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20 July 2004

Unto Shauna Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Evan Wreath, and the entire College of Arms, greetings from Tanzos Istvan, Blue Tyger Herald on this, the feast day of Saint Margaret of Antioch AS XXXIX!

It is the intent of the East Kingdom to register the following items. Unless otherwise noted, the submitter will accept all changes.

There are 40 new primary names, 32 new devices, 7 new badges, 2 new alternate names, 1 new household name, and 1 new group name for a total of 83 payable actions. There are also 4 device resubmissions, 1 name resubmission, and 2 changes of holding names, for a grand total of 90 actions. A check for \$332 will be sent under another cover from the packet or the LoI.

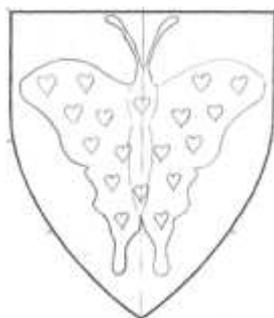
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**1 Æthellind of Eisental** (F) - Resub to Laurel Name

'Æthellind' is dated to 800 in that spelling in Searle's 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum', s.n. 'Æthellind, Adallindis' p. 42: 'a concubine of Charlemagne'. 'Eisental' is a group name registered in July 1985 via the East. Her original name, 'Ethrelinda of Eisental', was returned on Laurel's January 2003 LoAR because no documentation could be found for the given name. This resubmission incorporates one of the suggested changes that was made in the LoAR.

If her name must be changed, submitter is most interested in retaining the sound.

'Adalae' is from a name list at "Kees Nieuwenhuijsen Living History Studies". They have an article on "Germanic Names in the Low Lands before 1150" ([http://www.keesn.nl/names/list\\_f.htm](http://www.keesn.nl/names/list_f.htm)). This list shows the name occurring twice each in the 10th and 11th centuries. It lists the sources as "EHMU". E = Fontes Egmundenses. H = Holland and Zeeland Charterbook. M = Alpertus van Metz. U = Utrecht Charterbook. (full bibliographic info at [http://www.keesn.nl/names/en8\\_refs.htm](http://www.keesn.nl/names/en8_refs.htm))



**2 Adalae Husman**  
(F) - New Primary Name & New Device

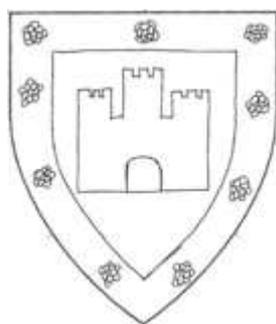
*Per pale Or and azure, a butterfly semy of hearts counterchanged.*

Brechenmacher dates the surname Husman to 1210 (p. 670, s.n. Hausmann).

Submitted in-kingdom as 'Adalae Houseman', that form has two weirdnesses. One is for the greater than 300 year difference in the dating for given name and surname: the documentation for "Houseman" was from R&W p. 240 s.n. 'Houseman': 'John Houseman 1365'. The

other is that German-English was declared a weirdness on the November 2001 LoAR.

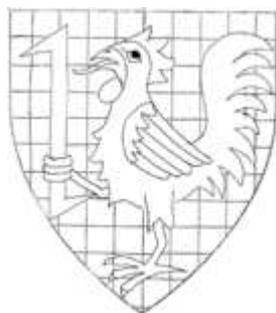
We changed the surname to the similar-sounding Husman, thus both fulfilling her request to retain the sound and eliminating both weirdnesses, as both names are now German and fall within the 300-year allowance.



**3 Alessandra de Burgos** - New Device

*Azure, a castle argent within a bordure Or semy of roses gules.*

The name was on the East's April 2004 Letter of Intent which will be decided by Laurel in August 2004.



**4 Andris Löwenstein** (M) - New Primary Name & New Device

*Checky argent and sable, a cock purpure, langued wattled and combed gules, maintaining in its dexter claw a crampon palewise Or.*

If changes must be made, the submitter wishes to retain an unspecified language/culture.

'Andris' found dated to 1370, 1386-97, and 1497 in Talan Gwynek's *Medieval German Given Names from Silesia* ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)).

'Löwenstein' is dated to 1483 in 'Handbuch der Heraldik' by D. L. Galbraith & Léon Jéquier p. 128 (photocopy attached), though

this may be modernized. It shows armory (In Silber ein auf einem grünen Dreiberg stehender roter Leopard) for the name 'Löwenstein'. It is marked Schwaben 1483. Under 'Löwe' in Bahlow's 'German Names' we find Lowenkop 1413, Löwensprung 1480, Lewenbrust 1320.

**5 Auriana Witley** (F) - New Primary Name

'Auriana' is dated to 678 in Morlet Vol. II, p. 23, s.n. 'Auriana'.

'Witley' is in Reaney & Wilson p. 487 s.n. 'Whiteley, Whitely, Whitla, Whitley, Whittla, Whittley, Witley' and has the following dated forms: 'de Witelay' 1190, 'del Wyteley' 13th century, 'de Whittley' 1316. In Ekwall p. 514 s.n. 'Whitleigh' we find more forms: 'Witelei' DB, 'Wytele' 1288. Ekwall p. 528 'Witley' has the following forms: 'Witlei' DB, 'Witle' 1212, 'Wyttley' 1247. Between all of these we feel confident that 'Witley' is a reasonable spelling variant.

The name is outside a 300 year allowed timespan, but there are no other issues that we are aware of.

Submitted in kingdom as "Ariane Witley", the documentation from Withycombe, when checked, showed that the submitted given name is explicitly a modern variation, which is not registerable.



**6 Aveline l'oisele** (F) - New Primary Name & New Device

*Argent, a vol between three crescents gules.*

No major changes. The submitter wishes an authentic name for 13th century French

culture and wants her surname to mean 'with wings, winged, the bird'.

'Aveline' is from 'An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris' by Colm Dubh (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) which cites an 'Aveline fame Raoul le pavéur'.

'oisele' is presented as a descriptive byname meaning 'the bird'. *Dictionnaire de l'ancien français* by Algirdas Julien Greimas (photocopy attached) dates 'oisel' to 1080 meaning 'the bird'. 'oisele' is the feminine form of 'oisel', which the client would prefer, but she will take 'oisel' if necessary. Morlet's *Picardie* dates 'Loisel' to 1388. Dauzat has s.n. "Loiseau++, Loisel +, Loiselet, Loiseur, Loiselle, Loiselier." The citation reads "V. Oiseau, Oiselier". Dauzat s.n. Oiseau says

plus souvent Loiseau+, -zeau, Loisel (form arch. or régionale), <<oiseau>>, surnom symbolisant la légèreté (peut-être le goût du chant?) Matronyme Loïselle. Dimin. Loiselet. - N. de profession: Oiseur, Oiselier, plus souvent Loiseur, -elier, -ellier.

This translates to

also found as Loiseau, Loizeau, Loizel (archaic or regional form), 'oiseau' is a surname that symbolizes lightness (perhaps the style of the song?) Matronymic is 'Loïselle', Diminutive is 'Loiselet'. Occupational name is 'Oiseur, Oiselier, als

found as 'Loiseur', -elier, -ellier.

Our French-English dictionary does give 'oiseau' as 'bird'.



**7 Aveline l'oisele** - New Badge  
(Fieldless) A crescent argent and a vol gules conjoined in pale.



**8 Boden Henebry** (M) - New Primary Name & New Device  
Per chevron vert and argent, in chief three stags' heads erased to sinister Or and in base a lantern vert.

The submitter wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for 15th Century Ireland.

