



April 24, 2006

Greetings unto Elisabeth Laurel, Jeanne Marie Wreath, Margaret Pelican, the entire College of Arms, and all others who do receive this letter from Tanczos Istvan, Blue Tyger Herald!

It is the intent of Easterners to register the following items. Unless otherwise specified, the submitter allows all changes, allows a holding name, and has no desire for authenticity.

**1 Havre de Glace,
Barony of - Resub
Order Name & New
Badge**

Submitted Name: *Ordo
Meriti Martialis*

*Azure, a ram's head
cabossed argent and a
ford.*

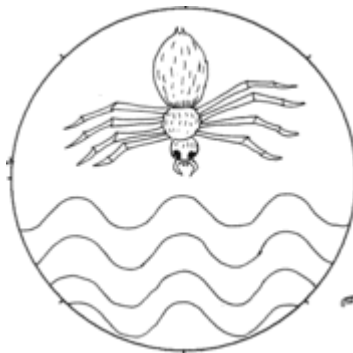


They wish a name meaning 'order of martial merit' in Latin.

Ordo du Meritum Martialis was returned on the February 2003 LoAR for mixing languages. The Laurel return suggested either Latin *Ordo Meriti Martialis* or French *Ordo du M rite Martial*. They have selected the former.

**2 Havre de Glace,
Barony of - New Badge
To be associated with:
*Ordo du Mai***

*Azure, a spider inverted
argent and a ford.*



The order name *Mai, Ordo du* was registered to the Barony of Havre de Glace in February of 2003 (via the East).

**3 Havre de Glace,
Barony of - New Badge
To be associated with:
*Ordre du P lerin***

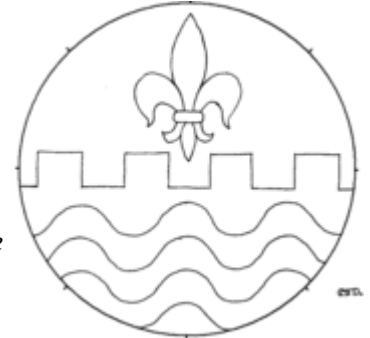
*Azure, an escallop and a
chief embattled argent, a
ford proper.*



The order name *P lerin, Ordre du* was registered to the Barony of Havre de Glace in October of 2002 (via the East).

**4 Havre de Glace,
Barony of - Appeal
Order Name & New
Badge
Submitted Name: *Ordre
du lys d'argent***

*Per fess embattled azure
and argent, a fleur-de-lys argent and a ford.*

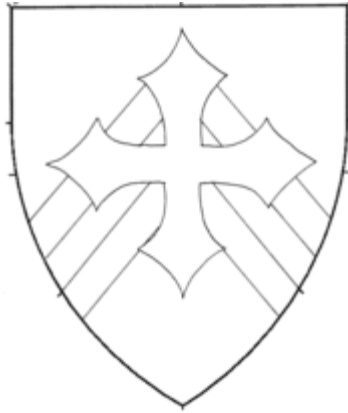


No major changes. The submitters will specifically not accept a change to 'Fleur-de-lys'. They desire an order name meaning 'silver lily' in French. The original submission was returned at kingdom (2001-01-I LoR, dated 3 Oct 2001) for conflict with *Order of the Argent Lily*, which was registered in Sept. 1995 via Meridies. The group feels that kingdom was in error in equating the two, as the change of language causes them to be different in both sound and appearance.

5 John Edward Scot

(M) - New Name & New Device

Argent, two chevrons sable, overall a cross clechy gules.



No changes. The submitter cares most about the sound 'Jon Scott'.

John is found in *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* by E. G. Withycombe, s.n. John, '...a fairly common name in the 12th-15th C'. Edward is in *A Dictionary of English Surnames, Revised Edition* by P.H. Reaney & R.M. Wilson, s.n. Edward, which lists a William Edward in 1219. Scot is also in R&W, s.n. Scott, which lists Roger, William Scot, c1150-60.

The device should be clear of Alina de la Watere (May 2000 Ansteorra): *Argent, a chevron sable, overall a cross crosslet fitchy gules*, with one CD for number of chevrons and another for type of cross.

6 Joscelyn Tarr (F) - New Name

The submitter cares most about sound.

Joscelyn is found in *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* by E. G. Withycombe, p. 177-8 s.n. Jocelyn, submitted spelling dated 1199.

Tarr can be found dated to 1593/4 in "Names in Chesham, 1538-1600/1" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/chesham/chesham-surnames.html>). Commenters noted that Jocelyn was a masculine name in period English, and that it went out of fashion well before the documented date for Tarr. However, the temporal disparity is at worst a single step from period practice.

Submitted as *Joscelin Tarw*, her surname has been changed to the preferred *Tarr*. The original was documented as follows: Darton's *The Dictionary of Scottish Place Names* p 264 s.n. Tarbh, gives the

modern Welsh form as 'tarw', meaning 'bull'. *A Welsh Miscellany* by Heather Rose Jones (CA#66) supports animal bynames in Welsh. English-Welsh combinations are registerable with no weirdness.

7 Laurencia of Carlisle (F) - New Name Change & New Device

Current name:

Laurencia MacLeod

Per chevron ermine and gules, a swallow volant argent.



No major changes. The submitter desires 14th Century English language/culture.

Laurencia is in Bardsley s.n. Larrett, which dates *Laurencia* to the time of "Hen. III - Edw. I". R&W p. 273 s.n. Laurence dates *Laurencia* to 1201 and 1296, and s.n. Bigg p. 43 there's *Laurentia* 1327.

