

ATLANTIAN INTERNAL LETTER OF DECISION 23 MARCH 2011

Unto the Atlantian College of Heraldry & Scribes and the many at-large commenters who contribute their time and expertise for the benefit of our to our submitters; greetings from Bran Trefonnen, Triton Principal Herald.

This is my first Letter of Decision as submissions herald for Atlantia. It's taken me a little longer than I expected to teach myself the submissions process and I appreciate the help and patience afforded me by many members of both the College of Arms and Atlantia as well. However, now that I grasp this OSCAR *thang* (it's sooooo cool!), expect Atlantia to be back on schedule!

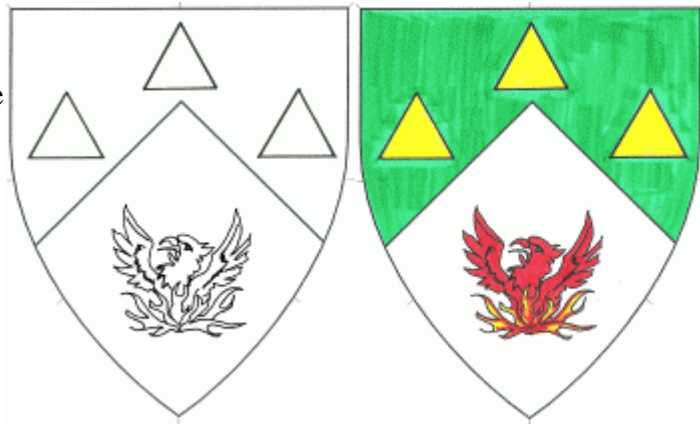
I would like to thank the gracious commenting heralds who assisted with the creation of this letter. Atlantia is so grateful for your service. Thank you to Magnus Orle, Rhiannon Sable Trident, Herveus Morsulus, Alisoun Metron Ariston, Gawain Green Anchor, Rhieinwylydd Bleu Grael, Rohese Red Hawk, Lady Sabine Berard, Donngal mac Ronain, and Aritê gunê Akasa. I really appreciated all that you had to add and many of your comments were directly incorporated into this letter.

Herewith are the results of the deliberations of the Atlantian College of Heraldry & Scribes during the month of March 2011 and submitted for consideration to the College of Arms of the Society:

1: Ailis inghean uí Bhriain - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in March of 2008, via Atlantia.

Per chevron vert and argent, three triangles one and two Or, and a phoenix gules rising from flames proper.

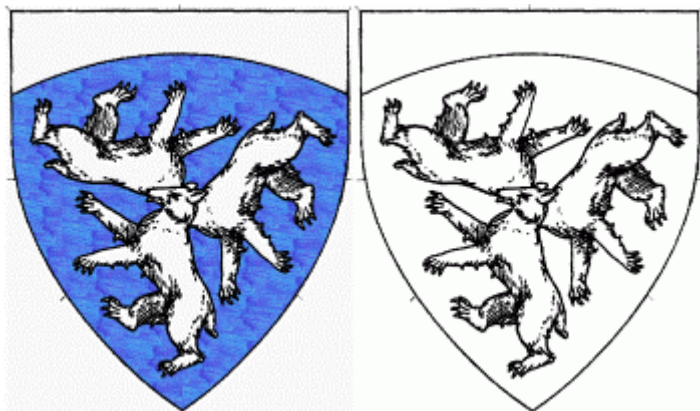


Consulting Herald: Wynne ferch Rhodri ap Hywell, Northern March Pursuivant.

2: Cuno Groze - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in May of 2010, via Atlantia.

Azure, a tricorporate bear and a chief enarched argent.



