



Greetings unto Shauna Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Evan Wreath, the entirety of the College of Arms, and any other to whom these presents may come, from Istvan Blue Tyger, on this, the feast day of Saint Gregory the Enlightener A.S. XXXIX!

It is the intent of the East Kingdom to register the following items. If not otherwise mentioned, a submitter will accept all changes, has no desires for authenticity, and has included photocopies of all documentation.

### 1. Aaron the Arrowsmith (M) - New Primary Name

No major changes. Submitter desires the sound 'Aaron the Arrowsmith'.

Aaron is from Withycombe, s.n. Aaron, this form dated to 1199.

R&W, under the header 'Arrowsmith, Arsmith, Harrismith, Harrowsmith', reads "Roger le Aruesmuth 1278 AssSt; William le Arwesmyth 1324 FFess; Richard Arsmith Eliz Bardsley. OE arwe 'arrow' and smith. A smith who makes arrows, especially iron arrow-heads (1278 MED). Harrismith and Harrowsmith are rare but appear side by side with Arrowsmith in Yorks and Lancs."

### 2. Aldwyn de Lancashire (M) - New Primary Name & New Device



*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

claimed to be a plausible variation. Note that Selten's *The Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names*, p. 77 under Ealdwine dates *Ricardus Aldwyn* to 1379. Unfortunately, we have no copies of that documentation. We quote it in the hopes that a commenter can corroborate it.

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

### 3. Alys Mackyntoich (F) - New Primary Name Change

Old name: *Ailis Catriona Mac an Toisich*

Withycombe under the header 'Alice' gives an "Alys 15th C Brut." Alys can be documented from R&W, s.n. 'Motley', which gives an Alys in 1525; s.n. 'Alis', which gives an 'Alis' in 1214; and s.n. 'Dambell' which gives an Alis in 1327. Julian Goodwyn's *English Names Found in Brass Enscriptions* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>) gives an Alys in 1503.

'Mackyntoich' is in Black, s.n. 'Macintosh'. The submitted spelling can be found dated to 1468. Other dated forms: 'Makintoch' 1597, 'McKintoch' 1477, 'Mackintoche' 1472, etc.

The combines English and Scots, and is registerable with one weirdness. (See Katrina Rosehearty, 9/01 LoAR)

If this name cannot be passed, the submitter

would like the 'Catriona' to be dropped from her current name, so she's "Ailis Mac an Toisich", which is grandfathered to her.

Her current name was passed in May 1990, via the East. Her old name is to be released if this one passes.

#### 4. Alys Mackyntoich (F) - New Alternate Name: *Alays de Brantôme*

No major changes.

'Alays' from Aryanhwy's *Feminine Names from Périgueux, 1339-1340* (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/perigueux.html>).

'Brantôme' from Dauzat & Rostaing's *Dictionnaire etymologique des noms de lieux en France*, p 111. Brantôme is a town on Dordogne (SW France), formerly the Duchy of Aquitaine. It is also in Dauzat under s.n. 'Branthomme'. There is also a web page printout from [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com) which details one Pierre de Brantôme, born c 1540, died 1614. His full name is apparently "Pierre de Bourdeille, Abbé Et Seigneur".

#### 5. Anna Dauzzano da Siracusa (F) - New Primary Name & New Device



*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>), 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".

'da Syracusae' from *Mercator's Place Names of Italy in East Kingdom* 30 September 2004 Letter of Intent

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".

Submitted as *Anna Dauzzano da Syracusae*, we have placed the locative into Italian, rather than the Latin form that Mercator's uses. This form can be found at <http://questure.poliziadistato.it/Siracusa.nsf>, the web page for the local police force.

#### 6. Arthur Lovell (M) - New Primary Name

'Arthur' taken from Talan's *Men's Given Names from Early 13th Century England* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/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/>).

There is one weirdness for the temporal difference, but no other issues.

#### 7. Ascelinne de Chambord – Resub to Laurel Device Change



*Argent, a chevron sable between three unicorns' heads coupé azure.*

Her name was registered in November 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.

## 8. Benjamin d'Orb (M) - New Primary Name

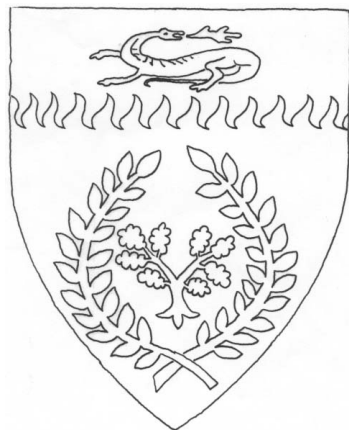
No major changes.

