

May 29, 2017

East Kingdom

## Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, upon the 4th day of Sivan, 5777, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on April 9, 2017.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Alexandre Saint Pierre, Alys Pelican, Brunissende Wreath, Conall Blue Talbot, Cristina Volpina, Edwyn le Clerc, Edgitha Hlammandi, Etienne Sea Stag, ffride wlfsdotter, Francesco Billet, Grímólfr White Oak, Istvan Non Scripta, Lilie Dubh inghean ui Mordha, Maridonna Benvenuti, Mathghamhain Ua Ruadháin, Rowyn the Bard, Ryan Brigantia Emeritus, and Sárán. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

## 1: Ælfwyn of Dragonship Haven -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
Client requests authenticity for Saxon.  
Language most important.  
Culture most important.  
Meaning most important.

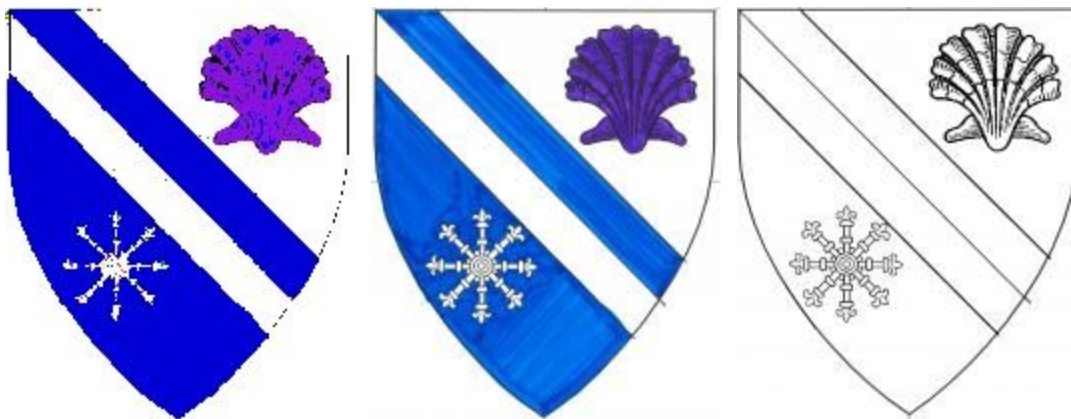
**Ælfwyn** is a female given name found on the PASE (Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England) database.

([http://pase.ac.uk/jsp/pdb?dosp=REMOVE\\_FACET\\_CONSTRAINT&value=%C3%86lfwynn&st=PERSON\\_NAME&level=1&pk=8974](http://pase.ac.uk/jsp/pdb?dosp=REMOVE_FACET_CONSTRAINT&value=%C3%86lfwynn&st=PERSON_NAME&level=1&pk=8974))

**of Dragonship Haven** Dragonship Haven is a branch-name was registered in March of 1985 (via the East).

**Notes:** The link in the iLoI appears to be broken. A working link is found here:

<http://pase.ac.uk/jsp/DisplayPerson.jsp?personKey=8974>



## 2: Astrid Magnusdottir -New Name & New Device Forwarded

*Per bend argent and azure, a bend counterchanged between an escallop inverted purpure and an escarbuncle argent*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

**Astrid** is dated to 1350-1399 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Swedish Feminine Given Names" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/swedish/smp/astridh.html>) sn. Astridh.

**Magnusdottir** is a patronymic formed from the Norse given name Magnús found at p. 13 of Geirr Bassi's *The Old Norse Name*. Lind *Dopnamn* s.n. Magnús col. 755 has **Magnús** as a genitive in 1093, and **Magnvs** (with an acute accent on the v) as a genitive in 1036. By

precedent, this evidence permits the form **Magnúsdóttir**. [Signý Magnúsdóttir, 11/2016 LoAR, A-Outlands]. The submitter prefers the byname without any accents, which is permitted.

Consulting Herald: Courtney Rose

**Notes:** In commentary, ffride wilffsdotter documented the byname as a 15th Century Swedish byname, closing the temporal gap:

SMP sn. Ingegærdh, p 9. of the PDF

(<http://130.238.4.107/SMP/pdf/Ingegaerdh.pdf>)

Jngegærdh MagnUSDoter 1444

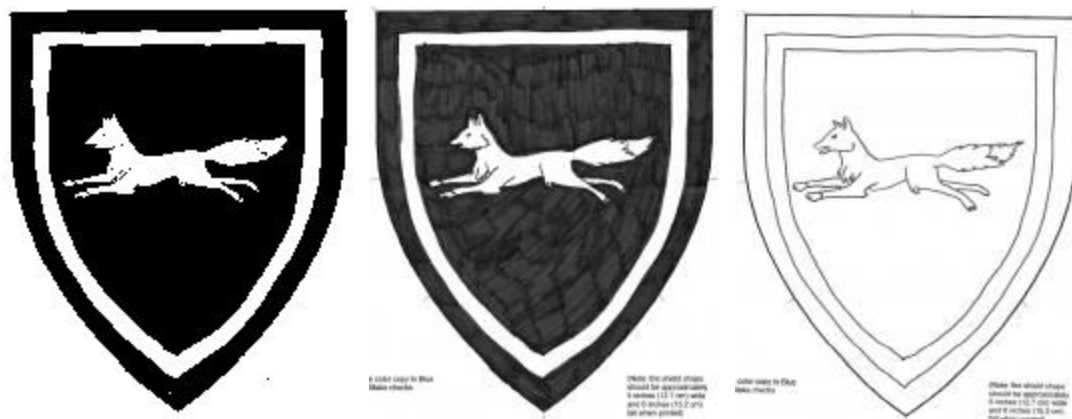
It also has examples of the patronymic formed as "Magnuss-" or "Magnussa-" if that appeals to the submitter, eg.

