27 November 2004
Lewis Tanzos
ATTN: Blue Tyger Herald
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Greetings unto Francois Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Evan Wreath, and the entire College of
Arms from Istvan Blue Tyger on this, the feast day of St Virgilius (a proponent of a spherical Earth, who died in
784), Anno Societatis XXXIX!

It is the intent of the East to register the following items. If no other information is given in the text, the
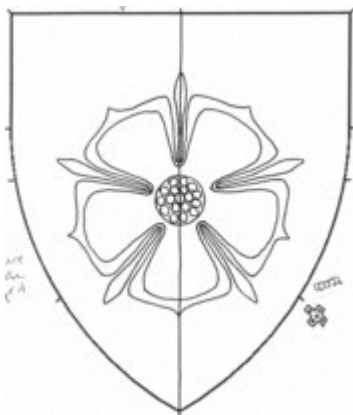submitter allows all changes and has no desires for authenticity.

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1 Adelasia della Corte - new name

Sound is most important. The name is intended to
be female.

Adelasia is taken from 'Feminine Given Names
from 13th C Perugia' by Arval Benicoeur found at
http://www.s-
gabriel.org/names/arval/perugia/perugiaFemAlpha.h
tml.

'della Corte' is taken from de Felice *cognomi* s.n.
Corte which dates the name to the High Middle
Ages, with some specific forms in Latin dated to
11th century Genoa and Florence. This is one of the
listed variants. It is also in the 'Online Tratte of
Office Holders 1282-1532' at
http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURN
AM1.html.

2 Adolphus Benner - new name & new device

*Per pale azure and Or,
a rose
counterchanged.*

Minor changes only.
Sound is most
important. The name is
intended to be male.

'Adolfus' is dated to
1315 in Talan
Gwynek's 'Medieval
German Given Names from Silesia'
http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v
.htm. While this is not the exact spelling desired,

German regularly switches 'ph', 'f' and 'ff': the same
document gives 'Christoff' 1435, 1488, 1596;
'Christoph' 1351, 1480; and 'Cristof' 1454. Also
'Steffan' 1345-1508 and 'Stephan' 1387-1405. Also,
Bahlow, s.n. header 'Adolf(f)' shows Latin 'Hinricus
Adolfi', which would apparently be 'Adolphus' in
the nominative.

'Benner' is a header in Bahlow, with 'Joh. Benner,
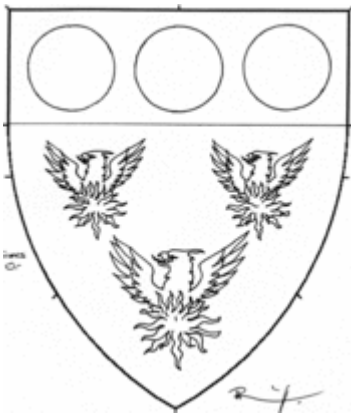Schwäbisch-Hall' dated to 1432.

3 Aidan Sacheverell Hyde - new name

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be
male.

'Aidan' in O Corrain & Maguaire, s.n. Aedán, which
says this is an Anglicisation of "a relatively
common name in early Ireland." There are 21 saints
by this name, the most famous being the one sent to
Christianize northern England. He founded a
monestary in Lindisfarne.

'Sacheverell' found in Withycombe s.n. Sacheverell,
which gives the following dated forms: 'William
Sacheverell' 1638-91, and R&W s.n. Sacheverell
which gives 'Nicholas Saucheverel' 1247-8 and
'John Saucheverell' 1456.

'Hyde' found in R&W s.n. Hide with dated forms
'de la Hyda' 1188, 'atte Hyde' 1296, 'of then hyde'
1299.

4 Alex of Wolfdale - new name & new device

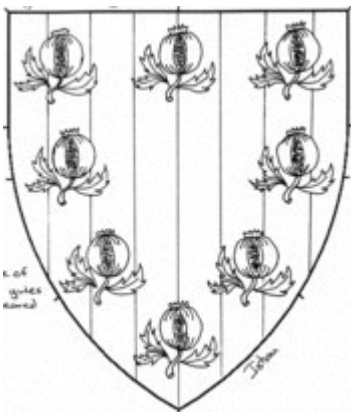*Sable, three phoenixes and on a chief Or three toteaux.*

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be male.

'Alex' is dated to 1547 in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/.

The surname is constructed from the elements Wolf- and -dale. Wolf- is from Ekwall, which dates 'Wolfalcrag' to c. 1350 under the heading 'Wolfhole Crag' and says "Wolfhole seems to be OE Wulf-halh wolves' halh or valley". For -dale, 'Ravendale' is dated to 1086 as 'Ravenedal' in Mills' A Dictionary of English Placenames. and glossed as 'valley frequented by ravens'.

5 Alejandra Maria de Granada - new name & new device

Paly Or and azure, an orle of pomegranates gules slipped and leaved vert.

The submitter will only accept dropping the 'de' if necessary, and would very strongly prefer to keep the 'j' in Alejandra. The name is intended to be female.

'Alejandra' is the feminine form of Alejandro/Alejandre. Diez Melcón, pg. 54, s.n. Alexander notes a Estevan Alexandre in 1128, under the section on genitive forms. This is a standard modern form.

'Maria' is from Diez Melcón, pg. 91, s.n. Maria, which dates 'Oro Maria' to 1179.

'Granada' is a city in southern Spain. Diez Melcón, pg. 276, s.n. Granada lists a 'Marie Granada' in 1259.

There were some concerns raised regarding potential presumptuous combination of the locative byname combined with the allusion to the paly arms of Aragon (*Or, four palets gules.*) and the pomegranate of Granada (*Argent, a pomegranate slipped and leaved vert seeded gules.*). The East felt that it deserved the consideration of the full CoA.

