



Unto Shauna Laurel, Evan Wreath, and Margaret Pelican and those of the College of Arms who find themselves in receipt of this letter, greetings from Rowen Blue Tyger on behalf of Mistress Avelina Keyes, Brigantia Principal Herald of the East, on this feastday of Erconwald, Bishop and confessor, A.S. XXXVIII, also reckoned 30 April 2004 in the Common Era.

This letter would not have been accomplished without the great help of Istvan Eastern Crown and Kat'ryna Diadem; my thanks to them both.

It is the desire of the East that the following items be considered and registered by the College - 40 new primary names, 2 new change primary names, 1 new order name, 1 new household name, 41 new devices, 1 new change of device, and 10 new badges - for a total of 96 items. A cheque for these items, totaling \$384, shall be sent separately. Additionally, there is 1 resub primary name and 2 resub devices.

Unless otherwise mentioned, the submitter will accept all changes.

I remain in your service,

Lord Rowen Cloteworthy, Blue Tyger Herald  
mka Rowen Stuffer  
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(856) 829-8709, Blue.Tyger@EastKingdom.org

#### 1) **Agnes Edith Godolphin** (f) - new primary name

No major changes. The submitter would like her name to be changed to be authentic for 'late 16th century England'. She would like to keep the middle name 'Edith' if the use of middle names by women can be documented to the late 16th century in England, but is willing to drop it if otherwise. She would also prefer the spelling 'Godolphin' if it is documentable to the same time period, but is willing to accept the spelling documented below otherwise.

'Agnes' found in Withycombe under that header: *'From the 12th to 16th C. Agnes was one of the commonest English female names'*.

'Edith' also in Withycombe under that header: *'Edith remained common all through the Middle Ages.'*

'Godolphin' is found in Reaney & Wilson under that header: *'John Godolghan, 1508'*, though there is no date for the desired spelling.

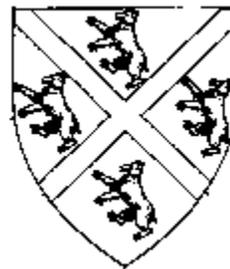
Documentation is included from Schleiner, *Tudor and Stuart Women Writers*, Indiana Univ. Press, 1994. This reference documents a *'Elizabeth Jane Weston Leo (or Löwe)'*, 1581-1612. Withycombe, page xiii, has a discussion on double given names. The early examples given (*John William Whytting, 1389-1432, and John Philip Capel, 1363*) may be unmarked patronymics rather than actual second given names. The later examples (*Thomas Posthumus Hoby; Robert Browne Lilly, b. 1593; Arthur Rous Russhe, b. 1564; Thomas Maria Wingfield, 1527-37*), seem to indicate that the occasional non-royal 'middle names' in the 16th century were not just another given name but rather a mother's maiden name or a reference to birth circumstances.

One could make the argument that 'Edith' could be a surname. Reaney & Wilson, page 151 under "Edith", indicates that Edith became a surname, though the latest form cited is *'John Idyth'* dated 1327.



2) **Ailionora inghean Ronain** - new device - *Argent, a quill pen and trumpet sable crossed per saltire, nested of four trefoils vert, a border nebuly vert.*

Primary name registered in May of 2003 via the East.



3) **Aldrich von Bremen** - new device - *Or, a saltire gules between four bears rampant sable.*

Primary name registered in November of 2001 via the East.

#### 4) **Alessandra de Burgos** (f) - new primary name

Submitter wants her name to be made authentic for Spanish/Italian language/culture and is concerned with sound. She would like a Spanish name that 'sounds like Alessandra' but is willing to take an Italian version if necessary.

'Alessandra' from Drake (aka Rhian Lyth of Blackmoor Vale).

'de Burgos' from Smith (aka Juliana da Luna), *Spanish Names from the late 15th Century*, from the section on "Locative Surnames".

**Comments** - The client, when contacted, indicated a willingness to take the name 'Alexandra de Burgos' based on commentary that indicated that this would be the feminine form of Alexandre; the masculine name is dated to 1128 and the 15th century in the Academy of St. Gabriel report #1554. Since the name is registerable with one weirdness in the original submitted form, we are sending this to Laurel as submitted to let the CoA comment on the likelihood of the existence of the feminine form.

#### 5) **Alida de Conti** (f) - resub primary name

Name was returned at Laurel in October of 2002 for lack of documentation of the given name.

No major changes. If changes must be made, submitter is most concerned with Italian language/culture.

'Alida' is the submitter's mundane name as shown via a Vermont driver's license (PCA).

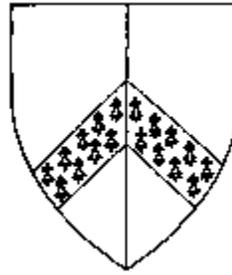
'de Conti' found in Funk & Wagnall's encyclopedia, s.n. "Conti, Nicolló dé", dated to the 15th century (PCA). There are also a variety of Popes whose original names were Conti or dé Conti - Lotario dé Conti (Pope Innocent III, consecrated 1198), Ugolino dé Conti (Pope Gregory IX, consecrated 1227), and Rinaldo Conti (Pope Alexander IV, consecrated 1254) - all found in the Catholic Encyclopedia, [<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/>] (PCA).

#### 6) **Alis de Warrum** (f) - new primary name

Submitter wishes a name authentic for 1200-1250 Yorkshire England, though she wants the spelling 'Alis' or 'Alys' instead of 'Alice' or 'Alyce'. She is willing to take 'of' or 'de', whichever is more appropriate, but does not want 'aet'. Submitted as "Alis /of/ Wharram", Eastern Crown has changed the spelling to /de/ based on the cited documentation.

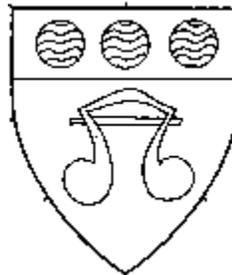
'Alis' dated in that spelling to 1200 and 1214 in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek). *Feminine Given Names in 'A Dictionary of English Surnames'*.

'Warrum' found in Ekwall, s.n. 'Wharram Percy' includes the following dated spellings: *Warran, Warron, Warham (Domesday Book), Warrum (1126-1129), Warram (1180, 1012, 1087), Warham (1179), Hwarrum, Hwarhum (1230), Wharrom Percy (1291)*. Also Reaney & Wilson, s.n. 'Wharram', dates 'Hog de Warrum' to 1219.



7) **Anastasia Guta** - new device - *Per pale purpure and argent, a chevron per pale ermine and counter-ermine.*

Name registered in February of 1997 via the East.



8) **Anne Botman** - new device - *Azure, a water-bouget and on a chief Or, three fountains.*

Name submitted on the Eastern XLoI dated 30 November 2003, scheduled for Laurel's ruling in April 2004.



9) **Anne Guest** - new device - *Gules, two natural zebras Or striped sable salient respectant.*

Name registered in October of 2002 via the East.



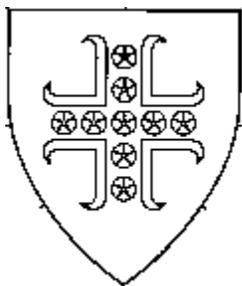
10) **Aodhan O'Dunlaing** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Quarterly argent and azure, a lion's head erased Or langued gules, on a chief sable, three crescents argent.*

The submitter will not accept changes.

'Aodhán' is a header spelling in Ó Corráin and Maguire, page 13: Áedán, Aodhán in the header, but all the dated spellings are Áedán.

'O Dúnlaing, O Dunlaing' are header forms in Woulfe, page 519, but no dated forms. Ó Corráin and Maguire, header 'Dúnlang', dates the name to 988 and 1153.

