



Lewis Tanzos  
eastern.crown@eastkingdom.org

04 July 2004

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heraldry and all others who do receive this letter, greetings from Tanzos Istvan, Eastern Crown Herald!

This ILoI contains submissions received before KWHSS (June 24, 2004) and has 35 numbered items. Commentary, as always, should be sent to the above address and is due on 6 August 2004. Yes, I know this is the day before Pennsic Landgrab this year. I want to allow enough time, but if I go too much later, we're after Pennsic and everything following gets pushed back and screwed up.

One issue that needs to be addressed, to save people time and money: Please check to see if an article you cite is on the Laurel website, especially some of the older St. Gabriel articles. The Laurel website is the only one you don't need photocopies for. At least one submission this month would have cost something around \$10 less in photocopies and quite a bit on postage if the herald of record had spent a minute or two checking the Laurel education page. It's at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/education.html>. Yes, even articles from the Academy of St. Gabriel. While I'm aware that there are articles on more subjects at the MNA, we still need copies of them for submissions. If the same article appears at the SCA site, we don't. Please note that the same is true for commentary: please cite the URL from the Laurel site if the article appears there.

As always, any changes are acceptable unless otherwise noted. Also, for this LoI, all needed photocopies of documentation are provide unless explicitly noted. Lastly, note that the blazon given here is a transcription of what's on the form, not what I think the actual blazon should be.

Good luck, and thanks again in advance for all the hard work you do! Also thanks to Meradudd Cethin of Meridies for adding much of the extra documentation.

In service,

Istvan Eastern Crown

**1 Adolphus Xavier Benner (M)** - New Primary Name  
Herald of Record: none

No major changes. Submitter wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for an unspecified time period.

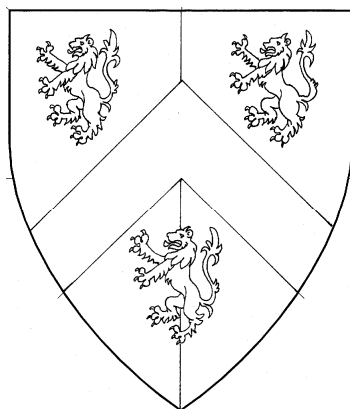
Adolphus: Talan Gwynek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.html](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.html)) dates 'Adolfus' to 1315. While this is not the exact spelling desired, German regularly switches 'ph', 'f' and 'ff': the same

document gives 'Christoff' 1435, 1488, 1596; 'Christoph' 1351, 1480; and 'Cristof' 1454. Also 'Steffan' 1345-1508 and 'Stephan' 1387-1405.

Xavier: According to the article 'Concerning the Names Xavier, Javier, and the Like' by Lyle FitzWilliam and Arval Benicoeur ( <http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/xavier.shtml> ) the name 'Xavier' or 'Javier' was originally a place name in Navarre, used as a locative surname by the saint Francisco Javier among others (Brittanica Online, also De Atienza, Juan, Nobilario Espal (Madrid: Aguilar SA, 1954).). Both 'Javier' and 'Xavier' are acceptable spellings, as the 'J' and 'X' were interchangeable.

Benner dated to 1432 in Bahlow's *German Names* s.n. 'Benner' p. 36: 'Joh. Benner' 1432.

[ I'm assuming this is the pattern given + inherited surname + occupational surname .  
Can anyone provide docs for this or some other workable pattern? ]



**2 Aldwyn de Lancashire (M)** - New Primary Name and New Device

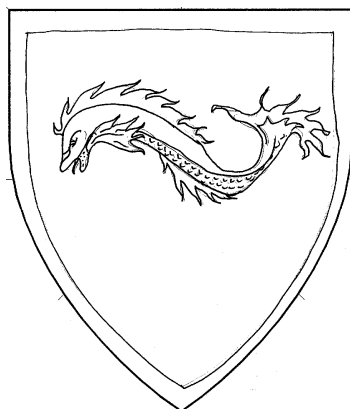
Herald of Record: Klaus Rother

*Per pale sable and vert, a chevron between three lions rampant argent.*

No major changes. Submitter desires 14th century English language/culture.

Aldwyn is from Withycombe, p 12. 'Aldwin: Old English Ealdwine...it survived the conquest and was not uncommon in the middle ages.' Submitter prefers the spelling 'Aldwyn'. Given the interchangeability of y/i in English period spelling (vis, the various spellings of 'Aylwin', op. cit. p 39), this is a plausible variation.

de Lancashire from R&W, p 270. s.n. Lancashire, Lankshear, Lankshire gives a 'Richard de Lancastreschire' in 1387 and a 'Robert Lancashire' in 1604.



**3 Anna Dauzzano di Syracuse (F)** - New Primary Name and new device

Herald of Record: Jake de Twelfoaks

*Argent a dolphin naiant sable within a bordure gules*

Anna from Arval's "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" ( <http://www.s->

[gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto) ), in the list of names which appear fewer than 5 times, and also in the alphabetical list, shown as appearing once.

Dauzzano is a surname, appearing in the Catasto ( <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html> ). It appears to be part of the list of households with over 10,000 Florins or more total wealth in 1427, but the URL is partially cut off. ( perhaps <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/newsearch/M1427w.html> ? ). They appear third on the list, which says "SS Scala 50869"

di Syracuse from *Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554* by Maridonna Benvenuti ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/> ). On the 'Southern Italy' page ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/south.html> ) , there is a "Syracusae \*" listed as being "Town/City: Modern Syracuse".

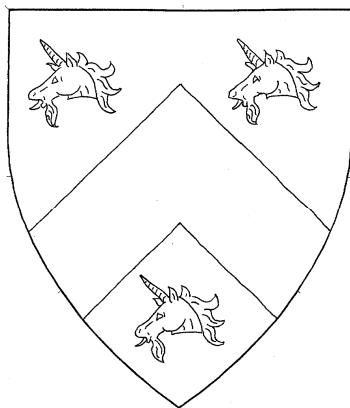
---

#### **4 Arthur Lovell (M) - New Primary Name** Herald of Record: Jake de Twelfoaks

Arthur taken from Talan's *Men's Given Names from Early 13th Century England* ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/eng13/eng13m.html> ), which lists Arthur as a given name which appears twice in the data.

Lovell from *Faire Names for English Folk: Late Sixteenth Century English Names*. ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/christian/fairnames/> ).

