

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

12 May 2002 (AS XXXVII)

**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.

There are 32 new names, titles, or changes of name and 26 new badges, devices or changes of device, for a total of 58 new submissions. There is 1 resubmission, a device.

1. Emme Attewater (f) new name & device

Azure, an alewife naiant argent and in base a ford.

Emme: dated 1440, Withycombe p 103. **Attewater:** variant of Attwater, c.f. Attewell, dated 1198 as "Atewatr", R&W pp18-19. Minor changes only. Submitter desires 14th C English, 1st name sound most important, surname meaning 'by the water' most important.

2. Gericke von Keger (m) new name & device

Argent, a wolf's head cabossed sable a bordure indented purpure.

Gericke: from 'Gereke' around 1250-1350, Bahlow, p166 s.n. Gericke 'see Gerke'; Gerke p 166. **Von Keger:** Brechenmacher L&K p 24 s.n. Keger 'S. Kagerer 1273 Ruod der Keger'; s.n. Kager(er) p 2, '1501 Kager, s Keger'; 'Kager'(20 malinBay) No major changes, submitter desires name that sounds German.

3. Gregor Klöwenhammer (m) new name & device

Or, a pale sable between two wiverns displayed azure.

Gregor: cited to 1389 (Gwynek's Medieval German Given Names from Silesia). **Kl{o;}wenhammer:** header form from Bahlow, 'Jan Clofhammer, Danzig, 1377'. Major or minor changes; submitter cares most about sound.

4. Hagbarðr leðrfótr (m) new name & device

Argent, an anvil and in chief 3 mullets 1+2 azure.

Hagbar{dt}r: is on p 10 of Geirr-Bassi, as a male given name.
le{dt}rf{o}'tr: invented byname, intended to mean “leather foot” based on Leorh{a}'ls 'leather neck', Langh{a}'ls 'long neck', F{o}'tr 'foot, leg'. The citations in Geirr Bassi are not capitalized, and we believe this is typical for Norse bynames, so we have used lower case. Submitter desires an authentic Old Norse name, and cares most about meaning.

The anvil is single-horned, as shown in the PicDic (#11b)

5. John Marshall of Hartshorn-Dale (m) new name & device

Azure, a squirrel and on a chief Or a fork and spoon in saltire azure.

John: from Withycombe s.n. John 'a fairly common English name in the 12th-15th C; **Marshall:** R&W s.n. Marshall et al 'le mareschall' dated to c.1140 also Nicolaa de Bracton's 'A Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex Co. England 1182-1272' – Marshal.

Hartshorn-Dale: SCA branch name registered 8/88. Submitter desires English language/culture. Sejant erect is the default for squirrels. What is the current policy on 4-tined forks?

6. Kassandra Aiantos (f) new name & device

Gules, in fess three demi-snakes erect within a bordure embattled Or.

Kassandra: from Withycombe p 59 listed as 'classical Greek name revived in England'; **Aiantos:** - Greek, intended to mean 'daughter of Ajax'; grammar by the advice of Wolfgang Haase PhD., Professor of Classical Studies, Boston University. No major changes. Submitter desires 1200's Greek name; meaning is most important.

7. Katarina Scryvener (f) new name & device

Vert, on a bend wavy argent, three gouttes de poix.

Katarina: a proposed variant on 'Katerina', which is dated to 1196 in Withycombe, p187; St 'Katharine' dated to 1148. **Scryvener:** variant of “Scrivener” (OED). This variant does not appear, but other forms are “skrivener”, “scryvenere”, “scryvenar” and “scryvenour”, so we think it reasonable. The word is dated 1375 ‘Reinaldus le scriueyner’, 1455 ‘skerevener’, 1477-79 ‘scryvenere’. No major changes.

The *gouttes de poix*, or drops of pitch, are *sable* (PicDic, #325a).

8. Kateline Hicch (f)

new name & device

Argent, a falcon close belled and jessed proper a bordure engrailed azure.

Kateline: from Withycombe s.n. Katharine dates this spelling to 1273. **Hicch:** from R&W s.n. Hitch dates this spelling to 1279. Submitter cares most about sound. The falcon is brown with yellow legs.

9. Kirsten Dystel (f)

new name & badge

[Fieldless], on a flame a thistle proper.

Kirsten: from Bahlow, header form, cites 'Kirsten von Kanth' to Brussels 1328. **Dystel:** from Brechenmacher, header form, p318, 'Distel' in 1350.