Carlisle is in Reaney & Wilson, though the submitted surname spelling is not actually dated. The citations include Odard de Carlyle 1158-64, Thomas de Karlisle 1310-11 and Adam Carlelle, Carlille 1363, 1370; these suggest that *Carlisle* is a reasonable period variant.

The device has some close calls for conflict. Sirhan al Siani (Aug. 1998 East): *Sable, a heron volant argent*, Geoffrey of Northaven (Mar. 1978): *Azure, an English robin volant proper*, and Tober Thorvald (Mar. 1978): *Vert, an osprey volant proper* each have one CD for the field. The other needed difference must come from the type and/or the tincture of the birds. Per a Google image search, an English robin is light gray to light brown on top, and an osprey is white and gray, so I suspect these will come down to a visual call.

8 Leah Hundemanin

(F) - New Name & New Device

Argent, a talbot passant sable and on a chief double-arched azure three doves volant to sinister argent.



The submitter cares most about sound and the meaning 'dog-keeper' for the surname.

Leah is from Eleazar ha-Levi's "*A Jewish Memory Book, Nuremburg 1349*".

Hundemanin is taken from Bahlow/Gentry's.n. Hund(t), 'guards of the hunting dogs', undated.

Submitted to kingdom as *Leah Hundeman*, the submitted name has been changed. Per precedent, "in German names, patronymic, descriptive and occupational bynames for females should use a feminine or possessive form of the byname" (Elisabeth Trostin, 10/2005 A-An Tir). Since meaning is most important, "dog-keeperess" seems a smaller change than "dog-keeper's [wife or daughter]", so we need the feminine form of *Hundeman*. Aryanhwy's "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnamesurn.html>) has *Gumani(n)*, *Reyßmani(n)*, *Sallamani(n)*, *Widmanin*, and *Zimermenin* marked as feminine, and probably should also mark *Amanni(n)*, *Fleischmani(n)*, and *Stadelmanin*. *Hundemanin* seems to follow the general pattern.

The device is a step from period practice because of the post-period but SCA-compatible double arched chief (Richard Stanley Greybeard, 09/1993 A-East).

9 Lorccán Ó Donnubáin (M) - New Name

The submitter cares most about meaning 'family name'.

Lorccán is from Ó Corraín & Maguire s.n. Loingsech, which dates this from the 10th Century as Lorccán. In Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of

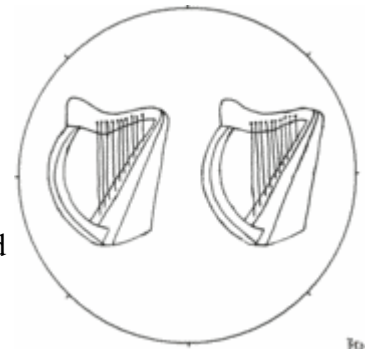
Names in Irish Annals" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>), *Lorccán* is given as the standard nominative spelling of a name dated to the 9th to 12th centuries.

Ó Donnabháin is from Woulfe, s.n. Ó Donnabháin. OCM p. 174 s.n. Uaithne mentions *Uaithne mac Donnubáin*, who died in 982. (Under Donnubán p. 77, Ó Donnabháin is mentioned as a modern form, and *Donndubán* is dated to the 9th and 10th centuries.

The name was changed at kingdom from the form *Lorccán Ó Donnabháin* to better match the dated documentation.

10 Lucien de Pontivi - New Badge

Sable, in fess two harps argent.



His name was registered in May of 2005, via the East.

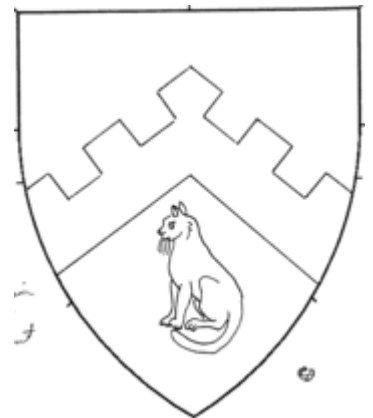
11 Magdalena d'Arzenta (F) - New Name

No major changes. Submitter desires authenticity for a name from Italy in the 1570's.

Magdalena is from Talan Gwynek's "*14th Century Venetian Personal Names*" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/>). d'Arzenta is from Talan Gwynek's "*15th Century Italian Men's Names*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian15m.html>), which cites a Baptista d'Arzenta.

12 Máirghréd Kjaransdóttir (F) - New Name & New Device

Purple, a chevron embattled, in base a cat sejant argent.



No major changes.

Submitter desires Norse/Irish language/culture.

Máirghr ad is an Irish Gaelic feminine name (a form of Margaret) from *Irish Names* by Donnchadh  Corra n & Fidelma Maguire s.n. M rgr g, which says that this was popular in England and Scotland due to St. Margaret, wife of Malcolm III of Scotland, who died in 1093. The submitted form is given as the early modern Irish (1200-1700) spelling. Mari's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>) agrees with OCM, giving *M irghr ad* as the Early Modern (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of this name; the earliest cite is from 1361, so no earlier standard spelling is given. Surviving versions of the *Landn mab k* (where *Kjaran* appears once) date from the 1200s, although it was likely composed a century earlier, and records events and people from the 9th and 10th centuries.

Kjaransd ttir is 'daughter of Kjaran', a masculine name from *The Old Norse Name* by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson, p. 12.

The combination of Old Norse and Gaelic is considered one step from period practice, but registerable (Murchad inn digri, 03/2001 A-Meridies)

Depending on which date we take as definitive for the given name, there may be a second step from period practice in this name: a 9th or 10th century date for the patronymic would put it over 300 years earlier than the given name.

13 Malcolm MacLeod of Caer Adamant (M) -
New Change of Holding Name
Holding name: *Malcolm of Caer Adamant*

No major changes. Submitter cares most about sound.