'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.

Morlet, D.E. *Noms de Famille...* s.n. 'Orbet' has 'orbet' listed as an orthographical variant of 'Orbay', a diminutive of 'd'Orb', meaning the person is blind. Alternately, it means 'obscure/dark', representing a particular characteristic of a house.

Submitted as *Benjamin de L'Orb*, no documentation was provided, so we changed to match what commenters found.

## 9. Bois Ardent, Canton of - New Group Name & New Device



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

This is being submitted as meaning 'Ardent's Woods'. All documentation is from Dauzat & Rostaing's *Noms de Lieux de la France* unless otherwise noted.

'Bois' is a header form. Constructions of the submitted type are documented as the following: 'Bois d'Arcy' (named after somebody named 'de Arcicio', 1276).

'Bois Arnault' (1125, named after 'Boscus Ernaldi').

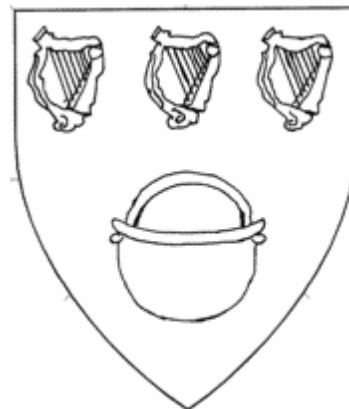
'Bois Bernard' (1162, named after 'Nemus Bernardi').

'Ardentes' is found under the header 'Ardentes'. D&R tells us there is a modern place 'Ardentes' in Indre (one of the departments of France), recorded in 1095 in the Latin form 'Ardentia'. D&R are not sure of the derivation, and suggests that it may be from a hypothetical Latin masculine given name (the asterisk before the name means that it is hypothetical) 'Ardentius', which in turn could derive from 'ardens' "ardent".

Thankfully, Morlet, D.E. *Noms de Famille*, p47, s.n. 'Ardent' lists this name as a descriptive byname,

representing the past participle form of the verb *ardere* (to burn). No dates are given, unfortunately.

## 10. Caera Cruithne ingen Uaithne (F) - New Change of Holding Name & New Device



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

No major changes. Submitter desires unspecified meaning.

'Caera' is submitter's mundane legal name. A copy of her driver's

license is provided. Also mentioned is OCM, s.n. 'Cera, Ceara' for 'similar sounding' names - 'Ciar', 'Ciarnat', and 'Ciarnait'.

'Cruithne' is a byname meaning 'harper', and is found in the *Chronicon Scotorum* in 634:

<http://celt.ucc.ie/published/G100016/text057.htm>  
1

'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'Hanly's, and several others, including the O'Callaghans.

Her current name is 'Caera of Carolingia'.

## 11. Cristobal Ordonez de Burgos (M) - New Primary Name

Submitter desires 11th Century Spanish time period, language, and culture, and cares most about language/culture if it must be changed.

Documentation is mostly 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'.

'Ordonez' ("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]) We note that 'Ordonez' is not a locative byname, it is the genitive form of the name 'Ordone'.

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. 'Burgos', specifically 'de Burgos', can be found in Diez-Melcon, section 214, p.241, s.n. Burgos: "Uela Fierz de Burgos" dated 959. This also shows the pattern used in this name: Given, Patronymic, Locative.

## 12. Cristoforo Donatello dei Visconti (M) - New Primary Name

No major changes.

'Cristoforo' is taken from the *Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532*, from the page on variant spellings: <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/TLNAM1VAR.html> It is also in the variants found in *Tre Maggiori*, also found with the *Tratte*: <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/Navar.html>

'Donatello' is found in Emidio de Felice's *Dizionario Dei Cognomi Italiani*, s.n. 'Donato'. Donato can be found in the *Tratte*, as well. (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/TLNAME1.html>)

'Visconti' is also a header name found in *Cognomi*. The name is derived from the title 'Viscount', but does not necessarily imply that the bearer actually is one.

Submitted to kingdom as *Cristofor Donatello di Visconti*, we have changed to the form the Italians used to indicate a collateral connection to a wealthy family. 'di' would be the patronymic form, not appropriate here because claiming to be the son of a viscount would be

presumptuous. We have also changed to a documentable given name.

