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May 22, 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 Ælfgar of Gedwearde (m) - Resub Name

No major changes. His previously submitted name, *Aelfgar the Traveller*, was returned by Laurel in Dec. 2004 for being two steps away from period practice.

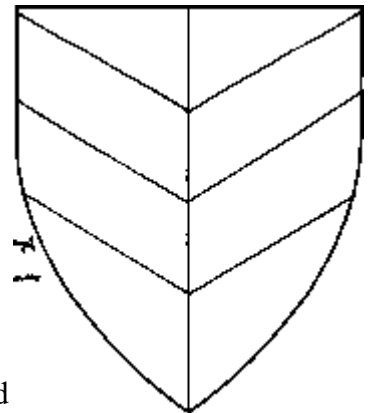
Ælfgar found in 'Cornish (and Other) Personal Names from the 10th Century Bodmin Manumissions' by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/Bodmin/germanic.html>); it shows *Ælfgar* as the standardized spelling of a name found in the source material as *Ælger*. However, a search of "Anglo-Saxon Charters" (<http://www.anglo-saxons.net/hwaet/?do=show&page=Charters>) reveals several instances of the desired spelling dated to the 10th century.

*Place-Names of Scotland* by James Johnston s.n. Jed and Jedburgh p. 212 dates *Gedwearde* to a. 800.

The name was changed at kingdom from *Aelfgar of Gedwearde* due to Laurel precedent that 'Ae' is not a reasonable transliteration of 'Æ' (Ælric de Blacktorn, 11/04 A-Ealdormere).

### 2 Anna Katharine von Argenthal - New Device

*Per pale and per chevron inverted vert and argent, a chevron inverted counterchanged.*

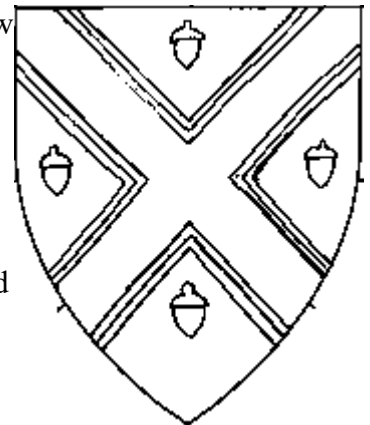


Her name was registered in Nov. 1990 via the East.

The form notes that Johann Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch von 1605* has this design (in gules and argent) on plate 57, lower left, under the name NIMITZ.

### 3 Anne Wyecliffe - New Device

*Purpure, a saltire cotised between four acorns argent.*



Her name was registered in Feb. 1982 via the East.

### 4 Aodhan Ó Dunlaing (m) - New Change Of Holding Name Current name: *Aodhan of the East*

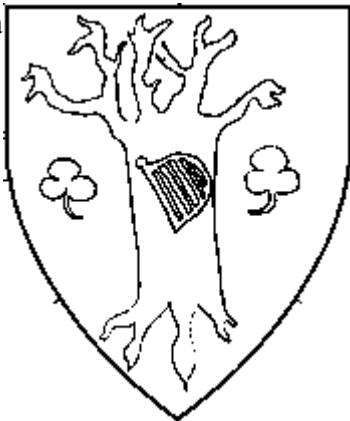
Meaning of 'Gaelic form of mundane surname' most important.

OCM has *Aodhán* (p. 13 s.n. *Áedán*), and both OCM and Woulfe have the surname as *Ó Dúnlaing* (s.nn. *Dúnlang* and *Ó Dúnlaing*, respectively)

His previously submitted name, *Aodhan O'Dunlaing*, was returned by Laurel in Sep. 2004 for combining the Anglicized particle O' with the Gaelic patronymic *Dunlaing*; he allowed no changes at the time. The submitted name is exactly the form suggested in the Laurel return (09/04 R-East): "We would register this as the fully Gaelic *Aodhan Ó Dunlaing*, but the submitter will accept no changes."

**5 Brigit inna Caillefada**  
(f) - New Name & New Device

*Vert, on a tree blasted argent between two shamrocks Or a harp sable.*



Meaning of 'Brigit of Longwood' in Irish most important, and she requests authenticity for 10th-12th century Irish.

Brigit from *Irish Names* by Donnchadh ÓCorraín & Fidelma Maguire p. 36-37, which says Brigit is the goddess of poetry in pagan Irish mythology; the name was not in common use in Ireland until more modern times -- the forms Mael Brigitte and Gilla Brigitte were used in the medieval period -- but the form Brigit is found in many tales. It is also found in "Feminine Names from the Index to O'Brien's *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/irish-obrien.html>) and "Index of Names in Irish Annals" by Mari neyn Bryan (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>); the latter gives the dated spellings *Brigite* 524 and *Bright* 525.