[ Note that Talan's article also appears at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng13/eng13m.html>, which does not require photocopies. ]



---

#### **5 Ascelinne de Chambord - resub device** Herald of Record: Jake de Twelfoaks

*Argent, a chevron sable between three unicorn's heads couped azure.*

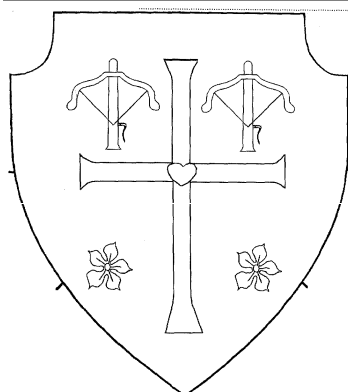
Her name was registered in Nov 2003, via the East.

This submission originally returned on the Nov 2003 LoAR:

Conflict with James of Riverhold (registered in October 2003), Argent, a chevron sable between in chief two mermaids each maintaining a sword and in base a crescent azure.

There is only one CD for changing the type of the secondary charge group around the chevron.

This resubmission includes a letter of permission to conflict from James of Riverhold.



**6 Benjamin de L'Orb (M)** - New Primary Name & New device

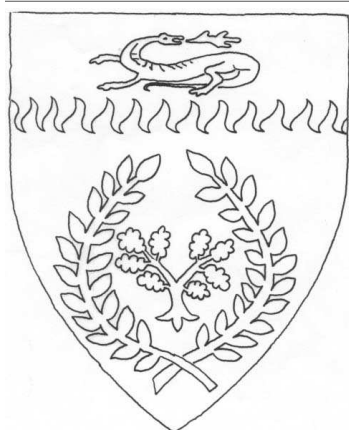
Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

*Argent on a cross gule a heart Or between two crossbow in chief and two cinquefoil in base all azure.*

No major changes.

No documentation is provided.

[ *Benjamin is listed in 'Jewish Naming Conventions in Angevin England' by Eleazar ha-Levi ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/jewish.html> ), which dates it to between 1100 and 1290. We can find nothing for 'Orb' in Eckwall, R&W, Morlet's 'Noms de Famille', or Dauzat. ]*



**7 Bois Ardent, Canton of** - resub group name and re-check armory

Herald of Record: Arthur de Beaumont

*Or, a tree within a laurel wreath vert and on a chief rayonny gules a salamander regardant argent.*

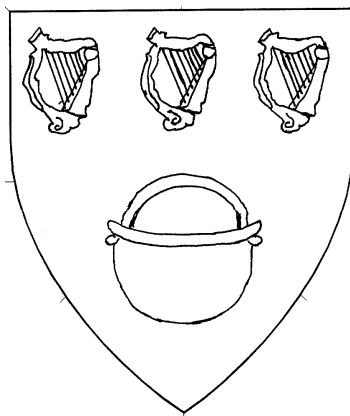
This is a resubmission of the same name, returned for lack of documentation on the 2002-02 Eastern Internal Letter of Report. The armory was originally pended at that time.

This is being submitted as meaning 'Ardent's Woods'.

Ardentes from Dauzat & Rostaing's *Noms de Lieux de la France*, s.n. Ardentes. Latin person's name Ardentius, the Christian name, or 'de ardens, ardent', a surname. Dated to 1095 as 'Ardentia'. Or maybe Indre.

Bois under that header in same. Constructions of this type are documented as the following: "Bois d'Arcy" (named after somebody named 'de Arcicio', 1276). "Bois Arnault" (1125, named after Boscus Ernaldi). "Bois Bernard" (1162, named after Nemus Bernardi).

A valid petition is attached for both the name and armory. Please re-check the armory.



**8 Caera Cruitire ingen Uaithne (F)** - new change of holding name & new device  
Herald of Record: Tigernach mac Eoghán ua Aeda  
Current name: *Caera of Carolingia*

*Azure, a cauldron and in chief three harps Or.*

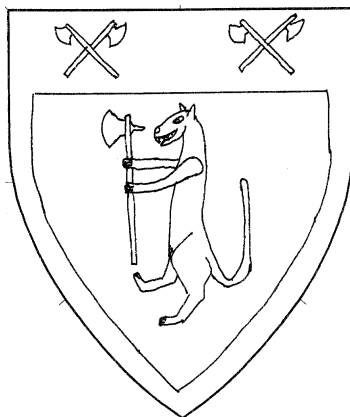
No major changes. Submitter desires unspecified meaning.

Documentation is from a letter from Tigernach mac Eóghain ua Áeda, Opinicus Pursuivant of the Middle.

Ceara is submitter's mundane legal name. Note that no proof of this is provided. We probably have a copy of the driver's license from the previous submission in the files, so we'll see if we can pull that. Also mentioned is OCM, s.n. 'Cera, Ceara' for 'similar sounding' names - 'Ciar', 'Ciarnat', and 'Ciarnait'.

Cruitire is a byname meaning 'harper', and is found in the *Chronicon Scotorum* in 634. No photocopy is attached, we are merely given the URL:  
<http://celt.ucc.ie/published/G100016/text057.html>

Uaithne from OCM s.n. Uaithne. It lists it as both a masculine and feminine name, and shows that it was used throughout period. In 982, a petty king of Limerick went by this name. In the later middle ages, it was used by the O'Rourke's, McLaoughlins, O'Reillys, O'Hanlys, and several others, including the O'Callaghans. Matronymic formed according to the rules in Efferick's "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names, 3rd Ed" at  
<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/>



**9 Cristobal Ordonez de Burgos (M)** - New Primary Name and New Device  
Herald of Record: Cahan Kyle

*Gules, a weasel rampant maintaining a two-handed axe within a bordure and on a chief Or, two pairs of axes in saltire sable.*

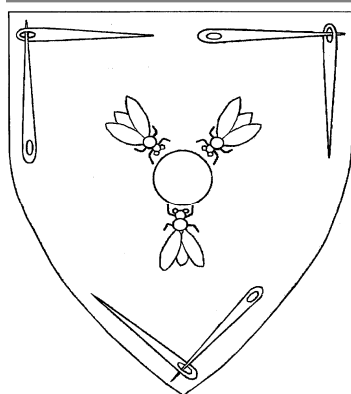
Submitter desires 11th Century Spanish time period, language, and culture, and cares most about language/culture if it must be changed. Documentation is from St. Gabriel Report 2855.

Gabriel finds one instance of Cristobal used as a given name in Castille between 1150 and 1160 (Menedez-Pidal, Ramon, *Crestomatía del Español Medieval*, Madrid: 1971). They also find instances of it being used as a byname in the late 11th Century: 'gartia Cristuebal' 1069; 'Sanzio Cristobal' 1079; 'Munnio Christobal' 1081. These are from Diez Melcon, R. P. Gonzalo, *Apellidos Castellano-Leoneses: Siglos IX-XIII, ambos inclusive*. s.n. Christophorus.