## 13. Dag Alreksson (M) - New Primary Name & New Device .



*Argent, on a fess between three eagles jambes gules a boar's head couped argent.*

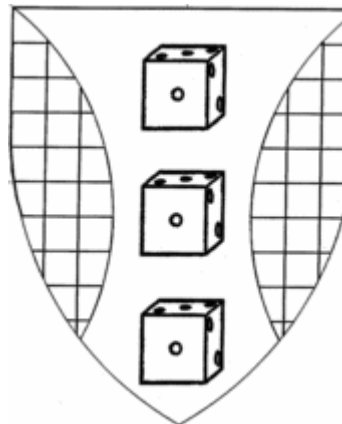
Submitter prefers meaning 'Dag son of Alrek' and 9-12th century Viking/Norse language/culture.

Lind, E. H. *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namm från Medeltiden*, has on column 193, under 'Dagr', the name 'Dag Sæbiornær', in 1317. Further down, there's a 'Dag Olafson', in 1367. Column 194 has a 'Dag presti' in 1318.

Lind also has 'Alrekr' as a header spelling. There's an 'Alrekr Raps' dated from the *Landnamabok*, which is early 13th century, and gives the submitted patronymic.

Submitted as *Dagr Alreksson*, with documentation from Geirr-Bassi, the submitter requested the personal name Dag if at all possible. We have done so.

## 14. Deiniol filius Gwrgwst – Resub to Laurel Device



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

Previous device returned for a redraw at Laurel on the November 2003 LoAR, which quotes an older return: "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. The dice here are straight out of the *Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry*.

#### 15. Edmund Patterson (M) - New Primary Name

No major changes.

'Edmund' from Julian 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.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html>) lists 72 instances of 'Edmund'.

'Patterson' is from R&W s.n. 'Patterson, Paterson', which gives 'Patersoun' in 1499. The citation also notes that 'Pattison' is related. Submitter prefers the spelling 'Patterson'. Julie Stampnitzky's *Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615* ([http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames\\_pg.html](http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames_pg.html)) 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. Black p. 649 s.n. 'Paterson' dates 'George Paterson' to 1569 and 'Alexander Patersone' to 1591. We have not found a dated spelling of the name with two T's in period, but we're leaving them in, hoping somebody with better sources can document them at Laurel.

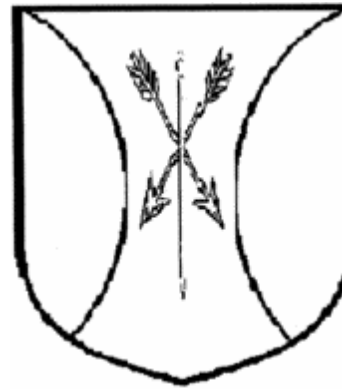
#### 16. Edwen Brewestere (F) - New Primary Name

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.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyAG.html>)

'Brewestere', meaning 'woman Brewer', found in R&W s.n. 'Brewster, Broster, Bruster' dated to 1308.

#### 17. Eibhlín ingean uí Choileáin - New Device

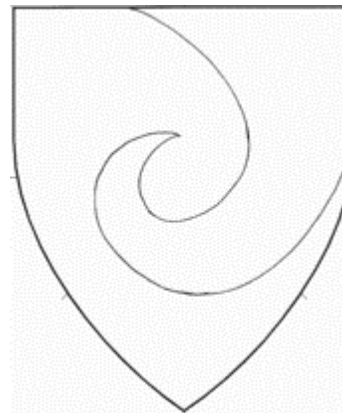


*Argent, a sheaf of a needle inverted and two arrows gules between flanches azure.*

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

The device is clear of that of Plattefordham, Shire of (November 1991, via the Outlands): *Argent, masoned sable, in pale a sheaf of arrows, banded and a laurel wreath gules between flanches azure.* with a CD for the addition of the laurel wreath and a CD for the masoning.

#### 18. Einar Ulfson - Appeal of Kingdom Return of Device



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

The East Kingdom College of Heraldry is not supporting this appeal.