'Boden' is found, undated, in MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland* p. 20 s.n. 'Boden': "Perpetuated in the place-name Bodentown...where Boden is a variant of Baldwin." 'Bodentown' is a header in Room, glossed as 'Boden's Town' but again undated. Reaney & Wilson p. 33 s.n. 'Bawden, Boaden, Boden' shows 'Boden or Bawden Maylle 1591-5'.

'Henebry' also from MacLysaght, p. 154 s.n. 'Henebry', with no dates but: "originally de Hindeburg and gaelicized de Hionburgha. This name in Ireland continuously since the thirteenth century."

**9 Cateline la broderesse (F) - New Change of Holding Name**

Current name: *Jennifer of Eisental*

No major changes. If changes must be made, the submitter wishes to retain the meaning and French 13th century culture.

'Cateline' from Colm Dubh's *An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) which lists a 'Cateline qui oeuvre de soie'.

'la broderesse' from the same source, it lists a 'Guibour la broderesse'.

Her original name submission 'Caitlin MacKenzie' was returned on the October 1999 LoAR.

**10 Christophe de Frisselle (M) - New Primary Name**

No major changes. The submitter wants an authentic name for 11th-12th Century Norman French.

Submitted as "Christopher", the submitter desired authenticity for Norman French. We therefore substituted the French form Christophe, dated in that form in Morlet Vol III, under Christophorus to 1270, which is as close as we can get with a non-Latin form of the name with our resources. We feel justified in calling this a minor change since the submitter supplied no documentation for this element, which means no language was specified.

'de Frisselle' is found, undated, in Black p. 278 s.n. 'Fraser, Frazer' which says "The name was originally de Frisselle."



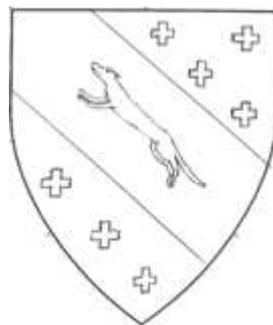
**11 Christopher Calhoun (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**  
*Or, three fleurs-de-lys gules.*

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the

submitter is more interested in the sound. He wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for English language/culture.

'Christopher' is dated in that spelling to 1503 in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>).

'Calhoun' is in Black. s.n. 'Colquhoun' p. 163-64 with the following dated spellings: Cachoune 1592, Calwhone 1329, Colhoun 1611, Culchoun 1309, Culquhoune 1499 and 1527. Between these, the desired spelling seems to be a reasonable variant.



**12 Douglas Henry - Resub to Laurel Device**  
*Sable, crucily couped, on a bend Or a wolf courant sable.*

The identical device was returned at Laurel in February 2003 because the sable was considered to be too light. The resubmission has fixed the problem. The name was registered in February 2003, via the East.

### 13 Durka Vadas (F) - New Primary Name

If her name must be changed, the submitter wishes to retain the sound. All documentation for this name is from S. Gabriel report #2522, which is attached.

Durka is from Kázmer. Dated forms under s.n. 'Dorka' p. 312 include Dorka 1522, 1535, 1568, 1540; and Durka 1566. Kázmer says that it is a form of Dorottya. The S. Gabriel report dates 'Durko' to 1568, but we cannot find this citation in Kázmer.

Kázmer s.n. 'Vadas' dates the header spelling to 1399, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1446, 1475, 1478, 1479, 1574, 1575, and 1599.

### 14 Eberhardt von Sommerfeld (M) - New Primary Name

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter wishes it to be German/Teutonic.

'Eberhardt' is a header form in Bahlow/Gentry p. 92. It is not dated specifically but one 'Count E. im Bart' is dated to 1445.

'von' German for 'from'.

'Sommerfeld' is a header form in Bahlow, p. 478, undated: 'pl.n. on the Oder River'.

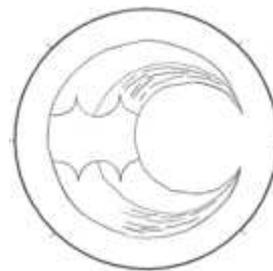
### 15 Evan Bevan (M) - New Primary Name

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

'Evan' is found in Withycombe, p. 112 s.n. 'Evan': "Welsh form of John... the form Evan dates only from about 1500."

'Bevan' is from Morgan & Morgan pp. 130-138 s.n. 'Ieuan', which presents 'Bevan' as a

mutated form of 'ab Evan', i.e. , 'son of Evan'. It dates 'Bevan' to 1643. Morgan & Morgan p. 131 s.n. 'Ieuan' also dates one 'Hugh ap Beven ap David' to 1551.

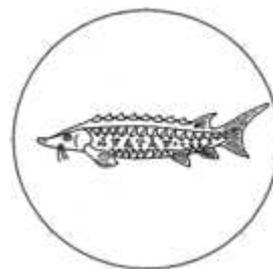


### 16 Fiadhnaít inghean Chiaragáin - New Badge

*(Fieldless) On a decrescent per fess sable and azure a fess engrailed argent.*

This name was registered in June of 2001 (via the East)

This device is clear of Yngvar the Dismal (June of 1992 via the East): *(Fieldless) A decrescent tierced per fess gules, argent and sable, with one CD for a fieldless badge and one CD for changing the tincture of over half of the respective areas of the charges.*

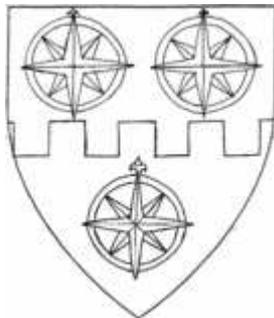


### 17 Frosted Hills, Shire of - New Badge

*(Fieldless) A sturgeon naiant azure.*

This branch name was registered in September of 1986 (via the East).

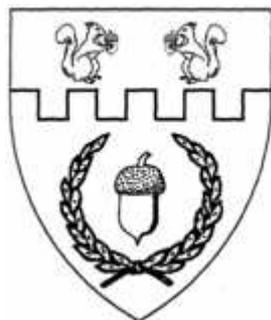
This badge is clear of Alys Carvelsdatter (February of 1980 via Atenveldt): *(Fieldless) An angelfish naiant bendwise azure. with one CD due to fieldlessness and one for change of orientation of the fish.*



**18 Garrick**  
**Mapmaker - New**  
**Device**

*Per fess embattled  
sable and Or, three  
compass roses  
counterchanged.*

This name was registered June 1993 via the East.



**19 Gleann nam**  
**Feorag Dubh,**  
**Canton of - New**  
**Group Name & New**  
**Group Device**

*Sable, an acorn  
within a laurel  
wreath and on a chief  
embattled Or two*

*squirrels respectant each maintaining an  
acorn sable.*

No major changes. Meaning most important to the group, they wish a name that means "Valley of the Black Squirrel". Please change the name to be authentic for 15th Century Scots Gaelic language/culture. 'Gleann' is translated as 'valley', 'nam' as 'of the', 'feorag' as 'squirrel', and 'dubh' as 'black'.

The attached documentation is a printout of an email conversation between the submitting group's herald, Arval Benicoeur, Fause Lozenge, and Eastern Crown. It has the following to say:

For the pattern, Adrian Room's Dictionary of Irish Place Names, has the following, though all of them are entirely undated:

Glenagarey (Dublin), Gleann  
na gCaorach, 'glen of the

sheep'.  
Gleneask (Sligo), Gleann  
Iasc, 'glen of the fish'  
Glennanean (Mayo), Gleann  
na nÉan, 'glen of the birds'.

