

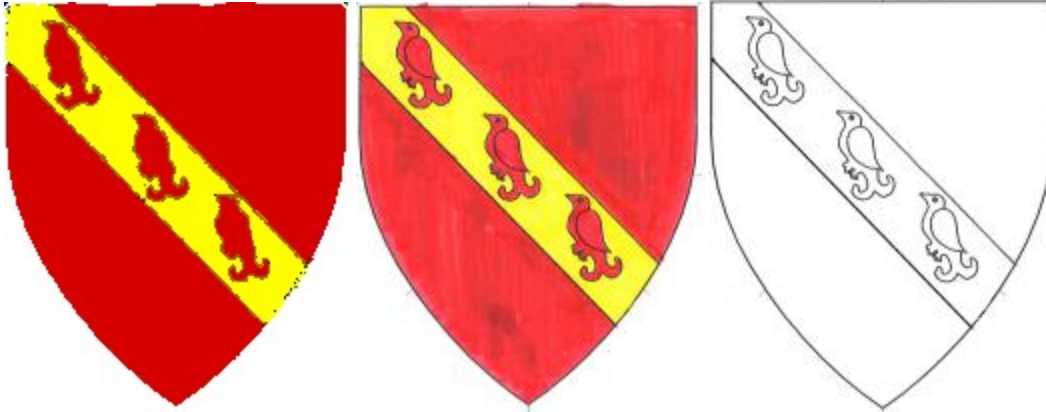
April 24, 2016

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heralds, upon the 16th Day of Nissan, 5776, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on February 29, 2016.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alys Ogress, Christopher Liber, Conn mac Branáin, Edwyn le Clerc, Galefridus Peregrinus, Godefroy Bell, Istvan Non Scripta, Mar Clock, Rosina von Schaffhausen, Rowen Shepherd's Crook, and Seraphina Golden Dolphin. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.



1: Adelyne de Excestre -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Gules, on a bend Or three martlets gules

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (English) most important.

Culture (English) most important.

Meaning (from Exeter) most important.

Adelyne is an English feminine given name found dated to 1530 s.n. Adeline in S.L. Uckelman, ed. *The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources, Edition 2016, no. 1.*

(<http://dmnes.org/2016/1/name/Adeline>).

de Excestre is a surname appearing s.n. Exeter in "Names in the 1319 Subsidy Roll of London" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/surlondon1319.html>)

2: Áine bean uí Chuinn -New Name Forwarded

Please consider the following possible conflicts identified by OSCAR (many will not be conflicts):

Ann of Banningham(4/2002)

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Language (Gaelic) most important.

Culture (Gaelic/Irish) most important.

Áine is a Gaelic female name found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aine.shtml>) with Annals dates of 1169, 1171, 1316, 1319, 1325, 1329, 1381, 1382, 1386, 1405, 1419, 1427, 1431, 1441 and 1468.

Chuinn is the lenited genitive form of the Early Modern Irish Gaelic male name **Conn**, found in Mari's "Index" (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conn.shtml>) with relevant Annals dates of 1201, 1202, 1257, 1497 and 1559.

bean is the post-1200 Gaelic form for "wife." The pattern 'wife' + the husband's byname is documented from various Annals:

M1440.14: Finnghuala inghean Ui Dochartaigh bean Ui Dhomhnaill do écc
(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D/text007.html>).

M1376.5: Bébinn inghean Domhnaill Uí Duinn, bean Uí Diomasaigh do écc
(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D.html>).

M1385.13: Dearbforgeall inghean Chathail Óig bean Uí Chonchobhair Ruaidh
(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005D.html>)

U1373.12: Dubchabhlach ingen Meg Raghnaill, bean Ui Mail Mhíadhaigh, d'eg
(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100001B.html>).

bean Uí Chuinn therefore is a byname meaning "wife of Ó Cuinn."