Ordenez ("from Ordone") is also on the Gabriel report, taken from El Cid (*Poem of the Cid*, ed. Ramón Menéndez Pidal, trans. W. S. Merwin, New York, Meridian, 1975 [1959]).

Documentation for 'Burgos' is from O'Callaghan, Joseph F: *A History of Medieval Spain*, Cornell, NY, Cornell University Press 1975, 4th printing 1992. This shows a map: 'Spain at the death of Fernando I, 1065.' Burgos is a city in Castile, near the center of the western border with Leon.

No documentation has been provided for the use of two locative bynames in a single name, especially in the 11th Century.



**10 Cristoforo Donatello di Visconti (M)** - New Primary Name & New device  
Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

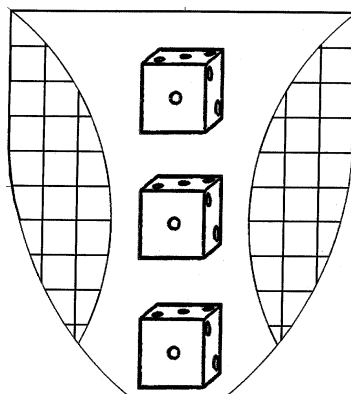
*Purple in center a plat between three bees Or a bordur of six needle argent.*

No major changes.

No documentation provided.

I have no idea how to blazon the needles, either.

*[ Donatiello is found in Cognomi, s.n. Donato. Visconti is a header name found in Cognomi. However, according to de Felice, 'Visconti' is not a surname, it's a title. It means 'Viscount'. We note that the approved alternate title for 'Viscount' is 'Visconte'. This name will therefore be returned for presumption. If the submitter allowed major changes, we could drop it. ]*



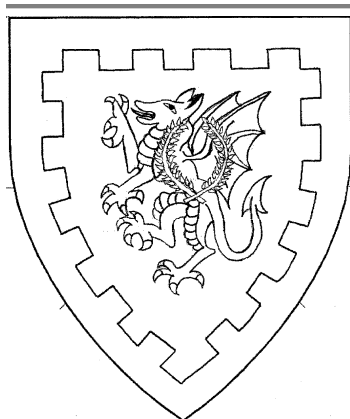
**11 Deiniol filius Gwrgwst** - Resub device  
Herald of Record: Self

*Vert, three dice argent between flaunches checky Or and sable*

Previous device returned for a redraw at Laurel on the November 2003 LoAR:

The dice are drawn in a non-period style, with one edge forward: "While dice were shown in perspective, the known period examples depicted them face forward, rather than edge forward. This minimizes the effect of perspective. Therefore, we must return this device for redrawing" (LoAR of April 2000).

The new submission has fixed this problem.



**12 Dragonet** - Resub at kingdom group name and re-check armory

Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

*Or, on a dragon gules within a bordure embattled vert a laurel wreath argent.*

Care most about meaning: 'young or small dragon'.

The previous submission of this name was returned at kingdom for lack of documentation. The current submission attaches several pages proving that people in period believed in the existence of dragons. What they do not show is that there was anywhere in period named 'Dragonet', or any reasonable case for the possibility. This will therefore be returned unless somebody in the CoH can manage to document it as a plausible period place name. It will also be returned for two other reasons: First, there is no group designator. There **MUST** be a group designator, such as 'shire', 'barony', etc. Secondly, the herald of record is not a warranted herald. Brigantia policy requires all submissions to pass through a warranted herald before reaching Eastern Crown.

Note that there's a nice piece called "On the origins of dragons" attached. Nice, scholarly document. It says nothing about whether places in period were named this, ever. Note that there's a fantastic petition attached. It's perfectly acceptable.

It is suggested that the group consider the place names Dragey, Drachenbronn, or Draguignan, all of which appear, dated, in Dauzat & Rostaing's 'Noms de Lieux'. Drachenbronn apparently means 'Source of Dragons'.

---

**13 Edmund Patterson** (M) - New Primary Name

Herald of Record: Ailis Mac an Toisich

No major changes.

Edmund from Goodwyn's "English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>) dates the name to 1428. Also, Talan Gwynek's article "Late 16th Century English Given Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/eng16/eng16alpha.html>) lists 72 instances of Edmund.

Patterson from R&W s.n. "Patterson, Paterson" gives "Patersoun" in 1499. The citation also notes that "Pattison" is related. Submitter prefers the spelling "Patterson". Given that Pattison is likely related, Julie Stampnitzky's "Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615" is also attached. ([http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames\\_pq.html](http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames_pq.html)) This dates Pattison to 1493, 1588, 1558, 1586, 1581, 1585, 1567, 1582, 1572, 1598, 1599, 1600, and many other dates in the 1601-1608 range. Note that it also gives the name Paterson, dated to 1599.

---

#### 14 Edwen Brewestere (F) - New Primary Name

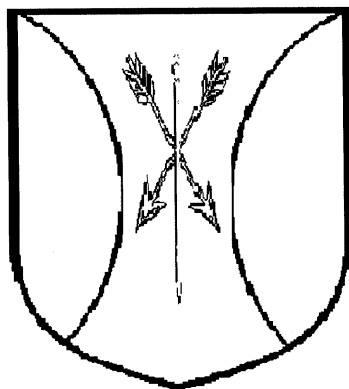
Herald of Record: Erlan Nordenskal

No major changes. Cares most about unspecified sound/meaning. Desires authenticity for English 13-14th C language/culture.

Edwen from Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary Of English Surnames", in the "Index of names attested before 1250: B to E" section. ([http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/index\\_early2.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/index_early2.html))

Brewestere, meaning 'woman Brewer', found in the "Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames". The photocopy does document the spelling and meaning to 1308.

[ Note that the article appears on the Laurel website: at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyAG.html> which does not require photocopies. Also, surname is from Reaney and Wilson, which does not require photocopies.]



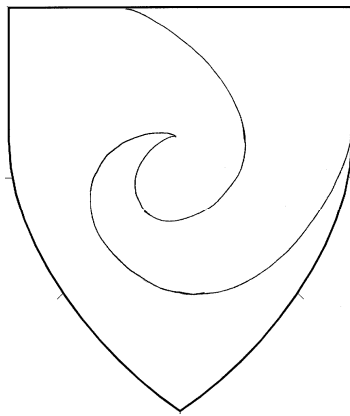
#### 15 Eibhlín ingean uí Choileáin - New Device

Herald of Record: Erlan Nordenskald

*needle and 2 arrows conjoined at center gules, per flaunches purpure and argent*

This name was registered in August of 2002 (via the East)..





