

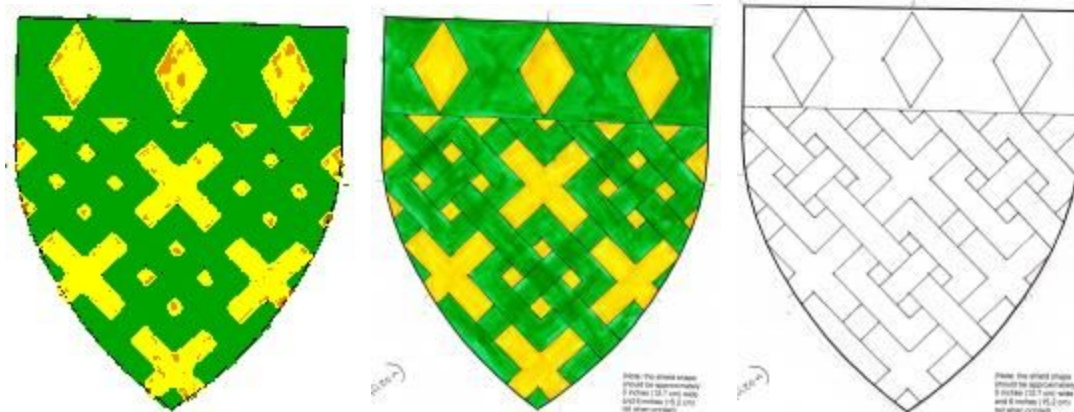
October 23, 2016

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, upon the 21st of Tishrei, 5777, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on September 3, 2016.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alexandre Saint Pierre, Alys Ogress, Brunissende Wreath, Charitye Diademe, Christopher Liber, Conall Blue Talbot, Cristina Volpina, Edwyn le Clerc, Eleazar ha-Levi, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride wlfssdotter, Galefridus Peregrinus, Jeanne Blue Alaunt, Kihō, Kolosovari Arpadne Julia, Konstantia Gold Falcon Emeritus, Lillie Dubh inghean ui Mordha, Lijsbet van Catwiic, Maridonna Benvenuti, Mathghamhain Ua Ruadháin, Matilda Wynter, Muirenn Mosaic, Ryan Brigantia, Scolastica la souriete, Vettorio Antonello, . Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.



1: Aiden Underhill -Resub Device Forwarded

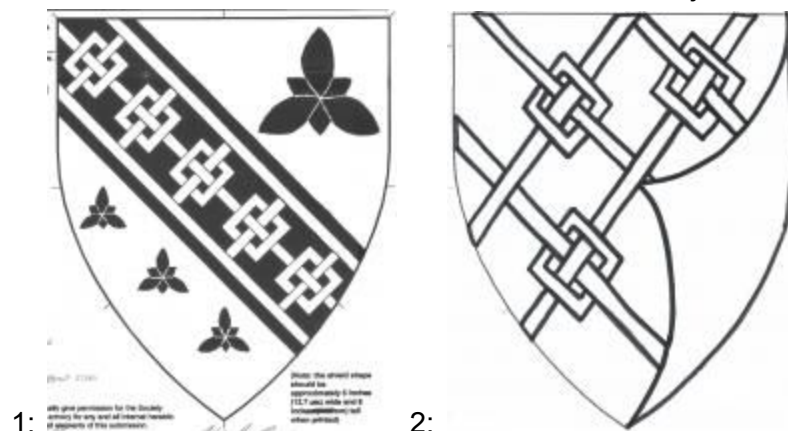
Or semy of frets conjoined vert, on a chief vert three lozenges Or

Notes: Commenters and Blue Tyger were not convinced that “semy of frets conjoined” is an acceptable charge arrangement, but absent specific precedent prohibiting it, we are forwarding this device for wider commentary. We believe that if registrable, “semy of frets conjoined” would be equivalent to “fretty” for conflict purposes.

In commentary, Jeanne Blue Alaunt noted two potentially relevant prior submissions.

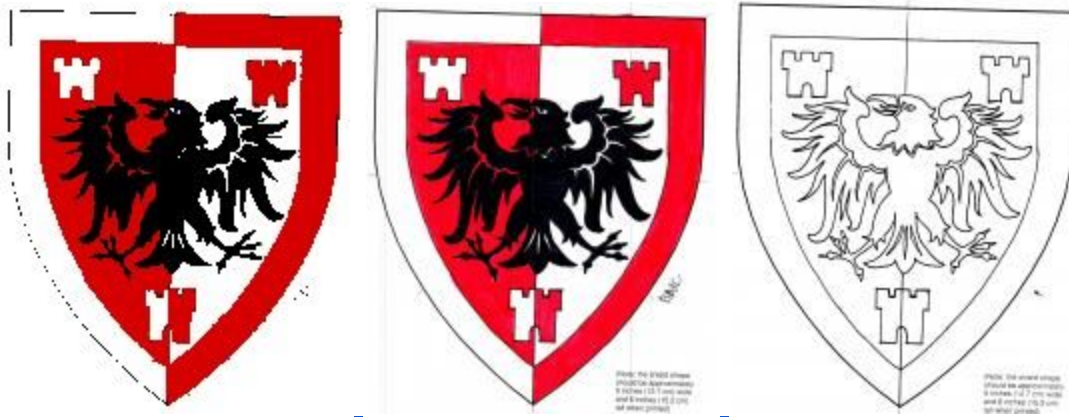
Natasia the Mendicant [Oct 2010, A-Middle] registered *Argent, on a bend cotised between a trillium inverted and three trilliums inverted sable, five frets palewise conjoined argent* (image below) without comment.

However the July 2014 LOAR returned: Taythen Maculagh, *Or, three frets conjoined and a sinister gore sable* (image below) stating: “This device is returned for violating the requirement that an “emblazon must be reproducible by a competent heraldic artist, with only normal heraldic variation, from the written blazon.” The non-sable portion of the field is not really fretty, which would create an homogenous grid, and it can't be really described as three frets conjoined as there are some extra lines with no relation to the conjoined frets.”



1:

2:



2: Albrecht Østergaard -New Name Forwarded & New Device Returned

Per pale gules and argent, a raven displayed sable between three castles all within a bordure counterchanged.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound most important.

Albrecht is a masculine given name found in German Names from Nürnberg, 1497 by Aryanwhy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman)

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>)

Østergaard is a Danish byname found in the FamilySearch records:

Thomas Østergaard - Birthdate 1616; Batch B21766-1; Film 53044 "Denmark Burials, 1640-1917," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FVR2-DXS> : 3 December 2014), Thomas Østergaard, ; citing , reference ; FHL microfilm 53,044.

Appendix C allows the combination of Danish and German name elements.

Notes: The documentation for the byname is from a 1676 burial record. Although the record states that the person was born in 1616, it is the date of the record that is controlling. As the record is dated after 1650, it cannot be used under the grey period allowance.