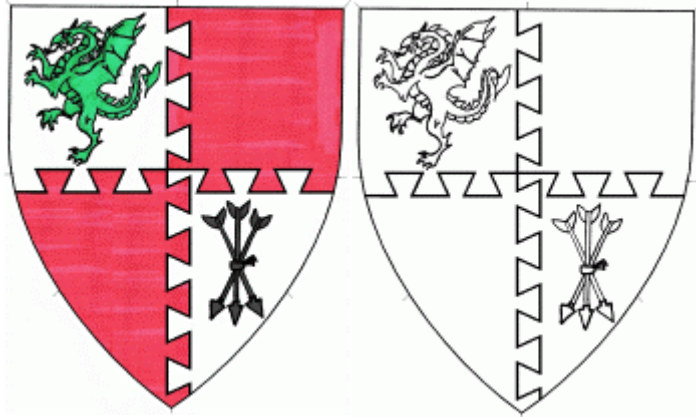
Consulting Herald: Dolce dei Bracchi, Isenfir Cornet.

3: Dagfinnr járnauga - New Device

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of October 31, 2010 as submitted.

Quarterly dovetailed argent and gules, in bend a dragon rampant vert and a sheaf of arrows sable.

Consulting Herald: Wynne ferch Rhodri ap Hywell, Northern March Pursuivant.

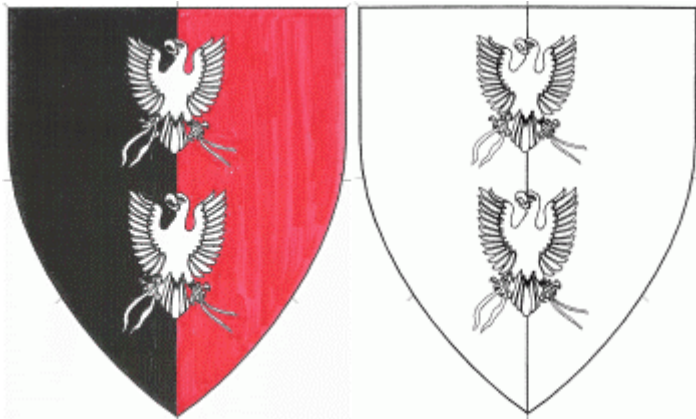
**4: Dietrich von Stroheim** - New Name & New Device

Per pale sable and gules, in pale two falcons displayed argent.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Scott's "Medieval German Names from Silesia" at

http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/bahlow_v.htm shows this spelling of the German masculine given name dated to 1318.



According to Gabrielite Letter #2682 *Stroheim* is the name of a modern town in Upper Austria. The authors quote Brechenmacher's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen* for it appearing in a byname in 1294 as von Strahen. They also note that "at some point between the 13th century and modern times, the name apparently evolved to match the more familiar elements <Stroh-> `straw' and <-heim> `dwelling place, house', even though the original name was not related to either of these words." While they did not have documentary evidence of the form *Stroheim* or *Strohheim* from period, they specifically say that it is "plausible that the shift to the modern <Stroheim> was complete by the end of the 16th century." While they did not recommend the form for the submitter whom they were counseling (as he specifically wanted authenticity for an early period), this would at least argue the plausibility of the form that Dietrich desires here.

Consulting Herald: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Metron Ariston Herald.

Magnus Orle adds: No conflict found. ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2682 <Stroheim> is the name of a modern town in Upper Austria. The name appears in 1294 in the name <Hertw[ich] von Strahen>. [2] At some point between the 13th century and modern times,