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 gorges Or.* Laurel precedent says: "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." (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 [another herald]. We believe

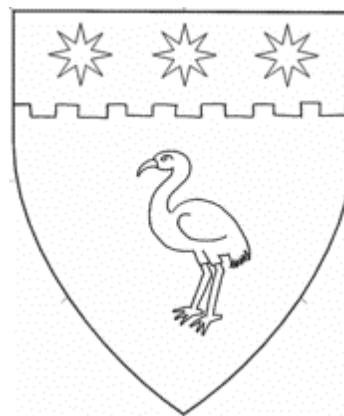
that this is a wrong conclusion on several points. First it is simple heraldry so it only needs one CD of difference, second say that in effect that the gorges and schnecke are the same is similar to deciding that quarterly and chequy conflict. Looking at the example of a gorges in 'A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry' by James Parker the gold spiral of the gorges would have to 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 rule they appear to be mis-quoting is X.2, but that requires substantial difference of type, already ruled invalid for these two charge types in the 5/96 ruling on Peter Schneck's device. Note that the return was for *Sable, a schnecke issuant from dexter chief Or.*, which is nearly identical to the current submission.

We also note that the direction of the spiral is moot, since a gorges can also be emblazoned as concentric annulets. See Foster's *Dictionary of Heraldry - Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees*. On p. 156, there's an emblazon of the arms of Sir Thomas Peche, blazoned as *Ermine, a gorge gules*, which is taken from the Ashmole Roll. It is emblazoned 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 emblazoned as concentric rings.

There were some administrative issues with the appeal as well, with the proper number of copies not being provided, but since Brigantia policy has since changed to allow less copies, it seems unfair to punish the submitter that way.

## 19. Emeline Patterson (F) - New Primary Name & New Device



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

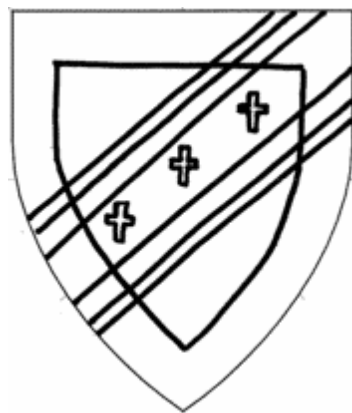
No major changes.

'Emeline' from R&W, s.n. 'Emblem, Emblin, Embling, Emeline,

Emlyn, Amblin' which cites one 'Godefridus filius Emeline' in 1115. Also found in Aryanhwych merch Catmael's *16th Century Names From Ormskirk Parish Registers* (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/ormskirk/>), which lists the forms Emlyn, Emlin, Emllin, Emlyn, Emeline, Emblin, Emie, Emlyne, and Enlin.

'Patterson' is from R&W s.n. 'Patterson, Paterson', which gives 'Patersoun' in 1499. The citation also notes that 'Pattison' is related. Submitter prefers the spelling 'Patterson'. Julie Stampnitzky's *Surnames in Durham and Northumberland, 1521-1615* ([http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames\\_pq.html](http://www.yucs.org/~jules/names/parish/surnames_pq.html)) 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. Black p. 649 s.n. 'Paterson' dates 'George Paterson' to 1569 and 'Alexander Patersone' to 1591. We have not found a dated spelling of the name with two T's in period, but we're leaving them in, hoping somebody with better sources can document them at Laurel.

**20. Gareth Grey de Wilton (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**



*Argent, on a bend sinister cotised vert three latin crosses palewise argent and overall a bordure counterchanged.*

'Gareth' is from <http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/gareth.shtml>. Note that Gareth was invented in the 1400's by

Thomas Mallory for his *Morte d'Arthur* and first used for a real person in 1593, within period.

'Gray' from R&W, header form, dated forms include 'le Gray', 'le Grey' dated to 1296.

'Wilton' is found as a header form in A.D. Mills, *Dictionary of English Place Names* (New York: Oxford University Press 1998) dated to 1086 and, in the form 'Wulton' to 1227.

**21. Gaufrid Kelson von Heidelberg (M) - New Primary Name Change**

No major changes. Old name *Gaufrid Kelson Blacksword*.

'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](http://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."

The remainder of the name is grandfathered to the 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."

A combination English-German name is only considered a single weirdness.

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**22. Genevière d'Alsace (F) - New Primary Name & New Device**



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

No major changes. Submitter will accept alternates to the given name as 'Genevere' or 'Gennevere' by

preference.

There is a lot of provided documentation, some of which is not apparently relevant. The summary here is based on what we can figure out that relates.

