

AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR JANUARY AS XXXX / 2007 CE



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Unto Christopher Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heraldry to whom this missive comes, Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF MARCH.

The March Lions Blood meeting will be held on February 18th at 1:00 at my house. Directions:

From East: Take your best route to I-90 West. Get off at the Division exit (#281, I think). Go through the first traffic light (Third Ave.). Turn left at the next light (Second Ave.) Turn left at the third light (Stevens). You will go through three stop lights and turn right onto the first street after the third light (Seventh Ave).

From West: Take your best route to I-90 East. Get off at the Maple Street Exit (#280). Turn right at the third light (Stevens). Go through one light and turn right at the first street (Seventh).

My apartment is on the corner of Seventh and Howard. My apartment number is 510.

HERALDIC ARTICLES

I am looking for articles in the following areas: armory resources, Irish/Scots Gaelic names, picking out a name when you first join, etc.

I can also do FAQs here if people want to send questions. They don't have to be submissions process questions – if you want to know something about an area, ask! If I don't know, I will find someone who does.

LAUREL ACTIONS

The following are excerpts from the cover letters of August's and September's LoARs respectively regarding various charges:

FROM LAUREL - A Clarification

Regalia for the Order of Knighthood includes (*Tinctureless*) A circular chain. This means a circular chain of any tincture, not just gold. It was so designated by Laurel in 1998, so there is nothing new here.

Wreath tells me that some have interpreted this to mean that any necklace, whether or not it is unadorned, should be restricted. That is not the case. A necklace with a pendant is not the same as a knight's chain and there should be no question of improper use of a restricted charge in such a submission.

From Wreath: Concerning Chevrons and Per Chevron Fields

We've had a number of submissions recently, using either a chevron or a per chevron field, with three charges in the area above the chevron line. Sometimes these three charges have been one and two; sometimes they've been in fess. The question has naturally arisen as to which of these is the default placement for three charges in that sort of design.

The fact is that *neither* placement is particularly good heraldic style. Neither of them fills the space available for the charges. The area above a chevron line is best suited for *two* charges, with the space below the line for a third charge. Two and one is the default placement for three charges for good reason: that placement best fills the heater shape that is the standard medium for heraldic display. Anything else, almost by definition, is sub-optimal.

It's true that there are rare period examples (very rare) of three charges above a chevron line: e.g., the arms of Robert Pakington (Collins' Roll, c.1295), *Per chevron sable and argent, in chief three pierced mullets argent* (*Anglo-Norman Armory II*, p.498). In those cases, the charges are arranged in fess, not one and two. That will be considered the SCA default for three charges above a chevron line. But it remains likewise true that such a design is poor style by period standards: its rarity, its difficulty in blazoning, and the fact that it does not efficiently use the space available for the charges, are all evidence of this.

Whether or not there's a CD for arranging three charges *in fess* or *in chevron* above a chevron or the upper portion of a *Per chevron* field will be worked out over time, as the cases come before us. In many instances, e.g. using long charges, this difference is nearly impossible to discern and thus not worth a CD.

The following items have been registered by Laurel

AUGUST

• **Amicia of the Ruins.** Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 14th C England. The given name *Amicia* is a lovely 14th C English name. The byname, however, is the name of an SCA group, Shire of the Ruins, and we have no examples of *of the Ruins* or similar sounding bynames in English. For an authentic 14th C name, we would suggest picking the 14th C form of an English placename.

As the given name was found in Yorkshire, we would suggest "de York", which Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. York, date to 1324.

- **An Tir, Kingdom of.** Order name Ordre du Cheval et du Lion.

- **Cathal Colach.** Name.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 6th-10th C Scottish. However, we have no information about whether either *Cathal* or *Colach* were used in Scotland. In addition, we have no examples of the byname *Colach* before the 15th C. While this is an excellent 15th C Irish name, it is not authentic for the submitter's desired time and place, nor are we able to make it so.

- **Giles Lupino.** Name.

This name mixes English and Italian; this is one step from period practice.

- **Jalida bint al-Yasamin bint al-Susiya.** Name and device. Vert, in fess a fork and spoon argent, a bordure argent semy of mushrooms azure.

Submitted as *Jalida bint Yasamin bint al-Susiya*, the submitter has changed the form of the first patronymic from that found in the documentation which notes the name *Ab{u-} Mu{h.}ammad Ibn al-Y{a-}sam{i-}n*. We have changed the name to *Jalida bint al-Yasamin bint al-Susiya* to match the documentation. Although the registered form does not match the transliteration system used in the documentation, it uses an acceptable and consistent transliteration for Arabic.

- **Margaret Fae.** Name.

The documentation provided for the given name was only a book name and page number. This is not an adequate summarization of the support for a name. The book in question was Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, which contains various forms of period given names, as well as modern form of period names, non-English names and explicitly modern names. Had commenters not provided the missing information about this name, we would have been forced to return it.

- **Olivia Dougall.** Device. Per saltire purpure and argent, two needles argent and two lit candles purpure.

- **Shannan O'Duncan.** Name.