Malcolm is in Black, s.n. Malcolmson, with the patronymic Malcolmson dated to 1402 and Malcolmson dated to 1437. Black p. 576 s.n. Malcolm has *Malcolm judex* c. 1205.

MacLeod also from Black, s.n. MacLeod, which dates this spelling to 1227.

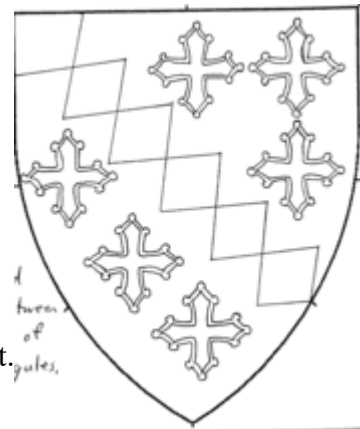
East Kingdom Letter of Intent 22 April 2006

Caer Adamant is an SCA Branch, registered in November 1991, via the East. His previously submitted name, *Malcolm MacLeod*, was returned by Laurel (May 2005, R-East) for conflict with *Callum MacLeod* (reg. Sep. 1995). His device was registered under the holding name *Malcolm of Caer Adamant*.

14 Marcelle de Montsegur (F) - New Name & New Device

Or, a bend fusilly between six crosses of Toulouse gules.

No major changes.
Sound is most important.

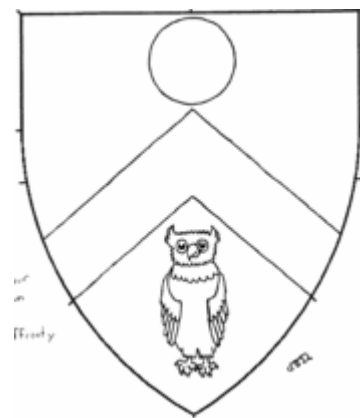


Marcelle is from Dauzat p. 414 s.n. Marcel, which lists a 'Marcelle' (de Sainte Marella, 4th-5th century). Academy of S. Gabriel report 1174 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1174>) suggests that the single 'l' spelling is reasonable, based on other feminine names ending in -ele found in Colm Dubh's 1292 Paris census data.

de Montsegur is from St. Gabriel Report 1174, which cites Dauzat & Rostaing, p 473, s.n. 'Mons', which has 'Montsegur' 1263 and 'Mont Segur' 1343.

15 Marcus Athenion (M) - New Name & New Device

Per chevron sable and purpure a chevron between a roundel and an owl close affronty argent.



Meaning is most important: 'Marcus son of Athenius'.

Marcus in Bardas Xiphias's "*Common Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the 6th and 7th Centuries*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantin>)

e/early_byz_names.html). Also in P.M. Fraser & E. Matthews: *The Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. IIIA, p. 289, s.n. Μάρκος as early as 390-340BCE.

Athenion is a Greek Patronymic from 'Αθηνιος from *LGPN* IIIA p. 16 dated 2nd-1st c. BCE. Based on the provided photocopy from *LGPN*, Eastern Crown believes 'Αθηνίων ('Athenion, i.e., apostrophe Alpha theta eta nu iota omega nu) is the correct patronymic form. Bardas Xiphias's article Latinizes names, which accounts for the -us ending of the given name; it probably needs to be changed to *Markos* for consistency's sake. Please help.

The name was changed at kingdom from *Marcus Atheniou* because Eastern Crown believes that the submitter mis-read the documentation, substituting υ (upsilon) for ν (nu).

16 Marcus Athenion (M) - New Alternate Name
Submitted Name: *Marc Levesque*

No major changes.

Marc is a header in Dautzat, undated. *Marc* is found once as a given name in Aryanhwy's "French Names from Paris 1421, 1423, 1438" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html>). Something very similar can also be documented from R&W: p. 298 s.n. Mark there's *Marc le draper* 1292.

Levesque is a header in *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille* by Marie-Thérèse Morlet, undated. R&W: p. 273 s.n. Levick there's *Henry Leveske* 1200 (from Old French *eveske*, meaning 'bishop'). Also, in the aforementioned article by Aryanhwy, *Levesque* is found twice as a surname.

17 Maria O Mulstey -
New Name & New
Device

Azure, a swan naiant to sinister between three roses argent barbed and seeded proper.



Maria is a Latin feminine name used as a Latin form of Máire. Ó Corraín & Maguire s.n. Máire lists Maria as a form in use 'latterly'. Withycombe s.n. Mary dates Maria to 1203-10.

O Mulstey is found in Woulfe as the Anglicized form of Ó Maoilistéighe (s.n. Ó Maoilistéighe), dated to temp. Elizabeth I->James V. The feminine form in Gaelic is apparently *inghean uí Mhaoilistéighe*.

The name was changed at kingdom from *Maria O'Mulstey* to better match the documentation.

18 Marion del Okes (F)
- New Name & New
Device

Or, a badger statant sable marked argent within an orle of oak leaves conjoined vert fructed proper.



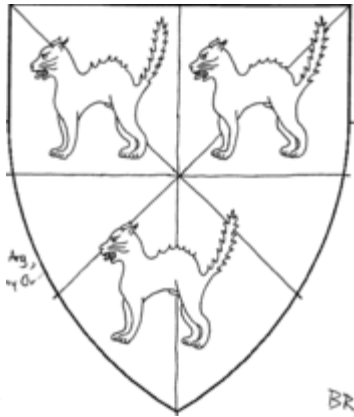
No major changes.
Sound is most important.