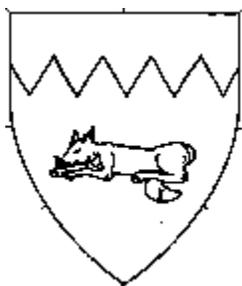
**Comments** - Eastern Crown is not fluent in Gaelic names, so is passing this to Laurel unchanged. The final form would most likely be something like 'Aedan hua Dunlaing'; 'hua' is the earlier patronymic form. The personal name went out of common use in the 10th century and the 'O' form of the patronymic did not arise until the late 10th century. There's a time span difference, but it's less than the 300 years that the College allows without comment.



11) **Arthur de Beaumont** - resub device - *Argent, within a cross moline disjointed vert nine roses in cross gules seeded Or.*

This name was registered in April of 2002 via the East.

Original device returned for a redraw on the April 2002 LoAR: "*Crosses moline disjointed have unmistakably forked and curled ends, like the ends of a millrind or a regular cross moline. These curled ends are not apparent on this emblazon. This must be returned for redrawing of the cross moline disjointed.*" The resubmission has fixed the problem.



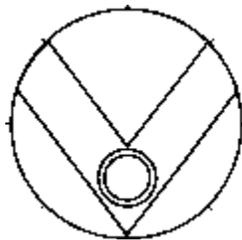
12) **Astridr Nilsdottir** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Or, a fox dormant and a chief dancetty gules.*

No major changes. Submitter desires authenticity for unspecified language/culture and is concerned with sound.

'Astridr' found dated to 1019 in a web page of names from SMP: 'Astridr Nials' [<http://www.dal.lu.se/sofi/smp/a-namn.htm>], if one follows the link for 'Astridh'. 'Ástríðr', found in Geirr-Bassi, page 8.

'Nials' is found in the above-cited source for 'Astridr'. Geirr-Bassi's gives 'Njall' on page 13.

The device is clear of that of Emma la Rousse d'Argentan (April 1996, via the East): *Or, a fox dormant gules and on a chief indented sable three pheons Or.* There is a CD for the tincture of the secondary and a CD for the removal of the tertiaries.



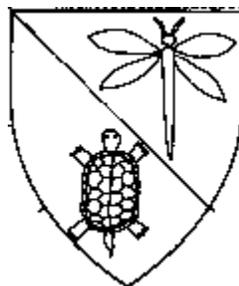
13) **Beyond the Mountain, Barony** - new badge - *(Fieldless) On a chevron couped inverted azure, an annulet argent.*

Name registered in 1973 via the East.



14) **Boal Mergen** - new device - *Azure, eight arrows in annulo, points to center, argent.*

Name registered January of 2003 via the East.



15) **Brice Longarm** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Per bend Or and azure, a dragonfly vert and a turtle Or.*

Submitter is concerned with sound wishes his name to be made authentic for a Scottish language/culture.

'Brice' found in Black, s.n. 'Bryce', page 110: 'Brice Strayson' 1480.

As we have not been able to find 'Longarm', we have to construct it. Reaney & Wilson, has 'Langeheved' 1247 "Long head" s.n. Longhead; 'Longshankes' 1315 "long shanks" s.n. Longshanks; and examples meaning "long back", "long beard", "long hand", "long leg", "long nose", "long tail", and "long toe", all s.n. Longenow. Also, Jönsjö has page 118 'Longebayn' 1296, 'Langebayn' 1300, 'Langbayn' 1300, 'Langbayn' 1368 (long-leg); 'Langhals' 1197-8 (longneck); 'langshank' 1278 (long-leg) - just to stick with body parts. 'Arm' occurs more rarely. Jönsjö has (page 50) 'Armstrang' 1279 and (page 88) 'Fayrarmful' 1246; R&W page 431 has 'Strongharme' 1379, 'Strongeitharme' 1581, 'Stronge in Arme' 1597.

16) **Brunissende Dragonette de Brocéliande** (f) - new primary name

No major changes.

'Brunissende' is dated in that spelling to 1240 in Academy of St. Gabriel report #997 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/997>, PCA) which references the 13th century dating of the name in Cateline de la Mor's Names from Thirteenth Century Languedoc (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/cateline/languedoc.html>, PCA).

'Dragonette' is presented as a nickname meaning 'small female dragon'. The male form of the name, 'Dragonet', is found in French/Occitan Names from the XIII Century ([http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ramon/occitan/occitan\\_cd.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ramon/occitan/occitan_cd.html), PCA) which notes that this is a modernized spelling; the original Occitan spelling is 'Dragonetz'. The name 'Dragonette' is found dated to 1195 in what appears to be a genealogical site (<http://www.chez.com/genwww/jlsoler/dat87.htm>, PCA).

'Brocéliande' is found, undated, in Dictionnaire de Géographie Historique de la Gaule et de la France, page 66 (PCA). All the Borceliande cite says is "*Brodéliande, Brocéliante - V. Douna*". Under Douna, it says "*Nom bret. (= forêt profonde) donné, au haut Moyen Age à la forêt de la Bretagne intérieure de Rennes à Carhaix - la forêt de Brocéliande de la tradition bret. - dont le reste le plus important est la forêt de Paimpont. (près Plélan-le-*

*Grand, I.-et-V., confins Morbihan)*" This translates (roughly) as "name from Brittany. (= profound forest). *Donné, in the height of the middle ages in the forest of Brittany in the area of Rennes of Carhaix (?) - in the forest of Broceliande in traditional Brittany - of whose remainder, the most important is the forest of Paimpont.*". Rennes is a place in France; modernly there is a university there (University of Rennes, [www.univ-rennes1.fr](http://www.univ-rennes1.fr)). There is also a modern-day hotel in Brittany, in Paimpont, called 'Relais de Broceliande'.

**Comments** - The only problem is that Brocéliande, while actually a real place, is the mythic origin of Morgan le Fay and Merlin. Or maybe it's where Merlin and the fairy Viviane courted. The Columbia Encyclopedia, sixth edition, [<http://www.bartleby.com/65/br/Brocelia.html>] says the former. Since it's a real place, we assume the submitter will be able to register it.



17) **Cathal na Seoltadh** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Per fess dancetty Or and azure, a sea-lion rampant gules and three mullets Or.*

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with retaining

the meaning and language/culture Irish Gaelic, meaning "the sailor".

'Cathal' from O'Brien (aka Mari Elsbeth nic Bryan), *Index of Names in Irish Annals*, section 'Masculine Given Names', dated from 1059 to 1578.

'na Seoltadh' from the same, section 'Masculine Descriptive Bynames', dated to 1568, meaning "[of] the sails".



18) **Catherine le Potter** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Vert, between two domestic cats sejant respectant a mazer argent.*

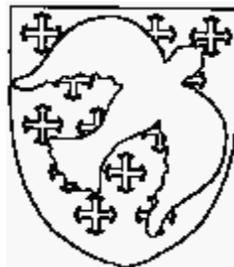
Submitter wishes her name to be made authentic for a 14th-16th century time period. Submitted as "Catherine the Potter", we

have changed to be more authentic for 14-16th century England, as directed.

'Catherine' dated in that spelling to the late 16th century in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names*.

'le Potter' is dated to 1319 and 1332 in this spelling on page 184 of Fransson.

If the cats and mazer are considered co-primaries, this will conflict with Kathleen Erin-go-burne-the-Bragh (January, 1974) - *Vert, a chalice argent containing flames Or* - and Alatheia Merryweather (November 2000, via the West) - *Vert, a Bengal tiger sejant contourny argent marked sable* - with but one CD for addition of primary charges. We're pretty certain that this is not the case, since the mazer is relatively small to the size of the cats, so this should be clear.



19) **Ceinwen merch Hugh** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Azure, crucially flory Or, a dove migrant bendwise sinister argent.*

No major changes. Submitter wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for Welsh

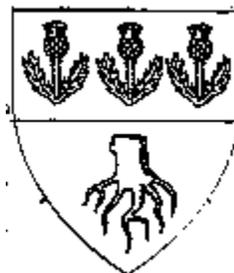
language/culture.

'Ceinwen' from Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn), *A Welsh Miscellany*, page 31.