Submitted as *Shannon O'Duncan*, the spelling *Shannon* is, according to Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, and Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, a modern Anglicization of the Gaelic *Ó Seanain*. Modern Anglicizations are not registerable unless they are shown to be consistent with period Anglicizations. *Shannon* is not consistent with period Anglicizations. Black, s.n. Shannan, lists the period Anglicizations of *Ó Seanain* as *Aschenane* 1376, *Achinyane* 1388, *Aschennane* 1548, 1566, 1581-2. Woulfe, s.n. Ó Seanain, shows *O Shenane*, *O Shanan*, and *O Shennan* as forms dated to temp. Elizabeth I -- James I. Given these examples, *Shanan* is the closest documentable Anglicization to the submitted spelling, while the header from Black, *Shannan*, is a plausible period constructed form. We note that, although we have no examples of the name *Senan* or *Seanain* in use after the 12th C, it is a saint's name, and so generally registerable without temporal penalty. We have changed the name to *Shannan O'Duncan* in order to register it.

- **Tita the Wanderer.** Name.

The byname *the Wanderer* is a standard English translation for the attested Italian byname *Pellegrino*. Under the Lingua Anglica allowance, simple descriptive bynames documented in non-English languages may be registered in their English translation; the submitter has chosen to do this.

- **Tristram O'Shee.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, a calygreyhound rampant argent.

This device is clear of Bradon D'Arindel's device, *Sable, a male griffin rampant argent*, and his badge, *(Fieldless) A male griffin segreant argent*. In each case there is a CD for changes to the field. As there is at least a CD between a calygreyhound and a male griffin, these are clear.

Tristram's device is also clear of Alienore di Paravano's device, *Per saltire gules and sable, a winged lion rampant, wings elevated and addorsed, argent*. There is an X.2 (substantial) difference between a calygreyhound and a winged lion.

Finally, Tristram's device is clear of the important non-SCA arms of Wallace, *Gules, a lion rampant argent*, and of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, *Sable, a lion rampant argent*. In each case there is a CD for changes to the field and at least a CD between a calygreyhound and a lion.

- **Wilfred of Corwen.** Name.

SEPTEMBER

- **Abrahe çaragoça.** Device change. Or, on a fess dovetailed gules a drawknife Or.

His previous device, *Sable, an abacus bendwise Or within a bordure argent*, is retained as a badge.

- **Asa Martel.** Name and device. Quarterly argent and gules, a compass rose counterchanged sable and argent.

The submitter requested an authentic English name. While both elements are found in England at the time of the Conquest, *Asa* was found in the Danelaw, while *Martel* was a Norman name. We are unsure whether they would be found in the same name at that time.

Please inform the submitter that, as documented, *Asa* is a feminine name.

- **Dearbháil ingean uí Dhonnchaidh.** Name and device. Vert, a talbot sejant argent collared purpure and on a chief wavy argent a bow vert.

Please advise the submitter to draw more waves on the chief.

- **Iurii Levchenich.** Name and device. Azure, in saltire a sword argent and a sickle Or.

The submitter requested a name authentic for 13th C Russian. However, no documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that this name was found before the 16th C. While this is a perfectly reasonable 16th C Russian name, we cannot make it authentic for the 13th C.

OCTOBER

- **Aleyne Edwinson.** Device. Argent, an alant's head erased gules within a bordure counter-ermine.

The dog's head was blazoned as an *alan's head* on the LoI. Parker, p. 205 (s.v. *dog*) cites the *alant* or *aland* as "a mastiff with short ears." Franklyn & Tanner, p. 108 (again s.v. *dog*) agree with Parker: "The 'alant' (mastiff or wolf-hound)... is always represented with pricked ears." They also cite *alant* and *alaunt* as alternative spellings on p. 6. All the heraldry texts that mention the breed add a final consonant to its name; we will do the same. The alternate spelling still maintains the cant.

- **Arkill MacMillan.** Name and device (see RETURNS for badge). Per bend sinister sable and gules, a triquetra inverted argent within an orle argent.

The width of the orle and the triquetra is barely acceptable; both should be drawn wider. Please advise the submitter that the interlacing of the triquetra should be shown.

- **Diego Ramirez de Salamanca.** Name change from Grimon de Beaujolais (see RETURNS for device change).
His old name, *Grimon de Beaujolais*, is released.
- **Diego Ramirez de Salamanca.** Release of alternate name Grím inn svarti.
- **Eilín Írska.** Name and device. Argent, a bat-winged stag rampant sable within a bordure rayonny gules.
- **Esperanza de Castilla.** Name.
- **Frozen Mountain, Shire of.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three fish fretted in triangle gules.
This arrangement of fish is found in Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, p.240: "He beareth, Azure, three Trouts Fretted in Triangle, Teste a la Queue, Argent, by the name of Trowtebeck. We vse these words Teste a la Queue, in Blazon, to signifie the manner of their Fretting." Teste a la Queue translates to Head to Tail, which we feel is not needed in SCA blazon. We advise the submitter that drawing the fish more like those in Guillim, i.e. with the head and tails less obscured by the body of the adjacent fish, will aid in their identification.
- **Galen MacLean.** Name and device. Per fess rayonny argent and gules, a Maltese cross and an anvil reversed counterchanged.
- **Godric ap Rhys.** Household name Company of Saint Ulrich and badge. Quarterly Or and sable, four Maltese crosses counterchanged.
Nice badge.
- **Gosfrei Kempe.** Name.