Notes: The name was submitted as "Chuinn", though the documentation was for the spelling "Cuinn". Commenters asked about the addition of "h". I can explain it no better than Alys Ogress did in commentary:

Lenition is a rule of Gaelic grammar that requires the softening of certain consonants when they follow certain other letters. See generally "Lenition in Gaelic Naming Step By Step," by Sharon Krossa (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lenitionstepbystep.shtml>). Lenition is reflected by adding an h or a punctum delens after the lenited letter.

The SCA does not register the punctum delens; it uses the h after the lenited letter instead.

[Mícheál Buitilér, Oct. 2010 LoAR, A-An Tir]. So Ch- is the lenited form of C-

The letter C must lenite when it follows Uí, because that's the nature of Gaelic grammar. The lenition of C following Uí in this specific name pattern is shown in the example of <bean Uí Chonchobhair> above. The root husband's name in that example is Conchobhair.

More generally, we see lenition of consonants after Uí in Clan Affiliation bynames for women in Gaelic. "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names" by Sharon Krossa

(<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>).



3: Ayleth le Frye -New Device Forwarded

OSCAR is unable to find the name, either registered or submitted.

Vert, a phoenix Or rising from flames gules and in chief three triangles Or

4: Berrick Grayveson -New Alternate Name Forwarded

Jack Cross

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

Language (unspecified) most important.

Culture (unspecified) most important.

Jack is a 16th cen English male given name found in the Family Search records:

Jack Griffin; male; christening; 13 Dec 1568; Stafford, Stafford, England; Batch P01022-1

Cross appears in "References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602" by Hitching & Hitching at p. xxx

Notes: The link for Jack Griffin is: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V5LC-TSQ>

5: Bhakail, Barony of -New Order Name Forwarded

Order of the Horse

No major changes.

"Master of Horse" was referenced in a July 1974 registration by the Barony of Bhakail of the badge *Argent a nag's head erased vert, bridled Or, on a latch argent, fimbriated sable, a salamander tergiant sable*. It is unclear whether "Master of Horse" was registered at that time. If **Order of the Horse** is registered, it should be associated with the badge currently associated with "Master of Horse."

This name follows the pattern of naming orders after heraldic charges found in Juliana de Luna's "Medieval Secular Order Names" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/>). Examples of animal heraldic charges used in Order names include Bear, Dog, Eagle, Hound, Lion and Ram. (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/ListingOfStandardForms.html#AllCharge>).

A **horse** is a period heraldic charge found as early as c. 1275 per the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry s.n. horse. (<http://mistholme.com/dictionary/horse-ass/>).

The spelling **horse** is found in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. hors (n.) dated to 1340.

Although the Barony prohibits major changes, it expressly permits the addition of **of Bhakail** to the Order name if necessary to clear conflicts, per a 2/15/2016 e-mail to Alys Pantheon.

6: Cailin Ó Cuinn -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Language (Gaelic) most important.

Culture (Gaelic) most important.

Cailin appears as a given name in a collection of genealogies of Scottish Gaelic families written in Ireland by a Scottish Gael and dated 1467 A.D., according to "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" by Efric neyn Kenyeoch vc Ralte

(<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/cailin.shtml>).

Ó Cuinn is a Clan Affiliation byname formed according to the rules set out in "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names" by Efric neyn Kenyeoch vc Ralte

(<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>). **Cuinn** is

the genitive form of the Early Modern Irish Gaelic male name Conn, found in Mari's "Index"

(<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conn.shtml>) with relevant Annals dates of 1201, 1202, 1257, 1497 and 1559.

7: Danr Mikjalsson -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language (Norse) most important.

Culture (Norse) most important.

Danr is a masculine given name found in Geirr Bassi, *The Old Norse Name* page 9, where it is marked as being from Heimskringla.

Mikjalsson is formed from the masculine name **Mikjáll** found in Geirr Bassi page 13, where it is marked as being of Christian origin. The patronymic is formed following the rules on p. 17 of GB. The client prefers the spelling the name without any accent marks.