'merch' from Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn), *A Welsh Miscellany*, meaning means "daughter of".

'Hugh' is found in the spelling 'Hughe' in Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn), *Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)*. The spelling 'Hugh' is found 46 times in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names*.

The armory is clear of the following with a CD for the addition of the crosses and a CD for the change of orientation of the primary in each case: Dovanna of Atenveldt (August 1971, via Atenveldt): *Azure, a dove wings displayed and inverted argent, perched upon an olive branch fesswise proper*. Este, House of (December 1994, via Laurel): *Azure, an eagle displayed argent crowned Or*. Francesca of Bright Angel (January 1973): *Azure, a dove displayed, head elevated argent*.



20) **Christian Woolfe** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Per fess azure and argent, three thistles argent and a tree stump proper.*

No major changes. Desires authenticity for English language/culture.

'Christian' is dated in that spelling to 1424 and 1562 as a female name under the header 'Christian(a)' in Withycombe.

'Woolfe' is found in that spelling in Stampnitzky, *Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615*, dated to 1609.

21) **Christos di Cherubino** (m) - new primary name

No changes.

From the St. Gabriel report #2461  
[<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2461.txt>], in part:

*We found evidence of the Greek name 'Khristós' among the Greek-speaking population of 14th century Crete, where it appears in Latin documents in the Italian form 'Christo' [1]."*

*"Florentine records of the 15th century include the given name 'Cherubino' [4]."*

[1] *McKee, Sally, Wills from Late Medieval Venetian Crete 1312-1420, 3 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 1998, ISBN 0884022455). See also Emidio De Felice, Dizionario dei nomi italiani (Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Milan, 1992), s.n. Cristo, who states that 'Cristo' is an Italian form of 'Christós'.*

[4] *Herlihy, David, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho, "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" (WWW: Brown University, Providence, RI, 2000).  
<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/>*

*If you are more interested in the meaning than the Greek connection, you might consider moving your persona to Italy... <Christo di Cherubino> "Christo son of Cherubino" is a reasonable late-period Italian name.*

22) **Domnall Brewster** (m) - new primary name

No major changes. The submitter is interested in having his name changed to be authentic for 'Scotts-Gaelic 9th-10th Century'.

'Domnall' from Krossa, *Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names*.

'Brewster' is an occupational surname based on the forms defined in Krossa, *Scottish Names 101, Draft Third Edition*. From the cite, "When speaking Scots he would be called "Johne the brewster". However, this text is indicated as both a research-in-progress and possibly containing errors. Black, s.n. "Brewster" has 'Robert Brewster' in 1480 and 'Robert Broustar' in 1487, though the desired spelling is undated.

23) **Edmund de Wilden** (m) - new primary name

No changes.

'Edmund' found in Withycombe, under the header 'Edmond'. King Edmund Ironside of England (981-1016), St. Edmund (d. 870), St. Edmund Rich (1170-1240).

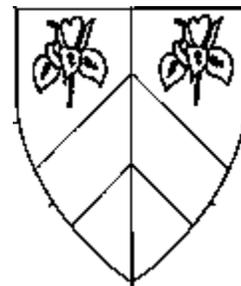
'Wilden' found in Ekwall under "Wilden (Bd)" dates the spelling to 1163.

24) **Edward the Staunch** (m) - new primary name

Submitter will not accept major changes, and if changes must be made, wishes the name to be appropriate for 15th century England.

We find 'Edward' in Withycombe, s.n. "Edward" dated in that spelling to 901-924, 975-978, 1272-1377.

The OED's earliest example of 'staunch' in the meaning 'steadfast' is from 1623. The only meanings listed with pre-1600 citations are (1) water-tight (1412); and (3) Of strong or firm construction, in good or firm condition, substantial, applied to walls, towers, etc., but not to people (1455). We hope that further evidence can be found for this name.



25) **Elizabeth Darnley** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Per pale argent and azure, a chevron and in chief two irises counterchanged.*

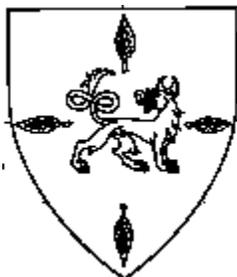
No major changes. Submitter wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for mid-16th century

England.

'Elizabeth' from Withycombe, s.n. "Elizabeth"; first usage in England at the end of the 12th century, and in continuous use from the 13th century onwards.

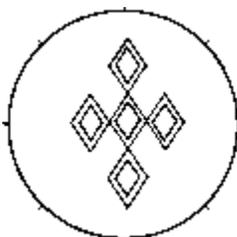
While we could find no direct evidence for 'Darnley', it seems an eminently reasonable place-name. The individual parts are well-attested. Ekwall lists 'Darnale 1275, 1297'; 'Dernhal' 1240'; '-hale 1275 hidden nook'; 'Derneford 1200 hidden ford'. Reaney & Wilson, s.n. "Darnbrook", meaning 'hidden brook' lists 'Dernbroke 1361'; 'Dernebroke 1379'; as well as s.n. "Darnell", lists 'de Darnale 13th c.' and s.n. "Durnford" lists 'de Derneford 1190', 'de Durneferd 1255'. Gelling, pages 198-207, in a long discussion on the place-name element 'leah', mentions Olney 'isolated wood', and Healey/Handley and variants 'high wood'. Following up in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. "Olney" has 'de Olney 1325'; s.n. "Henley" has 'Heneley 1392'; s.n. "Healey" lists 'Heley 1439'; and s.n. "Handley" lists 'Hanley 1426', 'Handley 1611'. It seems to be very constructable.

Device is clear of Caitlín ní Dhubhghaill, *Per pale argent and azure, a chevron between three dragons segreant counterchanged*, and Owen Fitz Raven, *Per pale argent and azure, a chevron counterchanged and in dexter chief an eagle's head azure*, with one CD each for the change in type and number of secondaries.



26) **Elizabeth Reed** - new device - *Or, a tyger statant to sinister regardant, tail knowy azure, between four leaves in cross stems to center vert.*

Name registered November of 1998 via the East.



27) **Ellesbeth Donofrey** - new badge - *(Fieldless) Five mascles conjoined in cross between four sewing needles in saltire, points outward, argent.*

Name registered June of 1986 via the East.

This is clear of Liadaine of Cul Mor (1/87, Ansteorra): *(Fieldless) Five mascles conjoined in cross between four sewing needles in saltire, points outward, argent.* There is one CD for fieldlessness and one for the removal of the needles.

### 28) **Fáelán Derg** (m) - new primary name

No major changes. The submitter will allow changes to 'Derg' as long as it still means 'red'. He wishes his name to be made authentic for an unspecified name/culture and references for his documentation S. Gabriel reports 2278, 1567, 1561, and 797 though he does not summarize them nor provide photocopies.

Arval Benicoeur of the Academy of St. Gabriel had this to say about the name in internal commentary: *The 14th and 15th century examples of 'laimhdearg' in Academy report 2278 are from the Royal Irish Academy's, Dictionary of the Irish Language: based mainly on Old and Middle Irish Materials (Dublin : Royal Irish Academy, 1983) s.n. lam. A 12th century example is mentioned in note [4] ( as 'laim.dearg', where the period represents a dot over the previous letter, showing lenition ) to that report, from a version of the Annals of the Four Masters . However, the existence of the byname 'laimhdearg' does not mean that 'an dearg' was also used. The definite article, 'an', would not normally be used in such a byname, and that's what we find in the 8th century example , cited in Academy report 2150 note [4] (which references an 'Aedán Derg'). So 'Fáelán Derg' is a fine name for the 8th century and probably up to the 10th at least. The byname doesn't seem to have remained in use*

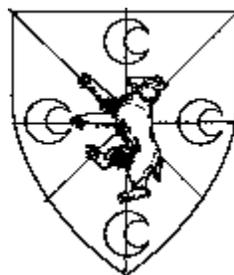
*later, though. Mari neyn Bryan's 'Index of Names in Irish Annals' has a late-period byname that means 'red'; it is 'ruadh' (late spelling) or 'ruad' (early spelling). 'Faolán' is a late (post-1200) spelling of 'Fáelán'. Academy report 2669 is a better reference. 'Faolán Ruadh' would be a fine later-period Irish name.*

**Comments** - Submitted as 'Faolan An Derg'. After evaluating commentary received, we've changed the spelling to Fáelán, removed the definite article, and dropped the 'a' in 'Derg' from the initial submission of "Faolan An Derg",

### 29) **Fíne of the Vale** (f) - new primary name

'Fíne' in O Corráin & Maguire, s.n. "Fine", dated in that spelling to 805.