Marion is from Reaney & Wilson s.n. "Marion", which notes a 'Marion Lambert' in 1379. It also is found in Julian Goodwyn's "*English Names found in Brass Enscriptions*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>) with 3 instances dated to 1386.

del Okes is in Bardsley s.n. "Oak, Oake, Oakes, Oaks" which gives Philip del Okes 1273, Johannes del Okes 1379. Also, R&W s.n. "Oak" gives Thomas del Oke 1275, Richard en le Okes 1383.

19 Marja Gundesindo de León (F) - New Name & New Device

Gyronny vert and argent, three cats herissony Or.



Submitter desires authenticity for 8-9th century Leon, Spain, but has not actually checked the 'make my name authentic' box on the form, only on the worksheet. The submitter will accept any changes, but REALLY wants to keep the 'j' in Marja.

Marja is documented from a Gothic Bible, John 11:2 at <http://www.wulfila.be/gothic/browse/text.aspx?book=2&chapter=11>.

Gundesindo is from *A Glossary of the Personal Names found in Díez Melcón's Apellidos Castellano-Leoneses*; (in the Proceedings of the Known World Heraldic Symposium, 1993) by Talan Gwynek. Commenters could not locate the patronymic indirectly cited from Díez Melcón, but *Gundesindus* is a header on p. 178, and patronymics derived from it are dated to 916 and 1132.

León is from Díez Melcón, dated from 1245. p. 234 under Huesca dates *Munio de Leon* to 1245, and p. 242 s.n. León there's *Pedro Garcia de Posatella* 1120, which documents the pattern [given name] [patronymic] de [placename].

20 Mauda inghean uí Dhonnabháin (F) - New Name & New Device

Or, in bend a phoenix gules and a lion to sinister maintaining an arrow azure.



Sound is most important.

Mauda is in Woulfe p. 213, which has 'Máda'. Mauda is dated to period in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *Index of Names in Irish Annals* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>), which shows it in 1488.

Woulfe, has Ó Donnabháin under that heading. Ó Corrain & Maguire, p. 77 under Donndubán states that Ó Donnabháin is a modern spelling, and gives Donndubán as the name of "a number of ninth- and tenth-century princes" in Munster. Ibid p. 174 under Uaithne mentions a *Uaithne mac Donnubáin* who died in 982.

Eastern Crown has no idea what spelling would match the date of the given name, please help.

21 Morgan de Villarquamada - New Badge

(Fieldless) On a sun quarterly Or and argent, a fleur-de-lis gules.



His name was registered in April 1990 via the East.

22 New Wyndehame, Shire of - Resub Group Name & New Group Device

Per chevron azure and argent, within a laurel wreath counterchanged a phoenix argent.



No major changes. Their original submission, *Wyndhame, Shire of*, was returned by Laurel in December 2004 because the shire has a mundane county of Wyndham (Vermont).

Reaney & Wilson s.n. Windham, has Wyndeham in 1332. Watts has the following -hame names: *Hame* 1086 p. 1 s.n. Abbotsham, *æt Domerhame* 10c. p.

178 s.n. Damerham, and *Dereham(e)* c. 1212-1429
p. 181 s.n. Dearham.

'New' adds difference. See Ekwall s.n. 'New Mills', dated to 1625. Watts does not give 'New X' as a construction in period, but does show it as a protheme: p. 432 under Newbiggin dates *New-Newbig(g)ing(e)* -y- 1179-1543, and p. 453 under Newbold (Derby) dates *Newebold* 1086 and *Newbold* 1230.

23 Nicholas de Harrington (M) - New Name & New Device

Per chevron vert and Or, two crosses moline argent and a raven volant sable.



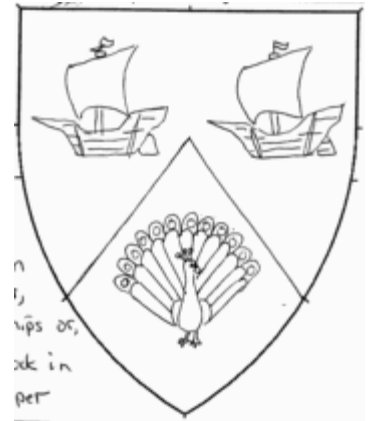
No major changes.

Nicholas is in Withycombe dated to 1273 under that header. "An Index to the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty, England" by Karen Larsdatter (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york16/>), shows four instances of this spelling. R&W p. 322 s.n. Nicholas gives *Nicolaus* 1086, *Nicholaus presbiter* 1147-66, and *William Nicholas* 1311.

Harrington is a header form in Ekwall, 'Hetherington' dated to 1349. Also in Bardsley, which dates 'Heryington' to 1379. R&W s.n. Harrington p. 218 dates *William de Harinton*' 1202, *Richard de Harington* 1274, and *John Harington*' 1327. Watts p. 281-2 under Harrington (Northants) dates *Harrington* 16c. Thus, either *Nicholas de Harington* (one 'r') or *Nicholas Harrington* (no preposition) would be more temporally consistent, but the name should be registerable as submitted.

24 Oriana di Octavia Volpe da Venezia (F) - New Name & New Device

Per chevron gules and Or, two ships Or and a peacock in its pride proper.



No major changes.

Name is intended to mean 'Oriana, daughter of Octavia Volpe, from Venice'.

Oriana from de Felice's *nomi*, p. 282, taken from medieval romance literature, the lover of Amadis of Gaul. Withycombe p. 223 s.n. Oriana confirms that this name comes from the Romance of Amadis of Gaul; she also says it was one of the epithets bestowed on Queen Elizabeth I, and cites an *Oriana Palfreyman* as being excommunicated in 1602.