In commentary, ffride wilffsdotter offered several options for the byname. Østergaardt, dated 1578, and Østegaard, dated 1592, is found in *Norske Gaardnavne*

(http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/navnegransking/rygh_ng/rygh_visetekst.prl?s=n&Vise=Vise&KR YSS77763%401 7730=on) b.4, s.223 no. 12. Austegaarden.

Alternatively, ffride also found Østergaard as a placename dated to 1561 in The *Danmarks Stednavne* [Denmark's Placenames] database

(<http://danmarksstednavne.navneforskning.ku.dk/?deeplink=aa71d44222114ac68fd2d7bd171ca9e1>). It is unclear if it can be used as an unmarked locative, though *Adkomstregistrering 1513-1550* (<http://adkomstregistrering.navneforskning.ku.dk/Adkomstregistrering.asp>)

(a source that modernizes spellings) does have a Jens Østergård in 1550, so that may be evidence of using this placename in this fashion.

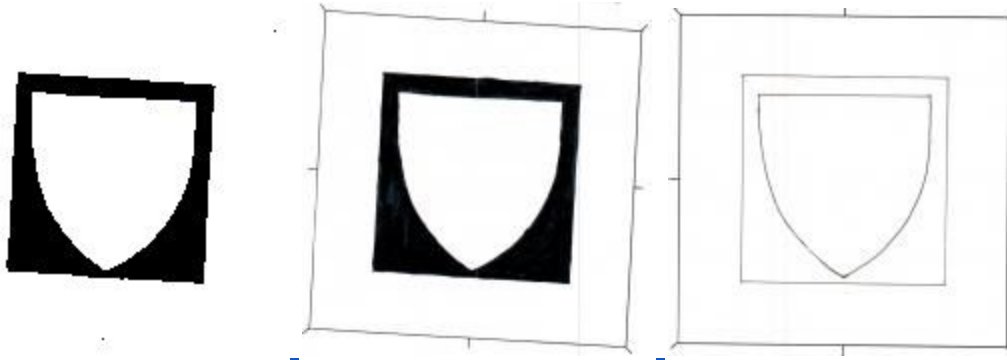
This device is returned for conflict with the device of Dun Fugol (1992, Middle) *Per pale gules and argent, a falcon displayed contourny sable within a bordure counterchanged*. There is a single DC for the addition of a the secondary charge groups of towers. The Nov 2012 Cover Letter states:

We have long held that the use of any bird other than an eagle in the displayed posture is a step from period practice. The January 2000 Cover Letter stated that "with vanishingly rare exceptions the eagle is the only bird found displayed in period heraldry. Therefore any other bird displayed will arguably be visually similar to an eagle..." This visual similarity affects how much difference we can grant when considering conflict between a non-eagle displayed and an eagle displayed. In the case of a *raven displayed*, a fairly popular charge lately, versus an *eagle displayed*, there is neither a substantial nor a distinct change.

Just as there is no DC between an eagle displayed and a raven displayed, there is no DC between a falcon displayed and a raven displayed. A visual comparison of the submitted device with the previous registrations (see image below) reinforces this, as the birds are nearly identical.



1:



3: Albrecht Østergaard -New Badge Forwarded

Sable, an escutcheon within a bordure argent.

4: Alexander Makcristyne -New Alternate Name Forwarded

Eadulf Beornwaldes sunu

Client requests authenticity for 8th century Anglo-Saxon.

Eadulf is a documentary form of the normalized Eadwulf, dated to 796 and 964 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "The Names of Testators in the Cartularium Saxonicum Malmesburiensem" <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/malmesbury-oe.html>

Beornwald is dated to 704 in the same article referenced above as both a documentary and normalized form. We believe this to be the correct genitive.

Notes: SENA Appendix A states "Old English: Patronymics take form of *X sunu/sune*:"

5: Ann MacWard -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound most important.

Ann is found in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Feminine.shtml>) s.n. Anne dated to 1601.

McWard is found in [From Manx Note Book, vol ii, 1886] CELTIC SURNAMES FROM TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS; FROM DESCRIPTIVE NICK NAMES; FROM DESIGNATIONS OF RESIDENCE OR BIRTHPLACE Header: WARD - McWard Dated 1511 (<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/manxnb/v08p153.htm>)

Expanded to MacWard because Mc is a scribal abbreviation per the Sept 2013 Cover Letter

6: Aurelia Alfaiata d'Alaçova -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (Portuguese) most important.

The submitter would prefer entirely Portuguese documentation if possible; the name as currently documented is the best that could be done at a consult table.

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

Aurelia Zamorano; Female; Christening; 09 Jul 1570; Santa Cruz, Medina De Rioseco, Valladolid, Spain; Batch: C87262-2 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FFZR-8VL>)

The submitter asserts that **Alfaiata** is a Portuguese occupational byname meaning "tailor."

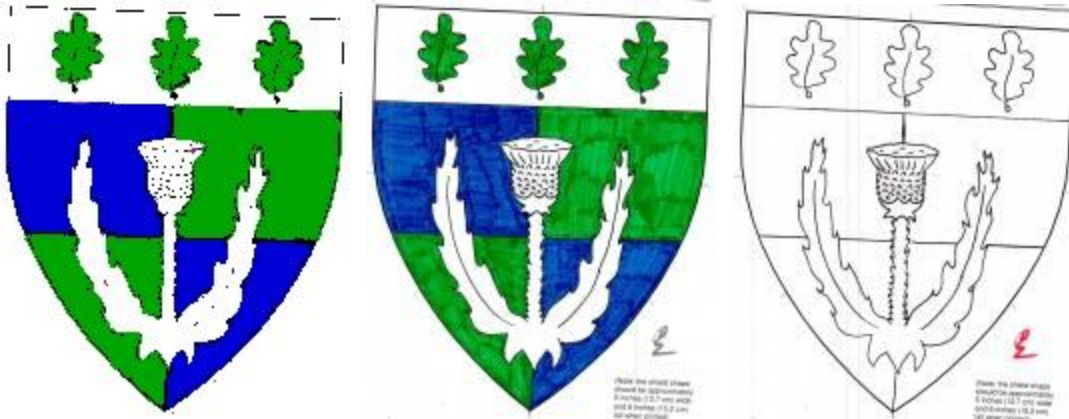
Appendix A states that Portuguese occupational surnames are usually found without an article.

Alternatively, **Alfaiata** is listed in Family Search as the surname of **Maria Alfaiata**, mother of a child christened on 20 June 1599 in Santa María de la Concepción, Castromonte, Valladolid, Spain (Batch: C04299-3; <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F5Q7-7HH>).

The submitter asserts that **Alaçova** is a place in Portugal (making the locative form d'Alaçova), but the Consulting Table was unable to confirm this.

The pattern given name + surname + locative is found in both Spanish and Portuguese per Appendix A.

Notes: In commentary, Charitye Diademe was able to find a *Pedro d'Alaçova* dated between 1515 and 1593 in "O Secretário dos despachos e coisas da Índia Pero d'Alcáçova Carneiro" (<http://www.arqnet.pt/dicionario/idanhas1c.html>.) The title of the work is roughly translated (by Google Translate) as "The Secretary of the orders and things of India Pero d'Alcáçova. Galefridus Peregrinus offered the following possible translation: "secretary of Indian communications and affairs..."