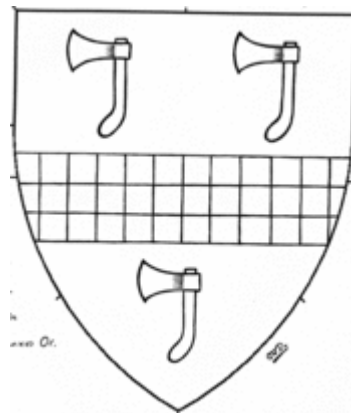**6 Alejandra Maria de Granada** - new badge

(Fieldless) A pomegranate azure slipped and leaved vert.

There were some concerns raised regarding potential presumptuous combination of the locative byname combined with the allusion to the paly arms of Aragon (*Or, four palets gules.*) and the pomegranate of Granada (*Argent, a pomegranate slipped and leaved vert seeded gules.*). The East felt that it deserved the consideration of the full CoA.

7 Alexander Makcristyne - new name & new device

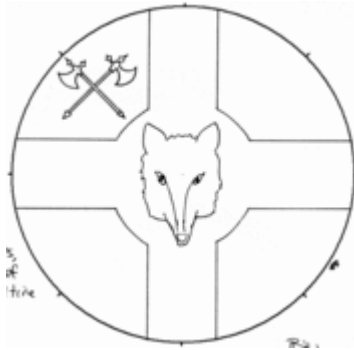*Azure, a fess checky Or and gules between three Danish axes Or.*

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be male.

In Black s.n. Alexander we find that the name Alexander "was introduced by Queen Margaret, wife of King Malcom Ceannmor, from the Hungarian Court, where she was brought up." Queen (also a saint) Margaret lived from 1046 to 1093. Her third son was Alexander, the first of three kings of Scotland to bear that name. Black goes on to note examples of patronymic names: William Alexander was

connected with the accounts of the city of Edinburgh in 1435, Robert Alexander was a granger in Feichly and Drummelochy in Strathdon in 1438.
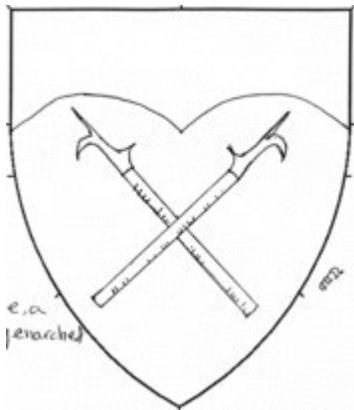
'Makcristyne' is dated to 1459 in Black, s.n. Maccristie, pg. 481. Apparently one John Makcristyne was bailie of Wigtown.

8 Alexander Makcristyne - new badge

Sable, on a cross nowy argent a wolf's head cabossed gules, in dexter chief two axes in saltire addorsed Or.

9 Andrew Mariner - new name & new device

Argent, two billhooks in saltire sable, a chief doubly enarched vert.
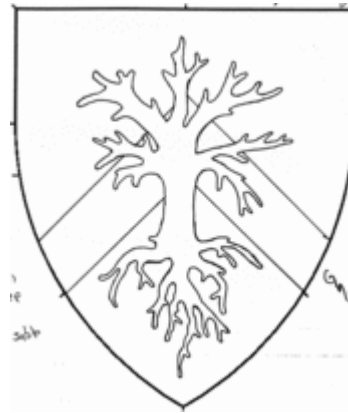
The meaning 'mariner, sailor' is most important. The name is intended to be male.

'Andrew' is a header spelling in Withycombe, which says "From the 12th C it became a general favourite...". Andrew is also found in Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/men.html), dated to 1535.

'Mariner' is a header spelling in Reaney & Wilson with dated spellings as follows: 'Hugo le marinier' 1197, 'Ace Meriner' 1211-23, 'Ivo le Mariner' 1228, Peter le Marner' 1327.

10 Anne Whyte - new name & new device

Argent, a chevron vert, overall a tree blasted and eradicated sable.

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be female.

'Anne' is from Bardsley; pg. 41; s.n. "Adnam, Adlam, Adman, Adlum, Adnum", which shows the marriage of Robert Kychell and Anne Adman in 1574-5.

Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/lastnameIZ.htm dates 'Whyte' to 1419.

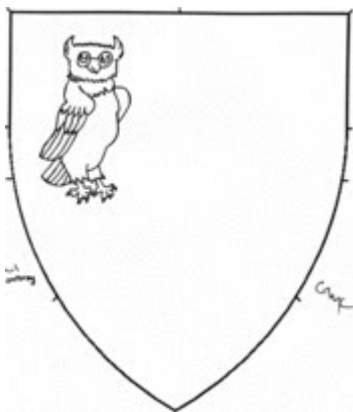**11 Arielle Makcristyne** - new name & new device

Vert, an increscent and decrescent and a roundel Or.

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be female.

'Arielle' is taken from the LoAR of April 1997. The entry for the acceptance of *Arielle the Golden* says, in part: "The name Ariel is found in the Bible, in Ezra, as the name of a male leader. While no one could produce documentation showing that Arielle is a period name, Hebrew names of this sort are frequently feminized by adding an "a" or an "e" at the end. For instance, Rafael becomes Rafaelle, Gabriel becomes Gabrielle, Uriel becomes Urielle, Michael becomes Michaela, etc. Since our sources for period Hebrew names give us many more for men than for women, we are registering this as a compatible name."

Black dates 'John Makcristyne' to 1459, as bailie of Wigtown, under the heading Maccristie.

