



Monday, 28 August, 2006

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

It is the intent of Easterners to register the following items. Unless otherwise noted, the submitter has no desire for authenticity and allows any changes.

1 Æthelwulf Stealcere -
New Device Change

Gules, a theow rampant and on a chief embattled argent four trilliums gules.



His name was registered in July 1996 via the East. His current device, *Gules, a theow rampant and on a chief embattled argent four Latin crosses pomelly azure*, was registered in Sep. 1996 via the East (with a blazon correction in Feb. 1997 via the East). If this submission is registered, his old device is to be released.

2 Aidan Sacheverell Hyde- New Device

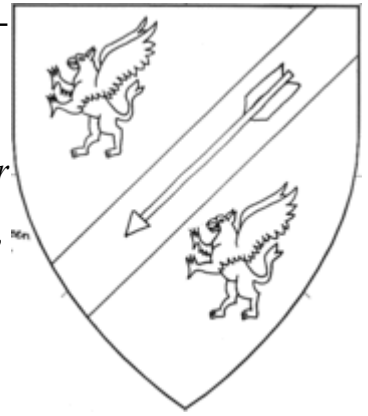
Vert, three flames argent each charged with a heart azure.



His name was registered in March 2005 via the East.

3 Aleksei Dmitriev(m) -
New Name & New Device

Gules, on a bend sinister between two griffins salient argent, an arrow purpure.



No major changes. Meaning ("Alex") and language/culture (Russian) are most important. Authenticity is requested for Russian language/culture of an unspecified time period.

A Dictionary of Period Russian Names by Paul Wickenden of Thanet (2nd, online edition) dates *Aleksei* (which is also the header spelling) to 1449, and *Dmitriev* (under Dmitrii) to 1389-1415. (The 3rd, paper edition dates *Aleksei* to 1539 on p. 4 s.n. Aleksei, and repeats the same *Dmitriev* cite on p. 68 s.n. Dmitrii.)

4 Aleksei Dmitriev- New Badge

(Fieldless) A griffin salient argent.



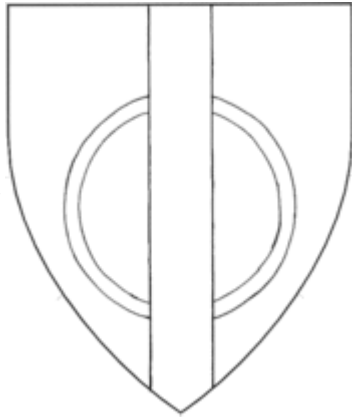
This badge may conflict with Griffin Val Drummond (Jul. 1974): *Per pale purpure and azure, a griffin segreant argent, bearing in its dexter talon a morgenstern, and in its sinister talon a targe charged with a tower azure*. There's one CD for the field, but it's unclear from the blazon

whether the charges that Griffin's critter is holding are big enough to count for any difference.

**5 Bj{o,}rn blundr
Tómasson - Resub
Device**

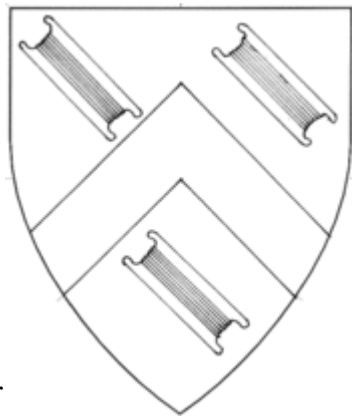
*Argent, a roundel Or
fimbriated gules, overall
a pale gules.*

His name was registered
in Jan. 2006, via Gleann
Abhann.



**6 Brigit Comyn(f) -
New Name & New
Device**

*Vert, a chevron argent
between three weaver's
shuttles bendwise
argent, threaded
purpure.*



No major changes. If her
name must be changed,
she cares most about the sound. She requests
authenticity for 11th to 13th century Irish.

Brigit is a header on p. 36 of OCM.