Jngigærdh Magnussdotter, 1460 (p. 20 of the PDF)

Jngegerdh Magnussadotther, 1463 (p. 21 of the PDF)

SENA Appendix A says that Swedish patronymics can use the form -dottir, so the spelling of the name won't change (unless she wants one of the *other* other variants.)

Blazoned when submitted as *Per bend argent and azure, a bend per bend counterchanged between an escallop inverted purpure and an escarbuncle argent*, we have adjusted the blazon to reflect standard practice.



### 3: Audrye Beneyt -New Device Change Returned

*Sable, a fox courant within an orle argent*

Old Item: *not specified by submitter*, to be retained as a badge.

**Notes:** This device is returned for conflict with the device of Timothy of Long Bennington, Meridies, July 2014 LoAR: *Sable, an alaunt statant regardant and issuant from base a demi-sun argent*. There is a single DC for the change of type of the secondary charge from a demi-sun to an orle. There is no DC for the change of posture from statant to courant, or for the position of

the head. There is also no DC for the change of location of the secondary charge as it is forced by the nature of the orle.

The previous device was *Per pale sable and argent, a fox and a bear rampant addorsed counterchanged, on a chief vert three arrows inverted argent*, from the July 2012 LoAR.



#### 4: **Donnan FitzGerald** -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

*Per pale gules and counter-ermine, in dexter an axe and on a chief Or three boars passant sable*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (As close to submitted form as possible) most important.

**Donnan** is the Gaelic name of a 7th century Irish saint, found in OCM p. 76 s.n. Donnán and at pp. 164 and 276 of the *Martyrology of Donegal*, a Gaelic work published in 1630 (<https://archive.org/stream/martyrologydone00reevgoog#page/n4/mode/1up/search/Donnan>).

**FitzGerald** is an Anglicized Irish surname found in Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada's "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents"

(<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/Masculine.shtml>) with the following relevant examples:

Edw. fitz Morish FitzGerald (1600)

Gerald FitzGerald (1538)

James FitzGerald (1557)

Appendix C permits the combination of Anglicized Irish and Gaelic.

Consulting Herald: Courtney Rose

**Notes:** Blazoned when submitted as *Per pale gules and ermine, an axe and on a chief Or three boars passant sable*, we have changed the blazon to reflect the position of the axe and the correct fur.

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## 5: Dorigen of Lewes -New Alternate Name Forwarded

*Dorian of Lewes*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Sound (Dorian) most important.

**Dorian** is a male given name found in the Family Search Historical Records.

Dorian; Male; Christening; 1560; Gillingham, Kent, England

England Births and Christenings;

[https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=%2Bgivenname%3Adorian~%20%2Bany\\_year%3A1500-1600~](https://familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&query=%2Bgivenname%3Adorian~%20%2Bany_year%3A1500-1600~)

**of Lewes** is a locative byname. Lewes was a city in Sussex England in period. The name is also grandfathered to the submitter.

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## 6: Eberhard Schwarz -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Language (Late period German) most important.

**Eberhard** is a male given name found 7 times dated between 1250 and 1369 in "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" by Talan Gwynek.

**Schwarz** is a descriptive name meaning "black, dark colored" found in "Some Early Middle High German Bynames with Emphasis on Names from the Bavarian Dialect Area" by Brian M. Scott

**Notes:** As the submitter stated that "Late period German" is most important, ffride wlfssdotter provided the following additional documentation during Kingdom commentary:

Eberhard Freytag, male, died 1590, Schwerte, Westfalen, Preussen, Germany. Batch no. B97492-4

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J43G-4QV>)

The child of Engelbert Schwartz died 1608, Schwerte, Westfalen, Preussen, Germany. Batch no. B97492-4

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J43G-L31>)



## 7: Edgithe Hlammandi -New Name & New Device Forwarded

*Per bend sinister azure and gules, a falcon belled and jessed maintaining in its feet a drinking horn Or.*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound (Sound should roughly match "Edith") most important.