Talan says:

The examples in Darton  
involve domestic animals  
(horses, pigs, possibly sheep)  
or deer

I was really more concerned  
about the 'squirrel' word.  
Dwelly ( s.v. feórag ) gives  
Scottish [feórag], as do  
MacIennan and MacBain.  
MacIennan relates it to Welsh  
[gwiwer]. MacBain does so  
as well, and also to Pliny's  
[viverra] 'ferret', and, more  
important, he gives the Irish  
as [feoróg]. Dinneen does not  
have this form, but he does  
have [fearóg] and [iora], the  
latter being the only term  
given in the modern (and  
admittedly grossly  
inadequate) little Collins  
Gem E-I/I-E dictionary. He  
notes the phrase [iora ruadh]  
'(red) squirrel' and invites  
comparison with [iara ruadh],  
which depending on dialect  
was apparently either 'weasel'  
or 'red hare'. s.v. [iar] 'weasel'  
he offers [iaróg] as a  
synonym. Dwelly has no  
[iara], but he does have a  
dialect [iara] 'cat' and [iarag]  
'weasel; any little creature of  
brownish hue', and he notes  
s.v. [feórag] that this term is  
sometimes erroneously  
applied to the ferret.

Maclennan and MacBain seem not to have anything along these lines.

Finally, the DIL does not seem to have an entry corresponding to any of these words.

I haven't a clue what's really going on here, apart from the obvious: [-óg] is an Irish diminutive suffix that appears in the Sc. Gaelic words as [-ag]. I'm not even sure that the [i-] word(s) are different in origin from the [f-] words, since initial [f] is easily lost, especially if it tended to appear in contexts requiring lenition. (In this connection Irish [iora] stands out: it's the only masculine noun of the bunch. While gender can change, that does tend at least somewhat to suggest that it might be a different word. ) In particular, I don't know how far back the [f-] words go or how generally they were used, though it seems likely that they're at least period: the coexistence of Irish and Scottish forms (and, if MacBain and Maclennan are right, the relationship with the Welsh term) certainly point very strongly in that direction.

Assuming that [feórag] is possible at least in a late-period Sc. Gaelic place-name, the grammar isn't a problem. Calder (86) says that diminutives in [-ag] are

declined as feminine a:-stems, with genitive plural identical to nominative singular. The genitive plural feminine definite article is [nam] before labial consonants, so 'glen of the squirrels' is [Gleann nam Feórag], from which the accent should presumably be omitted.

The long accent (indicated here with ò) is a modern addition in Scottish Gaelic; it was not used in period.

The Irish examples are broader, including "birds" and "fish" as well as "sheep", so "squirrels" seems to fit better with the place naming of Ireland than Scotland.

The other thing necessary is to document the use of color adjectives in Scottish Gaelic place names. The following citations are from Darton and demonstrate the pattern [place] of the [color] [beast]

p. 10 Aboyne "ford of the white cow(s)"

p. 29 Allt Coire na Saidhe Duibhe "corrie of the black bitch"

p. 88 Carn a' Choin Deirg "cairn of the red-brown dog".

p. 183 Loch Coire na Saithe Duibhe "corrie of the black bitch"

p. 189 Loch nam Breac Dearga "loch of the red trout"

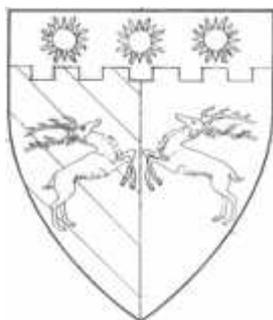
p. 225 Port na Muice Duibhe "harbor of the black pigs"

The following are some citations from Darton demonstrating the use of beasts other than those mentioned by Talan Gwynek in Scottish place-names.

- p. 150 Ibrox "ford of the badger"
- p. 179 Lynturk "pool of the boar"
- p. 188 Loch Maddy "loch of the fox"
- p. 217 Old Maud "stream of the fox"
- p. 225 Port nam Partan "harbor of the crab"
- p. 236 Rubha na Roinne "headland of the seal"
- p. 236 Rubha nan Sgarbh "headland of the cormorant"
- p. 244 Sgeir nam Biast "skerry of the monster"
- p. 244 Sgeir nan Gabhar "skerry of the goat"
- p. 270 Torfichen Hill "hill of the magpie hill" (this one is old enough for people to have forgotten the meaning of the first element)
- p. 270 Torphichen "hill of the magpie"

Johnston p. 78 dates Obyne to c. 1260, Obeyn to 1286, Oboyne to 1639, Aboyne to 1643. Johnston p. 206 under Ibrox cites Ebrukis dated to 1508 and a place name meaning "hill of the badger" Monabroc c1200. Johnston p. 313 dates Torphichen to 1540 and Thorfighyn, Torphychin to 1296. This dates a few of the above examples to period.

Eastern Crown, who was part of the conversation, has attached copies of all the relevant emails.



*sable three suns Or.*

**20 Gryffith FitzWilliam** (M) -  
New Primary Name  
& New Device  
*Per pale bendy Or  
and vert and Or, two  
stags springing  
respectant sable and  
on a chief embattled*

No major changes. The submitter wishes a language/culture of Anglo-Welsh circa 1410. He does not wish his name to be changed to 'Griffin'.

'Gryffith' is from Withycombe s.n. 'Griffin' p. 139. The citation reads: "...in Shropshire Feudal Aids 1428...Griffinus seu Griffith Kynaston." Tangwystyl's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>) cites 'Griffid, Gryffid, Gryffyd' dated to 1292-3. Tangwystyl's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh16.html>) cites 'Griffith, Gruffith, Gryffyth' dated to the 16th century. Given these spelling variations, 'Gryffith' should be a plausible spelling.

'FitzWilliam' is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. 'FitzWilliam, FitzWilliams' p. 171: 'Edmund Fitzwilliam, 1424'.

## **21 Gwillim Kynith** (M) - New Primary Name

The submitter wishes his name to be changed to be more authentic for early 15th Century Welsh.

'Gwillim' is from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh16.html>).

'Kynith' is from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>).

**22 Honor Savage** (F) - New Primary Name

If her name must be changed, the submitter is most interested in retaining the sound of the name.

'Honor' is found, dated to 1539, in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>).

'Savage' is found, dated to 1420, in the same source.



**23 Honora Shirebrooke** (F) - New Primary Name & New Device

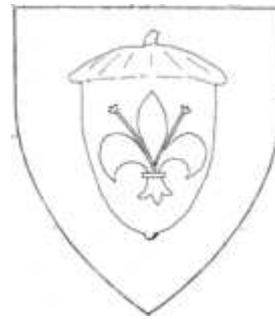
*Per pale vert and sable, a unicorn couchant between three crescents*

*argent.*

If her name must be changed, the submitter wishes to retain the sound.

'Honora' is found in Withycombe p. 154 s.n. 'Honor(i)(a)': "After the Reformation 'Honor' or 'Honour' was adopted as a Christian name in England" and "occurs in Latin records from the 12th-14th century as 'Honora', 'Onora', 'Annora'. " There is also a St. Honoria, which means that this is acceptable by the current policy on Saint's names as given names.

'Shirebrook' is found in Reaney & Wilson p. 406 s.n. 'Shirbrooke, Shirebrooke', with one dated form: 'de Shirbrok' 1368-9. Mills s.n. 'Shirebrook' p. 311 adds 'Scirebroc' 1202, as does Ekwall p. 418 s.n. 'Shirebrook'.



**24 Iride Corsellini** (F) - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Gules, on an acorn Or a fleur-de-lys gules.*

No major changes. The submitter wishes her name to be made

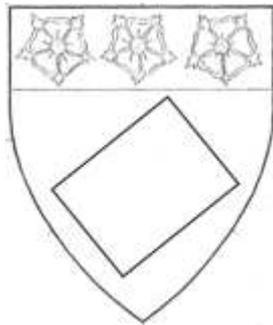
authentic for Italian language/culture.