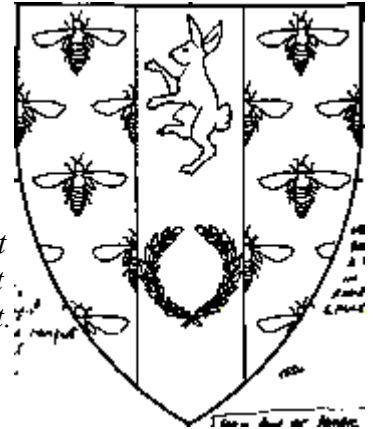
The byname is more problematic; commenters could find neither "Longwood" in Irish, nor any word or name like "Caillefada". 'Fada' does appear to mean 'long', but the word for 'wood' seems to be more along the lines of 'coill'; 'caill' is translated as 'miss out' (*Irish Dictionary Online*, <http://www.englishirishdictionary.com/>), and 'caille'

appears to mean 'veil' (*The Oxford Pocket Irish Dictionary*, Oxford University Press, 2000). Mari's "Annals Index" gives a few options that are close to "Longwood" but not exact: *na Coilleadh* 'of the wood', earliest cite 1270; *an Doire* 'of the oak wood', earliest 1249; *an Fheadha* 'of the wood' 1546. These are all masculine bynames; the preposition and probably the first letter (s) of the name need to change for a feminine byname.

Please help.

**6 Brokenbridge,**  
**Incipient Canton of -**  
New Branch Name &  
New Device

*Vert a seme of bees proper, on a pale argent in pale a coney rampant and a laurel wreath vert.*



This is a constructed compound name, following the pattern seen in "A Survey of the History of English Placeames" by Dame Cateline de la Mor la souriete at

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/engplnam.html>. She states: "Compound names with adjectives as the first element are represented by Breadenham (Buckinghamshire) where the first element means "broad" (Mills, p. 46), Glatton (Cambridgeshire) which means "pleasant farmstead" (Mills, p. 144) and Horham (Suffolk) meaning "muddy farmstead" (Mills, p. 178)."

Broken is from OE brocen 'broken, broken up, uneven' (*English Place-Name Elements, Volumes I & II* by A.H. Smith A-IW p. 52 sub 'brocen'). Ex. - Brokenborough (Brochenberge 1086), from *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names, Fourth Edition* by Eilert Ekwall p. 68.

Bridge is from OE brycg 'a bridge' (see A.H. Smith above, p. 54 sub 'brycg'). Another example is from Ekwall pp. 477 and 436, which have Tonbridge (Tonbridge, 1086), and Stalbridge (Staplebrige, 1086).

A petition is included.

## 7 Christian Wolfe of Edinburgh (m) - New

Change Of Holding Name

Current name: *Christian of Malagentia*

No major changes. Sound is most important, and he requests authenticity for English/Scottish language/culture. His previously submitted name, *Christian Woolfe*, was returned by Laurel in Sep. 2004 for conflict with *Christian Wulf* (reg. Aug. 1999 via Atlantia)

Christian is in Withycombe p. 65 s.n. Christian (a) dates *Christian* to 1424 and 1562.

R&W p. 96 doesn't date the submitted spelling, though it does support it as a plausible variant: s.n. Christian we find *Christiana* 1154, *Cristianus* 1201, and *Thomas filius Cristian* 1228.

Wolfe is from Black p. 822, s.n. Wolf, dated as *Wolfe* in 1408. R&W, p. 498, s.n. Wolf shows *Woolfe* as an undated variant.

Black p. 238 s.n. Edinburgh has *Edinburgh* 1296, 1328 and *Edynburgh* 1446. *Edinborough* appears to be a post-period spelling; the earliest that commenters could place it, either as placename or as surname, was 1700.

Submitted as *Christian Woolfe of Edinborough*, the name was changed at kingdom in order to better match the available documentation, and to comply with the request for authenticity.

## 8 Corwin Silvertongue (m) - New Name

No major changes. He cares most about an unspecified language and/or culture.

Corwin was ruled SCA-compatible in the cover letter for the December 1985 LoAR, quoted in the registration of Corwin of Saxony on the November 2001 LoAR.

*Sobriquets and Nicknames* by Albert R. Frey (Boston: Tickner and Company, 1888) p. 322 cites 'Silver-Tongued' Smith referring to Henry Smith, an English preacher referred to by that name in *Pierce Penniless, his Supplication to the Devil* written by Thomas Nash (1567-1600). The cited reference to "Silver-Tongued Smith" can also be found online in several places, for example

[http://www.wwnorton.com/nto/noa/pdf/nashe\\_t.pdf](http://www.wwnorton.com/nto/noa/pdf/nashe_t.pdf); the phrase is found at the beginning of the last paragraph of page 2: "Silver-tongued Smith, whose well-tuned style hath made thy death the general tears of the Muses ..." There's a footnote after "Smith"; it reads "Henry Smith (1550-1591), a very popular preacher. He published some verse in Latin."