Octavia is in de Felice s.n. Ottavio. Octavia was a daughter of the roman emperor Claudius and his empress Messalina. The name came back into vogue in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Volpe from Talan Gwynek's "*14th Century Venetian Personal Names*" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/>) in the Surnames section, which lists this as a family name.

Venezia is "a city of some small prominence in Medieval and Renaissance Europe...", according to the forms. Venice was founded in the 6th Century. De Felice's *cognomi* says "Venèzia. Derviations: Veneziano, and Veneziani, Venezian. Spread through all of Italy, with higher frequency in the Northwest." (The text is "*Diffuso in tutta l'Italia, con più alta frequenza nel Nord-Est.*")

Aryanhwy's "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1386-1528" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/arezzo.html>) offers some indirect support for the name construction "X daughter of Y Surname of Place": it has examples of "X son of Y son of Z of Place" (Cece di Fruosino di Cece da Verrazzano, 1463; Alessandro di Piero di Niccolo da Filicaia, 1489;

Carlo di Cece di Fruosino da Verrazzano, 1491; Bartolomeo di Berto di Francesco da Filicaia, 1527) as well as "X son of Y Surname" (Bindaccio di Domenico Boninsegni, 1475; Niccolo di Andrea Giugni, 1479; Coppo di Guido Caffarelli, 1481; Giuliano di Simone Carnesecchi, 1481; Rinaldo di Borgo Rinaldi, 1490).

25 Owen de Hudelesdun (M) - New Name

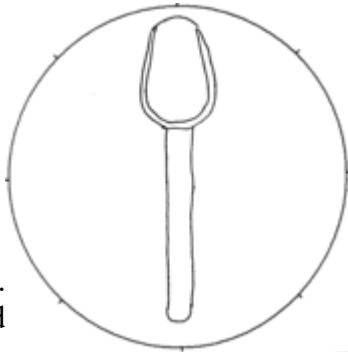
Sound is most important.

Owen is from Withycombe under that header, dated to 1200, 1273, and 1492. R&W p. 333 s.n. Owen adds *Robertus filius Owen* 1221.

de Hudelesdun is in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Huddleston, which lists a 'Richard de Hudelesdun' in 1200.

26 Patrick McConville (M) - Resub Name & New Badge

(Fieldless) A spoon Or.



No major changes.
Sound is most important.
His previously submitted name, identical to this

one, was returned by Laurel in Jan. 2004 for lack of documentation for the spelling of his surname. He allowed no changes at that time, so the spelling could not be corrected to one of the documented forms.

Patrick is found on p. 72 of Bardsley under Backster, where *Patrick Adamson* is dated to 1537. Also, Aryanhwy's "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/london1582.html>) has this spelling three times.

McConville is from Woulfe, p. 341 which lists M'Convale. The submitter would really prefer the submitted spelling, which is also found in Woulfe, but not documented to period. Black p. 168 s.n. Convall notes the existence of an Irish St.

Convallus, as well as *Convallus de Akinhead* 1372 and *Convallus de Kelle* 1454. Woulfe p. 341 under Mac Conmhaoil gives the late-period Englishings *M'Convale*, *M'Conwaile*, and *M'Conwell*. These variations probably support a spelling like *McConvell* or *McConvale*, but kingdom made no changes in the hope that Laurel commenters may come up with documentation that supports his desired modern spelling.

27 Philipos Kounelis - New Name & New Device

Per bend argent and sable a rabbit rampant counterchanged.



Meaning,
language/culture most important: 'Philip Bunny in Greek'.

Philipos is from Bardas Xiphias's "*Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/introduction.html>), which has Philippos dated to 1400.

For Konelis: Babelfish (<http://babelfish.altavista.com>) says the modern Greek for "rabbit" or "coney" is *Kouneli* (Κουνελι). We were unable to find this word in the online Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/>); the closest we got was *Konalis* (Κοναλις) in Volume II (Attica), and *Kounon* (Κουνων) in Volume IIIB (Central Greece). The website gives no information about what the names mean or what dates are attached, so we can't tell if these are at all relevant. The form says "The client has documentation at home. The Greek references went home earlier. Please don't kill me." Please help lots.

28 Pierre de Tours (M)

- New Name & New Device

Azure, a cross of five mascles, a chief argent.

No major changes. Submitter desires authenticity for 16th Century France.



Pierre is from Arval Benicoeur's "Names from Sixteenth Century Picardy" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/senlis/>).

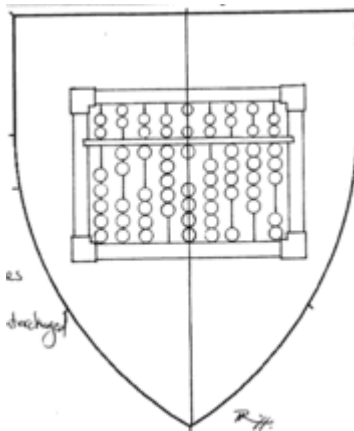
Tours is a place name in Dauzat & Rostaing, *Noms de Lieux* s.n. Tours, Turones, listed in the 4th century.

The device is clear of Alainne d'Ancenis (Feb. 2005 Atlantia) *Azure, a Latin cross of Toulouse and on a chief argent a fleur-de-lys azure between two crescents sable*, with X.2. substantial difference between the primary charges, though a visual check may be indicated. It is also clear of Antonia Ruccellai (Jan. 1998 Lochac) *Azure, a cross of Toulouse argent* for the same reason, though again, the visual check may be required. In both cases, if there is only a CD for the difference between five mascles in cross and a cross of Toulouse, there is another CD between each piece of armor and the submission, and it should be clear.

29 Reinhardt Breitenbach (M) - New Name & New Device

Per pale gules and Or, an abacus counterchanged.

Submitter desires authenticity for 15th Century German.