R&W p. 120 s.n. Cumming dates *William Comyn*
1133, *John Comin* 1175-9, and *William Cumyn*
1230.

This name cannot be made authentic for 11th to
13th c. Irish without major changes, which the
submitter doesn't allow. As the cited entry in OCM
clearly states, plain *Brigit* was not used as a name in
period Ireland; names like *Máel Brigte* or *Gilla
Brigte* "devotee/servant of [Saint] Bridget" were
used instead. As the cited entry in R&W says,
Comyn is either Anglicized from Irish *Ó Coimín* or
Ó Cuimín, or a surname of Anglo-Norman
derivation used in England and Scotland; in neither
case is it authentic as an Irish name.

The name can be documented as a reasonably
authentic 13th century **English** name, but unless we
can get the submitter to allow major changes, there's
no point.

This device has three close calls for conflict:
Caitlyn Emrys (Aug. 1995 via An Tir): *Vert, a
chevron between three peacocks pavonated to base
argent*, Harrys Rob of Wamphray (Feb. 1996 via
An Tir): *Vert, a chevron between three winged
spurs argent*, and Tangwystyl verch Morgant
Glasvryn (Jul. 2001 via the West): *Vert, a chevron
between three falcons argent*. In each case, there is
one CD for change in type of secondaries. There
may or may not be a second one for change in
tincture of secondaries: it can be argued that the
threading makes the shuttles essentially half
purpure. (Alternately, they could be seen as argent
shuttles charged with purpure bends, in which case
they'd be clear by addition of tertiaries.) It could
also be argued that there is another CD for
orientation, since peacocks, winged spurs, and
falcons could technically all be placed bendwise,
but the charges are different enough that such
comparisons may be visually meaningless.

7 Creature Christi of Oakes(f) - New Name

No major changes.

Creature Christi is found in *The Dictionary of
Genealogy* by Terrik VH Fitzhugh (Totowa, NJ;
Barnes & Noble, 1985): "Creature - A baptismal
name bestowed .. more likely when a name had not
been chosen and the baby was not expected to
survive. It is from the Latin 'Creatura Christi', which
was sometimes in the working of the registry."
Creature is dated to 1576 on page 2 of "Marriages
at Marhamchurch from Phillimore Parish Registers"
([http://www.uk-
genealogy.org.uk/england/Cornwall/towns/m/Marha
mchurch/p002.html](http://www.uk-genealogy.org.uk/england/Cornwall/towns/m/Marhamchurch/p002.html)). The name is also found in the
Laurel return of Creador Twinedragon (12/95): "In
England premature babies who were not expected to
live were in fact sometimes named Creature, and
Bardsley even has an example of one who survived
long enough to take out a marriage license in 1579."
Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature p. 133 has
Creature Christi, filia Laurentii Humfredi, baptized
1563.

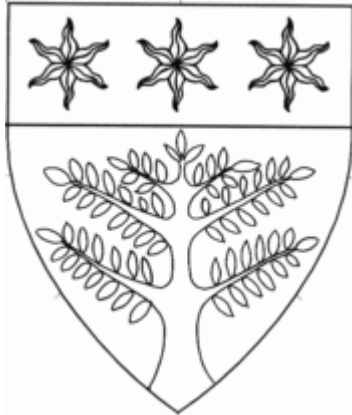
R&W s.n. Oak has *atte Nokes* 1332 and *en le Okes*
1383 as the only plural examples; Bardsley s.n. Oak
adds *del Okes* 1273, 1379; *of the Okes* 1319, and
William, s. George Oakes baptized 1604. Also,
Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Index of Names in the
1541 Subsidy Roll of London" (

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/london1541.html>) has *Okes*.

Submitted as *Creatura Christii of Oaks*, the name was changed at kingdom to better match the available documentation.

8 Damiana de Granada(f) - New Name & New Device

Or, a tree issuant from base proper, and on a chief sable three estoiles Or.



Damiana is found in "16th century Spanish Names" by Elsbeth Ann Roth (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/spanish/index.html>), dated to 1560.