7: Betryse Aaradyn Ghyoot -New Device Forwarded

Quarterly azure and vert, a thistle and on a chief argent three oak leaves vert.

8: Conall na Seamar Ó Conghaile -New Name Change Forwarded

Old Item: *Conall Ó Suibhne*, to be released.

No major changes.

Sound (kah-nal and O Connelly) most important.

Conall is grandfathered to the submitter: it also dates to a variety of times in Mari's Annals Index including various dates from 1431-1599.

(<http://penheralds.net/heraldry/mirrors/medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conall.shtml>).

na Seamar is found in the byname of Uilliam Burc mac Seain **na Seamar**; with both the e in Seain and in Seamar being long e's, in the Annals of the Four Masters entry 1602.15

(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100005F/index.html>). The English translation of the same Annals entry translates the name as William Burke, son of John-na-Seamar.

(<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100005F/index.html>).

Parthalón **Ó Conghaile** is dated to 1390 in Mari's Annals Index

(<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Parthalan.shtml>).

Notes: Some of the links in the documentation are broken. Cristina Volpina was able to fix them by changing them to:

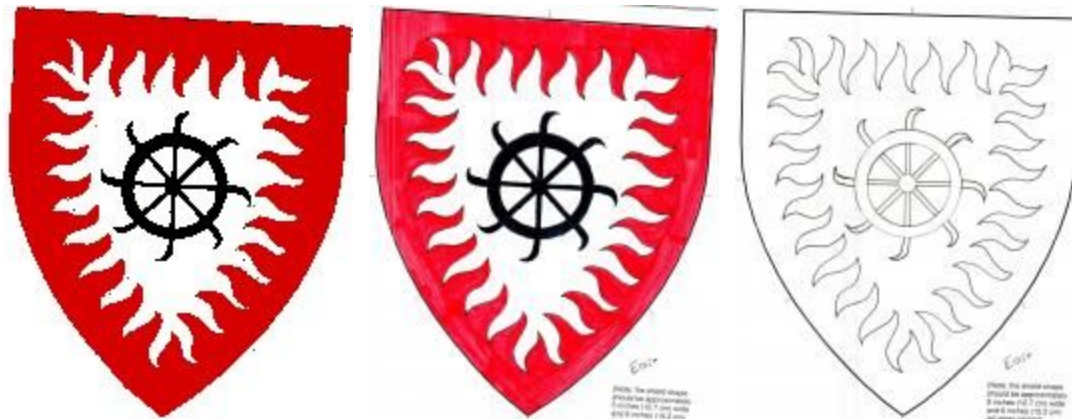
First link <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Conall.shtml>

Second link goes to an index page that does not have the byname. Searching for "na Seamar" on the website yields this link, which does contain the byname under entry M1601.1:

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005F/text013.html>

Third link <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100005F/text013.html> and/or

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/T100005F/text014.html>



9: Cornelia van der Brugghe -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Argent, a Catherine's Wheel sable, a bordure rayonny gules.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

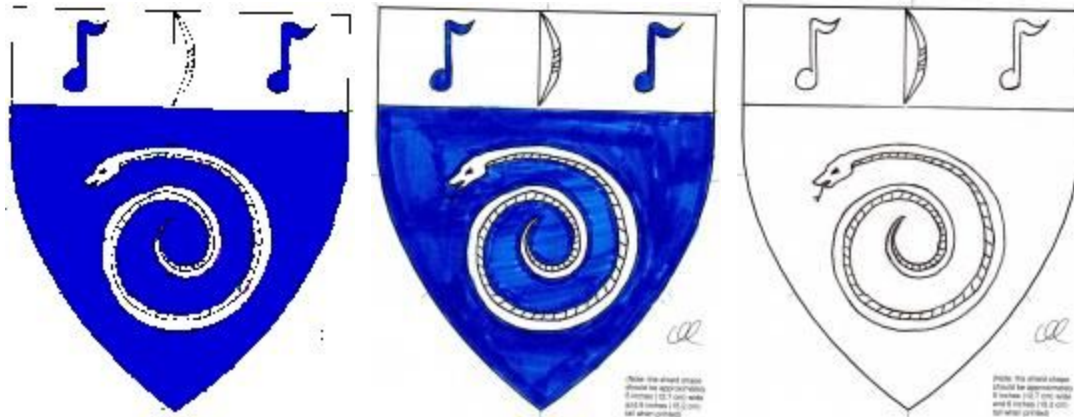
Cornelia is a female given name found in the Family Search Historical Records

Cornelia Van Essen; Female; Marriage; 12 October 1608; Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands; Batch: M01224-8 (<http://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FN7Q-PYY>)

van der Brugghe is a byname found in "Flemish Names from Bruges" by Luana de Grood (Loveday Toddekyn) dated 1466 and 1550.

(<https://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/bruges/byname-list1.html>)

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as *Argent, a Catherine's Wheel, a bordure rayony gules*, we have reblazoned it to add a missing tincture and fix the spelling.



10: Danielle de Lorraine -New Name Change **Forwarded** & New Device **Returned**
Azure, a serpent involved and on a chief argent a bow reversed between two musical notes azure.

Old Item: *Tina of Lorraine*, to be retained as an alternate name.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

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

Danielle Roland; Female; Marriage; 13 Sep 1573; Sedan, Ardennes, France

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVN3-7Y8C>)

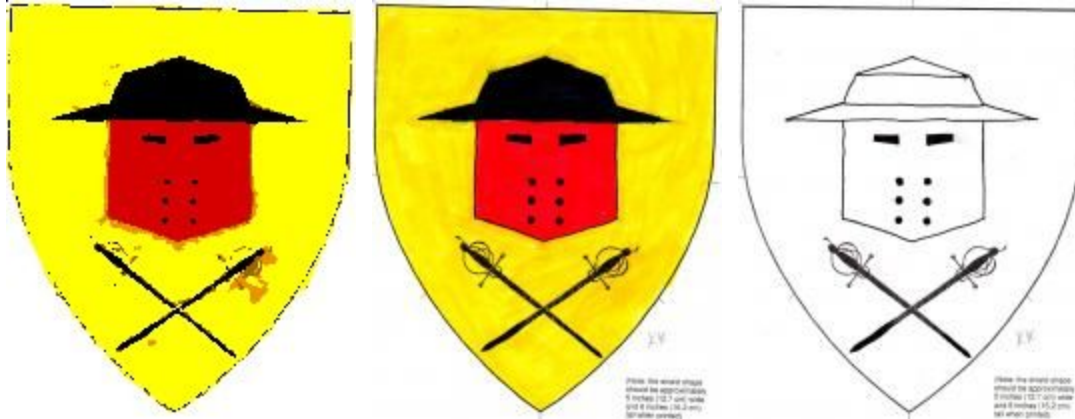
Although there is no Batch number, the original document image is available for review.

Diademe reviewed the original and confirmed Danielle present as stated in the 1573 record.

de Lorraine is a surname in "Sixteenth Century Norman Names" by Cateline de la Mor

(<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/cateline/norman16.html>).