First, there is a letter which is a documentation summary. Documentation for the given name appears to start with a summary of an email from Tanczos Istvan, Eastern Crown Herald, who is providing a translation:

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: 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, Giennivre, Ginevor, Ginevre, Gonovre, Gonuevre, Gunore, Wennore, Ganhumare, Gaenievre, Genavre, Yenevre, and more.

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, taken from a webpage at <http://savart.net> (which does not resolve from here):

- 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.

There is some additional documentation attached:

A printout of the website *Women In Power* with the URL cut off. On page 3-4 is the information about Sovereign Princess Maie de Longueville-Longueville of Neuchâtel and her Stepmother Anne-Genevière de Bourbon-Condé of Neuchâtel, in 1642. (apparently <http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/womeninpower/Womeninpower1670.htm>) She is apparently the Duchess de Longueville, Anne-Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé, who lived 1619-1679 (<http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/L/Longuevi.asp>)

A 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 is <http://www.briantimms.com/era/db1750.html>

We note that the web page <http://www.visions-de->

[paris.com/arrondissements/05/](http://paris.com/arrondissements/05/) has the phrase "La vie religieuse se manifeste activement dès le XIème siècle avec plusieurs paroisses, dont Saint-Séverin Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, Notre-Dame-des-Champs ; au XIIème siècle reconstruction de l'abbaye Sainte-Genevière, ..." which translates to "the religious life was actively manifested in the 11th century with many (?), in [list of buildings built then, including Notre Dame] "; in the 12th century with the reconstruction of the Abbey of Saint Genevière ..."

For the surname: attached is a printout from <http://www.britannica.com> on Alsace. It says that the Romans under Julius Caesar conquered it in the first century BC, The official website of the Region of Alsace says that the name *Alsace* first appears in 610 AD (<http://www.region-alsace.fr/v2001/alsace/uk/outils/encyclopedie/histoire.html>). The Encyclopedia Britannica gives us the names Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders, 1100-1168, who took part in the Second Crusade, and his son, Philip of Alsace, who succeeded him as Count of Flanders in 1157.

There are also several pages of genealogical websites.

### 23. Gwenhwyfar Dinas Emrys - New Device



*Or, a brown stag statant proper, on a chief vert three oak sprigs Or.*

This name was registered in February of 1996, via the East.

### 24. Gwenllian Anwyl (F) - New Primary Name

Submitter desires a name meaning 'Beloved Gwenllian' and wants the name changed to be Welsh.

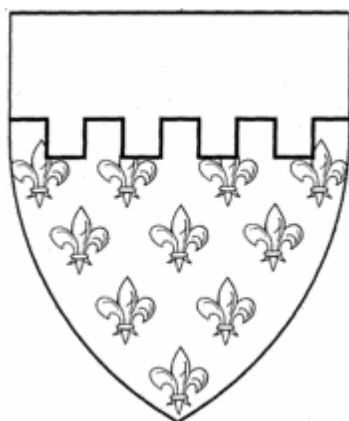


'Gwenllian' from CA#66 *A Welsh Miscellany*, on page 31.

'Anwyl' appears in Morgan & Morgan. Under the header 'Annwyl, Anwyl', we find 'Anwyl' 985-1215, 'Anwyl' 1406, 'anwyl' 1406, 'Anwill' 1406.

Submitted to kingdom as 'Gwenllian Anwylyd', documentation of the surname as 'beloved' from [http://oldweb.cs.cf.ac.uk/fun/welsh/LexiconEW\\_main.html](http://oldweb.cs.cf.ac.uk/fun/welsh/LexiconEW_main.html). A copy of the latter is attached, it does indeed translate 'annwyl' or 'anwyl-' as 'beloved'.

## 25. Jeannette of Bhakail - New Device Change



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

Her name was registered via the East in April of 1990.

If this device passes, her old device is released.

## 26. Jehanne Urchurdan (F) - Appeal of Kingdom Return of Household Name

Submitted Name: *Sea Dragon Keep*

No changes. This is an appeal of a kingdom return.

There are only two pieces of documentation attached. The first is from the OED compact edition, page 2692 dated 'Sea Dragon' to 1551.

The second is a statement: there is a Laurel Precedent regarding 'keep', which states 'keep is the designator here' in a ruling on a household name. (See 'Seeker's Keep', Sept 1992, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/precedents/CompiledNamePrecedents/HouseholdGuildNames.html>).