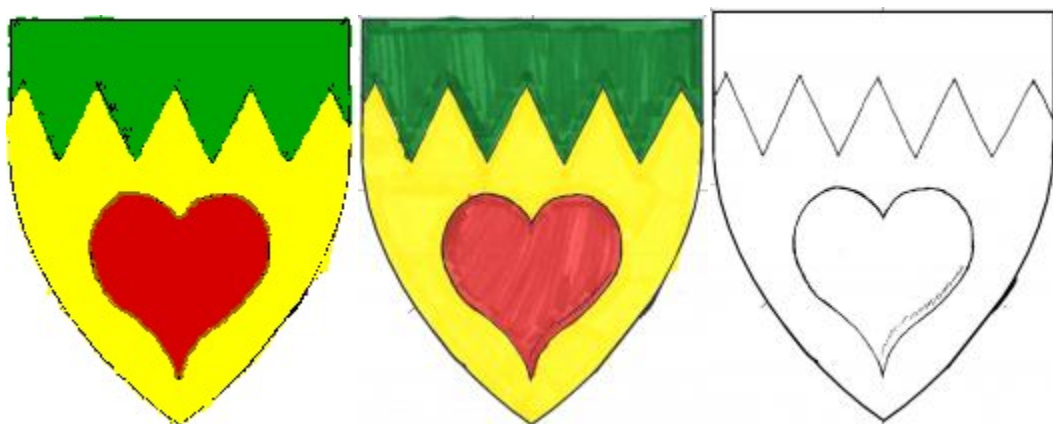
8: Evalina von Schaidegg -Resub Badge Forwarded

(Fieldless) In pale a cat couchant sable conjoined to a mushroom gules

The original submission was returned administratively for failing to include a color copy of the submission. What was assumed by Blue Tyger to be the color copy was, in fact, the B&W copy. As a result, the badge was processed with an argent mushroom.

Godefroy Bell s provided updated paperwork with the gules mushroom during commentary and the badge is being processed as a resub to ensure adequate commentary on the correct version.

Submitters, consulting heralds, and commenters are reminded that while black portions of armory may be filled in on the B&W copy, line drawings are preferred.



9: Isabel de Kerbriant -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Or, a heart gules and a chief dancetty vert

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Spelling (surname identical to her mother's) most important.

Isabel is a female given name found in "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423.html>)

de Kerbriant -- the submitter is the daughter of **Sabine de Kerbriant**, whose name was registered Oct. 2006 via the East. A signed and dated letter of attestation was provided. This element is grandfathered to the submitter and treated as neutral in language under SENA.

10: Iseaulte of the Clews -New Name Change Forwarded

Old Item: *Iseault Blaecstan*, to be released.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Iseault is grandfathered to the submitter.

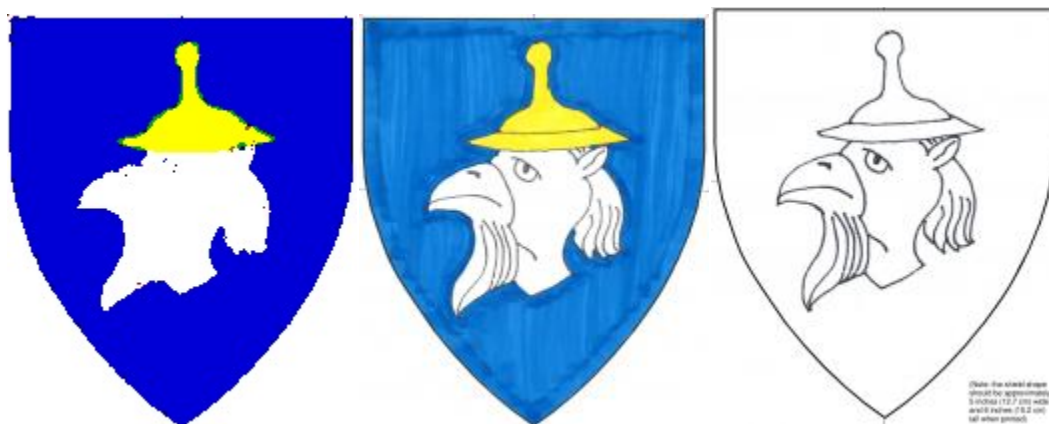
of the Clews is intended to be an inn-sign name.