**Edgithe** is a female given name found in "Anglo-Saxon Women's Names from Royal Charters" by Marieke van de Dal (<https://s-gabriel.org/names/marieke/anglosaxonfem/>)

**Hlammandi** is a byname found in "Viking Bynames found in the Landnámabók" by Aryanhwymerch Catmael.

**Notes:** During Kingdom commentary a question was raised whether the correct nominative spelling of the given name was *Edgithe* or *Edgitha* based on the source, Sawyer S-1039, where it appears to be the Latin genitive:

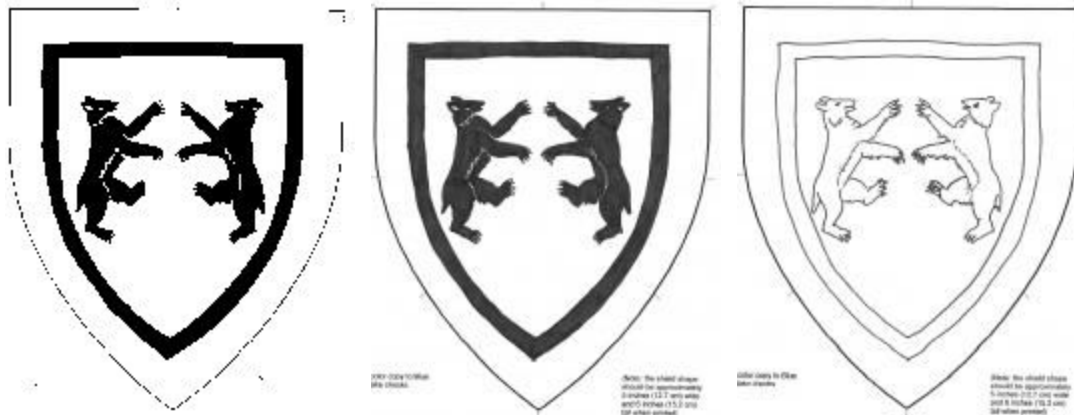
<http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1039.html>

"...post mortem Edgithe regine coniugis mee..."

"after the death of my wife, Queen Edgitha"

ffride wlfssdotter tells us that -e in the first declension genitive becomes -a in the nominative (it also does the same in the dative, but I'm pretty sure here she's genitive), so you'd expect it to be Edgitha. The submitter, herself a herald, explicitly allowed the change to -a during commentary.

Blazoned when submitted as *Per bend sinister azure and gules, a falcon proper belled and jessed maintaining a drinking horn Or*, we have changed the blazon to specify how the falcon is holding the horn, and to correct the tincture of the falcon.



### 8: Edmund Bneyt -New Name & New Device Forwarded

*Argent, two bears combatant within an orle sable*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

**Edmund** is a male given name found in "Names found in Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1538-1600" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael dated 1542, 1581, 1594.

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/kings.html>)

**Bneyt** is a surname dated "Hy 2" in R&W s.n. Bennet. It is also found in "Names from 13th Century Northumberland: Raw Data" by Sara L. Uckelman.

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/rawdatanorth.html>)

**Notes:** We believe this submission is clear of the device of Edward of Tatham, Ansteorra, Aug 1984 LoAR: *Argent, two brown bears combattant proper maintaining a roundel erminois pierced by a sword inverted azure*. There is one DC for change of tincture of the bears. We believe there are probably three more DCs for the changes of type, number, and tincture of secondary charges, from the maintained roundel erminois and sword azure to an orle sable. If, on the other hand, the maintained charges are so small as to be unidentifiable and this not contribute to conflict resolution, there is then a second DC for the addition of a secondary charge group.

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### 9: Emidio di Arquata -New Name Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.

**Emidio** St. Emidio lived circa 300 AD, venerated since the 11th century.

**di Arquata** is from Ristretto delle Historie Genousi, 1551, p 47

([https://books.google.com/books?id=s04brH4bk\\_0C&printsec=frontcover&dq=ristretto+delle+historie&hl=en](https://books.google.com/books?id=s04brH4bk_0C&printsec=frontcover&dq=ristretto+delle+historie&hl=en))

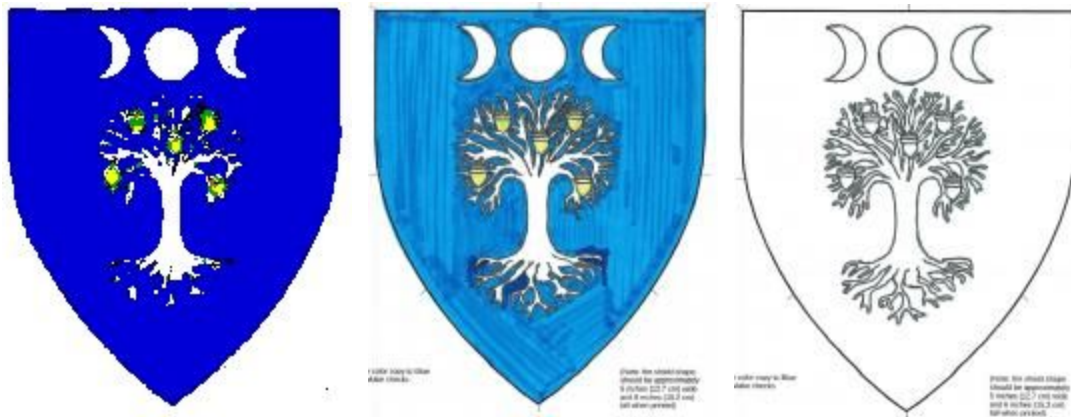
<https://archive.org/details/dizionarioistoric01crol>  
&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiB4K SXoobTAhXM34MKHf3MDisQ6AEIHDA A#v=onepage&q=ristretto%  
20delle%20historie&f=false)

**Notes:** During Kingdom commentary Maridonna Benvenuti provided the following additional documentation:

By 1360 at least, Arquata was a family name. S.n Arquata (of Genova). The surname "Originaria del castello omonimo in riva alla Serivia..." A translation: Originally named after the castle on the banks of the Serivia. Leonardo the elder in 1360 is first to be mentioned. "Dizionario storico blasonico delle famiglie nobili e notabili italiane estinte e fiorenti" by Crollanza, G. B., vol. 1. 1886-1890. Url: <https://archive.org/details/dizionarioistoric01crol>

Emidio - "Compendio delle vite di tutti i santi descritte non solo dal Vigliega nel lodatissimo suo Flos Sanctorus; ma anco Voragine, Fiamma, Surio, Pietro di Natale, & altri." Compendium of the lives of all the saints described not only from Vigliega in his highly praised "Flos Sanctorus"; but likewise the Voragine, Fiamma, Surio, Pietro di Natale, & others. By Lodovico Zacconi, 1612, p.194, s.n. Emigidio. Emigdio, detto Emidio, Vescovo Ascclano & martire; t̄iori [tinori] nel tempo di Diocletiano Imperatore. A translation: Emidgio, called Emidio, bishop of Ascolano and martyr; ?? in time of Emperor Diocletian. See image.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=IBxSAAAACAAJ>



### 10: Halldórr hinn Skarpa -Resub Name Forwarded & Resub Device Returned

*Azure, an oak tree blasted and eradicated argent fructed Or, and in chief a roundel between an increscent and decrescent argent*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound ("hall door" or "hall deer") most important.

The submitter previously submitted "Haldir of the White Oaks" which was withdrawn by submitter.



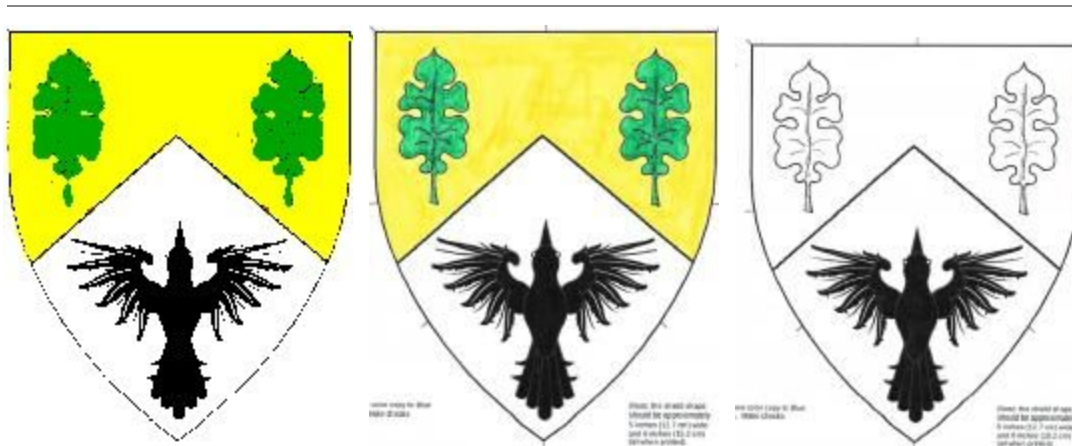
**Halldórr** is a male given name found in GB p. 10 s.n. Halldórr; FJ pp. 129, 344, 347, 351 s.nn. Halldórr, Hall-, Þór-, -þórr; CV pp. 235, 743 s.v. hallr, Þórr; NR s.nn. Hallr, Hall- (<http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>)

**hinn Skarpa** is a descriptive byname meaning "the sharp" as found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions" by Lindorm Eriksson (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicbyname/other.htm#start>)

**Notes:** Listed on the iLoI as a "Resub Appeal of Kingdom Return of Name" this header was incorrect. This submission is a Resub.

Listed on the iLoI as a "New Device", this header and form were incorrect. This is a resubmission of a device returned on the September 2016 East LoD since it was impossible to forward without a name.

This device is returned for conflict with the device of Melandra of the Woods, Caid, March 1994 Loar: *Azure, a tree, in chief three Celtic crosses argent*. There is a single DC for the change of type of the secondary charges from crosses to crescents and roundel, but nothing else.



### 11: Hlífa Hrafnadóttir -New Name & New Device Forwarded

*Per chevron Or and argent, two oak leaves vert and a raven migrant sable*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (Norse) most important.

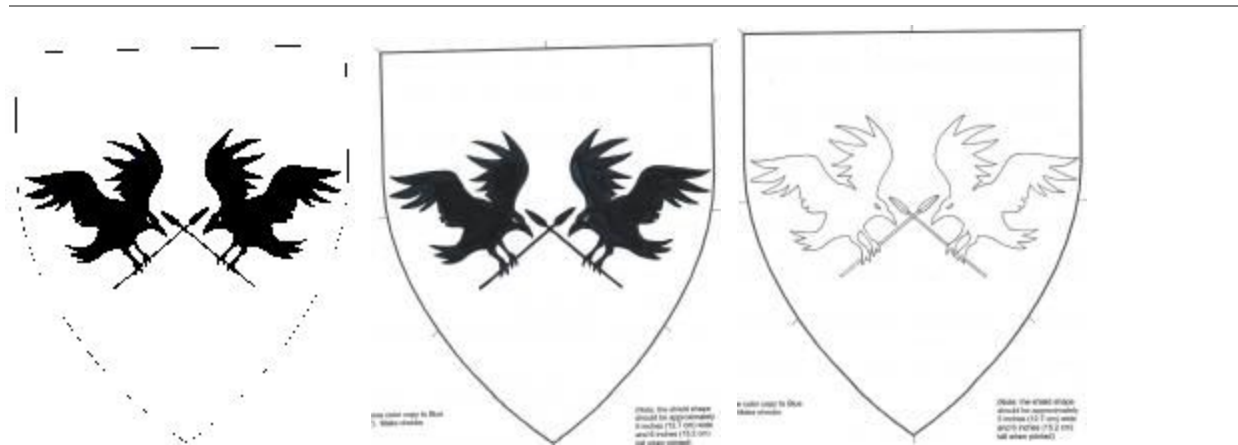
Culture (Norse) most important.

**Hlífa** is a female given name found in GB pp. 11; FJ pp. 188; CV pp. 271 s.v. hlífa, hlífð (<http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONWomensNames.shtml>)

**Hrafnadóttir** is a patronymic byname formed from the male given name **Hrafn** found in GB p. 11 s.n. Hrafn; FJ pp. 210-212 s.n. Rafn; CV pp. 281 s.v. hrafn; NR s.n. Hrafn (<http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>)

The byname is formed as "Genitive + dóttir" per the Viking Answer Lady ([http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONNames.shtml#general\\_info](http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONNames.shtml#general_info))

**Notes:** the "migrant to chief" posture is considered equivalent to "displayed". As such, there is an SFPP for a non-Eagle displayed.



**12: Hrafn Rikaðrson, called Bonesetter -New Name & New Device Forwarded**  
*Argent, two ravens rising respectant, each maintaining in its feet a spear crossed sable.*

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
Language (unspecified) most important.  
Culture (unspecified) most important.  
Meaning (unspecified) most important.

**Hrafn** is a male given name found in GB p. 11 s.n. Hrafn; FJ pp. 210-212 s.n. Rafn; CV pp. 281 s.v. hrafn; NR s.n. Hrafn

**Rikaðrson** is a patronymic byname made from Ríkarðr GB p. 14 s.n. Ríkarðr, Ríkarðr; NR s.nn. Rík-, Harð-, Harðr

**Bonesetter** appears in the OED sv "bone-setter" dated to 1518: ?1518 A. Barlcay tr. D. Mancinus Myrroure Good Maners sig. Ev, A bonesetter he hyreth.

**Notes:** Blazoned when submitted as *Argent, two ravens rising respectant, each holding in its claws a spear crossed sable* we have changed the blazon to reflect standard terminology for maintained charges.

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**13: Katerina Falconer de Lanark -New Name Forwarded**

No changes.

**Katerina** is a female given name dated from 1208 to 1497 found in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek

(<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Katharine>)

**Falconer** is found in Bardsley pg 281 as the keeper of his lord's or lady's falcon. "Exchequer of Great Britain, Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids" has an example of Falconer used as a byname in a Latin document from England in 1303.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=wSkMAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA165#v=onepage&q&f=false>)

**de Lanark** "de + Placename" construction and Lanark as a place name dated to 1293 and 1296 found in "Names from 13th Century Scottish Parliamentary Records" by Alys Mackyntoich

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/Namesfrom13thCenturyScottishParliamentaryRecords.html>)

**Notes:** The first byname does not appear in Bardsley under that spelling in a dated form, only in the header.

However, the cited book, fully titled "Inquisitions and Assessment relating to Feudal Aids; with other analogous documents preserved in the public record office. A.D. 1284-1431", page 165, has "De Johanne Bek tenente di. f. Et iij. Partem j. f. In Folestby, quod Willelmus de Arcy quondam tenuit cum ij. bovatis terre Ricardi **Falconer**. [Emphasis added]. This portion of the book is dated to AD 1303.

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#### 14: Mari Clock van Hoorne -New Alternate Name Forwarded

*Marína Sviðbalki*

**Marína** is a female given name found in Geirr Bassi, page 13.

**Sviðbalki** is a byname found in CV p. 612 s.v. sviða; NR s.n. Sviðbalki. It is also found in "The Bynames of the Viking Age Runic Inscriptions," by Lindorm Eriksson

(<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/lindorm/runicybynames/mental.htm#start>), which gives the meaning as "trouble-maker" and dates the byname to c. 1000. Precedent states that the byname **Sviðbalki** does not change spelling when applied to a woman. [Halldóra Sviðbalki, 12/2015 LoAR, A-East].



#### 15: Mari Clock van Hoorne -New Badge Returned

*(Fieldless) A domestic cat rampant contourny sable*

**Notes:** At the submitter's request, this badge has been withdrawn.

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**16: Muin maqq Minain -New Alternate Name Forwarded**

*Khalil al'urdun*

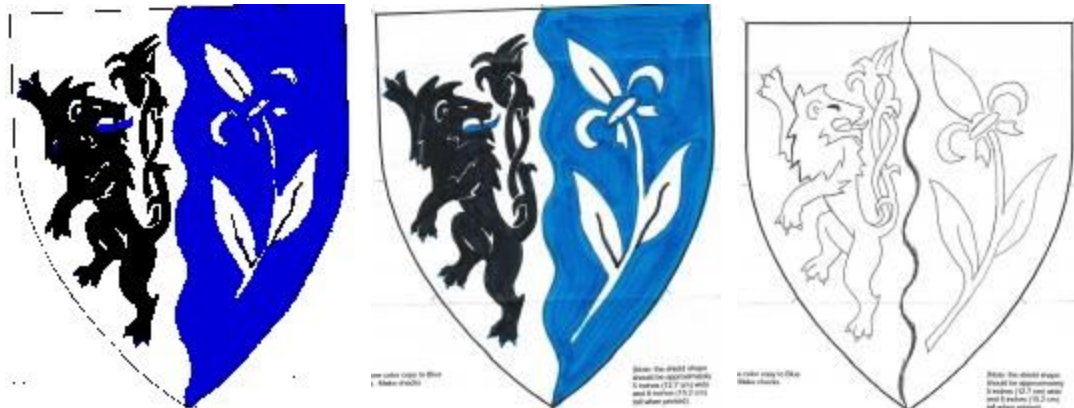
Submitter desires a masculine name.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

Meaning (of Jordan) most important.

**Khalil** is a male given name found in "Arabic Naming Practices and Period Names List" by Da'ud ibn Auda (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm>)

**al'urdun** in Arabic means "of Jordan." The meaning "of Jordan" is most important to the submitter. He is willing to accept changes to the byname to get that meaning. Assistance in documenting the byname is requested.



**17: Perrine de Lille -New Name Forwarded & New Device Returned**

*Per pale wavy argent and azure, in dexter a lion rampant regardant double queued sable, armed and langued azure, in sinister a fleur-de-lis bendwise slipped and leaved argent*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

**Perrine** is a female given name found dated between 1511 and 1573 in "Given Names from Brittany, 1384-1600" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn.

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/latebreton.html>)

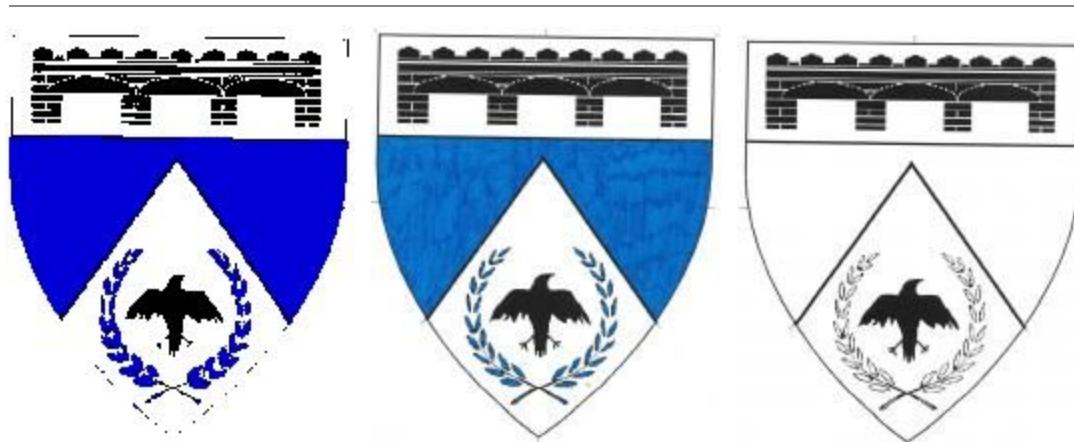
**de Lille** is a locative byname. Lille is a city in the County of Flanders, Northern France found in period between 1400 and 1700.

([http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/france\\_1035.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/france_1035.jpg))

**Notes:** Kingdom commenters pointed out that the map submitted is a modern one showing France as it was in 1035. We are forwarding this name in the hope that documentation can be found.

This device is returned for two reasons. SENA A.2.C.1 states that “Elements must be drawn in their period forms”. Blue Tyger is not aware of any period examples of a stylized heraldic Fleur-de-lys that is slipped and leaved. Absent evidence to the contrary this necessitates a return.

Additionally, even if the Fleur-de-lys could be slipped and leaved, flowers take their orientation from the head, not from the slip. Therefore, this Fleur-de-lys is bendwise, resulting in a violation of the Unity of Orientation rule.



**18: Ravensbridge, Riding of -Resub Device Forwarded**

*Per chevron azure and argent, in base a raven displayed sable within a laurel wreath azure, on a chief argent a bridge sable*

Submitter did not provide reason for re-submission.

**Notes:** Listed on the iLoI as a “Resub Appeal of Kingdom Return of Device” that header is incorrect. This is a Resub Device.

Thanks to Alexandre Saint Pierre for summarizing the prior history:

The \*original\* submission of *“Per chevron azure and argent, a triple-arched bridge argent and in base a raven volant sable within a laurel wreath azure”* (image attached) was returned on the March 2015 LoD with the following:

The device is being returned for violating SENA A.3.D.2.a, which states that "a charge group with more than two types of charges is not allowed." As rendered, the raven, bridge and laurel wreath are all part of the same primary charge group. This is not permitted.

As a second ground for return, the raven is not drawn in a blazonable posture. It is neither volant nor displayed nor migrant. SENA A.2.C.2 requires charges to be identifiable, which includes being in an identifiable heraldic posture: "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable. While some allowance will be made for lack of artistic skill, the identity of elements must not be ambiguous. Ambiguity can be created when a depiction falls between two states that contribute to difference, such as tincture, posture, or type of charge."

Finally, as a third ground for return, the per chevron division is not properly drawn according to the standards set forth in the May 2011 Cover Letter. For these three reasons, the device must be returned. For the benefit of the Riding, I note that there are ways this or a very similar design could be properly drawn and registerable, and suggest that they consult with an experienced armory herald before resubmitting.

Their first resubmission of "*Per chevron azure and argent, a chief triply enarched argent and a raven volant sable within a laurel wreath azure*" (image also attached) was returned on the January 2016 LoD with the following notes:

This resubmission did not resolve any of the previous grounds for return, and instead introduced a new one. The charge in chief is not "a chief triply enarched". It is still a bridge, and as such is still part of the same charge group as the raven and wreath. It is thus being returned for violating SENA A.3.D.2.a, which states that "a charge group with more than two types of charges is not allowed." As rendered, the raven, bridge and laurel wreath are all part of the same primary charge group. This is not permitted.

As a second ground for return, the raven is not drawn in a blazonable posture. It is neither volant nor displayed nor migrant. SENA A.2.C.2 requires charges to be identifiable, which includes being in an identifiable heraldic posture: "Elements must be drawn to be identifiable. While some allowance will be made for lack of artistic skill, the identity of elements must not be ambiguous. Ambiguity can be created when a depiction falls between two states that contribute to difference, such as tincture, posture, or type of charge."

As a third ground for return, the per chevron division is not properly drawn according to the standards set forth in the May 2011 Cover Letter. For these three reasons, the device must be returned. For the benefit of the Riding, I note that there are ways this or a very similar design could be properly drawn and registerable, and suggest that they consult with an experienced armory herald before resubmitting.

Finally, the position of the bridge is not blazonable as submitted. There is no way to describe its position against the upper edge of the shield in blazon. Submitters are again strongly urged to consult with an experienced armory herald. If no such herald is available to the Riding, please contact Blue Tyger and a suitable herald will be assigned to assist.

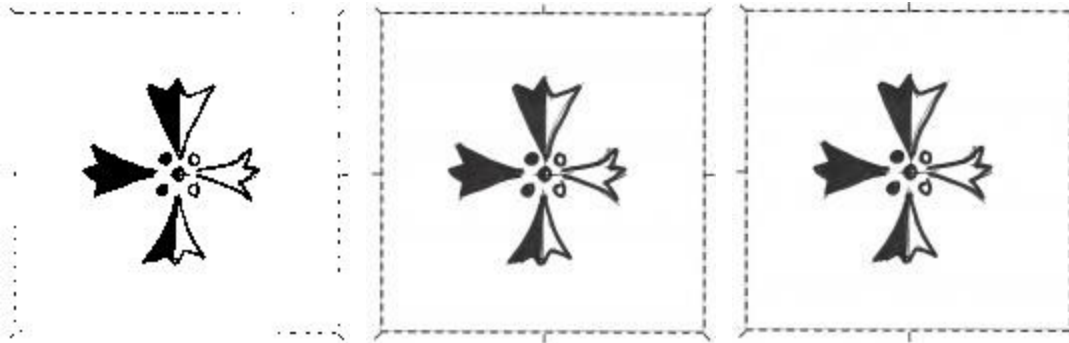


1:



2:

This resubmission addresses all of the prior grounds for return, and we are forwarding this device.

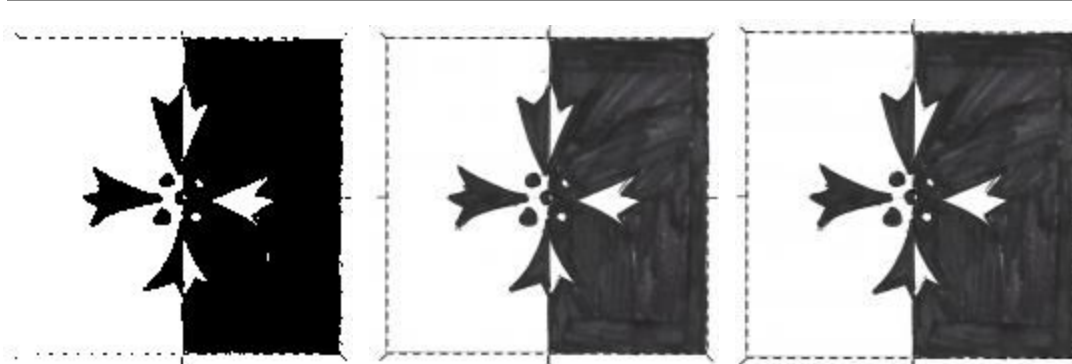


**19: Ryan Mac Whyte -New Badge Forwarded**

*(Fieldless) A cross of four ermine spots per pale sable and argent.*

**Notes:** Blazoned when submitted as *(Fieldless) Four ermine conjoined in cross per pale sable and argent*, PicDic 3 sn Cross: Ermine Spots

<http://mistolme.com/dictionary/cross-ermine-spots/> tells us that the "cross of four ermine spots" is found as a charge c.1460, in the arms of Hurston or Hurleston [RH; also Legh 36v].

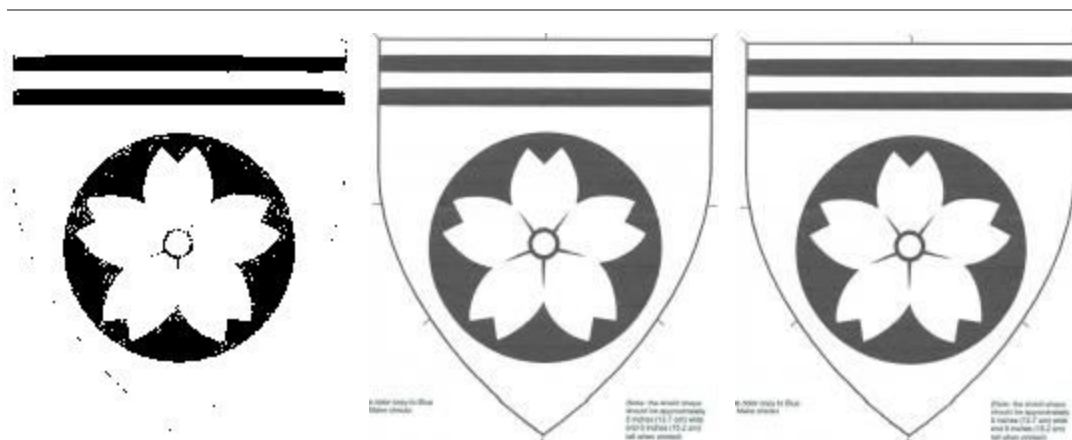


**20: Ryan Mac Whyte -New Badge Forwarded**

*Per pale argent and sable, a cross of four ermine spots counterchanged.*

**Notes:** Blazoned when submitted as *Per pale argent and sable four ermines conjoined in cross counterchanged*, PicDic 3 sn Cross: Ermine Spots

(<http://mistholme.com/dictionary/cross-ermine-spots/>) tells us that the "cross of four ermine spots" is found as a charge c.1460, in the arms of Hurston or Hurleston [RH; also Legh 36v].



**21: Shimazu Yasukaze -New Name & New Device Forwarded**

*Argent, on a roundel sable a sakura argent, in a chief a bar gemel sable*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Language (Japanese - Late Muromachi) most important.

Meaning (Yasukaze - peace and wind) most important.

**Shimazu** is byname found through period. Documented in NCMJ in 1332 (page 328, NCMJ)  
**Yasukaze** - is a constructed male given name. *Yasu-* - descriptive element meaning "peace", dated as early as 1183 and as late as 1600 (page 209 NCMJ). *-kaze* - substantive element meaning "wind" dated to 1600 (page 158 NCMJ)



Nanori in period are constructed from two kanji, a substantive element preceded by a descriptive element. These elements were often used interchangeably, with some repeating throughout generations of a family. As such, it is possible to construct a period-appropriate Nanori name by taking two element from any two given names, so long as one is careful to place the kanji in the same position (descriptive vs. substantive).

A Japanese male in period may have other name elements, including a given birth name (Yobina). The submitter is aware of this and has opted to not register one at this time, as the name element would not be used in a court setting.

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**22: Ysmay de Lynn -New Alternate Name Forwarded**

*Matthew Miller*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (Matthew Miller) most important.

**Matthew** is a male given name dated from 1400 found 6 times in "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/brasses/men.html>)

**Miller** is a byname found on p. 532 of Bardsley, dated to 1573 with this spelling.

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In Service,  
Yehuda ben Moshe  
Blue Tyger Herald