Tanczos Istvan
Blue Tyger Herald

22 December, 2005

Unto Elisabeth Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Jeanne Marie Wreath, and the entire College
of Arms, greetings from Istvan Blue Tyger and the East Kingdom College of Heralds on this, the feast
day of Saint Zeno of Nicomedia. Zeno laughed while the emperor Diocletian offered a sacrifice to the
Roman god Ceres. Zeno had his jaws shattered and was then beheaded.

I present here this day the names and devices that the denizens of the East desire to have registered at
this time. Unless otherwise noted, the submitter will accept all changes and has no desires for
authenticity.

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**1 Berelindis filia Cunowulfi** (F) - New Name &
New Device

*Vert fretty, on a chief argent three cauldrons sable.*

Names in the Low Lands Before 1150 by Kees
Nieuwenhuijsen (http://www.keesn.nl/names/) gives
a long description of the rules for creating early
Germanic names using prothema (first elements)
and deuterothema (second elements) at (
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en3_rules.htm). He
states that these rules are good for all Germanic
names of this particular era, not just those used in
the Low Lands specifically. Nieuwenhuijsen lists
both "Bern-" and "Bert-" as prothema used in the
creation of feminine names, with "Bern-" appearing
3 times and "Bert-" appearing 13 times in his data.
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en4_list_ele.htm
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en6_an_pro.htm. "-lind"
is the 6th most common second element for female
names, appearing in the data 25 times.
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en6_an_deu.htm.
Following Nieuwenhuijsen's construction rules,
Bernlind or Bertlind is a plausible name. In fact, the
name Bertlinde actually appears in his data.
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en4_list_f.htm

In addition, in his discussion of name construction
rules, Nieuwenhuijsen states: "While composing a
name one could insert a letter or two, in order to
make it sound smoother. Examples are Adallard,
Brunihild, Geroward, Theoderic, and Willibald.
Conversely, a letter might be dropped (Gerard
instead of Gerhard)."

"Bertilindis" appears in both Nieuwenhuijsen and
Walraven van Nijmege's *"Dutch Womens' Names
to 1100"* (
http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/earlydut
chfem.html ) as a variant spelling of "Bertlinde."
"Theodelinda" appears in Nieuwenhuijsen as an
alternate spelling of "Thiatlind"
http://www.keesn.nl/names/en4_list_f.htm

See also Early Germanic Names from Primary
Sources by Nicolaa de Bracton of Leicester, (
http://members.tripod.com/nicolaa5/articles/germ
an.html), which lists the following early Germanic
names: Beretrude (5th-7th cen.) Adallinda (7th-
9th cen.) Theodelinda (7th-9th cen.) Theoderada
(7th-9th cen.)

Based on the above, the submitter believes that
some variant of Berelind, Berelinde, or Berelindis
should be a reasonable constructed name. The fact
that Dauzat contains Berelindis as a hypothetical
old German name is what led the submitter to pick
Berelindis as her preferred spelling.

There exists a possible visual conflict with Alain
de Velencourt (March 1983, via the East): *Azure,
six swords fretted and a chief argent, sem�-de-lys
sable.* This is definitely clear, with a CD for the
change of type and number of the tertiaries, and
another for the change of type of primary. Indeed,
this is X.2 simple, and they are clear through
complete change of primary. If we ignore X.2,
there is a CD for the change of type and number
of tertiaries and a CD for the field, not counting

whatever CD there may be for the difference between a fret and six swords fretted. Laurel should probably check the actual emblazons, just to make sure.

**2 Diana Kidder** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Vert, in pale an incresent and a pinecone inverted Or.*

No major changes.

Diana is from Withycombe, s.s.n, which says that the name is first found in England in the 16th century e.g. Diana Luttrell, born 1580.

'Kidder' is in Reaney & Wilson, s.n., which dates 'Roger Kidere' to 1233, 'Thomas le Kidere' to 1301, 'Richard le Kedere' to 1310, 'Kiddier' to 1552, and 'Kidberers' to 1477.