Granada is a city in southern Spain, conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. Diez Melcon p. 276 has *Maria Granada* 1259, categorized as a plant- or vegetable-derived name. However, according to The University of Notre Dame's "Rare Books and Special Collections" website (http://www.library.nd.edu/rarebooks/exhibits/dominican/spain/1588_deGranada.html), there was a Spanish author named *Luys de Granada* who had a book collection published in 1588. This appears to be one of the period spellings of his name; other spellings/forms mentioned are *Lvdovici Granatensis*, *lluis de Gra[nada]*, and *Lvys de Granada*.

The depiction of the tree is based on one found in a period armorial, as reproduced on p. 204 of Claude Wenzler: *Le guide de l'héraldique* (Edition Ouest-France, 2002, ISBN 2 7373 3040 8).

9 Duncan Kerr and Eleanor FitzPatrick - Addition of joint owner Eleanor FitzPatrick for badge

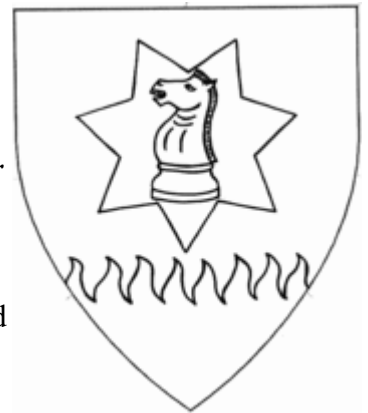
(Fieldless) A horse passant gules charged on the shoulder with a cross coupé argent.

This badge was registered in Sep. 2005 via the East, to Duncan Kerr. It was supposed to be jointly

owned by Eleanor FitzPatrick (name reg. Sep. 1995 via the East). The submission form had the appropriate box checked, but no mention of joint ownership was made on the Letters of Intent (2005 Feb. ILoI, 2005-05-25 XLoI). The situation is slightly complicated by the fact that Laurel has registered the name Duncan Kerr twice: once in Jan. 2000 via Caid, and once in Aug. 2000 via the East. This badge belongs to the Easterner. Per the Admin Handbook, errors which derive from omissions or errors on a Letter of Intent "should be included on a Letter of Intent for the consideration of the College of Arms" (VI.B), so this is being placed here.

10 Durko Vadas- New to Laurel Device

Sable, on a mullet of seven points inverted Or a chess knight purpure, a base rayonny Or.



Her name was registered in Nov. 2004 via the East.

This is clear of Tatiana of the Swans (May 1993 via Ansteorra): *Azure, on a sun Or, a mullet of four points purpure charged with a swan naiant argent, with one CD for the change of field tincture and one for addition of the base*. It is also clear of Kristján Olavssen Ankestjerne (Sep. 1980 via Atenveldt): *Purple, on a sun of eight points elongated to base Or a raven displayed, wings spread in fess, head to sinister, purple, within a bordure rayonny Or*, and of Chinua Qorchin (Feb. 2003 via An Tir): *Quarterly purple and sable, on a sun Or a wolf's head erased purpure all within a bordure Or*; in each case, there is one CD for the field, and one for the change from bordure to base.

11 Elisabetta da Roma (f) - New Change of Holding Name

Current name: *Elisabetta of the East*

Her previous name submission, *Elisabetta Maldestro*, was returned by Laurel in Aug. 2002 for lack of period evidence for the byname.