'of the Vale' presented as a locative. Submitter will accept 'of' or 'from', and/or 'Vale' or 'Valley'. Similar constructions can be documented in both England and France. Val (Le) is a header, p 694, in Dauzat & Rostaing. It dates 'de Valle' to 1132, 'de Val' to 1200, and 'Vals' to 1080. Reaney & Wilson, under "Vale", gives the following dated spellings: 'de la Val 1190', 'del Val 1221', 'ate Vale 1327', 'Vale 1382', 'Vayle 1623'. Bardsley, s.n. "Vale" cites the forms 'del Val, de la Val 1273', 'del Vale, de la Vale, du Val - Edw. I'. Ekwall gives a 'Vale Royal' in 1307. Mills, s.n. "Vale Royal" dated as 'Vallis Regalis' to 1277.



30) **Fionnghuala Chairbreach** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Gyronny azure and Or, a bear rampant sable between four crescents counterchanged.*

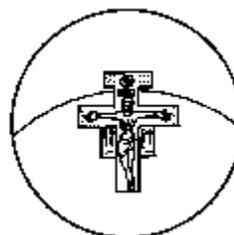
The submitter wishes her name to be made authentic for 'Irish'

language/culture.

'Fionnghuala' from O'Brien (aka Mari Elspeth nic Bryan), *Index of Names in Irish Annals*, dated in that spelling to 1200-1550.

'Cairbreach' from the same source, dated in that spelling between 1225-1461.

**Comments** - Submitted as "Cairbreach", Eastern Crown has placed the name in the genitive form.



31) **Francesco Gaetano Greco de Edessa** - new badge - *Per fess enarched gules and vert, a San Domingo crucifix argent charged with a Christ and characters sable.*

The name was registered (as Francesco Gaetano Greco da Foresta Orientale ) in August 1998, via the East. His name change to Francesco Gaetano Greco de Edessa was on the 29 February 2004 Eastern XLoI, scheduled for Laurel's ruling in June of 2004.

Please note the following Laurel return from January 1997: *Francesco Greco. Badge. Per fess enarched gules and vert, a San Dominio crucifix argent. This is being returned for violating VII.7.a. - Armorial Identifiability. While evidence was produced that crucifixes were used in period, they had the figure of Jesus in a different tincture than that of the underlying cross. With the entire crucifix in one tincture, it blurs into one amorphous mass. Making the underlying cross one tincture and Jesus another should take care of this problem.*

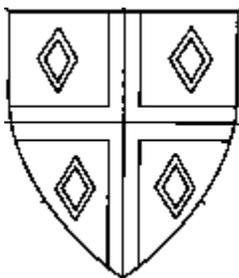
The submitter has provided documentation that the San Domingo Crucifix is a period artifact. As such, Laurel must decide whether it is an acceptable charge. Since this is the same submitter, and he has corrected the original problem, the submitted armory should be acceptable.

### 32) Godlefe Bury (f) - new primary name

The submitter wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for 1380-1430 England.

'Godlefe' appears in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. "Goodliff", cited in 1508 in the submitted spelling. 'Godeleva' is found in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *Given Names from Early 13th Century England*, under 'Feminine Given Names'.

'Bury' is found in Mills, s.n. "Bury", dated in several forms between 974 and 1194, though not the submitted form. It is also in Reaney & Wilson, header "Bury" says "see Berry". 'Berry, Berrey, Berrie, Bury' is dated in several forms between 1202 and 1320, spelling 'Bury' explicitly dated to 1260 (Roger Bury) and 1275 (Walter del Bury). Lastly, in Ekwall, s.n. 'Bury', dated forms are 'Bury' c1190, and 'Byric' 1035.



33) **Guillaume de Cambrai** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Quarterly gules and argent, a cross between four mascles all counterchanged.*

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with retaining

'late 14th century Burgundian' language/culture.

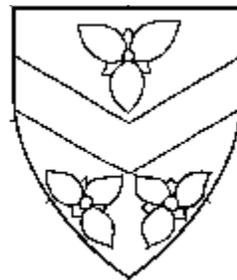
'Guillaume' from Catledge (aka Colm Dubh), s.n. "Guillaume le maingnen".

'de Cambrai' from Reaney & Wilson, s.n. "Cambray", lists 'Godefildus de Cambrai' dated to 1086.



34) **Isabel of Rosley** - new badge - *(Fieldless) An old English letter "R" argent, charged in base with a rose proper.*

Badge to be jointly owned with **Alan of Rosley**. Both owners' names registered in May of 2003 via the East.



35) **Isabel Jimenez de Gaucin** - new device - *Or, a chevron inverted purple between three trilliums gules.*

Name registered in April of 1998 via the Middle.

The submitter has been told to draw the flowers smaller to properly fit in the space so they're not squished.



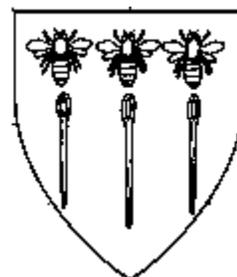
36) **Jehanne la Douce** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Per pale sable and azure, two horses combatant Or and a fire proper.*

Submitter wishes her name to be made authentic for French language/culture.

'Jehanne' from Catledge (aka Colm Dubh). Also found in *Le Menagier de Paris*, page 5 (PCA).

'la Douce' means 'the sweet' or 'the gentle' in French; several examples of a subjective adjective as a byname are found in Catledge (aka Colm Dubh), including 'Edeline l'Enragié' (the enraged), 'Helyot le ribaut' (the ribald), 'Nicolas le gay' (the happy).

The use of 'la' as a linking article is shown in Catledge (aka Colm Dubh), in the name 'Jehanne la Normandie', and also in *Le Menagier de Paris* (PCA), page 5, in the name 'Jehanne la Quintine'. This spelling of 'douce' can be found in *Le Menagier de Paris*, page 12 (PCA).



37) **John MacGuire** - new device - *Azure, in fess three needles and in chief three bees Or.*

Name registered in August of 1989, via the East.



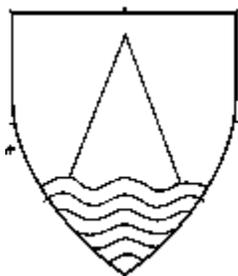
38) **Julian Ridley** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Vert, a turtle tergiant plummetty argent and sable.*

No changes.

'Julian' is found in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *Feminine Given*

*Names in 'A Dictionary of English Surnames', s.n. Juliana; the listed form reads "1185-87 Julian". Julian appears to be the masculine form; the feminine appears to be Juliana. Since the submitter desires no changes, we have left the given form, which is more likely masculine.*

'Ridley' is the submitter's mundane last name, as attested to by a copy of her drivers' license. Also found in Stampnitzky, *Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615*. In Reaney & Wilson, s.n. "Ridley", dated to 1227. In Ekwall, s.n. "Ridley" (the header appears more than once), shows 'Rydeley 1271', 'Riddelee 1198'.