the name apparently evolved to match the more familiar elements <Stroh-> "straw" and <-heim> "dwelling place, house", even though the original name was not related to either of these words. Unfortunately, we have no evidence of the form of the name between 1294 and modern times. It is plausible that the shift to the modern <Stroheim> was complete by the end of the 16th century. It is less likely that it happened before 1450, so we can't recommend <Stroheim> for this Austrian town in your period. However, <Emmerich von Strahen> is a fine name for your period. We did find other place names beginning with the element <Stroh->, including <Strohbach>, near Offenburg in Baden, which is recorded as <Strobach> and <Stroubach> in 1482 and <Straubach> in 1579 [2], and <Strohkirchen> in Mecklenburg, which is recorded as <Strokerke> 1352 and <Strokerche> 1548. [2] Linguistically, the forms of <Strohbach> would go well with your given name; the <Strohkirchen> in Mecklenburg would not be as appropriate, as it is in a different dialectal area. Place-names containing the element <-heim>, originally 'dwelling-place, house', are very old, going back to the initial Germanic colonization of areas formerly held by the Romans (and hence in the south and west). [3] Although the element occasionally appears as <-haim> in very early records, as in <Atinhaim> 766 and <Utilinhaim> 823, <-heim> is found as early as the 8th century (e.g., <Thancaradesheim> 760) and seems to be the usual spelling by the 9th century. [5][2] Brechenmacher, Josef Karlmann, Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen (Limburg a. d. Lahn, C. A. Starke-Verlag, 1957-1960). s.nn. Stra(e)ner, Strohbach, Strohkirche(r)[3] Schwarz, Ernst, Deutsche Namenforschung. II: Orts- und Flurnamen (Goettingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1950). pp. 125, 139[5] Schwarz, op. cit. 130ff.

Rhienwyllydd Bleu Grael adds: The armory is really lovely. No conflicts found.

Noting: Æthelwine of Ealdgythesleage

- The following device associated with this name was registered in May of 2004 (via Atlantia): Per pale sable and gules, two ravens respectant argent." - this should be clear with a CD for the position of the birds (close), and a CD for arrangement (respectant vs in pale)

Noting: Veronica of the Dragons

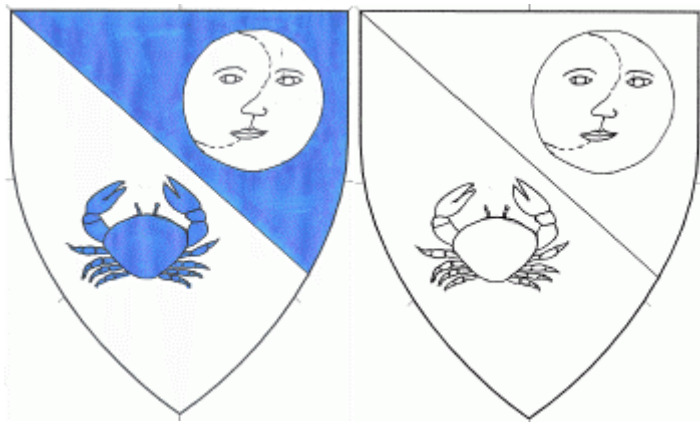
- The following badge associated with this name was registered in January of 1990 (via the Outlands): Per fess nebuly gules and vert, in pale two geese volant argent." - clear, a CD for field and a CD for position

5: Domnall mac Arcill - New Name & New Device

Per bend azure and argent, a moon in her plenitude and a crab counterchanged.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Both *Domnall* and *Arcill* appear at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/simpl>



escotgaelicnames12.htm from the article *A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names* by Sharon L. Kross citing Scottish names of the 11th and early 12th centuries taken from *The Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer* by Kenneth Jackson. *mac Arcill* is the genitive form shown in that article.

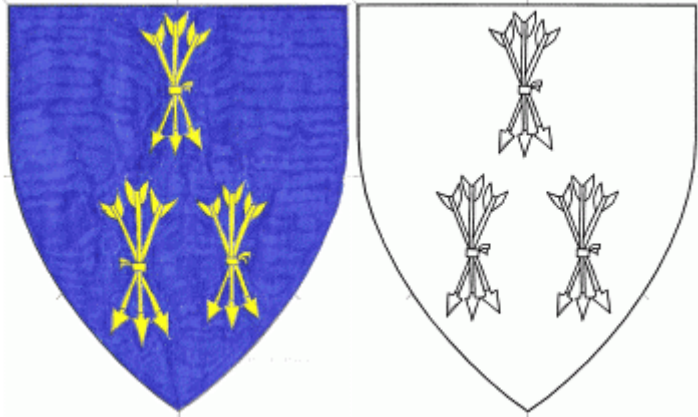
Consulting Herald: Thyra Olafsdottir, Pursuivant.