We do not believe the badge to be overuse of proper -- a flame proper is not naturalistic depiction, and a thistle proper is heraldic shorthand for 'a thistle purple/gules slipped and leaved vert'. May conflict with Annette of Faire Monte, "A flame slipped and leaved with thistle leaves, all proper", 1979. Annette's would seem to be a flame endowed with thistle-leaves, rather than a flame with a thistle on it like Kirsten's, but we ask Laurel to check the emblazon.

10. Kirsten Dystel (-)

new household name & badge

[Fieldless], a dragon passant contourny vert maintaining a bag Or.

Household name **Draco Mercatoria** intended to mean 'The Merchanting Dragon'. **Draco:** 'Dragon'. **Mercatoria:** adjective, 'mercantile, trading' for example Navis Mercatoria 'merchant ship' (New College Latin & English Dictionary) Blue Tyger believes that since "navis" and "mercatoria" are both feminine, while "draco" is masculine, the adjective here must be "mercatorius", but he would welcome confirmation.

11. Leonardo Giovanni (m)

new name & device

Per bend argent and vert, a single-horned anvil sable.

Leonardo: Catasto Florence 1427 lists Leonardo as a male given name. **Giovanni:** Catasto lists Giovanni as a patronymic. Submitter cares most about language/culture and time period: 1475 Italy. Device clear of Samuel the Steadfast "Gyronny gules and argent, an anvil standing upon a square block sable" as the block is large enough to be a co-primary, giving one CD for the field (X.4.a) and another for the addition of a primary charge (X.4.b). However, there may be a conflict with Richard of Black Iron "Argent, a single-horned anvil

reversed sable, enflamed proper." There is one CD for the field (X.4.a). There is probably a CD for the change of facing (X.4.h), but there may or may not be one for the enflaming. It might be considered similar to a line of division (X.4.d).

12. Liadain inghean uí Cheallaigh (f) new name

L{i}adain: O'CM s.n. L{i}adaan - Liadan was the name of the mother of St. Ciar{a}n the Sier. Also the name of one of the patron saints of the D{a}l Cais. **{O} Cellaigh:** (s.n.) from Woulfe - A chief of this family (Tadh Mor {O} Cellaigh) fell at Clontarf in 1014. Conghalach {O} Cellaigh, last lord of Breagh, died in 1292. **inghean u{i}**: the proper post-1200's form of "{O}". Submitter cares most about sound.

13. Ludwig von Eisburg (m) new name & device

Per pale gules and sable, two axes reversed and a fox passant to sinister argent.

Ludwig: appears in 'Late Period German Masculine Given Names' by Talan Gwynek as first appearing in 1401-1450. **Eisburg:** is in two parts - 'burg' means 'fortified city' or 'castle' c.f. Hamburg. The element Eis- can be found in Bahlow in Eisfeld (undated) and Eis(en)bein (though all dated cites have Eisen-) and in Bahlow Geographische as Eisbach (s.n. Eisenbach) undated. In addition, Bahlow lists (s.n. Eis(en)berg) Ysenberg in 1332. Will only accept change from Eisburg to Eisenburg if necessary. The elements 'eisen' and 'eis' are not equivalent as the submitter seems to think; the former means "iron" and the latter "ice", so 'eisbach' is ice brook, and 'eisfeld' is ice field (neither to be confused with 'gletscher', glacier) (Berlitz German-English dictionary). On the other hand, 'Eisfeld' is one of the principal towns of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen (Britannica 1911, v 24 p 261), and the other 'eis'-names are geographic, so we think 'Eisburg', ice castle, is plausible. [Blue Tyger has seen an iceberg and would rather live in Eisenberg, but hey!]

14. Luis de Castilla (m) new name & device

Gules, a tower argent masoned sable, on a chief argent three Maltese crosses gules.

Luis: appears 10 times as a male given name in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna. **De Castilla:** a locative byname (ibid). No changes.

15. Malcolum de Bruis (m)**new name & device**

Vert, two maces in saltire between three thistles argent.

Malcolum: from Withycombe p 204 dated to 1086. **De Bruis:** R&W p 69 s.n. Bruce dates this form to 1086. Woulfe p 249 has de Br{u}'s. Britannica says "The name of an old Scottish family of Norman descent, taken from [the town of] Bruis between Cherbourg and Vallonges. Variations of the name are Braose, Breaux and Brus. The first Robert de Brus, a flower of William the Conqueror, was rewarded ...The most famous member of the family is the eighth Robert 'the Bruce' who became king of Scotland in 1306". No 'Malcolm' is mentioned. (1911, v 4 p 675 "Bruce"). No major changes, submitter will not allow 'de' to be dropped. Scots 10th-12th C language/culture most important. Also sound.

16. Mare Wischart (f)**new name & device**

Vert, on a bend engrailed between two annulets Or three cinquefoils azure.

Mare: from Gwynek 'A List of Feminine Personal Names From Scottish Records, pt 3 (post-1400). **Wischart:** from Black, header, dated to 1545. No major changes. cares most about sound, authentic for 'Scotland'.

17. Maria de Miranda (f)**new name**

Maria: Mar{i}'a from 'Apellidos Castellanos Leoness' header form p 236, dated to 925. **de Miranda:** from 'Catalogo de Pasajeros Indias' vol 2-3; Miranda is a village in Spain, a few miles south of Salamanca (Britannica, 1911, "Salamanca", plan). No major changes. Submitter cares most about sound, wants authentic for 'Spanish 14th C'. Submitted as 'María', we have accepted without the accent, which we believe is not authentic for the 14th century.

18. Meliora Cnox (f)**new name & device**

Or, an equal-armed Celtic cross gules and a chief potency sable.

Meliora: from Withycombe p 217 header Melior(a) dated as a Cornish name between 1218 and 1346. **Cnox:** from Black, header Knox dated to 1272.

19. Moira Fennor of Argyll (f) new name & device

Gules, a bend sinister chequy argent and gules fimbriated Or between two mermaids proper crined & crowned Or maintaining a shield and trident sable.

Moira: from OCM s.n. Maire, not a period name but SCA-compatible (LoAR 6/97, p7). **Fennor:** Anglicized from Fionnbharr from OCM s.n. Finnbar, descriptive 'fair-haired'. **Argyll:** from Johnsten s.n. Argyle or Argyll, header form. Submitted as 'Fionnbhar', we have accepted the Anglicized name to avoid mixed English-Gaelic orthography. Court Barony 1996 in Atlantia. Major and minor changes; submitter cares about sound.

20. Moira MacDonald (f) new name & device

Sable, on a chief argent a rose purpure between two roses sable

Moira: is SCA-compatible (LoAR 6/97, p7). **MacDonald:** Dated 1571, anglicized form of MacDomnaill (Black, header).

21. Mwynwen in le Willewys (f) new name & device

Or, three arrows in pile sable, gules and sable, in chief a Bouchier knot entwined of strands sable and gules.

Mwynwen: from 'Given names from P.C. Bartrum in _y Camamseraid_ by Keridwen Ferch Morgan Glas Fryn, issue 1. **in le Willewys:** dated to 1290 under header 'Willows' in R&W (p494). No major changes. 12-14th C Welsh; cares more about meaning of byname. The Bouchier knot is as shown in the PicDic (#432).

22. Nastagia Fioravanti (f) new name

Nastagia: from 'Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence from 1427' by Arval Benicoeur. **Fioravanti:** from 'Family Names Appearing in the Catasto of 1427'. (Blue Tyger was not able to confirm this precise spelling, but found both 'Fieravanti' and 'Fioravante' among the patronymics, so 'Fioravanti' is plausible.) No major changes, authentic for 15th C Italy.

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/pater.txt>

23. Nest Verch Tangwistel (f) new name

Nest, Tangwistel: listed as feminine given names in 'A simple guide to constructing 13th century Welsh names' by Heather Rose Jones.

Verch: 'daughter of', used here to make a matronymic. Although

matronymics are said to be extremely rare, less than 1% is still greater than 0. Submitter desires authentic 13th C. Welsh name;
<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>

24. Njall of Fur (m)

new name & device

Argent, three oat-garbs azure.

Njall: in Geirr Bassi p 13. **Fur:** an island in Limfiord, north of Skive in the Jutland region of Denmark (Britannica, 1911, v 8, 'Denmark', map). The name is difficult to date, as the island has no significant towns nor any points of tourist interest.

25. Olrik van Lubbeke (m)

new name

Olrik: A Low German (i.e., Northern Germany) form of 'Ulrich'; dated to 1272 in the spelling 'Olríc' with '-rik' an alternate transliteration of the last syllable (Zoder, R., *Familiennamen in Ostfalen*, (Hildesheim, 1968), pp 27, 46, 56, pp 25-143 passim). **Van Lubbeke:** meaning 'from Lübeck' in the Old Low German dialect, dated in this spelling to 1462 (Brechenmacher, s.n. Lubbeke). ('Van' was just coming into use replacing 'de') [This splendid research contained in Academy of St. Gabriel report #2180, PCA]

26. Owain ap Bran (m)

new name

Owain, Bran: Welsh male given names (CA#66 pp 31, 30). **Ap:** the standard Welsh patronymic.

27. Rhys of Ravenhill (-)

resub device

Quarterly argent and vert, a raven sable charged with a broadarrow argent maintaining a grenade sable enflamed Or.

Name registered 07/2001 (East). Device, *Quarterly vert and argent, a raven contourny sable, maintaining a grenade proper*, returned at that time for conflict with Susan of Ravenhill (Sep '73) *Or a raven statant to sinister proper grasping a broken tilting-spear banded sable and gules* with only one CD for the field and not one for the maintained charge. The present submission clears this conflict (X.4.i).

28. Rían MacFaoitigh (m)

new name & device

Sable, a pale counter-ermine fimbriated argent between in chief two lozenges argent.

R{i'}{a'n}: from OCM p155 shows it as a header form; Woulfe p631 s.n. {O} Riagain shows that O Rian was used in the Elizabethan / Jacobite period. **MacFaoitigh**: in this spelling from Surnames of Ireland p299 header MacWhite. (Although it is the same surname, there is not conflict and appears to be no connection with 'Cellach MacFaoitigh' from our April 2002 letter.)

29. Robin McLaran of Nordenhalle (*)

new name & device

Or, a lynx passant contourny gules, in chief a sprig of broad leaf sage fesswise reversed fructed proper.

Robin: the submitter's modern given name [NDP]. Also, a period diminutive of the man's name 'Robert', Withycombe s.n. Robert p 254. (*) Although the submitter is female, we do not consider her use of an authentic man's given name obtrusively modern. **McLaran**: from Black, p534; s.n. MacLaren dates Laran McLaran to 1592.

Nordenhalle: SCA group name registered 3/85. Major or minor changes, cares most about sound.

Submitter has personal reasons for blazoning 'sprig of broad leaf sage proper', but will tolerate the blazon 'sprig vert fructed purpure' if necessary.

30. Roger le Brouillard (m)

new name & device

Gules, in chevron seven mullets between three lions rampant Or.

Roger: from Withycombe p255 s.n. Roger cites Roger(i)us 1071-5, DB1086, Cur 1186-1220, HR 1273. **le Brouillard**: from Dauzat, p70 s.n. Brouillard. Also Morlet, p144 s.n. Broillart shows Brouillard - seems to be adj. form based on town name "Brouil". No major changes, cares most about sound. (No conflict with "Elizabeth la Brouillard" from our April 2002 letter, but appears to be related.)

31. Samuel of Yorkshire (m)

new name & device

Gyronny gules and argent, eight roses counterchanged.

Samuel: from Withycombe, also biblical. **of Yorkshire:** Locative surname dated to 1273, given 1562; Yorkshire from Mills p399 s.n. York, also Yorkshire in Ekwall. Yorkshire (OE Scir 'district') is first referred to in the 11th C. We understand that use of 'York' with white roses is restricted, but that 'Yorkshire' is not. (Precedent for Christopher of York, December 1992, p 7: "The use of the white rose of York with the byname 'of York' has been disallowed since the LoAR of 11 Nov 77.")

32. William MacKay (m)

new name & device

Per pall argent, gules, and sable, three decrescents one and two gules, Or and Or, a bordure Or.

William: from Withycombe's ODECN cites William as a header on p 293, also William the Conqueror ad infinitum. **MacKay:** from Black's _Surnames of Scotland header p 522, cites Brian Vicar Mackay of Islay in 1408.

33. Wulf Gray Wind (m)

new name & device

Vert, a wolf passant and on a chief argent two ravens displayed sable.

Wulf: from R&W (s.n. Wolf) describes this as late OE, uncommon. **Gray:** from R&W (s.n. Gray) dated to 1198 'William Grei' and 1296 'Sewyn le Gray'. **Wind:** in R&W (s.n. Wind) dates to 1372 'Clement le Wynd'. At what period, if ever, did English people take dual surnames? Major or minor changes.

In service to Crown and College, Reynard