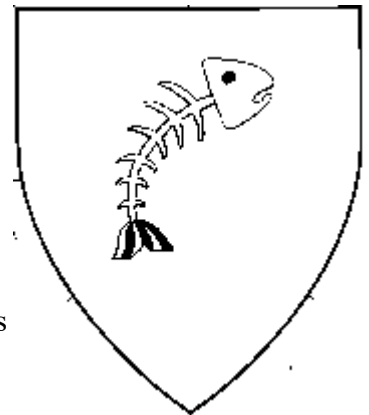
The byname can also be constructed. 'A Brief Introduction to Medieval Bynames' by Talan Gwynek and Arval Benicoeur ( <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/bynames/> ) notes that nicknames describe 'physical, mental, or moral characteristics of the bearer.' The article cites 'Smallbyhind', 'Wysheved' (wise-head), and 'Swetemouth'.

The protheme can be seen in "silvermouth", which is documentable: R&W p. 409 s.n. Silverside has *Adam Siluermouth* 1379, and Jönsjö p. 161 s.n. Siluermouth dates various spellings to 1346 and 1379.

While kingdom was unable to find it explicitly as a deuteroheme, R&W p. 450 s.n. Tong includes "tongue" (a byname for a scold) as a possible derivation of this name; dated forms include *Wluricus Tunge* 1188 and *Nicholas, Richard Tonge* 1279.

## 9 David Fisch (m) - New Name & New Device

*Sable, a fish skeleton haurient bendwise sinister argent.*



No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about the meaning 'David Fish'.

If we do this name as an English name, 'David' is an English masculine given name dated 1086-1379 in this spelling on p.80 of Withycombe (s.n. David). Bardsley p. 289 s.n. Fish has *Fisch* 1379, and R&W p. 169 s.n. Fish has *le Fysch* 1297.

If we do this name as a German name, "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan

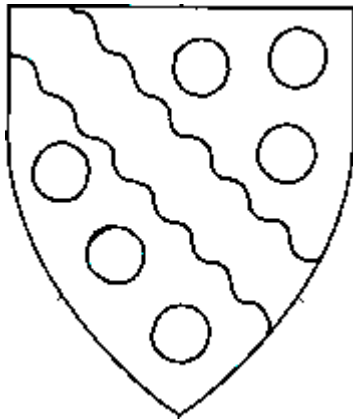
Gwynek ([http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow\\_v.htm](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm)) dates *David* to 1356, 1425, and 1589; Fisch is from Bahlow's *Deutsches Namenlexikon*, p. 123, s.n. Fisch (e), as part of the compound byname Faulfisch.

The armory submission includes a photocopy of a page from Pinches & Wood, *A European Armorial*, which has a similar fish skeleton. The relevant picture is in the Holy Roman Empire section, associated with a family name that's the German for "fishbone", and it's somewhere around p. 37 (The page number is cut off on all copies we have access to).

**10 Gaila bat Baruch (f)**  
- New Name & New Device

*Or, a bend wavy between six roundels purple.*

If her name must be changed, she cares most about the sound.

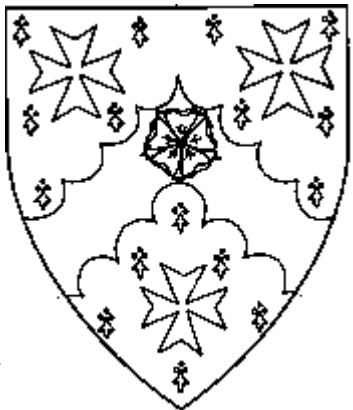


Both 'Gaila' as a female first name and 'Baruch' as a male first name appear in: *A Jewish Memory Book: Nuremburg, 1349* by Eleazar ha-Levi (Lewis Wolkhoff) pgs 89-91 of the Known World Heraldic and Scribal Symposium Proceedings 2004, Vol I: Heraldry. Edited by Jennifer Heise (Pani Jadwiga Zajaczkowa). 'bat' is Hebrew for 'daughter of'.

**11 Genevieve de Calais**  
- Resub Device

*Ermine, on a chevron engrailed between three Maltese crosses gules a rose Or.*

Her name was registered in Sep. 2002, via the West.



This device has been returned by Laurel for a redraw three times, all from the West. The first return, in Sep. 2002, cited a non-heraldic tincture

problem (the rose was described as 'highlighter orange'). The second return, in June 2003, cited multiple problems: the ermine spots on the full-size emblazon were too many and too small, there was a major discrepancy between the full-size and mini emblazons, and the chevron needed fewer and bigger engrailings. The third return, in June 2004, was for having too many and too small engrailings on the chevron. The return read, in part: 'While the issue with the ermine spots appears to have been successfully addressed, the chevron on this emblazon is identical to the one returned in June 2003.'

**12 Hobbe Yonge (m) - New Name**

No major changes. He makes no request for authenticity, but states 'I am creating a late 16th century Scottish Border Reiver.'