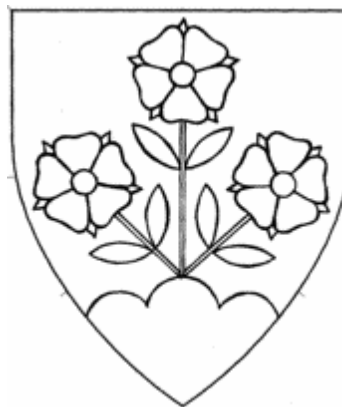
The original reason for return at kingdom was "There was no documentation found that this household name fits the allowable pattern for household names."

The East Kingdom College of Heraldry is not supporting this appeal.

The additional documentation, which documents the use of 'keep' in household names, in no way addresses the full original reason for return.

Note also that we tried to find documentation for fortifications, castles, etc. named after heraldic charges and/or fantastical beasts. None could be found. Yes, inns can be named in this fashion. A 'keep' is not an inn.

## 27. Kolosvari Arpadne Julia (F) - New Primary Name & New Device



*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 'Kolosvári 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 *Ardélyi Magyar Szótörténeti Tár*. This gives an example from 1584, p 268 under 'áalom', ('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 Kázmer Miklós' *Régi Magyar családnevek szótára*, 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 spellings; 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. 'Kolosvári' has 'Kolozswari' 1416, 'Kolozvarj' 1458, 'Kolozuary' 1588. In general, Hungarian uses u, v, and w interchangeably, and also 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* p. 35 shows 'Arpad' recorded as the name of a steward in 1237-40.

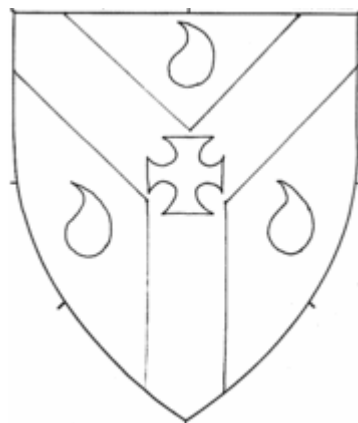
The submitter includes copies of all these documents, as well as her driver's license (which does show 'Julia' as her mundane name, and her full mundane name). She also includes a copy of her marriage license (with both their full mundane names on it).

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*.

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 percent 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 Palotzi Marta, whose submission appears elsewhere in this letter.

**28. Kolskeggr inn rammi** (M) - New Primary Name & New Device



*Gules, on a pall between three gouttes argent a cross formy gules.*

Submitter desires a name meaning 'Blackbeard the strong', and authenticity for the 9-12th century viking language/culture.

'Kolskeggr' from the given names in Geirr Bassi p 13.

'in rammi' from the bynames section of same, p 26.

**29. La Selve d'Aure, Shire of** - New Group Name

The name means 'the forest of Aure'. They care most about 'French language/culture'. 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) is a header, p 651; the text there reads "Aisne (Sylva, 1257); Aveyr. (La Selva, around 11790) - From Latin sylva, Forest. "

'Aure' is a header on p 37, which reads "Ardennes (Aure, 1446): Origin unclear, maybe from the Latin aura, wind." Modern Aure in the Ardennes was spelled that way in 1446 (s.n. 'Aure').

'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; ..." They are using this to document the pattern [forest] of [place].

There is a (vaild) petition attached.

**30. Lillian atte Valeye** (F) - New Primary Name

No major changes. The submitter desires the meaning 'of the valley'.

'Lillian' is from Withycombe s.n.'Lil(l)ian, Lil(l)ias, Lily, Lilla(h)' It says that 'Lillian' is found as a christian name in England in the 16th C.

'atte Valeye' from Reaney & Wilson, s.n. 'Valley', dated to 1346.

**31. Mary Theophania Hunn** (F) - New Primary Name

No major changes. The submitter will allow the middle name to be shortened to 'Theo'.

Withycombe, s.n. 'Mary': "Mary is first found as a christian name in England at the end of the 12th C; the diminutive Mariot is found about the same time; its use increased slowly during the next three centuries, Mary, Mariot, Marion and the nicknames Mall and Moll becoming moderately common." Specifically, it gives a 'Mary Prompt Parv' in c. 1440.

Withycombe s.n. 'Theophania' dates that spelling to 1205.

R&W, header 'Hunn' cites 'Robertus filius Hunne' 1155, 'Robert, Elwin Hunne' 1166, and 'Robert le Hunne' 1277.