Submitted as *Geoffrey Kempe*, the submitter requested a name authentic for Norman/English in the 11th C. According to Reaney and Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. Kempe, says that this surname derives from the Old English *cempa*, 'warrior'. In the 11th C, within 40 years of the Norman conquest, we would expect it to be more likely that, with an English surname, we would find an English form of the given name. The Academy of Saint Gabriel letter number 2989 (www.s-gabriel.org/2989) notes the following forms of this name in Old English records:

Examples of <Gosfrid> that we found in Old English records from the 11th and 12th centuries include <Gosfrīð> 1087 and sometime between 1090 and 1115, <Gosfrei> 1096, <Goisfri> 1114, and <Gosfreið> 1127. [3,6]

[3] Forssner, Thorvald, *Continental-Germanic Personal Names in England in Old and Middle English Times* (Uppsala: K.W. Appelbergs Boktryckeri, 1916). s.n. Gosfrid

[6] Clark, Cecily "The *Liber Vitae* of Thorney Abbey and its 'Catchment Area'" (in Jackson, 321-38 [9]), p. 345.

We have changed the name to *Gosfrei Kempe* to comply with the submitter's request for authenticity. We note that the standard Old French form of the given name *Geffrei* would also be registerable in this name and would be a reasonable but slightly less likely 11th C name in England. In addition, the originally submitted

name, *Geoffrey Kempe* is registerable but is not authentic for the time specified by the submitter.

- **Jonet de Laundells.** Name.
- **Lorenza Ricci della Luna.** Name and device. Or, on a bend purple between a hedgehog and a garb sable, three bees Or.
Nice name!
- **Mairghread Murdoch.** Name.
Submitted as *Mairghread Murdoch*, the spelling *Mairghread* is a header form in Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, who says only that is it "the Gaelic for Margaret". Unless Black specifies that a header form is found in period, we must assume that it is a modern spelling. He gives period forms for this name: "The spelling Marghred occurs in the *Book of Clanranald (Rel. Celt., I, p. 158)*, and Macfarlane (BB., p 150) gives it as Mairghread." We have changed the name to *Mairghread Murdoch* in order to register it.
- **Margaret Hamilton of Stirlingshire.** Name and device. Gules, a dog rampant Or collared gules and on a chief Or three thistles purple slipped and leaved vert.
Blazoned as a *dog*, as drawn it appears to be a boarhound. This raised the question as to whether there's a default breed of dog in heraldry. There is not: we have ample period examples of dogs blazoned *curs*, *hounds*, etc., without specifying exact breeds. Certainly the floppy-eared hound usually blazoned a *talbot* is very common in period armory - the submitter should be aware that her dog can legitimately be drawn as a talbot - but neither it nor any other breed of dog is the default, so far as we can tell.
- **Robert Makcalpyn.** Name and device. Or, a bear's head erased gules, a bordure dovetailed vert.
Originally submitted as *Robert McCellán*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Robert Makcalpyn* to make it registerable. The submitter indicated that he would not accept major changes, and the change at kingdom changed the language of the name element. No indication was made on the forms or the LoI that the submitter had been contacted or approved these changes. However, consultation with the submitter revealed that the changes had been made with his approval; therefore, we are able to register this name.
Submissions heralds: you must honor the expressed intentions of a submitter, even if this means returning a name. If you consult with a submitter and make a change with their approval that is contrary to the checkmarks on the form, then you must note this on the LoI. Making a change contrary to the wishes expressed on the form can get a name returned.
- **Rose Campbell.** Name and device. Argent, three winged pigs statant gules and on a chief vert a swan naiant Or.
- **Saint Bunstable, College of.** Branch name correction from St. Bunstable, College of.
The old name, *College of St. Bunstable*, is released.
- **Sarra de Glen.** Name.
- **Shamir ibn Abd al-Rahman.** Name and device. Argent, a crescent gules and on a chief nebuly sable in fess a scimitar inverted reversed and a scimitar argent.
The scimitars are fesswise, as expected for long charges on a chief. Concerning the default orientation of charges on ordinaries, Laurel has previously noted:

[*on a chief gules three recorders palewise argent*] Long thin charges such as arrows, swords and recorders default to the fesswise posture when placed on a chief or a fess. Thus, even though all these charges are palewise by default when on the field, it is also necessary to blazon them as palewise when they are on a chief.

It is an incorrect oversimplification to state that "charges on an (ordinary) are oriented (ordinary)-wise by default". A crescent or fleur-de-lys charged on a fess is in its default palewise posture, not fesswise. If a saltire were charged with a cross crosslet, the cross crosslet would be in its default palewise (or crosswise) posture, not saltirewise.