Notes: This device is returned for redraw. The bow is blazoned as azure, and it is likely what is intended, but it is argent on the emblazon, resulting in an argent charge placed on an argent background. As we register the emblazon not the blazon, this must be returned. Adding any color to the bow would resolve this problem.



11: Dieterich Brandt -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Or, in pale a chapel-de-fer sable conjoined to a face plate gules and in base two rapiers crossed in saltire inverted sable.

Sound most important.

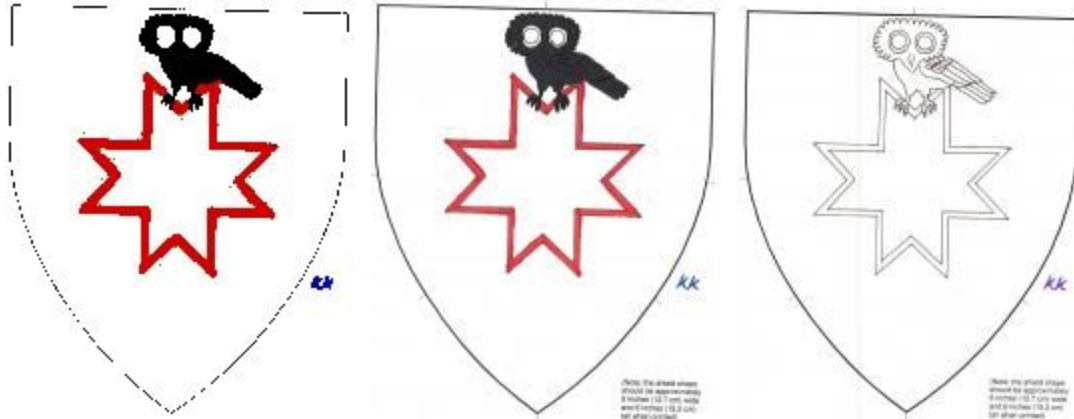
Dieterich, German Names from Nürnberg, 1497, Sara L. Uckelman

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/surnamesnurn.html>)

Brandt, German Names from Nürnberg, 1497: A - M, Sara L. Uckelman

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/surnamesnurna-m.html>)

Notes: Neither commenters nor Blue Tyger have been able to find a chapel-de-fer helmet with a faceplate. However, as we register parts of armor, it is possible that a “face plate” by itself is registerable, and its conjoining to the chapel-de-fer doesn’t make it a single charge. We are forwarding this device for wider commentary on this issue.



12: Drákon Athenadôrou -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Argent, a cross swallowtail voided gules maintaining in chief an owl sable

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound (The given name and the first part of the byname are most important. The ending of the byname is chan) most important.

Drákon is found in the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names

(<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/database/lgpn.php>) in 100 instances across all volumes from 1 to 5a.

Athenadôrou is the genitive form of **Athenadôros** which is found in LGPN search with 378 instances all volumes from 1 to 5a.

Notes: Kingdom commenters questioned the documentation of the name elements. There were 100 instances of *Drak* in the LGPN but not the full name *Drákon*. However, the naming practices found in LGPN (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/names/formation.html>) leads to the conjecture that it is a simple name construction of *Drak* and *-ion*.

The patronymic also appears to be from a compound name from the root *Ath*.

We are forwarding the name in the hopes that someone more familiar with Greek can document the elements.



13: Drákon Athenadórou -New Badge Forwarded

Argent, a legless dragon displayed within a bordure rayonny sable

Notes: There is a SFPP for a dragon displayed.



14: East, Kingdom of the -New Badge Forwarded

Azure, a saltcellar shedding salt within an orle argent

This submission is to be associated with *Company of Fellowship*

The name for the *Company of Fellowship* appears on the 2016-07-30 East Kingdom ILol.

A saltcellar shedding salt is a period charge found in the Pic Dic

(<http://mistholme.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/saltcellar.jpg>).



15: Emeline la Chauciere -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per pale azure and gules, four bunches of rosemary in saltire conjoined at the base argent.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Client requests authenticity for French with a preference for 14th century.

Emeline is found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris," by Colm Dubh

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>)

la Chauciere is a feminine occupational byname meaning "illustrator" found in "Occupational By-Names in the 1292 Tax Role of Paris," by Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/parisbyname.html>).

Marked occupational bynames for women are seen in the data from the 1292 Census of Paris.

Notes: Blazoned as submitted as *Per pale azure and gules, four bunches of rosemary crossed in saltire at the tips, stems to center argent*, we've reblazoned this device to more accurately describe the arrangement.



16: Esmeria de Rus -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Purpure, a caldera gringolada Barry Or and sable, the snakes argent.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Esmeria is a Spanish given name found in the FamilySearch records:

Esmeria Rodriguez: Christening 9 Jan 1607 Batch C87111-1 i Valladolid, Spain

de Rus- is byname found in Catologo de Pasajeros a Indias, vol III, pg. 6 which lists a Pedro de Rus (item 79) in 1539.

Submitter cares about given name sounding like Emerald and last name sounding like Russo or meaning Red.

This device conflicts with the badge of Selene Colfox, "(Fieldless) A caldera gringolada Barry sable and Or, the serpents Or." (Caid, August 2015). Selene has granted permission to conflict.

The letter is attached and reads:

I, [Legal Name Redacted], known in the SCA as Selene Colfox, give [Legal name Redacted], known in the SCA as Esmeria de Rus, permission for her armory "Purpure, a caldera gringolada Barry Or and sable, the snakes argent." to look similar to, but not identical to, my armory, "(Fieldless) A caldera gringolada Barry sable and Or, the serpents Or." I understand that this permission cannot be withdrawn once Esmeria de Rus's armory is registered.

Signed with legal signature and dated 9/3/2016

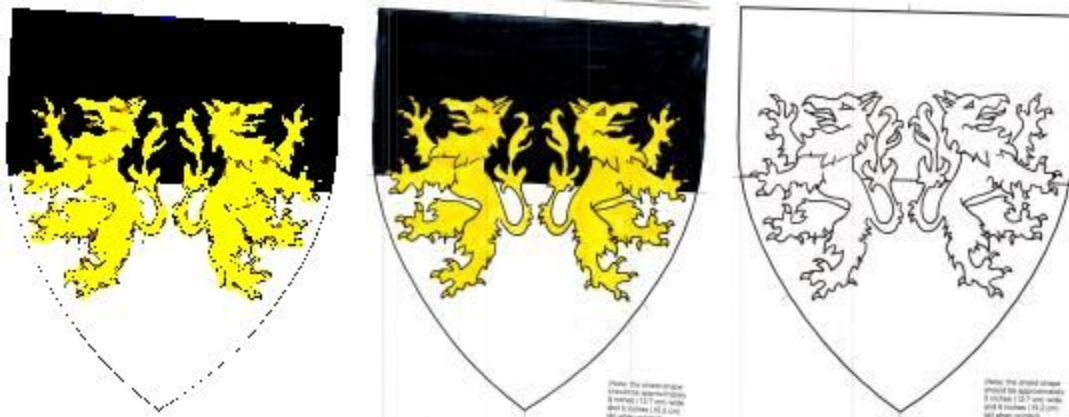
Notes: In commentary, Christopher Liber provided the following no-photocopy documentation for the byname:

Madalena <De Rus>, f, 9 Oct 1615, San Esteban, Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain. Batch #M87104-2. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FFNK-L11>

The link to the given name documentation is: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FFZJ-RYZ>



17: Esmeria de Rus -New Badge Forwarded
(Fieldless) a distaff purple



18: Fodor Marta -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per fess sable and argent, two tygers rampant addorsed Or.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Meaning (Prefers meaning Curly Martha) most important.

