

24 January, 2005  
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Greetings unto Francois Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Gwenllian Wreath, and the entire College of Arms from Istvan Blue Tyger on this, the feast day of St. Francis de Sales (inventor of religious tracts) Anno Societatis XXXIX!

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

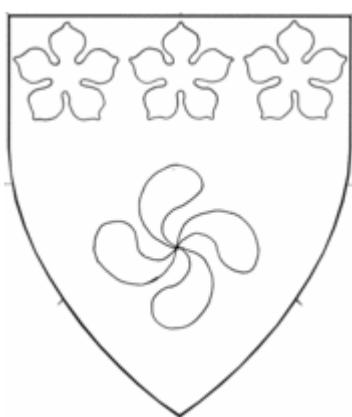


### 1 Alejandra Maria de Granada - new badge

(Fieldless) A pomegranate gules slipped and leaved vert issuant from a tankard azure.

This badge was originally a joint submission filed under Mícheál O'Finn with Alejandra Maria de Granada listed as co-owner, but Mícheál O'Finn asked to have his name removed from the forms.

Alejandra Maria de Granada's name appeared on the East kingdom's 27 November 2004 LoI, which will be ruled on in March 2005.



### 2 Brunihelt de Ravenel - new primary name & new device

Argent, a lauburu azure and in chief three cinquefoils gules

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter

cares most about an unspecified language/culture.

Primary documentation is from St. Gabriel report 2745 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2745+0>). This shows many modern spellings of Brunehilde. The only period

spellings of this name cited are 'Brunihilda' 774 and 'Brunnihilt' 855 in Bavaria. Morlet I:61b lists 'Brunihildis' in 774 and 788, 'Prunnihilt' in 817, and 'Brunihelt' in 853 in Eastern France.

The byname 'de Ravenel' is found in Aryanwy's *French names from Paris 1421, 1423, 1438* at (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/paris1423.html>) once in 1421. Dauzat & Rostaing, s.n. 'Ravenel', cites a place in Oise, part of Picardy, but without any dated example; but dates 'Ravenellum' to the 13th century. It is in modern-day France, see the site (<http://ravenel.oise.free.fr/>). Noms de Lieu de Picardie, header Ravenel, cites Ravenellum in 1258, apparently the name of a sort of horseradish. There is also a copy of an ID document belonging to the submitter that indicates an address in Ravenel.

Also cited are the Armorial du dénombrement de la Comté de Clermont en Beauvaisis (1373-1376) describing in #806 the arms of Noë and 'The Ravenel' (published by Michel Popoff, ISBN 2-86377-145-x, Paris, Le Leopard d'Or, 1998). (Forgive me, the documentation is hard to understand.)

This would be the first armory registration using a lauburu as a charge. The submission includes copies from several sources supporting the use of lauburu as a charge. It is called 'la croix Basque' at (<http://gofree.indigo.ie/~janoty/euskadi/croix.htm>). Claude Wezler's Le guide de l'héraldique calls the reverse of this image a 'croix virgulée' on p189. José-M<sup>a</sup> Valladolid y Manzano's 'La Heráldica Oficial' at (<http://www.fortunecity.com/victorian/prado/203/index.html>) shows sable 'cruces vascas (aluburu)' used as secondary charges in the arms of Ajánguiz. No

dates were demonstrated, and the various documentation was presented without translation from the French and Spanish sources.

There was some concern raised over the resemblance of a lauburu to a swastika. Though the bulbous arms of the lauburu are quite visibly dissimilar to those of a swastika, the two charges are similar in shape.

### 3 Ceawlin Ealhreding - new primary name change (from Nicholas of Blackheath)

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound of given name being near 'Colin'.

'Ceawlin' is a header form in Searle, dated to 565 and 700 in that spelling.

'Alred' is undated in Searle but it says 'see Ealhred.' Ealhred is a header form and is dated to 765-774.

Tengvik's Old English Bynames, p 139 states 'The oldest patronymics were formed by adding the suffix -ing to the name of the father.'

The name was submitted as 'Ceawlin Alreding' and was changed at kingdom to match the dated documentation.

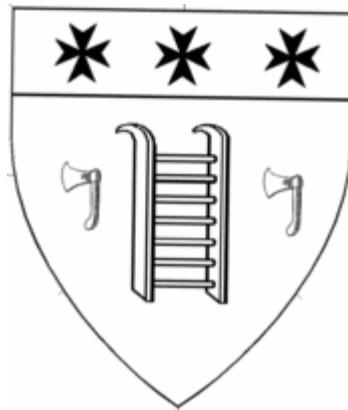
### 4 Ciarán mac Gáeth - new primary name

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about Irish Gaelic language/culture.

'Ciarán' is from O'Corrain & Maguire, p 51; they list several saints of that name but do not date any of them. It also appears in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's 'Index of Names in Irish Annals' (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ciaran.shtml>) dated to 784, 921, 928, and 1061.

'Gáeth' is listed in O'Corrain & Maguire as "a relatively rare early name" on p 109.

The name was changed at kingdom from 'Cairenn mac Gáeth'. Cairenn was cited from O'Corrain & Maguire, p 44, but that citation is a feminine name known only from legend.



### 5 Cuilén O'Rothlán - new primary name & new device

*Gules a ladder between two axes or, on a chief argent three Maltese crosses sable.*

The name is intended to be male. The submitter will allow

only minor changes. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for an unspecified language/culture.

'Cuilén' is found in O'Corrain & Maguire, under that header, dated to 1065. It is also in Mari's 'Index of Names Found in Irish Annals' (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cuilen.shtml>), dated in the latter to 884, 931, 933, 953, 1065, 1107, and 1147.

Ó Rothlán is from the 'Annals of the Four Masters', part 3 (

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100005C/index.html>). The Gaelic names are 'Amhlaibh Ua Rothlán' in entry 1208.10 (

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100005C/text004.html>) and 'An Maigistir Ó Rothlain' in 1337.3.

<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100005C/text017.html>) Woulfe also includes 'O Rotlán' as an undated header form.

The name was changed at kingdom from 'Culann O'Rothlán'. 'Culann' was found to be the name of a smith from Irish myth, but could not be found as the name of a human. The hero Cu Culainn was "the Hound of Culann" after he killed the Smith's dog and had to take its place. We could not find it as the name of a human in period.