Iride is a header in de Felice's '*Dizionario dei nomi italiani*'. The citation says:

Well spread [through Italy] but more common in the north and especially Lombardy; [this name] is in part a Renaissance and modern revival of the Greek name *Iris Iridos*, Latinized as *Iris Iridis*, from *iris* "rainbow" (also "gladiolus"), which was also the personification of the rainbow and the messenger of the gods; and also in part formed from Italian *iris*, scientific and learned name of the gladiolus. But the form *Iris* is primarily a recently fashionable theatrical name taken from the heroine of the popular 1898 lyrical opera "Iris" by P. Mascagni, libretto by L. Illica, in which it is a fantastical name given because the opera is set in Japan.

Corsellini appears as a variant of the header Córsi in de Felice's '*Dizionario dei cognomi italiani*'. It is also found in the 'Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532' (

<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html>).



**25 Jacobina of White Moor** - Resub to Laurel Device

*Azure, a billet bendwise sinister and on a chief argent three roses azure.*

This name was registered in March of 1990 (via the East).

Her original device, 'Azure, a piece of paper bendwise sinister and on a chief argent three double roses azure.', was returned at Laurel on the January 2003 LoR for lack of documentation of the main charge, and for a redraw:

No documentation was presented for a piece of paper as a heraldic charge. The charge drawn here is a four-sided charge at an angle between palewise and bendwise sinister. The chiefmost and basemost sides of the charge are slightly embowed-counterembowed, and the other two sides are straight. This therefore cannot easily be reblazoned as a lozenge, billet or other standard heraldic charge. Without documentation for this charge, and because of its intermediate orientation between the standard heraldic orientations, it may not be accepted. The double roses have four petals on the lower deck and five on the upper. This seems a reasonable

artistic variant of a standard double rose and does not need to be blazoned.

This resubmission fixes both issues.

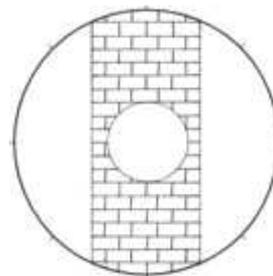
**26 Jan Starszy (M)** - New Change of Holding Name

Current Name: *Jan of the East*

His original name submission, 'Jan Starszy Podró{z.}nika' was returned at Laurel in April of 2003 for lack of documentation for two descriptive bynames in Polish and for lack of documentation for Podró{z.}nika. The return stated the following:

Nebuly found information regarding the elements in this name: The name Jan (John) appears in Polish at least as early as 1202 (SSNO, s.n. Jan), and is one of the most common Polish names for the next several centuries. Rymut documents Starszy to 1417 (s.n. Sary), and it does mean 'the elder/older' as given in the LoI. This name would be registerable as Jan Starszy 'John the elder' or as Jan Wandrownyk 'John the wanderer'.

Obviously, the submitter wants one of the choices deemed registerable on the LoAR.



**27 Jan Starszy (F)** - New Alternate Name & New Badge

*Gules, on a pale argent masoned sable, a torteau.*

Submitted Name: *El{zo}bieta Piekarska*

No major changes.

'El{zo}bieta' appears several times in a lineage of Polish kings in Davies. While the names themselves are not dated, dates of people of the same generation include 1228-31 and 1333-70. Additionally, St. Gabriel, report #2666 at <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2666+0> lists El{zo}bieta as a common 13th century woman's name in Poland. They get their data from Mateusz Goli{n/}ski, [Biogramy mieszczań wroc{l/}awskich do ko{n/}ca XIII wieku](#) (Wroc{l/}aw: Prace Historyczne XVIII, 1995).

'Piekarska' is given as the feminized form of 'Piekarski', which appears in 'Herby Rodów Polskich'. Translated, it has this to say: "from the root 'piekarz' which means 'baker'. The Piekarski family became associated with the Debno clan in 1500."

Precedent says:

[Or crusilly sable, a chevron gules] The device is clear of conflict with ... Or masoned sable, a chevron gules. There is one CD for changing the field by removing the masoning...[Brienus Holebroc, 10/01, A-Meridies]

[A wall vs. a fess embattled] A wall is defined to be a fess embattled and masoned; and as with all charges of stonework, the masoning is an artistic detail worth no difference...(Zacharia of Westlake, August, 1992, pg. 31)

The device is clear of Canada (December 1994, via Laurel): *Gules, on a pale argent a maple leaf gules*. There is a CD for the change of type of only the tertiary by RfS X.4.j.ii.(a). By the precedents, there is a CD for the masoning if the charge is not considered stonework. Since a pale is not considered stonework, we get the CD.

[ The Da'ud notation {zo} is being used for a z with a ring on top of it. ]

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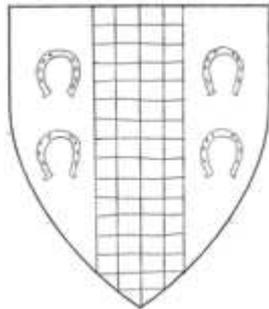
**28 Juliana de Kent (F) - New Primary Name**

No major changes. The submitter wishes her name to be made authentic for English Tudor time period and language/culture.

'Juliana' is found in Withycombe s.n. 'Julian(a)' p. 184 and dated in that spelling to 1196-1220 and 1273. It is also found in *Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names* by Talan Gwynek ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html> ). Lastly, it is in *Feminine Given Names from Kent, 1302-1363* by Ælfwyn aet Gyrwum ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/aelfwyn/kentfemnames.html> ).

'de Kent' is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. 'Kent' p. 263: 'Nicholas de Kent, 1185...John a Kent, 1524'. Also, 'Kent' is found as a surname in *Faire Names for English Folk: Late Sixteenth Century English Names* by Christian de Holacombe ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/christian/fairnames/surnames.html> ).

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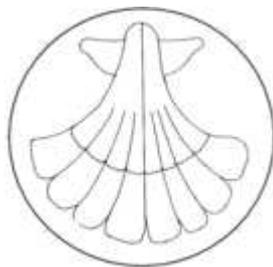


**29 Katerina das Vögelein** (F) - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Vert, a pale checky argent and sable between four horseshoes argent.*

No major changes. If her name must be changed, the submitter is more interested in the sound.

Talan's *Medieval German Given Names from Silesia* ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)) has Katerina dated to 1350.

'Vögelein' is found, undated, in Bahlow s.n. 'Vogel' p. 526. Dated names with the same base include: Vogel and Vogelfang 1373, 1355; Vogler 1363; Vogeler 1297; and Vogelweyder 1390.



**30 Kat'ryna Neblaga Volchkova** (M) - New Alternate Name & New Badge

*(Fieldless) An escallop per pale gules and azure.*

Submitted Name: *Gaufroi le crieur*

Name registered August 1998, via the East.

'Gaufroi' is from Colm Dubh's *An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>). We find a 'Gaufroi le tainturier'.

'le crieur' is from the same source: 'Hervy le crieur'.

The device is clear of Emma de Fetherstan (April 2002, via Ansteorra) (*Fieldless*) *An escallop gules*. There is one CD for fieldlessness and one CD for the change of tincture of half the primary.



**31 Keaiji no Nyûdô Nyôdai** (F) - New Primary Name & New Badge  
*(Fieldless) Three butterflies displayed one and two conjoined in annulo argent marked sable.*

The submitter wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for 15th Century Japan and wishes a name meaning 'nun of Keaiji Temple'. Full copies of all documentation are presented.

Manabe, Shunsho. 'The Life of Abbess Mugai Nyodai' ([http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ealac/imjs/programs/1998-fall/manabe\\_speech.html](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ealac/imjs/programs/1998-fall/manabe_speech.html)) mentions the 'homei', or religious name, of the abbess as 'Mugai Nyodai', and that she died in 1298, at the age of 76.