Hobbe is in Reaney & Wilson (p.233 s.n. Hob), which dates the form Hobb (e) to 1198 as a given name. Black p. 360 s.n. Hob says "Hob" and "Hobbie" were common on the Border as diminutives of Robert, and dates the spelling *Hobbe* to 1237. He also notes that "Edward I in an angry letter (Nat. MSS., II, p.xiii) calls Bruce 'King Hobbe'."

Black, 828 s.n. Young dates *Yonge* to 1449 and 1482.

**13 Jacob Fisher (m) - New Name**

No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about an unspecified language and/or culture. He requests authenticity for 16th century English.

Both Jacob and Fisher are found in 'Names Found in Maisemore, Gloucestershire Registers 1538-1600' by Sara L. Friedemann <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/maisemore.html> Additionally, Bardsley p. 424 s.n. Jacob dates *Jacobus* (twice) to 1379, and R&W p. 251 s.n. Jacob has *Jacob* c. 1250. Bardsley p. 289 s.n. Fisher gives *Fischher*, *Fyssher*, *Fissher*, and *Fysseher* 1379; R&W p. 169 s.n. Fisher has *le Fischer* 1263.

#### 14 James McBain (m) - New Name

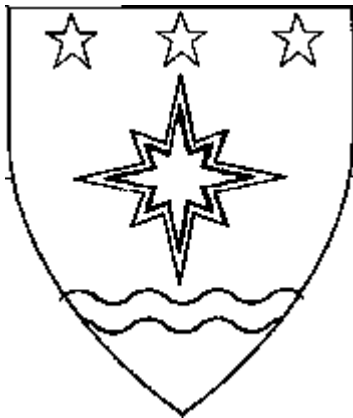
No major changes. He requests authenticity for 15th century Scots.

"Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names" by Sharon L. Krossa (Effric neyn Kenyeoch) (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/>) lists 73 dated instances of "James" or related names; the listed spellings include *James*, *Jame*, and *Jamis*.

The same article, in the section on surnames, lists a single instance of the surname *Bain*, dated to 1502. Black p. 457 s.n. MacBean gives *M'Bane* 1513 and *mc behan* 1539. Based on these and other "Mc" names in Black (and some in R&W), plus the instance of "Bain" in Effrick's article, the submitted spelling seems not unreasonable.

#### 15 Jean de la Montaigne (m) - New Name & New Device

*Argent, a compass star voided, in chief three mullets and in base a wavy bar azure.*



If his name must be changed, he cares most about French language and/or culture. He requests authenticity for French language/culture of an unspecified period.

Jean appears as a given name in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh.

de la Montaigne is in Flemish bynames from Bruges, 1400-1600: L-R (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/docs/bruges/byname-list3.html>) listed in 1506.

The name was changed at kingdom from *Jean Du Montagne* to better match available documentation and to make the article of the proper gender.

#### 16 John Ruxton (m) - New Name

No major changes.

Withycombe s.n. John gives multiple dated examples of *John* as a given name. R&W s.n. John p. 256 says, "By the beginning of the 14th century *John* rivalled *William* in popularity and has always been a favourite name."

*References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602* by F.K. and S. Hitching (Geneological Publishing Co., Inc., 1998), 1601 section, page lviii has *Ruxton* in Swinderby, Lincolnshire.

#### 17 Kajiyama Shinobu (f) - New Change of Holding Name

Current name: *Jennifer of the East*

Her previous name submission, *Keaiji no Nyūdō Nyōdai*, was returned by Laurel in Nov. 2004 for presumption and lack of evidence for use of her given name. Sound is most important, but the specifics line says '15th century Japan'. The documentation section of the forms reads as follows: Monk, Kate 'Kate Monk's Onomastikon (Dictionary of Names)' Shinobu - Japanese Given Names

<http://www.gaminggeeks.org/Resources/KateMonk/Orient/Japan/Female.htm> Kajiyama - Japanese Surnames

<http://www.gaminggeeks.org/Resources/KateMonk/Orient/Japan/Surnames.htm> International Saigo-Ita Daito-Ryu 'Old Japanese Names: Confusion' <http://ishh.net/names.html>

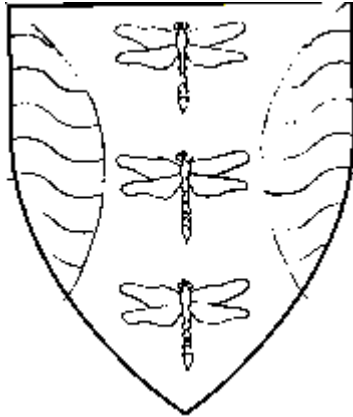
"An Online Japanese Miscellany - Japanese Names" by Nihon Zatsuroku (<http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/miscellany/names.html>) lists *Kajiwara* as a surname of a family "active prior to 1600". According to an online dictionary (<http://www.freedict.com/onldict/jap.html>), "kaji"

can mean "fire, conflagration" modernly, and according to the Japanese Miscellany, "yama" means "mountain", so *Kajiyama* may be plausible as a constructed surname meaning "fire mountain", under the guidelines found in Academy of St. Gabriel report 1330 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1330>). Based on the meager Japanese resources available to Eastern commenters, the plausibility of the given name is less clear: the aforementioned Japanese Miscellany site shows *Shin* as a common first element in (masculine) yobina, and *Nobu* as a first or second element of (masculine) nanori. We're forwarding this in the

hope that the CoA can provide better documentation.