The desired spelling is dated to 1635-6 in Bardsley s.n. Kidder, which gives: Johannes Kydder 1379, John Kydder 1580, Richard son of Richard Kidder 1635-6 (burial).

**3 Drueta de la Rosa** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Gules, three bendlets sinister ermine.*

'Drueta' is from R.&W. s.n. Dedden which cites a 'Drueta Dedan' in 1327.

'De la Rosa' is from St. Gabriel Article #1554 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/1554). St. Gabriel documents the surname to Toledo in 1561 (Martz, Linda, Julio Porres, and Martin Cleto, Toledo y los Toledanos en 1561, Publicaciones del Instituto Provincial de Investigaciones y Estudios Toledanos, Monografias, Vol 5 (Toledo: Patronato "Jose Maria Cuadrado" del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, 1974).

The combination of Spanish and English is a single step from period practice. There are no others in this name, and thus it is registerable.

This is in conflict with John FitzArnulf de Lithia (September 2005, via the East) *Bendy sinister sable and gules.* John is providing a letter of permission to conflict.

**4 Eleanora Stewart** - New Device

*Sable chapé barry wavy argent and azure, a crane statant atop a mount maintaining a key argent.*

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

**5 Eleri of Skelmorley** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Gules, a horse's head couped within an orle of horseshoes inverted Or.*

'Eleri' appears in ***The Compleat Anachronist #66, "A Welsh Miscellany"*, by Heather Rose Jones**, p31.

'Skelmorley' is dated to 1400 ***Place-Names of Scotland* by James B Johnston**, p295 s.n. 'Skelmorle'.

If 'of Skelmorley' isn't acceptable, the submitter will accept 'de Mundegumri' which is dated to 1400 in ***The Surnames of Scotland* by George F. Black**, s.n. 'Montgomery'. Reaney & Wilson p313, s.n. 'Montgomerie' also lists various spellings of this locative byname, including 'de Mongomeri' and 'de Montgumeri' 1086, Domesday Book, c.1159, all from Staffordshire.

**6 Elinor Strangewayes the Alchemist of Dorset** - New Name

Precedent says:

The use of four elements in an English name is anomalous (a "weirdness"), costing the submitter the benefit of the doubt (LoAR of July 92, p.18); it's permissible only if there are no other problems with the name. (Aric Thomas Percy Raven, October, 1992, pg. 30)

As such, this name is a single step from period practice.

'Elinor' - Found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *"Naming Practices in 16th Century Gloucestershire"* ( http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/GlocNamePractices/RelativeFrequencie\ s.html ).

'Strangewayes' is found in Reaney & Wilson p430, s.n. 'Strangeway' which lists 'Richard Strangeways' dated to 1513.

'the Alchemist' is given by the submitter as an occupational byname. *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* dates the word "alchemist" to the 14th Century and defines it as "one who studies or practices alchemy". **The Oxford English Dictionary** states: "Alchemist forms: 6 alkeyste, alckmist, 6-7 alchimiste, alcumit, 6-9 alchymist, 7-alchemist,[a. OFr, alquemiste, alchymista: see ALCHEMY and -IST. Earlier forms were ALCHEMISTER, ALKANAMYER.] One who studies or practices alchemy." The OED also dates various spellings to 1386, 1514, 1546 and 1578. Additionally, while prior registration is no guarantee of current registerability, the byname of 'the Alchemist' has been registered seven times previously.

'Dorset' is from Bardsley, which dates 'Dorset' to 1572, 'Dorsett', p249, s.n. 'Dorset, Dorsett'

Note that this is not the same Elinor Strangewayes submitted from the East a few months ago. This is an entirely different submitter.