Anne Lasrove has an article called 'Memorial Service for Mugai Nyodai' in the Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies, vol.6 No.1 June 1995. (<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ealac/imjs/reports/1995-06>) which says that Hokyôji was founded in 1384 as a sub-temple of Keiaiji.

Barbara Ruch's 'Report on Imperialist Buddhist Convent Survey' in Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies, vol.6 No.1 June 1995. (same URL) mentions "Mugai Nyodai, the thirteenth century abbess of Keiaiji"

'Kana Text-MIHO Museum'  
(<http://www.miho.or.jp/booth/html/doccon/0000640.htm>) details the existence of the Rinzai sect temple Keaiji which was founded by Mugai Nyoadi in the 13th century.

A personal email conversation with Ii Saborou (a gentleman with a Japanese persona from the Washington D.C. area) on Nov 25-26, 2002 is attached. It documents a number of name formations for Japanese women. Unfortunately, it includes no sources, nor does it include email headers, and can not be used.

Tisdale, Jiko. 'Ancestors: Lost Stories'  
Tricycle.com  
([http://tricycle.com/currentissue/ancestors\\_4\\_5.htm](http://tricycle.com/currentissue/ancestors_4_5.htm); the article is no longer there). It mentions that women in Japan are commonly known by a single name in histories. It also says that Chinese women's names are spelled in a variety of ways. Please help!



**32 Lachlan Mac an Toisich (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**  
*Vert, a bend sinister argent and overall a cross bottony Or.*

If his name must be changed, the submitter wishes to retain a Highland Scottish 16th century Gaelic language/culture.

'Lachlan' is a header form in Black, p. 410. The following dated spellings are given: Lochlan 1166, Lachlane 1417, Lachlin 1431. Between these the desired spelling seems reasonable.

'Mac an toisich' is given as the Gaelic form of Macintosh in Black, p. 518 s.n. Macintosh, though that form is undated. Many dated forms are given, including Mctoschy 1382, Mackyntoich 1468, Mcyntosh 1492, Machyntoys 1500, Macintosh 1528, M'Cuintosych 1557, Mackantoiss 1591, M'Kiltosche 1627, M'Intoch 1532, Makintoch 1597, McKintoch 1477, McKintoche 1644, Mackintoche 1472, and many others. None, however, seem to support the desired spelling as a period name rather than a modern Gaelic form.

Submitted as *Lachlan Mac an Toisich of Benchar*, the locative was dropped at Kingdom. Benchar is, in fact, mentioned in the online histories of Clan Chattan (<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/atoc/chattan2.html>). The name falls afoul of this precedent:

(November 2001, Iain Macquarrie of Ulva) This name is being returned for combining the name of a clan with the clan seat of that clan. This is a long-standing precedent best summarized in the LoAR of March 1993: We will continue to prohibit the use of a Scots clan name with the seat or territory of that clan (e.g. Cameron of Lochiel), or a surname with the phrase of that Ilk (or its functional equivalent, e.g. Macintosh of Macintosh). That usage, with or without the given name, is the title of the actual chief of the clan or his immediate kin; its use in the SCA represents a direct infringement on actual nobility, and also appears to be a claim to rank, either of

which is grounds for return.  
(Alexander MacIntosh of  
Islay, March, 1993, pp. 7-8) ]

We have therefore removed the locative so that we do not have to return this name.

The device may be in conflict with that of Gunther Ironwoode (May 1982, via Atlantia) *Vert, issuant to sinister from and enfiling widdershins a scarpe a slip, pendant therefrom a leaf argent*. There is a CD for the addition of the cross. There is technically a CD for the slip and leaf. While technically clear, this is an X.5. call. The submitter has been instructed to draw the bend wider.

### 33 Liadan an Shionnach (F) - New Primary Name

If her name must be changed, the submitter wishes to retain an unspecified meaning.

'Liadan' is from O'Corrain & Maguire p. 122 s.n. Líadan, Líadain, Líadaine. "Líadan was also the name of the mother of St Ciarán of Seir. Líadan is also the name of one of the patron saints of the Dál Cais". It is undated, however recent precedent upholds the use of saints' names:

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]

'Sionnach' is from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames: Sinnach/Sionnach* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Sionnach.shtml>), with the desired spelling dated to 1233, 1316, and 1400.

According to kingdom commenters, the definite article ('an') in this kind of name is apparently limited to a clan chief. Since we can find no precedent we're sending it to Laurel as submitted.



### 34 Máire Muir (F) - New Primary Name & New Device

*Per pale azure and sable, a pegasus rampant wings inverted argent.*

If her name must be changed, the submitter is most interested in retaining the sound.

'Máire' is dated to the 14th and 16th centuries in O'Corrain & Maguire p. 133 s.n. 'Máire'.

'Muir' is a header form in Black, p. 617; dated forms include 'More' 1328-29, 'Mure' 1347, 'Mwre' 1369, and 'Muyr' 1469-70.

Submitted as "Mairi Muir", the submitted form combines a modern spelling of the Irish Gaelic name Máire with the Lowland Scots surname Muir, which is not a Gaelic form. With the change to the dated spelling Máire, this should be registerable with a single weirdness.

This device may conflict with that of Margherita di San Gimignano (November of 1977 via ): *Per bend gules and ermine, a*

*winged unicorn rampant wings addorsed argent, armed, crined, unguled and chased Or.*

There is clearly one CD for the field. The second, however, is in question.

Precedent is clear: one precedent says that:

There is at least a CD between a horse and a correctly drawn (i.e. medieval) unicorn (William Palfrey, September, 1992 LoAR, pg. 14)

and another adds:

[a winged unicorn vs a pegasus] There is one CD... for the difference between a pegasus and a winged unicorn. (... If we are going to grant a difference between a unicorn and a horse, I cannot see that we can justify not granting one just because they both have added wings. ) (Thorkell Bloodaxe of Gardar, 9/94 p.8)

However, the oldest precedents we can find against allowing unicornate horses seem to postdate the 'winged unicorn' submission, and it is possible that visual examination will show that it is indeed a unicornate horse and that there is not enough difference in this case for a CD.

**35 Miklos Temesvari (M)** - New Primary Name

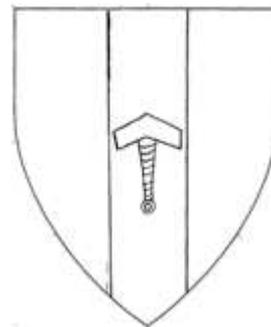
If his name must be changed, the submitter wishes to retain the sound and a Hungarian/Rumanian culture.

All documentation for this name is from S.Gabriel report #2522, which is attached; they worked from Kázmer

'Miklos' dated in that spelling to 1566 s.n. Miklós p. 734. Also s.n. 'Vári', p 1122 dates Vari Miklos to 1585.

Kázmer has a number of dated spellings of 'Temesvari' including Temeswari 1568 and 1570; Tömösvary 1580; Themesvarÿ 1586; and Themesvari 1586. These should show that the desired spelling is plausible.

In addition to the Gabriel report, Commenters found the following: Kázmer p. 1123 under 'Varjú': 1364 Waryw, which shows the use of 'w' to mean both the consonant /v/ and the vowel /u/, further evidence for the submitted spelling.



**36 Mikulaj von Meissen (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Per pale vert and sable, on a pale argent a Thor's hammer inverted sable.*

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter is more interested in Polish language/culture.

No documentation was provided for the name, but we have found the following: 'Mikulaj' is found in Walraven van Nijmegen and Arval Benicoeur's *Polish Given Names in Nazwiska Polaków* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/walraven/polish/>), with the following caveat: "I have reconstructed the given names from which these surnames were formed. I have restricted myself to surnames dated in period, but the spellings I

have chosen for the given names are not necessarily period ones and in some cases are simply the standard modern forms. The appearance of a name in this list proves that some form of it was used in period Poland, but not necessarily the form that I've chosen."