### 18 Katerine

**Fitzwilliam** (f) - New Name Change & New Device Change  
Current name:  
*Aikaterine Lukanina*



*Argent, three dragonflies vert between flaunches Barry wavy azure and argent.*

No major changes. If this name passes, her current name (registered Oct. 2002 via the East) is to be made into an alternate name. If this device passes, her current device (*Barry wavy azure and argent, a dragonfly vert*, reg. Nov. 1997 via the East) is to be changed to a badge. Early 15th century English-Welsh language and/or culture are most important, and she will not allow the creation of a holding name.

Withycombe p. 186-7 s.n. Katharine dates *Katerine* to the 15th century.

R&W p. 171 under Fitzwilliam dates *Edmund Fitzwilliam* to 1424, and "English Names Found in Brass Escriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>) dates *Fitzwilliam* to 1534.

The capitalization of her surname was changed from *FitzWilliam*, in order to match this documentation.

The question was raised whether this name conflicts with *Catriona nic Uilliam* (11/1993 Atlantia). By precedent, the difference in pronunciation between "Catriona" and "Katharine" is not quite significant enough (Catriona Campbell, 05/01 R-Meridies). However, "nic" expresses a relationship (at least) one generation removed from "Fitz": the former is a Scots version of the Gaelic for "daughter of a son/descendent of", whereas the latter means "son of". Therefore, following the guidelines set forth in the April 2002 Cover Letter, *Fitzwilliam* does not conflict with *Nic Uilliam*.

### 19 Kiena Stewart (f) - New Name

No major changes. She cares most about the sound 'ken-a' and Scots lowland culture. She requests an authentic 12th-16th c. Scots lowland name.

Kiena is found in Talan Gwynek's "*Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames*" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyintro.html>). Under the header name Kinna it says: Hyp. < some OE name in Cyne-; cf. KEMMA. (The person cited as Kiena may poss. be masc., but the name need not be.) [Kin] it then cites Kiena to 1180.

Stewart is the header spelling found in *The Surnames of Scotland* by George F. Black, which notes '...the earliest instance of the final letter of the name being 't' instead of 'd' occurs in the Armorial de Gelre (c 1370-1388).' Black also has *Styward*, *Stywarde* 1296; *Steuarte* 1448; *Steuart* 1504; and *Stuart* 1429. Stewart is also a header spelling in *A Dictionary of English Surnames, Revised Edition* by P.H. Reaney & R.M. Wilson, with *Stiwerd* dated to 1100 and *Henry Steward* in 1327.

Kingdom is aware that it can not be made authentic. Commenters suggested that if she wanted an authentic English name, *Kiena Stiward* would be a good choice: R&W p. 427 s.n. Stewart dates *Stiward* to 1148, and Talan's cited article dates *Kiena* to 1180.

### 20 Ljúfa Roðbjartsdóttir (f) - New Name

If her name must be changed, she cares most about the sound.

All documentation from *The Old Norse Name* by Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. *Ljúfa* is found as a feminine name on p. 13, in italics but without a number afterwards, which apparently means it's an orthographic variant (it doesn't say of what) found in the 'Book of Settlements' (*Landnámabók*). *Roðbjartir* is found as a masculine name on p.14, not italicized and without any symbols next to it, which apparently means that it's found in the 'Family Sagas' (*Islendingas{o,}gur*) but not in *Landnámabók*. The submitter says 'we believe we have correctly applied the rules for forming patronymics which are found on p.17.'

## 21 Manuel De Miércoles (m) - New Name

No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about an unspecified language and/or culture. Manuel is from "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/MensGivenAlpha.html> ).

The article does not appear to document the byname, however. It is formed like a locative, but commenters could not find any similar place names. On the other hand, this name looks very much like the Spanish word for "Wednesday", *Miércoles*. The limited Spanish name resources available to Eastern commenters did not provide any documentation for surnames formed from days of the week; I'm sending this on and begging the CoA's help. (For what it's worth, there's a pattern in Hungarian placenames of "day of week" + "place", such as *Dunaszerdahely* "Danube-Wednesday-place", indicating that there was a weekly market there.)

## 22 Marcus Blackaert - New Device

*Sable, a lion rampant argent charged upon the shoulder with a heart sable, in chief three fleur-de-lys argent.*



His name was registered in Jan. 2003, via the East. His previous device submission, *Sable, two bars Or, 'overall' a lion rampant argent charged upon the shoulder with a heart sable, a bordure gules*, was returned by Laurel in Sep. 2004 for violating the Rule of Tincture by having a gules border on a sable field. The return also noted that the lion was not truly overall, as its rear paws did not lie on the field. This submission is a nearly complete redesign, retaining only the lion from the original device.