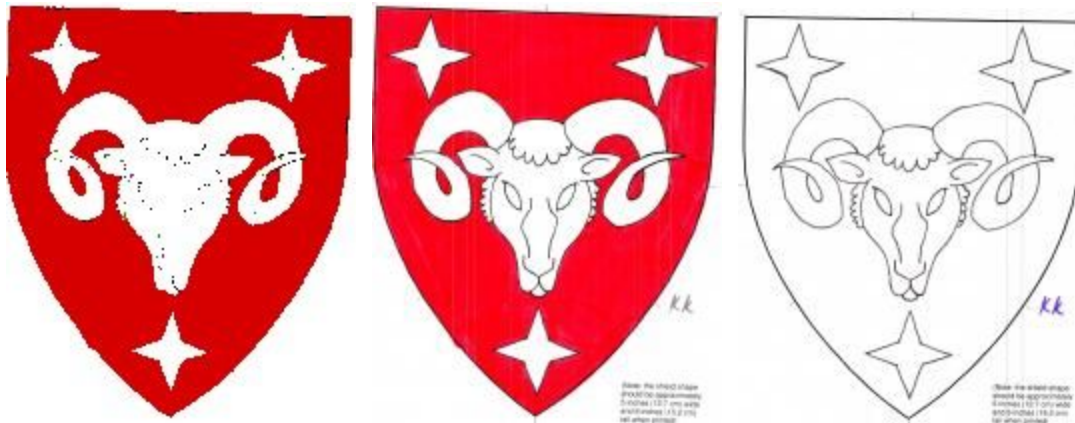
Fodor appears in this spelling in Walraven van Nijmegen's article "Hungarian Names 101" dated to 1557 and 1574. (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/magyarnames1012.html>)

Marta appears in this spelling in "Hungarian Feminine Names" by the same author dated to 1529. (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/magfem2.html>)

Following the Hungarian construction pattern, "Marta" is the given name. If possible, submitter would like a umlaut over the first "a" in Marta.

Notes: In kingdom commentary Kolosvari Arpadne Julia pointed out that an umlaut is inappropriate over the first "a" in Marta, although an acute accent is possible but less plausible than an unaccented name.

She also pointed out that the same article dates Marta to 1577, 1579, 1584, 1590, 1597, and 1600, and dates Fodor to 1524, 1575, 1576, 1578, 1579/1586, 1590, 1596, 1599, and 1602, making the names extremely compatible temporally.



19: Jennet Eva O'Loghlan -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Gules, a ram's head cabossed between three mullets of four points argent.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Client requests authenticity for Scots/Irish.

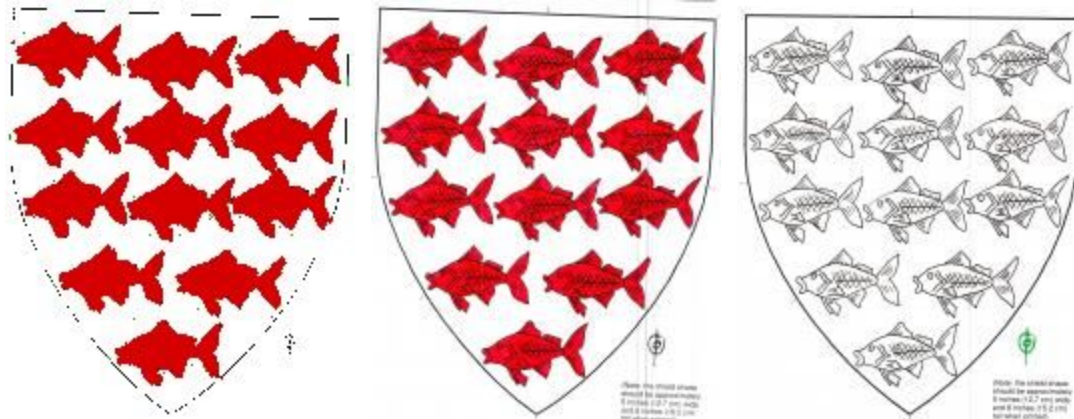
Jennet is a female given name found s.n. Jennet dated between 1538 and 1618 in "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/jennet.html>).

Eva is an English female given name, found the Family Search Historical Records Eva Darkindrame; Burial; 12 May 1575; St. Botolph Aldgate, London, England; Batch: B00047-6; <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JC9D-6JW>).

Double given names are found in English per Appendix A. English and Anglicized Irish are part of the same language group in Appendix C.

O'Loghlan is an italicized 16th/early 17th cen. Anglicized Irish form found in Woulfe p. 585 s.n. Ó Loclainn.

Notes: By precedent, in Anglicized Irish, "Forms with and without the apostrophe are used interchangeably." [Dearbháil O'Halloran, 10/2010 LoAR, A-Atlantia].



20: Kosa Korotkaia -New Name Change & New Device Forwarded

Argent, semy of fish naiant gules

Old Item: *Katrin Daans*, to be released.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

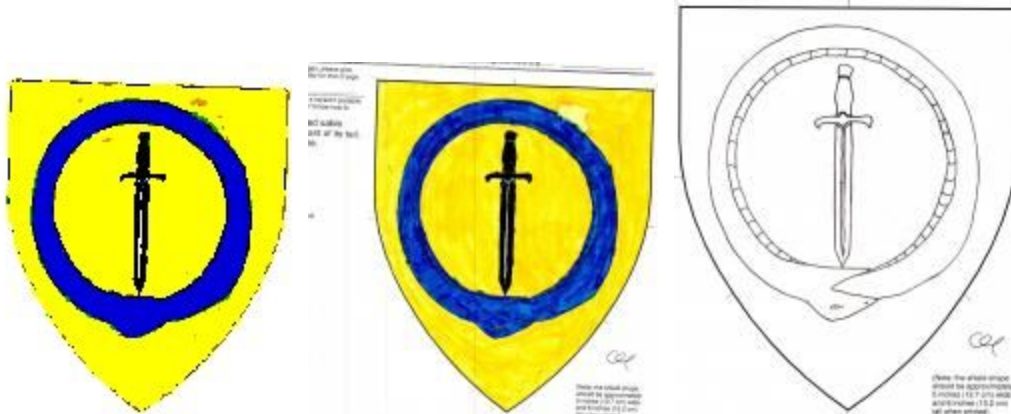
Name Change from *Katrin Daans*, to be released.