'von' is the German article meaning 'from'.

Meissen is a city in Saxony, the first capital. It's been around a long time. Albrechtsburg Castle and Meissen Cathedral are both in the hills above the town. According to Wikipedia ( <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meissen> ), the castle was built in 929. The diocese (Meissen-Dresden) was founded in 963. It is most famous in modern times as the first site where porcelain was manufactured in Europe. A map of the city, including the cathedral and castle, can be found at [http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/germany/meissen/maps/braun\\_hogenberg\\_II\\_44.html](http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/germany/meissen/maps/braun_hogenberg_II_44.html). The map dates from 1572.

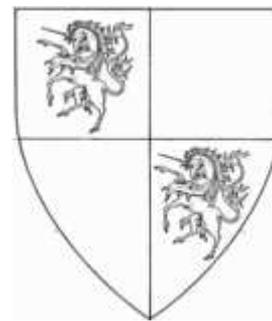
There may be a problem with the German/Polish combination, but there is not currently a precedent against it. There was regular contact between Germany and Poland in period. Indeed, in 1454, Casimir the Jagiellon, king of Poland, declared that he was incorporating Pomerania and Prussia into Poland, which predated the 13-year war. In 1466, the Teutonic knights acknowledged him as their overlord in East Prussia, and he regained West Prussia for himself, in the Second Treaty of Torun.

**37 Morgan Farraday** - New Household Name

Submitted Name: *The Crimson Scorpion*

Name registered as 'Morgan Faraday' in November of 1997. This is being registered under the 'inn signs' pattern of household names, though the submitter considers it a ship name. 'Crimson' is dated in the OED in various spellings to 1440 with the submitted spelling dated to 1599. 'Scorpion' is dated in this spelling to 1300.

The pattern Color+Animal can be documented from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *English Sign Names* ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/inn/#ColorAnimal> ) Which gives the following inn sign names; Grayhorse (2 Hen VII), Grayhound (1522), Whitehorse (Whytehorse 1312), and Whitelamb (Whitlambe 1379).



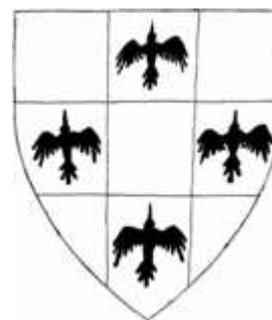
**38 Owyn Greenwood (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device

*Quarterly vert and argent, in bend two unicorns rampant argent.*

No major changes.

Morgan & Morgan p. 173 under Owain has 'Thomas ap Owyne' and 'Morice ap Owyn' 1581.

'Greenwood' is found in Bardsley p. 336 s.n. 'Greenwood': 'Alice Greenwood' 1539.



**39 Richard Crowe (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Checky of nine sable and argent, four crows migrant sable.*

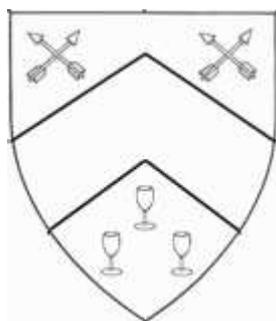
The submitter wishes his name to be

changed to be authentic for the 12th Century.

Richard is found in Reaney & Wilson Rev. Ed. on p. 377 s.n. 'Richard' et. al., which has 'Richard Rykelot 1315'.

Crowe is found in same, p. 118 s.n. 'Crow, Crowe': 'Nicholas Crowe 1187', 'John le Crowe 1332'.

The device is likely clear of the device of Egill von Stahl (January 1982, via the West): *Quarterly purple and gules, an eagle displayed, head to sinister, Or between four of the same sable, fimbriated Or*. There is a CD for the field. Depending on the sizes of the birds in the old submission, this may conflict. The way it is blazoned, the Or eagle could be a primary and the four sable ones could be secondaries, in which case this is clear with two more CDs: one for change of number of primaries, one for the addition of secondaries. Alternately, if the eagles in the old submission are co-primaries, there are no additional CDs, meaning that there is only one CD and this is a conflict.



**40 Rupert the Unbalanced** - Resub to Laurel Device  
*Or, a chevron gules between in chief two pairs of arrows inverted in saltire and in base three goblets one and two sable.*

Name registered in December of 1990 via the East.

Original device, *Or goutty de sang, three cups sable*, was registered at the same time.

If this device is registered, he wishes the old one to be changed to a badge.

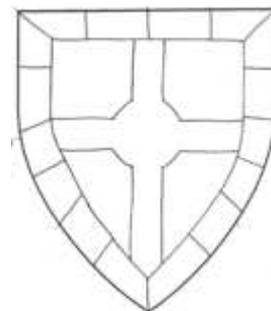
The current device was returned on the October 2002 LoAR for a redraw, the chevron being too narrow. The redraw has fixed the problem.



**41 Santiago Pescador** - Resub to Laurel Device

*Per saltire sable and purple, a newt statant and a bordure Or semy of fish purple.*

Name accepted at Laurel in October 2002, via the East. His original device submission *Per saltire sable and purple, a newt statant Or*. was returned at that time due to a conflict with Sveinn rauðskegger Einarsson, *Azure, a natural salamander statant regardant queue forchy Or*, registered in March 2002 with but one CD for changing the field, since no difference is given between a two-tailed natural salamander and a newt, which is a single-tailed natural salamander. The new submission adds the bordure fishy.



**42 Seamus mac Duibne (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device

*Azure, a cross nowy argent within a bordure compony sable and Or.*

Submitter wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for 1525-1600 Gaelic/Highland Scotland.

Mari's *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Seamus* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Seamus.shtml>) shows the following dated spellings: 'Semus' 1398, 1405, 1448, 1467, 1486, 1502, 1519, 1581, 1608; and 'Semas' 1511 and 1567. The name 'Seamus' is also found in Sharon L. Krossa's *Historical Name Generator: Sixteenth Century Irish and Scottish Gaelic Names: Scottish Gaelic Man* (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/hng16gaelic/scottishman.shtml>).

The name was submitted as "Seumas O'Duibhne of Aviemore". We have dropped the locative at kingdom to better further his desire for authenticity, since the locative was originally added to clear a nonexistent conflict. We have also changed from the submitted 'Seumas' to the documentable 'Seamus'. Lastly, we have changed to the Scottish form: 'Dubne' was used in Scotland in the 12th century, and is found in Effric neyn Kenyeoch vc Ralte's *Scottish Gaelic Given Names* (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men.shtml>). It may have remained in use, so 'Seamus mac Duibne' is not implausible and seems to be as close as we can get to an authentic Scottish name given what the submitter started out with.

Precedent says:

Elizabeth de Foxle. Name and device. Azure, on a cross nowy Or a cinquefoil gules. ...This does not conflict with the flag of Sweden (important non-SCA armory), Azure a cross Or. There is one CD between a cross throughout and a cross nowy. There is a second CD for adding the

tertiary charge. LoAR 07/03  
A-Lachoc

Therefore, this is clear of Greece (December 1994, via Laurel) *Azure, a cross argent*, with one CD for the nowing and one for the bordure.

**43 Seamus O Neill (M) - New Primary Name**

'Seamus' is found in Sharon L. Krossa's *Historical Name Generator: Sixteenth Century Irish and Scottish Gaelic Names: Scottish Gaelic Man* (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/hng16gaelic/scottishman.shtml>).

Uí Neill is from Woulfe p. 625 s.n. 'O'Neill', which dates this name to 943, 1088 and throughout period.