## 23 Marguerite de Saint Nazaire (f) - New Name

No major changes. If her name must be changed, she cares most about an unspecified language and/or culture. Marguerite is from Colm Dubh's "*An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of*

*Paris*" ( <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html> ), s.n. 'Marguerite la lavendière'.

'de' is the French preposition 'of'.

Saint Nazaire is a city in western central France on the Loire. Per the Columbia Encyclopedia ( <http://www.bartleby.com/65/> ), 'Built on the site of an ancient Gallo-Roman town, Saint-Nazaire belonged to the dukes of Brittany in the 14th and 15th cent.' Dauzat & Rostaing p. 619 s.n. St-Nazaire has *Saint Nazario* 1384, *Saint Nazarius* 1050, *Capella S Nazarii* 14c, and *S Nazarum* 1225. These suggest that *Marguerite de Saint Nazario* is possibly an appropriate medieval form. Eastern Crown does not feel she knows enough about the changes in French orthography to make this change.

## 24 Marion del Okes - New Badge

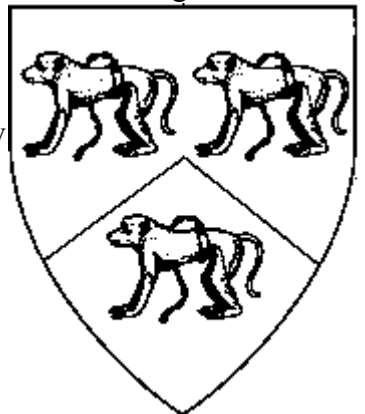
*Or, a semy of oak leaves bendwise vert.*



Her name was sent to Laurel on the April 24, 2006 East Kingdom Letter of Intent.

## 25 Michael McGoun (m) - New Name & New Device

*Per chevron Or and gules, three apes statant collared and chained counterchanged.*



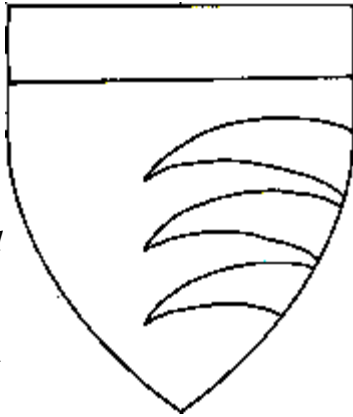
If his name must be changed, he cares most about sound.

Michael is from Black s.n. Michael p. 598-99, which lists 'Michael, abbot of Cambuskenneth' 1307. See also Black, s.n. Michelson p. 599 listing 'John Michaelson' as being murdered in 1646. Michael is also the submitter's mundane first name.

McGoun is from Black, s.n. MacGowan, p. 505: 'Gilcallum McGoun' 1503.

**26 Nataliia Anastasiia  
Evgenova  
Sviatoslavina vnuchka**  
- Resub Device

*Gules, three wolf's teeth  
issuant from sinister and  
a chief argent.*



Her name was registered in April 1996, via the East. Her previous device submission, *Gules, three wolve's teeth issuant from sinister argent*, was returned on the Oct. 2003 LoAR for conflict with Stefen of Naught (July 1983 Meridies): *Gules, three piles issuant from sinister throughout in point argent, each charged to sinister with a mullet of seven points sable*, with only one CD for removing the mullets. This submission adds a chief to clear that conflict. Adding the chief brings this device into conflict with Sorcha MacLeod, *Sable, three wolf's teeth issuant from sinister and a chief argent* (09/2002 Outlands), with one CD for the field. A letter of permission to conflict has been obtained from Sorcha.

**27 Preston of Aschehyrst (m) - New Name**

No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about the meaning 'Preston from Aschehyrst'.

'Preston' is the submitter's mundane given name.

Aschehyrst is a branch name registered in June 1994 via the East.

The use of *Preston* as a given name shouldn't be any more intrusively modern than *Ashby*, which was registered in June 2000 via the modern name allowance.

**28 Quentin of Malagentia (m) - New Name**

If his name must be changed, he cares most about the sound 'Roman'. He requests authenticity for Roman language/culture.

Withycombe mentions a St. Quentin, martyred c. 287 and buried in northern France, and says the name was brought to England by the Normans.

R&W p. 368 s.n. Quinton has *Quintinus* 1086, 1200 as a given name, and *Quintin* 1205, *Quentyn* 1262 as unmarked patronymics; these suggest that the submitted spelling is a plausible English vernacular form of this name.

Malagentia is an SCA branch name which was registered in May 1983 via the East.

**29 Quintavia, Shire of -  
New Badge**

*Vert, a harp Or, in base  
two quills in saltire and  
a chief argent.*



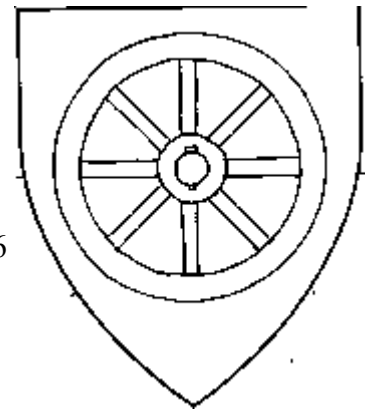
The badge is to be associated with the "Quintavian Bardic Guild" (which was returned at kingdom for being a generic identifier.)

Quintavia was registered in October of 1985 (via the East).

**30 Rachael of Bhakail  
(f) - New Name & New  
Device**

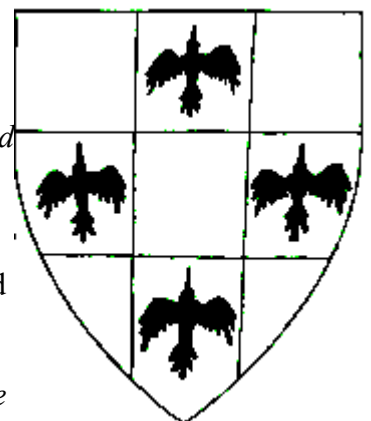
*Or, a wheel vert.*

Rachael is dated to 1586 in Bardsley, s.n. Sydenham, p632. Bhakail is an SCA group, whose name was registered in July 1974.



**31 Richard Crowe -  
Resub Device**

*Checky of nine sable and  
argent, four crows  
migrant sable.*



His name was registered in Nov. 2004, via the East. His device, blazoned *Checky of nine sable and argent, four crows migrant sable*, was previously returned by Laurel (also Nov. 2004) for technical conflict with



Brian Dritar an Con: *Sable, on a cross argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist apaumy sable* (reg. Jan. 1974), and with Egill von Stahl, *Quarterly purple and gules, in saltire an eagle displayed contourny Or between four eagles displayed contourny sable fimbriated Or* (registered Apr. 1981 and Jan. 1982 via the West, reblazoned Nov. 2004 via Caid). This submission includes letters of permission to conflict from both Brian and Egill.

### 32 Scheherazade al-Zahira - Resub Device

*Vert, a catamount statant guardant between in fess two scimitars inverted and addorsed and in pale two crescents argent.*



Her name was registered in Jan. 2003, via the East. Her previous device submission, *Vert, in cross a lion passant guardant between in fess a pair of drinking horns Or and in pale two crescents argent*, was returned (also Jan. 2003 LoAR) for having too many types of charge in the primary charge group. The return read in part: 'The lion was blazoned as a *Saracenic* lion .... This appears to be a reasonable artistic variant of a lion guardant and we have so blazoned it.' This lion has similar issues as the old one. (The old submission can be seen at <http://tulgey.browser.net/~ech/ILoIs/2001-06/Image188.gif>)

### 33 Smoking Rocks, Barony of - Resub Order Name

Submitted Name: *Order of the Concord*

No major changes. If necessary, they will accept 'Order of the Concord of Smoking Rocks.' Their previous award name submission, *Order of the Lodestone*, was returned by Laurel in Feb. 2005 for not following the pattern of period order names.

The OED, s.n. Concord, says 'Agreement between persons; ...harmony, accord... a state of peace and amity... a treaty establishing such relations'. Both the spelling and the meaning are dated to 1300. The Concord they are using is the ship in which Bartholomew Gosnold reached the future Barony of

Smoking Rocks in 1602, and they contend this fits the order naming pattern 'order of the [thing]'

Kingdom commenters disagreed that this name fits the pattern, since the "Thing" in this pattern is typically a tangible object, not an idea. The name does, however, fit the pattern "Order of Virtue", and in fact, *Project Ordensnamen* by Meradudd Cethin (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>) lists *Concord* as the name of an order in Spain in 1261. If the Spanish order is deemed important enough to protect, then the proffered alternative of *Order of the Concord of Smoking Rocks* will clear the conflict or appearance of presumption; it follows the pattern seen in *Order of the Scale of Castille* (Spain, 1430) and *Order of the Spurs of Naples* (Sicily, 1266), both also found in Project Ordensnamen.

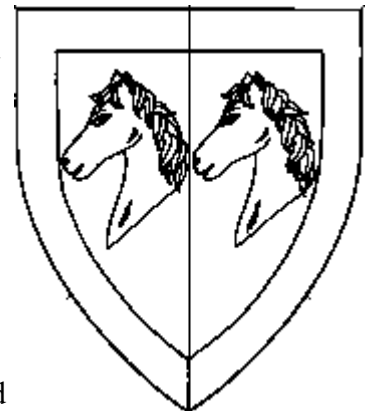
### 34 Smoking Rocks, Barony of - Resub Order Name

Submitted Name: *Order of the Companions of the Rock*

No major changes. Their previous award name submission, *Companions of the Rock*, was returned by Laurel in Feb. 2005 for using an unregisterable order name designator. The compact edition of the OED s.n. Companion, p.706, has the meaning dated to 1297 and the spelling to 1535. Ibid s.n. rock, p. 2563, meaning dated to 14th century, spelling to 1560. In returning 'Companions of the Rock', Laurel wrote: 'Order of the Companions of the Rock is registerable.' This award is for Baronial Fighters.

### 35 Talan Gwyllt - New Device

*Per pale vert and argent, two horse's heads couped and a bordure counterchanged.*



His name was registered in Jan. 2004, via the East. His previous device submission, *Per pale vert and argent, two horses heads couped counterchanged*, was returned by Eastern Crown in July 2005 for conflict with John Lyttleton (Feb. 1992 via the East): *Per bend rayonny vert and*

argent, two horse's heads couped counterchanged, receiving only one CD for changes to the field, and nothing for the forced change in arrangement. This submission clears that conflict by adding a bordure.

**36 Tola knýtir (f) -**  
New Name & New  
Device

*Or fretty azure, overall  
on a fess gules three  
bezants.*

Meaning is most  
important; she wants a  
byname meaning 'the  
knitter' or 'one who  
knits'.

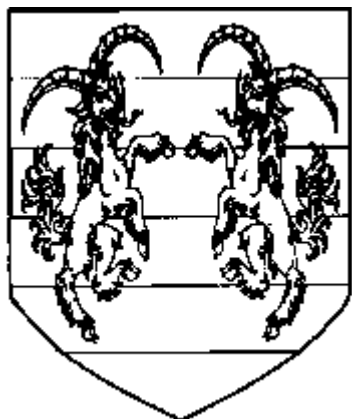
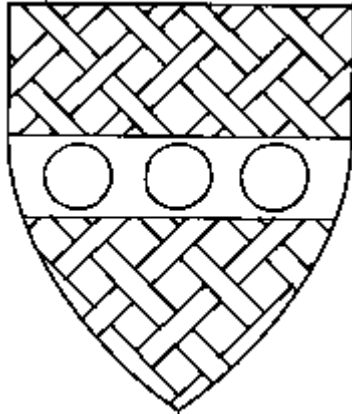
Tola is from Lind, E.H. *Norsk-Isländska  
Personbinamn från Medeltiden*. Uppsala: 1920-21  
col. 1037 s.n. Tolla lists the feminine first name  
'Tola'. Tola or Tole also appears as an Old English  
name in 'Anglo-Saxon Women's Names from Royal  
Charters' by Marieke van de Dal ( [http://www.s-  
gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/)

knýtir is from Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "*Viking  
Bynames found in the Landnámabók*" ( [http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/vikbynames.ht  
ml](http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/vikbynames.html) ), which lists a single instance of 'knýtir' and the  
meaning 'knitter, person  
who knits'.

**37 Tristan le  
Chantecler de  
Champagne (m) - New  
Name & New Device**

*Barry azure and argent,  
two yales combattant  
Or.*

No major changes.



Language and/or culture appropriate to a '12<sup>th</sup> C.  
troubadour, native of Champagne, travelling in the  
Aquitaine' is most important.

Tristan is from Dauzat & Morlet's *Dictionnaire  
Étymologique des Noms de Famille et Prénoms de  
France* p. 578 dated 'as early as 1150'.

le Chantecler, a byname meaning 'clear-singing',  
from *Middle English Nicknames: I. Compounds* by  
Jan Jönsjö p. 71, 'Chaunteclere' dated 1371. The  
submitted spelling is found in the OED s.n.  
chanticleer. R&W p. 90 s.n. Chantler list *Cantecler*  
1192-1218, *Chauntecler* 1307, and *Chaunteclere*  
1371, derived from Old French "chaunter" and  
"clere".

Champagne from *Dictionnaire Étymologique des  
Noms de Lieux de la France* by Albert Dauzat &  
Rostaing, p. 136 dates the use starting in 832.  
Bardsley p. 169 s.n. Champain has *de Champain*  
1345 and *de Chaumpaigne* 1306, and R&W p. 90  
s.n. Champain has *de Champaigne* 1195. Dauzat &  
Rostaing has relevant entries under Campagne p.  
137 and Campagnac p. 136; the citations are  
basically variations on the Latinized *Campania*,  
dated to 1139, 1174, and later.

His locative byname was changed slightly at  
kingdom from *de Champagne* to *Champaigne* in  
order to better match the available documentation.

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By my count, this is 19 new names, 13 new devices,  
2 new badges, 1 new branch name, 1 name change,  
and 1 device change; making a total of 37 paid  
actions. I also count 1 resubmitted names, 3 name  
changes from holding names, 4 resubmitted devices,  
and 2 resubmitted order names, making 10 total  
resubmissions, for a grand total of 47 actions. A  
check for \$148 will be sent separately.

Istvan Blue Tyger

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