A **clew** is a ball of yarn. The spelling **clew** is found in the Middle English Dictionary s.v. cleue c. 1450. A clew of yarn is a period heraldic charge. The Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry states that it is found in the arms of Navaes or Novais, c.1540 [Nobreza xxviii].

(<http://mistholme.com/dictionary/yarn/>).

There are numerous examples of inn signs named for objects that are also heraldic charges.

Examples of plural objects (without a specific number) include Woodowes (1485-1600) and Blacke boys (1485-1600), both from "Comparison of Inn/Shop/House names found London 1473-1600 with those found in the ten shires surrounding London in 1636" by Margaret Makafee (<http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~grm/signs-1485-1636.html>).



11: Judith bas Rabbi Mendel -New Device Change Forwarded

Azure, a bearded bird's head couped argent wearing a Jewish hat Or

Old Item: *Azure, a bend engrailed between a dove volant and a cat sejant guardant argent*, to be released.

The primary charge is identical to the submitter's badge, registered in June of 2014 (via the East): (*Fieldless*) *A bearded bird's head couped argent wearing a Jewish hat Or*.

Notes: The design motif of "a bearded bird's head couped argent wearing a Jewish hat Or" is grandfathered to the submitter who previously registered (*Fieldless*) *A bearded bird's head couped argent wearing a Jewish hat Or* (June 2014, East) under her prior name, Katherine de Staverton. Submitter has subsequently changed her primary name.

12: Kara Alfarsdottir -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

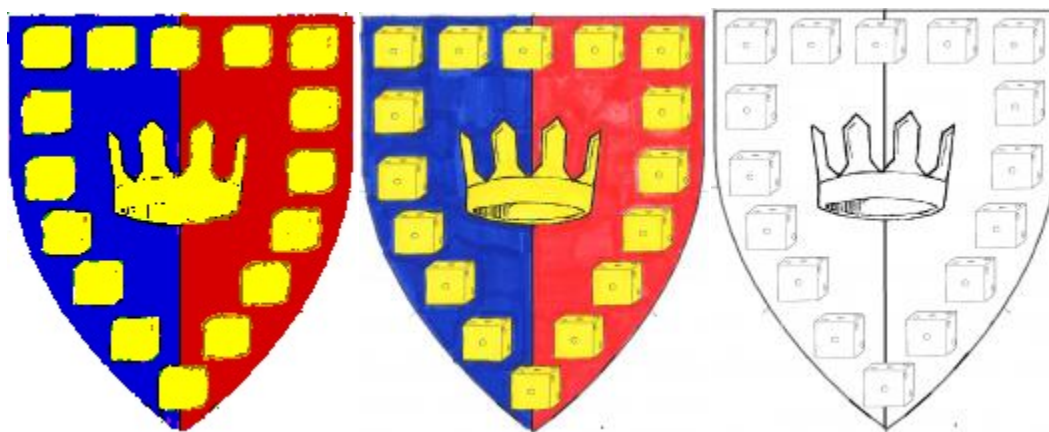
Language (Norse) most important.

Culture (Norse) most important.

Kára is a feminine given name found in Geirr Bassi at page 12, where it is marked as being from Heimskringla.

Alfarsdottir is formed from the masculine name Alfarr found on the Viking Answer Lady's web site <http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>, which lists FJ pp. 342, 348 s.nn. Alf-, -arr; NR s.nn. Alfarr, Alf-, -arr. Geirr Bassi says that to form the patronymic by dropping the 2nd r, then adding -sdóttir.