A more complicated rule of thumb, but one which recreates period practice with greater accuracy, would be:

(1) Charges on a bend are bendwise by default, and charges on a bend sinister are bendwise sinister by default.

(2) Charges on any other ordinary have the same default for such a charge on the field (which is generally palewise.) This statement has the following exceptions.

(2a) "Long thin" charges such as arrows tilt to follow the ordinary on which they lie.

(2b) When charging an ordinary such as a chevron, saltire, or pall, which has some diagonal arms, the charges may all be drawn using the same default for the charge on the field. They may also be drawn with the centermost charge in the default posture but the outermost charges tilted to follow the arms of the charge. (There is a fair amount of evidence indicating that the difference between these two forms of emblazon may be purely artistic in period. However, the SCA has so far always blazoned this distinction and given corresponding difference for changing the posture of the charges.)

Once again we are reminded that while blazon is a type of technical language, the people who developed it in the Middle Ages weren't computer programmers, and the people listening to it weren't computers, so blazon also partakes of natural language. [*Gunnarr skáld Þorvaldsson*, 06/02, A-Ealdormere]

- **Shamir ibn Abd al-Rahman.** Badge. Argent, a bow reversed drawn with an arrow nocked gules and a bordure sable semy of crescents points inward argent.
- **Taðkr ormstunga.** Name.

The following items have been returned for further work

AUGUST

- **Mathieu Thibaud Chaudreau de Montblanc.** Device. Argent, a key palewise wards to dexter base sable.

This device is returned for conflict with Anne of Framlingham's badge, (*Fieldless*) *A key palewise wards to dexter base sable*, which is reblazoned elsewhere on the letter. As the keys are in the same orientation, there is only the CD for adding the field.

This device is clear of Alan of Warhaven's device, *Argent, a hangman's noose issuant from chief azure, pendant therefrom a key sable*, by RfS X.2 (Substantially Different Charges) as the key in Alan's device is the equivalent of a maintained charge.

SEPTEMBER

- **Maccus Hundwinesunu.** Name.

This name is presumptuous of the legendary founder of the Clan Maxwell in Scotland. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, s.n. Maxwell, says

Maccus, son of Undewyn, a Saxon lord, in the reign of David I, obtained a grant of land (now called Springwood) on the Tweed before 1130 (*Morton*, p. 16), and from the fishery attached thereto, called Maccus's Wiel (OE. *wael*, a pool whirlpool), the lands obtained their name.

Hundwine is a variant spelling of the name *Undewyn*.

OCTOBER

- **Arkill MacMillan.** Badge. (Fieldless) A triquetra inverted argent within and conjoined to an annulet argent.

This badge must be returned for visual conflict under RfS X.5. It is technically clear of Dabhaidh Orcheard's badge, (*Fieldless*) *A triquetra within and conjoined to an annulet argent*, but the lack of visual clue as to proper orientation lead to a strong likelihood of visual confusion. Please note that this is a special case; inverting a charge is generally worth a CD and in most cases also prevents visual conflict. The College is reminded that conflict calls under RfS X.5 must be made on a case-by-case basis. The visual significance of the important orientation-distinguishing parts of a charge - like the three points of the triquetra, or for that matter, the hilt and point of a sword - may be obscured by conjoining them with another charge. This is particularly the case when conjoining to an encircling charge, which doesn't have any orientation clues. While conjoining a sword within an annulet doesn't diminish the visual importance of its orientation, because a sword has a very visually clear orientation, this isn't as true of a triquetra. The diminishment of the triquetra's orientation, when conjoined within an annulet, reduces it to the point where orientation doesn't really count.

Please advise the submitter that the interlacing of the triquetra should be shown.

- **Diego Ramirez de Salamanca.** Device change. Sable, on a chevron Or three mullets gules.

Unfortunately, this nice device conflicts with the device of Jiraud Saint Germain, *Sable, on a chevron Or, three roses proper*

The LoI stated that his prior device was to be released if his *name* change was successful, but the forms implied that his prior device was to be released only if the new *device* was registered. As there was not a written request to release the device regardless of the status of the armory submission, we chose to err on the side of retaining his registered armory. If he truly wishes his device released without a replacement, please have him submit a letter stating this.

- **Tadhg Fairbairn.** Badge. (Fieldless) Three dogs courant in annulo conjoined tail to mouth Or.

This badge is returned for redraw. The depiction of the dogs' tails obscures their identity; the first impression is of a funky trefoil. We were unable to derive a blazon that would reproduce this as required by RfS VII.7.b.

***The following items have been corrected
by Laurel***

- **James NicEdom.** Name correction from James nic Edom.
Listed on the LoAR as *James nic Edom* in the registration of his badge, his name was registered as *James NicEdom* on the May 1986 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting February 1990.]
- **Jessika of Fairholm.** Name correction from Jessika of Fairholme.
Listed on the LoAR as *Jessika of Fairholme* in the registration of her badge, her name was registered as *Jessika of Fairholm* on the August 1987 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting July 1991.]
- **Adiantum, Barony of.** Name correction from Adiantum, Barony of for Award of Fern and Quill.
Listed on the LoAR as *Adiantum, Barony of*, their name was registered as *Adiantum, Barony of* on the April 1976 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting August 1991.]
- **Caoimhín Mac Rae.** Name correction from Caoimhin MacRae and blazon correction. Azure, on a pale argent between two Celtic crosses Or, a wyvern maintaining a claymore gules.
Listed on the LoAR as *Caoimhín MacRae*, his name was registered as *Caoimhín Mac Rae* on the January 1990 LoAR.