Reinhardt is from Bahlow/Gentry s.n. Reinhard(t). Talan Gwynek's "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia"

(http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm) dates Reinhard to c. 1316. Brechenmacher vol. 2 p. 392 under Reinhard dates *Reinhardi* (Latin genitive) 1286 and 1315, *Reinhardus* 1315, and *Reinhart* 1315. Aryanhwys "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497"

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>) has *Reinhardt* as a surname 5 times, along with several given names ending in *-hardt*.

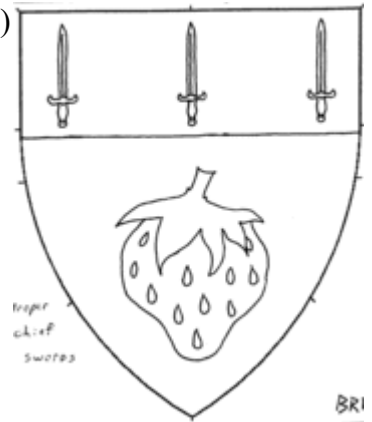
Breitenbach is in Brechenmacher p. 210, with *Breitembach* dated to 1341. Eastern Crown believes the 'n' spelling (recording the grammar rather than the phonetics) is also reasonable.

30 Robert Hildreth (M)

- New Name & New Device

Argent, a strawberry proper and on a chief azure, three swords proper.

Submitter desires authenticity for 1500's English language/culture/time period.



Robert is from Reaney & Wilson, dated to 1066 in that form. Talan Gwynek's "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html>) lists *Robert* as one of the five most popular men's names in late-period England.

Hildreth is from Hitching, F.K. & S.; *References to English Surnames in 1601*, p. xlii of the Index of Surnames.

31 Robert MacNeill (M) - New Name & New Device

Quarterly sable and gules, a sea-bull maintaining a cutlass within a bordure dovetailed Or.



Submitter desires authenticity for 16th Century 'outer Hebrides' and 'Scots' language/culture.

Robert is from Sharon L. Krossa's *"Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names"* (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/>), which gives 13 instances of this name from 1500-1533.

MacNeill is from *The Surnames of Scotland* by George F. Black s.n. MacNeil, which gives a Gilbert McNeill 1329 and Hector MacNeill of Taynish 1633. Also, s.n. Neil cites "the Neill family of Barnwell, Ayrshire, who claim descent from a cadet of Macneil of Barra, c1550."

The submitter will accept a Scots form of 'Robert Gilleain MacNeill' if necessary to clear any conflict.

32 Sara Elizabeth Drake (F) - New Name

No changes. Submitter desires 'the spelling' more than anything, which, since we can make no changes, is pretty moot.

Sara is dated to 1596 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *"Names in Chesham, 1538-1600/1"* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/chesham/>), and also to 1379 in Withycombe, p. 264 s.n. Sara.

Elizabeth is dated to 1547 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *"Feminine Given Names in the Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock (Gloucestershire, England: 1538-1600)"* (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/dymock/dym_women.html), and also to 1205 in Withycombe p. 100 s.n. Elizabeth.

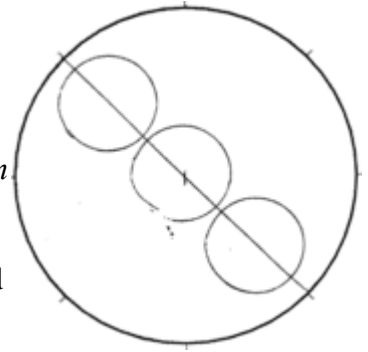
Drake is in Hitching, F.K. and S.: *References to English Surnames in 1601*, p. xxxiii, and also in Bardsley p. 252 s.n. Drake, dated in this spelling to 1273, 'I Edw III', and 1379.

Per precedent, in English "double given names were a rare very late practice", but they are registerable (Gwenhevere Cordelia Maynard, 09/2001, A-Ansteorra).

33 Sebastian Manetti - New Badge

Per bend azure and argent, three roundels in bend counterchanged.

His name was registered in January 2003 via the East.

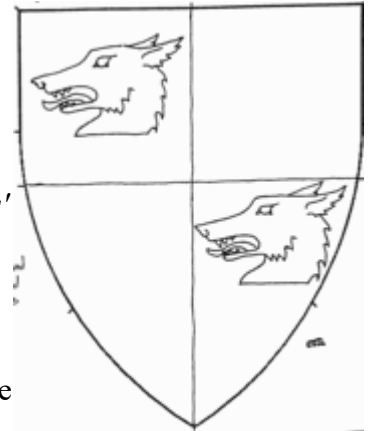


34 Shakir al-Fayyad - New Name & New Device

Quarterly sable and vert, in bend two wolves' heads couped argent.

No major changes.

Shakir is from Juliana de Luna's *"Andalusian Names: Arabs in Spain"* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/andalusia.html>), no date cited.



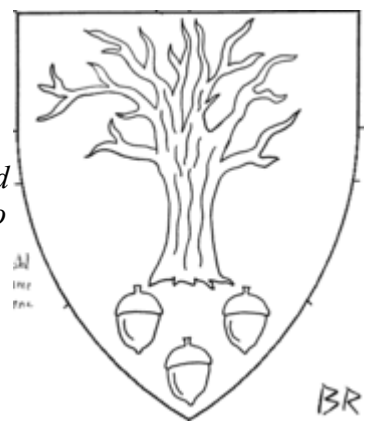
al-Fayyad is from Da'ud ibn Auda's *"Arabic Naming Practices and Period Names List"* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>), again no date cited.

The East has no clue, we're forwarding it for hopefully wiser heads to assess.

35 Sibylla von Grunewald - New Name & New Device

Sable, a tree blasted and in base three acorns two and one Or.