### 32. Matthew of Carlisle (M) - New Primary Name

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

'Matthew' found dated to 1400 in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>).

'Carlisle' is found in Bardsley s.n. 'Carlisle' which 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.

### 33. Osmond de Berwic - New Device



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

The name was on the East's 30 November 2003 Letter of Intent, which was considered in May 2004. This LoAR has not yet been released.

### 34. Palotzi Marta (F) - New Primary Name & New Device



*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*.

'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 (Palótzsi) 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, 'Némái' 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 'Paloczzy' (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*.

Also, there is documentation of a green trimount on a red 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 percent 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.

**35. Rónán Meablach (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**



*Azure, a lynx combatant argent a chief rayonny Or.*

'Rónán' from *100 most popular names in Early Medieval Ireland* by Heather Rose Jones. (

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/irish100.html> )

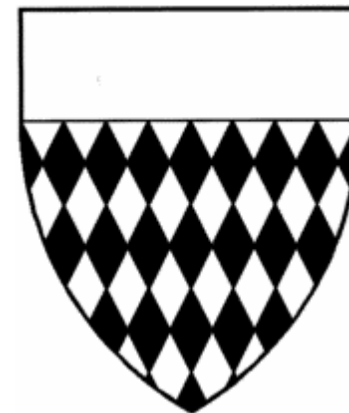
Mari's *Index of Names in Irish Annals* ([http://www.s-](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ronan.shtm)

[gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ronan.shtm](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ronan.shtm)) has no less than 34 dated instances of the name 'Rónán', stretching from 590 to 1117.

The same source, at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Meablach.shtml> has 'Meablach' in 1348/1363. It means 'treacherous', and should be in the nominative, not the genitive, because it's not intended to mean 'of the crafty'.

Submitted at Kingdom as *Rónán Sharpe Lynceus*, the submitter has decided to change the name to the above due to lack of ability to find documentation for 'Lynceus' applied to real humans.

**36. Rowen Clotworthy (M) - New Primary Name & New Device**



*Fusilly argent and sable, a chief gules.*

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

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

1327.

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**37. Sebastian Estevan de Xavier - New Device**



*Per chevron gules and argent, two fetterlocks argent and a lymphad sable.*

The name is on the East's 2004 August Letter of Intent.

**38. Sergio da Verone - New Primary Name**

No major changes. Desires Italian language/culture.

'Sergio' is in de Felice's *Dizionario dei Nomi Italiani* as a header.

Mari's *Italian Men's Names in Rome, 1473- 1484* ([http://www.s-](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/toc.html)

[gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/toc.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/toc.html)), gives the following examples: 'Domenico Calderini da Verona' (standardized) 1473, 1474 and 'Gaspere Veronese' (standardized) 1473. Submitted to kingdom as *Serego de Verone*, with no documentation, we have changed the submitted name to match the documentation commenters provided.

**39. Smithwick, Shire of - New Group Name & New Device**



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

'Smithwick' is found, undated, as a 'lost or unidentified place name' in Smith's *English Place-Name*

*Elements*. Ekwall s.n. 'Smethwick' dates 'Smethwyk' to 1331 and 'Smethewic' to 1221 with a meaning of 'the smiths' dwelling'.

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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.

Petitions for both name and device are included.

**40. Smoking Rocks, Barony of** - New Order Name:  
*Order of the Leviathan*

No major changes.

OED Compact Edition p 1610 gives 'Leviathan: an aquatic animal of enormous size'. Dated forms are 'leuyethan' 1382, 'levyathan' 1447, 'leuiathan' 1535.

Note that 'Leviathan Pursuivant' is already registered to Smoking Rocks.

The pattern conforms to Order of 'Creatures both fantastic and real' ala Order of the Unicorn, Dragon, Salamander, etc, taken from Meradudd Cethin's *Project Ordensnamen*

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>

A valid petition is attached.

**41. Smoking Rocks, Barony of** - New Order Name:  
*Order of the Quadrant*

No major changes.

The OED Compact Edition p 2379 gives 'Quadrant: an instrument, properly having the form of a graduated quarter circle, used for making angular measurements, esp. for taking altitude in astronomy and navigation.'. The dated form is 'quadrant' in 1400.

The pattern, from Meradudd Cethin's *Project Ordensnamen* <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>, is that of things, such as Garter, Sword, Scale, etc.

A valid petition is attached.