Additionally, the LoAR misspelled *Celtic* as *celtic*.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting August 1991.]
- **Fáelán O Dálaigh.** Name correction from Faelan O Dalaigh.
Listed on the LoAR as *Faelan O Dalaigh* in the registration of his device, his name was registered as *Fáelán O Dálaigh* on the May 1990 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting November 1991.]
- **Jazelle Rae of Leyster.** Name correction from Jazelle Rae de Leyster.
Listed on the LoAR as *Jazelle Rae de Leyster* in the registration of her badge, her name was registered as *Jazelle Rae of Leyster* on the May 1984 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting April 1992.]
- **Rosemary Willowwood of Ste. Anne.** Name correction from Rosemary Willowwood of Sainte Anne and blazon correction. Sable, fretty argent, an Arabian lamp within a bordure Or.
Listed on the LoAR as *Rosemary Willowwood of Sainte Anne*, her name was registered as *Rosemary Willowwood of Ste. Anne* on the November 1983 LoAR.

Additionally, the LoAR misspelled *an Arabian lamp* as *a Arabian lamp*.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting April 1992.]
- **Ian MacKynnes.** Name correction from Ian Mackynnes for House Nighthunter.
Listed on the LoAR as *Ian Mackynnes*, his name was registered as *Ian MacKynnes* on the September 1984 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from August 2006 correcting June 1992.]

- **Randell Elinor Raye of Crianlarich.** Name correction from Randell Elinor Raye of Crianiarich.

Listed on the LoAR as *Randell Elinor Raye of Crianiarich* in the registration of his device, his name was registered as *Randell Elinor Raye of Crianlarich* on the January 1984 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting November 1987.]
- **Cynthia Braithwaite of Sevenoaks.** Name correction from Cynthia Braithwaite of Seven Oaks.

Listed on the LoAR as *Cynthia Braithwaite of Seven Oaks* in the registration of her device, her name was registered as *Cynthia Braithwaite of Sevenoaks* on the January 1987 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting February 1988.]
- **Garick Köpke.** Name correction from Garik Kopke.

Listed on the LoAR as *Garik Kopke* in the registration of his badge, his name was registered as *Garick Köpke* on the March 1988 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting March 1989.]
- **Iagoba Garsez Otsoeskua.** Name correction from Iagoba Garsez Otsueskua.

Listed on the LoAR as *Iagoba Garsez Otsueskua* in the registration of her device, her name was registered as *Iagoba Garsez Otsqeskua* on the December 1986 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting May 1989.]
- **Aedrik Thorulfsson.** Name correction from Ædrik Thorulfsson.

Listed on the LoAR as *Ædrik Thorulfsson* in the registration of his device, his name was registered as *Aedrik Thorulfsson* on the November 1986 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting November 1987.]
- **Wyll MacConachie.** Name correction from Wyll Mac Conachie.

Listed on the LoAR as *Wyll Mac Conachie* in the registration of his device, his name was registered as *Wyll MacConachie* on the February 1987 LoAR.
[ERRATUM from September 2006 correcting November 1987.]

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

The results of the December and January Lions Blood meetings will be published in the next Internal Letter.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the March 2007 Lions Blood Meeting.

1. Arqai Nehurin – Dragon's Laire – Name & Device, New Gyronny sable and argent; a decrescent vert

The submitter will accept any changes necessary for registration, desires a masculine name, and desires his name to be authentic for 13th century Mongolia. He will accept the creation of a holding name.

Documentation for this name was taken from "The Secret History of the Mongols" as translated by Francis Woodman



Cleaves (c. 1982 Harvard-Yenching Institute).

The first element, "Arqai" is taken from "The Secret History of the Mongols" Chapter VI, paragraph 183. Two spies are sent out and the individuals are named. "And so having sent both Qali'udar and Caqurqan, he sent [before] as spies both Jurcedei and Arqai [Qasar],...". In many

places throughout the text, we see Arqai's name used with "Qasar" or simply as "Qasar". So, we have seen "Arqai" used both along and in conjunction with a second element.