Kosa is found in "Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Period Russian Names - Section KOW" by Paul Goldschmidt s.n. [Kosa (f) -- "scythe." Fem of Kos. Kosa. 1136. [Mor 103]

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/ko.html>)

Korotkaia is found in "Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Russian Names - Grammar" which states "Adjectival bynames consist, in turn, of two sub-categories. There are numerous cases of simply adding a common adjective onto a given name, as in: Korotkii/Korotkaia ("short"), Dorogoi/Dorogaia ("dear"), Pervoi/Pervaia ("first"), Beloi/Belaia ("white"), Shirokii/Shirokaia ("wide"), or Krasnyi/Krasnaia ("red")." (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/zgrammar.html>)

Per the same article, the feminine adjectival endings are -aia/-iaia.



21: Leonardo di Sandro d'Abruzzo -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Or, a sword inverted sable within a snake vorant of its tail, head to base, azure.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Leonardo is a male given name found in "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1386-1528" by Aranhwy mech Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/arezzo.html>)

di Sandro - Sandro is a diminutive form of Alessandro, which primary name is found 83 times as a man's name in Juliana de Luna's "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/>)

d'Abruzzo - locative byname for the Abruzzo region, and appears in Maridonna Benvenuti's article "Italia: Mercator Place Names in 1554" ([ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/drafts/mercator.html](http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/drafts/mercator.html)) in that spelling dated to 1554.

The pattern "given+patronymic+locative" for Italian names is listed in Appendix A of SENA

Notes: Kingdom commenters pointed out that the locative is documented in the Mercator article without the preposition. SENA Appendix A for Italian states "Locative bynames in the northern and central areas normally take the form *da X*, but *de X* and *di X* are rarely found." This brings the use of *d'*- into question.

Charitye Diademe was able to find one use of *d'* in "15th Century Italian Men's Names" by Talan Gwynek which shows *Antonio da Quietto d'Arzenta*, but it is only in 3 instances, and all of them being *d'Arzenta*. We are forwarding this name unaltered for more commentary on the issue.

22: Martin Wasser Speier -New Alternate Name Forwarded

Martin Stop Heppin

Submitter desires a masculine name.

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

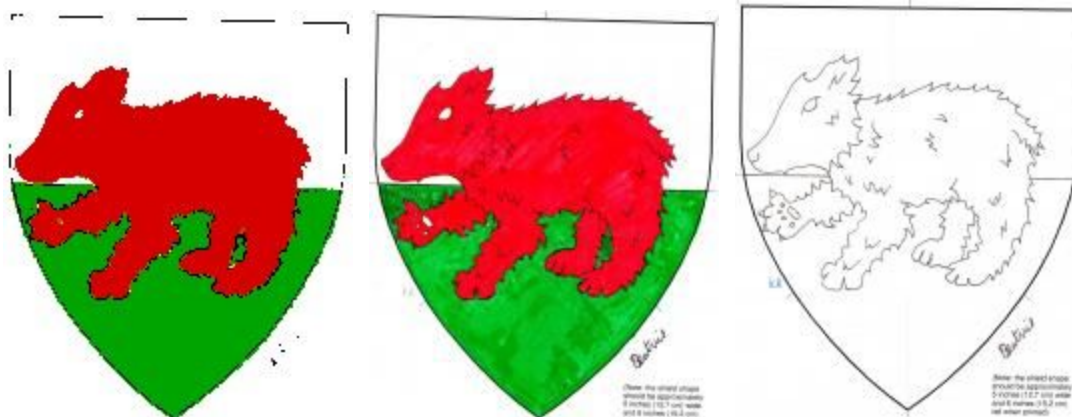
Consulting Herald: Charitye Dale

Martin is an English male given name found in "Late 16C English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html>).

Stop is a gray period English surname found in the Family Search Historical Records: Joane Stop; Marriage; 02 Aug 1636; Addington, Buckingham, England; Batch: M01456-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N27M-F44>)

Johannes Stop; Male; Christening; 27 Feb 1630; STOKE HAMMOND, BUCKINGHAM, ENGLAND; Batch: C14857-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N1TK-XJT>)

Heppin is an English surname found in the Family Search Historical Records: Elizabeth Heppin; Female; Marriage; 24 Oct 1593; Whitgift, York, England; Batch: M00602-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NLDG-L2P>)



23: Mathghamhain Ua Radháin -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per fess argent and vert a bear cub passant gules.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Mathghamhain found in the Annals of the Four Masters M1096.14 at

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/T100005B.html> which cites Mathghahain Ua Seaghda in 1096

Ua is the marker for a Clan Affiliation byname, per Sharon Krossa's Quick and Easy Gaelic Names (<http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>)

Ruadháin found in the Annals of the Four Masters M1105.1 at

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/onlineG100005B.html> which cites Aodh Ua Ruadháin, a priest who died in 1105

Blazoned as bear cub for a cant.

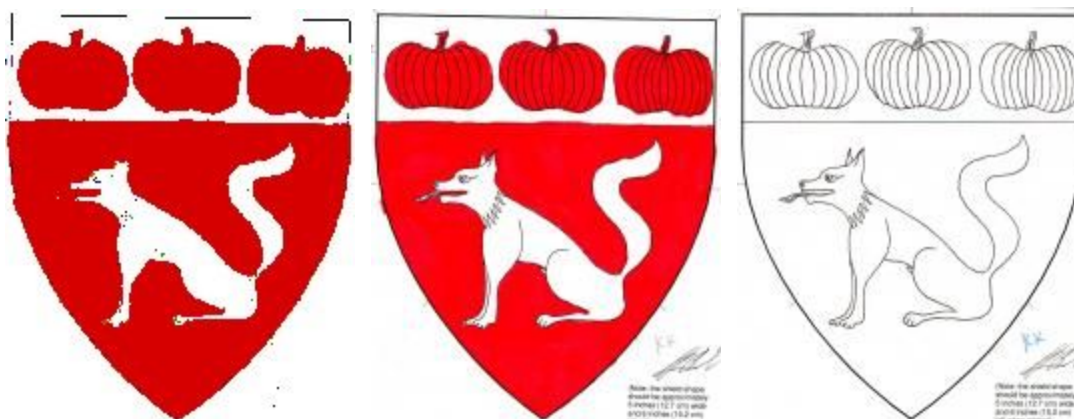
Notes: The name "Mathghamhain" is an old Gaelic word for bear cub, formed from the roots "matu" or "math" meaning bear, and "ghamhain" or "ghamhuin" meaning calf.

Documented in "Recherches sur l'origine de la propriété foncière et des noms de lieux habités en France", Henri d' Arbois de Jubainville, 1890, pp. 389-390.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=j-9cAAAACAAJ&pg=PA389#q=ghamhain>

Translated to English by Jeff McMahon, 2003.

http://www.mcmahonsofmonaghan.org/the_name_mathghamhna.html



24: Myr d'Allaines-le-Comte -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Gules, a fox sejant argent and on a chief argent three pumpkins gules.