**16 Einar Ulfson** - appeal device  
Herald of Record: NAME WITHHELD

*Sable, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief Or.*

This was returned at kingdom on the February 2003 LoR:

Sable, a schnecke issuant from sinister chief Or. This conflicts with Damian Thorvaldsson (Feb 1994, Ansteorra)  
*Sable, a gurges Or.* Laurel precedent says:

There is clearly a CD between a schnecke and a gurges, but the consensus of the commentary and those attending the meeting that RfS X.2. does not apply between them. (Peter Schneck, 5/96 p. 20)

As such, there is only a single CD between the two devices.

This appeal is apparently based on the following statement, written by the submitting herald:

I have discussed this decision with the client and with Pantheon [an EK Regional Education deputy Herald]. We believe that this is a wrong conclusion on several points. First it is simple heraldry so it only needs one CD of difference, second say that in effect that the gurges and schnecke are the same is similar to deciding that quarterly and checky conflict. Looking at the example of a gurges in 'A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry' by James Parker the gold spiral of the gurges would have to be appear to be curving in the opposite direction of the curl of the schenecke in this arms.

It is also clear of Peter Schneck - *Sable, a schnecke issuant from the dexter chief argent.*

As such, we believe that this device is clear of all conflicts would ask that you accept it and register it as is.

The EK College of Heraldry will not be supporting this opinion unless somebody comes up with some really spectacular documentation. First, we would like to know what rule they're quoting. Difference in the SCA is based on three concepts: X.1: Addition or removal of primary X.2: Complete change of primary X.4: Two CD's. 1 and 4 clearly do not apply in this case, so apparently, they're referring to #2. This is, in fact, simple armory, with only one charge on the field in either case. The precedent cited in the

original return, though, states that there is only a CD between them, not the Substantial difference required for X.2.

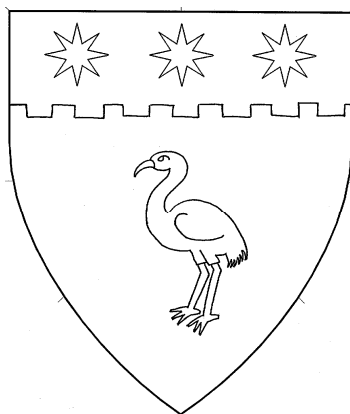
From the RETURNS section of the 5/96 LoAR:

Peter Schneck. Device. *Sable, a schnecke issuant from dexter chief Or.* Conflict with Damian Thorvaldsson, *Sable, a gorges Or.* There is clearly a CD between a schnecke and a gorges, but the consensus of the commentary and those attending the meeting that RfS X.2. does not apply between them.

In other words, this issue has already been decided once, the original return that set the precedent being effectively identical to the current submission.

The appeal's argument about the direction of the spiral is moot, since a gorges can also be depicted as concentric annulets. See Foster's *Dictionary of Heraldry - Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees* on p. 156, there's a very interesting depiction of the arms of Sir Thomas Peche, blazoned as *Ermine, a gorge gules*, which is taken from the Ashmole Roll. It is depicted as a white field, three concentric rings of red, an ermine spot in dexter chief, one in sinister chief, and three spots, arranged two-and-one, in base. There is another on p 95, the arms of Robert Gifford, from the Dering Roll: *Argent, a cross engrailed sable and overall a gorge azure.*, with the gorge again being depicted as concentric rings.

There is also another issue. Three colored and three black-and-white copies have been required for well over three years now by Brigantia policy. The herald of record has been repeatedly notified of this, and has not chosen to change. We would be entirely in our rights to return this for improper paperwork.



---

**17 Emeline Patterson (F) - New Primary Name & New device**

Herald of Record: Ailis Mac an Toisich

*Purpure, a crane and on a chief embattled argent three mullets of eight points vert.*

No major changes.

Emeline from R&W, this spelling dated to 1422. Also cites Talan's article "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of

English Surnames" from the Laurel site (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyintro.html>) . Also from Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "16th Century Names From Ormskirk Parish Registers." (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/ormskirk/> - PCA) Forms listed are Emlyn, Emlin, Emllin, Emlyn, Emline, Emblin, Emie, Emlyne, and Enlin.

Patterson from R&W s.n. "Patterson, Paterson" gives "Patersoun" ni 1499. Citation notes that "Pattison" is related. Submitter prefers the spelling "Patterson". Given that Pattison is likely related, Julie Stampnitzky's "Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615" is also attached. ([http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames\\_pq.html](http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames_pq.html)) This dates Pattison to 1493, 1588, 1558, 1586, 1581, 1585, 1567, 1582, 1572, 1598, 1599, 1600, and many other dates in the 1601-1608 range. Note that it also gives the name Paterson, dated to 1599.

---

### **18 Gaufrid Kelson von Heidelberg (M) - New Primary Name Change**

Herald of Record: Ailis Mac an Toisich

Current Name: *Gaufrid Kelson Blacksword*

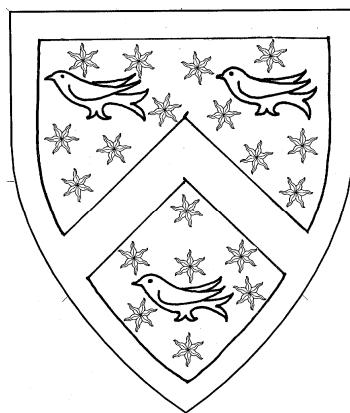
No major changes.

von is the German locative.

Heidelberg is a city in modern Germany, site of a 13th Century castle and university, founded in 1368. A printout from britannica.org is attached. It states that Heidelberg was "first mentioned in historical record in 1196... it is the site of the 13th-century Heidelberg Castle ... and of the university of Heidelberg (1386), the oldest university in Germany."

Remainder of name is grandfathered to submitter.

The pattern is documented this way: "The pattern *[name] + [name] + [locative]* is registerable in the SCA based on existing College of Arms precedents. See Annalies Maria von Marburg, LoAR 09/01, A-Caid. and Marie Suzanne of Westphalia, LoAR 09/01, A-Calontir."



---

### **19 Genevière d'Alsace (F) - New Primary Name & New Device**

Herald of Record: Ailis Mac an Toisich

Herald of Record: Ailis Mac an Toisich

*Azure, a semy of estoiles Or, a chevron between three martlets argent, all within a bordure argent.*

No major changes. Submitter will accept alternates to the given name as 'Genevere' or 'Gennevere' by preference. Documentation is ... very thick.

