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Unto Shauna Laurel, Margaret Pelican, Evan Wreath, and the entire SCA College of Arms, does Istvan Blue Tyger send greetings on this, the feast day of Saint Sophia, A.S. XXXIX!

It is the intent of the East Kingdom to have the following items registered. Unless otherwise noted, the submitter will accept all changes and has no desires for authenticity.

There are 31 new names, 27 new devices, 3 new badges, 2 household names, 1 new group name, and 1 device change for a total of 65 payable items. There is 1 transfer of group name, bringing the total to 66 items. A check for \$260 will be sent to Laurel.

1. **Ælfgar the Traveler** (M) - New Name

No major changes to given name. The submitter wishes a surname meaning 'traveler', preferably the submitted form.

'Ælfgar' is found in that spelling in *Cornish (and Other) Personal Names from the 10th Century Bodmin Manumissions* by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn. (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/bodmin/germanic.htm>)

'Traveler' - The Merriam Websters Dictionary lists the word's origin as "14 C.". The closest we have been able to come for a dated form for 'Traveler' is various forms under 'Travel' in Reaney & Wilson p. 453: 'William le traueillie' 1196, 'Malger le Travaile, le Travaille, le Travallie' 1205-7, 'Robert Trauel' 1185, 'Thomas Trauail' 1202, 'William Trauayl' 1296. These forms are not from 'travel' meaning journey, but from ME 'traveled, travailed' meaning 'wearied in body and mind, troubled, harassed'.

The epithet 'the Traveler', though, has been declared to be SCA-compatible:

No evidence has been found that the bynames the Wanderer or the Traveler were used in English in period. However, they are both SCA compatible. Though the correct modern spelling is Traveler, the spelling that has been registered most often is Traveller. Therefore, this byname is registerable in both the spelling the Traveler and the Traveller. [Mihrimah the Traveler, 10/01, R-Ansteorra, returned for two weirdnesses]



2. **Ailill mac Ferchair Uí Diarmait** (M) - New Name & New Device

Argent semy of triskeles arrondi within and conjoined to annulets, a stag rampant sable and overall a bend gules.

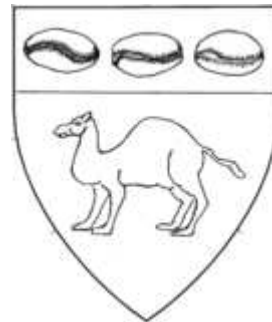
The submitter desires a name authentic for Ireland from any period.

'Ailill' from *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Ailill* by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan. (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ailill.shtml>) The desired spelling is dated to 853, 869, 871, and 973.

'Ferchair' is from *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Ferchar* by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan. (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Ferchar.shtml>) Genitive form of 'Ferchar'. 'Ferchair' is dated to 881 as a surname.

'Dhiarmait' is from *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Diarmait / Diarmaid* by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan. (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Diarmait.shtml>) Spelling variants including this one are dated to 903, 974, 1099, 1119, 1132, 1154, 1202, 1263, 1313, 1325, 1336, 1341, 1455, 1464, 1474, 1475, 1488, 1506, 1510, 1564, 1582, and 1585.

Documentation for this form of name in Ireland is from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Given Names* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/>). 1261: Aedh mac Maoil Seachlainn Uí Concobhair; 1268: Aodh mac Concobhair Uí Flaithbertaigh; 1271: Aodh mac Néill Uí Dhubhda; 1414: Aed mac Cathail h. Conchobair; 1415: Aed mac Dondchada h. Cellaig; 1465: Aodh mac Neachtain Uí Domhnaill; 1465: Aodh mac Taidhcc Uí Ruairc; 1484: Aedh mac Briain Uí Briain; 1588: Aodh mac Néill mic Toirrdhealbhaigh Bernaigh Uí Bhaoighill.



3. Amina al-Dyula an-Nisa al-Songhayya (F) - New Name & New Device

Or, a camel and on a chief gules three cowrie shells argent.

The submitter wants a name meaning 'Amina from Songhay', including 'Dyula' as her class, and wishes her name to be made authentic for 16th century Mali.

'Amina' is found, undated, in *Islamic Names* by Schimmel. It is also found in Da'ud ibn Auda's *Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>).

The dyula were a class of merchants in Songhay in the 1400's and 1500's (from *Medieval Africa 1250-1800* by Roland Oliver and Anthony Atmore).

'an-Nisa' is found undated in Schimmel, p. 48, meaning 'of the woman'.

'Songhayya': p. 10 of Schimmel shows how to form a locative surname from the place name - Baghdad becomes al-Baghdadiyya for a woman.

Anybody know anything about Mali names? We certainly don't!