Submitted as *Seamus Uí Neill of Ulster*, 'Ulster' is a part of Ireland. Specifically, it is the home of the 'O'Neills of Ulster' (Woulfe, s.n. 'O'Neill'). The name is not registerable in that form due to this precedent:

"Submitted as Sinclair of Wick, we have dropped the locative to avoid the appearance of presumption that the submitter is the clan chief of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness, whose stronghold is Girnigoe Castle, just north of Wick in Caithness. "  
(Da'ud ibn Auda I, October 1990, p. 2)

The submitting herald says that:

The gentleman in question has been using the name Seamus O'Neill and would like something that allows

him to keep that. I did however know that as simply "Seamus Ui Neill" he would conflict with Seamus O'Neill of Tir Connel, previously registered by the college.

The consulting herald is mistaken. 'Seamus O'Neill' does not conflict with 'Seamus O'Neill of Tir Connel' because they have a different number of name elements. As such, the submitter would, despite having checked the 'no major changes' box, be perfectly happy with the name as we have forwarded it. The consulting herald says:

If it is not necessary to avoid conflict with the other previously registered Seamus, the name the submitter wanted but thought he could not get is simply "Seamus Ui Neill" or "Seamus O'Neill" - whatever spelling variant is deemed most appropriate.

Eastern Crown phoned the submitter, and he has affirmed that we can make this change.



**44 Simon Fisc (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device

*Per fess azure and gules, on a fess between three fish Or an arrow azure.*

No major changes.

The submitter wishes 1200's English language and culture.

'Simon' is found in Withycombe, s.n. 'Simon' pg. 270-271 with a 'Simon Cur' listed in 1197-1215.

'Fisc' is in Reaney & Wilson, Rev. 3rd Ed., pg 169, s.n. 'Fish' with a 'Daniel Fisc' dated in 1208.



**45 Sophia von Eisental (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device

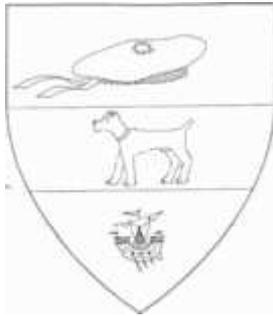
*Per bend sinister Or and gules, a bend sinister sable between a fox's mask gules and a crescent*

Or.

Sound is most important.

Talan Gwynek's article *German Given Names 1200-1250* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/germ13/>) gives "Sophia" as being one of the names "that occurred once in the data".

Eisental, in addition to being a registered group name (July 1985, via the East), is also a modern German municipality (<http://www.ngw.nl/int/dld/e/eisental.htm>). 'Eisen' means 'iron', from Gentry s.n. Eisenbart (iron beard - Ysenbart in 1422), Eis(en)bein (iron leg - Ysemben 1294), Eisenbeiß (iron eater - Ysenbyß 1363), Eisenhauer (iron miner) and others, including s.n. Eisenhaupt, Eisenkopf (iron head) dates Ysenhaup to 1406-29 and Ysenkopf to 1418. -tal meaning 'valley' from Gentry s.n. Thaler 'from the dwelling in a vallet' gives a 'Lutz uß dem Tal' in 1370. Also says "Marchthaler, Lechthaler, etc.: from place names ending in -thal." Brechenmacher, s.n. Marchtaler gives a Marchtal (no date) and s.n. Lichtent(h)al gives us Lichtental in 1557.



**46 Stuart Martin MacDonald (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**

*Or, on a fess between a Scottish bonnet azure and a lymphad sable a terrier*

*courant argent.*

No changes.

'Stuart' is the submitter's mundane given name. A drivers license copy is attached. While 'Stuart' was only a surname in period, it is the submitter's mundane first name, and is being used through the mundane name allowance.

'Martin' is found in Withycombe, pg. 210, s.n. 'Martin' dated to 1258, 1273. Martin is also a Scots name: *Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names* by Effrick neyn Kenyech (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/>) lists it. Black s.n. Martin has Martyn in 1386, 1463, and 1520.

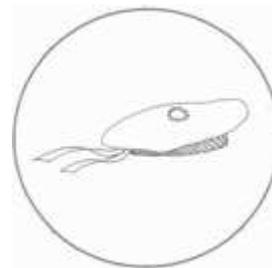
'MacDonald' is found in Black, pg. 486, s.n. 'MacDonald', dated to 1571 as 'MakDonald'. Black s.n. 'MacMarquis' gives a 'Marcus MacDonald', slain 1397, but that may be regularized.

Garnet commenting group found evidence that this hat may be from the gray area:

This type of Scottish bonnet is most commonly known as a tam o'shanter. While this name comes from an 18th century poem of the same name by Robert Burns, it seems that some version of the cap may have been seen

as early as 1618 (<http://www.reconstructinghistory.com/scottish/beltedplaid.html>).

We're going to let the CoA do further research on the hat to see if it's acceptable as a charge. In her article *Scottish Men's Clothing* (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/clothing/scotmen.shtml>) Sharon Krosa mentions that the 'blue bonnet' is a 16th-century invention. The submitted charge does very much seem to be a modern depiction of the hat, and the submitter should note that this is very likely to be returned from Laurel



**47 Stuart Martin MacDonald - New Badge**

*(Fieldless) A Scottish bonnet azure.*

The badge has the same documentation problem as the device.

**48 Sven bassi (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**



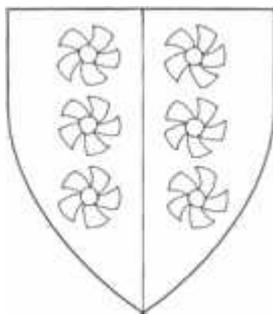
*Per saltire vert and gules, on a plate a bear's pawprint sable.*

No changes except to the capitalization of byname if necessary.

'Sven' is found in Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn Ock Fingerade Namn Från Medeltiden*, column 993 s.n. 'Sveinn'. Citation reads 'Sven DN 1 660[21], 712 II 562[9] (1442), IX 330[7], XI 166, m. fl'.

where the square brackets indicate superscripts.

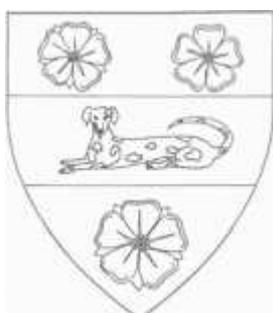
Bassi can be found in the same book, column 114, s.n. Bassi, -ia. Gives "Atil Bassi" 1280. For the lowercase, Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Personbinamn Från Medeltiden* column 16 s.n. Bassi gives an 'Arne basse' (1520). 'bassi' is also in Geirr-bassi, p 19.



**49 Tanczos Ilona (F)**  
- New Primary Name & New Device  
*Per pale purple and argent, six periwinkles, two, two and two, counterchanged.*

'Ilona' is dated in Kázmer , p. 493 s.n. 'Ilona' with 'Ilona János' dated to 1569. 'Tanczos' is dated to 1563 in same, p. 1043 s.n. 'Táncos': 'Christophorus Tanczos'. The reversed order of family name first and given name last is demonstrated under the same header as 'Tanczos': 'Thanczos Ferenc' 1450, 'Tanczios István' 1603. Note that the surname (given first) is not an unmarked patronymic, which would have to be registered in surname-last order, it is either a descriptive or occupational byname, meaning 'dancer'. Blue Tyger knows this off the top of his head. Not particularly surprising, in this case. ( For reference, see the registration of Tanczos Istvan, May 2002, via the East. )

The flowers here are period depictions of periwinkles, taken from the Besozzo hours.



**50 Theresa Martil (F)** - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Argent, on a fess between three roses*

of Intent - 20 July 2004

*azure, barbed and seeded proper, a dog couchant gardant argent spotted sable.*

'Theresa' is found in *Spanish Names from the Late 15th C.* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/WomensGivenAlpha.html>) by Juliana de Luna, with four instances of this spelling.