39) **Kateryne Segrave** - resub device - *Argent, a pile inverted vert issuant from a ford.*

Name registered April of 2003 via the East. Device returned for redraw on the same letter:

*The ford is drawn with the blue stripe to chief, lying entirely against the vert pile inverted. This has insufficient contrast, as the remainder of the ford does not have enough stripes to clearly identify it as a ford. If the ford were drawn with two more stripes, or if the pile issued from the center of the ford (so that the top stripe on the ford laid partially against the field), there would not be a problem with having the blue stripe at the top of the ford.*

*The College had some questions about the way that the bottom of the ford extends exactly across the bottom of the pile inverted. As a general rule, we would expect a pile inverted to be somewhat thinner and thus issue from the center of the ford, rather than extend all the way across the ford.*

This submission appears to fix the drawing problem.



40) **Klaus Rother von Schweinichen** (m) - new change primary name [Registered name - **Klaus the Red**] and new badge - *(Fieldless) A helm sable, torsed bendy Or and sable, mantled and*

*crested of a crescent.*

Primary name registered in September of 2000, via the West. Submitter wishes to change current primary name to alternate name if this passes.

No changes.

'Klaus' is in Socin's *Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch*, ppage 6-7: 'Clawes, Claus, Klaus' (1387).

'Rother' is found in Bahlow's *Dictionary of German Names*, 2nd ed. (tr. Gentry) page 423 under 'Roth': 'Rother (Silesian) [means] a red-haired or red-bearded person. Since red hair is hereditary, Roth became a family name very early: c.f. Brothers Jeckel and Tilke Rote, 1350'. Rother is also in Brechenmacher, p 438-9, s.n. Rot(h)er, lists a Hermann Roter 1279, Eberh. Roter 1424 and Hand Roter 1460. No dated forms could be found with the 'h'.

'Schweinichen' also a header in Gentry/Bahlow, page 464: 'Slav.-Ger. pl.n. Near Bolkenhain in Silesia, known through Hans von Schweinichen, a knight at the Liegnitz court around 1590-1600'.

Regarding the device: The badge was returned on the December 2002 Eastern Internal Letter of Report, issued 9 April, 2003. In that decision, Eastern Crown stated that the badge is considered a crest, and cited this precedent:

*[returning A rose issuant from a comital coronet] The only mundane use of this arrangement would be as a crest. Numerous mundane examples of a crest issuing from a coronet sans torse are found in von Volborth's The Art of Heraldry... On the LoAR of 3/93 page 26 Laurel ruled "The College does not register crests...This submission is a crest by virtue of its being set atop a torse." This case is similar and therefore is returned. (Julianna of Dunbar, 7/96 page 21)*

The submitter's contention is that this precedent does not apply, since the submitted armory is not atop a torse, and the torse in the submitted armory is not visually significant. He also cites the following precedents which he claims that shows that, when used in combination with a helm, elements which appear to be crests are legal:

*[Per pale argent and sable, a helm affronty counterchanged] Conflict with a badge of Aleta Ara of Helsgard, the Cruel, Vert, a great helm affront per pale sable and argent, ocularium counterchanged, plumed argent and sable, fimbriated Or. There is one CD for the change to the field. There is no difference for adding the plumes, which are a significant detail worth blazoning, but not co-primary. There is no difference for the small tincture change in counterchanging the ocularium (eye-slits). [Wilhelm von Arnsburg, 02/02, R-Calontir]*

*While we continue to have some difficulty in seeing how we can limit registration of crests if we allow registration*

of collocations of charges that have the peculiar look and feel of crests (if it quacks...), it is undeniable that there is nothing in the new rules on this issue either way. Although precedent might be held to rule in this case, thus forcing a return in the current instance, we feel that the spirit of the example used under Fieldless Style (VIII.5) of the new rules, the ostrich plumes issuant from the crown, is crestiform enough to lead a reasonable submitter into submitting such a device. (Badge registered) [31 Dec 89, page 13]

The default position of a helm appears to be in profile. [5 Jan 85, page11]

A "plumed helm", in heraldry, would be something along the lines of a great helm with a whacking big feather for a crest. It is clear from the submitter's documentation that he has a specific kind of Roman helmet in mind; it would help us to know its name. [24 Nov 84, page9]

He also cites the following registrations in support of his position:

Sieglinde von der Hohenwüste (6/92, Caid)  
(Fieldless) A banded conical winged helm affronté argent. Red Spears, Barony of (04/96, Middle)  
(Fieldless) A boar statant atop a Norman Helm Or. (For the order fo the Hildisvin) Alwyn Stewart (01/91, Atenveldt)  
(Fieldless) A close helm and gorget affronty, plumed, within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

Lastly, he includes a picture of a pewter casting that was used by followers of Edward III of England in the 14th Century. It appears to be a great helm with mantle, cap of maintenance, and gryphon crest. The documentation is an email from Douglas W. Strong, from Talbots Fine Accessories ( <http://talbotsfineaccessories.com>) and says:

*Here is a scan. It is not from the same mold as the one I copied, but it is of the same sort. The books is Pilgrim Souvenirs and Secular Badges, Medieval Finds Excavated from London: 7, Brian Spencer, London: The Stationary Office, 1998. Of this badge, spencer writes: The Griffin was, like the lion or the hart, another typical heraldic beast and a favorite device of Edward II, who had it on his private seal and on several opulnet brooches. (Lightbrown 1992, 157-8)... A griffin badge was excavated at the Swan Lake site (Egan and Pritchartg 1991,266, no. 1372) and a similar badge was retrieved from the Vintry cofferdam (VHAsp). These badges and comparable versions of those (e.g., 283b h 47mm; Mitchner 1986, 119) are possibly to be identified with the Griffin devices of the Montagu Earls of Salisbury (PAGE 291)."*

The email which includes the Spencer quote also says:

*"In Mitchner, 1986 he states distinctly that the badge is*

*that of Edward III. In either case, whether Montague or Edward III, it is clearly a livery badge. No doubt about that one."*

42) **Lawrence Thornguard** - new household name  
[Submitted Name: **House Thornguard**]

No changes.

'Thornguard' is the submitter's registered surname; said name was registered in May of 1987.

This fits the pattern for household names of ruling dynasties, as in 'House of Anjou':

*While there were no exact parallels in period to SCA households, there were historical groups that shared one or more functions with the latter. These include the Scots clans (Clan Stewart); ruling dynasties (House of Anjou); professional guilds (Baker's Guild of Augsburg, Worshipful Company of Coopers); military units, including mercenaries (The White Company); and inns (House of the White Hart). Such names as these groups took, then, should be the pattern on which SCA household names are built. (Precedents of Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, July 1992 Cover Letter)*



43) **Leofric Silverwater** (m)  
- new primary name and new device - Argent, a fox rampant azure, on a chief purpure, three roundels Or.

No major changes. Submitter cares most about the sound if his name must be changed.

Withycombe page 193 under Leofric lists Leofric(us) 1086 (from the Domesday Book).

Silverwater is a constructed medieval place name. R&W s.n. Silver, Silverlock, Silverside shows several surnames that compound 'Silver-'. One is occupational, 'Silverhewer' 1212. Several are descriptions of the bearer, e.g. 'Silverloc' 1268, 'Silvereghe' "silver eye" 1414-15, 'Siluermouth' 1379, 'Silvertop' 1478. But he also has 'Siluerside' 1379 and 'de Silversyd' 1397, from a place 'Silver Side' in Farlam, Cumberland; and 'Thomas of the silvere' 1332 "dweller by the silvery stream". Ekwall page 329 under Monksilver talks about "silver" in stream names such as Silver Beck in Cumberland, with Siluerbeck dated to 1285. Monksilver also has the following citations: Sulphere 897, Selvere, Selvre DB, Siluria Hy2, Monksilver 1249. Ekwall theorizes that Silver refers to clear water. Smith vol. 2 under seolfor says "In some pagens. and stream-names it might allude to the color or appearance...." On page 238 of Smith under waeter, he says, "When it means 'stream, river', it is

usually combined with (i) descriptive adjs." with citations for Blackwater (Blakewatere, 1279), Broadwater, Freshwater, Loudwater, Shallow Water, and Southwater. Silverwater would appear to fit right in, particularly since we can demonstrate that silver was an adjective that was applied to water.