12 Artemas le Beau - new name & new device

Argent, in canton an owl contourny vert.

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be male.

'Artemas' is found in the Bible, Book of Titus 3:12:

"When I send Artemas to you, or Tychicus, be diligent to come to me at Nicopolis, for I have decided to spend the winter there."

Dauzat's <u>Noms de Famille de France</u> reads on p189 under 'sorbriquets', "Les expressions générales de beauté et de laideur sont founries d'abord par Beau-bel, qui, au Nort, s'accompagne généralement de l'article; la forme archaïque 'Lebel' est un peu plus fréquente que 'Lebeau'." Translated, it reads, "The general expressions of beauty and ugliness are found in 'Beau' and 'bel', which in the north are generally accompanied by the article. The antiquated form 'Lebel' is a little more frequent than 'Lebeau'."

The name was changed at Kingdom from 'Artimius Le Beau' to match the submitter's desires: he would accept Artemius, but would greatly prefer some form of Artemis, but will also accept Artemus or Artemas. Documentation for the original was from Morlet, *Les Noms de Personne sur le territoire de l'Ancienne Gaule du VI au XII siecle*, Volume II (*Les noms Latins ou transmis par le Latin*), sn Artemius, dated 579 & 581, as a masculine name.

13 Ásmundr vápni - new device

Per saltire vert and sable, a bear and a wolf combatant argent.

The name was registered in May 2004, via the East.

14 Banbagnas Damagnas - new name

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be male.

Documentation is from Academy of St. Gabriel letter 1735 (http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1735.txt). The name is intended to be Oghamic Irish (i.e. pre-7th century). 'Banbagnas' is a reconstruction of the probable Oghamic ancestor of the Old Irish name 'Banbán'. In Old Irish, 'Banbán' was etymologically 'banb' ("pig") plus the diminutive suffix '-án'. There is reason to believe that 'banb' existed in the same form in Oghamic Irish, and we know from other names that the Oghamic precursor of '-án' was '-agnos'; hence 'Banbagnas'. .

'Damagnas' is constructed similarly by analogy to the Old Irish word 'damán' ("calf").

15 Bartolo Vannicelli - new name & new device

Argent, a bend sable between a dragon and a pine tree vert.
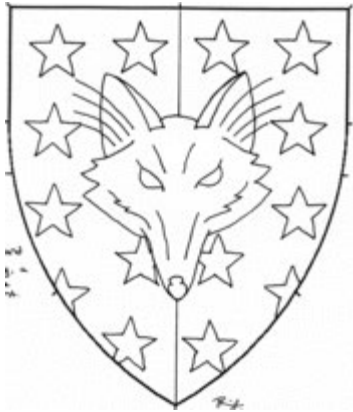
Minor changes only. Sound and language/culture are most important. The name is intended to be masculine.

The submitted names are from Arval's article on *Names from the Online Catasto of Florence in 1472*. (http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/ferrante/catasto).

'Bartolo' is the 10th most common in the 'father's name' field

'Vannicelli' occurs once in the 'Family Names' page of the actual Catasto (http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/newsearch/family_names.html) .

16 Bianca Grazia Volpe - new name & new device

Per pale sable and vert all mullety, a fox's mask argent.

Minor changes only. Sound, language/culture, and an meaning ("Bianca graceful fox") are most important. 'Italy' is written in the authenticity area, but none of the 'change for authenticity' boxes are checked. The name is intended to be female.
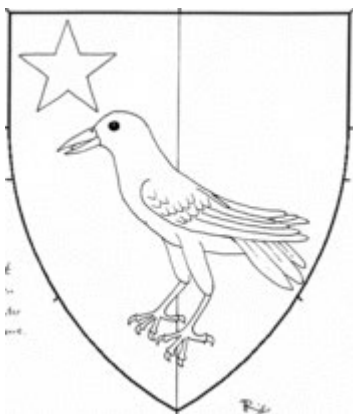
'Bianca' is listed in 'Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names' by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/.

'Grazia' is found in Arval Benicoeur's 'Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto/.

'Volpe' is in de Felice's *cognomi* but is again undated. Fortunately it is found in Ferrante LaVolpe's 'Italian Renaissance Men's Names' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/family_names.html dated to 1427-1429.

Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's article 'Italian Men's Names in Rome, 1473-1484' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/GivenFreq.html gives seven examples of double given names out of 163 total names.
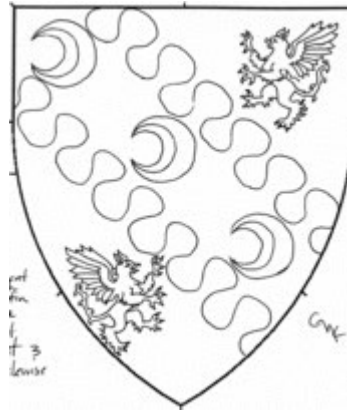
17 Brannat Dub - new device

Per pale argent and gules, a raven sable and in dexter chief a mullet azure.

This name was registered in August of

1996 (via the East).

18 Brannait inghean ui Grìoghair - new name & new device

Purpure, on a bend nebuly argent between two griffins combattant argent three increscents palewise purpure.

The submitter desires sound and the meaning 'Bran = Ronwen, descendant of Gregor'. The name is intended to be female.

'Brannait' is from Josh Mittleman's 'Concerning the names Brianna, Branna, Brenna, and Brenda' from the Problem Names Index (http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/brianna.shtml, where it is listed as a plausable construction. The submitted spelling is listed as the post-1200 spelling.

'inghean ui' means 'descendant of'

'Mac Greagair' is a header in Woulfe but no dated forms are given. Black s.n. 'MacGregor' gives 'M'Gregare' 1500 and 'M'Gregur' 1600.