The submitter wishes to have no accent marks throughout the name, which is permitted as long as it is done throughout the whole name.



13: Mari Clock van Hoorne -New Device Change

Per pale azure and gules, a coronet within an orle of dice Or

Old Item: *Per pale azure and gules, an orle of dice Or*, to be released.

Notes: The submitter was made a Baroness of the Court of Omega and Etheldreda on July 4, 2015.

14: Monkey Makgee -New Name Forwarded

Please consider the following possible conflicts identified by OSCAR (many will not be conflicts):

Miyao Kaneko(3/1998)

No major changes.

Sound (like 'Monkey MacGee') most important.

Although there is no information in the check boxes, the text of the form clearly states the submitter's intent as to sound: "The submitter has used the nickname 'Monkey MacGee' for many years and is trying to register a name that uses the same sounds."

Monkey is a 16th cen. English surname which can be used as a given name per the September 2012 Cover Letter. This surname is found in the Family Search Historical Records:

Jane Monkey; Female; Christening; 05 April 1584; Saint Martin in Meaneage, Cornwall, England; Batch: C05321-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N5ZD-SZ8>)

Makgee -- Jonet MacGee (f) appears in a Scots-language record dated to 1581 in the *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1581/10/87>). Mac- and Mak- were used effectively interchangeably in 16th cen. Scots as shown by Alys Mackyntoich's "Notes on Name Formation in Scots and Latin Renderings of Gaelic Names"

(<http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2014/01/notes-on-name-formation-in-scots-and.html>). **MacGee** therefore supports **Makgee**.

Scots and English are part of the same language group per Appendix C.

15: Ommadan inigena Ru -New Name Change Forwarded

Old Item: *Ommadan an Luch*, to be retained as an alternate name.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound ('first name like omadawn, the rest is pretty phonetic') most important.

Ommadan is grandfathered to the submitter. Under SENA PN.2.C.2.d, this element is "treated as neutral in language and time."

inigena is the patronymic marker for women in Oghamic Irish per Appendix A of SENA.

Ru is a male given name, found as the name of a king in the "Brude list" and as the name of another king in the "post-Brude list", as discussed in "A Consideration of Pictish Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/pictnames/pict5.html#section5>) and (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/pictnames/pict2.html#section2>).

Tangwystyl's article notes evidence of *given name + patronymic* as one of the basic "historic era" name constructions. She further states that a Gaelic patronymic marker "would have come into use with the gradual Gaelicization of Pictish culture. It almost certainly would not have been in common use in the 6th century, and almost certainly would have been in common use towards the 8th century." (https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/pictnames/pict3_4.html#section3). The Oghamic period for Irish is roughly c.500-c.700, so the use of **inigena** appears reasonable.

16: Ommadan inigena Ru -New Other Forwarded

OSCAR is unable to find the name, either registered or submitted.

I, [legal name redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism as both Ommadan an Luch and Sunnifa in hialtlenzka Tókadóttir, hereby request the following actions:

(1) A name change be submitted to change the name Ommadan an Luch to Ommadan inigena Ru. If that change passes, Ommadan inigena Ru should be made my primary name and Ommadan an Luch treated as an alternate. If the name change does not pass, please treat Ommadan an Luch as my primary name.

(2) Sunnifa in hialtlenzka Tókadóttir should be an alternate name.

(3) The following armory registered to me should be my device: *Argent, in fess a mouse sejant erect contourny sable playing on a harp reversed proper* (registered April of 2015 via the East).

(4) The following armory registered to me should be retained as badges:

Per pale sable and vert, a mouse sejant erect playing an Irish harp argent (Aug. 1982, Caid)

Argent, semy of shamrocks vert, a mouse rampant sable maintaining an Irish harp Or stringed vert (Apr. 2002, East).

Signed and dated with legal name.