Rheinwyllydd Bleu Grael adds: Nice armory! No conflicts found.

6: Eduard de Witte - New Name & New Device

Azure, three sheaves of arrows one and two Or.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound most important.



Both *Eduard* and *Witte* appear at

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/dutch/earlydutch14.html> from Aryanhwy merch Catmael's (Sara L. Uckelman's) *Dutch Names 1358-1361* article citing *De rekeningen van de grafelijkheid van Holland uit de Beirse periode, deel: 1358-61*, a collection of Dutch trade documents with listings from 1358 to 1361.

If the header form of *Eduard* is not acceptable, then the submitter would accept the dated form of *Eduwaerde*.

Consulting Herald: Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Neried Herald.

Rheinwyllydd Bleu Grael adds: Name looks clear (and I checked every spelling of `edward' I could think of!

Rheinwyllydd Bleu Grael adds: I am not sure how to count CDs between single arrows vs. sheaves. I know a sheaf is considered a single charge, but how it compares with a single arrow I didn't find. So, noting this, hopefully someone else can offer feedback.

Rumil Fletcher December of 1998 (via Ansteorra): "The following device associated with this name was registered in Azure, three arrows Or."

Magnus Orle adds: Compare Shire of the White Waters July 1997 (via the Middle): "Azure, semy of arrows Or, a chief wavy argent." One CD for adding the chief. Nothing for semy vs 9 arrows. Is there a second CD for the arrangement of the arrows into sheaves? Compare Kingdom of Atlantia June 2005 (via Atlantia): "Azure, semy of arrows argent." for King's Missiliers of Atlantia. One CD for change of tincture of arrows. Nothing for semy vs 9 arrows. Is there a second CD for the arrangement of the arrows into sheaves? I can find no ruling on that issue by Laurel.

7: Eiríkr úlfr Þorisson - Resub Device

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of November 29, 2010 as submitted.

Argent, a sea-wolf erect contourny sable and in chief two Thor's hammers sable enflamed proper.



The submitter's original device submission went out on the Atlantian December 2010 LoI as: *Argent, a sea-wolf erect contourny sable and in chief two flames each per pale gules and Or and charged with a Thor's hammer sable.* It is very important to the submitter that the two Thor's hammers be blazoned as enflamed and *not* two flames charged with the hammers. That submission has been withdrawn.

Consulting Herald: Atlantian 12th Night Consult Table.

8: Evja Vermundardóttir - New Alternate Name

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of October 31, 2010 as submitted.

Evja Rǫgnvaldsdóttir

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Evja appears as a feminine given name on page 9 of Geirr Bassi's *The Old Norse Name*. *Rǫgnvald* appears as an Old Norse masculine given name on page 14. The patronym is formed following the rules on page 17 of the same work.

Consulting Herald: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Metron Ariston Herald.

9: Fríða in hárfagra - New Alternate Name

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of October 31, 2010 as submitted.

Frida von Feldkirchen

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (German) most important.
Culture (German) most important.

Alternate name for Fríða in hárfagra. *Frida* appears as a German feminine name dated to 1094 in Morlet's *Les Noms de Personne sur le Territoire de l'Ancienne Gaule du Vie au XXIIe Siécle*,

Volume 1, p. 94, s.n. Frida).

Feldkirchen is a period town in Carinthia which dates from at least the 8th century when a church was established there. By 1315 church documents mention the church there having its own priest and by 1346 the church was a votive church for a *Schiffsbruderschaft* named for its patron saint "Maria von Herzen." See: <http://www.ksv-rottinn.de/html/kirche.html>.

Consulting Herald: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Metron Ariston Herald.

Gawain Green Anchor adds: Brechenmacher's entry for "Feldkirch(er)" says "frequently from placenames Feldkirch and =kirchen." He cites Heinr(ich) Feldkircher from 1467. No conflicts found.