The name was changed at kingdom from the submitted 'Brannat inghean ui Grìoghair' in order to better conform to available documentation.
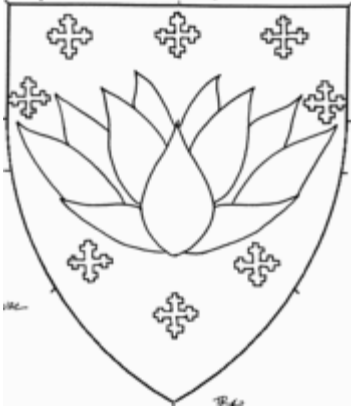
19 Bronwen Mariner - new name

The submitter desires a name meaning 'sailor, having to do with water'. The name is intended to be female.

'Bronwen' was declared to be SCA-compatible by Da'ud ibn Auda in 1995, occurs 54 times in the SCA ordinary, and was last registered in December of 2003 (Bronwen ferch Lloid, via Calontir).

'Mariner' is a header spelling in Reaney & Wilson with dated spellings as follows: 'Hugo le marinier' 1197, 'Ace Meriner' 1211-23, 'Ivo le Mariner' 1228, Peter le Marner' 1327.

20 Ceinwen Wen - new name & new device

Argent crusilly, a lotus blossum in profile azure.

The name is intended to be female. All docs are taken from Complete Anachronist #66, 'A Welsh Miscellany' by Heather Rose Jones.
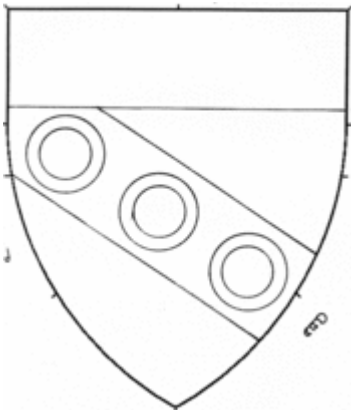
The pattern is 'given' 'descriptive' as shown on pg. 29 to have been used in the 13th century.

'Ceinwen' under 'Women's Names' pg. 31.

'Gwyn' under 'Welsh Bynames: of Coloring' pg. 32 'white, fair', which becomes 'Wen' when feminized and placed after a feminine given name.

The name was submitted to kingdom as 'Ceinwen Gwyn'.

21 Ciana daVizzi - new name & new device

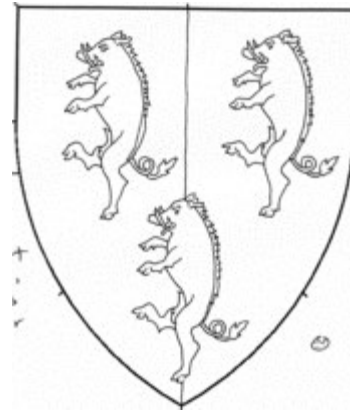*Vert, on a bend Or three annulets vert, a chief Or.*

Minor changes only. The submitter desires an authentic name for 1400's Italy. The name is intended to be female.

The name 'Ciana Ruggieri' is found in the given names section of the 'Online Catasto of 1427' http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto.

Seven examples of the family name 'daVizzi' are found in the family names section of the same at http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/newsearch/family_names.html.

22 Colin mac Evan mec Lachlainn - new name & new device

Per pale vert and azure, three boars rampant Or.

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be male.

'Colin' is from Black, under that header. It says, in part,

> Colanus Mcgilcungull witnesses a charter by Ferkar, earl of Ross, c. 1224-31 (REM., p 334) and Colyn, ostiarius, witnessed a charter by Alan Ostiarius, earl of Atholl, 1232-33 (RAA., I, p 91). Colin filius Gilglas (Gilleglas or Gylleglasse) witnessed Atholl charters between 1284-90 (LIM, XXXVI; REM, p 466-467; Athole, p 705). Colin de Londermer was a charter witness in 1261 (REA II, p 275) and Kolinus filius Anegus, sutor, did homage to the prior and convent of St. Andrews at Dull in Atholl, 1364 (RPSA, p 349).
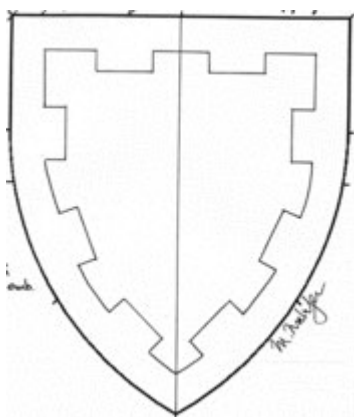
It also has, under the header 'Colinson',

> 'son of Colin', q.v. Adam Colini and John filius Colini in Aberdeen weer accused in 1402 of being forestallers (CRA p 383) Willelmus Colini, bailie of Montrose in 1431 (REB II 36), is most probably the William Colynson, merchant of Montrose, who had a safe conduct into England for two years in 1439 (Bain, IV, 1124). Willelmus Colini appears in Brechin in 1435 (REB, I, 79), David Colini was burgess of Arbroath in 1541 (RAA II 92) and Fergus Colini was erctor of Kirkbryd in 1472 (REG, p 420).

'Evan': Black s.n. 'MacEwan' dates 'M'Evine' to 1528 in Scotland. 'Evan' is found in Wales in the

16th century (Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's 'A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)', at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh16.html. Combining Gaelic and Welsh in a single name element (mac Evan) is cause for return, but Evan may be justifiable as a Scottish name from the Black citation. Likely better would be 'Ewen' which is dated in Black s.n. 'Ewan' to the reign of Alexander II, who died in 1249.