Submitter desires the meaning 'Sibylla from the green wood'.



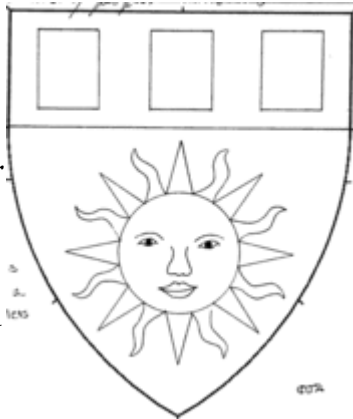
Sibylla from Bahlow's *Unsere Vornamen im Wandel der Jahrhunderte* s.n. Sibylle -- seen as a given name in the Middle Ages circa 1200.

Grunewald from Bahlow/Gentry s.n. Grunewald, a place name dated to 1322 as Grunewalt.

36 Sorcha of Stonegrave - New Device

Or, a sun in his splendor gules, on a chief vert three billets argent.

Her name was registered in May 2005 via the East.



37 Stuart MacDonald (M) - Resub Name & Resub Device

Or, on a fess between a Scottish bonnet azure and a lymphad sable, a terrier statant argent.

No changes.

Stuart is submitted through the Mundane Name Allowance, with driver's license.

MacDonald is in Black, dated forms include MakDonald in 1571.

His original name submission, *Stuart Martin MacDonald*, was returned by Laurel in November 2004 for using a double given name in a Scots name. Since he allowed no changes, Laurel could not drop one of the given names to register the name. The resubmission drops one of the problem elements.

His original device submission, blazoned identically to this one, was returned for a redraw (also Nov. 2004). The return said, "As drawn, the bonnet has a modern shape. The documentation provided does not support the bonnet as drawn." This submission

has a different depiction of the bonnet. Documentation showing this as a period artifact is included.

38 Stuart MacDonald - Resub Badge

(Fieldless) A Scottish bonnet azure.

His original badge submission, blazoned identically to this one, was returned by Laurel in November 2004 for a redraw because it used a modern style of bonnet. This submission has a different depiction of the bonnet. Documentation showing this as a period artifact is included.



39 Susanna Flor (F) - New Name & New Device

Sable, a melusine argent, robed gules, and on a chief Or, three roses proper.

Sound is most important.

Susanna is a header in Withycombe dated to 1200-1213. *Susanna* is dated to 1194 and 1206 in R&W p. 435 s.n. Susan.

Flor is an undated header in *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille* by Marie-Thérèse Morlet. R&W p. 172 s.n. Floor dates *Cecilia de Flore* 1202, *Hugh Flor'* 1298, *Richard Flore* 1380, and s.n. Flower dates *William Floere*, *John le Floer* 1275, *William Flur* 1203.

40 Tassi gylðir (M) - New Name

Sound is most important.

Tassi is in *The Old Norse Name* by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson, p. 15, masculine name.

gylðir from same, p. 22, byname meaning 'howler, wolf'.



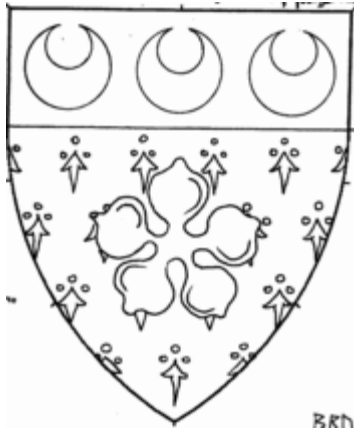
41 Tat'iana the Red (F)

- New Name & New Device

Erminois, a cinquefoil and on a chief gules three crescents argent.

No major changes.

Tat'iana is from A Dictionary of Period Russian Names by Paul Wickenden of Thanet dated to 1498.



gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames.html). An Italian-English combination is considered one step from period practice, but registerable (Veronica de Holloway, 09/1999 A-Artemisia). However, this name may be plausible as a documentary, Latinized form of an all-English feminine name. Withycombe p. 273 under Valentine says that from the 17c., the name was used by both men and women. R&W p. 464 s.n. Valentin says the (masculine) name is found in England from the end of the 12th century. It seems to fit the category of male saint names that might be given to a girl in medieval England (see Withycombe p. xxxiv-xxxv Use of Men's Names for Women).

'the Red' is using the *Linguica Anglica* allowance. Wickenden p. 168 s.n. Krasnoi dates the header spelling to 1434, and says it's a byname meaning "red, beautiful". Other "the Red"-like names in Wickenden include *Naroznik* "rosy" 1434 (s.n. Narozhnik), *Ruda* "red" 1499-1551, *Rudak* "red-haired" 1545, *Rumiano* "red" 1589, *Rumianets* "red" 1392, and *Rus* (masc.) 1187 or *Rusa* (fem.) 1180, which means either "red-haired" or "Russian". Thus, the *Linguica Anglica* allowance applies.

44 Victor Ispan (M) - New Name & New Device

Azure, a raven sable perched on a trimount vert and in chief two mullets argent.

No changes.

Victor is found as the name of a freeman (libertinus) in 1237 in Fehértói Katalin's *Árpád-kori személynévtár* s.n. Victor, p. 806.



42 Tatsukawa Yamabukime (F) - New Name

Submitter cares most about an unspecified language/culture.

Tatsukawa is a clan name dated 1600, p. 327 in *Name Construction in Mediævel Japan* by Solveig Thronardottir.

Yamabukime is a feminine given name dated to 1572, p. 388 of same.

43 Valentina Barrow (F) - New Name

No major changes.

Valentina is in *"Feminine Given Names from the Italian Renaissance"*, found in the Proceedings of the Caidan Heraldic Symposium, A.S. XXIV.