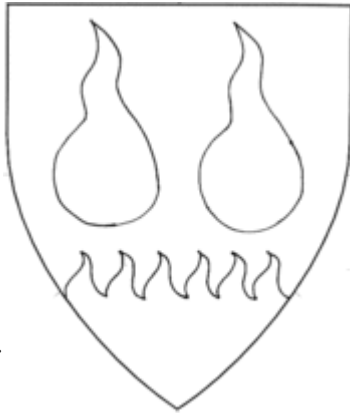
Elisabetta is from "Feminine Given Names from the Italian Renaissance" by Anebairn MacPharlane of Arrochar; kingdom commentary added that

Castiglione's "El libro de Cortegiano" (Venice, 1528) is set in the court of Elisabetta Gonzaga, Duchess of Urbino. It can be found as *Lisabetta* in Arval Benicoeur's "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto/> and *Elizabeta* in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" by Arval and Talan (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/>).

da Roma is a locative byname meaning "of Rome"; a period example is *Bortolomio da Roma* found in Talan Gwynek's "15th Century Italian Men's Names" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian15m.html>)

12 Feia Radostevicha
(f) - New Name & New Device

Argent, in fess a goutte gules and a goutte purple, and a base rayonny sable.



No major changes. If her name must be changed, she cares most about the sound, specifically the initial sounds "fee-air-rah" when the full name is said rapidly.

All documentation from Wickenden (3rd ed.). *Feia* is found on p. 89 s.n. *Feia* as a feminine name dated to the 13th-14th centuries. *Radosta* is found on p. 291 as a feminine name meaning 'joy', with the header spelling dated to 1052, and the variants *Radoste* 1235, *Radozta* 1174, and *Radozte* 1192. The same page has *Radost'* as the masculine equivalent, with the header spelling and the variant *Radost* both dated 1096. The ending *-evicha* is intended as a metronymic suffix, based on the patronymic example (marked as a common form) *Ol'ga Ivanovicha* found on p. xxv. The spelling is based on the metronymic *Netevich* 1493 found on p. 234 s.n. *Neta*; please correct it if it is wrong.

13 Gerard d'Aigues Mortes(m) - New to Laurel Name

No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about an unspecified language and/or culture. His previous name submission, Gerard le Vert, was returned at kingdom in May 2004 for aural conflict with *Gerald de Verre* (Oct. 1979, via the East).

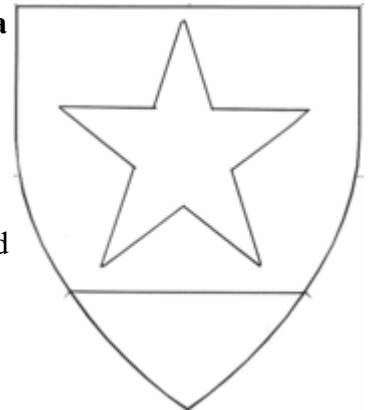
Gerard is found in "French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html>) by Aryanhwy merch Catmael.

Aigues Mortes is a city in southern France famous for its medieval fortifications, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica (1911) (http://www.1911ency.org/A/AI/AIGUES_MORTE_S.htm). Per the same article, Louis IX "embarked from Aigues-Mortes in 1248 and 1270 for the seventh and eighth crusades." The December 2003 LoAR (s.n. Hubert de Aquis mortuis) quotes Metron Ariston: "The French form [of this byname] would be d'Aigue Mortes." The LoAR also quotes the documentation given with that submission: "Aigués-Mortes: Dauzat, Noms de Lieux page 5 header Aiguebelette gives Aigue-Mortes and a 13th century form of the name Aquae mortuae 1248. It means a place with stagnant water." The submitter would prefer the French form (which he believes to be the submitted Aigues Mortes) over the Latin form.

14 Giovanna del Penna
- New to Laurel Device

Argent, a mullet sable and a base azure.

Her name was registered in May 2005 via the East.



15 Gwenllian Basset(f)
- New Name Change

Current name: *Rhiannon Basset*

Her current name was registered in Apr. 2003 via the East. If this name is registered, her current name is to be released. Gwenllian is the standardized spelling of this name given by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn in three separate Welsh name articles: "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" (

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/welshfem16/given.html>); "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>); and "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English contexts)" (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh16.html>). The dated examples are pulled from sources as early as 1292 and as late as 1603. In each case the variant spellings remain similar to one another and to the standard form: *Gwenlliam*, *Gwenllyan*, *Gwellian*, *Wenlian*, *Wenllyan*. Given *Wenllyan* and *Gwenllyan*, where the only difference is the initial 'G', and the attested *Wenllian*, the submitted *Gwenllian* seems a reasonable variant spelling.