Sound (Mihir for given name (close to Mihir-on)Note: Submitter would prefer Miron as a given name if it can b) most important.

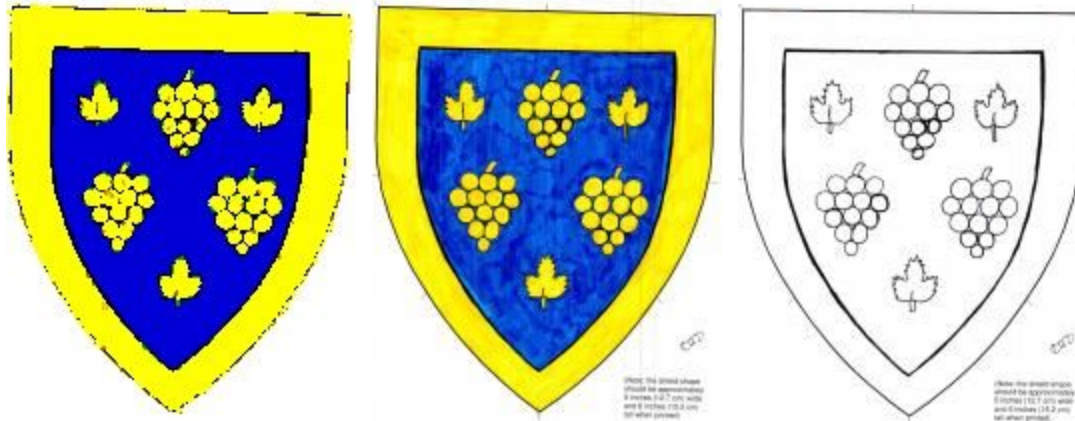
<Myr> is found in familysearch.org under the name 'Myr Gelder' christened 25 Apr 1596 at BARTON UPON HUMBER,LINCOLN,ENGLAND, Indexing Batch Number C02690-1 as a female given name.

<d'Allaines-le-Comte> is grandfathered to Christoffel d'Allaires-le-Comte, the submitter's father (signed document submitted). The name Christoffel d'Allaines-le-Comte was registered in June of 2003 (via the East). From Appendix C of SENA allows the mixing an English name with a French surname.

Notes: The FamilySearch record used to document Myr can be found at:

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NG64-L6J>

"There is a step from period practice for the use of a New World pumpkin. " [René Chastain, A-Gleann Abhann, Aug 2012 LoAR]



25: Philippe le Vigneron -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Azure, three bunches of grapes one and two, between three grape leaves, within a bordure Or.

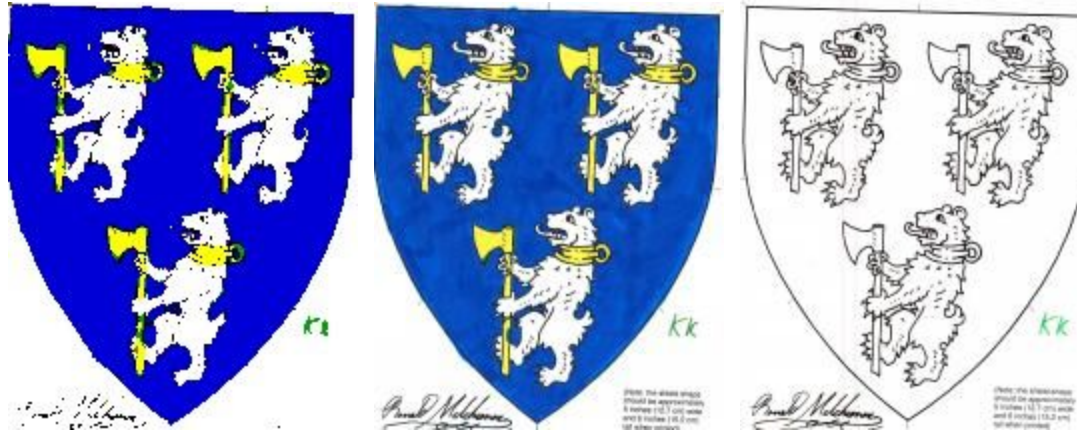
Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Client requests authenticity for 14th century French.

Philippe is a male given name found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris," by Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html>)

le Vigneron in "Occupational By-Names in the 1292 Tax Role of Paris," by Colm Dubh (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/parisbyname.html>). It is an occupational byname meaning "wine grower."



26: Reinaud de Morley -New Name & New Device Forwarded

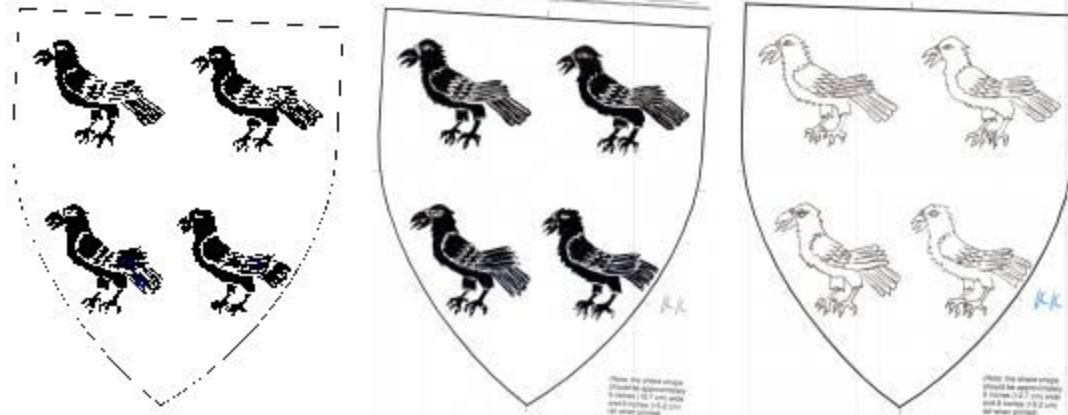
Azure, three bears rampant argent, each collared and sustaining an axe Or.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Client requests authenticity for Anglo Norman England, 1320.

Reinaud is found in Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London by Aryanhwy merch Catmael, at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html> Morley is a header spelling, page 422, also dated to 1295, in Watts, Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names.

Submitter is willing to change the preposition to "of" if needed for authenticity for 1320 Anglo-Norman.



27: Roxanne Ravenhall -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Argent, four ravens two and two sable.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

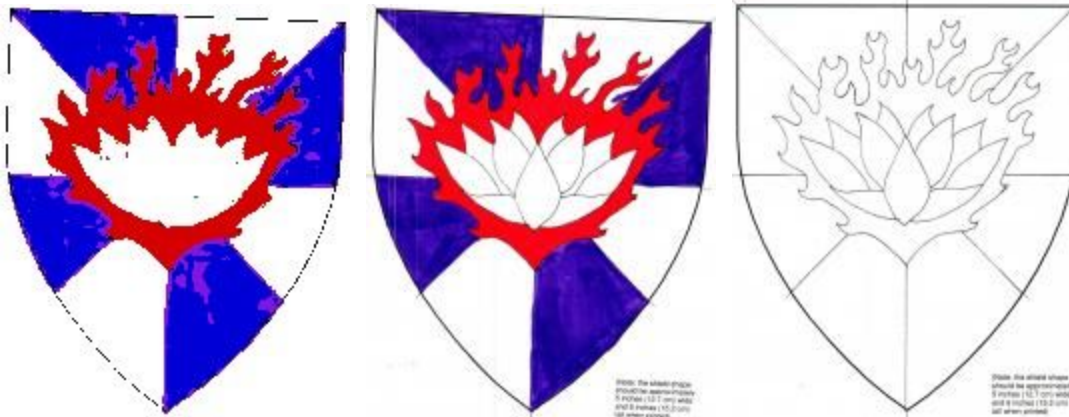
Meaning (Raven) most important.