This will be the first registration of a cowrie shell. Documentation that the cowrie shell is an artifact known in period can be had from various places online. An article from *British Archaeology Magazine*, August 2001, at <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba60/news.shtml>, shows that they were known in pre-

historic times in Britain. "Trivia Monacha" and "Trivia Arctica", the European Cowrie are species native to the area, and to the entire Mediterranean area. See <http://ion.le.ac.uk/~ect/cowries/Taxonomy.html>. Also, there is an article: *Tortzig, Gustaf. "Beads made of cowrie shells from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean found on Gotland." Trade and Exchange In prehistory: Studies in Honor of Berta Stjernquist. eds. Birgitta Hardh et al. Lund: Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum. 1988. pp. 287-294.* , mentioned in Steffan's Florilegium at <http://www.florilegium.org/files/ACCESS/beads-msg.html>, which shows their existence at least in Viking times.



4. Anastasia de Arundel (F) - New Name & New Device

Azure, a pegasus segreant argent manacled with broken chains sable within a bordure

embattled Or.

No major changes. If her name must be changed, submitter wishes to retain a Norman English name from the 12th-13th century.

'Anastasia' dated in that spelling to 1219, 1220 in Withycombe p. 22 s.n. 'Anastasia'.

'de Arundel' dated in that spelling to 1178, 1198, 1204, and 1225 in Reaney & Wilson p. 15 s.n. 'Arundale'.

We were going to return the armory at kingdom if anyone addressed the fact that they are only one CD from the fictional arms of Valdemar, from the Mercedes Lackey

books: *Azure, a winged horse rampant argent manacled with broken chains sable, but nobody did.*



5. Birna Rauða (F) - New Name & New Device.

Argent chaussé, a bear statant gules.

Submitter wishes the name to be made

authentic for 950's Norse.

'Birna' is a feminine given name, Geir Bassi, pg. 8.

'Rauða' is an epithet found in Geir Bassi, p. 26.

Submitted to kingdom as Rauða-birna, this would have been a one-element name, which is not allowed as per the Rules for Submission. Kingdom has made it into two elements. These have been swapped, since the epithet needs to be the byname.



6. Christina Elisabeth - New Joint Household Name & New Joint Badge

Submitted Name: *Inn of the Blue Gryphon*

(Fieldless) A gryphon sejant contourney sustaining a spoon palewise azure.

Household name and Badge are both to be jointly owned by Cynyr ab Aneirin. Both names were registered in October of 2002, via the East.

No major changes. The submitters desire a household name meaning 'blue gryphon'.

This follows the 'inn sign' pattern for household names in the SCA:

While there were no exact parallels in period to SCA households, there were historical groups that shared one or more functions with the latter. These include the Scots clans (Clan Stewart); ruling dynasties (House of Anjou); professional guilds (Baker's Guild of Augsburg, Worshipful Company of Coopers); military units, including mercenaries (The White Company); and inns (House of the White Hart). Such names as these groups took, then, should be the pattern on which SCA household names are built. (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, July 1992 Cover Letter)

This more-or-less follows the patterns for inn and tavern names found in Mari's article "English Sign Names". (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/inn/>) The color+animal names (Grayhorse, Grayhound, Whitehorse, Whitelamb) are all written as one word, but there's also Black Boye 1522.

7. Damian ben Ephraim (M) - New Name

No major changes. Sound is most important. The submitter would prefer the name 'Dana' if it is documentable. His second choice would be 'Damon'. Third choice is 'Damian'. Neither the submitter nor the EK CoH was able to find documentation for the first two choices.

'Damian' is found in Paul Wickenden's *Dictionary of Period Russian Names*, dated to 1148 in that spelling, s.n. 'Dam'ian' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/paul/d.html>). 'Damian' is also in Withycombe, p. 78, s.n. 'Damian', dated to 1205. Also, *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century* by Juliana de Luna (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/MensGivenAlpha.html>) shows Damian used twice, in that spelling.

'ben Ephraim' means son of Ephraim. The submitter gives a few web pages as reference: an Encyclopedia Britannica reference to one 'Joseph ben Ephraim' (1488-1575, Spain; <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article?eu=45801>) and another page which lists one 'Jechiel ben Ephraim' in 1298, but the URL is truncated. Note that Joseph ben Ephraim is listed in many places as "the last great codifier of rabbinical Judaism" (for example. <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=188&letter=C>)

Since using the Spanish citations does not change the spelling, it isn't considered a language change, and we can do it without violating the submitter's desire for no major changes. The submitter was also contacted by Eastern Crown, and has given his consent for an all-Spanish name.

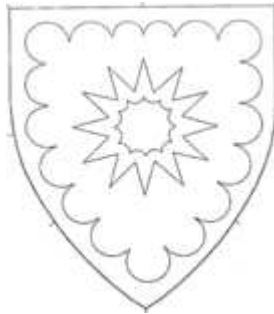
8. Deykin Crouthur (M) - New Name

No major changes.

Both elements are found in Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>).

'Deykin' is a form of David.

'Crouthur' is an occupational surname meaning 'Crwth-player'.



Or.

The name was sent to Laurel on the East's 2003 November external letter, which will be on the May 2004 LoAR.