First, there is a letter which is the actual documentation. They are documenting the given name this way, which appears to be a summary of an email from Tanczos Istvan, Eastern Crown Herald:

Flutre, Louis-Fernand. *Table des Noms Propres avec toutes leurs Variantes Figurant dans les Romans du Moyen Ages Écrits en Français ou en Provençal et Actuellement Publiés ou Analysés*. Centre D'Études Supérieures de Civilisation Médiévale. (Poitiers, France: 1962.) Genevre appears on page 88. "Istvan's translation of the first few sentences:"

Genere, -nievre, Guenievre. First child of the King Leodegan of Carmelide and of the (reine?.. Queen?) his wife, the spouse of King Arthur. Variant forms given in the (many) manuscript citations are Geneievre, Geneuvre, GHenevre, Genievre, Guenievre, Gennevere, Genevre, Genuevre, Gennoivre, Genoivre, Genovre, Giennevre, Ginevor, Ginevre, Gonovre, Gonuevre, Gunore, Wennore, Ganhumare, Gaienievre, Genavre, Yenevre, and more.

Says Istvan: "There are also mentions of other people with this name in the works cited. Among them, the bastard daughter of the king Leodegan and the wife of his seneschal Cleodalis, the daughter of the hermit Pergamon, wife of Sados. Another; the mother of the wife of King Arthur.; Another the sister of the count Alvaro d'Albara, wife of Jehan de Cerise. No dates, but these are all taken from medieval romances."

Genevre also appears on page 113 (of Flutre) as a variant of Jenievre. The complete citation is: "Jenievre, Hem; Lanc. pr. 290, 7; Merl. S. 244, 15; Proph. M. v. Genevre."

There is some evidence of real people using this spelling:

- Princess Anne Genevière de Bourbon-Condé of Neuchâtel (Switzerland) (1619-1679).
- Jean de Beaumont en Gâtinais, Seigneur de Sainte Genevière, died 1295.
- A personal genealogy site for a family in Montreuil lists among their ancestors a Denis Savard, who married Genevière Chauvin in the 1500s. The same site discusses a Genevière Thubye who was living in 1626.

In light of the above, the submitter believes that the submitted name is a plausible period spelling.

OK, that's a summary of the documentation sheet that was attached. Now, the docs.

A printout from <http://www.britannica.com> which documents Alsace. It is three pages long, and says that the Romans under Julius Caesar conquered it in the first century BC, but has nothing whatsoever that tells us when the place was first called that.

A printout of the website "Women In Power" with the URL cut off. Pages 1, 3, and 4. On page 3-4 is the information about *Soverign Princess Anne Genevière de Bourbon-Condé of Neuchâtel*.

A printout of the "Armorial Wijnbergen. Francois. Part 1" <http://www.briantimms.com/wijnbergen/wnfrancois1.htm>, 14 pages long. Page 4 gives

the armory of "Jehan de biaumont" (Gironne d'argent et de gueules.), with the subtitle "Jean de Beaumont en Gâtinais, Seigneur de Sainte Genvière, died 1295. Considering that the emblazon next to it is 'Dark, an orle of martlets light', I do not believe that it's trustworthy.

A 4-page printout of "European Rolls of Arms of the Thirteenth Century 1701-1750" (those are numbers, not dates) #1736 lists one Jehan de Beaumont en Gâtinais, Seigneur de Sainte Genvière. This one has the right emblazon for the blazon it shows of 'Girony of twelve argent and gules.'

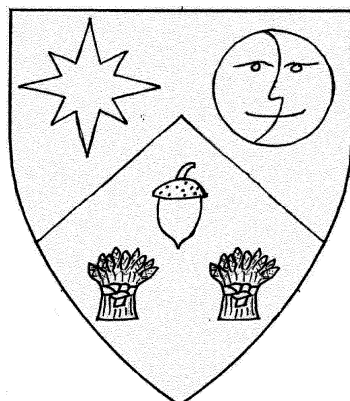
Five pages from "Les origines des Savard canadiens à Montreuil".  
<http://savart.net/savart.htm> I assume as an introduction, since I have no idea why these are here.

2 pages of facsimile reproductions of marriage registrations for Pierre Boudin & Jacqueline de La Haye, 20 July 1536. (<http://savart.net/bou-lah.htm>). I have no idea why this is here, either.

4 pages of the "Famille de Guillaume de La Haye & Isabeau Durant" (<http://savart.net/lah-dur.htm>), which mentions the Genevière that married this Dennis guy.

There are a few more of these pages, none of which are actually acceptable documentation, because genealogists tend to normalize spelling. The website, <http://savart.net> does not resolve from here.

15 pages from <http://www.geocities.com/busmamma2000/dat11.html>, which are more genealogy and do not count as acceptable sources.



**20 Geoffrey Bleasdale** - resub device  
Herald of Record: Alayne Nightwatcher

*Per chevron gules and sable, in dexter chief a compass rose argent, in sinister chief a moon in her plenitude argent, in base an acorn over two garbs, all Or.*

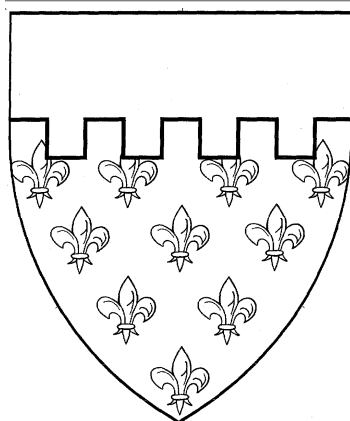
Name registered in October 2003 as 'Geoffrey Blesedale'.  
Original device, 'Per chevron inverted azure and vert, a goutte Or issuant from the base of the division.', returned on

the East's 2002-September LoR:

The device is not on the proper paperwork, and is being returned for administrative reasons. No full-size emblazons were provided, no black-and-white emblazons were provided. These are required for a submission to be processed.

Also, it is in conflict with a badge for Iulstan Sigewealding (July, 1991 via the West): "(Fieldless) A goutte d'Or". There is a single CD for fieldless, but no CD for placement against a fieldless badge.

While this device is on the proper paperwork, it contains more than three types of charge in the same charge group, and will therefore be returned. RfS VIII.1.a states 'As another guideline, three or more types of charges should not be used in the same group.' All the charges on this armory are in the same group.