**7 Eloise of Coulter** - New Badge

*(Fieldless) A quatrefoil argent, ermined azure.*

Documentation for ermines doing this can be had in Foster, page 5, bottom right hand corner. The name is "Astley". These are Victorian redrawings, though. http://www.mdlp.co.uk/resources/Sheepy/arms.htm appears to have this motif done this way for Astley/Harcourt, apparently from 1630, within the gray area.

**8 Gwenhwyfar of Ravenhill** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Purpure, a fret and a chief argent.*

No changes

'Gwenhwyfar' is based on names in Talan Gwynek's *"Late 16th Century English Given Names"* ( http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html )and Withycombe pp140-1 s.n. Guenevere, which has the following dated forms: Guenor, Gueanor early 17c, Gwenhevare 1431. Talan's article has the spelling 'Gwenhoivar', and notes that the person was Welsh. Both "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names" and "Women's Names in the 1st Half of 16c Wales" have the spelling 'Gwenhwyvar', but not 'Gwenhwyfar'. Withycombe s.n. Guenevere says the Welsh form is 'Gwenhwyvar'. Morgan and Morgan, s.n. Gwenhwyfar has this spelling in Bartrum dated somewhere in the 965-1215 range.

'Ravenhill' is an SCA branch, registered in January 1983 via the East.

**9 James of Ravenhill** (M) - New Name & New Device

*Argent, a cross of Lorraine inverted gules and on a chief azure three mullets argent.*

Withycombe, s.n. James, dates that spelling to c. 1240.

'Ravenhill' is an SCA branch, registered in January 1983 via the East.

**10 Juliana Osborne** (F) - New Name Change & New Device
Current name: *Juliana de Kent*

*Per chevron argent and vert, two stags springing gules and a gate argent.*

No changes.

The submitter has requested authenticity for a female English name from the 1530's and has specified that consistency with the English Tudor period is most important. The submitter would also prefer that the spelling of 'Osborne' be preserved if possible.

'Juliana' is in Talan Gwynek's *"Late 16ᵗʰ Century English Given Names"* ( http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html ).

'Osborne' is dated to 1534 in Julian Goodwyn's *"Brass Enscription Index"* ( http://sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses )

**11 Molly O'Raghallaigh** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Per pale argent and sable, a ferret and a coney combattant guardant and in chief three thimbles counterchanged.*

'Molly' is in Withycombe, which lists it as a diminutive of 'Mary', first found in England at the end of the 12ᵗʰ century.

'O'Raghallaigh': Woulfe s.n. 'Ó Ragallaig' says the family became powerful in the 13ᵗʰ and 14ᵗʰ centuries and extended their dominion over the whole County Cavan and parts of Meath and Westmeath. The header 'Ó Rágallaig' is also listed as a variant of the former.

**12 Nickel Wegener** (M) - New Name & New Device

*Sable, a phoenix per pale Or and gules between three mullets Or.*

The submitter has requested authenticity for a male 14-15ᵗʰ century German name.

Bahlow, s.n. Nick(el) dates 'Nickel' to 1382.

Bahlow s.n. Wegner 'wagoner', has a 'Joh. Wegener' 1299.

The name was changed from 'Nickolai Wegener' at kingdom to satisfy the submitter's desire for authenticity. Nickolai appears to be the genitive form of the name in German, unsuitable for a given name. The other option for the given name was Ni(c)kolaus, we picked the form dated closest to the submitted byname.

The submitter has been told to draw the flames larger, and less like an estoile.

**13 Rashid al-Junayd** - New Device

*Argent, a spade bendwise sinister sable hafted proper, in dexter chief two mullets of eight points azure.*

The name was registered in May 2005, via the East.

**14 Ratanavati Bai** (F) - New Name & New Device

*Gules, three lotus blossoms in profile and in chief an increscent Or.*

If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about having a female 16ᵗʰ century Rajput name.