10: **Jacintha of Highland Foorde** - Resub Request for Name Reconsideration

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of June 29, 2009 as submitted.

The submitter is asking for a reconsideration of her name currently registered as ***Giacinta of Highland Foorde*** and its restoration to the originally submitted Jacintha of Highland Foorde or at least a form of the given name that begins with an initial "J" such as Jacinta of Highland Foorde.

While the submitter has made a valiant attempt to "live with" the name as modified by the Laurel Office and its pronunciation (and mispronunciation!) by members of the Society, she really wants a form beginning in "J" which will look and sound more like the name that she intended and has used for some years in the Society.

When the original name was submitted to the Laurel Office by Atlantia in June 2009, it was documented as follows: "The given name was documented from a footnote on page 81 from a translation of the *Ecclesiastical History* of *Ordericus Vitalis* which mentions the marriage of *Jacintha Joannaci*, the daughter of *Argyros Joannaci*, in 1081. The name of the Shire of Highland Foorde was registered in April 1990 and updated to the Barony of Highland Foorde in October 1999."

What the online text of that footnote actually says is: "Illyrium, occupied by Sclavonic tribes. Bodin was not king of Esclavonia, but of Servia and Dalmatia. Still he is called king of Esclavonia, Russia, and Bulgaria by the chroniclers of Bari, who relate his marriage in 1081 with Jacintha Joannaci, daughter of Argyros Joannaci, governor of that city. He even attempted, in 1074, to wrest Bulgaria from the Greek emperor, while expecting to succeed his grandfather, Michael, king of Servia. The passage through Illyria, along the coast of the Adriatic, was not effected in the peaceable manner our author represents. It became necessary to carry by assault Scodra, now the Albanian Scutari, and dense fogs, which lasted forty days, greatly impeded the movements of the army. Between Durazzo and Constantinople, the bishop of Puy was exposed to great dangers by attacks from the Petscheneyes, and on one occasion they even got possession of his person. The division under the count of Thoulouse, reached Constantinople the last but one. See the narrative of Raymond d'Agiles for the details of his march through Dalmatia, Illyrium, and Macedonia."

When the submitter's name was registered by the Laurel Office in October 2009, it was modified to the form Giacinta of Highland Foorde with the following comments: "Submitted as *Jacintha of Highland Foorde*, the given name *Jacintha* was documented as the modern form of a name who was married in 1081. The citation was in a footnote which did not cite its sources, and we have been unable to track down how this woman's name was recorded in contemporary records, or to confirm that *Jacintha* is a period form of the name. The only period citations of this name that we have found are in Italian contexts. Academy of Saint Gabriel Report #3010 says:

"<Giacinta> is the Italian form of <Hyacinth>; it is identical to the Italian name for the flower [1, 2]. It was pronounced jah-TCHEEN-tah. We have not found clear evidence that <Giacinta> was in use before 1600 [9, 10, 11]. [ed. But see below.] The best-known bearer of the name was Saint Giacinta Maressotto, 1585-1640; but she adopted the name after she joined the Franciscan order in her twenties. Her original name was <Claricia> [3]. We did find one possible example of a woman using the name before the end of our period: <Giacinta Baliani>, who married an Italian nobleman born in 1589 [4]. We don't know whether the woman herself was born before 1600, though: She could easily have been more than eleven years younger than her husband. This is the closest we've come to a period example of <Giacinta>. We also found a couple early 17th century examples in another Italian noble family [5]. It appears that this name came into use right around 1600, possibly a few years before. If you want a name suitable for the late 15th century, then we recommend you choose a different given name.

"Addendum, Arval, 9 Mar 2005: Ary turned up an example of <Iaquinta> 999 and another of masculine <Iaquintus> 1028 in Southern Italy. Of course, these examples don't really make it any more likely that the name was used in the 15th century.

"*Giacinta* is more similar to *Jacintha* than *Iaquinta* is, so we have changed the name to *Giacinta of Highland Foorde* in order to register it.