'Lachlainn' appears in Black, under 'MacLachlan' p. 533, which has 'Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn' dated to 1066, 'Gileskel McLachlan' to 1292, and 'Gillaspy MacLachian' to 1308.
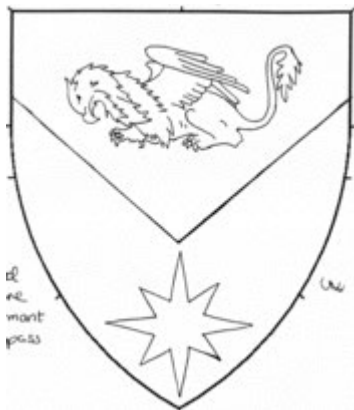
23 Constance de Saint Denis - change device

Per pale azure and argent, a bordure embattled counterchanged.

This name was registered in June of 2000 (via the East) along with the device *Azure, a unicorn rampant and on a chief argent three eagles displayed azure*. If this submission passes, the submitter desires the old device to become a badge.

24 Cristiania le Fey - new name & new device

Per chevron inverted vert and purpure, a griffin dormant Or tail raised and a compass star argent.

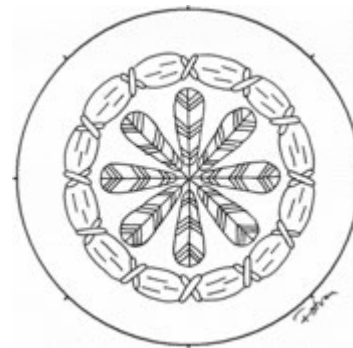Meaning is most important. The name is intended to be female.

'Cristiania' is from 'A Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex Co. 1182-1242, Top 20 Women's Names' by Nicolaa de Bracton (http://members.tripod.com/nicolaa5/articles/women.

html) Also, Withycombe, under the header spelling Christiana, says "The name Christian, however, together with its Latin form Christiana (occassionally Christiania) are found from the end of the 12th C and are rather commoner than Christina...". Withycombe goes on to cite 'Cristiane' in 1379, giving reasonable support to the form Cristiania.

Reaney & Wilson date 'Margaret le Fey' to 1332 under the header 'Fay'.

25 Cristiania le Fey - new badge

Sable, an escarbuncle of feathers within a chaplet graminy argent.

The submitted armory may conflict with Clovia Lumi (January 1973): *Sable, a snowflake argent* or with Cristobal degli Glicine che Mangia Uome (March 1978): *Sable, a peacock in his pride argent perched within a flowering wisteria wreath proper [Wisteria sinensis]*.

The first should be clear, since a snowflake and feathers are different types of charge. The second should be clear since the peacock is a change of type and the wisteria wreath should be lavender. We mention these because there may be X.5 problems, and also because some varieties of wisteria are white.

26 Damiana Illaria d'Oneda - new name

Minor changes only. Sound and an unspecified language/culture are most important. The name is intended to be female. All elements appear, though undated, in de Felice, either *nomi* or *cognomi*

'Damiana' is in *nomi*, which says that it is used throughout Italy, mainly in the south. It appears under the header Damiano. 'Damianus' appears in Juliana de Luna's 'Masculine Names from Thirteenth Century Pisa' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/pisa/ and 'Damiano' appears in the 'Online Tratte of Office Holders

1282-1532' at
http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/.
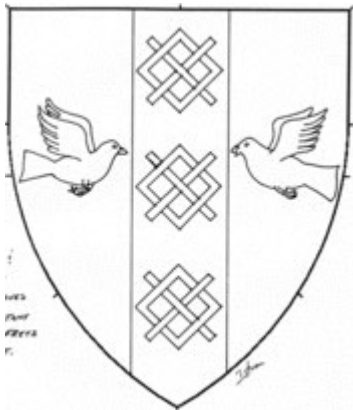
'Illaria': *nomi* has the header Ilario, which says it is used throughout Italy, esp in Tuscany. Illario is listed as a variant. 'Ilario' is also in the 'Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532' http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/. A 6th century Welsh St. Elerius appears in the Saints' Index at http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=3076. These are the closest commenters could find to the desired given name 'Illaria'.

Under the header 'Doneda', de Felice's *cognomi* derives the modern name from the older locative 'd'Oneda', though it is undated.

The name was changed at kingdom from 'Damiana Illaria Doneda' in order to better reflect documented form of the locative byname.

27 Deirdre ingen Cholmáin - new name & new device

Per pale azure and vert, on a pale between two birds volant respectant argent three frets couped sable.

The submitter desires an 8th-9th century Irish name. The name is intended to be female.
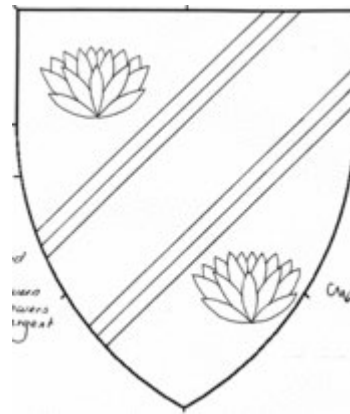
'Deirdre' was ruled to be SCA-compatible in March of 1998. (O'Corrain and Maguaire pg. 71-72, legendary figure); given that the submitter has been using this name for a decade, she is reluctant to try changing now.

'Colman' found in O'Corrain and Maguaire pg. 55, where it says it's 'the 14th most popular male name in early Ireland.' Also in 'Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine given names 801-900 & 901-1000.' by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/index.html) where it appears as Colmán.

'inghean' meaning 'daughter of';

Submitted as 'Deirdre inghean Colmain', kingdom has placed it in the genitive case.

28 Ding Li Ying - new device

Azure, a bend sinister Or cotised between two lotus flowers in profile argent.