### 6 Darius Aurelius Serpentius - resub primary name change from Johan Kronenwache

This original name, "Darius Serpentius", was returned on the June 2003 LoAR with the following notes:

This submission is being returned for lack of documentation of the element Serpentius. The LoI documented Serpentius as, "A cognomen,

intended to mean 'snakelike' ('*Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*', by Heokko Solin & Ollu Salomies)". However, no photocopies were provided from this source. The cited source is not included in Administrative Handbook Appendix H, "Books That Do Not Require Photocopies to Laurel"

This is interesting, as the required photocopies were attached when it left the hands of Eastern Crown.

We are resubmitting this with the required paperwork, and with the extra name ('Aurelius') awarded to him by Valharic Caligula Aurelius, King of the Midrealm at Pennsic in 2002. (No, I cannot find a record of this, anywhere). It was borne by several notables, including Marcus Aurelius Antonius, 161-180 AD. It can be found as a nomen at "The Censors of the Roman Republic" (<http://wwwtc.nhmccd.cc.tx.us/people/crf01/rome/censusor.html>) and "Roman Names" (<http://www.larp.com/legioxx/nomina.html>). Aurelian is found in Bardas Xiphas' "Common Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the 6th and 7th Centuries" in the masculine names list ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE\\_masc\\_names.html](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE_masc_names.html))

The submitter wishes his name to be made authentic as a Roman name from 200 AD.

Serpentius is documented from *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*, apparently dated to 116 .

Darius is a Biblical name, found in Daniel 11:1 "Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and strengthen him."

The original LoI entry, from the Feb 23 2003 East Kingdom LoI, read as follows:

Change of name from "Johan Kronenwache", registered 4/90 (East).

**Darius**: the correct Latin form [2] of the Persian name "Dariavish" or something like that appearing in the Bible. Byzantium was using other Biblical names straight out of the Bible like Daniel and David [1], so it doesn't seem that far fetched that

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they'd use Darius straight out of the Bible. St. Gabriel's article 2233 discusses the name "Darius", but not specifically in reference to Roman times.

**Serpentius**: A cognomen, intended to mean "snakelike" (*Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*, by Heokko Solin & Ollu Salomies) Based on [3], it is believed that Romans would convert attributes and descriptives into family names. Submitter wishes his name to be made authentic as a Roman or Byzantine name from 200 AD.

[1]

[http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE\\_masc\\_names.html](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/PLRE_masc_names.html)

[2] <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2233+0>

[3]

[http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/family\\_names.html#family\\_names](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/family_names.html#family_names)

## 7 Meriwyn MacDonald - new primary name

The name is intended to be female. The submitter will allow no changes, but cares most about language/culture if changes must be made, and requests authenticity for Scottish. The submitter understands that the -wyn ending indicates a masculine name in Welsh, but prefers to keep legal name as spelled.

Meriwyn is the submitter's legal given name (drivers license photocopy attached).

Black, p 486 under 'Macdonald' dates 'Makdonald' to 1571, 'John M'Donnyle' to 1326 and 'Therthelnac Makdonenalde' to 1251.

## 8 Giovanna del Pennino - new primary name

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about meaning. The submitter requests authenticity for 15C Italian.

'Giovanna' is taken from 'Names from 15th Century Naples' by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/naples.html>)

Giovanna is listed as being found 39 times in Florence in 1427.

'Pennino' can be found, undated, in De Felice's *cognomi* under the header 'Penna' among many

surnames derived from 'penna', meaning "feather, quill, plume".

The list of surnames in the *Tre Maggiori*, part of the *Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532*, at ([http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURN\\_AM1.html](http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURN_AM1.html)) shows numerous examples of surnames formed with the word 'del'.

The name was originally submitted to kingdom as 'Giovanna di Pennino da Dresden'. It was changed to better fit the documentation and the submitter's request for authenticity.

Dresden was documented from the 1911 online copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica ([http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/D/DR/DRESDE\\_N.htm](http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/D/DR/DRESDE_N.htm)) Dresden (Old Slav Drezga, forest, Drezgajan, forest dwellers), which is known to have existed in 1206, is of Slavonic origin, and was originally founded on the right bank of the Elbe, on the site of the present Neustadt, which is thus actually the old town. It became the capital of Henry the Illustrious, margrave of Meissen, in 1270, but belonged for some time after his death, first to Wenceslaus of Bohemia, and next to the margrave of Brandenburg. Early in the 14th century it was restored to the margrave of Meissen. On the division of Saxony in 1485 it fell to the Albertine line, which has since held it.

Eastern Crown also dropped the last phrase because he believes the locative 'Dresden' to be German, and 'da Dresden' was therefore mixed languages (Italian/German) in a single name phrase, which is not registerable.



**9 Jadwiga  
Zajaczkowa - new badge**

(Fieldless) A demi-hare erect Or maintaining a pestle, issuant from a mortar purpure.

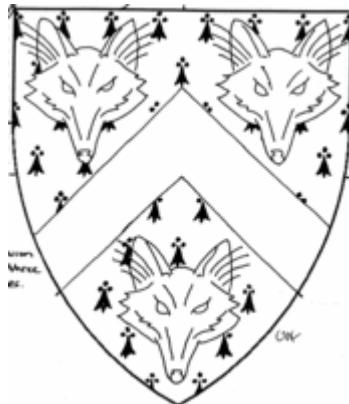
The submitter's name was registered August 1998 via the East.



**10 Jadwiga  
Zajaczkowa - new badge**

(Fieldless) A rabbit couchant ermineois.

The submitter's name was registered August 1998 via the East.



**11 James of  
Uxbridge - new primary name & new device**

Ermine, a chevron azure between three fox's masks gules.

The name is intended to be male.

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about meaning.

'James' is from Withycombe, p170, header form: this spelling is dated to 1240.

'Uxbridge' is a header form in Ekwall p466; dated forms include 'Uxebregg' 1200, 'Wixebridge' 13th century.

**12 Jamila of Bhakail - new primary name change (from Jeannette of Bhakail)**

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning 'Jamila of Bhakail'.

'Jamila' is from 'Arabic Naming Practices and Period Names List' by Da'ud ibn Auda (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>).