17: Rauðr Flokason -New Name Forwarded

Please consider the following possible conflicts identified by OSCAR (many will not be conflicts): Rab Wylkyn (9/2005), Rafe Woulson (5/2005)

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Meaning (iron and/or red) most important.

Rauðr is a male given name found in Geirr Bassi at p. 14. Further information for this name is also found at the Viking Answer Lady's website

(<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#r>)

Flóki is male given name found at p. 9 of Geirr Bassi. Additional information for this name is also found at the Viking Answer Lady's website.

(<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#f>). The patronymic is created using the rules set out at p. 17 of Geirr Bassi: -i becomes -a, plus -son.

Per Appendix D, for Old Norse Names, "[w]e will register forms that . . . omit accents but include other special characters, forms that use only thorn and edh, or forms that include none of them."

Therefore, the submitted **Rauðr Flokason** should be acceptable.

18: Revena de Witte -New Name Change Forwarded

Please consider the following possible conflicts identified by OSCAR (many will not be conflicts):

Raven de Witte (7/2012), Rey Ribeaumont (5/1996)

Old Item: *Raven de Witte*, to be retained as an alternate name.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

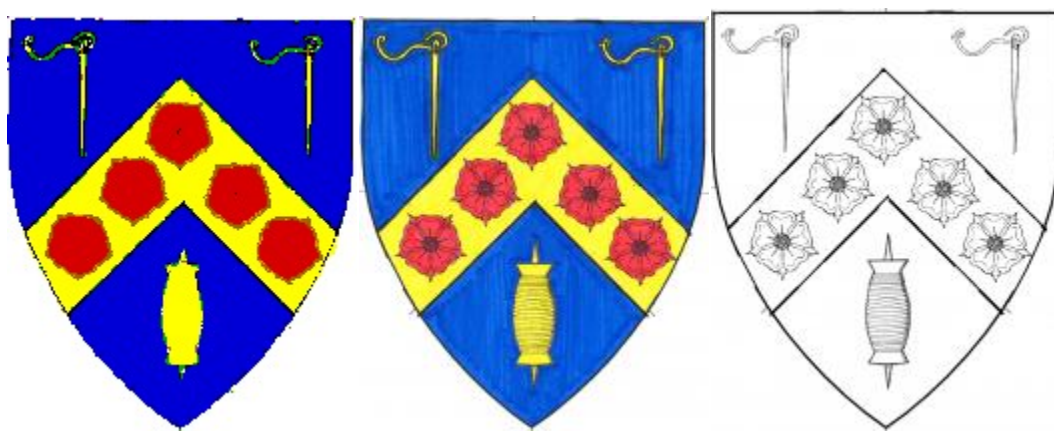
Sound (given name like 'Ravenna') most important.

Revena is a female given name found in the Family Search Historical Records:

Revena Evott; Female; Marriage; 01 May 1578; Yarmouth, Norfolk, England; Batch: M15305-1

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXBY-1XR>)

de Witte is grandfathered to the submitter.



19: Rosanna Silverloc -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Azure, on a chevron between two threaded sewing needles and a quill of yarn Or five roses gules

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound (Rose-anna) most important.

Rosanna is a female given name found in Family Search Historical Records:

Rosanna Richardson; Female; Christening; 25 Nov 1569; TOPPESFIELD, ESSEX, ENGLAND;

Batch: P00809-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J7W7-TXN>)

Silverloc is a surname found in R&W s.n. Silverlock dated to 1268.



20: Sólveig Bjornardóttir -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per bend azure and sable, a sword fesswise reversed Or and overall a musical note argent

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (unspecified) most important.

Culture (unspecified) most important.

Meaning (unspecified) most important.