The name was registered in May 2004, via the East.

29 Domenego Paladin Triestino - new name

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be male. The submitter desires a name from 1520-1560's Italy, specifically Trieste.

'Domenego' in Talan Gwynek's '15th Century Italian Men's Names' http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian15m.html.

'Paladin' is found in Arval Benicoeur's and Talan Gwynek's 'Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names' at http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/, in the table of given names.

'Triestino' is intended to mean 'man from Trieste'. Trieste can possibly be documented using St. Gabriel letter 2908, but that is talking about a German name. Arval Benicoeur claimed in commentary that the submitted form is "the standard locative adjective 'the Triestan', based on the name of the city of Trieste in northeastern Italy. It was ruled by Austria by much of our period, but the local language was a dialect of Italian." It is hoped that somebody in the CoA can corroborate this.

30 Draco le Blanc - new device

Per bend vert and sable, dragon displayed and a bordure argent.

The name was on the East's June 2004 LoI, which was decided in October 2004. That LoAR has not yet been published.

31 Dunchad MacGrioghair - new name

Minor changes only. The submitter desires a 16th century Scottish Gaelic name. The name is intended to be male.

'Dunchad' a "Dunchad mac mec Bead mec Hidid" appears in 1150 in Black s.n. Duncan.

'MacGrioghair' - Black, s.n. MacGregor shows "M' Gregare" 1500, "McGrigour" 1586, "M'Gregur" 1600

32 Echna dalta Óengusa - new name & new device

Azure, a horse courant contourny between three triquetra argent.

The name is intended to be female. The meaning "foster child of Angus" is desired. The submitter would prefer 'Echrad' if the name must be changed.

Documentation is from Academy of St. Gabriel letters 938 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/938) and 2807 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2807).

938 says that 'Echna' is the name of a female character in the Finn cycle of Irish legend. The name is also spelled 'Echnach'. While the name is not recorded as ever being used by any real person, the elements of the name were. The similar name

'Echrad' was in use in the 10th century. The citation is taken from O'Corrain and Maguaire's *Irish Names*.

2807 discusses the name 'Echrad dalta Aonghus'. It again cites the O'Corrain and Maguaire citation for the given name. 'dalta' means 'foster-child of', and several dated examples are given, from 536 through 989. All the examples are masculine. The other name, Óengus, is apparently the 10th Century spelling of Aonghus, and is dated in Mari's *Index of Names in Irish Annals.* (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/) The letter also asserts that the switch from Óengus to Óengusa is analogous to the switch from 'John' to 'John's'. Several of the example 'dalta' names have the -a ending: 'Dunchad dalta Diarmada', 'Ailell dalta Dúnchadha', etc.

33 Elizabeth ingen Tairdelbach - new name & new device

Argent, a chevron vert and overall a lion pean maintaining a garb Or.

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be female.

'Elizabeth' is from Woulfe, pg. 210, which says that this name first came into Ireland as Isabella. It is biblical: Elizabeth was the wife of Zachary and the mother of John the Baptist. Withycombe s.n. Elizabeth says 'found in England from time to time in the 13th & 14th C.'

Tairdelbach is from O'Corrain and Maguaire, which cites one 'Tairdelbach ua Conchobair', King of Connacht & Ireland, who died in 1156.

The combination of English and Gaelic is registerable, but counts as a weirdness as is evidenced by the December 2001 acceptance of Colum Maxwell:

> This name mixes the Gaelic Colum with the English or Scots Maxwell,

which is registerable though it counts as a weirdness.

34 Elizabeth ingen Tairdelbach - new badge

(Fieldless) A lion pean maintaining a garb Or.

35 Elze von Finkenaugh - new device

Azure, a dragon and a chief argent.

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

The submitter's original device submission, *Per bend azure and sable, a dragon couchant argent*, was submitted under the name 'Elze von Finkenaü' and returned at kingdom from the September 2003 ILoI for conflict with Valina del Moreno (August 1993): *Per saltire azure and sable, a dragon couchant, wings elevated and addorsed, head erect argent, breathing flames to chief proper*. The new device avoids this conflict.

36 Emelyne Hundreisa - new name & new device

Per fess Or and vert, a dog courant sable marked argent in chief three pommes.

The name is intended to be female. The client is not opposed to switching the order of the elements of the surname (reisahund). The meaning 'one who raises dogs' is desired.

'Emelyne' is dated to 1292 in Withycombe, under the header Emmeline.

'Hundreisa' is a constructed occupational byname. The elements are taken from Jönsjö's Middle English Nicknames.

Under the heading 'Hundfot', it reads:

> Y: Ric. Hundfot c1346 SR 6. -- Li: Roesia Huntefot' (sic) 1327 I.SR 3, Rosa Hundefote 1332 2.SR 3. OE hund 'hound, dog' + OE fot 'foot' or ON Hundifótr (hundr 'dog' + fótr 'foot'). 'One who has a dog's feet, runs like a dog, a fast runner'. Cf. Doggelegg, Harfot above, Weekley 1917: 144 and Fellows Jensen 1968 s.n. Hundifótr.

Under the header 'Raisera', it reads:

> Cu: Will Raisera 1338 2.SR 3. ON reisa 'to raise', (ME) also 'to rouse (a beast or gird) from a lair, retreat or covert' + OE ra 'roe'. 'Hunter of roes'. Cf. Kepera above and v. OED s.v. raise, v.i. 4, b.

37 Emma Grey of Warwickshire - new change of holding name

Minor changes only. Sound is most important. The name is intended to be female.