"Highland Foorde is the registered name of an SCA branch."

The submitter does not care about authenticity, specifically the date or language of the given name as long as it retains the orthography she desires combined with the registered name of her home barony.

That being the case, while we have not been able to find a reliable text of the chronicles of Bari noted in the original footnote to the text of *Ordericus Vitalis*, we have found the documentary evidence for the use of both *Jacintha* and *Jacinta* in period, albeit at the end of the period and in a Spanish context.

The new search engine at www.familysearch.org gives several instances of the spelling of the name as *Jacintha* and *Jacinta* in 1599 and 1600.

- *Antonia Jacintha Enrriquez De Cosgaza* is shown as being baptized on 27 November 1599 at Valladolid in Spain. Her father's name is given as *Diego Enrriquez* and her mother's name as *Ana Maria De Cosgaza*. The batch number for the indexing project is C87105-2, the source is Spain-VR and the source film number is 1229923.

- *Jacintha* is given as the name of a child baptized on 19 November 1600 at Valladolid in Spain.

The record appears to only have the given name and no paternal information is provided. The batch number for the indexing project is C87105-2, the source is Spain-VR and the source film number is 1229923.

- A second record also shows a *Jacinta* baptized on 19 November 1600 at Valladolid in Spain. The record appears to only have the given name and no paternal information is provided. The batch number for the indexing project is C87105-2, the source is Spain-EASy and the source film number is 1229923. Presumably this refers to the same child as the record immediately above.

- Another record exists for *Antonia Jacinta Enrriquez* whose baptismal date and place and parental names are the same for the first record. The batch number for the indexing project is C87105-2, the source is Spain-EASy and the source film number is 1229923. Presumably this refers to the same child as the first record noted above.

- *Margarida Jacinta Camp* is shown as being baptized on 23 April 1599 at Olot, Cerona in Spain. Her father's name is given as *Miguel Camp De Deu* and her mother's name simply as *Raphela*. The batch number for the indexing project is C02933-5, the source is Spain-EASy and the source film number is 1171832.

- A second record for *Margarida Jacinta Camp* with the same baptismal date and parental names also exists in a different indexing batch. The batch number for the indexing project is C89269-2, the source is Spain-VR and the source film number is 1171832.

We feel that these three independent examples from reviewed indexing projects with source films available should be adequate to support the use of the name *Jacinta* in period and hence the originally submitted name of *Jacinta of Highland Foorde* under current rules and precedents.

We note that, if this is deemed not acceptable, the same source when searched for the commoner spelling of *Jacinta* shows an even larger number of records with that orthography from a much wider geographic spread with similar indexing and film availability:

- *Jacinta Delgadillo*, baptized on 28 June 1595 at Valladolid in Spain.

- *Jacinta Martinez Corera*, baptized on 23 February 1600 at Valladolid in Spain. (Two separate records for the same individual.)

- *Jacinta Gallego*, baptized on 3 September 1595 at Valladolid in Spain.

- *Jacinta Lopez Martinez*, baptized on 7 September 1596 at Murcia in Spain.

- *Jacinta Martinez*, baptized on 17 August 1595 at Spain in Spain.

- *Jacinta* (no byname), baptized on 16 February 1597 at Valladolid in Spain.

- *Jacinta* (no byname), baptized on 10 October 1600 at Murcia in Spain.