Basset is found in this spelling in Julian Goodwyn's *Brass Enscription Index* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>), dated to 1539 in Devon. It is also found as a header in R&W p.31, which gives the meaning as 'of low stature' and cites *Ralph Basset* 1086 who was raised by Henry II from lowly station to noble. Tangwystyl states in her 16c. 'Simple Guide' (op.cit.) in the section titled 'Non-Welsh Surnames': "In theory, almost any English surname of this period might have ended up in Wales, and you can find this type of surname being used with unmistakably Welsh given names." Further, Laurel has deemed English-Welsh name combinations as no weirdness in the Aug. 1999 Cover Letter.

16 Jehannine de Flandres(f) - New Name Change Current name: *Jehannine de Bordeu*

Her current name was registered in Oct. 2002 via the East. If this name passes, her old name should be released.

Jehannine is grandfathered to the submitter. It is the feminine form of the masculine *Jehannin*, which is found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>).

de Flandre means 'of Flanders'; the place name is found in "French Names from Two Thirteenth Century Chronicles" by Arval Benicoeur (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/crusades/crusadesLieux.html>). Note that the spellings in this article are

normalized. Bardsley p. 291 s.n. Flanders gives the dated example *Jacobus de Flandres* 1273. The submitter has a slight preference for the spelling *de Flandre* but will accept *de Flandres* without complaint.

One commenter noted that as far as she can tell, *Flandre* is the modern French form, and *Flandres* is the medieval form. The byname has therefore been changed from the submitted *de Flandre* to *de Flandres* in order to match the available documentation.

17 Katherine de Staverton - New Device

Azure, a bend engrailed between a swallow volant and a cat sejant guardant argent.



Her name was forwarded to Laurel on the Feb. 26, 2006 XLoI.

The device is clear of Jean Ancelin (Oct. 2002 via Æthelmeare): *Azure, a bend engrailed argent between two lions rampant Or*, with one CD each for change of type and tincture of secondaries.

18 Kawamoto no Gin (f) - New Name

All documentation from the submitter is from <http://www.sengokudaimyo.com/miscellany/names.html>, which shows *Gin* 'silver' as a feminine name, and *Kawa* 'river', *moto* 'origin' as Heian or early Kamakura-period surname parts in Japan.

The construction of the surname appears to be plausible under the guidelines found in Academy of St. Gabriel report 1330, which gives name construction rules for Japanese names, taken from Solveig's pamphlet. (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1330>). *Name Construction in Medieval Japan* by Solveig Thronardottir has *kawa* "river" p. 150, and *moto* "origin" p. 97 or "foundation" p. 139.

The given name is more problematical: commenters didn't find *Gin*, nor any listing for "silver", in Solveig's book, and the cited webpage only lists it in conjunction with the honorific *O* (i.e. *O'gin*).

This is forwarded in the hopes that the greater wisdom of the CoA can turn up better evidence.

19 Magdalena von Regensburg (f) - New Name

No major changes. The submitter cares most about German language/culture

Magdalena is from Bahlow's *Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch* p 91, dated to 1150-1200.

von Regensburg is 'from Regensburg.' Regensburg is found on p. 388 of Bahlow's *Deutschlands Geographische Namenwelt*, undated

The form has this marked as a resubmission, but we are unable to locate any previous submission under her mundane name.

20 Roland d'Endeward (m) - New Name

No major changes. If his name must be changed, he cares most about the sound. He requests authenticity for 'late period French' language/culture

Roland is dated to 1526 in "Given Names from Brittany, 1384-1600" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/latebreton.html>). It can also be found in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16.html>).

Since *Endeward* is an English place name, precedent states that it's appropriate to use *de* with it (Gerhart of Cynnabar, 01/02 A-Caid). Whether it's appropriate to use French-style elision to make *d'Endeward* is a different question, which kingdom feels unqualified to answer.