#### 44) **Liadan inghean**

**Aodhan** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Sable, a tree eradicated Or and a chief indented ermine.*

Liadan from O'Corrain & Maguire page 122 s.n. Liadan, Liadain, Liadaine. "Liadan was

also the name of the mother of St Ciarán of Seir. Liadan is also the name of one of the patron saints of the Dál Cais". It is, however, undated.

inghean is 'daughter of'.

Aodhán is a header spelling in O Corráin & Maguire: Áedán, Aodhán in the header, but all the dated spellings are Áedán.

There was some discussion at kingdom about the registerability of this name, since the dated examples for the given name and the byname have a temporal disparity of approximately 1400 years. The documentation for Turvon references a martyr who was a contemporary of the apostles. Given this information, the name Turvon falls into the category of a saint's name. As discussed in the September 2001 cover letter, a number of cultures had a tradition of giving their children the names of saints. Therefore, it is possible that this name remained in use long after Turvon's death, making this name registerable despite the temporal disparity in the name as documented. [Turvon Kuznetsov, 10/01, A-Atlantia]. Note that the registerability of Saint's names was affirmed on the Cover Letter to the LoAR for the September 2001 meetings:

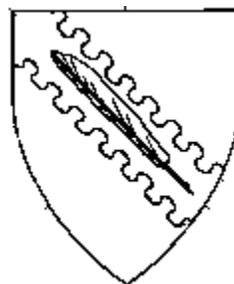
*So, in summary, given names which can be documented as the given name of a saint may be registered as a given name. The use of a name documented as a saint's name carries no weirdness in and of itself. The only weirdnesses that derive from using that name come from the lingual mix of the submitted form of the saint's name with the rest of the submitted name. [09/01, CL]*



#### 45) **Lucan von**

**Drachenklaue** - new device - *Sable, on a dragon's jambe erect and erased argent a pommé maintained in the claws and on a chief argent a crown ancient sable.*

Name registered in October of 1986 via the East. Lucan was created a duke in October of 1994, also in the East. Proof for the latter can be found at the East Kingdom's online Order of Precedence site's list of Dukes and Duchesses: <http://jducoeur.org/Prec/Awards/Ducal.html>



46) **Madelena Palmieri** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Or, on a bend nebuly azure a feather bendwise argent.*

If changes are required, the submitter is most concerned with an unspecified language/culture, presumably Italian.

'Madelena' from 'Italian Renaissance Women's Names' by Rhian Lyth of Black, found at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian.html>

'Palmieri' is found twice in the online Catasto, compiled by Litchfield and Molho. Francesco Antonio Palmieri and Marco Antonio Palmieri. Eastern Crown was unable to find any record of the submitted name "Palmiere", and changed this submission to the documented form.

#### 47) **Maeve of Abbeydorney** (f) - new primary name

Ó Corráin & Maguire page 135 under Medb says Maeve is a currently-popular Anglicization of Medb, one of the 20 most popular late-medieval Irish names, but give no dated examples. Other (also undated) spellings listed are Meadhbh, Meadhbha, and Méabh. They also cite one Medb of the Ciarraige as the mother of St. Lúgaid mac Luchta.

Brown Mouse provided the following documentation for the surname: Flanagan & Flanagan page 164 list Abbeydorney with the Gaelic form Mainister O'dTorna. Joyce vol. 1 page 139-140 lists both forms but dates neither. He does say that the monastery was founded in 1154.

The web corroborates the 12th century origin of the abbey [<http://homepage.tinet.ie/~abbeydorney/>], but doesn't include useful historical details.



48) **Magdalena Cortez** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Gules, a mullet between saltire four crescents points outward argent.*

'Magdalena' from "16th Century Spanish Women's Names" by Van Stone (aka Elsbeth Ann

Roth).

'Cortez' from Melcon, under 'Cortez', page 271. Also s.n. Cortes, section 254 has 'Cortes' dated in that spelling to 1255, 1236, 1258, 1287.

There was some comment to the fact that the mullet was too small to be the sole primary charge, that the primary group is the mullet and the crescents. If this is the case, there is a conflict with Caid (08/79, Caid) Azure, four crescents conjoined in saltire, horns outward, argent, because there is only a CD for the field. Eastern Crown is not convinced of this and is sending it up for the College of Arms to discuss.

49) **Magnus Wolfhunte** (m) - new primary name

If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with an unspecified language/culture.

'Magnus' dated in that spelling to 1200, 1207 in Withycombe, page 203, under the header 'Magnus'.

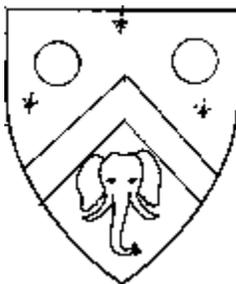
'Wolfhunte' dated in that spelling to 1339 in Reaney & Wilson page 498 under the header 'Wolfhunt': *'Walter le Wolfhunte 1339'*. Note that all three dated examples include the definite article.



50) **Marcus Blackaert** - new device - *Barry of five sable and Or, a lion rampant argent charged upon the shoulder with a heart sable, a bordure gules.*

The name was registered in January 2003, via the East.

Commenters complained about the field not actually being neutral, but being sable. While it's undeniable that this would be better were there better contrast between the field and the bordure, it appears that the defining standard for non-neutrality of fields appears to be three-quarters of the field, not three-fifths. Those more interested in this question should see the topic 'Medium Contrast Fields' on the Cover Letter for the October 2000 LoAR.



51) **Matthias de Kent** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Per chevron ermine and gules, between two torteaux and a chevron sable.*

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with retaining the sound.

'Matthias' from Withycombe, header 'Matthew, Matthias', dated forms from 1086 (Mattheus) through 1515 (Mathewe). Withycombe specifically says that the Latin form 'Matthias' came into use only in the 17th century.

Earlier Latin forms include 'Mattheus' and 'Matheus'. We're allowing it as a modern form of a documentable name, since it's a header form in Withycombe.

'de Kent' in Reaney & Wilson, header Kent, shows a Nicholas de Kent in 1185.

52) **Maximilian Gunne** (m) - new primary name

If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with the sound.

'Maximilian' from Bahlow's German Names, page 322, dated in that spelling to 1459 under the header 'Max'.

'Gunn' from Black's Surnames of Scotland page 332 under that header, undated. Since the submitter is more concerned with the sound, and a German-Scots name is not particularly plausible (Indeed, it is a weirdness. See the submission of Siegfried McClure, 04/02), we have found in Bahlow's Deutschlands Geographische Namenwelt an entry for Gunne, a tributary of the river Lippe. Brechenmacher's Etymologisches Wörterbuch Der Deutschen Familiennamen, s.n. 'Gönne' page 577 has 'Hans Gunna' dated to 1418.



53) **Medb ingen Muiredaich** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Vert, three garbs argent.*

The submitter wishes her name to be made authentic for pre-1200 Scotland.

'Medb' is found in Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasfryn), *Feminine Names from the Index to O'Brien's "Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae"*, dated to the early 12th century in Ireland.

'Muiredach' is found in Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasfryn), *100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland*. The same source says that 'Muiredaich' is the proper genitive form of Muiredach.



54) **Mercedes de Calafia** (f) - new change primary name [registered name: **Mercedes Bohdanovna**] and new change of device - *Purple, a pen bendwise Or within a bordure erminois.*

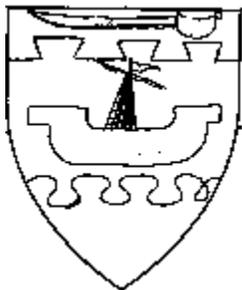
Current primary name registered in August of 1984 via the East. Current device, *Per pale and per bend, counter-ermine and gules, in bend sinister two quill pens bendwise Or within a bordure counterchanged*, registered in January of 1985 via the

East. Submitter wishes to release both current name and current device if these new submissions pass

No major changes. The submitter wants her name to be changed to be authentic for 'Spanish' language/culture.