'Ratanavati' - 'Ratan{a-}vat{i-}' occurs once in Lisa Darcy's *"Rajput Women's Names" [copies attached]*, and 'Ratan{a-}vat{i-}b{a-}{i-}' at least twice, in the article's sources. The root name appears to be 'Ratan', and it also occurs with other suffixes: 'Ratan{a-}dej{i-}', 'Ratanb{a-}{i-}', 'Ratanku{m.}var'. Based on their complete absence in some names, diacritical marks appear to be editorial additions, used in some books but not others. Therefore, the name is submitted without diacritics. The suffix '-b{a-}{i-}' is sometimes written as a separate word in other names: 'Kama Bai', 'Kanak{a-}vat{i-} B{a-}{i-}', 'Man Bai' (compare 'M{a-}n{i-}b{a-}{i-}', 'Manavat{i-}b{a-}{i-}'). The article explains that 'Bai' means "sister", but is used as a generic honorific or term of respect in unmarried women's names. Other suffixes which are nouns by themselves are also sometimes written separately:

'Padma Devi' (compare 'Padmabai', 'Padmavati', etc.); 'Anand Kumvar', compare 'Anandkumvarbai'; 'Javar Kumvar'; 'Naval Kumvar'; 'Sayar Kumvar'; and 'Sire Kumvar', compare 'Sirekumvar'. 'Devi' is glossed as "goddess", and 'Kumvar' as "prince", and both are said to be feminine honorifics. These sorts of postfixes (for lack of a better term) appear to be the closest thing to bynames used by late-period Rajput women.

## 15 Richenda de Honneflo - New Badge

*(Fieldless) An estoile per pale argent and Or.*

The submitter's name was registered in May 2005, via the East.

## 16 Rowan Westwood (M) - New Name & New Device

*Per fess sable and chequey vert and argent.*

No changes.

'Rowan' is in Woulfe, s.n 'Ruaδán'. 'Rowan' is apparently the Anglicized form, "the name of the celebrated Abbot of Lorrha".

Black s.n. Rowan offers two possible derivations: Gaelic Ruadha/n, a diminutive of Ruadh 'red'; or the Scots pronunciation of Rolland. (Indeed, s.n. Roland he identifies 'William Rolland' 1509, 'W. Rowand' 1509, and 'W. Rowan' 1513 as all referring to the same man.)

Precedent also says

The documentation submitted with this name supported Rowan as an Anglicized form of the Irish masculine given name Rúadhán and Bridget as an Anglicized form of the Irish feminine given name Brigit/Brighid. Such mixed-gender names have long been unregisterable.

Since Rowan is SCA compatible as a feminine given name, this name is registerable with a weirdness for use of an SCA compatible element. [Rowan Bridget Blackmoor, 01/02, A-Atenveldt]

This precedent implies that Rowan is documentable as Anglicized masculine of Rúadhán.

'Westwood' is in Ekwall as a header entry, which dates 'Westwod' to 1206, 'Westwuda' to 987, and 'Westwode' to 1386.

Black s.n. Westwood gives 'Robert Westwood' 1495, and 'Wostwood' 1575.

This is not in conflict with Alys de Wilton (April 2004, Lochac) *Per fess ermine and sable.* There is one CD for the change of tincture of half the field, from chequy to a solid tincture, and reversing the tinctures. There is another CD for changing the style of partition from plain to 'per fess and chequey'. See the precedent in April 2002 for the acceptance of Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Rhodri de dena. Yes, it was a return, but the precedent says: " We have one of the necessary changes, for changing the partition lines, because the bottom half of Marguerite's field is gyronny. " Since this is comparing a 'per bend' field with a 'per bend plain and gyronny', there is a CD.

## 17 Saint Cuthbert, College of - New Group Name

The Rules for Submission, section III.2.b explicitly says that 'College of Saint Carol on the Moor' follows period patterns, so the submission is fine on that regard.

Black s.n. Cuthbert attributes the popularity of that surname to said saint, and mentions a church dedicated to him in 1174. He says it was commonly pronounced (and hence written) 'Cudbert' in northern England.