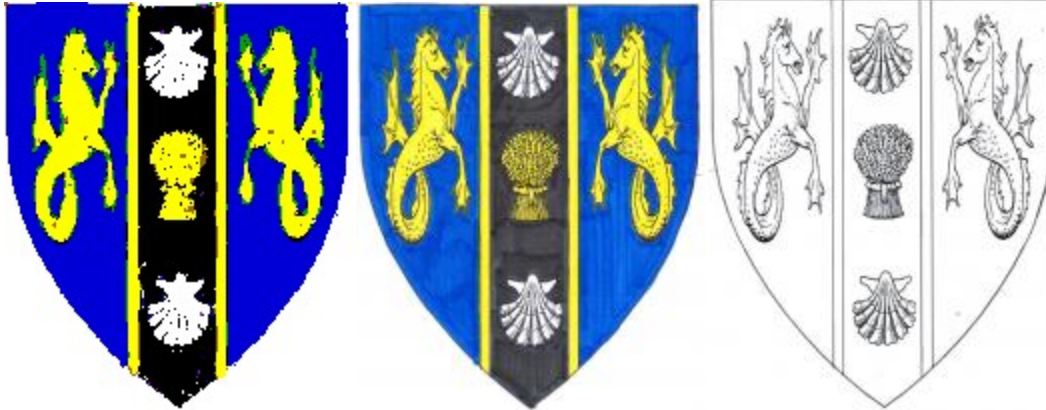
The form has both **Sólveig** and **Sölveig** for the given name. **Sólveig** is a female given name found at p. 14 of Geirr Bassi's *The Old Norse Name*. According to the Viking Answer Lady (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml#s>): "The first element Sól- is perhaps from Old Norse sól, "the sun", or from solr, "sun-colored, yellow, fallow"."

Björn is a male given name found on p. 8 of Geirr Bassi. The Viking Answer Lady (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml#b>) says: "From OW.Norse bjorn, which in turn derives from Primitive Scandinavian *bernuR, "bear". An extremely common name in West Scandinavia, originally derived from a by-name meaning "bear.""

The patronymic as submitted is incorrectly formed: "the possessive form of Björn, required in a patronymic byname, is Bjarnar in the Old Norse period." [Steinbjorn Bjornsson, 11/2012 LoAR, A-An Tir]. Fortunately, the submitter allows all changes.

Notes: Submitted as "**Sölveig Bjornardóttir**", the documentation does not support the unlaut. As the submitter allows all changes we have changed the given name to match the provided documentation.

The default orientation for a fesswise sword is pointe to dexter, so this sword is reversed. There appear to be multiple ways to analyze and blazon this design. As submitted, this is a primary sword and an overall note. Alternatively, this could be blazoned as "*Per bend azure and sable, in cross a musical note argent and a sword reversed Or*", with the sword and note co-primary. Yet another blazon could be "*Per bend azure and sable, a musical note argent transfixes by a sword fesswise reversed Or*", making the note primary (it's somewhat more prominent than the sword) and the sword secondary. We believe this device is clear of conflict under any of these three blazons and are forwarding this to Wreath for a decision on how to analyze it correctly.



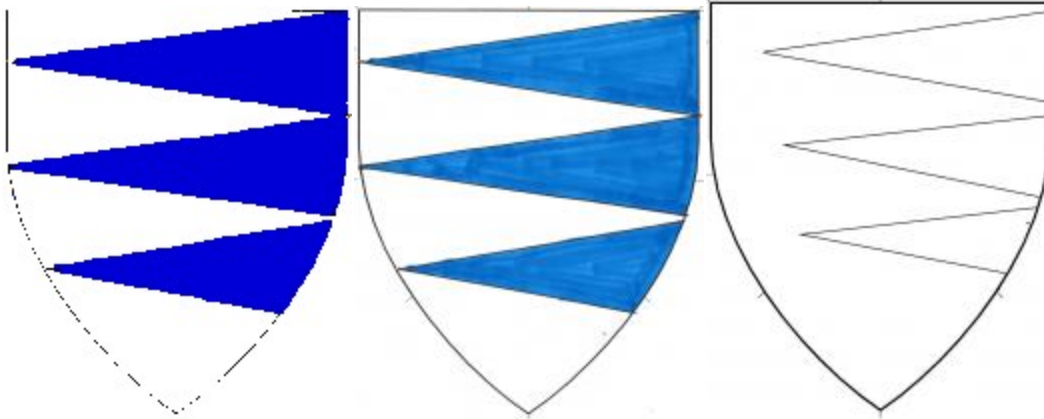
21: Sorcha inghean Uí Néill -Resub Device Forwarded