'Mercedes' is already registered to her, and 'Calafia' is the name of a barony in Caid, registered "at some point" (yes, a quote) with the device being registered in 1979.

We can not change the name to be authentic for the desired culture. 'Mercedes' did not come into use in Iberia until 1690.



55) **Morgan Faraday** - new device - *Argent, a lymphad sails furling on a chief dovetailed sable a cutlass argent and a base nebuly azure.*

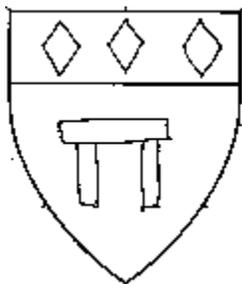
Name registered in November of 1997 via the East.

We can find no prohibition on using multiple complex lines of division on different ordinaries. The only prohibition covers the use of more than one complex line of division on a single ordinary



56) **Mylisant Grey** - new device - *Per pale azure and Or, a thistle counterchanged.*

The name was registered in April 2003, via the East.



57) **Nechtán MacIver** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Or, a dolmen and on a chief vert three lozenges Or.*

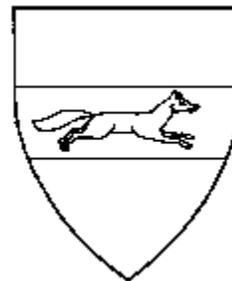
If his name must be changed, the submitter is most concerned with maintaining an Irish Gaelic language/culture.

'Nechtán' from O'Corrain & Maguire page 144 under that header; no specific dates are mentioned but there are two saints by that name (St. Nechtán of Kilanny near Dundalk, and St. Nechtán of Dungiven) and it says 'In the later middle ages, Nechtán was a favourite name among the O'Donnells of Tir Chonaill'.

'MacIver' is a header spelling in MacLysaght and is an anglicisation of Mac Íomhair, but no dated spellings are given. 'MacIver' is an anglicized spelling of 'mac Imhair' meaning "son of Imhar". Black, under MacIvor lists the

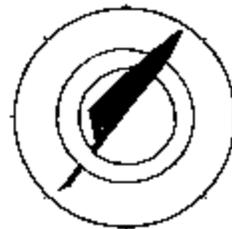
Gaelic form as MacÍomhair. Eugenius M'Yuar is dated to 1371, Terlach McEuar dated 1436, Terlach McEuar 1436, Archibald Makevire 1476, Donald M'Kywyr 1488, John McEvir or McEueyr. O Corrain and Maguire s.n. Imar gives the later spelling 'Íomhar' and lists Ibhor, Ibhar as the Irish form of the name. Black page 520, s.n. MacIver, gives lots of dated spellings but not 'MacIver' specifically: mac Ywar, 1219; McIuyr, 1292; M'Yuar, 1371; Yvari, 1427; McEuar, 1436; Makevire, Makewor and Makewore, 1479; M'Kywyr, 1488; McUvyr, 1499; McEvir or McEueyr, 1541; M'Keuir, 1562; and Makeuir, 1563.

Mixing Gaelic 'Nechtán' with the Anglicized 'MacIver' is technically incorrect, though legal. The ban on mixed English/Gaelic orthography was overturned in February 1999.



58) **Nyven Fiak** - new device - *Azure, on a fess Or a fox courant to sinister azure.*

Name registered August 1989 via the Middle.



59) **Olwynn ni Chinneidigh** - new badge - *(Fieldless) A quill bendwise sinister sable enfiled of an annulet argent.*

Name registered October of 1991 via the East.



60) **Richard le Hauke** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Per pale azure and sable, a sword inverted palewise between two hawks close addorsed argent.*

'Richard' is found in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *Late Sixteenth*

*Century English Given Names.*

'Hauke' is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Hawk, which dates an Adam Hauke to 1327. Under the same header is Walter le Hauke 1296, showing use of the article 'le'.

61) **Robert the Builder** (m) - new primary name

'Robert' from Bardsley's Dictionary of Welsh & English Surnames, under header 'Builder': 'Robert Builder' dated to 1273.

The full list of citations for the surname in Bardsley are Robert Bulder 1273, Rogerus Bulder 1379, Alicia Bulder 1379, and Johannes Bulder 1379. Reaney and Wilson under Bolder list Albric Buldur 1203, Bate Bolder 1286, Richard Buldur 1379. They suggest that the origin of this byname is "boulder", not "builder". The OED under "builder" lists the spellings "bilderis" c1380, "bilderes" 1382, "bylder" c1420, "builders" 1571, "builder" 1596. However, the OED does give "bulden" as an early Middle English form of build.

This is possibly obtrusively modern, based on the ruling from the 5 December 1992 LoAR cover letter:

*If that's the case, then we only need to worry about infringing on copyrights or trademarks when the intended use of the SCA-registered item is too close to the use of the trademarked item. In practice, I suppose this means fighting groups can't call themselves the West Kingdom Avengers or the Justice League of Atlantia - but I don't see that the Shire of the Storm really infringes on the superheroine Storm.*

*That leaves protection as Famous Literary Characters, and this is more subjective. I don't want to get into a debate as to whether comics are Literature-with-a-capital-L; it's the fame of the characters, not the quality of their scripting, that concerns us. Infringement requires the character's name to be well-known; unknown names, by definition, won't be recognized as comic book characters. (The issue is related, in a way, to that of intrusive modernity: if people recognize a name as a comic strip character, they automatically know it's not medieval.) Most people haven't heard of most comic book characters; and even well-known superhero names (Captain America, Wonder Woman, Batman, Spiderman) are usually returnable for non-period style as well.*

*There are thus few comic characters that need to be protected: the aforementioned Clark Kent, Bruce Wayne, possibly Mary Worth, Bart Simpson, Charlie Brown, perhaps a handful of others. Those conflicts are, unfortunately, valid - but they will, in all cases, depend on whether the character's name has seeped into the public consciousness. We can't depend on finding these items in general references, our usual standard for importance. I'll try to be as objective as I can, but it'll still boil down in most cases to polling Yeomen on the Road to see who's heard of the name.*

Eastern Crown (having neither children, nor a TV) had never heard of Bob the Builder until this submission, so is soliciting the opinion of the CoA on whether this fits Bruce's standards.



62) **Robin dit Dessaint** (m) - new primary name and new device - *Or, on a chevron inverted azure between a rose gules slipped and leaved vert and a frog tergiant azure three hearts palewise Or.*

The ban on 'X called Y' names was overturned by Jaelle of Armida for Latin, German, and French in July 1996.

Morlet, *Etude d'anthroponymie picarde, les noms de personne en Haute Picardie aux XIIIe, XIVe, XVe siecles* (Amiens, Musee de Picardie, 1967), page27, documents Robin in that form from the 13th through 15th centuries.

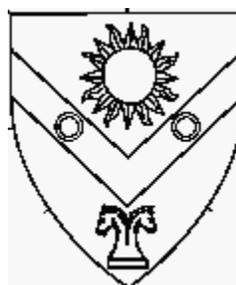
The same source shows the use of 'dit' in bynames, e.g. 'Thiери dit de Suisi' 1292, page350.

Dessaint appears as a header form in Dauzat. It says " << [famille] des Saint >>. V. Désambrois" This appears to refer to the heading for Désambrois, where the construction is said to mean '<< [fils ou membre du de la famille] des Ambrois >>', which translates roughly as 'a child of or a member of the family of the surname Ambrois', which means this citation means 'child or member of the family of the surname 'Saint'. Neither reference has dates.



63) **Rosamund D'Alwareton** - new badge - *(Fieldless) A rose sable within and conjoined to a crown of thorns vert.*

Name registered November of 1990 via the East



64) **Sabatina da Valle** - new device - *Gules, on a chevron inverted between a sun and chess knight Or, two annulets gules.*

Name is on the East's 30 November 2003 Letter of Intent, scheduled for Laurel's decision in April 2004.