A petition is attached.

## 18 Samuel le Medier (M) - New Name Change & Resub Device
Current name: *Samuel of Yorkshire*

*Gyronny gules and argent, eight roses counterchanged.*

The submitter's original name was registered in September 2002 via the East. The submitted arms were returned in September 2002 for the presumptuous effect of the byname 'Yorkshire' in combination with white roses. The submitter is changing his name, which should fix this problem.

'Samuel' is a header form in Withycombe, where it is noted as a male Hebrew name that was "rare as a Christian name in the Middle Ages, though examples occur in 12th century records, and the surnames 'Samuel', 'Samwell' occur as early as 1273. Not all of these were Jewish...". It became more popular after the Reformation when poet Samuel Daniel (1562-1619) bore it.

'le Medier' is in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Meader, which lists 'Meader' or 'Medur' as a derivative of OE 'Meodu' meaning "mead" or Latin 'medarius' meaning "a maker of mead", and cites 'Alexander le Meder', 'le Medier', 'Medarius' in 1180, 1200, and 1188 and 'Thomas Meder' in 1332.

The submitter would like his old name released upon registration of this submission.

### 19 Solveig Anderhalfholt - New Badge

*Sable, in pale a stand of three bamboo plants throughout between a dragonfly to sinister and a dragonfly argent.*

The submitter's name was registered in June of 2001 via the East. This badge is to be associated with the submitter's alternate name, 'Chimori Asahi', which was registered in May 2005, via the East.

### 20 Svava Þorgeirsdóttir - New Device

*Per chevron purpure goutty d'Or and argent, a winged cat sejant purpure.*

The submitter's name was registered in December 2004 via the East.

### 21 Tat'iana Negoshka Danilova (F) - New Name

Tat'iana in Wickenden is dated in the following forms: "Tat'iana" 1498, "Tatiana" 1500, "Tatiiana"

mid-15c., "Totiiana" 1613, and "Tot'iana" 1578-9, along with the diminutives "Tanka" late 16c., "Tan'ia" 14-15c., "Tat'ianitsa" 1594-5, and "Tat'ianka" 1588-9. Predslava Vdrina's "Name Frequency in the Novgorod Birch-Bark Letters" ( http://s-gabriel.org/names/predslava/bbl/) lists "Tatiana" among the women's Christian names, dated to the 14th century. "Negoshka" is in the same article, as an Old Russian woman's name meaning 'caressed, pampered', dated to the 12th century. Wickenden s.n. Daniil lists the following feminine patronymics based on this name: "Danilova" 1434, "Danilovskaia" 1539, "Daniltsova" 1545, "Donilova" 1594-7. None of the diminutives, variant spellings, or masculine patronymics have the double-i. The name follows the pattern *Christian given + Russian given + Christian patronymic*, which is one of the patterns shown in Wickenden for masculine Russian names in period.

The name was submitted at kingdom as Tat'iana Negoshka Daniilova, we have removed the extra i in the patronymic.

### 22 Thomas of Petersham - New Device

*Per pale argent and gules, a winged lion rampant Or within a bordure counterchanged.*

The submitter's name was registered in April 1996 via the East.

### 23 William Graham (F) - New Name & New Device

*Or, a crow rising sable and on a chief purpure three key crosses Or.*

William can be found in Julian Goodwyn's Brass Enscription Index under the male given names section. ( http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/men.html)

Graham is found in Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Graham, stating that the first of the Grahams was in Scotland. They date 'de Graham' to 1127.

There is a historical 'Sir William Graham' who married in 1410. The Eastern CoH considered him insufficiently important to protect.

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This is, by my count, 13 names, 16 devices, 3 badges, 1 group name, and 2 name changes, for a total of 35 payable actions. There is also 1 device resubmission, for a grand total of 36 actions. A check for $144 will be sent under a separate cover.