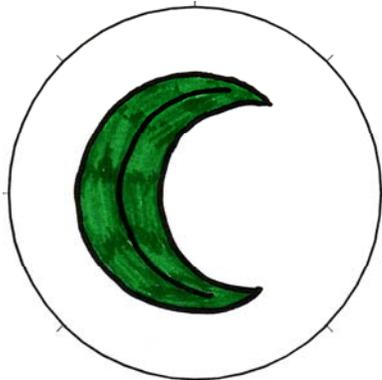
The second element, "Nehurin", is also taken from "The Secret History of the Mongols". In Chapter IX, paragraph 225, the night guard is increased from 80 to 100, and one named "Yeke Ne'urin" is assigned to be a captain. "Yeke Ne'urin" is mentioned in the index nominum as translating to "Big Journey". Several other names in the index nominum also start with the first element "Yeke" (big). So, taking the second element alone as a second element of a name can be justified. Finally the names in the index nominum are presented phonetically. The apostrophe signifies a glottal stop. So, in order to make the name a bit more easily identified to the western eye and tongue, the 'h' is added in to make the final form "Nehurin". If adding this 'h' is inadmissible, please register the name without it.

The actual spelling of "Nehurin" in the document is <Ne'ürin>.

Photocopies of all documentation have been provided.

2. Arqai Nehurin – Dragon's Laire – Badge, New

(Fieldless) A decrescent vert

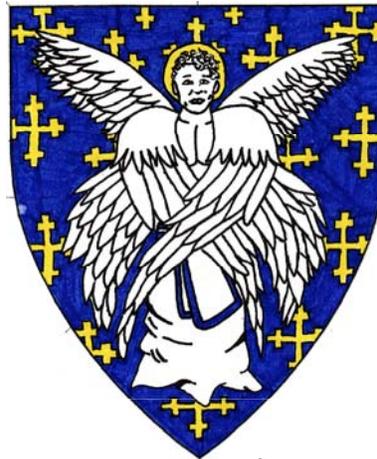


The submitter's name may be found above.

3. Christian Darcy – Wyewood – Name & Device, New

Azure crucily Or a seraphim argent haloed Or

The submitter will accept any changes, expresses no



preference as to gender and wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for late 16th century England. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Christian is documented from "Faire Names for English Folk: Late 16th Century English Names" at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/christian/fairnames/givennames.html>. It is found in the list of top 50 women's names

listed by Smith-Bannister for the 1560s and 1570s.

Darcy is documented from "Index of names in the 1541 Subsidy Roll of London" at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/london1541.html>.

It has a frequency of one and is from the ward of Portsoken.

Also included is the text of an email from the Academy of Saint Gabriel responding to the submitter's query as to whether or not <Christian Darcy> is an authentic name for an English woman living in the late 1500s indicating that it is and providing the links and text from the above articles. It is signed by Aryanhwy and dated 27 July 2006.

Photocopies of the articles and email have been provided.

4. Christian Darcy – Wyewood – Badge, New

azure a seraph's head argent, haloed or

The submitter's name may be found above.



5. Derian le Breton – Saint Bunstable – Badge, New

(Fieldless) A sun in its glory per pale argent and sable.



The submitter's name was registered in July of 2005.

6. Dunstan MacLeland – Glymm Mere – Name & Device, New

Or, a lymphad in chief three mullets of six points all within a bordure embattled sable.



The submitter will accept any changes, desires a male name and cares most about the meaning of the name, which he states as being "Dunstan, son of Leland". He is interested in having his name be authentic for the 13th-14th century; no country is specified. He will accept the creation of a holding name.

MacLeland is documented from Black, Surnames of Scotland: sub

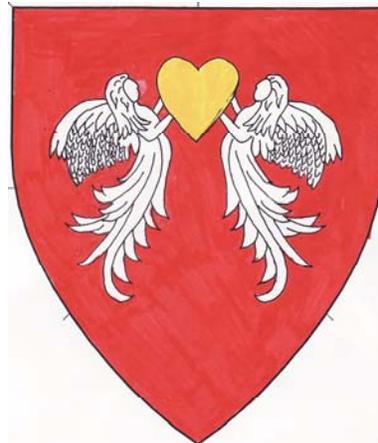
McClellan; spelling MacLeland as header spelling; with spelling MacLelan dated to 1325 and MacLeland is dated to 1596.

Dunstan is found in Withycombe, Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names; sub Dunstan, dated to 1086 and 1273 in this spelling.

7. Erin Ada Thomas Heilyn – Ravensley – Name & Device, New

Gules two angels argent Holding up a heart or.

The submitter will not accept major changes to her name, desires a feminine name, cares most about the meaning (no meaning given) and desires her name to be authentic for 12th-14th century Wales. She will allow the creation of a holding name.



Photocopies of the above article have been provided.

<Ada>, <Thomas> and <Heilyn> are all found in the list of men's names from "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html>.

No documentation was provided for <Erin>, nor was documentation provided for the construction of this name.

8. Erin Ada Thomas Heilyn – Ravensley – Badge, New
Gules one angel proper passing heart org to Bird in flight sable



The submitter's name may be found above.

9. Fáelán h-ua Mac Laisre – Caé Mór – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Per pale azure and argent, two wolves combatant counterchanged.



The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel in October 2006 as Fáelán h-ua Meic Laisre.

His previous device submission of the same blazon was returned in October 2006 for recoloring as he had used dark gray to color in the argent portions.