The rondel engrailed is large enough to be a tertiary, therefore we will give the submitter the benefit of the doubt: it is a tertiary and not a piercing.



10. Doucette de Verdun (F) - New Name & New Device

Ermine, a horse couchant gules within a border counter-compony gules and argent.

Language/culture are most important.

'Doucette' is dated to 1350 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's *Jewish Given Names Found in Les Noms Des Israélites en France* (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/levy/index.html>)

'Verdun' is dated to 1152 and 1188 in Dauzat & Rostaing's *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France* p. 706 s.n. 'Verdun'.

Several Jewish names found in Colm Dubh's *An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/pa ris.html#jewish>) use the pattern 'name de place': 'Bone-Vie de Chartres', 'Honot de Gonnesse', 'Viau de Brebon', 'Ysaac de Sessanne'.

For the armory, please note the following precedent:

[Argent... a chief countercompony azure and argent] As with checky, we will register a chief countercompony that shares a tincture with the field.
[Brigid of Kerry, 12/00, A-Middle]

This is a specific statement of the general principle that we will register peripheral ordinaries counter-compony that share a tincture with the field



11. Eiríkr Úlfgeirsson (M) - New Name & New Device.

Quarterly vert and sable, a phoenix argent.

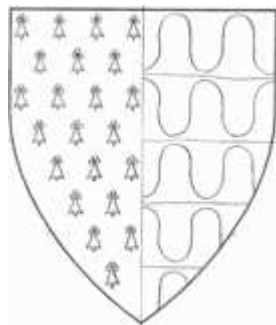
The submitter desires authenticity for 9th century Norse.

'Eiríkr' is from Geirr-Bassi p. 9.

Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn Från Medeltiden*, column 1049, has the header Úlfgeirr, though it is undated. (Note that the entire book is medieval names). The text reads: "**úlfgeirr, -s. M. N.** I en runinskr, på en ligande sten

från Tjore, Sole s.n. Jæderen, h. **biarnar ulfkæis sunar.** " Since the Norse didn't use unmarked patronymics, we have placed it in the patronymic, genitive form.

Submitted as 'Eiríkr Ulfguarr', no documentation was provided for the submitted surname and none could be found.



12. Eldrich Gaiman
- New Device
Change

Per pale counter-ermine and vairy argent and vert.

The name was on the 28 June 2004 Eastern Letter of Intent, which will be decided in October 2004. If this device passes, he wishes his old one (which was on the same LoR) to be changed into a badge.



13. Emma Wen of Painscastle (F) -
New Name & New
Device

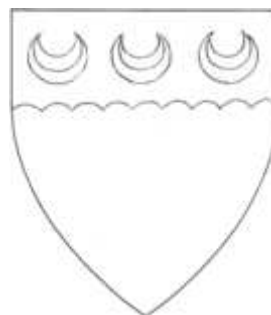
Vert, a feather bendwise and in sinister chief an crescent Or.

No major changes. The submitter wants an authentic name for 16th century Wales.

Both 'Emma' and 'Wen' are from Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's *A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in English Contexts)* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh16.html>) Wen can also be found in a few other places: Morgan & Morgan p. 117 lists a John son of Johan wenne dated 1580, Alice Wen died 1625, and Ales Wenne 1588.

Also, s.n. Gwyn has a mid-16th century name *Rowland Wyn ap Dd Wm of Penheskyn*, and a 16th century name *Catherine Wenn als Griffiths, of Maebroke, Salop*. A bit later, still under Gwyn, we find 1625 *Cadwaldadr Wynn of Havodymaidd* and 1629 *Katherin Wen of Voylas*.

'Painscastle' is found, dated to 1231, in John Garnons Williams's *Wales at the Time of the Treaty of Montgomery in 1267* (<http://www.gwp.enta.net/walhist.html>) More information on the castle can be had at <http://www.castlewales.com/pains.html>. It was named after its initial builder, Pain Fitz-John, who died in 1137.



14. Erlan Norðskáld (F) -
New Name & New
Device

Argent, on a chief engrailed azure three crescents Or.

The submitter desires a Norse/Scandinavian name meaning 'Bard from the Northlands'

Erlan is from SMP, vol. 5, p 769. "Erla(n)-" under "Erland" among a list of cross-references; this one points to "Ærland" 1393. However, there is also a reference for "Erlanus" 1312 as a form of the same name. Also, Lind's supplement, s.n. Erlendr, column 242, lists "Ærlenz DN X 13 (Voss c. 1300)" and in col 243, "...Erlens, Erlens ... DN I 39 (1392)." (omissions mine). It should be noted that Erlendr starts in column 240 and goes to column 254, and nearly all of them have the 'd' on the end.

'Skáld-' is from Geirr-Bassi p. 27, and means 'skald or poet'.