- *Jacinta* (no byname), baptized on 28 March, 1600, at Casasola de Arion at Valladolid in Spain.
- *Anna Jacinta*, baptized on 25 July, 1600, at Fontcuberta at Gerona in Spain.
- *Jacinta* (no byname), baptized on 20 October, 1599, at Gatón de Campos at Valladolid in Spain.
- *Joana Jacinta*, baptized on 18 October, 1598, at Lima in Peru.
- *Joana Jacinta*, baptized on 29 September, 1597, at Lima in Peru. (This is definitely not the same infant as in the preceding record as the parental names as well as baptismal date are different.)
- *Luisa Jacinta*, baptized on 5 January, 1600, at Lima in Peru.
- *Usola Jacinta Lopez De Ordones*, baptized on 29 October, 1595, at Murcia in Spain.
- *Jacinta Barba*, baptized on 22 January, 1600, at Valladolid in Spain. (She appears in a second record as *Jacinta Barba De Aranda*.)
- *Jacinta De Bricio De Castro*, baptized on 4 April, 1599, at Valladolid in Spain.
- *Jacinta De Olea De Castro*, baptized on 28 October, 1599, at Valladolid in Spain."

Consulting Herald: Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Metron Ariston Herald.

Rhieuwlydd Bleu Grael adds: I don't know a lot about the source cited for this spelling (from familysearch.org) and whether they standardize spellings or not. Assuming they don't (and given the consulting herald here I'm inclined to assume the source is good), this seems pretty clear cut to me.

11: **Jaume de Monçó** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language (Catalan (Iberia, Spain)) most important.

Both *Jaume* and *de Monçó* appear in *Cens del Regne de València*, a survey of 1510 Valencia residents published by the University of Valencia in February of 2002 and available online at <http://cens1510.galeon.com/paraires.htm>. *Jaume Monçó* appears as item 227 and *Johan de Monçó* appears as item 245.

Consulting Herald: Tankred Bras-de-Fer, Green Shark Pursuivant.

Rohese Red Hawk adds: Verified the documentation. Warning - trying to explore the site brought up pornographic popups on my computer. The site itself looks legit.

Alisoun Metron Ariston adds: The listing noted includes several names with the given name *Jaume*: *Jaume Corbera*, *Jaume Prohencal*, *Jaume Claramunt*, *Jaume Montanyès*, *Jaume*

*Alçamora, Jaume Fortes, Jaume Rubinats, Jaume Torres, Jaume Ortells, Jaume Stheve, Jaume Altavert, Jaume Porquar, Jaume Sivilla, Jaume Navarro, Jaume Martínez, Jaume Vilabella, Jaume Rejadell, Jaume Aguilar, Jaume Marquès and the cited Jaume Monçó. In addition to the cited Jaume Monçó and Johan de Monçó, the list also shows Anthoni Monçó. However, since the explanatory text would require an English translation, it might be better to use the articles by Sara Uckelman to document the name. "Catalan Names from the 1510 Census of Valencia" shows the masculine given name *Jaume* occurring 212 times in that spelling in the source material (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/spanish/valencia1510.html>). The same author's "Catalan Names from the 1510 Census of Valencia: Bynames" shows two instances of *de Monçó* and seven instances of *Monçó* in the source material (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/spanish/survalencia1510.html>).*

12: Niccolo Giovanni - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language (Italian) most important.

Both names appear in the Gabrielite article "Names in 15th century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado" by Juliana de Luna (Julia Smith). *Niccolo* appears under "A Listing of all Men's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/mensalpha.html>). *Giovanni* appears under "A Listing of all Family Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/familyalpha.html>).

Consulting Herald: Ealasaid MacDonald, Cornet.

Alisoun Metron Ariston adds: The cited source indicates that the given name *Niccolo* is very common in the source material with 410 instances. The article documenting the byname "A Listing of all Family Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" shows two instances of the name. The name is clear of the name of Arabella Niccola Giovanni registered through Northshield in September, 2004, by addition of the given name Arabella. The name of Isabella Francesca Niccola di Giovanni registered through the Outlands in November, 2002, is clear of conflict and probably clear of presumption as the feminine Niccola in that name could be claimed to remove the appearance that the current submitter was claiming to be her father.

13: Roland Gervais - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.