**42. Smoking Rocks, Barony of** - New Order Name:  
*Order of the Lodestone*

No major changes.

OED Compact Edition p 1465 gives 'Lodestone

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magnetic oxide of iron ... used as a magnet' and 'something which attracts.'. The dated forms are 'lodysshestone' 1515 and 'lodestone' 1548.

A valid petition is attached.

There's a question as to whether 'Order of the [mineral]' is a legitimate form. One commenter seems to recall that the stones were also called lodestones, as a physical object, and would fit the pattern for things (such as Garter, Sword, Scale) taken from Meradudd Cethin's *Project Ordensnamen*

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>

**43. Thomas Wormwood (M)** - New Primary Name & New Device



*Per bend sinister argent and azure, a brown hawk stooping to sinister proper, beaked and taloned Or.*

No major changes.

Withycombe p 279-80 s.n. 'Thomas' lists

'Thomas' 1086, 1199-1220, 1273. Also, R&W, s.n. 'Thomas', gives a 'Hugo Thomas' 1317.

'Wormwood' is a constructed surname composed of the elements 'wyrn', meaning 'snake' or 'dragon', and 'wudu', meaning wood. Ekwall s.n. 'Wormwood scrubbs' has dated forms of 'Wermeholte' 1200 and 'Wrmehold' 1290. Sometime between then and now, the original name was translated into English and the 'Scrubbs' added. The meaning given is 'wood infested with snakes'. Ekwall under 'Wormhill' lists 'Wurmhill' 1185 and 'Wurmehill' 1227; s.n. 'Worminghall' gives 'urmehal' 1163 and 'Wirmehale' 1229; 'Wormington' gives 'Wermetun' DB, 'Wirmiton' 1200, 'Worminton' 1220, and 'Wurminton' 1236; 'Wormley' gives 'Wurmeleá' c 1060 and 'Wermelai' DB; lastly, 'Wormsley' gives 'Wermeslai' DB and 'Wurmesleys' 1242. Smith's *English Place Name Elements*, v2, p280, gives several names in which 'wudu' is combined with an animal name. '(v) Animal names, as Harewood He, YW( hara),

Oxenwood , Oxwood Hrt(oxa)'. Ekwall s.n. 'Harewood' lists 'Harewuda' 1138, 1188; 'Harewood' 1352; 'Hareuode' DB and 'Harewod' 1209. Under s.n. 'Cawood' ('Jackdaw Wood') Ekwall gives 'Kawode' c1225, c1250; 'Cawuda' c972, c1030, and 'Cawude' 1184.

Submitted to kingdom as *Tomas Wormwood*, we have changed the spelling to match the documentation.

#### 44. Uther McDermot (M) - New Primary Name

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

'Uther' is found in Sir Thomas Mallory's *Le Morte d'Arthur* as the name of Arthur's father. As such, is a literary name known in English. Precedent allows registration of Arthurian names: Current precedent is to accept the names of significant characters from period Arthurian literature as there is a pattern of such names being used in England and France in period (from the registration of Bedivere de Byron, 06/99, A-Atlantia).

Tangwystyl, in *Fourteenth to Sixteenth Century Irish Names and Naming Practices: Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century)* ( [http://www.sca.org/heraldry](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond.html)

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond.html>), lists 2 instances of "Dermot" as a given name in an Irish context. This article also lists several "Mc[name]" patronymics.

Gaelic/English is allowed as being a single step from period practice, so the name is registerable.

Yes, kingdom knows it's not Irish. No documentation was submitted with the submitted spelling (*Uther McDthermot*), so we went with what submitters found.

#### 45. Violet Coleson (F) - New Primary Name & New Device

*Argent, on a roundel azure a mullet of six points argent and a bordure azure.*



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', with 13 instances dated 1545-1587.

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

#### 46. Ysabeau de Lorigne (F) - New Primary Name

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, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/laubreton.html> )

'Lorigne' 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'.

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There are, by my count, 27 new names, 2 new name changes, 1 new alternate name, 1 change of holding name, 3 new group names, 3 new order names, 20 new devices, 1 new device change, 1 appeal of a kingdom return of a device, and 1 appeal of a kingdom return of a household name. That makes a total of 60 payable actions. There are also 2 device resubmissions to Laurel, which gives a grand total of 62 actions. A check for \$244 will be sent to Laurel in a separate cover.

Until next month, I remain,

Istvan Blue Tyger

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