'Martil' is in the same work under 'Complete List of Other Names' (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/surnames-other.html>).



**51 Úlfarr inn frækni (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Argent, a bear rampant to sinister sable and on a chief gules a heart between two oak leaves Or.*

The submitter wishes an authentic Viking name.

Submitted as "Ulfarr inn frækni", the transcription from Geirr-Bassi onto the submission paperwork is not correct. We have changed the name to match the actual documentation from Geirr-Bassi.

'Ulfarr' is in Geirr Bassi, pg. 15.

'inn frækni' is in Geirr Bassi, pg. 21, and means 'valiant, stouthearted'.



**52 Vasilisa Fedorova (F)** - New Primary Name & New Device  
*Gules, three wheels winged argent.*

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No major changes. The submitter is most interested in Russian language and culture.

'Vasilisa' is found in Wickenden, pg. 387, s.n. 'Vasilisa', header form dated to 1419 (f).

'Fedor' from same, pg. 89, s.n. 'Fedor', variant form of 'Feodor.' This name is dated to '12th-13th centuries' under 'Feodor' p. 90. Construction of the patronymic is taken from from pg. xxiii, 'Feminine Patronymics' using the late period form as 'Fedorova' (or 'Fedoreva') doch.

The submitter had *doch'* appended on the original submission, and wished to drop the last element if necessary. Wickenden has Levushka Fedorov 1415 and Mar'ia Fedorova 1355 (both under Feodor), so we can.



**53 Victoria la Picarde (F) - New Primary Name & New Device**

*Argent, a hedgehog and on a chief invected gules three escarbuncles argent.*

No major changes. The submitter is most interested in the French sound, language and culture.

'Victoria' is found in Morlet's *noms de famille*, pg. 963, as a variant of 'Victoire', the feminine form of 'Victor', which name was popularized by a martyr of that name in the 3rd C. According to Catholic Online, ([http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint\\_id=160](http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=160)), a St. Victoria was martyred for refusing to marry a pagan. The Catholic Community Forum (<http://www.catholic-forum.com/saints/saintv17.htm>) corroborates this, and lists the date of death

as 250 AD, in Thora, Italy. Saint's names are registerable without weirdness. (see the September 2001 Cover Letter)

'la Picarde' is found in *An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) by Colm Dubh. It lists an 'Erembour la Picarde.'

Italian and French is only a weirdness (as per the registration of Tessa Cheval, 11/00), so this should be registerable.



**54 Vika Grigina z Prahy - New Device**

*Azure, a chevron Or estoilly azure between three eagles Or.*

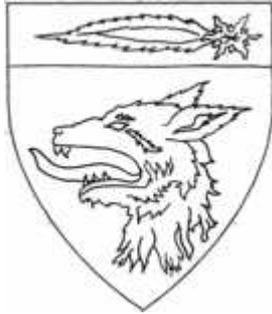
This name was registered July 1997 via the East.

**55 Werner der Fromme (M) - New Primary Name**

No major changes. If his name must be changed, the submitter is more interested in the sound.

'Werner' is dated to 1281, 1314, and 1317 in Talan Gwynek's *Medieval German Given Names from Silesia* ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)).

'der Fromme' is taken from Bahlow. 'Fromm' is a header spelling, p. 135. 'Fromme' is mentioned as an undated alternate spelling.



**56 William Forester**  
(M) - New Primary  
Name & New Device  
*Azure, a wolf's head  
erased and on a chief  
argent a comet  
reversed gules.*

No major changes.

The Submitter wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for 15th century English time and language/culture.

'William' is from from Withycombe, s.n. 'William' p. 293 which says "It...was introduced into England by the Normans in the 11th C., from which time it has held its place as one of the commonest men's names...".

'Forester' is found in Bardsley, s.n. 'Forrester, Forster' p. 296 which lists a 'Gilbertus Forester, 1379'.

Note that Laurel returned 'William le Forestier' for conflict with the mundane 'William Forester (1819-1886)' on the January 2001 LoAR. The mundane gentleman has his own entry in the Encyclopedia Britannica, even the 1911 version ([http://72.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FO/FORSTER\\_WILLIAM\\_EDWARD.htm](http://72.1911encyclopedia.org/F/FO/FORSTER_WILLIAM_EDWARD.htm)). The standards for name conflict against mundane names have changed since the last ruling. Consensus among the CoA as to whether this mundane historical figure is important enough to protect will have to be reached, so it goes to Laurel. This will nearly certainly be returned at Laurel, but the new standards do not provide enough guidance to make the determination at kingdom.

If the name is not acceptable, the submitter has stated (email attached) that 'William Arthur Forester' is allowable. Arthur is from

Withycombe, under that header, "likely a surviving form of the Latin Artorius . . . In the 13th C and thereafter it is usually Artur(us) until the 16th C when Arthur, Arther, Arteur, etc. are usual." It also appears in Julian Goodwyn's *Brass Enscription Index*

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/men.html> which says "Arthur - db, ms, 1558 ox". Double given names are mentioned in the intro to Withycombe. In our copy of the third edition on page xliii it states under the subheading *Use of Two or More Christian Names*: "Very rare (double Christian names), isolated examples have been noted earlier, e.g. John William Whytting, vicar of Egdean 1389-1432; John Philip Capel of Fineham 1363. . . . A few other early examples are Robert Browne Lilley, born 1593 . . . ; Arthur Rous Russhe, born 1564. . . . It will be noted that the second name is usually either a surname or one chosen for religious or other obvious reasons." Note that Julian Goodwyn's article also lists Arthur as a surname in 1454.

**57 William Johnson** (M) - New Primary  
Name

No major changes. Submitter wishes to maintain the meaning of 'John's son' in his byname.

'William' is from from Withycombe, s.n. 'William' p. 293: "It...was introduced into England by the Normans in the 11th C., from which time it has held its place as one of the commonest men's names...".

'Johnson' is a header in Reaney & Wilson p. 256, dated in that spelling to 1379.

We found a possible conflict, one 'Sir William Johnson', a British soldier and American pioneer (1715 - 1774). Found in the 1955 Encyclopædia Britannica. Again,

the standards are that consensus must be reached among the CoA to determine if this person is significant enough to protect.



**58 William O Cormick (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**

*Argent, a mullet of five points vert and a chief double-arched sable.*

No major changes. The submitter wishes the meaning of 'William of Clan Cormaic.'

'William' is from Withycombe, s.n.

'William', which notes it was in use in England since the Normans. O Corraín & Maguire, s.n. 'Uilliam' p 175, cites it as a borrowing brought by Normans. 'William' is the Anglicized form (Woulfe, pg. 203, s.n. 'Uilliam').

'O Cormick' is from Woulfe, pg. 481, s.n. 'Ó Cormaic', which lists it as one of the Anglicized forms; the name itself is listed as common in the 16th C. In Gaelic, the name would supposedly be rendered 'Uilliam Ó Cormaic'.



**59 Wulf Darkstalker - New Device**

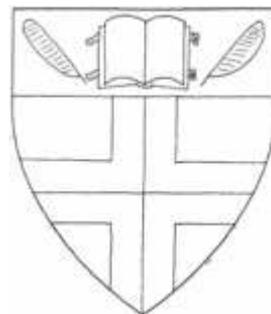
*Per saltire sable and gules, a wolf argent and a lion Or both sejant respectant with*

*one forepaw raised.*

This name was registered April 1988 via the East.

**60 Ysemay Sterlyng - New Device**

*Quarterly gules and argent, a cross quarterly counterchanged on a chief sable a book between a quill pen bendwise and another bend sinisterwise argent.*



Her name was submitted on the April 2004 Eastern Letter of Intent, which will be decided

in August 2004.

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