Geirr Bassi lists a few bynames referring to direction: austmáðr "east-man, man from continental Scandinavia" p 19, suða "south", suðeyingr "South-Islander, Hebrides" inn suðreyski "South-Islander, Hebrides" p. 28. Smith part II p. 51 s.n. norð says it's OE and ON for "northern, north", and p. 52 s.n. Norðman derives "from ON Norð-maðr". Lind's *Personbinamen* has Norðlendingr dated to 1213 as "norþlendingr"

Skald seems to be an occupational name which did acquire adjectives such as dáðaskáld "deed-skald" p. 20, hamarskáld "hammer-skald" p.22, illskælda "bad poet, plagiarizer" p. 23, jarlsskáld "earl's skald", svartaskáld "black-skald" p. 28, vandræðiskáld "difficult skald" p. 29.

'North-skald' seems to be a plausible construction, but we have put the byname into what seems to be a more plausible form.

There are too many engrailings and they are drawn too shallow. The submitter has been instructed to draw fewer, bolder engrailings



15. Fujiwara no Aoi
- New Device

Ermine, a phoenix azure issuant from flames proper within a border nebuly azure.

The name was registered in May of 2002, via the East.



16. Gerhard der Rote von Ulm - New Name & New Device

Per pale wavy argent and azure, a sword and an axe reversed counterchanged.

The submitter will allow 'Gerhard von Ulm' if necessary.

'Gerhard' is dated in that spelling to 1250 in Bahlow's *Deutsches Namenlexikon* p165 s.n. Gerhard(t).

Brechenmacher p 437 under Roth dates *Herolt der Rote* to 1175. The byname means 'the red'. The same citation has *Herolt der Rote zu Würzburg* in 1188, which gives us the pattern.

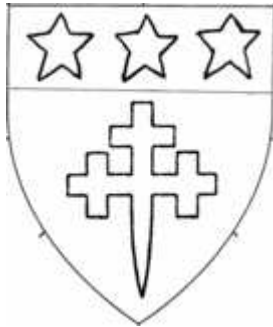
'von Ulm': Brechenmacher p713 s.n. Ulmer: dated spellings include 'Ulma' 1273, 'Ulmer' 1281

17. Giles of Burleigh (M) - New Name

No changes. All documentation is taken from the attached Academy of S. Gabriel report #2457

'Giles' is dated in that spelling to 1281 in Bardsley p. 58 s.n. 'Argent': 'Giles de Argentein'.

'Burleigh' is dated in that spelling to 1642 in Reaney & Wilson p. 74 s.n. **burleign, Burley, Burghley**: Wihenoc *de Burli* 1086 DB (Nf); John *de Burgeley* 1198 FFHerts; John *of Burlay* 1249 AssW; Henry *Burleigh*, John *Burley* 1642 PrD. From Burley (Da, R, Sa, WRY), Burleigh in South Huish (D), or Burley Hill (Db). Ekwall p. 75 under Burley Hill dates Burleigh to 1233.



18. Godlefe Bury -
New Device

*Purpure, a cross
crosslet fitched and
on a chief argent
three mullets
purpure.*

The name was on the East's April 30, 2004 Letter of Intent, which will be decided at Laurel in August 2004.

19. Ian Morteyne (M) - New Name

The submitter wishes his name to be made authentic for 1100-1250 but does not wish the article 'de' to be used.

'Ian' was declared SCA-compatible by Jaella of Armida in April of 1997.

'Morteyne' is dated to 1291 (William de Morteyne) in *The History and Antiquities of Eyam* (<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/Eyam/Wood/Church.html>). It is also found in Bardsley, p. 542 s.n. 'Mortyn': 'Custance de Morteyne' dated to the reign of Edward I. (which was 1272-1307)

20. Idonea Fairamay (F) - New Name

No changes.

'Idonea' is a header form in Withycombe, dated in that spelling to 1201-1218, 1284, 1303 and 1346.

'Fairamay' is dated to 1327 in Reaney & Wilson, p. 160 s.n. 'Fairbody'.



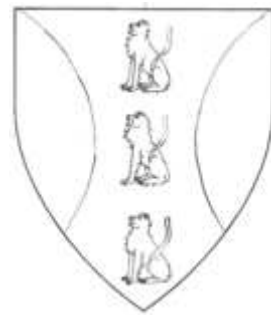
21. Kate Wrenn (F)
- New Name & New
Device

*Azure, a martlet
wings displayed
between three
lymphads Or.*

If her name must be changed, the submitter prefers to retain the sound.

'Kate' is found in Withycombe under the header 'Katharine', dated in that spelling to the 15th C.

Reaney & Wilson, s.n. **wren, Wrenn**, says "Wisy, William *Wrenne* 1275 RH (Nf), 1317 AssK; Ralph *Wranne* 1296 SRSx. A nickname from the wren, OE *wrenna*, *wrænna*." Bardsley p. 830 s.n. 'Wren' dates 'Alice Wrenn' to 1273.



**22. Katheryn
Redmayne** (F) -
New Name & New
Device

*Argent, in pale three
domestic cats sejant
coward gules
between flanches*

azure.

The submitter wishes to retain the sound if changes must be made.

'Katheryn' is found dated to 1570 in Talan Gwynek's *Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>)

'Redmayne' is a header form in Reaney & Wilson p. 375 with the dated spellings of 'de Redeman' 1188 and 'Redmaine' 1674.

gabriel.org/names/mari/LincLSR/GivL.html
)

'de la Moor' is from Reaney & Wilson s.n. 'Moor', which reads



23. Ketill Errickson
- New Device

Vert, a wolf sejant uluant between four maple leaves in cross argent.

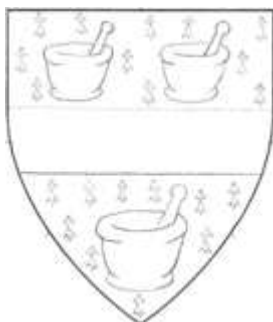
This name was registered in April of 2002 (via the East).



24. Magdalena Winter - New Device

Argent, on a bend cotised azure three mullets of six points palewise Or.

The name was accepted April 2002, via the East. A letter of permission to conflict is included from Rowan le Beau, who bears *Argent, on a bend cotised azure a lily palewise Or between two others argent.*



25. Mariota de la Moor (F) - New Name & New Device

Pean, a fess between three mortars and pestles Or.

The submitter wishes to retain the sound if changes must be made.

'Mariota' is from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's *An Index to the 1332 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Lincolnshire, England* (<http://www.s->

moor, Moore, Moores, Moors, More, Mores: (i) Johannes filius *More* 1185 Templars (L); *Morus* de la Hale 1214 Cur (K); *More* Kalendrre 1332 SRLo; Hugo *Maurus* 1186 P (C); William, Osbert *Mor* 1198 FFEss, 1227 FFSf; Thomas, Hugh *le Mor* 1201, 1205 Cur (K, Beds). The personal-name *More* is from OFr *Maur* (Latin *Maurus*), in the vernacular *More*, either 'a Moor' or 'swarthy as a Moor'. There was a 6th century Saint of this name. *le Mor* is a nickname (OFr *more* 'Moor', swarthy). (ii) William *de More* 1086 DB (Sf); Lefric *de la Mora* 1169 P (Nth); Matthew *del More* 1275 Wak; Thomas *atte More*, Simon *atte Moure* 1296 SRSx; John *Bythemore* 1327 SRSo; John *in le Mor* 1332 SRSt; From Moore (Ches), More (Salop) or from residence in or near a moor (OE *Mōr* 'moor, marsh, fen').

26. Mary of the Stuwes (F) - New Name

No major changes. The submitter wishes a name meaning 'prostitute' and authentic for 15th-16th century England.

'Mary' is dated to 1390 in Julian Goodwyn's *Brass Enscription Index*

(<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>).

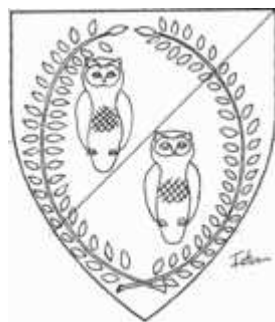
'of the Stuwes' appears as a name in *Piers Plowman* by William Langland, dated to roughly 1367-1377, in the prologue: "Jakke the Jogelour and Jonette of the Stuwes/And Danyel the Dees-pleyere and Denote the baude..." The OED confirms that 'stews' had the desired meaning until well after period. The submitter has affirmed her desire to retain the submitted name rather than the alternatives.



27. Nanesh Ivanovich - New Device

Gules, on a chevron between three wolves rampant to sinister argent two swords sable.

The name was registered October 2001, via the East.



28. Owlsherste, Shire of - New Group Name & New Device

Per bend sinister argent and vert, two owls close affronty within a laurel wreath all

counterchanged.

No major changes. The group wishes a name which sounds like 'Owls' Reste'.

'Owls-' found as a protheme in several names in Watts' *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of English Place-Names* : 'Owlbarrow' 1545, 'Owlburrow' 1622,

'Owlston' 1572, 'Owlton' 1570, 1598, 'Owlswicke' 1617. In several of these names, the 'Owl-' element derives from the given name Ulf.

'-herst': '-herste', '-hurst' found as deuterothermes in several names in Ekwall: 'Lamburherste' c1100, 1205 s.n. 'Lamberhurst', 'Witenherste' 1195, 'Whitenherste' 1197, 'Hwitehurst' 1220, s.n. 'Wheatenhurst'.

We believe that this spelling is an acceptable variant, given the dated spellings.

Construction 'given name's hurst' also found in Ekwall s.n. 'Wheatenhurst', which is

glossed as 'Hwita's hyrst'.



29. Owlsherste, Shire of - New Badge

(Fieldless) An owl's head cabossed vert.

30. Raina Iskramor - New Name

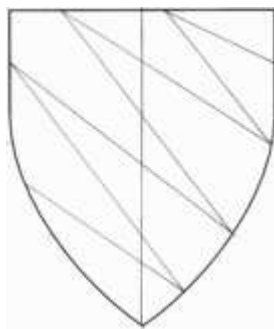
If her name must be changed, the submitter prefers to retain the meaning 'Raina of the Sapphire Flame' and Russian language/culture.

'Raina' is dated to 1619 in Paul Wickenden's *Dictionary of Period Russian Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/paul/>).

'Iskramor' combines two name-elements. Wickenden says about this: 'Most names contain some sort of 'base theme' as an element. Many contain more than one...These themes may appear like prothemes or like deuterothermes (at the beginning or end of a word or name) without any particular restrictions.' 'Iskr(a)', dated to 1606 and meaning 'flame', appears in the

name 'Iskretsov' as a prototheme. 'Mor', dated to 971 and meaning 'dark blue', appears in the name 'Ikmor' as a deutertheme.

Note that Wickenden only dates the first occurrence of a name in his Dictionary, so while there may appear to be temporal incompatibility from the citations, it's probably Ok.



31. Robert Fairfax
(M) - New Name & New Device

Per pale Or and gules, pily bendy counterchanged.

No changes.

'Robert' is dated to 1331 in Julian Goodwyn's *Brass Enscription Index* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/basses/>).

'Fairfax' is dated to the 15th century in Karen Larsdatter's *Names from 15th Century York* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york15/index.htm>).

Reaney & Wilson date Fairfax to 1208 and Robert to DB and (as a patronymic) to 1292. Withycombe has Robert(us) 1071-5, DB.

The arms are clear of conflict with Raymond the Mild (January of 1973) *Pily bendy sable and Or*, since the addition of the per pale line creates a substantially different partition. Even if that is only a CD, there's another for the change of tincture of half the field.



32. Santiago de Montoya (M) - New Name & New Device

Vert, a scimitar bendwise sinister and in dexter chief a sun argent.

No major changes. The submitter wants an authentic name for 1501-1600 Spain.

'Santiago' is found in *16th Century Spanish Names* by Elsbeth Anne Roth (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/spanish/male-given-alpha.html>).

'de Montoya' is found in *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century* by Juliana de Luna (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html>).

33. Sebastian Estevan de Xavier (M) - New Name

No major changes.

'Sebastian' is found in both Juliana de Luna's *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/index.html>) and Elsbeth Anne Roth's *16th Century Spanish Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/spanish/index.html>).

'Estevan' is a patronymic, found in Juliana de Luna's *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century*. Unmarked patronymics were used: she cites the name 'Miguel Estevan'.

According to the article *Concerning the Names Xavier, Javier, and the Like* by Lyle FitzWilliam and Arval Benicoeur (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/xavier.shtml>), the name 'Xavier' or

'Javier' was originally a place name in Navarre, used as a locative surname by a Saint Francisco Javier among others (Brittanica Online, also De Atienza, Juan, *Nobilario Español* (Madrid: Aguilar SA, 1954).). Both 'Javier' and 'Xavier' are acceptable spellings, as the 'J' and 'X' were interchangeable.

The name pattern [*given name*] [*patronymic*] de [*locative*] is cited in Elsbeth Anne Roth's *16th Century Spanish Names* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/spanish/index.html>).



hearts Or.

34. Sterling de la Rosa (M) - New Name & New Device

Argent, on a bend sinister azure between two wolf prints sable a rose argent between two

The submitter prefers to keep the sound.

'Sterling' is submitter's legal middle name; photocopies of his birth certificate are attached. The fact that Sterling is his middle name means that it can be used as a given name if we can show that it's a second given name, or if we can show that it was used as a given name in period. The rules for submission section II.4 specifically state that "Corresponding elements are defined by their type, not just their position in the name." Thus this middle name, which is a second given name, can be used in the SCA as a given name. Documentation for it as a first name can be had from Reaney & Wilson under 'Starling' as 'Willelmus *filius Sterling* 1130-60', with the remark "A nickname from the bird, OE *staerling*

'starling', used also occasionally as a personal name."

'de la Rosa' can be found in this form Italy in 1561, according to Academy of St. Gabriel report #1554.

<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi/1554.txt> They are quoting: Martz, Linda, Julio Porres, and Martin Cleto, *Toledo y los Toledanos en 1561*. 'Rosa' is found as a surname meaning 'rose' in Juliana de Luna's *Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century* (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/MenFullNames1.html>) lists several men with surnames of the form 'de la Noun': 'Diego Ruyz de la Escalera' and 'Juan de la Escalera' (Escalera=stairs); 'Pero Ruyz de la Mota' (mota=speck); 'Rodrigo de la Concha' (concha=shell); Alfonso de la Serna (serna=serenade); 'Diego de la Fuente' (fuente=source); 'Francisco de la Cerda' (cerda=bristle); 'Juan de la Carrera' (carrera=race); 'Juan de la Hoz' (hoz=sickle); 'Martin de la Nata' (nata=cream).



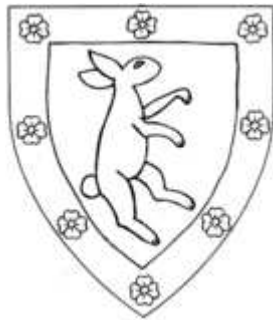
35. Sterling de la Rosa - New Household Name & New Badge Submitted Name: House Hydra

Per bend wavy argent and azure, a heart and a tower counterchanged.

No major changes.

'House Hydra' follows the pattern of Inn Signs referenced in RFS III.2.b.iv: "Household names must follow the patterns of period names of organized groups of people. Possible models include Scottish clans (Clan Stewart), ruling dynasties (

House of Anjou), professional guilds (Bakers Guild of Augsburg , Worshipful Company of Coopers), military units (The White Company), and inns (House of the White Hart)." 'Hydra' is first found in English in the 16th century according to the OED.



36. Steuen de Sheffield (M) - New Name & New Device

Or, a rabbit rampant to sinister within a bordure gules semy of quatrefoils Or.

No major changes. Sound is most important.

'Steuen' is dated to 1379 in that spelling in Withycombe p. 273 s.n. 'Stephen'.

'de Sheffield' is dated in that spelling to 1328 in Reaney & Wilson p. 404 s.n. 'Sheffield': 'Thomas de Sheffield'.

37. Svava Þorgeirsdóttir (F) - New Name

Svava appears in that spelling in Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn Ock Fingerade Namn Fraån Medeltiden* in column 982 s.n. Sváfa. The entry reads: "**Sváfa, -u. Kv. Fing. Svava, g. Svá-, ... Eylim d. Ed¹ 173 b 176 178 191 b ... digunn Suofu barn ok Sækonungs... lulióð Ed¹ 155 a. Suaua, g. Suofu Bia... d. ialls Hrv 301²⁶, 316⁸. Jfr Björk,...**" (Unfortunately, my copy fades on the right margin, which is what all the ... are for.) These citations are from *The Poetic Edda* and *The Saga of King Heidrek the Wise*. In two poems in the former, it is the name of a Valkyrie, but in another, the name is given to a human (Brate, *Eddan. De Nordiska guda- och hjältesångerna*, pp. 126, 143-144, 147-150, PCA). 'Sváfa', another form of the name, also appears as the name

of a human in *The Saga of King Heidrek the Wise* (Tolkien, *The Saga of King Heidrek the Wise* ', p. 4, 10, 14, PCA). These examples show that though the name only appeared in literature, it was given to humans as well as mythological creatures and thus should be acceptable to the CoA, as is stated in the cover letter to the December 2001 LoAR: 'Names of human characters in period literature are registerable with certain restrictions'. Also, 'Svafa' appears in *Nordiskt Runnamnslexikon* (<http://www.dal.lu.se/runlex/pdf/lexikon.pdf>) as a period masculine name.

Þorgeirsdóttir - We find the name "Þorgeirr" is in Geirr-Bassi, p 16. According to the article *A Simple Guide to Creating Old Norse Names* found at the Laurel website (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/sg-viking.htm>), the patrynomic surname is constructed correctly.



38. Tryn Völundsson (M) - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister argent and azure, a drakkar proper sailed and bannered gules

and a Thor's hammer argent.

'Tryn' is found dated to the 11c in *The Vikings* by Elsz Roesdahl. It is from a runestone inscription that the book has a translation of. It reads (in translation): *Östman, Gudfast's son, had this stone raised and this bridge made and he had Jämtland made Christian. Ásbjörn made the bridge. Tryn and Sten cut these runes.* The inscription has been translated other places (<http://www.qsl.net/sm5rih/runestone.html> for instance) in approximately the same terms. Tryn may be a variant of Triúnn,

found at <http://www.dal.lu.se/runlex/pdf/lexikon.pdf>. An unauthorized translation at http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/FTP_File/s/NordisktRunnamnslexicon.zip says "Triúnn (masculine name). Old Jämtland Trion (see Lind col. 1041 s.n. Trion, which says "**M. N. Tr. bonde** DN IV 94⁶ (Jämtl. 1312)."). From OW.Norse *trjónn m. (compare with Faroese. trónur "nose, snout") or formed from OW.Norse trjóna f. "nose, snout". Nominative: triun / (t)riun JRS1928;66\$. Refs: Peterson 1985." This entry appears to refer to the rune stone in the submitter's documentation, because the entries for the names Gudfast, Asbjorn, Tryn and Jamtland all refer to "JRS1928;66\$" which may be the designation of that rune stone or a publication referring to it.

'Völundsson' is formed as a patronymic from 'Volund' + 'sson' in *Norse Islandska*

Dopnamn by Lind col 1115 s.n. Vǫlundr.

The text there reads: **vǫlundr, -ar, -i M**

Fing. **Vǫlvndr, -undr** *Ed*¹ 163 a, *Hs* 748 12²⁸ *IGL* II 31²⁸; *St* II 276³² *Bp* I 640³⁰, **Vælvndr. -d[r]** *Ed*¹ 165a, 167 a, 169 a; 163 bⁿ, **Vólvndr. -ndr** *Ed*¹ 163 bⁿ, 166 bⁿ, 169 bⁿ, 170 bⁿ; 164 bⁿ, **Volvndr -ndr** *DS* 82¹⁵, *Ed*¹ 164b, 165b, 170b; 168b, 169a, 170a. g. **Volvndar** *Ed*¹ 166b, 169b, *DS* 82n, **Volundar** *Stj* 85¹⁰, d. **Volvndi** *Ed*¹ 163an, 165a, 167a, a. **Volvnd. -nd** *Ed*¹ 169b, *DS* 195²², **Volond, -und** *DS* 82. (*Ed*¹ is the Eddas. *DS* is the Saga of King Diðriks of Bern. *HS* 748 is *Håndskriftet*. *IGL* is *Islands grammatiske litteratur i middelalderen*. *St* is Sturlunga's saga. *Bp* is *Biskupa sögur*. *Stj* is *Stjórn udg*).

39. William Fitzwater (M) - New Name

'William' is found dated to 1323 in Julian Goodwyn's *Brass Enscription Index* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/br>

[asses/](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/br)). Reaney & Wilson; under **Williams, Willems, William, FitzWilliam, Fitzwilliams**; has *Rauf le fuiz William* 1299, *Henry Fitz William* 1300; these are likely literal patronymics, so they're good dates for *William*.

Under the heading **Water**, Reaney & Wilson say *Water* was the usual medieval pronunciation of *Walter*; under the heading **Water** they offer: *Theobald Walter, filius Walteri, Walteri, Water* 1212-36; *Waterus de Cantelupo* c. 1135; *Waterus filius Herberti Hy2, Water Dey* 1479 and more.

'Fitzwater' is header entry in Reaney and Wilson. It says 'v. Water, Walter'

This is clear of *William Fitzwalter of Wallingford* (August 1980, via Ansteorra) by removal of an element.



40. Wion Neilson (M) - New Name & New Device

Argent, a bend sinister gules between a lion and a cross potent sable.

'Wion' is from A *Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names* by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn. (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>). Also, Morgan & Morgan p. 113 under 'Gwion' dates 'Jos ap Teg ap Wyon' to 1406.

'Neilson' is found in Karen Larsdatter's 'Names from 15th Century York' (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york15/index.htm>). It is also a header in Reaney & Wilson, though the dated form is 'John Neylsone' 1510.

Welsh/English is an allowable combination according to the 08/99 Cover Letter.

41. Wulfric bláskegg (M) - New Name

The submitter wants a Norse name meaning 'Wulfric Blackbeard'.

Woolf's 'The Old Germanic Principles of Name-Giving' dates 'Wulfric' to 1002 (p. 107).

'bláskegg' is found in Geirr-Bassi, p. 20, meaning 'black-beard'.

Though he submitted 'Ulfr' to kingdom, there is a note to the effect that he'd really like 'Wulfric' if possible. Since English/Norse is a weirdness (Oddr ölfúss the Tanner 1/2002), and the citation in Woolf is English, this is acceptable, but not authentic. Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Woolrich, gives Wulfr(i-)c as the Old English form and Wlfric, Vlfric as forms dated to 1066. 'Ulfr' is found in Geirr-Bassi p. 15, if this is unacceptable.



counterchanged.

The shire, while trying to document the name, discovered that a group in Ansteorra had registered the name with a slightly altered spelling. The group is currently defunct. Ansteorra is willing to transfer the group name to the East.

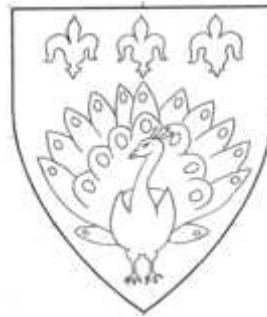
42. Wyndhame, Shire of -

Acceptance of Shire Name Transfer & New Group Device

Per chevron azure and argent, a phoenix argent within a laurel wreath

A petition is attached from the new group, specifying that both the name and arms are acceptable to the group.

Please address the issue that the new group includes the county of Wyndham, VT.



43. Ysabella de Draguignan (F) - New Name & New Device

Azure, a peacock in its pride argent marked azure and in chief three fleurs-de-lys argent.

No major changes. If her name must be changed, she wishes to retain an unspecified language/culture and meaning.

'Ysabella' is dated in that spelling to 1207, 1275, 1279, 1283-84 in Talan Gwynek's *Feminine Given Names in a Dictionary of English Surnames* (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyint.ro.html>).

'Draguignan' is a header spelling in Dauzat and Rostaing's *Dictionnaire des Noms de Lieux de France* p. 253, listed as a surname, with 'Dragoniano' dated to 909.

That ends the submissions for this month. Until next month!

Istvan

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