Roxanne is a French feminine literary name, found in 1578 as a spelling of the name of Alexander the Great's queen (De l'Heur et Malheur de Mariage, Jean de Marconville, <http://books.google.ca/books?id=Els6AAAACAAJ>). The spelling Roxane is found in 1583 as well, per precedent (Roxanne de Saint Luc, LoAR Mar 2012, Æthelmearc). <Raven> Oxford A Dictionary of English Surnames: Raven, Ravens, Revan, Revans, Revens - William atte Raven 1344 <Hall> Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames: Hall, Halle, Halls -Roger de Hall 1327 If documentation is not acceptable, submitter's legal given name is Roxanne. Photo ID attested by consulting and senior herald. Client would prefer the surname "Ravenhall" if possible. Client is from East and will be moving to Drachenwald before name process is complete.

Notes: Submitted as *Roxanne Raven Hall*, the submitter indicated a preference for *Ravenhall*. During kingdom commentary Cristina Volpina was able to document the preferred byname from the FamilySearch records:

Margaret Ravenhall, Marriage, 09 Feb 1634, Saint Owen, Hereford, Hereford, England, Batch M13712-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NK8J-TLJ>)

We have therefore changed the name to meet the submitter's request.



28: Sakurayama Tomoe -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Gyronny purple and argent, on a flame gules a lotus blossom in profile argent.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Client requests authenticity for Japan.

The given name **Tomoe** (pre 1600) in NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 386 in the list of historical feminine names.

Sakurayama is found under "Works of Nature - Mountain" in NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 145

The name pattern [family name + feminine given name] is as per NCMJ Rev. Ed. p. 46 ff and p. 67

Notes: Kingdom commenters questioned the identifiability of the flame. We found it sufficiently identifiable to forward for wider commentary.



29: Simha di Abramo -New Badge Forwarded

Azure, an owl affronty close Or and in chief three mullets of four points argent, all within an orle Or



30: Þyri Tyrkirsdottir -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Gyronny of gules and sable, a tree blasted and eradicated and three mullets of six points one and two argent. See attached.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Þyri is a feminine given name atn p. 17 of Geirr Bassi.

If Þyra could be shown to be pre-Christian, she'd prefer that. She does not want a later Scandinavian name and definitely wants the thorn.

Tyrkir is a figure in Grænlinga saga (http://www.sagadb.org/graenlinga_saga.on). The relevant passage reads as follows:

Fór Eiríkr heim í Brattahlíð, en Leifr réðst til skips, ok félagar hans með honum, hálfir fjórðir töggr manna. Þar var Suðrmaðr einn í ferð, er Tyrkir hét.

The website reproduces the saga in Old Norse and modern Icelandic. There is no English translation available.

Notes: The use of gyronny gules and sable requires an IAP. This IAP has been documented and registered several times:

Jaqueline d'Artois, Gyronny gules and sable, two sea-horses respectant Or and a sunflower proper. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2014/09/14-09lar.html>

That submission was leveraged by Gilly Wede Gyronny gules and sable, a gillyflower argent between eight bees in annulo Or. <https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=57825>

James Yale used the same images to document Gyronny sable and gules, a cross of Saint Julian Or. <https://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=22170>

From the text of the submission of Gilly Wede:

The justification for using a gyronny of two colors comes from the device submission for Jaqueline d'Artois, *Gyronny gules and sable, two sea-horses respectant Or and a sunflower*

proper., <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2014/09/14-09lar.html> . In the registration, Laurel comments: "This design was well documented as an Individually Attested Pattern in late period English armory. Orle provided evidence of the red and black gyronny with charges, and Non Scripta verified that the seahorses and sunflowers were found in the same jurisdiction."

Gunnvor Silfrahhar (Orle) comments from the 09/2014 LOAR: "I have her (Jaquelle's) IAP stuff here, placing all elements within period English heraldry.

"From my analysis of gyronny (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/Stars/Gyronny.shtml>) I have the 1500s Insignia Anglica [BSB Cod.icon. 291], which has three coats with red and black gyronny and charges: ◦Image 1: 35r Bodyam.

http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001647/image_73 ◦Image 2: 36r Cobeleggh.

http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001647/image_75 ◦Image 3: 44v Mathew.

http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00001647/image_92".

There are multiple examples of the use of mullets in English armory, in the same source, but they are all mullets of five points.

<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?id=00001647&groeser=&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=67>

<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?id=00001647&groeser=&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=66>

<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?id=00001647&groeser=&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=65>

<http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?id=00001647&groeser=&fip=193.174.98.30&no=&seite=61>

We are not certain if mullets of six points need to be documented separately. If they are, we ask the College for assistance documenting such mullets in English armory.

There are multiple examples of trees found in English heraldry found in DBA vol 4 p. 441 sv "1 Tree", listing unidentified trees, cherry trees, oak trees, yew trees, and several other types.



31: Vopiscus Rufius Donatus -New Name & New Device Forwarded

Per pale azure and argent, a phoenix counterchanged issuant from flames proper.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Client requests authenticity.

Vopiscus - Vopiscus Julius Iulus was a Roman statesman (held consulship in 473 BC) according to Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, vol. II, p. 656.

Rufius - Rufius Crispinus was a praefectus praetorio under Claudius, removed from office in 52 AD.

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0104:entry=crispinus-rufius-bio-1>

Donatus is found in "A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names" by Ursula Georges

<http://penheralds.net/heraldry/mirrors/heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html>

Submitter prefers Donatus but will accept Datus (found in the same source) if Donatus cannot be registered.

Notes: As submitted, this name is not registerable due to temporal incompatibility. SENA PN.2.C.1 requires all elements from within a given language pool to be dated within 500 years of one another. As documented here, Vopiscus is in the first position, which makes it a Praenomen. The cited example, from 473 BCE, is the only known use of Vopiscus as a Praenomen. Therefore, it cannot be used together with Rufius, a nomen dated to AD 52, as the time gap exceeds 500 years. Donatus is dated to the first and second centuries AD, and is thus compatible with either.

Fortunately, Ursula was able to find earlier documentation for the latter two elements from the Epigraphic Inscriptions of Heidelberg. Rufius is found between 300 BCE and 51 BCE (<http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD013991>), and Donatus is found between AD 1 and 42 (<http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD012138>). This brings all elements within 500 years of each other.

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald