R. William Card
25 Mather Street
Boston, MA   02124
bcard@world.std.com

28 April 2002 (AS XXXVI)

**Unto Francois la Flamme, Laurel King of Arms, and other members
of the College of Arms
From Reynard des Montaignes, Blue Tyger Herald**

Greetings, learned lords and ladies, and I hope this finds you well.

It is the intent of the East Kingdom to register the following names and armory. Submitters
allow major and minor changes unless otherwise noted.

There are 34 new names, titles, or changes of name and 25 new badges, devices or changes of
device, for a total of 59 new submissions.

1. Adelie M'Conchie (f)   new to Laurel name & device

Per pale Or and sable, a turtle counterchanged

Adelie: French, Dame Adelie l'erbiere, 1292 (1292 Census of Paris,
Colm Dubh). **M'Conchie:** Gaelic, Angus M'Conchie dated 1493
(Black's Surnames of Scotland, p 475, s.n. MacConachie,). The fact
that Mary, Queen of Scots married the Dauphin of France should
prove that there was sufficient contact in period to justify this name
combination. No major changes; cares more about sound.
The armory is clear of Helmar Marcellus du Corbier: "Sable, a
leatherback turtle tergiant displayed Or." with two CD's for the field
and the color of half the primary.

2. Adelie M'Conchie (-)   new badge

(Fieldless) On an oak leaf vert, two arrows in saltire argent

Name is on this letter. Badge to be jointly owned with Colin Ursell,
name registered 5/90 (East). Clear of Letticia Troischesness:
"(Fieldless) an oak leaf Vert."

3. Alaric Svart{o/}x (m)   new name & device

*Per saltire argent and sable, two ravens close in pale and two Thor's
hammers inverted in fess all counterchanged.*

Alaric: the name of a king of the Goths from 395 to 410
(Withycombe p 8 s.n. Alaric; also "Goths" Brittannica 1911 v 12 p
273). **Svart{o/}x:** constructed byname meaning 'black-ax' from
'svartkollr', or 'black pate' (Geirr Bassi, p 28) and 'blo{d/}{o/}x', or
'blood-ax' (p 20) Major or minor changes if needed to register; cares

more about both meaning 'black-ax' and sound 'like Alaric', and wants 8-10th century Norse.

4. Alasdair MacLeod of Durna (m)   **new name & device**

Vair, a griffin passant and on a chief sable three maple leaves argent.

Alasdair: dated 1522 (_Four Masters_) Also found as Gaelic for Alexander, a popular name in the middle ages (Withycombe, p 13), and in 1330 (Black, p 16, under 'Alexander'). **MacLeod:** from 'Gillandres MacLeod' dated to 1227 (Black, header form). **of Durna:** locative required to clear a conflict with Alistair MacLeod (John Speed's 'The Counties of Britain' p 266, map block 40x11). ("Durno" is 16 km NW of Aberdeen and "Durness", with a Pictish tower, is on the north coast near Cape Wrath (<u>AA Atlas</u> 4 miles/inch), so the name may be reasonable.) Major & minor changes permitted.
Is it necessary to blazon the wings "elevated and addorsed", as they are turned down a bit rather than fully raised?

5. Albert Villon (m)   **new name & device**

Azure, a dragon sejant or and on a chief argent three torteaux

Albert: 'a prenomen from the Latin Albertus' (Dauzat, p 5). Albert can be found, and thus dated, as a male name in "Names from 14th Century Foix". **Villon:** 'a surname from ancient French vilonie' (Dauzat, p 596). Minor changes only; cares more about 'French language and/or culture.'
Submitter has been told to draw the chief larger.

6. Alianor of Ravenglass (f)   **new name**

Alianor: in England in 1273, with earlier forms such as "Alyenora" from several sources (Withycombe, Gwynek, de Bracton, and Bardsley, per Academy of St. Gabriel client report 2232, PCA). **Ravenglass:** can be found in Ekwall, s.n. Ravenglass, dated to 1297 as 'Ravenglas'. No major changes, accurate for 13th century English.

7. Andreana da Padova (f)   **new name**

Andreana: Andre{'a}na as a feminine variant of "Andr{'e}a" (De Felice, Nomi,) . The accent has been dropped by submitter's request. **da Padova:** from Arval Benicoeur's "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names". The Table of Surnames lists "da Padova" as a locative for the city of Padua. Major or minor changes if necessary, cares about sound, and wants an Italian name.

8. Angus Mockler (m)   new name & device

Gules, on a plate two wingless dragons combattant sable and a bordure indented argent.

Angus: dated throughout period including 1297 & 1370 (Black, a header form). **Mockler:** 'modern form of French Mauclerc on record in Co. Tipperary since 1210.' (MacLysaght, header form)
We believe this name to be clear of "Angus MacClerie" (Jan '97 East) on the basis of an extra syllable, but we are not sure about "Angus McClure" (6/91, An Tir). Major and minor changes if necessary; cares about sound.

9. Anna Grey of the Steppes (f)   new name & device

Pean, an acorn and in chief three roses Or.

Anna: the wife of Henri I of France (1031-6). "Anna" first appeared in England 1218, rare until beginning of 14th c. (Withycombe, p 25, s.n. Ann) **Grey:** from le Gray, le Grey, both dated to 1296 (R+W 3rd ed s.n. Gray). **of the Steppes:** an SCA barony (1973, Atenveldt). "Steppe" was not used in English for grasslands until 1671, but it was used in the sense of "stairs" as early as 1300 (OED, "Step", II).

10. Avice of Greylyng (f)   new name

Avice: in this spelling 1273 (Withycombe p 38 s.n. Avice).
Greylyng: from Greyling in 1317 and Graylyng in 1392 (R&W p 203 s.n. Grayling). Minor changes if necessary, sound most important.

11. Bram of Lyndon (m)   new name & device

Azure, on a bend sinister between two pheons argent, a badger rampant contourney maintaining an arrow inverted sable.

Bram: dated to 1100 & 1200, is apparently a Swedish given name. (SMP Vol. 4 Col A89 s.n. Bram (m)). Also, "Brahm" from Bahlow's _Dictionary of German Names_ p 60 s.n. Brahm, but it's a place name. **Lyndon:** as Lindon to 1167 but no other dates (_Mills _Dictionary of English Place Names_ p 230, s.n. Lyndon). "Lyndon" as Lindone to 1230 (Eckwall p 295 s.n.). We believe there was regular contact between Sweden and England during the Middle Ages, for example the 'brokers' of the Hanseatic League, so that a mixed name is reasonable. Minor changes if necessary, cares about sound.

12. Briana Maharg (f)   new name

Given name submitted as "Brianna", SCA compatible 1996-2000, we accepted with the minor change to "Briana", an English feminine given name from the Spanish novel *Espejo de Principes y Cavalleros*, translated into English in 1578 (LoAR, 28 February 2002). **Maharg:** a variant of MacIlhagga no date; however, Macylhaggon seen in 1527 (header, Surnames of Ireland, MacLysaght, p 165). "MacIlhagga", undated (header,

Black p 512). Combining English with Gaelic is a weirdness, but not unregisterable (LoAR, 23 March 2002). No major changes. Submitter desires an Irish name, and cares more about sound.

13. Bronwen Rose of Greylyng (f)   new name & device

Argent on a saltire vert a rose argent

Bronwen: SCA compatible (12/99, Bronwen Gwehyddes Anglesey, AnTir). **Rose:** is from Thomas filius Rose in 1279 (R&W p 383 s.n. Rose). **Greylyn:** from Greyling in 1317 and Graylyng in 1392 (R&W p 203 s.n. Grayling) No major changes.

14. Caera in Cridi Tréuin (f)   new name & device

Argent a triskelion of snail shells vert.

Caera: is the submitter's legal, given name (PCA- Driver's License). **in Cridi Tréuin:** a byname meaning "of the strong heart". Byname submitted as "na Cride Tren", we have accepted as "in Cridi Tréuin" upon receipt of the following discussion from an agent of the submitter. Discussion (PCA) was prepared by Tigernach mac Eoghain ua Aeda, Incunabula Pursuivant (Middle). Blue Tyger (East) has summarized it, and apologizes for any error.

- The main source is R.P.M Lehmann and W.P. Lehman, *An Introduction to Old Irish*, PCA, which appears to be a word-by-word analysis of *Scéla Mucce Méic Dathó* (The Story of Mac Dathó's Pig).
- Consider as examples the sobriquets "cride licce" and "cride n-ega" (meanings not given) applied to Conall Cernach and Cet mac Maghach respectively (p 107 lines 9 and 15).
- "in", the form of the genitive singular neuter article (p 36, chart)
- "Cridi", the genitive singular form of the neuter noun "cride", meaning "heart" (declension on p 42)
- "Tréuin", the genitive singular neuter form of the masculine adjective "trén", meaning "strong" (p 195).
- Adjective declensions are like those of nouns, except for a couple of forms—the neuter genitive singular is not one of the exceptions (Thurneyson, A Grammar of Old Irish, revised and expanded edition (Dublin Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1988, PCA) sect. 279).
- In noun declensions, the neuter genitive singular is the same as the masculine nominative plural (Sect 277)
- Thus, nominative plural of the masculine noun "én" [bird] is éuin, éoin, or éiuin (sect 279) and is also the form of the genitive singular.
- In similar fashion, the genitive singular form of the neuter noun "scél" [tidings] is scéuil or scéoil (sect 277)
- Finally, since the nominative plural form of the masculine adjective "trén" is tréuin or tríuin (sect 352), this should also be the form of the genitive singular neuter adjective.
- [QED bt]

Minor changes if necessary; submitter wishes a name preserving the meaning and authentic for 7th-century Ireland.

15. Caera in Cridi Tréuin (-)   **new badge**

(Fieldless) a triskelion of snail shells vert.

Name is on this letter.

16. Cassandra Grey of Loch Leven (f)   **new name**

Cassandra: in 1207 (Withycombe p 59). **Grey:** from 'grei' in 1198 (R&W p 203). **Loch Leven:** the town of 'Leven' named after a river, possibly a loch (MikeDarton, _Dictionary of Scottish Place Names_ p 173). "Leven" is a town on the Firth of Forth (Black, p 426, and <u>AA Atlas</u>, but no named river or loch is shown). Potential conflict with Cassandra Gray (3/93 Atlantia), resolved by adding the locative.
No major changes except that dropping 'Loch' is acceptable if it cannot be verified.

17. Catheryn Shadwell (f)   **new name & device**

Gules, in pale an owl contourney and a vol Or.

Catheryn: in 1588, 1599, 1600(2) (_Feminine Given names in King Stanley's Marriages, 1573-1600_ by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, s.n Catherine) **Shadwell:** 'John Shadwell' in 1576 (R&W p 403 under Shadwell). No major changes.
Jeene MacDoughal bears "Gules, in pale two winged hearts Or". We count one CD for owl vs. winged heart. However, we ask for a Laurel ruling on vol (pair of wings) vs. winged object. We believe that in period, these two charges would be considered completely different.

18. Cellach MacFaoitigh (f)   **new name & device**

Sable, three quill pens in pile argent and a bordure rayonny gyronny Or and gules.

Cellach: from 'Ceallach', name is both masculine & feminine; was a daughter of Donnchad d 732 (OCM p 49 under Cellach; Cellach may be the older form). Also 'Cellac' an ancient name; name of at least 3 saints, one of whom died in 1129 (Woulfe p 175). Also 'Cellach' a 10th C. Scots name meaning 'warlike' (Black, p144); here the older form is 'Ceallach'. **MacFaoitigh:** from MacWhite (MacFaoitigh) (MacLysaght's Surnames of Ireland, p 299). Also MacFaoitig: 'MacWhite, MacWhirtty' (Woulfe, p 359, undated). Minor changes only if needed, no holding name, submitter cares most about language and/or culture: Irish. 'Please keep as close as possible.'

19. Conrad MacCallum (m) **new name & device**

Gules, on a tower argent a three headed dog sejant affronty sable, a chief argent.

Conrad: from Conrad Nye, rector of Foxley, Wiltshire, 1436 (Withycombe p 72, sn. Conrad) . **MacCallum:** anglicized Gaelic, header form with the form MacCalme dated to 1631 (Black p 463 sn.n MacCallum). There may be a conflict with Conrad MacAllyn. (6/98, East). If so, submitter is willing to add 'of Killane', 1545 (Johnston's _Place-names of Scotland_ p 219 s.n. Killean). Killane is also in Black, p 397. No other major changes, cares more about sound.

20. Dall{a'}n {O'} Donnabh{a'}{i}n (m) **new name & device**

Per bend sinister argent and sable, two swords in saltire and a latinate celtic cross counterchanged.

Dall{a'}n: 'Among the more famous bearers of this name are Dall{a'}n mac More, poet to Cerball, king of Leinster and Dall{a'}n Forgaill, a famous early poet who composed a lament for Columbeille.' (header form in OCM) **{O'} Doinnabh{a'}n:** the post-1200 form, also borne by a number of 9th and 10th century priests (O'Corrain & Maguire, p77 under Donndub{a'}n). We have placed it in the genitive form. MacLysaght, under (O) Donovan gives Ó Donnabháin as the Gaelic form

21. Devorgilla O'Brannigan (-) **new device**

Per chevron Or and vert, two roses azure barbed vert and a dirk fesswise reversed Or.

Name registered 10/98 East. Clear of Nottinghill Coill (4/98) 'Per chevron Or and vert, a wake knot issuant from the line of division vert and a sword fesswise reversed Or.' with one CD for each of change of type and number of primary (the roses vs. the knot).

22. Dianaim ingen Eochada (f) **new name & device**

Purpure, a unicorn's head erased argent orbed sable langued gules between in cross 4 quill pens argent.

Dianaim: in this spelling "occurred amongst the aristocratic ladies of Leinster in the 10th & 11th centuries." (OCM, p 73) **Eochada:** as "Eochaid", "second most popular name in early Irish society." (p 86-7) As "Eochada", the genitive form of "Eochaid", #5 in popularity as a male given name ("100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland.") Submitter wishes a name from 10-11th century Scotland; would it be similar to this Irish one?

23. Dianora Salviati (f)   **new name & device**

Azure, a sea-griffin erect contourny Or and a bordure Or semy of sage leaves vert

Dianora: "Feminine Given Games from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" by Arval Benicour. **Salviati:** "Family names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427". No major changes, cares more about 15-16th century Northern Italian (Florence). We thought of removing "sage" from the blazon, but we can't.

24. Diego Santiago de Arcos de la Fontera (m)   **new name change**

Name registered 8/93 (Atlantia). Name change to **"Santiago de Arcos"**. No major changes to the new submission. If accepted, the old name will be released.

Santiago: from "16th Century Spanish Men's Names" (1). **Arcos:** name of town modernly known as "Arcos de la Frontera" "situated on cliffs high above a meander in the River Guadalete. A typical defensive hill village with cobbled streets leading up to a castle which was built in the fifteenth century on Moorish foundations."(2) "The Pueblos Blancos share a history involving the centuries-long fight of the Spaniards to reconquer Spain from the Muslims (Moors). Arcos' name, de la Frontera, reflects this frontier history. Some of the villages changed hands multiple times between the first Arab conquest (711) and the final Spanish victory (1492). Arcos' Castillo, built by the Moors in the 11th century, reflects the Arab occupation. On the border between Castile and Granada, the towns became desirable bounty. Their signature barred window architecture reflects each town's defensive emphasis." (3) "Arcos de la Frontera, town (1990 pop. 27,722), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on a rocky hill above the Guadalete River. A Gothic church and the palace of the duke of Arcos are at the summit. Wine and olive oil are produced. The Moors were driven out in 1250, and it became a Christian town near the border with Muslim Spain." (4)
(1) http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/spanish-m.html
(2) http://www.andalucia.com/province/cadiz/arcos/home.htm
(3) http://www.highonadventure.com/Hoa98jun/Arcos/arcos.htm
(4) http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0804595.html

25. Edward Glass (-)   **new device**

Or, a pair of eyeglasses sable

Name registered July 1997 (East). The emblazon is a standard depiction of glasses from the PicDic (# 270).

26. Edward Glass (-)   **new badge**

(Fieldless) A pair of eyeglasses sable

27. Eibhl{i'}n inghean u{i'} Choile{a'}in (f)   **new name**

Eibhlín: from 1271- wife of Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster (O Corrain & Maguire). **inghean uí Choileáin:** fem. of {O'} Coile{a'}in from 1178 "The {o'} Coile{a'}in were expelled from Upper & Lower Connello. They were dispossessed from Claonghlas toward the end of the 13th C." Cares most about language/culture: Irish 13th C. (Woulfe 1178)

28. Eithne of Cantwaraburg (f)   **new name & device**

Argent, a strawberry plant proper, on a chief triangular azure, a strawberry flower proper

Eithne: Irish, the name of 9 saints and some others in 768, 795 and 953 (OCM, p 84). **Cantwaraburg:** from "Contwaraburg", the name in 890 of the place modernly known as Canterbury (AD Mills, Dictionary of English Place Names, p 70). Minor changes, if necessary for an authentic Scots-Gaelic given name and English byname. The plant is green and red, the flower is white barbed green seeded yellow. Is there a restriction on use of strawberry leaves by gentles who are not Royal Peers?

29. Elayne Boyd (f)   **new name**

Elayne: from Elayne Duddingston, Elayne de Duddingestone, 1246 (Black, p 225, as cited in Talan's index to the feminine given names). **Boyd:** Dominus Robertus de Boyd 1205, …, Duncan Boyd 1306, (Black p. 94) Boyd also appears in Reaney, p 45. No major changes; cares most about Scottish Culture.

30. Elisabetta Mald{'e}stro (f)   **new name & device**

Argent a billet in bend sable and a billet in bend sinister gules voided and interlaced.

Elisabetta: (Feminine given names from the Italian Renaissance" by Anebairn MacPharlane of Arrochar). Also, Castiglione's "El libro del cortegiano" ("The Book of the Courtier", Venice, 1528) is set in the court of Elisabetta Gonzaga (1471-1526), Duchess of Urbino. **Maldèstro:** descriptive byname meaning clumsy ("Standard Italian Dictionary", Langenscheidt). We believe it is clear of Elizabetta Malatesta, as "malatesta" has an extra syllable and presumeably a different meaning. No major or minor changes, interested in authentic for Roman/Italian Jew 1490-1505 AD. (sigh)

31. Elizabet Marshall (f)   **new name & device**

Azure, three squirrels sejant erect each maintaining a threaded needle Or

Elizabet: dated 1303 (Withycombe s.n. Elizabeth). **Marshall:** from Rainald le Mareschall c. 1140 (Reaney & Wilson, s.n Marshall). Also "Marshal" 1182-1272 (Nicolaa de Bracton, Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex County England). Given these variants, we believe "Marshall" is reasonable. Major or minor changes if necessary, especially to add "of Hartshorn-dale"; submitter cares most about language/culture: English.

32. Elizabeta de Ravenna (f)   **new name & device**

Or, on a hand vert a sun argent

Elizabeta: (Benicoeur & Gwynek "14th Century Venetian Personal Names", p 5). **de Ravenna:** from Rav{e'}nna dated XII-XIII c. (Fucilla "Our Italian Surnames" p. 107; also in de Felice s.n. Ravenna). No major changes: cares most about sound. ("Benicoeur" had been miswritten as "Beniceni"; I guess Arval did so good a job he seemed to be a native.)

33. Elizabeth la Brouillard (f)   **new name**

Elizabeth: name found in England from time to time in the 13th & 14th C. The Medieval use of the name was probably a tribute to St. Elizabeth of Hungary (1207-31). (Withycombe, p 99 s.n. Elizabeth). **la Brouillard:** seems to be an adj. form based on a town name "Brouil" (Dauzat p. 70 s.n. Brouillard (header form), also Morlet's Ditionaire Etymologique des Noms de Famille p. 144 s.n. Broillat) No major changes; cares most about sound.

34. Elspeth le Fayre filia Dunecan (f)   **new name**

Elspeth: a Scottish variant of Elizabeth (ODECN, Withycombe p. 100 s.n Elizabeth); also Dame Elspeth or Elizabeth Pantone 1539-48 (Black _Surnames of Scotland_ p. 646 s.n. Panton). **le Fayre:** from Thomas le Fayre 1332 (Reaney & Wilson, p. 160, s. n. Fair). **filia Dunecan:** Willelmus filius Dunecan 1135, Duncanus 'parvus garcio' 1402 and Jacob Duncan 1685 (Surnames of Scotland, Black, p. 228, s.n. Duncan). No major changes; cares most about sound & meaning: "Elspeth the Fair Daughter of Duncan".

35. Friderich Hausknecht (m)   **new name**

Friderich: in that spelling (_Late Period German Masculine Given Names_ by Talan Gwynek). **Hausknecht:** in that spelling; also as "Huskneht" 1321 (Brechenmacher p 670). No major changes; cares most about sound.

36. Galfrid Montrose (m)   **new name & device**

Checky argent & sable a tower enflamed and in sinister canton a maltese cross gules

Galfrid: appears 10 times ('Yorkshire Masculine Names from 1379' by Talan Gwynek). **Montrose:** header form, also 'Nicholas of Monroos' 1375 (Black, Surnames of Scotland, p 609). No major changes, cares most about sound. Is the position of the cross better blazoned as "in sinister chief"?

37. Matatias de domo Leah le Blund (m)   **new name**

Matatias: c. 1194 (Northampton Donum, as cited in Jacobs, Joseph, The Jews of Angevin England, 1893, p 359). **de domo:** c. 1186 (Pipe Roll, 3 Richard I, as cited in Jacobs, pp 350, 353, 359). **le Blunde:** c 1194 (Northampton Donum, as cited in Jacobs p 163). **Leah:** is biblical; other biblical names used were Matatias, Moses (Jacobs pp 359-360), and Sarah (p 362). An example of a man named after his mother is Abraham fil Avigay, c 1197 (Jacobs p 346; other examples on pp 346, 350, 351, 352). No major changes. Submitter desires a Jewish name from Angevin England. (Unfortunately, Jacobs' book is too ancient to photocopy. Other researchers for such names will just have to make the pilgrimage to Bergental.)

38. Tyrvaldr Berserkr (m)   **new name**

Tyrvaldr: constructed from 'tyr' as in the names 'Tyrvi' and 'Tyrfinger' (Geir Bassi p 15) and 'valdr' as in '{TH}orvaldr' (p 5). Also 'beidi-Tyr' as Tyr who requests (Gordon, p 334); and 'Tyrfingr' with 'fingr' = finger (p 344), and Tyrkir, where 'kir' =cow (p 363) and 'valdaer' = power, 'valdyr' = wolf, carrion-beast (Gordon, p 392). **Berserkr:** berserker, (Geir Bassi p 20, also Gordon, p335).

39. Uaithne inghean u{i'} Mhathghamhna (f)   **new name**

Uaithne: from Uaithne Mac Donnub{a'}in 982 (OCM header form). **Mhathghamhna:** a family name of 11th & 12th C in Ulidia with late period versions O Mahowny & O Mahown (Woulfe, s.n. O'Mathghamhna), implying that the root "Mhathghamna"is a man's given name. Also MacLysaght, p 205, lists Mhathghamhna for MacMahon and Mahony.

In service to Crown and College, Reynard