**21 Jeannette of Bhakail** - New Device change  
Herald of Record: Deiniol ap Gwrgwst

*Argent, seme-de-lys azure and a chief embattled sable.*

Her name was registered via the East in April of 1990. If this device passes, release old device.



**22 Jenieve McGrail (F)** - New Primary Name & New device  
Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

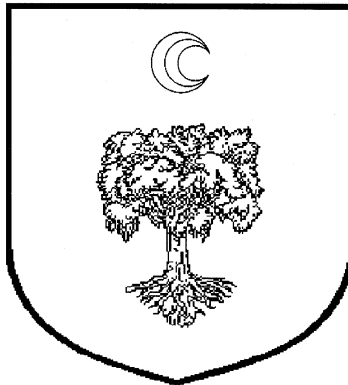
*Quarterly vert and purpur, a unicorn rampant argent.*

No major changes.

There is no documentation provided.

I would blazon the emblazon as "Quarterly vert and sanguine, a unicorn argent." It is in conflict with the device of Janusch der Wasserman (January 1998, via the Middle): *Azure maily Or, a unicorn salient argent.* There is one CD for the change of field. Maily is treated as part of the tincture, as per the following precedent: *[A field Argent, honeycombed vert, vs. a field Or ] "The field treatment here is a part of the field and not considered the addition of a group of secondaries to the field."* (9/90 p.14).

---

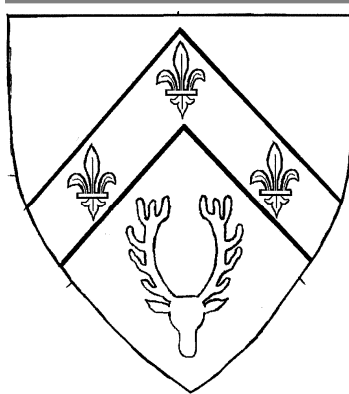


**23 Jenne McGill - New Device**

Herald of Record: Erlan Nordenskald

*Vert, a tree eradicated and in chief a decrescent Or.*

This name was registered in March of 1999 (via the East).



**24 John Williams (M) - New Primary Name & New device**

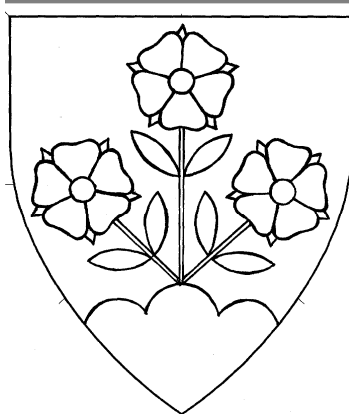
Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

*Argent on a chevron azure three fleur-de-lis or, in base a stag's head caboshed gule.*

No major changes. No documentation is provided.

Please comment on whether this name conflicts with that of the well-known modern composer.

*[ The armory will be returned because it violates the ban on using gold fleurs-de-lys on blue, which is exclusively a symbol of the French royal household. ]*



**25 Kolosvari Arpadne Julia (F) - New Primary Name and new device**

Herald of Record: Michel Wolffauer

*Azure, three roses one and two argent, barbed and seeded gules, slipped and leaved issuant from the center mount of a trimount vert.*

No changes. The name is based off her husband's name. He is "Kolozsári Árpád", registered November 1992, via the East. She has taken his name, and added the suffix "-né", which denotes 'Mrs'. This pattern is documented from Szabó T. Attila's *Erdélyi Magyar Szótörténeti Tár* (The Transylvanian Hungarian Etymological Dictionary, Vol I: A-C, Bukarest, 1976). This gives an example from 1584, p 268 under 'álm', ('dream'). 'Eotweos Peterne Anna', which is 'Anna, wife of Peter Eotweos'. Note that, as usual in period, the submitted name is spelled without diacriticals.

Julia is from Kázmér Miklós' *Régi Magyar családnevek szótára* (Dictionary of Old Hungarian Family Names, Budapest, 1993), with one citation, which has normalized spelling: Rachay Julia, in 1551 p 880, under the heading Rácsai. Note that the modern spelling is reasonably consistent with 16th-century spelling, she gives examples from Kázmér: s.n. Mária has Maria in 1559 and s.n. Juli has 'July' in 1588 and 1599, and Julj in 1625. It is also her mundane name.

Kolosvari is also from Kázmér. s.n. Kolozsvári. has Koloswari 1416, Kolosvarj 1458, Kolosuary 1588. In general, they used u, v, and w pretty interchangeably, as were i, j, and y.

Árpád is the Magyar chieftain who led the Hungarians into the Carpathian Basin in 896 and founded the dynasty that ruled Hungary for 300 years. In the *Hungarian Illuminated Chronicle*, his name is written *Arpad fili' Almus filij Eled filii Vgeg..* The name was occasionally used by others: Fehértói Katalin's 'Árpád-kori kis személynévtár' (Little Name List from the Arpad Age, Budapest, 1983) p 35 shows Arpad recorded as the name of a steward in 1237-40.

The submitter includes copies of all these documents, as well as her Driver's License (which does show 'Julia' as her mundane name, and her full mundane name). She also includes a copy of her marriage license (with both their full mundane names on it), a copy of Gorđ er Glađi's letter to Kolozsvári Arpad (with his mundane name on it), and a copy of his membership card with both mundane and SCA name on it. (Note that the membership card means nothing, since the registry will put absolutely anything on it as the SCA name.)

The submission also includes documentation for the armory. First off, there is documentation for the image of flowers with three conjoined stems as in the submitted armory There are five examples of the conjoined-flower motif, tricked. They are from Nyulásziné Straub Éva's *Öt évszázad cimerei a Magyar Országos Levéltár címereslevelein* (Budapest, Corvina, 1987)

Also, there is documentation of a green trimount on a blue field. Of the 267 grants in the book which are from before 1600, 11 have a green trimount on a blue field, 14 have one on a red field, 26 have green mounts or bases on a blue field, and 12 have green mounts or bases on a red field. So 23.4% of surviving, known, period grants from Hungary have this motif in some form. She includes copies of 23 of these tricked emblazons from the book.

Lastly, she has included permisison to conflict from Palotzi Marta, whose submission appears elsewhere in this letter.

---

**26 La Selve d'Aure, Shire of** - Resub at kingdom group name  
Herald of Record: Arthur de Beaumont



This is a resubmission of Fief des Sylves Constellées. The new name means 'the forest of Aure'. They care most about "French language/culture".

There is some persona story involved here. The group would like a name that sounds like "the forest of Gold" in French.

Also acceptable would be the name "La Selve Blanche" (The White Forest).