10. Gwenlliana Clutterbooke – Mountain Edge – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes to her name, desires a feminine name, cares most about the sound of her name (she includes a note in this section that states “I would really like canting arms”) and is interested in having her name be authentic for the 15th-16th century time period; no country is given. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Gwenlliana is found in “Women’s names in the 1st Half of 16th Century Wales” at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/given.html>. It is shown as a variant of Gwenllian with a frequency of 16.

Clutterbooke is found in “Surnames in King’s Stanley Marriages: 1573-1600” at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/kingsstanley/SurnamesAlpha.html>. This spelling is both the header spelling and the third variant with a frequency of 6, dated to 1576, 1578, 1588 (2), 1589 and 1592.

Included is the bibliography page from “Name Distribution in King’s Stanley Marriages: 1573-1600” listing as follows:

Flight, Stuart, “King’s Stanley Marriages to 1678: PARISH REGISTERS – Marriages Volume 1. 1573-1677”, updated 19 Jul 1999 (<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Ranch/8066/ks1.html>; 1998, 1999; access date 30 Nov 1999) [The above link is no longer valid. – Lí Ban]

Copies of the above articles have been provided with this submission.

11. Horatio Townsend – Madrone/Saint Bunstable – Name & Device, New

Sable, in pale a compass star argent and two swans naiant respectant argent



The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the language/culture of his name and desires his name to be authentic for 16th century England. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

Horatio is found in *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* (3rd Edition, 1977) by E.G. Withycombe on page 155

in the entry titled “**Horace, Horatio (m)**”. Specifically it says, “The earliest examples noted in England is Sir Horatio Vere (1563-1635), 1st Lord Vere of Tilbury.”

Townsend is documented from “Surnames in King’s Stanley Marriages: 1573-1600” at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/kingsstanley/SurnamesAlpha.html> with a frequency of 1, dated to 1576. The submitter states that it was found in period as the surname of Aurelian Townsend (c. 1583-

1643), and English poet (No other citation is provided for this assertion.). Also included, if this documentation is insufficient, is a photocopy of his driver license as Townsend is his legal surname.

Photocopies of “Surnames in King’s Stanley Marriages: 1673-1600” are included.

12. Inga the Unfettered – Borealis – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Per pale gules and vert, on a chief indented or, a dog passant sable, gorged of a collar argent



The submitter’s name of Inga hraustlig was registered in April 2006.

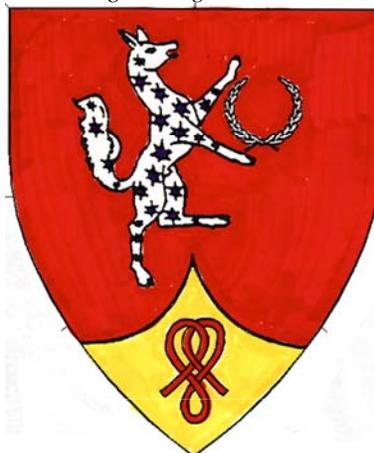
Her previous device submission of the same blazon was returned in January 2006 for “...two reasons. The first reason is that the dog on the chief is in an unblazonable posture. It is neither courrant nor passant. The front two legs are in a courrant position and the back two legs are in a passant position.

However, neither position has the curve to the back as this charge has. The closest posture that any commenters could find was s’elongeant, a posture which has been disallowed for some time. The second reason is the tincture of the device has changed over time...”

Only the second problem has been addressed in this resubmission.

13. Kaldor, Canton of – Three Mountains – Branch Name & Device, New

Gules, a pantheon rampant sinister argent mullety purple maintaining a laurel wreath argent and on a point pointed Or, a Heneage knot gules.



The submitter will not accept major changes to the name and cares most about the sound of the name. No interest is expressed in authenticity.

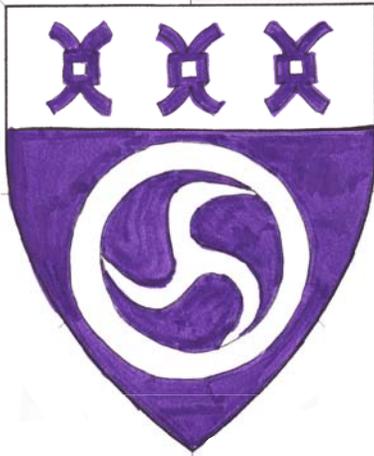
Kaldor is documented as “wood by the water or stream” from Johnstone, *Place-Names of Scotland*, sub. Calder, p. 58, dated 1250.

Included with this submission is a petition signed by seven members of the proposed branch, including all three officers. The only

signature that clearly lists an office beside it is that of the A&S minister.

14. Keri-Anne of Avacal – Ruddglyn – Name & Device, New

Purpure, a triskele within and conjoined to an annulet argent, and on a chief argent three millrinds purpure



The submitter will accept any changes and desires a feminine name. She expresses no interest in authenticity. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Keri-Anne is the submitter's legal given name as attested to by inclusion of a photocopy of her driver's license.

Documentation for <of Avacal> consists of a photocopy of the search results from the O&A

listing previous items registered to the Principality of Avacal.

15. Philippa de Clare – Lions Gate – Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a feminine name, cares most about the language and/or culture (1300 Norman) and wishes to have her name changed to be authentic for 1300 Suffolk. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Philippa is found at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/women.html> (no article name or further information is given; the article is "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions", the main page is [http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/.](http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/))

de Clare is documented as a castle and family seat in Suffolk from a website entitled "The de Clare Family" at <http://www.castlewales.com/clares.html>. (No URL appears on the photocopied documentation pages, however the given link leads to the same page.)

16. Rodrekr ormstunga Sigmondson – Wyewood – Name & Device, New

Azure, a goat argent within three Thor's hammers handles inward, Or.

The submitter will allow any changes, desires a masculine name and cares most about the language/culture of his name (unspecified). He expresses no interest in having his name be changed to be authentic. He will allow the creation of a holding name.



All three elements of the submitter's name are found in Geir Bassi Haraldsson's "The Old Norse Name Book": Rodrekr on p. 14; ormstunga "serpent tongue" on pg. 26 and Sigmondson "son of Sigmond" on pg. 14.

17. Roland le Brun for – Terra Pomeria – Name Change, New

The submitter's current name was registered in July of 2002.

The submitter will not accept any changes to his name, desires a masculine name and cares most about the meaning of his name which he states is "Roland of Bern". He expresses no interest in having his name changed for authenticity. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Ruland> is found in Talan's article "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia" at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/bahlowMasc.html>.

Hans Bahlow (Dict. Of German Names, 2nd ed.; edited and revised by Edda Gentry. Studies of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Madison, Wisconsin, 2002. Page 420 (of 570 pp.)) says this:

Roland: Paladin of Charlemagne (margrave of Brittany), who was killed on a raid against the Moors in 778 after being attacked by heathen Basques at the Roncevalles Pass in Spain; glorified in the legend (Horn of Roland, Roland's call), also in the Fr.-MHG Song of Roland around 1130. Einhard [Charlemagne's biographer] calls his "Hruodland." "Roland" is the Norman-Romance form for Germanic (H)rodnand ("fame-laden and bold"), likewise Rovers for (H)rodbert. *Cf. "Rolant," Ro. 1260, Bertold "Roland," Strals. 1337; UGer. Mostly **Ruland** (FN Ruhland): Hensel "Rulant," Chrudim 1399, Herr (lord) **Ruland** v. Pernwald, Glogau 1393.

The submitter desires a German or Swiss last name. **von Bern** is from Mittlehochdeutsches Namenbuch by Socin, p. 566, under the header spelling Dietrich von Bern von Rinfeldern dated to 1373. von Bern is a locative byname from Bern in the Holy Roman Empire Switzerland/Germany. The Encyclopedia Britannica (1956 ed), s.n. Berne, states that Berne was founded in 1191 and became a free imperial city in 1218. Both Berne and Bern appear to be standard modern forms of the name. Berne is also found in Bahlow's Geographisches, undated.

If the change is accepted, the submitter wishes to retain his old name, Roland le Brun, as an alternate name.

18. Vanya Betzina – Glyn Dwfn – Device, Resubmission to Laurel

Sable, a bend sinister gules fimbriated Or charged with three crosses barbed voided palewise Argent between two of same.



The submitter's name was registered in August 2005.

The submitter's previous device submission was returned in August 2005 "as the crosses are neither clearly *clechy* nor *barby*, but are somewhere in between. RfS VII.7.a requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance" and RfS VII.7.b requires that "Elements must be

reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon". As the crosses are somewhere in between *crosses clechy* and *crosses barby* they are neither recognizable from their appearance nor can they be blazoned so that the emblazon can be reconstructed from the blazon.

19. Vanya Betzina – Glyn Dwfn – Household Badge, New (Fieldless) *A cartwheel quarterly purpure and vert, charged on the hub of a compass rose Or.*



The submitter's name was registered in August 2005.

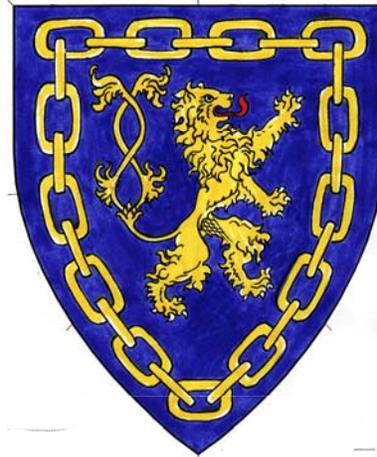
This badge is to be associated with House Peregrinus.

20. Vik Vikingsson – Borealis – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Purpure, a lion rampant contourny queue-forchy within a orle of chain or.

The submitter's name was registered as Vikarr Vikingsson in April 2006.

His previous device submission was returned in January 2006 because the Or of the device had changed over time to more closely resemble tenne.



This resubmission addresses the above problem. However, the field of the new submission is clearly azure, not purpure as stated in the blazon.

The submitter was admitted to the Order of Chivalry in June 1996 and is thus entitled to use an orle of chain.

Prepared by LÍ Ban ingen Echtigeirn.