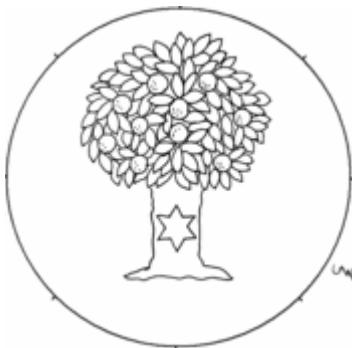
Bhakail is a SCA branch name, registered July 1974.

The submitter's current name was registered in April 1990 via the East.

The name was submitted to kingdom as 'Jamila al-Bhakaili'. It has been changed due to this precedent:

"...only the actual registered form of an SCA branch name is automatically registerable as part of a personal name. If the name is translated into some other language, then it must be a plausible place-name in that language." (*Roberto Raimondo de la Montana de Trueno*, June 1998)

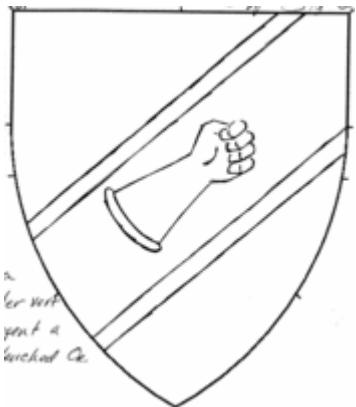
No documentation was provided that *al-Bhakaili* is a plausible Arabic name.



### **13 Jesca de Huntelegh - new badge**

(Fieldless) *An orange tree fructed proper charged on the trunk with a mullet of six points Or.*

Her name was on the 28 June 2004 East Kingdom Letter of Intent, which was decided in October 2004. The results of that meeting have not yet been published.



### **14 Jonathan Blaecstan - new change of device**

*Sable, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated argent a gauntlet clenched Or.*

The submitter's name and his

original arms, *Sable, on a bend sinister vert fimbriated argent a gauntlet clenched, in dexter chief a fleur-de-lys Or*, were both registered in July of 1990 (via the East).

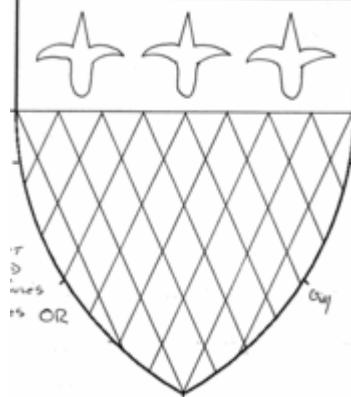
The submitted armory is clear of Elaina de Sinistre (July of 1983 via Atlantia): *Sable, on a bend sinister argent an apple gules slipped and leaved proper*, and from Kevin Peregrynne (January of 1973): *Sable, on a bend sinister argent a peregrine falcon descending, talons extended and wings addorsed, azure*. Both are clear by the following precedent from the cover letter of the June 2004 LoAR:

This month we registered ...*on a pale argent fimbriated vert, a peacock feather proper* despite a possible conflict with ...*on a pale vert three fangs palewise Or*. The argument was made that both pieces of armory could be considered as ...*a pale vert charged with <stuff>*. However, in order for the new submission to fit this interpretation, it would be blazoned as ...*on a pale vert a pale argent charged with a peacock feather proper*. That would be layers, which is unregisterable. Since the unregisterable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

If the device passes, his old device is to be released.

### **15 Jost von Aichstadt - new primary name & new device**

*Fusilly argent and azure, on a chief gules three noisettes Or.*



The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound. The submitter requests authenticity for 14C southwest Germany.

Documentation is from St. Gabriel report 2382 (<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/2383.txt>).

Jost is from Bahlow/Gentry under the header Jost, dated as a given name to 1346.

'von' is 'from'

'Aichstadt' is a town in southwest Germany; Brechenmacher under the header Eichstett(er) dates Einstat as a town to 1313. Brechenmacher p. 15 under 'Aichstetter' dates 'Sigmund Aichstetter' to 1497 and relates it to the place name 'Aichstetten' (undated). Also, s.n. Eichmann lists an Aichman dated to 1389.

'Noisette' is the French word for 'hazelnut', a family of plants native to Europe, the flower of which is what is depicted on the submitted armory. Note that hazel nuts and hazel leaves have been previously registered, leaving only the depiction in question, but a nice history can be found at

<http://www.2020site.org/trees/hazel.html>, which dates the cultivation of this tree to Roman times.. Hazlenut flowers can be seen on the page for the Hazlenut Growers of Australia (<http://www.hazelnuts.org.au/stigma.htm>) and on the "ARKive, Images of Life on Earth" pages [http://www.arkive.org/species/ARK/plants\\_and\\_algae/Corylus\\_avellana/more\\_still\\_images.html](http://www.arkive.org/species/ARK/plants_and_algae/Corylus_avellana/more_still_images.html)



'Katerina' if necessary.

'Katarina' is a variant of Katerina. Socin p 91 (s.n. Katherina) dates Katerina to 1287, 1290, 1291, and 1294. Bahlow p 260 (s.n. Katharina) has the metronymic Henneke Katerinen son dated 1336. 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)) dates Katerina to 1350.

The remainder of the name is being submitted via the grandfather clause. The name 'Wilhelm von Freiburg' was registered by the submitter's father in June of 1984 (via the East). The submission form contains a portion written and signed by him explicitly stating that he is the submitter's father.

### 17 Katharine Aldrich - new primary name

The name is intended to be female.

'Katharine' is in Withycombe, under that header, p 186. In 1148 Queen Matilda founded a collegiate church and hospital of St. Katharine.

Aldrich is in Bardsley under that header, which cites a John Aldrich in 1273.



### 18 Katryne Blak - new primary name & new device

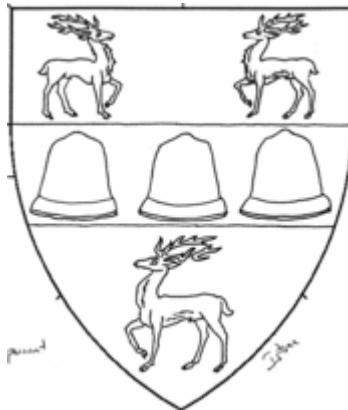
*Argent, a fox rampant regardant contourny gules within a bordure per saltire sable and gules*

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for circa 1500 lowland Scotland.

Katryne is dated to 1528 in Talan Gwynek's 'A list of feminine Personal Names found in Scottish Records (Post-1400 Names)' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/scottishfemale.html#scottishfemlate>), which cites Black under the heading 'Scarth' on page 712.

Blak is taken from Effric's 'Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names' ([http://www.medievalscoland.org/scotnames/lowlan\\_d16/surnamesinstances.shtml](http://www.medievalscoland.org/scotnames/lowlan_d16/surnamesinstances.shtml)), taken from the Aberdeen Council Register 1500-1550, dated to 1500, 1503, 1518, 1519, 1532, 1540, and 1548.

The submitter's original name submission, 'Katrine Lyndesay' was returned at kingdom for conflict with 'Catlin Lindsay' (9/94, Atenveldt) in May 2004



### 19 Kirstyn Mansfeld - new primary name & new device

*Azure, on a fess argent between two stags passant respectant and a stag passant argent three bells azure.*

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound.

'Kirstyn' is from Talan Gwynek's 'Medieval German Names from Silesia' ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)). It gives 1 instance of 'Kirstyn' in 1381-83.

'Mansfeld' is from Bahlow-Gentry, p 219; s.n.. Mansfeld; 'pl.n. near Eioleben (also Prignitz)'. Brechenmacher, under 'Mansfeld', has 'ON M (Brand. Prov. Sa), 1369 Joh. Mansveld gu Greifswald; NG 110'. The submitter desires the header form.



*maintaining a tankard gules.*

The name is intended to be male. The primary name was registered August 1989, via the East.

'Líadnán' is from O Corrain & Maguaire, p122, which mentions two saints by this name, but no dates.

'Abbáeth' is from O Corrain & Maguaire, p 11, which says that the name was used 'by early Leinstermen', with no dates.

'Mac' is 'son of.'



primary name was registered in August 1989 via the East.

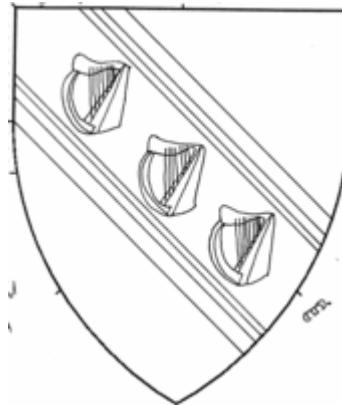
**22 Lile Dubh inghean ui Mórdha - new primary name**

The name is intended to be female. The submitter requests authenticity for early 15C Ireland.

'Lile' is from Woulfe, s.n. Lil p 212, listed as a female given name but undated.

'inghean ui Mórdha' is from Woulfe, s.n. Ó Mórdha , p 619, changing Ó to inghean ui for the female form. There's a date of 1609 but it's not attached to a specific spelling.

'Dubh' is from Woulfe, p 284, a descriptive epithet meaning 'black', undated.



**23 Lucien de Pontivy**  
- new primary name & new device

*Sable, on a bend azure fimbriated and cotised, three harps palewise argent.*

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about meaning. The submitter requests authenticity for late 16c.

'Lucien' is from 'Given names in the 1292 Census of Paris' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>)

'Pontivy' is from Dauzat & Rostaing, under the header 'Pons', with 'Pontivy' dated, as a place name, to 1160 ('Pontivi 1160 nom de pers').

The device is clear of Marieke van de Dal (May of 1981 via the East) *Sable, on a bend argent a bendlet voided azure, therein five beech leaves palewise vert.* Precedent from June 2004 says:

This month we registered ...*on a pale argent fimbriated vert, a peacock feather proper* despite a possible conflict with ...*on a pale vert three fangs palewise Or.* The argument was made that both pieces of armory could be considered as ...*a pale vert charged with <stuff>*. However, in order for the new submission to fit this interpretation, it would be

blazoned as ...*on a pale vert a pale argent charged with a peacock feather proper*. That would be four layers, which is unregisterable. Since the unregisterable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict.

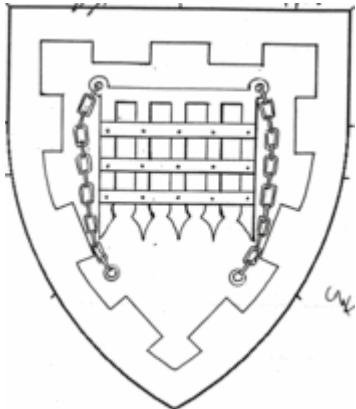
The same precedent appears to apply here.

#### **24 Magdalena von Kirschberg** - new primary name

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about an unspecified language/culture.

'Magdalena' is from '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), dated to 1346.

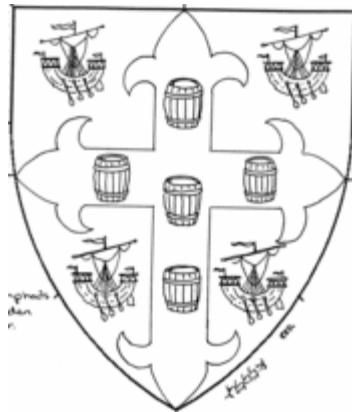
'Kirschberg' - constructed placename meaning 'cherry (tree) mountain'. Brechenmacher s.n. Kirschbaum dates 'Kirsboymere' to 1281 and 'kirseboume' to 1297, meaning 'cherry tree'; s.n. 'Kirscher' dates 'Kyrsscher' to 1562. Also Brechenmacher, s.n. Offenberg(er) dates Offenberger to 1283.



submitter cares most about sound.

'Malcolm' is in Black, p 576 s.n. Malcolm, dated to 1204-11, 1205; s.n. 'Malcolmson', on the next page, dates 'Malcolmson' to 1437.

'MacLeod' is in Black, p 538, s.n. MacLeod, with this spelling dated to 1227.



#### **26 Marcus d'Orleans**

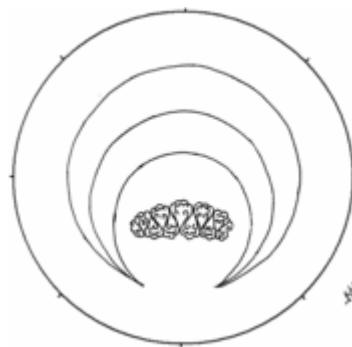
- new primary name & new device

*Azure, on a cross fleury throughout Or between four lymphads argent, five wooden barrels upright proper.*

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning 'Marcus of Orleans'.

'Marcus' is in Withycombe, s.n. 'Marcus', dated in that spelling to 1273 and 1303.

'd'Orleans' is from Morlet's 'Dictionnaire étymologique des Noms de Famille' p. 742, which mentions the treaty of Orléans, so this is a city name in period.



#### **27 Medb ingen Loingsigh**

- new alternate name (  
**Kujirafuchi Tsukime**) & new badge

*Sable, a crescent pendant surrounding a cloud argent.*

The name is intended to be female. If a holding name must be formed, the submitter would prefer 'Tsukime' as the given name. If the name cannot be formed with 'whale' as a surname element, please return the name. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning 'Moon (woman) cliff of the whale'. The submitter requests authenticity for Muromachi Momoyama period Japan (13-16th century).

All docs from Thronardottir, 2004 revised edition.

'Tsukime' is a feminine historical name, dated to 1147 on p. 387.

'Kujirafuchi' is a constructed name intended to mean 'cliff of the whale'. 'Kujirako', meaning 'Whale', is a feminine given name dating to 1147. It is also found in the Thematic Dictionary under 'Whale/Sea Monster', p. 175, dated to 1183. '-fuchi' is found in

the Thematic Dictionary, p. 149, with the meaning 'Aquatic Cliff/Deep Water/Abyss', as part of the name 'Ha'/nebuchi' dated to 1575.

Other surnames with similar combinations of meanings include: 'Kumagaya', p. 147, dated to 1568, meaning 'bear valley'; 'Kameyama', p. 145, dated to 1332, meaning 'turtle mountain'; and 'Toriyama', p. 145, dated to 1600, meaning 'bird mountain'.

There is at least one weirdness for the range of dates (1147-1575). We do not know if the construction of the surname gives us a second, therefore we are sending this up to Laurel.



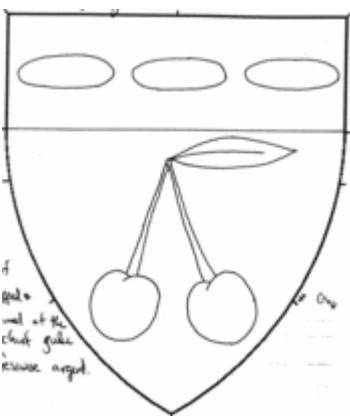
## 28 Merewyn del Grenewode - new primary name & new device

*Per bend sinister azure and vert, a sea-horse contourny and a sea-dragon argent.*

'Merewyn' is from 'Anglo-Saxon'

Women's Names from Royal Charters' by Marieke von de Dal (<http://www.sagabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem>), which dates the Latin form 'Merewenne' to 975.

Reaney & Wilson date John del Grenewode to 1275 under 'Greenwood', p 205.



## 29 Meuris of Antioch - new device

*Argent, a pair of cherries gules slipped and leaved vert conjoined at the stems and on a chief gules three cartouches fesswise argent.*

The name was registered in June of 1996 via the East.



## 30 Mícheál O'Finn - new primary name & new device

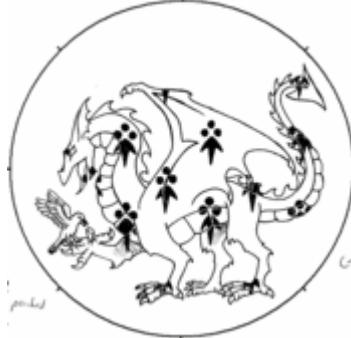
*Azure, a tankard and on a chief triangular argent a torteau.*

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most

about sound.

'Mícheál' is from O'Corrain & Maguire, p 136, which says, 'very rare in Ireland until relatively recent times'. We also find 'Michaels, Michele' dated to the 16th century in Tangwystyl's 'Names and Naming Practices in the Fitzwilliam Accounts from 16th Century Ireland' ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/lateirish\\_fitzwilliam.html](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/lateirish_fitzwilliam.html)); these are Latin-context names from an Anglo-Irish family.

'O'Finn' is from McLysaght, 'The Surnames of Ireland', as an undated header spelling, on page 109. 'Finn' is a header in O Corrain & Maguaire, p. 100, which says 'In the later middle ages the name remained in use'.



## 31 Moira MacDonald of Dunskahay - new change of holding name (Moira of Northern Outpost) & new badge

*(Fieldless) A dragon passant erminois pierced through the palm by a maintained thorn purpure and with a maintained raven rising contourny sable perched on the same hand.*

The name is intended to be female.

The name Moira MacDonald was returned from the September 2002 LoAR. "This name conflicts with Maura MacDonald (registered September 1984). Moira and Maura are both variants of Mary and are not sufficiently different in sound and appearance." The resubmission has added a name phrase, which clears the conflict. The submitter will accept changing 'of' to 'de' or dropping 'of' if either is more

appropriate for late-period Scots name construction. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning 'Moira MacDonald of Placename'.

'Moira' was declared SCA-compatible as a feminine given name on the 6/97 LoAR.

'MacDonald' is from Black, p 486 dated to 1571 as MakDonald and 'MacKonald' in 1586.

'of Dunskahay' is from Johnston, header 'Dunascaith', this spelling dated to 1505 on p 166.

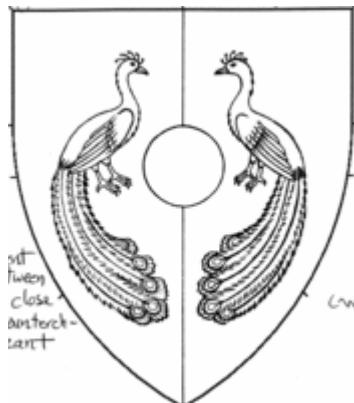
### **32 Ormgeirr Ormarrsson - new primary name**

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound and the given name meaning 'dragon/wyrm spear'

'Ormgeirr' is a header spelling in 'Old Norse Men's Names and Their Meanings (A-V only)' at (<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.htm>), which cites Fellows Jensen and Cleasby & Visfusson.

'Ormarr' is found in Geirr-Bassi, p 13; the patronymic was formed according to rules found on p 17.

The name was changed at kingdom from 'Ormgeirr Ormanson'. 'Ormanson' was constructed from 'Orm' and 'man' elements both found in 'The Complete Anachronist #36 Early Scandinavian Culture' pp 58-9 section VI.C.1-2.



### **33 Osol Altan Hâkim - new primary name & new device**

*Per pale argent and azure, between two peacocks close respectant counterchanged, a bezant.*

The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about keeping 'Osol' as the first name. If necessary for registration, either 'Hâkim' or 'Altan' may be dropped.

'Osol' is found in 'On the Documentation and Construction of Period Mongolian Names' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/mongol.html>) by Baras-aghur Naran as a common name element from other sources.

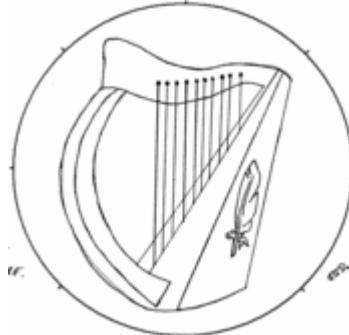
'Altan' is from the same source, meaning gold/golden. Baras notes: "Many names from our time period have both Turkic and Mongol elements..."

'Hakim' is found in 'Sixteenth-Century Turkish Titles and Bynames' (<http://www.doomchicken.net/~ursula/sca/onomastics/ottoman/titles.html>) by Ursula Whitcher alias Ursula Georges meaning ruler, judge, physician. This is not on the reserved title list, but the source is not clear on whether it is a title or a byname.

### **34 Osol Altan Hâkim - new badge**



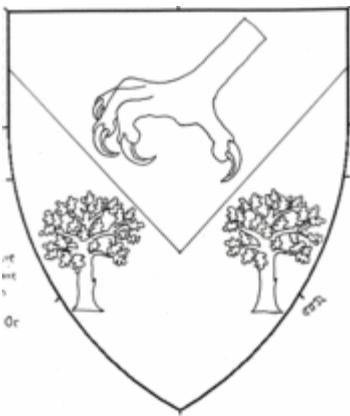
*Argent, a dumbek vert conjoined in base to two saracen arms embowed counterembowed in chief a peacock's feather purpure eyed Or.*



### **35 Padraig Ó Taidg - resub badge**

*(Fieldless) On the baseboard of a harp argent, a feather azure.*

The previous submission *Azure, a bordure argent charged with eight lozenges throughout conjoined at the tips azure.* was returned on the January 2004 LoAR for identifiability problems. As this submission is a complete redesign, the original problem has been solved. His name was registered on that same LoAR.



**36 Peter of Hawkwood - new primary name & new device**

*Per chevron azure and vert, bendwise sinister a hawk's talon coupé and two trees Or.*

The name is intended to be male. If the name

must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound of 'Peter' and 'Hawkwood'; 'of' may be altered.

'Peter' is from Withycombe, s.n. 'Peter'. 'Petyr' is dated to 1440, 'Petur' is dated to '1460' It also says "...the form 'Peter' is not found before the 14th C, the earliest examples noted being 'Petyr' in the alliterative 'Morte Arthure(c. 1355)', 'Petur of Westcote' mentioned in an Oseney MS of 1460, and 'Petyr' which is given as the English equivalent of 'Petrus' in 'Promptorium Parvulorum.'"

'Hawkwood' is from Reaney & Wilson, p 222; it's a header spelling. John de Hawkwod is dated to 1351.

**37 Rashid Al-rijl - new primary name**

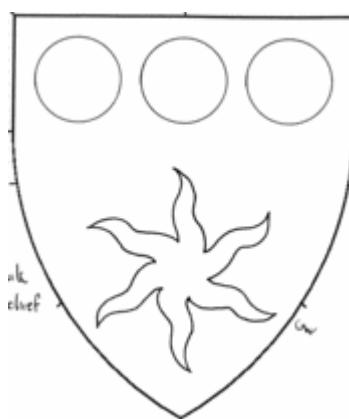
The name is intended to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the sound of 'rigel'.

'Rashid' is a masculine given name found in Da'ud ibn Auda's 'Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices' that appears on p 49 of the KWHS 2003 Proceedings.

'Al-Rijl' is given as a descriptive byname meaning 'the foot', taken from Schimmel, p 53. She lists the byname 'rijl at-t- {a-} ' {u-} s' meaning 'peacock's foot' in a section discussing bynames in Al-Nawaw {i-}'s book. Al-Nawaw {i-} is identified in the index on p 120 as Ab {u-} Zakar {i-} y {a-} Yahà An-Nawaw {i-} who died in 1277.

The name was changed from 'Rashid Al-rijl Al-Junayd' at kingdom. None of the given documentation supports the 'given descriptive descriptive' (or 'ism nisba nisba') construction used , though Da'ud's article (at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>) does support the construction 'given descriptive' (or 'ism nisba'), among others. The documentation for 'Al-Junayd' was from Da'ud's KWHS article, p 52, meaning 'the Army'.

[naming2.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm)) does support the construction 'given descriptive' (or 'ism nisba'), among others. The documentation for 'Al-Junayd' was from Da'ud's KWHS article, p 52, meaning 'the Army'.



**38 Richenda de Honneflo - new primary name & new device**

*Gules, an estoile argent and in chief three bezants.*

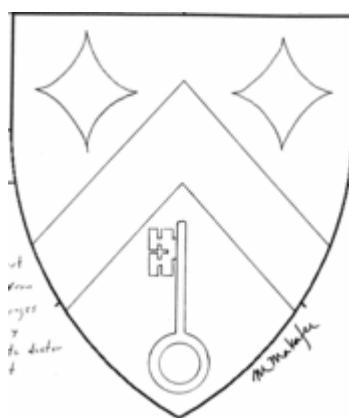
The name is intended to be female. If the name must be

changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for Normandy circa 1200.

'Richenda' is from 'A Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex Co. England 1182-1272.' (<http://members.tripod.com/nicolaa5/articles/names.html>).

'Honneflo' is from Dauzat & Rostang's 'Noms de Lieux', p 354, which dates Honneflo to 1198 under 'Honfleur'.

'de' is a locative marker.



**39 Richenza ander Brucke - new primary name & new device**

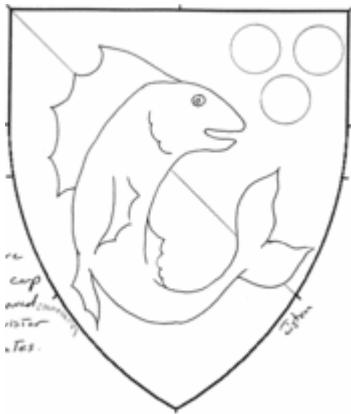
*Per chevron vert and sable, a chevron between two lozenges ployé and a key palewise wards to dexter chief all argent.*

The name is intended

to be female.

'Richenza' is from Socin's 'Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch' p 61, which has several 'Richenza's under 'Richiza', dated 1270-1300ish (it's hard to tell which date goes with which name for a non-German speaker).

'ander Brucke' is from Socin, p 372 which has a 'Ditericus ander Brucke' 1270, meaning basically 'at the bridge'.



#### 40 Robin le Sautreour - new primary name & new device

*Per bend azure and vert, a carp haurient embowed contourny Or, in sinister chief three plates.*

The name is intended

to be male.

'Robin' is from Withycombe, under the header 'Robert', dated to 1200, 1205, 1210, 1276, and 'Robyn' 15c.

'Sautreour' is from Thuresson's 'Middle English Occupational Terms', under the header 'Sautreour'. It dates one 'Guillot le Sautreour' to 1305 and glosses the meaning as 'psalterer'. Reaney & Wilson p390 s.n. Salter date 'le Sautreor' to 1276.

#### 41 Roesia de Blacwode - new primary name

The name is intended to be female. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about sound and language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for 12c England.

'Roesia' is from Withycombe, under the header 'Rose', and shows a 'Roesia' in 1199-1220.

'de Blacwode' is from Reaney & Wilson under the header 'Blackwood', which shows a 'William de Blacwode' in 1327.



#### 42 Rónán Mór mac Carthaig - new primary name & new device

*Sable, a dexter hand missing the little finger above a bowen knot argent within a bordure ermine.*

The name is intended

to be male. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for 10-11C Irish.

'Rónán' is found in '100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland' by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvry ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/irish100.htm> ). It is also found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's 'Index of Names in Irish Annals' at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>, which shows 'Rónán' (under masculine given names) dated to 590-1117

Mari's source also shows 'Mór' under masculine descriptive bynames, dated to 1231-1562.

'Carthaig' is the genitive form of 'Carthach', found in the above mentioned article by Tangwystyl.

The submitted armory is likely clear of David Trueheart (July of 1986 via the East): *Sable, a chevron inverted enhanced and in base a cross couped rayonnant argent, all within a bordure ermine.* If the chevron and cross are co-primaries, this is possibly a conflict.

Due to the age of this registration and the enhancement of the chevron, the cross may appear to be equivalent in weight to the chevron, making the pair co-primaries. If the charges do appear to be co-primary, then the submitted arms do conflict with those registered, having only one CD for type of primaries (RfS.X.4.e) and failing to qualify for complete difference from the change of primaries due to the submitted arms having more than two types of charges directly on the field (RfS.X.2).

#### 43 Sigered Aldrich - new primary name

The name is intended to be male.

'Sigered' is from Searle (s.n. Sigred) pp 421-422. It dates this spelling to a duke in 1023, an earl in 1032, and two witnesses circa 1018 and 1060.

'Aldrich' is from Bardsley under the header Aldrich, p 45 list a 'John Aldrich' in 1273



**44 Sigered Aldrich & Katharine**

Aldrich - new joint badge

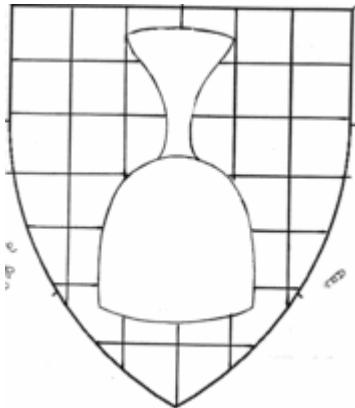
*Argent, a dragon passant purpure and on a chief vert a gorges argent.*

Gorges have been limited to single charges placed directly on the field since the following precedent from the October 1990 LoAR:

It is our understanding that whirlpools or gorges are used as a single, throughout charge on a field, and thus inappropriate for use as multiple secondaries.

This precedent was subsequently maintained at least once in July of 1993.

The submitters are aware of the established restriction, but would like the college to give the elements of this badge consideration, since this gorges is on a secondary charge, which has well-defined boundaries.



**45 Simon Ivanovich Tsarinkoff - new primary name & new device**

*Checky azure and Or, a cup inverted gules.*

The name is intended to be male.

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about being Russian language/culture.

This may, in fact, be a resubmission. Evidence for the previous submission of a name "very similar" to this one cannot be found, so we're treating it as a new submission.

'Simon' is from Wickenden p 329, which lists a 'Simon de Domo' 1289

'Ivanovich' is from [Name Frequency in the Novgorod Birch Bark Letters: Men's Names](#) by Predslava Vydrina (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/predslava/bbl/men.html>)

Tsarinkoff is from Tupikov's [Wörterbuch der Altrussischen Personennamen](#), which says "Böhlau p 812 HapettK0Bb"



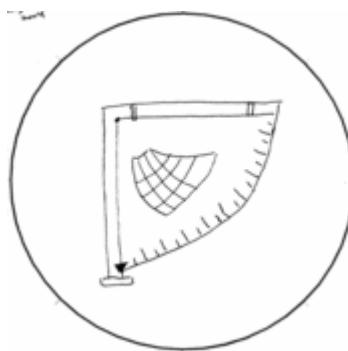
**46 Smoking Rocks, Barony of - new change of device**

*Argent, a sperm whale naiant sable within a laurel wreath vert.*

The group name was registered (as a shire) in March 1978 with the arms *Argent, a sperm whale [Physeter catodon] naiant sable and in chief a laurel wreath vert.*

The barony wishes to retain this old armory as a badge.

A petition is attached

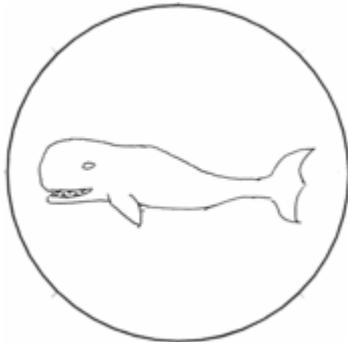


**47 Smoking Rocks, Barony of - new badge**

*(Fieldless) A quadrant argent.*

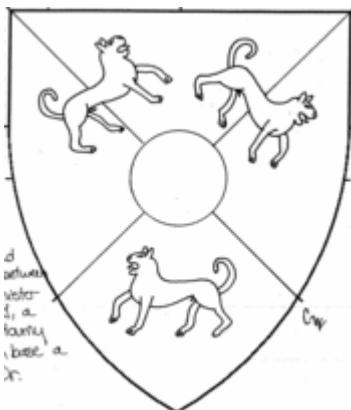
This badge is to be associated with their **Order of the Quadrant**, which was on the September 2004 Eastern Letter.

This is clear of Christoforo Antonio Passavanti (December 2000, via Ansteorra) *Sable, a quadrant Or.* with a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge.



**Leviathan**, which was on the September 2004 Eastern LoI.

It is clear of André of Stormhold (October 1998, via Lochac) *Argent, a whale naiant azure*, with a CD for fieldlessness and a CD for the change of tincture of the primary charge.



*Per saltire vert and sable, a roundel between a cat bendwise sinister contourny passant, a cat bendwise contourny passant and in base a cat passant Or.*

The name is intended to be male.

The submitter's primary name, 'Solveig Anderhalfholt', was registered in June 2001 via the East.

Both elements are found in Solveig's book, revised ed. 2004 'Name Construction in Medieval Japan'

'Chimori' is an Ancient Clan Name (s.n. Chi, p 390).

'Asahi' is a Historical Feminine Name dated to 1600 (s.n. A, p 374)

**50 Sorcha of Stonegrave - new primary name**

The name is intended to be female.

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning 'Sorcha of Stonegrave'.

**48 Smoking Rocks, Barony of - new badge**

*(Fieldless) a sperm whale naiant sable*

This badge is to be associated with their **Order of the Leviathan**,

'Sorcha' is dated to 1451 in 'Index of Names in Irish Annals: Feminine Names' (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/120-1-1600.shtml>)

'Stonegrave' can be found in Ekwall under the header 'Stonegrave' on p. 446, which gives the dated spellings 'Staningagrave' 757-8, 'Stane-', 'Stainegrif' DB, 'Steingreua' 1163, 'Stenegreve' 1218.

**51 Svína-Kormákr Ívarsson - new primary name**

The name is intended to be male.

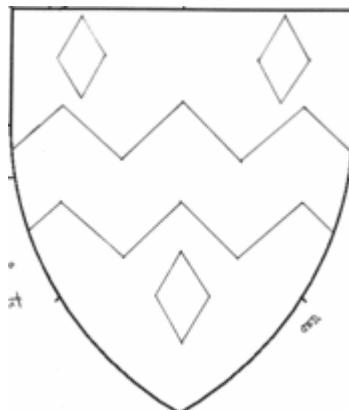
If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for 9-10C Norse Orkadian.

All citations are from Geirr-Bassi.

'Svína' is a nickname meaning 'swine' or 'pig', p 28 col. 2

'Kormákr' is a masculine given Norse name, p 13. col. 1.

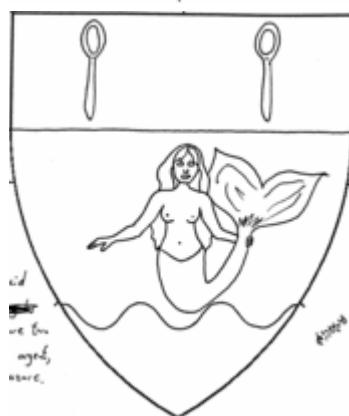
'Ívarr' is on p 12. col. 1. The patronymic is formed according to instructions on p 17 (-rr becomes -rs)



**52 Þóra Eiríksdóttir - new device**

*Gules, a dancet between three lozenges argent*

The submitter's name was registered January 2003 via the East



**53 Triona Mac Casky - new primary name & new device**

*Argent, a mermaid vert between a base wavy and on a chief azure two spoons palewise argent*

The name is intended to be female.

The submitter will accept Catriona if necessary to register, and will allow accents to be added.

Triona is from O Corrain & Maguaire, under the header Caiterina. Tríona is listed as a 'common abbreviation and pet form', but is undated.

Mac Casky - a variant of Makcasky (1574) and McKasky (1497), both found in Black, under the header Macaskie.



**54 Tristran Deans - new primary name & new device**

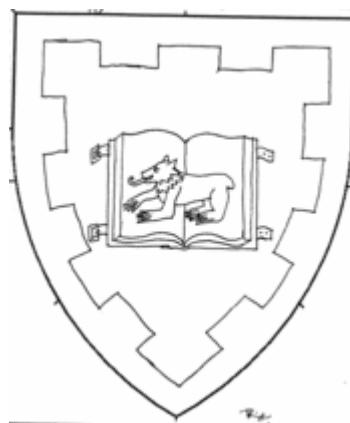
*Per bend sinister sable and vert, a winged stag segreant contourny Or.*

The name is intended to be male.

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about language/culture. The submitter requests authenticity for 10-12C Scots.

Tristran is found as an undated variant in Black under the header 'Tristram'. Dated forms include 'Tristrannas' 1200, 'Trestram' and 'Tristram' 1200-1220, 'Trestram' 1266.

Deans is a header form in Black, which says 'common in the district about Hawick in the 16th century in the forms 'Deinis' and 'Deins'.'



**55 Uaithne ingean ui Mhatghamhna - new device**

*Vert, on an open book Or a brown bear passant proper all within a bordure embattled Or.*

The submitter's name was registered in

August 2002 via the East.

There are apparently 80 actions, three of which are resubmissions. That means there are 77 payable items, for a total of \$308. A check will be forwarded separately to Laurel

Until next month,  
I remain,

Istvan Blue Tyger

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