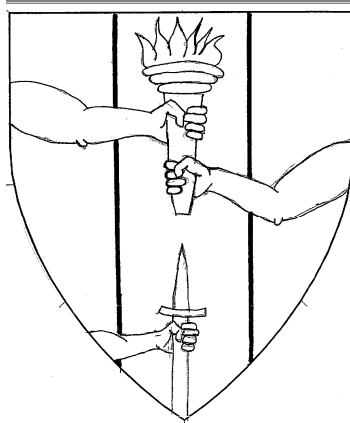
All documentation from Dauzat & Rostaing's *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de lieux en France*.

'Selve' (La) a header, p 651, reads Aisne (Sylva, 1257); Aveyr. (La Selva, around 11790) - From Latin sylva, Forest.

'Aure' header p 37, reads "Ardenne (Aure, 1446): Origin unclear, maybe from the Latin aura, wind."

'Bois' is also a header, p91, "Char.-Mar.; ... from early Latin Boscus, probably pre-Latin for wood, forest." The documentation then says "qualified by a topological indication: (followed by some examples); arsis can also designate a burned terrain; ..."

There is a (vaild) petition attached.



**27 Matthew of Carlisle (M)** - New Primary Name and new device

Herald of Record: none

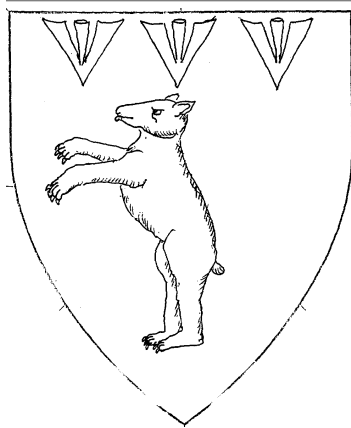
*Vert, on a pale Or fimbriated sable two arms argent grasping a torch argent in pall an arm argent grasping a spear argent below.*

If his name must be changed the submitter wishes to retain the meaning.

The only documentation provided is a note that both 'Matthew' and 'Carlisle' seem to be commonly accepted according to the Armorial, and that there seems to be no conflict.

The submitter includes a note which says that the arms submitted are close to, but not the same as, the 'Smith' arms and that he wishes something similar to said arms, as his mundane surname is 'Smith'. No documentation is provided as to which Smith family this is, but it is in any case irrelevant as long as the owner of the arms is not important enough to be in the Ordinary.

[ 'Matthew' found dated to 1400 in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>). 'Carlisle': Bardsley s.n. 'Carlisle' dates 'Thomas de Carlell' and 'Walterus de Carlhill' to 1379, 'Hugh Karlyle' to 1547, and 'Margaret Carleill' to 1598; Reaney & Wilson s.n. 'Carlisle' p. 84 dates 'Thomas de Karlisle' to 1310-11. Thus 'Carlisle' seems a reasonable period spelling, in addition to being the accepted modern one. ]

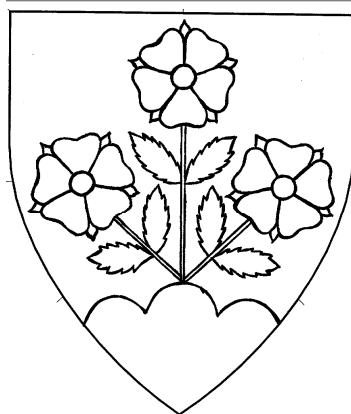


**28 Osmond de Berwic** - Resub Device  
Herald of Record: Harold von Auerbach

*Gules, a bear salient and in chief three broadheads Or.*

Previous submission, *Gules, a bear salient Or.*, was returned at kingdom on the [07DEC2002](#) LoR for multiple conflicts, all with one CD. This resubmission has cleared all the conflicts listed at that time.

Note that 'date of birth' is given as 'adult'. We *do* use the date of birth for determining whether a submitter is different, sometimes. Eastern Crown has been present at a Laurel meeting where the mundane name and the submitted name were both identical on two sets of paperwork from two different kingdoms, and the only way we knew it was two different submitters was because the birthday differed.



**29 Palotzi Marta (F)** - New Primary Name and new device  
Herald of Record: Michel Wolffauer

*Gules, three roses one and two argent barbed and seeded azure slipped and leaved issuant from the center mount of a trimount vert.*

No changes. All docs from Kázmer Miklós' *Régi Magyar családnevek szótára* (Dictionary of Old Hungarian Family Names, Budapest, 1993).

Palotzi under Palóci. Variant spelling dated in the submitted form to 1470. It is an ethnic or locative byname, meaning 'from the Palóc region.' A variant with a diacritical mark (Palótzzi) is dated to 1575.

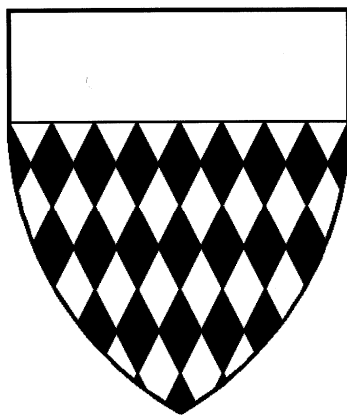
Marta is the normalized spelling of the name, which appears under the following surnames (in the proper Hungarian order, surname first): Sövényházi 1529-31, Török 1579-81, Teremi 1584, Egeresi 1590, Némai 1597 and Zetelaki 1600.

If the name is deemed to be too close to her mundane name, ("Martha Palotay"), she will accept 'Paloczi' (1624) or 'Paloczy' (1525, 1529, 1570, 1573). Note that 'Palotay' has four syllables, 'Palóci' has only three.

The submission also includes documentation for the armory. First off, there is documentation for the image of flowers with three conjoined stems as in the submitted armory. There are five examples of the conjoined-flower motif, tricked. They are from Nyulásziné Straub Éva's *Öt évszázad címerei a Magyar Országos Levéltár címereslevelein* (Budapest, Corvina, 1987)

Also, there is documentation of a green trimount on a blue field. Of the 267 grants in the book which are from before 1600, 11 have a green trimount on a blue field, 14 have one on a red field, 26 have green mounts or bases on a blue field, and 12 have green mounts or bases on a red field. So 23.4% of surviving, known, period grants from Hungary have this motif in some form. She includes copies of 23 of these tricked emblazons from the book.

Lastly, she has included permission to conflict from Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, whose submission appears elsewhere in this letter.