Until next month, I remain,

Istvan Blue Tyger

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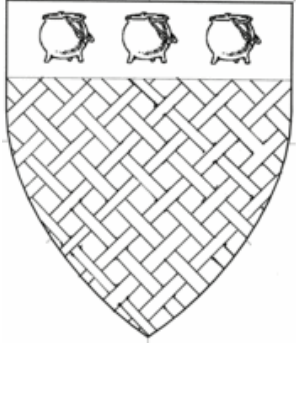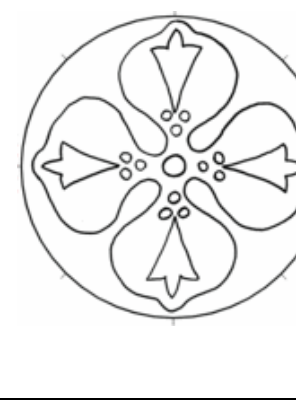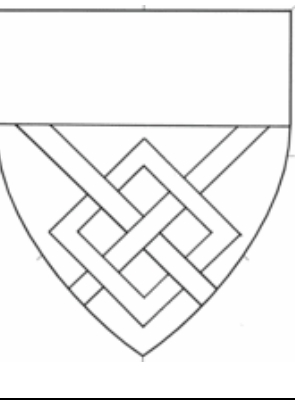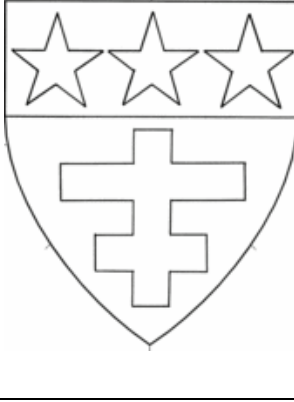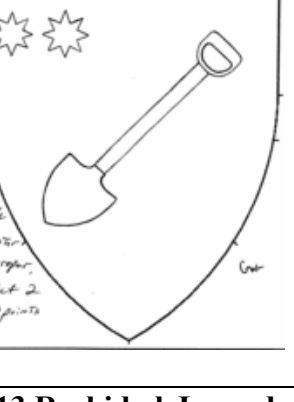
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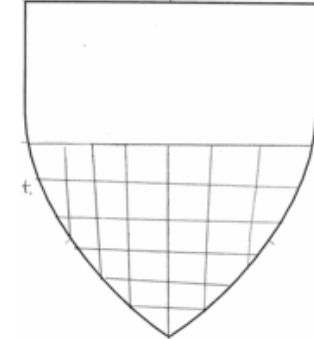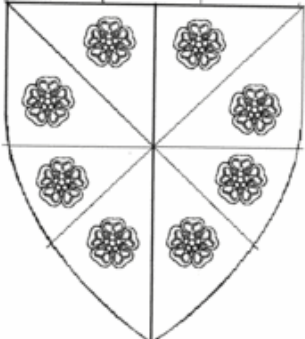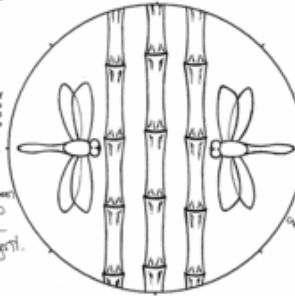_Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary_; Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachussetts, 1984.

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| **5 Eleri of Skelmorley** | **7 Eloise of Coulter** | **8 Gwenhwyfar of Ravenhill** | **9 James of Ravenhill** |
| **10 Juliana Osborne** | **11 Molly O'Raghallaigh** | **12 Nickel Wegener** | **13 Rashid al-Junayd** |

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| **14 Ratanavati Bai** | **15 Richenda de Honneflo** | **16 Rowan Westwood** | **18 Samuel le Medier** |
| **19 Solveig Anderhalfholt** | **20 Svava Þorgeirsdóttir** | **22 Thomas of Petersham** | **23 William Graham** |