Submitted as *Roland d'Endewardē*; the shire's name was registered in Jan. 1987 (via the East) as *Endeward_*, so the byname has been changed to match this registered form.

21 Roland d'Endeward - New Household Name Submitted Name: *House of the Two Loons*

No major changes. His name is submitted above. If the name must be changed, the submitter cares most about the meaning. 'Documentation' consists of the statement "submitter would like House of the Two Loons. While I could find no evidence for late period French households being named for animals, I have found many precedents in the Ordinary where such names have passed." "English Sign Names" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/inn/>) gives examples of inn sign names formed using animal names, [color] + [animal], and [number] + [thing]. An inn sign-based household name using [number] + [animal] seems a plausible extension of these patterns. According to *Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary* (Dorset & Baber, 1983), the name of the bird was *loom* earlier, derived from Old Norse *lomr*.

22 Settmour Swamp, Barony of - New Order Name & New Badge Submitted Name: *Order of the Iron Tower*

(Fieldless) A tower
bendwise sable.



The name *Settmour Swamp, Shire of* was registered in Feb. 1981, and updated to 'Barony of' in March 1983, via the East. The pattern 'Order of the [adjective] Tower' is grandfathered to the Barony of Settmour Swamp: 'Order of the Silver Tower' (March 1983), 'Order of the Bronze Tower' (Dec. 1988), and 'Order of the Ivory Tower' (Dec. 1989) have all been registered to this group (via the East). The pattern 'Order of the [adjective] + [thing]' also is consistent with period styles for order names, as noted in *Project Ordensnamen* by Meradudd Cethin (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/>), which lists this pattern as one of the most common formulations, with the following examples: Holy Phial, Precious Blood, Pontifical Medal. While precedent implies that the patterns in *Project Ordensnamen* are too broadly stated, and that "iron" as a color doesn't fit the pattern seen in the period examples (Northshield, Principality of, Order Name Iron Griffin Legion; 01/05 R-Northshield). However, given the various types of tower already registered to the barony, especially "ivory" and "bronze", Kingdom believes the pattern used in the

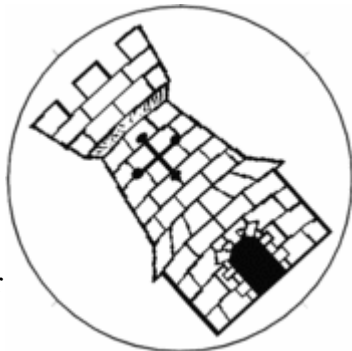
current submission should indeed be grandfathered to them.

'Iron' is found as a descriptive adjective in English personal names in period. As used, it appears to refer to a quality, rather than a color. R&W p. 249 s.n. Ironfoot lists the following bynames: *Yrenfot* 1251 'iron foot'; *Irenherde* 1379 'hard as iron'; *yreneman* 1327 'iron hand'; *Yrento* 1209 'iron toe'. In addition, on p. 249 s.n. Ironside there's *Irenside* 1057, 1297, 1333, 1350 'iron-side, warrior'. The Barony therefore believes that 'Iron Tower' is a reasonable order name, referring to a tower that is as hard as or as strong as iron. This name is for the Barony's martial arts award.

23 Settmour Swamp, Barony of - New Badge

(Fieldless) A tower bendwise argent.

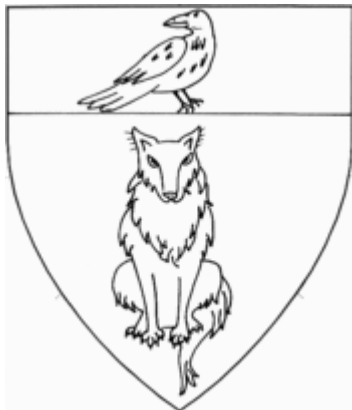
This badge is to be associated with the order name Order of the Ivory Tower, which was registered to Settmour Swamp in Dec. 1989 via the East.