Azure, on a pale sable fimbriated between two seahorses combattant a garb Or between two escallops argent

The submitter's original device, *Azure, in pale a garb Or between two escallops argent, within two pallets all between two sea-horses respectant Or*, was returned on the December 2015 LoAR with the following explanation:

This device is returned for lack of documentation of the arrangement of charge groups on the field. Blazoned as a pale azure fimbriated Or with charges on the pale and secondaries around it, in period and today this design must be understood as two pallets Or with four types of charges on the field. The most likely way to understand this is with all those charges as a single primary charge group. Central charges are usually deemed primary, and the sea-horses are at least as prominent as the central charges, which makes them a single group of primaries, and the pallets secondaries. Having three different types of charges in the same group runs afoul of SENA A3D2a, for having "slot machine" armory, more than two types of charge in the same group. Redrawing it with the sea-horses clearly secondary creates a different problem: documentation would have to be provided for a primary group of non-ordinary charges, and two second charge groups, one of ordinary charges and the other non-ordinary charges.

This resubmitted device changes the tincture of the pale so that it is clearly a pale and not part of the field.

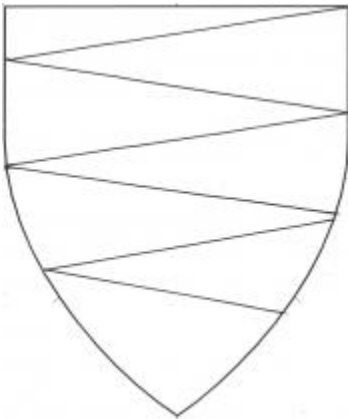


22: Svea the Shortsighted -New Device Change Forwarded

Argent, three piles fesswise issuant from sinister azure

Old Item: *Per bend gules and azure, a sun in splendour Or and in bend three swans naiant argent, to be retained as a badge.*

Notes: A corrected B&W mini was provided.



This device is also blazonable as *Pily fesswise argent and azure*, or possibly *Pily Barry argent and azure*. It needs to be checked under those blazons. We believe it is clear of the device of Sigrithr Biornulfsdottir (February 2012, AEthelmearc): *Pily bendy azure and argent* by A5F1b, Substantial Change of Direction of Division.

23: Wulfgang Gruenwald -Resub Alternate Name Forwarded

Bubba le Fette

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (as close to submitted as possible) most important.

The submitter's original alternate name, *Beelzebub Hotfoot*, was returned on the October 2015 LoAR (R-East) with the following explanation:

The Letter of Intent argued that Beelzebub is a Biblical name, so should be allowed for use as a given name. We note that this figure is a non-human figure, and no evidence was found in period of people using the names of devils. Without evidence that such names were used in period by normal humans, this name is a presumptuous claim of powers under PN4C of SENA. This resubmission is an entirely new name.

Bubba is an Old English given name found in Sawyer 36

(<http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/36.html>), an Old English charter dated to 779. **Bubba** also appears as an unmarked patronymic dated to 1086 and 1173 in R&W s.n. Bubb.

le Fette is a surname found in R&W s.n. Fett dated to 1294.

Notes: Kingdom commenters questioned whether this name presumed on the name of the Star Wars character Boba Fett and whether that character was important enough to protect. Commenters also questioned whether this name is obtrusively modern. We believe both questions are best resolved by Pelican and are therefore forwarding this name.

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald