.i states that the field must have good contrast with all charges placed upon it, which includes overall charges. Now, it *could* be argued that so little of the annulet actually touches the field that this rule is inapplicable, and indeed Lord Laurel did, once, register a similar device on precisely that argument (although he explicitly denied that this was setting a precedent). If the submitter wishes to appeal this decision on those grounds she is quite welcome to. Until then, however, I must apply the rules as they are written and return this design. The allowed alternate of changing the bordure to a chief does not, of course, make any difference here.

The annulet and bordure are also drawn far too small.

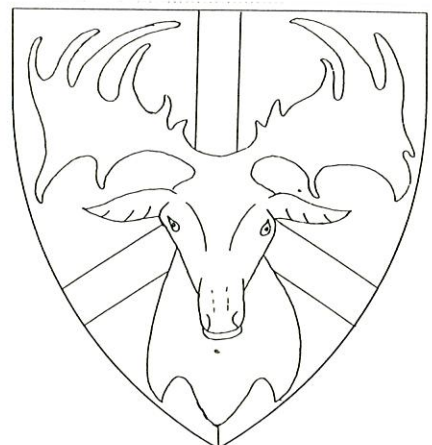
Consulting Herald: None listed.

9. **Janeta of Lindisfarne**
(New Device; SUBMITTED)

[Innilgard]

Per pale azure and gules, a pall inverted Or, overall an Irish elk's head erased affronty argent.

Janeta's name was registered in July 1990. This design seems free of problems. Although I would normally simplify the blazon and just call this an "elk's" head (especially since an *Irish* elk had much, much bigger antlers - up to eleven feet across - than as drawn here!), the American "elk" is a completely different animal to the European elk; the Americans call the European elk a moose. We feel (hope) that keeping the specific animal in the blazon will prevent this from being reblazoned as a "moose".



Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois.

10. **Joanna of the Beechwoods**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

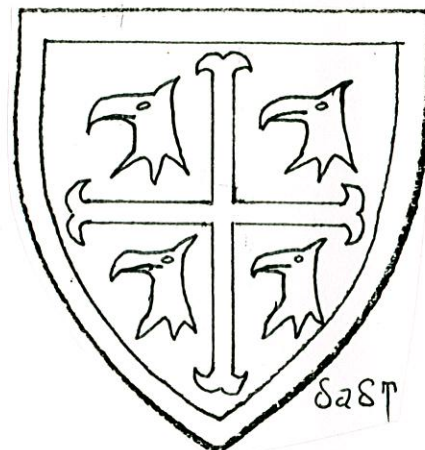
[St. Aldhelm]

Argent, a cross moline gules between four griffin's heads erased and a bordure vert.

The name is English. *Joanna* can be found in Withycombe, p.177, as a name that occurs twice in the New Testament: once as a man's, and once as a woman's. The locative is standard English.

The device seems free of problems.

Consulting Herald: Shirin Gül.

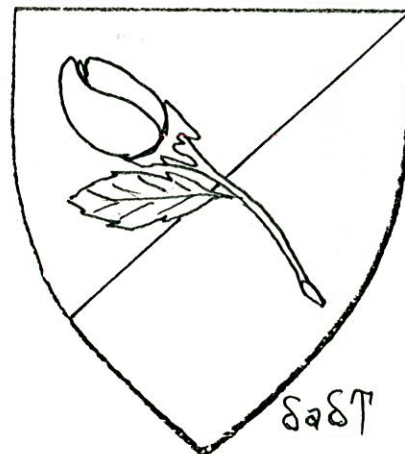


11. **Krista al Kamil**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[River Haven]

Per bend sinister argent and Or, a garden rosebud gules, slipped and leaved bendwise vert.

We had some problems with both this name and device. According to the documentation supplied by the submitter, *Krista* is the Swiss form of *Christian*, which is a given name dating from the 12th Century. Unfortunately, the documentation used comes from what are effectively "Baby Name Books" (although these ones seem a little more authoritative than most). Although Withycombe, p.65, confirms the derivation of *Christian*, we could not find any support for the Swiss form. We can give the submitter the benefit of the doubt. *al Kamil* is from the Proceedings of the Known World Heraldic Symposium AS XXII, in an article entitled "Arabic Naming Practices" (written by a certain Da'ud ibn Auda). No photocopies were provided, but this volume is in the Crux library and indeed on p.50 the "masculine cognomen" *al-Kamil* appears, and is glossed as "the perfect". (We don't know if dropping the hyphen is an acceptable variant.) Apart from the obvious question of how a Swiss-Arabic name comes about in the first place, we were also uncomfortable with the concept of an Arabic name effectively meaning "the perfect Christian". Frankly, we couldn't make up our mind whether we were being paranoid or not, so we thought we'd let Vesper give us *his* opinion.



The device is drawn very naturalistically but with a charge like this it's understandable, and not a problem worth returning the device over (in my opinion). It seems free of conflicts.

Consulting Herald: Peter the Uncertain.

12. Leofwynn Wulfinga
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Innilgard]

Or, a bend within a bordure purpure, overall a griffin segreant contourny sable.

The name is Anglo-Saxon. The submitter provided substantial documentation to show that both these names can be derived from other Anglo-Saxon names, but there's an easier way: *Leofwynn* can be found in Searle, p.336, dating to 285 AD (and, in other spellings, several more pages of Searle as well); *Wulfing* is found in *ibid.*, p.512, dating to 460 AD. The documentation provided seems to show that *Wulfinga* is the correct genitive form of *Wulfing* (i.e., "belonging to Wulfing" - his daughter, etc.). It's good enough for us, anyhow.

Although the device has an appearance of "no griffins allowed here", the fact that the griffin is overall the bend, not the other way around, should be sufficient to avoid that problem; there appear to be no conflicts.

Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois (again!).



13. Louisa Reynell
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Politarchopolis]

Gules, on a bend sinister cotised Or, a fox passant contourny sable.

Louisa can be found in H&H First Names, p.211, as a Latinate feminine form of *Louis*, which itself was common in the Middle Ages. The submitter has provided documentation showing that *Reynell* is an English family name dating back to the time of Henry II; Reaney's DoBS, p.293, derives it from the Old French *Reinald* and *Reynaud*.

The device is the submitter's second choice; her first, without the cotising, was in conflict with the device of Sebastian of Ventbarré, *Gules, on a bend sinister Or three sinister eagle's wings palewise, each terminating in a hand holding a sword fesswise reversed sable*, which was submitted to Vesper last month. The changes to the tertiaries are clearly worth a CD, but no more. The addition of the cotising provides the second CD, and there appear to be no other problems.

Consulting Herald: Dafydd ap Donal ap Gwilym.



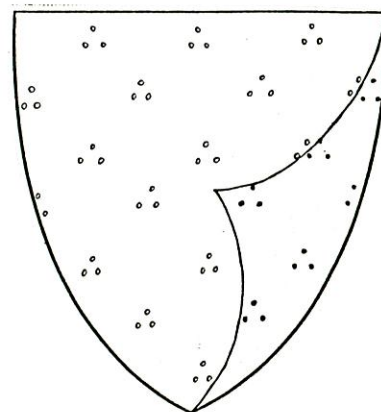
14. Marion of Sherebrook
(New Device; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Purpure estencelé argent, a sinister gore argent estencelé sable.

This gentle's name was submitted to Vesper last month. This new device seems free of problems. *Estencelé*, or "seme of sparks", is described in the PicDic, p.101, and is apparently one of the oldest forms of seme known in heraldry.

Consulting Heralds: Pedair na Cluaine Bige and Saraid na Stoirme.



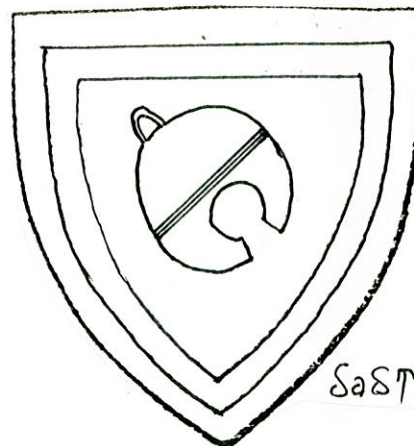
15. Meurisse de Blois
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Innilgard]

Azure, a hawk's bell bendwise within an orle Or.

The name is French. *Meurisse* can be found in Withycombe, p.214, as a French form of *Maurice*, found in England in the 11th Century. It comes from the Latin *Mauritius*, "a Moor". *Blois* is a medieval county and town in central France, as noted in the *Brittanica*, Vol.2, p.287. The *de Blois* family were influential in French and English history, but none of them were called *Meurisse* that we know of, and the name could just as easily be a generic locative as a reference to the specific family.

Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois (does the man never sleep?).



16. Mícheál de la Ferret
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

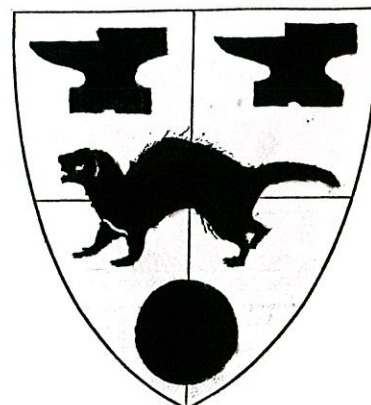
[Stormhold]

Quarterly Or and argent, a ferret passant between in chief two anvils and in base a roundel sable.

Mícheál is the Irish form of *Michael* (O'C&M, p.136), which is itself Biblical. Submitted as "Micháel", we could not support that spelling as an Irish form; we have corrected it as the submitter permits. *de la Ferret* is found in Foster, p.86; Sir John de la Ferret is named there.

The device is free of conflict but there is a question of the appearance of slot-machine heraldry (that is, the use of three or more different charges in a standard arrangement). Although the ferret is here meant to be the primary charge, with the rest as secondaries, there is a possibility that this may be seen as three sets of charges in pale. I feel that the use of *two* anvils in chief sufficiently reinforces the desired (and legal) "one between three" arrangement, rather than the illegal "three different in pale" interpretation, so am forwarding it on.

Consulting Herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

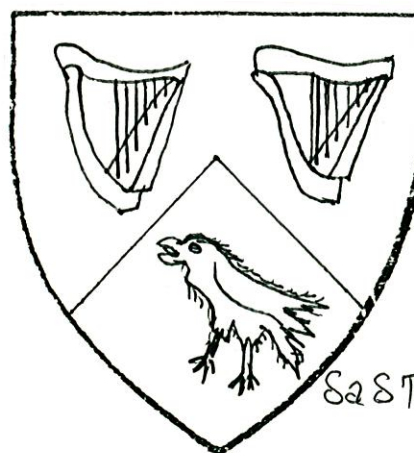


17. Pádraig Ravensblood
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[River Haven]

Per chevron sable and argent, two harps Or and a raven statant sable.

Submitted as *Cotriche Ravensblood*, no documentation was provided for the given other than an assertion that is "an old Irish form of Patrick", with a reference to some book that we've never heard of. If photocopies had been provided we might have accepted it, but as it is none of our sources had anything even close. *Padrig* was permitted as an alternate; we have normalised the spelling to *Pádraig*, as found in O'C&M, p.152. Curiously enough, the Irish had such reverence for the famous Saint Patrick that it was not used as a given name; it wasn't until the Anglo-Norman settlers came into the country that it saw regular use. *Ravensblood* seems acceptable as an epithet; it's probably a reference to the submitter's (supposed) ancestry (perhaps he has very dark skin), rather than a man covered in avian gore. (See Reaney's DoBS, p.39, under *Blood*.)



The device is quite attractive, and seems free of problems.

Consulting Herald: Peter the Uncertain.

*[This device submission suffered from an unusual problem; the charges were drawn perfectly, but the sable half of the field was a hastily scribbled-in shade of grey. There was some question as to whether the bottom half of the field was meant to be Or or not (the "blazon" provided was neither English nor herald-speak, but rather some bastard hybrid of the two that took some time to decipher). Consulting heralds, please note: a coloured-in submission form does **not** include "scribbled-in"; in future I expect to see clearly-marked areas of colour. If the submitter won't do it, you should. (It doesn't have to be neat, as long as it's clear.) And if there are any discrepancies between blazon and emblazon, the picture takes precedence, no matter what the blazon may say.]*

18. Stormhold, Barony of
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Azure goutty d'eau, between the horns of a massacre Or a pheon inverted argent.

The Barony's name was registered in May 1986. This new badge is for the "Stormhold Forester", some sort of archery award I think. (Don't ask me; I just live here.) It seems free of conflict. (The title is not being registered.)

Consulting Herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.



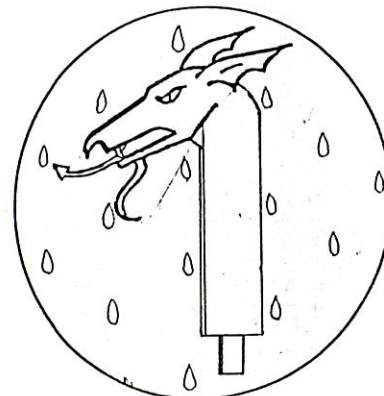
19. Stormhold, Barony of
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Azure goutty d'eau, a drakkar's prow palewise Or.

The Barony's name was registered in May 1986. This new badge is for the Warlord of Stormhold, and is apparently going to be used as a war banner to intimidate lesser groups on the field. (Propaganda provided free of charge.) It seems free of conflict, even though we consider there to be negligible difference between this charge and a normal dragon's head. (The title is not being registered.)

Consulting Herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.



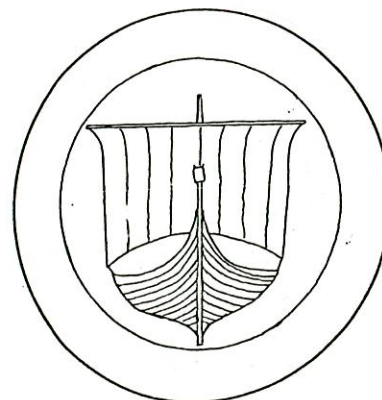
20. Stormhold, Barony of - Order of the Golden Drakkar
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Azure, a drakkar affronty within a bordure Or.

The Order name was registered in November 1990. Originally intended as a super-service award, this is being re-classified as an arts & sciences award. The design reflects the dangly to be given out. It seems free of conflict.

Consulting Herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.



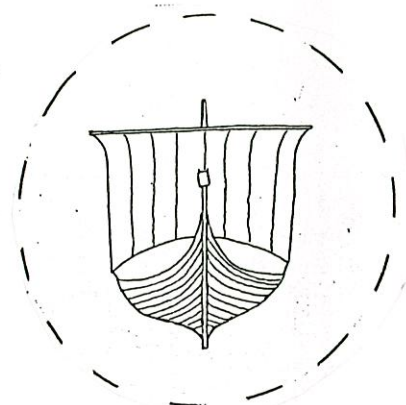
21. Stormhold, Barony of - Order of the Silver Drakkar
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

[Fieldless] A drakkar affronty argent.

The Order name was registered in November 1990. This is now the Barony's highest service award. The design reflects the dangle to be given out. It seems free of conflict.

Consulting Herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.

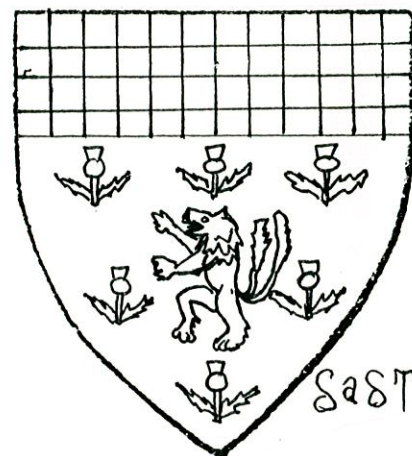


22. Suhanna of Locksley
(New Name and Device; both RETURNED)

[Agaricus]

Argent, a lion double-queued rampant vert within an orle of thistles proper, a chief chequy gules and argent.

The name is intended to be English. The given is supposed to be a variant of *Susanna*, but no documentation was provided, and although *Susan* has many variants, all of them retain the basic *Sus-* (or *Suz-*) structure. We could not find any other names matching this pattern, nor we could think of any argument to justify it. As no alternate forms were permitted, we have to return this name for lack of a given. *Locksley* is famous as the supposed home-town of Robin Hood, but apparently, somewhat to our surprise, has never existed; however, the name is easy to construct: *loca* is Old English for "enclosure" (Ekwall, p.302), and *lēah* means "open space in a wood" (*ibid.*, p.292); hence *Locksley* would mean "an enclosed open space in a wood". (Other meanings are also possible.)



[Well, I wrote the above *before* having the bright idea of looking in Ekwall under *Lox-*. Sure enough, on p.306, we find *Loxley*, a town in Staffordshire that dates back to the Domesday Boke, with various spellings (including *Lockesly* in 1236); and it's also found in Warwickshire, dating back even further. It's derived from *Locc's lēah*, where *Locc* is a personal name, and *lēah* is defined as above.]

The device seems quite reasonable, although the chief could be a little smaller (for a change!); it should only have three rows of checks. However, without a name it can't be submitted further.

Consulting Herald: David of Lockerbie.

23. Taliesin Gallóglach
(Resubmission of Name and Device to Principality; Name SUBMITTED, Device RETURNED)

[St. Ursula]

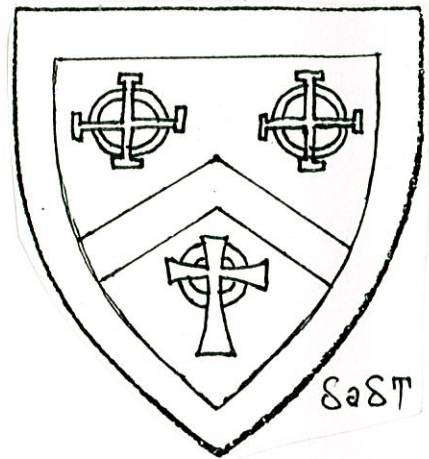
Sable, a chevron between in chief two equal-armed Celtic crosses and in base a Celtic cross, all within a bordure Or.

This was originally submitted as *Taliesin ap Gallóglach*, which I returned in December 1991 because the *ap* didn't make any sense in this context. We suggested simply dropping it and this is what the submitter has done. *Taliesin* was the name of a famous 14th Century Welsh bard, and *Gallóglach* is an Irish word for "gallowglass", the name given to Irish and Scots mercenaries.

The previous device was returned at the same time for lack of a name and for using colour on colour. Although these problems have now been fixed, a new one has been introduced. The differences between an *equal-armed Celtic cross* and a normal *Celtic cross* are only artistic, and it is very poor

style (and visually confusing) to use two different artistic variants of the same charge in one device. A few alternates were provided but they didn't alter this basic problem. We will suggest to the submitter that he choose either one or the other. Apart from that it seems remarkably free of conflict and is an excellent design, although the chevron could be drawn larger.

Consulting Herald: Sihtric Silfripil.



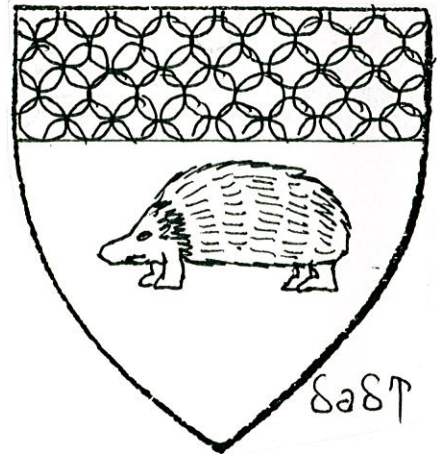
[St. Ursula]

24. Tanw the Confused
(Resubmission of Device to Kingdom; SUBMITTED)

Or, an urchin statant gules, a chief sable mailly argent.

Lord Tanw's name was registered in November 1990. His previous device, blazoned identically to this one, was returned by Vesper in August 1990 because the mailly was drawn incorrectly. This problem has been fixed and there appear to be no conflicts or other problems.

Consulting Herald: Andrew of Gwent.

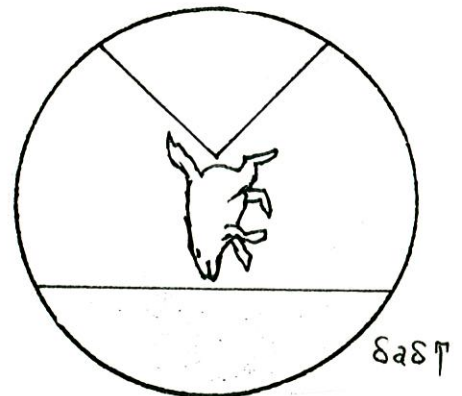


[St. Ursula]

25. Tanw the Confused
(New Badge; RETURNED)

Argent, a lemming rampant inverted, a chief triangular sable and a base azure.

Lord Tanw's name was registered in November 1990. This new badge has several problems, and it's all to do with the primary charge. Lemmings are not creatures normally found in armory, so they have an identifiability problem from the very start. A *rampant* lemming only enhances the problem, although other similarly-short-legged creatures have been registered as rampant recently, so that in itself is not a reason for return. But then *inverting* the whole thing is tips it over the edge ☹. We don't know of any examples of very *common* charges such as *lions rampant* ever being inverted in Period (or out of it, for that matter), so a very *obscure* charge such as a lemming has no chance of being easily recognised and the whole would appear to be Not Period Style. In addition, the badge has a strong pictorial feel, with the hapless lemming diving into the water. This is all just Too Much and we strongly suggest that the submitter have a good rethink. For a start, he can put the creature in a more standard position (and shorten its tail while he's at it). (No changes to the design were permitted.)



Consulting Herald: None listed.

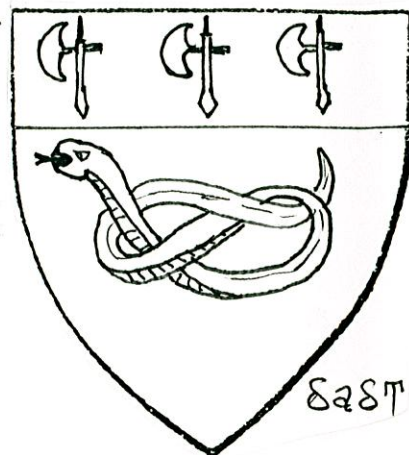
26. **Þorgrímr Gautsson**
(Resubmission of Device to Principality; SUBMITTED)

[St. Ursula]

Gules, a serpent knowed, on a chief argent three broad-axes sable, hafted gules.

Þorgrímr's name (spelt *Thorgrímr* by Vesper) was submitted to Laurel in January 1992. His previous device submission was returned by Crux Australis in December 1990 for using colour-on-colour. This is a complete re-design and is beautiful armory; and it even seems free of other problems too.

Consulting Herald: Sihtric Silfripil.



Bibliography

Brittanica	<i>The New Encyclopædia Britannica</i> (15th Ed) (Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., Chicago 1990)
Ekwall	<i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i> (4th Ed), Eilert Ekwall (OUP, Clarendon 1989)
Foster	<i>The Dictionary of Heraldry</i> , Joseph Foster (Bracken Books, London 1989)
H&H First Names	<i>A Dictionary of First Names</i> , Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges (OUP, Oxford 1991)
O'C&M	<i>Irish Names</i> , Donnchadh Ó Corráin & Fidelma Maguire (Lilliput, Dublin 1990)
PicDic	<i>A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism</i> , Bruce Draconarius of Mitholme & Akagawa Yoshio (Privately published, 1988)
Reaney's DoBS	<i>A Dictionary of British Surnames</i> (2nd Edition), P.H. Reaney (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1987)
Searle	<i>Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum</i> , W.G. Searle (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1897)
Withycombe	<i>The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names</i> (3rd ed), E.G. Withycombe (OUP, Oxford 1977)
Woodward	<i>A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign</i> , John Woodward & George Burnett (Tuttle, Rutland, 1971).

Venetian Names

Attached to this issue of the *Camel* you will find a listing of Period Venetian names compiled by Baron Talan Gwynek, Dragon Principal Herald of the Middle Kingdom. This list was distributed with a recent Letter of Comment that he wrote and I thought that I may as well make it available to everyone.

Advertising

Also attached is a flyer from a bookstore in the U.S. This should not be considered a specific endorsement of the store in question, as I have never done any business with them; however I can say that the books on offer are at good prices and most of them should be considered for any heraldic library. In particular, MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland*, Ó Corráin & Maguire's *Irish Names*, Morgan & Morgan's *Welsh Surnames*, Gruffud's *Enwau Cymraeg I Blant* and Fleck's (aka Bassi) *The Old Norse Name* are standard CoA references and highly recommended. The other books are of less certain worth. (Many of the Irish name books can be found in the "Irish Shop" in Melbourne at reasonable prices, and my personal copy of O'C&M was picked up at Glebooks in Sydney just a few months ago, along with my copy of H&H First Names. The books are there if you're prepared to hunt around.)

And whilst we're on the topic, a store that I *can* personally recommend is Heraldry Today, in England. Unfortunately its price lists are not for those of the faint of heart (or wallet) but many of

the standard heraldic and onomastic resources are available from there. Write to Heraldry Today, Parliament Piece, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wiltshire SN8 2QH, U.K. and ask for the latest catalogues.

Books We Wished We Could Own Dept.

SEGAR, Wm. HONOR MILITARY & CIVIL, contained in foure bookes, viz. 1 Justice & Jurisdiction Military, 2 Knighthood in generall, and particular, 3 Combats for life and Triumph, 4 Precedencie of great Estates, & others. London 1602. Folio. Segar was Norroy King of Arms at this time and appointed Garter in 1603. . . . Bound later full calf with blind tooled borders & designs, gilt arms of Day (RD), rebacked. Edges a bit grubby, a few contemporary MS notes o/w a good copy of this scarce work. £585.00

(From the Autumn 1991 Heraldry Today catalogue.)

And on that note, I'll sign off for this month. Know that I remain

Yours in Service

SECTION

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw
Crux Australis Herald



The following submissions were REGISTERED by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 30 May AS XXVII (1992):

Adelbrecht of Stonekeep. Device. Per chevron throughout Or and azure, two mascles and a tower counterchanged, and a bordure dovetailed pean.

Adrienne Fildyng de Faux. Name and device. Vert, seme of daisies proper, on a pile Or, a fox sejant erect gules playing bagpipes vert.

Aylwin Greymane. Device. Azure, on a chevron between three increscents argent, two compass stars palewise azure.

Claire de la Mer. Device. Per bend argent and gules, in fess a cross coupé argent and an apple tree vert, fructed argent.

Dafydd of the Glens. Name and device. Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron cotised and in chief a mullet of four points argent.

Submitted as Daffydd of the Glens. The name has been modified to drop the extra "f" in the given which appears to have been a typo in the LoI. It does not appear on the client's form.

Dana of the Green. Name.

Elisabeth Courtenay. Name.

Elsbeth Turberville. Name and device. Argent, on a fess between three lyres vert, a horse passant to sinister argent.
Nice armory!

Esteban de Villahermosa y Guzmán de Talavera de la Reina. Name and device. Or, two double-bitted axes in saltire, overall a cup-hilted rapier, a bordure gules.

Submitted as Esteban de Villahermosa y Guzmán de Talaverra de la Reina. The name has been modified to match the documented form which appeared on the client's form.

Genevieve des Champs. Device. Azure, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, Or, on a chief triply-arched argent, a fox courant gules.

Hal the Archer. Name and device. Per saltire argent and gules, in pale two pheons and in fess two quivers, each holding two arrows, counterchanged.

Haos Windchaser. Name change from holding name of Daniel Windchaser.
The vast majority of the commenting heralds had no problem with this appeal.

Hugh de la Brett. Device. Or, on a pall inverted between two broad arrows and a broad arrow inverted gules, three bezants.

Ingerith Ryzka. Name.

Submitted as Ingerith Rus. The name has been modified to give the submitter the correct grammatical form she desires as noted in the LoI.

Isabella di Montefeltro. Name.

Lochac, Principality of. Badge for the Order of the Iron Spoon. [Fieldless]
A wrought iron spoon palewise, bowl to base, sable.

The submission form, missing when this was considered in December, 1991, have now been forwarded.

Lochac, Principality of. Gules, a hind courant Or between three mullets of six points argent.

The submission form, missing when this was considered in December, 1991, have now been forwarded.

Lochac, Principality of. Name for Order of the Rowan.

Ragnar Magnússon. Name and device. Gules, on a bend sinister bretesse argent a halberd reversed sable, in chief a boar passant argent.

Robert Robare the Rhos. Name and device. Sable, a bull statant to sinister, on a chief Or, two dragons passant gules.

The temporal gap between the first part of the name and the epithet has never been a reason for return in the past and we are uncomfortable with making it a reason for return now. We would much prefer to see the standards in this area raised through a process of education rather than by fiat from Laurel. This name is not going to be jarring to the vast majority of the Society's membership by reason of its temporal incompatibility, nor do we believe that the Society or the College will be well served by a return for "temporal incompatibility" at this time.

Robert Robare the Rhos. Badge. Sable, a bull statant to sinister, on a chief triangular Or, a dragon passant gules.

Roland Löfhjälms. Name correction from Roland Löfjhälm.

This was corrected in the Errata Letter of 10 September 1991.

Somhairle Findlayson. Name correction from Somharile Findlayson.

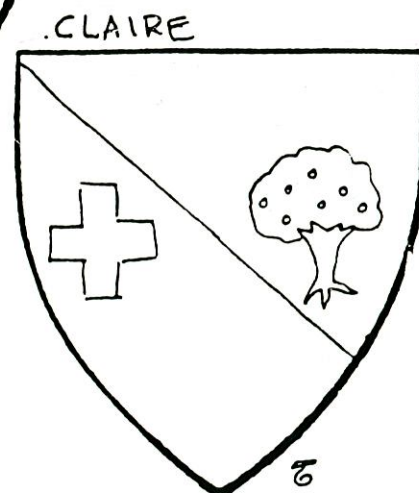
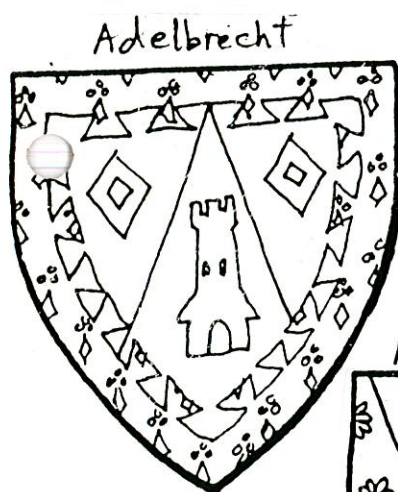
This was corrected in the Errata Letter of 10 September 1991.

Styvyn Longshanks. Name only (see RETURNS for device).

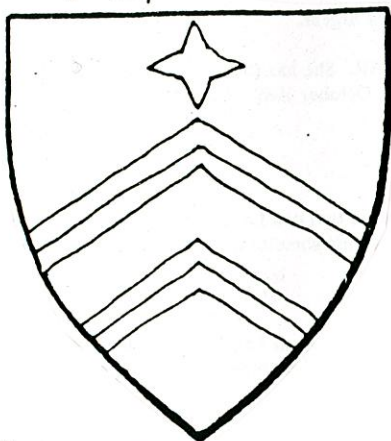
Lord Dragon found some documentation in both middle and late period England which tends to support the client's requested spelling of the given name.

Taliesin o'r Parc. Name and device. Sable, a lotus flower affronty and a mount argent.

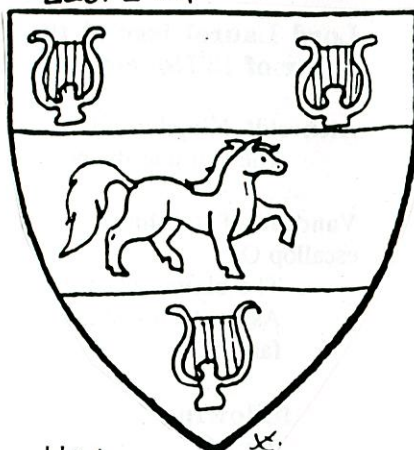
Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale. Name change from Thomas the Troubadour.



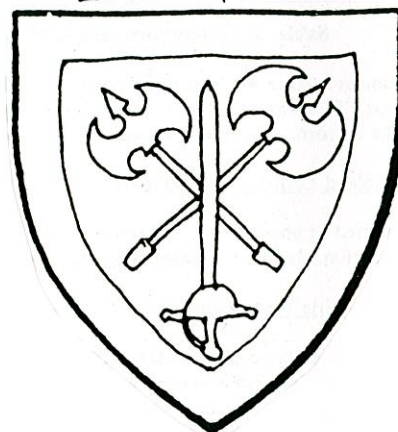
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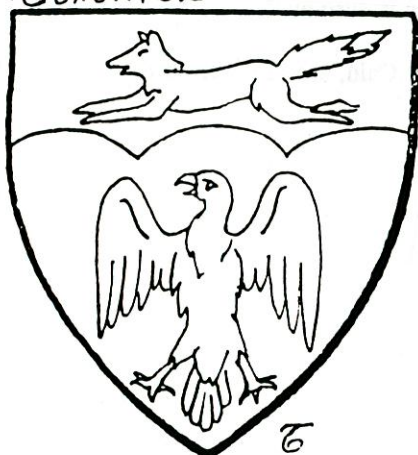
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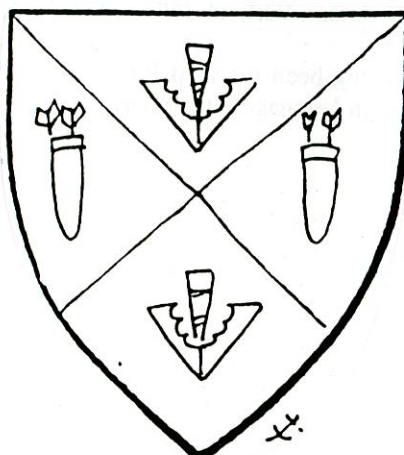
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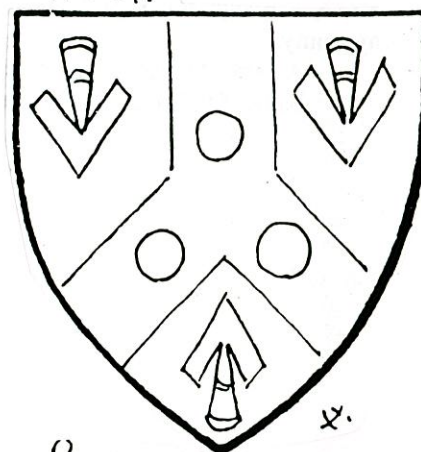
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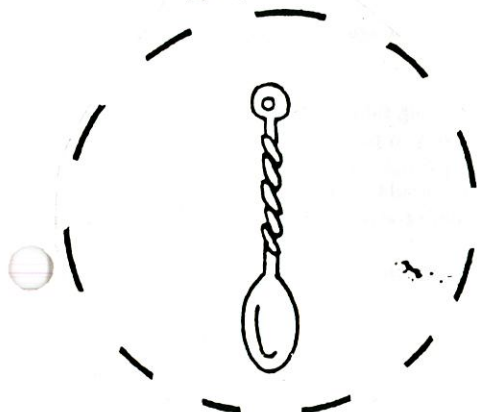
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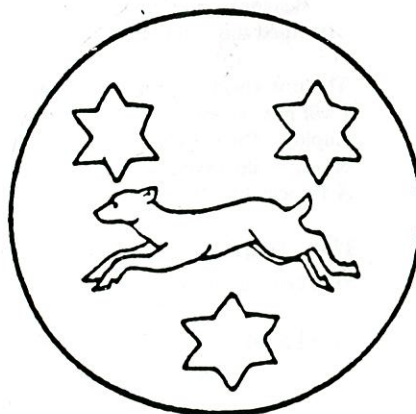
HUGH



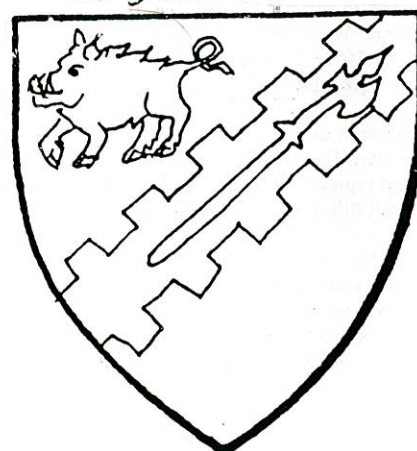
LOCHAC



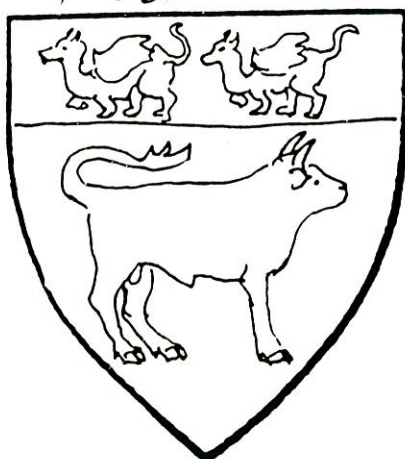
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Ragnar



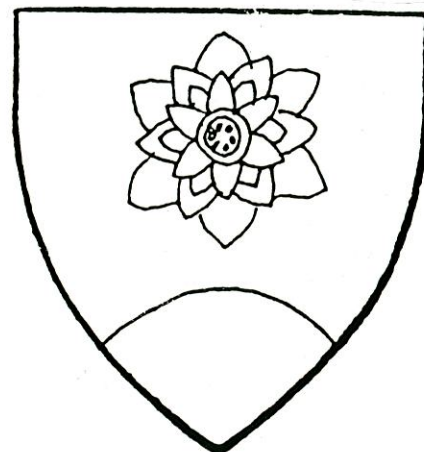
Robert



Robert



Taliesin



The following submissions were RETURNED by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 30 May AS XXVII (1992):

Benedetta de Spenser. Name change from Benedetta Despencer.

The registration of Robert de Spencer of Wessex noted in the LoI appears to have been in error, but was based on commentary received at the time only, as no one included photocopies of the documentation. The documentation as cited by a number of commenters (no photocopies this time either) does not support the requested spelling change.

Lochac, Principality of. Badge. Argent, a piping beast rampant azure, maintaining between its sinister forepaw and its tailpaw a cascade of torteaux. Given that the piping beast is registered only twice in the SCA (both registrations dated August 1979 -- Can you say "Heraldicon"?), we do not believe this charge to be any more appropriate for registration than the many variant norse twisty beasties that have been disallowed. [It's cute, but....]

Rhianwen ni Dhiarmada. Device. Sable, a demi-unicorn rampant Or, crined argent. Conflict with von Berwang (Seibmacher, plate 83), Sable, a demi-unicorn rampant Or. I am not sure that there is even one CD here for the tincture of the crining.

Styvyn Longshanks. Device change. Gules, a comet bendwise sinister, head to chief, argent.

Conflict with Honsard (Papworth, p. 695), Gules, an eight pointed estoile argent, as cited in the LoI. There is once CD for the change to the primary, but we cannot in good conscience Rfs X.2.

The following corrections were published by Lord Laurel in his Errata Letter of 4 June AS XXVII (1992):

Corrections to the January 1992 LoAR:

Society for Creative Anachronism. Badge for the Office of the Chirurgeon.

I suppose I should have mentioned at the registration of this badge that the previously registered badge, Gules, on a goutte argent a cross coupé gules, is released.

Corrections to the Armorial and Ordinary:

Caoimhín o Fíodhabhra. Name.

When this was registered, the "o" and "i" were transposed by mistake (and the fada was left off the final "i") in the given.

Eoin of the Torricloc Moors. Device. Argent, a pall inverted azure between three thistles slipped and leaved proper, all within a bordure embattled azure.

The A&O lists the tincture of the bordure as "proper".

Saerlaith nic Uilliam O'Ceallaigh. Name.

When this was registered in June, 1990, the LoAR accidentally spelled the given as Saírlaith.

Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names

compiled by Talan Gwynek

The following names are from [Guido Ruggiero, *Violence in Early Renaissance Venice*, Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1980], which takes its data primarily from 14th and early 15th Century Venetian records. A few are from the 16th Century, but they are so marked. Some of the people named came to Venice from other city-states; indeed, in a number of cases surnames of the form *da <placename>* appear to be descriptive, not hereditary. One or two were German, but the names were part of the common Western stock and had been fully Latinized or Italianized for the records.

Men's Names				
Alberto ^{4,8}	Frangibus ³	Phylipo	Florentia	Caotorta
Albertino	Galaxio	Pietro	Flos	Cappello
Alessandro ⁸	Gasparo ¹	Poluccia	Francesca ^{6,8}	Caravello
Almerico	Geminiano	Prelatus ³	Gerita	Caresini
Aluisio	Geragio	Puzinello	Helena	Caroldo ¹
Luysio	Gerardo	Raffiano	Luca ⁶	Carrara
Loysio	Giacomo ⁸	Rambaldo ⁴	Lucia ⁸	Celsi
Aloysius ³	Gian ^{2,8}	Raynucio	Magdalena ⁸	Chavalerio
Andrea ⁸	Giorgio ⁸	Righi	Maria ⁸	Chodeschino
Andrea ¹	Giovanni ⁸	Rigi	Marte	Cimator
Anechino	Giuliano ⁸	Rizardo	Micola	Cocco ³
Angelo ^{4,8}	Giustiniano ⁵	Rolandino	Pasqualina ⁷	Collegario
Antonio ^{4,8}	Gregorio ⁸	Romaso	Pencina	Contarini
Antonolo	Guido ⁸	Saraceno	Penina	Corner
Aureo	Guilelmo	Sclavo	Richa	Correr
Baiamonte	Gurian	Semelino	Thomisina ⁷	d'Armano
Baldasera	Jacobo	Simon	Zaneta	d'Artusio
Balsamo	Jacopo ⁸	Simoneto ⁵		D'Este
Barbus ^{3,5}	Jacobino	Tarvixio	Sumames	da Barleto
Bartolomeo ⁸	Iacobino	Thadeo	ab Aqua	da Bologna
Benasuto	Jacobello	Tomaso	Adoldo	da Brabante
Benghi	Jacomelo	Thomas ^{3,7}	Alberti	da Canal
Benintendi	Lenuzo	Triadano	Alberto	da Carrara
Benvenuto ⁸	Leonardo ⁸	Tusco	Aliprando	da Cernia
Bernabas	Lorenzo ⁸	Tuscus	Angelo	da Chioggia
Bernardo ⁸	Luca ^{6,8}	Uberto ⁸	Antelini	da Cimento
Bertuccio	Luchas	Ubertino ⁸	Antonio	da Cola
Bertucio	Mafeo	Vendramino	Badoer	da Ferrara
Blasio	Mapheo	Victor	Balbi	da Firenze
Blaxio	Matheo	Vitaliano	Barbarigo	da Forli
Bolezino	Marco ⁸	Vito	Barbaro	da Frixaturo
Bucello	Marino ⁴	Vitti	Barbero	da Lucca
Cataldo	Marin	Zanino	Barberigo	da Milano
Checo	Martino ⁸	Zilio	Barbo	da Molin ³
Clario	Michael	Zonta	Barozzi	da Monte
Cristiano	Michaleto	Zusto ⁴	Baseggio	da Mosto
Cristoforo ⁸	Moreto		Basilio	da Munego
Cristoforo	Mora ⁵	Women's Names	Bedheloto	da Mutina
Daniele	Morosino ⁵	Agnesina	Bembo	da Negroponte
Danieli	Nanino ⁵	Agneta	Berberio	da Padova
Dardi	Nicolo	Alegreza	Bertaldo	da Parma
Dionisio	Nicolaus ³	Anna	Boccasio	da Peraga
Domenico ⁸	Nicoletto	Benevenuta	Boccono	Da Polenta
Donato ^{6,8}	Nicolino	Besina	Boldù	da Quaterno
Dragano	Oliverio	Bianca	Bollani	da Raguso
Enrico ¹	Paladin	Campagnola	Bon	da Riva
Ermolao	Palmerio	Catarina ⁸	Bondemiro	da Sabardia
Facio	Panelo	Caterucia	Bonifati	da Segna
Federico ⁸	Pangratio	Colette	Bono	da Treviso
Felle	Pantaleone	Colleta	Bragadin	da Valaseno
Francesco ^{4,8}	Pantalione	Cristina ⁸	Bredani	da Vale
Francescino	Paolo ⁸	Donata ⁶	Buscharino	da Venzone
	Paolino	Elizabeta	Buticularo	Da Verardo
	Pascal ^{3,7}		Calderario	da Verardo
			Cancharello	da Verona

da Vicenza	Faber	Marcella	Premarin	Tiepolo
da Vigonovo	Falier	Marcello	Priuli	Tomado
da Ziliolo	Famizi	Mare	Purus	Torta
Dal Sol	Fanutio	Marino	Querini	Trentavasi
Dalioto	Felone	Marmagna	Rambaldo	Trevisan
dalla Stava	Foscari	Memo	Rizo	Tuloni = Tulon
dalle Boccole	Francesco	Menegi	Rosso	Turri
Damiani	Furlano	Michiel	Sanuto	Utino
Dandolo	Galinarion	Minorita	Sartor	Vendelino
Dandolo ¹	Gamba	Mocenigo	Sartore	Venier
Darmo	Gardesano	Molin	Scrovegni	Viadro
de Buora	Garzone	Moro	Simonet	Vidal
de Mezzo	Girardo	Morosini	Solario	Viscia
della Cava	Giustinian	Mudazzo	Solsa	Visconti
Della Scalla	Gonzago	Muxe	Soranzo	Vitturi
Dente	Gradenigo	Nani	Sorto	Volpe
Desiderato	Graffaro	Natale	Sourosin	Zafoni
di Leonardo	Grassi	Paolo	Spira	Zancani
Di Pigli	Greco	Papacizza	Stornado	Zane
Dolfin	Grissoni	Paradiso	Stornello	Zen
Donà	Gritti	Pasqualigo	Taiapetra	Zeno
Doro	Karelo	Paxe	Tansuro	Zentil
Duodo	Loredan	Petri	Tanto	Zorzi
Emo	Malipiero	Pisani	Tartare	Zusto
Enzignerio	Marano	Polani	Thadei	

1. This name was taken from a 16th C. document.
2. This occurred only in the names *Gian Galeazzo Visconti* and *Gian Giacomo Caroldo*, the latter from the 16th C.
3. This form is apparently Latin, not Italian.
4. This also appears as a surname.
5. This appears in a slightly different form as a surname.
6. Essentially the same name is used for women (men, resp.); the difference is only in the gender ending.
7. There is a closely related feminine (masculine, resp.) name.
8. This name appears in Rhian Lyth's list in the Procs. of the Caidan Heraldic Symposium.

A few names included what appear to be bynames or nicknames: ... called *Bini*; Antonio called *Toderino*; Antonio da Ferrara, called *Tonso*; Francesco Contarini, called *Rizo*; Guilelmo Aliprando, called *Bezio*; Nicolo Barozzi called *Magnus*. Here *Toderino* is a derivative of *Teodori* [De Felice, p.246]. *Tonso* look as if it is probably a pet form of *Antonio*, and *Rizo* seems to be a variant of *Rizzo*, itself a variant of *Ricci*. *Magnus* is obviously Latin 'great'; the Italian form would have been *Magno* [De Felice, p.157]. *Bini* is probably an abbreviated form of some such hypocorism as *Albino* or *Cambini*; these did give rise to an actual name, *Bino* [De Felice, p.80]. I have no good explanation for *Bezio*; it is just possible that it is related to Sardinian *Bécciu* or *Bèzza*, which is cognate with Italian *vecchio* 'old; old man' [De Felice, p.73].

There were four names in which the given name and the surname were closely related, or even identical: *Alberto Alberto*; *Giustiniano Giustinian*; *Morosino Morosini*; and *Rambaldo Rambaldo*.

Finally, there were a few 'long' names. Some appear to be examples of double forenames: *Bucello Francesco del Richo*; *Gian Giacomo Caroldo* (16th C.); and *Pietro Paolo Querini*. I can't tell whether the names *Giovanni Andruzo da Lucca* and *Gian Galeazzo Visconti* contain double forenames or double surnames. In *Francesco Dente da San Paternian*, *Dente* 'Tooth' looks like a surname or byname, and in *Marin Sanuto Il Vecchio*, *Il Vecchio* 'The Old Man' is clearly a nickname. I don't know whether *Marin Sanuto Torsello* is the same person with a different nickname or a completely different person. *Torsello* could be a nickname: [Fucilla, p.210] notes that *Torselli* 'may have been a nickname of a short, thick-set man'. (*Sanuto* apparently began as a nickname referring to a person's big teeth.)

There remains only the Latin *Andream filius Jacobi Vaginarii*. *Andream* appears to be the accusative of *Andrea*, and *Jacobi Vaginarii* is clearly the genitive of *Jacobus Vaginaris*. In Italian the forenames would presumably have been *Andrea* and *Jacopo* (or *Jacobo*). *Vaginaris* looks like an occupational surname. My Latin dictionary is too small to have it, but *vagina* is 'scabbard, sheath, case; husk of grain'; at a guess, *Jacobus* was a scabbard-maker.

N.B. All prices
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