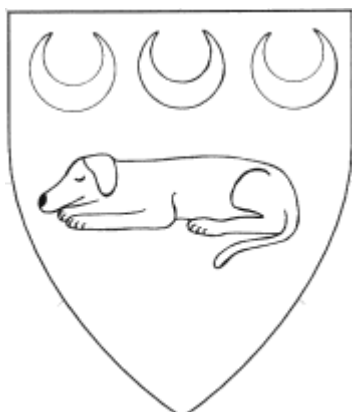
24 Snorri hrafnauga Hrólfsón - New to Laurel Device

Azure, a wolf sejant affronty and on a chief argent, a raven close contourny regardant sable.

His name was registered in Jan. 2003 via the East.



25 Sunnifa Heinreksdóttir (f) -



New Name & New Device

Azure, a talbot dormant and in chief three crescents argent.

No major changes. If her name must be changed, she cares most about the meaning: Sunnifa = 'gift of the sun', daughter of Henry.

All documentation from Geirr Bassi. Sunnifa is found on p. 15 as a feminine name, and Heinrekr is found on page 11 as a masculine name. In the genitive case, it changes to Heinreks, hence Heinreksdóttir as the patronymic.

Both *Sunnifa* and *Heinrekr* are unmarked in Geirr Bassi, meaning that they appear in the "Family Sagas" (*Íslendingas{o,}gur*) but not in *Landnámabók*.

26 Sunnifa Heinreksdóttir - New Badge

Azure, a talbot's head cabossed and in chief a crescent argent.

Her name and device are submitted above.

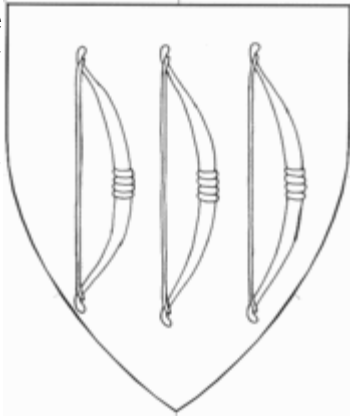


This is clear of Stefan von Bernhardt (Apr. 1981 via Atlantia): *Per bend sinister azure and vert, a wolf's head cabossed argent*, with one CD for the field and one for adding the crescent. It's also clear of Briana of Skye (Aug. 2000 via Atlantia): *Per pale sable and gules, a wolf's head cabossed and in chief a rapier reversed argent*, with one CD for the field and one for change in type of secondary, and of Antoinette Saint Clair (Jul. 1991 via the West): *Azure, a wolf's head cabossed within an orle of lozenges argent*, with one CD each for number and type of secondaries. It should be well clear of George of Glen Laurie (Aug. 1979 via Caid): *Azure, a St. Bernard dog's head couped at the neck bearing a cask at its neck, all proper [Canis familiaris extrariis St. Bernardi]*, with one CD for adding the secondary crescent, one for change of posture from couped (which is in profile) vs. cabossed (which is affronty), and possibly a third for the cask (although its significance can't really be judged from the given blazon).

27 William Whytemore
(m) - New Name & New
Device

*Azure, in fess three bows
reversed argent*

No major changes. If his
name must be changed,
he cares most about the
language/culture of a
14th century English
archer.



by the Normans in the 11th century, from which
time it has held its place as one of the commonest
men's names."

Whytemore is dated to 1227 in Ekwall p. 514 s.n.
Whitmore.

William is found in Withycombe (3rd ed.) p. 293,
where it says this name "was introduced to England

This letter has the following new actions: 11 names, 11 devices, 2 name changes, 1 device change, 4 badges, 1 household name, and 1 order name. This makes 31 new actions. There are also the following resubmissions: 1 change of holding name, and 1 device. This makes a total of 2 resubmissions. There is also one administrative action (the addition of an owner to a badge which should be jointly held). This makes a grand total of 34 actions. A check for \$124 will be sent under a separate cover.

Istvan Blue Tyger

Bibliography

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