The submitter's original submission, 'Emma Grey', was returned for conflict with 'Emma Grey' (April 2000) on the July 2001 LoAR. Submitted with that name was the device *Per fess azure and vert, three towers argent and an acorn slipped and leaved Or*, which was registered under the holding name 'Emma of Carolingia'.

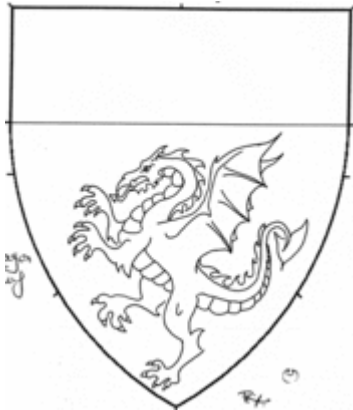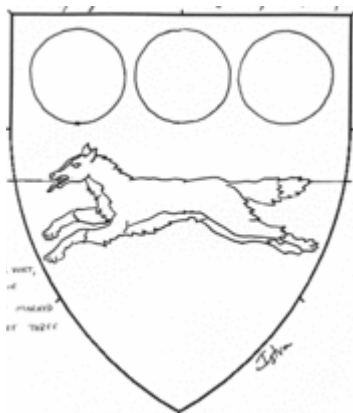'Emma' is listed in Talan Gwynek's 'Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names' at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html.

'Grey' is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. 'Gray', including a 'Philip de Grey' dated to 1206. Julian Goodwyn's 'Brass Enscription Index' at
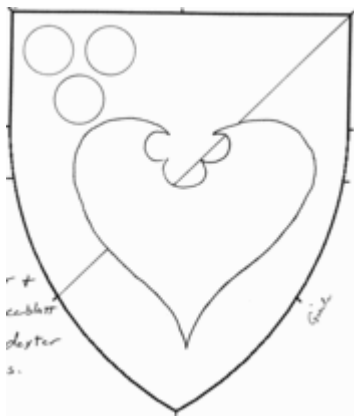
http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/
dates 'Grey' to 1415.

'Warwickshire' is in A D Mills' Dictionary of English Place Names. Under the second heading of 'Warwick', Mills reads:

> "Warwicks Wærincwicum 1001, Warwic 1086 (DB). 'Dwellings by the weir or river-dam'. OE *wæring + wīc. Warwickshire (OE scīr 'district') is first referred to in the 11th cent."

38 Eustacia de Carlyle - new name & new device

Per bend sinister vert and azure, a seeblatt Or and in dexter chief three plates two and one.

The name is intended to be female. Sound is most important.

Eustacia' is in Withycombe, under the header Eustacia, which dates Eustacia to the 12th-13th century.

'Carlyle': one 'Odard de Carlyle' is dated to 1158-64 in Reaney & Wilson under the header Carlisle.
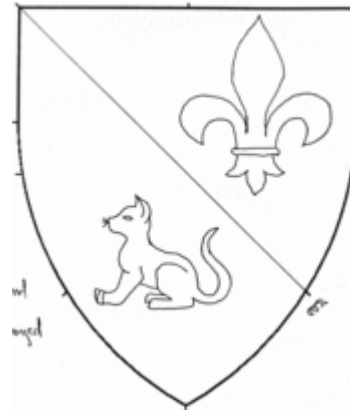
39 Faust von Hamburg - new device

Per chevron inverted Or and sable, a Maltese cross gules and a vol Or.

This name was registered in May of 1992 (via the East).

40 Geneviève de Versalais - new name & new device

Per bend gules and Or, a fleur-de-lys and a cat sejant counterchanged.

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be female. An unspecified meaning is most important.

'Geneviève' is found in 'An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris' at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html . Specifically, it lists a ' Geneviève la Flamenge.'

'Versailles' is found in Dauzat & Rostaing's *Noms de Lieux* as a header form. The spelling Versalais is dated to 1074.
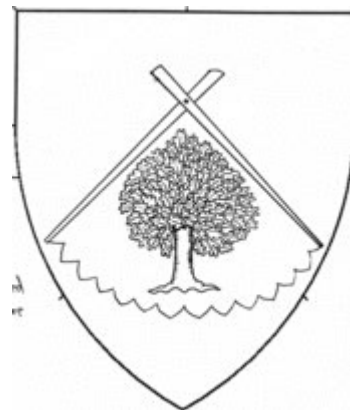

41 Guenuureth filia Thomas - new badge

(Fieldless) On a mouse rampant azure a fleur-de-lys Or.

Name registered in October of 2003 (via the East).

42 Hayashi Tarou Makoto - new name & new device

Argent, on a fan inverted sable a tree argent.

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be male. An unspecified language/culture is most important. All

documentation is from Solveig's *Name Construction in Medieval Japan*.

'Hayashi' is from p. 148, the thematic dictionary, dated to 1600, meaning 'forest. It is also on p. 318, the historical surnames, dated to 1600, of uncertain period. It also appears on p. 391, the Kabane is listed as 'Omi' , with a note that says 'ancient'.

'Tarou' is a nickname from p211, under the header 'first son', dated to 1600, period is uncertain. It is also on p 373, 'Historical Masculine Yobina'.

'Makoto' is a formal name from p 42, 'simple masculine nanori', meaning 'belief/faith'. It also appears on page 233, the Thematic Dictionary, dated to 1600, of uncertain period.

43 Ian Douglas - new name

The name is intended to be male. No changes, except that the submitter will accept either 'Ian Douglas' or 'Iain Douglas' with no other changes.

'Ian' has been ruled SCA-compatible. See the registration of Ian Duncanson, from Caid, in September 2001.

'Douglas' is a header form in Black. Dated spellings include 'Douglase' 1429, 'Dovglas' 1499, and 'Angus, the Red Douglas' 1455. There are also other dated spellings.