65) **Scoithin mac Mhuireadhaigh** - new badge - *(Fieldless) A horse courant contourny conjoined with an annulet sable.*

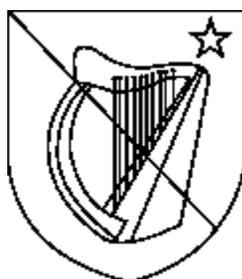
Name registered in January of 1997 via Meridies.



66) **Scoithin mac Mhuireadhaigh** - new badge - *Vert, a horse courant contourny conjoined with an annulet argent.*

Name registered in January of 1997 via Meridies.

This is X.2. Simple, and thus clear of Æthelwulf Cynricson of Stonegrave (January 1998, via Atlantia) *Vert, a stag rampant within an annulet argent* and Eleanor d'Autun (September 1988, via Calontir) *Vert, a fret coupé within an annulet argent* through complete change of primary.



67) **Sichelgaita Von Halsstern** (f) - new primary name and new device - *Per bend purple and Or, a harp counterchanged and in sinister chief a mullet Or.*

'Sichelgaita' from numerous sources: Sichelgaita was a

princess of Lombardy, dated to 1090, the wife of Robert Guiscard (from 'Medieval Europe, A Short History', PCA). The rest of the references to 'Sichelgaita' appear to be from a variety of genealogy web pages which are not quoted here.

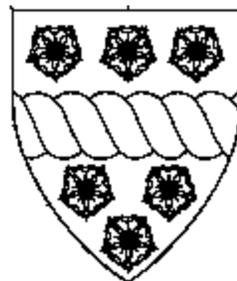
Halstern appears to be a suburb of Löhn. A web page mentions the Municipality of Mennighüffen as existing in a Church register in 1347, and one of the included towns in this municipality is Halstern (<http://www.mennighueffen.de/gesch1024.htm>) A translation of the relevant paragraph is:

*One suspects that Mennighüffer existed long before it was mentioned in an official record. The construction of the first church of the settlement was done in the 9th century. However, a Mennighüffer priest is only mentioned in church writings in 1300. In 1347 according to church reports, the dedication of the new Monichufler Church occurred. The congregation of the Mennighüffer formed rapidly and thus it happened that Mennighüffer was mentioned in the Synodal register as 'Kirchspiel Mennekhusen' which included the land grants for Beck Ober and Niederbeck (Upper and Lower Beck), West and Ostschied (West and East), Grimminghausen and Halstern are included.*

We are leaving the name in the submitted form, 'Halsstern', in the hopes that somebody at Laurel with better sources may be able to document the doubled s.

Note that according to the registration of Siegfried von Halsstern, (81/07) Halsstern means 'Throat star'.

According to a German-English dictionary, it can also mean 'neck star'. Members of the household claim they were going for 'half-star'.



68) **Silvia Wilkinson** - new device - *Azure, a fess wreathed Or and gules between six roses Or.*

Name was registered in October 2003, via the East.

Clear of Michal MacAveely (May 1984, Middle) '*Azure, a fess wreathed Or and gules between two bars gemel dancetty argent.*' with a CD each for type and number of secondary grouping.



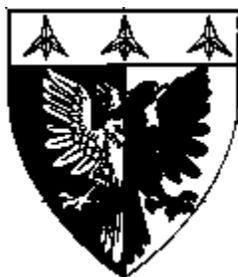
69) **Stonemarche, Barony of** - new order name [Submitted Name: **Company of Gesters**] and new badge - *Argent, a double lion's tail queue-forchee erect coupé.*

The OED dates the cited sense of 'company' to 1389 in the spelling 'compayne'.

The OED also cites 'gesters' in 1380.

It still remains to show that this is a plausible name for a group of people in period. *The Armorial Bearings of the Guilds of London* by John Bromley has plates of original charters that show:

- \* page 10 - Companie of Apoyhecaries in a patent dated December 12, 1617.
- \* page 24 - records from the Company of Blacksmiths, from 1609/10: '*Paied to ye herold att Armes for the renewing of the Armes of this Companye..*'
- \* Page 46 - a grant made by Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, in 1530 to the Company of Clothmakers: '*..do assign unto that Company...*'
- \* page 67 - part of a grant from 22nd October 1590 to the Company of Cutlers: '*..being a brother of that Company...*'
- \* page 71 - information in a book printed in 1639 for the Company of Distillers: '*... for the sole use of the Company of Distillers of London*'
- \* Page 74 - a patent from 10 July 1561: '*Whereas the Wourshipfull Companye and Corporacion of the Fellowshipes and Mystery of Drapers...*'
- \* Page 92 - an abstract of a grant from Oct 19, 1512: '*A grant of Armes made to the Company of Fishmongers...*'
- \* Page 150 - a letter from William Hervey in reference to the Company of Ironmongers, dated 1560: '*... hathe heretofore assigned unto the Wourshipfull Company and fellashipe of the Iremongers...*'



70) **Thaddeus von Orlamünde** - new device -  
*Per pale sable and argent, a double-headed eagle displayed counterchanged, on a chief gules three caltrops argent.*

Name is on the East's 30 November 2003 XLoI, scheduled for Laurel's decision April of 2004.

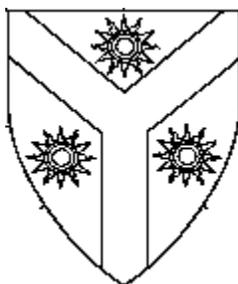


71) **Udalrich Schermer** (m)  
- new primary name and new device - *Azure, a unicorn rampant barry wavy gules and Or.*

No changes.

'Udalrich' dated to 1065 in 'The Salian Century' page 72: 'in 1065 King Henry IV deposed Abbot Udalrich of Lorsch' (PCA). Also dated to 1112 in 'The Origins of Modern Germany' page 159: 'Henry V endeavoured to secure...the estates of Count Udalrich of Weimar in 1112' (PCA).

'Schermer' dated to 1332 in Bahlow, *German Names*, s.n. 'Schermer'.



72) **Yesunge Altan** (m) - new primary name and new device -  
*Vert, a pall argent between three suns Or, each charged with an annulet sable.*

Submitter wishes his name to be made authentic for mid 13th century Mongol.

'Yesunge' is from Mongolian Naming Practices by Marta as-tu Mika-Mysliwi, from the Proceedings of the 1990

KWHS; no specific date is given and the whole text of the article is not included in which to find one, but what text is available seems to indicate that the names listed are from before the 1500's. It also appears in Names of the Secret History of the Mongols, by H. Davenport, [<http://www.laohats.com/Names%20from%20The%20Secret%20History%20of%20the%20Mongols>].

'Altan' is found in Baras-aghur Naran, again undated, but the author of the article lists five period sources. The 'Names of the Secret History of the Mongols' article above also has 'Altan' as a masculine given name (in a one element name). This is good, since the two-name pattern is also discussed in Baras-aghur Naran's article, and 'Altan' presented as a specific counter-example:

*Period names of the n+n pattern are combined of two elements, both of which can stand on their own. The exception to this are names of this pattern that consist of a given name and an epithet. Examples of these are Al Altan (crimson gold), Qori Buqa (twenty bulls), and Mongke Temur (eternal iron).*

The armory is clear of that of Benedict Finnian O'Bryan (December 1982, via the West): *Vert, a pall argent between a shamrock and two Celtic crosses Or*. One CD for type of secondary and a CD for the tertiaries.

73) **Ysemay Sterlyng** (f) - new primary name

No major changes.

'Ysemay' dated to 1275 in Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), *'Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of British Surnames'*, under 'Ismay'.

'Sterlyng': Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Starling, gives a *'Willelmus filius Sterling'* in 1133-60 and *'Richard Sterling'* in 1230. The i/y replacement is commonplace in English as found in Withycombe, 3rd ed., s.n. 'Simon' - *Simon/Symon - Simond 1273, Symond 1394*.

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