Barrow is dated to 1586, 1600, 1602, 1615 in *"Surnames in Durham and Northumberland 1521-1615"* by Julie Stampnitzky (<http://www.s->

Ispan is dated to 1418 and later in this spelling as a surname meaning "a kind of royal official, or someone with some sort of (family, neighbor, servant, etc) connection with such an official" in Kázmér Miklós: *Régi Magyar családnevek szótára* pp. 498-499 s.n. Ispán.

The violation of the rule of tincture in the device is supported by documentation from Nyulászi-Straub Éva's *Öt évszázad címerei*. There are 15 examples of black complex things on blue. There are 11 examples of green trimounts with azure fields. There is at least one sable animal (a mountain goat) on an azure field atop a vert trimount with light celestial objects (a mullet and crescent) in chief.

The documentation for this regional style exception can be found at

<http://tulgey.brower.net/~ech/ILoIs/2006-01/DocExcep.html>.

45 William Atherbridge (M) - New Name

No major changes. Sound is most important.

William from Bardsley p. 815 s.n. Willoughby dates William de Wilughby to the reign of Edward I.

Atherbridge is a constructed English place-name. Ekwall p. 17 gives examples of placenames formed with the protheme 'Ather-', such as 'Atherfield' (Atherfelde 1324), 'Atherstone' (Athelardeston, 1252), and 'Atherton' (Atherton, 1322). Also, Bardsley s.n. Atherton dates a Godfrey Atherton of Bickersteth to 1597. Hitching: References to English Surnames in 1601 has Atherton p. xx, and Cambridge p. xxvi. R&W offers several surnames in Ather-: *Ruben Atherton* 1568 (s.n. Atherden p. 17); *John Atherlee* 1419 (s.n. Atherley p. 17); *Adam de Atherston* 1275 (s.n. Atherstone p. 17); and *Henry de Atherton* 1332, *William de Atherton* 1348 (s.n. Atherton p. 18). According to Ekwall, the first element in these placenames is one of several different Old English given names, like Eadhære, Eadric, or Æþelhere. R&W s.n. Bridge gives *Gilbert atte Brigge* 1272, *William ater Bregg* 1296. The spelling *bridge* appears to be late period.

46 William de Drummyn (M) - New Name

No major changes. Sound is most important.

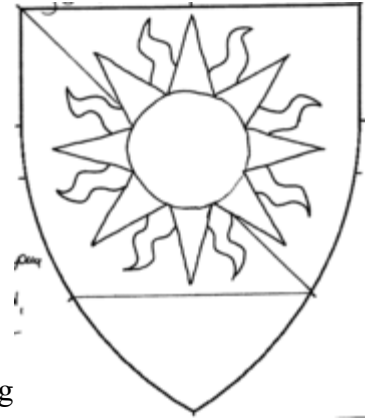
William is in Withycombe s.n. William, which says that it was introduced by the Normans in the 11th century and that it has been one of the commonest names since then.

de Drummyn is from Black which lists a 'Gilbert de Drummyn' under the header Drummond, who was a chaplain to Alwyn, Earl of Levenax and witnessed a charter by that Earl in 1199.

47 Ysabel de Saint-Malo (F) - New Name & New Device

Per bend purple and sable, a sun argent, a base Or.

Submitter desires authenticity for 15th century France. Meaning is most important: 'From St-Malo'.



Ysabel is from Dauzat p 337, s.n. Isabelle, which states that Isabelle was found as a surname as early as 1467, and was a given name before that. 'Ysabel' is a common variant, found in Colm Dubh's "*An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>).

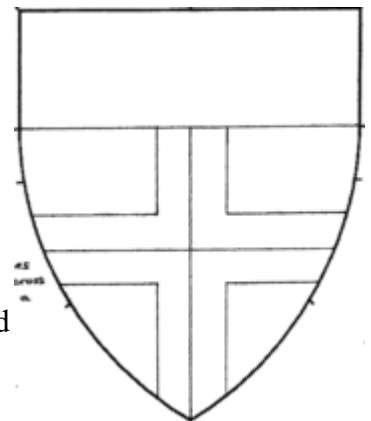
Saint-Malo is a place name in Dauzat & Rostaing p 612 s.n. St-Maclou, undated. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica On-Line (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9064919?query=Saint%20Malo&ct=>), Saint-Malo was named for Maclou, or Malo, a Welsh monk who fled to Brittany in the 6th century; it says further that a bishopric was transferred there in 1144 and abolished in 1790.

The name has been changed at kingdom from *Ysabel de St-Malo*: the College of Arms does not register abbreviations (Saint Crispin, College of, 12/1999, A-Lochac).

48 Ysemay Sterlyng - New Device Change

Quarterly gules and argent, a cross counterchanged and a chief sable.

Her name was registered in September 2004 via the East. Her current device, *Quarterly gules*



and argent, a cross counterchanged, on a chief sable an open book between a feather bendwise and another bendwise sinister argent, was registered in November 2004 via the East. If this device is registered, her old device is to be released.

49 Ysemay Sterlyng -
New Badge

(Fieldless) On a vair-bell argent, a bâtarde letter 'y' gules.



Her name was registered in September 2004 via the East.

This gives us 35 new names, 25 new devices, 9 new badges, 1 device change and one appeal, for a total of 71 payable actions. There are also 2 resubmitted names, 1 resubmitted device, one resubmitted badge, one resubmitted group name, and one resubmitted order name, for a total of 6 unpaid actions, bringing the entire total to 77 items. A check for \$284 will be sent under a separate cover.

Until next time, I remain,

Tanczos Istvan, Blue Tyger Herald

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