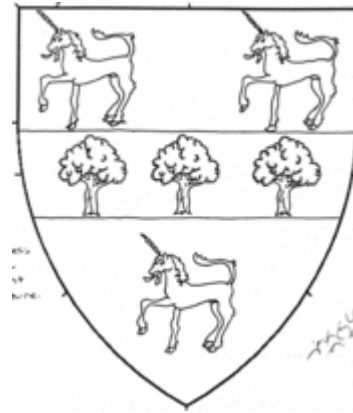### 44 Irene Lassan - new change of holding name

The name is intended to be female. The submitter desires a late 13th Century German name. This is a resubmission of 'Engel Irene Lassin', which was returned on the November 2003 LoAR. There were documentation issues with the element 'Engel', which has been dropped. Irene was justified at the time as a Saint's name, but Irene is an Orthodox saint, not a Catholic one. This issue has also been addressed (see below). Lastly, there were documentation issues with the last name, 'Lassin'. This issue has also been addressed (see below).

'Irene' is from Bahlow, under the header 'Irene'. It says it is a noble first name, imported from Byzantium. There is a Byzantine empress by ths name in the late 11th century. It is also the mundane

name of the submitter (driver's license copy attached).

'Lassan' is from Bahlow, s.n. 'Lassa(h)n, which cites a 'Ludwig of Lassan, Greifswald 1274'.

45 Isolde Jane of Glen - new name & new device

Azure, on a fess between three unicorns argent three trees azure.

Minor changes only. The name is intended to be female. Sound is most important

'Isolde' is from Withycombe under the header Isolda, which dates Isolde in that form to the 15th Century.

'Jane' is from Bardsley, p 426, under Jane, which dates Thomas Jan, Janne, or Jane, bishop of Norwich, to 1499. It also appears in Reaney & Wilson under the header 'Jan, Jans, Janse, Jannis, Jane, etc'. They list 'John Jane' in 1548

'Glen' is from Ekwall, pg. 189, under the header 'Glen R Li', which dates the place-name as 'Glen' to 1365. Reaney & Wilson under the header 'Glen, Glenn' gives the meaning as "From the lands of Glen in Traquair (Peebles)" and cites William de glen in 1327, Colban del Glen in 1328, and Black and John de Glen c 1377 ib

46 Isolde Jane of Glen - new badge

(Fieldless) A unicorn's head erased per bend sinister argent and azure.

47 Maddoc Wolstan - new name & new device

Argent, an opinicus statant purpure between three triquetras azure.

The submitter desires a male name authentic for 12-13th century English/Welsh.

'Maddoc' is in Withycombe under the header 'Madoc', which dates 'Maddoc Cur' to 1207. It says "an old and favourite Welsh christian name, sometimes found also in the Welsh Marches."

'Wolstan' is dated to 1190, under the header 'Whiston', in Bardsley.

48 Steinhard Helmschrot - new device

Azure semy of arrows benwise sinister, a stag springing argent.

This name was registered in May 2004, via the East.

49 Violet Gray - new name

No major changes. The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter wants to retain sound, meaning, and a late period Scottish language/culture.
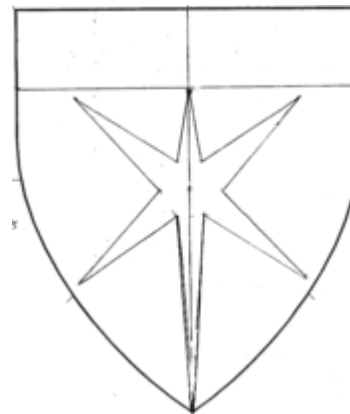
'Violet' is a header spelling in Withycombe, which notes: 'In the 16th century it is fairly common in Scotland, doubtless through French influence'. It is also found dated to 1545-1587 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's 'Names of Women mentioned in the Perth Guildry Book 1464-1598' (

http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/perth.html , PCA)

'Gray' is found in Black under the header Gray. It cites 'Hugo de Gray' as the first instance of this French name in Scotland in 1248. It lists a 'Robert Gray' "chamerlane of Aberbrothoc," 1497.

50 Will the Grey - new name & new device

Per pale argent and azure, a mullet of six points throughout elongated to base and a chief counterchanged.

No major changes. The name is intended to be male. Client desires authenticity for 11th Century, and cares most about sound.

'Will' is a diminutive for 'Willelm(us)' which appears in 'Yorkshire Given Names from 1379' by Talan Gwynek (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/yorkshire.html). Note that 'William' is also listed as a diminutive.

'Grey' can be found in Karen Larsdatter's 'Bynames Found in the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty' (http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york16/bynamesalphabetically.htm).

This makes, by my count, 34 new names, 32 new devices, 6 new badges, and 1 device change, for a total of 73 payable actions. It also includes 2 changes of holding name, bringing it to a total of 75 total actions. A check for $288 will be sent separately.

Until next month,

Istvan Blue Tyger

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27 November 2004
Lewis Tanzos
ATTN: Blue Tyger Herald
blue.tyger@eastkingdom.org

Greetings unto Francois Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Evan Wreath, and the entire College of Arms from Istvan Blue Tyger!

We also present, for your amusement and entertainment, this Letter of Correction to the 30 September 2004 East Kingdom Letter of Intent. There's only one thing we found.

23. Gwenhwyfar Dinas Emrys - new badge

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

This was listed as a 'new device' on the LoI. Please conflict check it as is, we are re-doing the paperwork with the same artwork on a badge form. The submitter desires to maintain their current device, *Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron ermine and in base a cross fleury, a bordure argent* as their device.