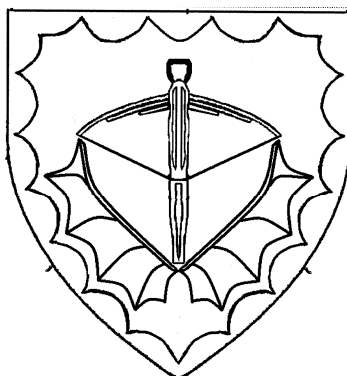
**30 Rowen Cloteworthy (M)** - New Primary Name & New device

Herald of Record: Rowen Cloteworthy

*Fusilly argent and sable, a chief gules.*

Rowen is submitter's modern name, as attested to by a copy of his driver's license.

Cloteworthy from R&W s.n. Clotworthy, which dates 'John Clotworthy' to 1327.



**31 Serego de Verone** - New Primary Name & New device

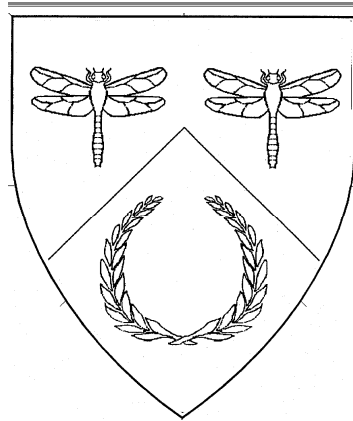
Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

*On or a bordure invected gule A crossbow nature between Dragon win elevated & displayed gule.*

No major changes. Desires Italian language/culture

There is no documentation provided.

I would blazon this as "Or, a crossbow proper between in base a pair of dragon's wings elevated and displayed all within a bordure inverted gules."



**32 Smithwick, Shire of** - resub group name & resub device  
Herald of Record: David of Moffat

*Per chevron Or and purple, two dragonflies and a wreath counterchanged.*

Original name, 'Silva Cerdonis', and device, 'Or, a four-winged dragonfly displayed and, in base, a laurel wreath purple.', returned on the East's 2002 September LoR:

"Names of Branches must follow the patterns of period place-names" (Quoting the Rules for Submission, section III.2.b.i)

Although both words may be Latin and may even be found in period documents, unless some evidence of places being named in a similar fashion in period is presented, then the documentation is useless. No such evidence was presented. Nor could commenters find any evidence. As such, we must return this name.

There is an additional reason for return: submissions are required to include a branch designator as part of the name submitted. There is no such designator on the form. (One of the petitions includes a mention of the 'Shire of Sylvan Cerdonis. Please place it on the form.)

The laurel wreath in this submission is not drawn correctly. Precedent states: "'A properly drawn laurel wreath should not have sufficient room between its tips to place another charge. [Darkstone, College of, 02/00, R-Middle]; [Uma, Shire of, 10/01, R-Drachenwald]". While there's not another charge there, there is certainly part of another charge.

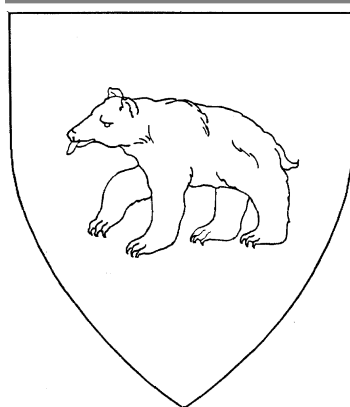
There is also: "[Returning Or, on a hurt an eagle displayed Or and on a bordure azure a laurel wreath Or.] The laurel wreath is not, and indeed on a bordure cannot be, a wreath, which when properly drawn is nearly a closed circle. Rather, here it is 'two sprigs of laurel, stems crossed in base'. [5/94, p.15]"

If changes are necessary, the group wishes to retain the meaning, but they also wish their name to be changed to be authentic for an unspecified language/culture.

'Smithwick' is found, undated, as a 'lost or unidentified place name' in Smith's 'English Place-Name Elements' (PCA).

Petitions for both name and device are included.

[ *Ekwall s.n. 'Smethwick' dates 'Smethwyk' to 1331 and 'Smethewic' to 1221 with a meaning of 'the smiths' dwelling'. Bardsley s.n. 'Smithwick, Smedick' dates 'de Smethwyk' to 1311 and 'Smiththicke' to 1621. Reaney & Wilson s.n. 'Smithwick' dates 'de Smithewyk' to 1327. Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/> ) dates the spelling 'Smith' to 1525. For '-wick', Bardsley s.n. 'Warwick' dates 'Richard Warwick' to 1601. ]*



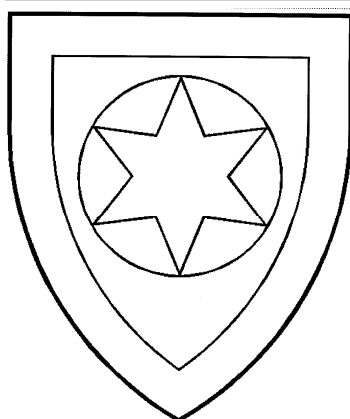
**33 Uther McDthermot (M)** - New Primary Name & New device

Herald of Record: Robin dit Dessaint

*Sable, a bear passant argent.*

No major changes. Cares most about "Ireland" language/culture. No documentation is provided.

[ *Conflict with Daniel Davidson ( April 1998, via Atlantia): 'Sable, a bear passant, a base indented argent.' with one CD for the removal of the base and with Alan Silverbear (August 1979, via Caid): 'Sable, in base a polar bear statant proper.' with one CD for the unforced move. There is no CD between passant and statant. ]*



**34 Violet Coleson (F)** - New Primary Name & new device  
Herald of Record: Rowen Cloteworthy

*Argent, on a rondel within a bordure azure a mullet of six argent.*

Submitter desires a name from 16th C. Scotland.

Violet is from Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names of Women Mentioned in the Perth Guildry Book 1464-1598" ( <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/perth.html> ), s.n. Violet.

13 Instances dated 1545-1587.

Colson from Black, s.n. Colson, undated. R&W, s.n. Coleson cites a William Colesone, 1332; John Colson 1379, John Colleson, 1386.

---

**35 Ysabeau de Lorigine** (F) - New Primary Name  
Herald of Record: Suzanne de Londres

No major changes.

Documentation from Academy of St. Gabriel Letter 2788, attached.

The letter says that Ysabeau is recorded many times in many forms. The desired form is dated to 1537 in Tangwystyl's article "Given Names from Brittany 1384-1600" on the Gabriel site. ( The article is available on the Laurel site as well, at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/latebreton.html> )

Lorigine is given as a documented form of a name from 1326 in Dauzat & Rostaing's *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France* under the header "Lorges, Lorgues, Loriges".