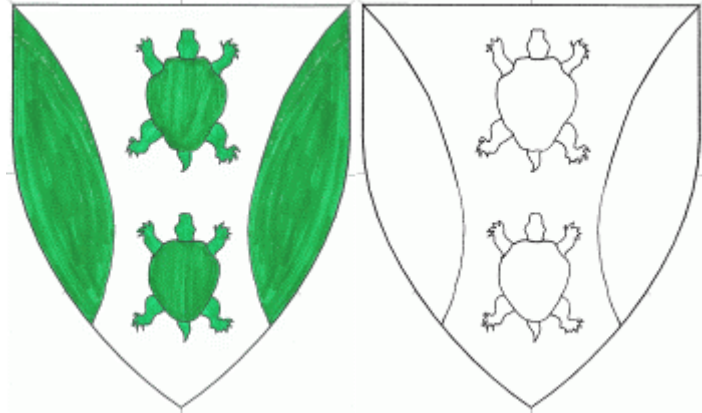
Roland appears in the article Given Names from Brittany, 1384-1600 by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (Heather Rose Jones) with the desired spelling dated 1526 (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/latebreton.html>). *Gervais* appears in the article Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedemann) under the header `Michel Gervais' (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/provins1587.html>).

Consulting Herald: Hrodi Rolfson, Raven's Cove Cornet.

14: Roland Wodeman - New Name & New Device

Argent, two turtles between flaunches vert.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound most important.
Language (English) most important.



Roland is a main entry spelling in Withycombe (3rd ed., p. 256). The entry notes that "Roland was a favourite in the Middle Ages," the name being introduced to England by the Normans. Dated spellings include *Rolland* 1086 and *Rolandus Cur* 1186, 1220, 1316, 1428. The name also appears in Reaney & Wilson under the heading of *Rowland*, and notes the submitter's preferred spelling with *Nicholas Roland* in 1303. *Wodeman* appears in *Middle English Surnames of Occupation 1100-1350* by Gustav Fransson under the header 'Wademan, Wodeman.' Dated examples include *Joh. wodeman* 1296, *Rich. Wodeman* 1327, *Reg. Wodemon* 1332. Fransson gives the meaning as woad + man. The submitter will not accept major changes to his name.

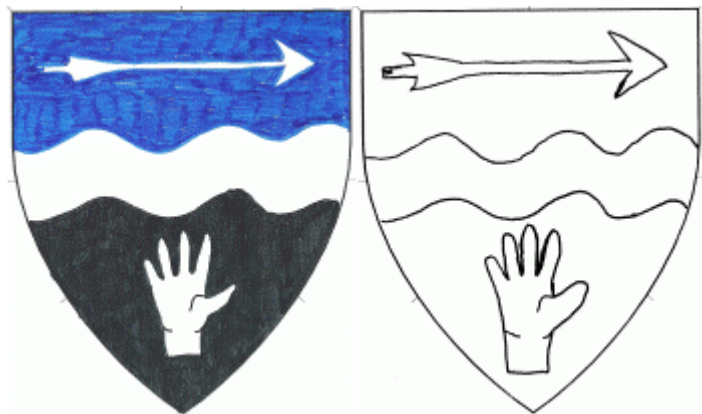
Consulting Herald: Atlantian 12th Night Consult Table.

Alisoun Metron Ariston adds: The dated Latinized form *Rolandus* certainly supports the submitted form. Alternatively, since there is no penalty for mixing French and English in the same name, you could use the same article used for documenting *Roland* for Roland Gervais to support this spelling of the name. The byname can also be documented readily from Reaney and Wilson's *Dictionary of English Surnames*, s.n. *Woodman* in the names of *John Wodeman* from 1213 and *Nicholas le Wodeman* from 1294.

15: Timothy Barfoot - New Name & New Device

Per fess azure and sable, a fess wavy between an arrow fesswise to sinister and a hand argent.

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound most important.
Language (English) most important.
Meaning (Tim the barefoot) most important.



Timothy is in the header form in Withycombe, which states that the name did not come into use in England until after The Reformation. *Timothy* is found in that spelling in "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th Century Marriage Records" by Sara Uckelman. Uckelman dates *Timothy* to 1606 (the gray period). See:

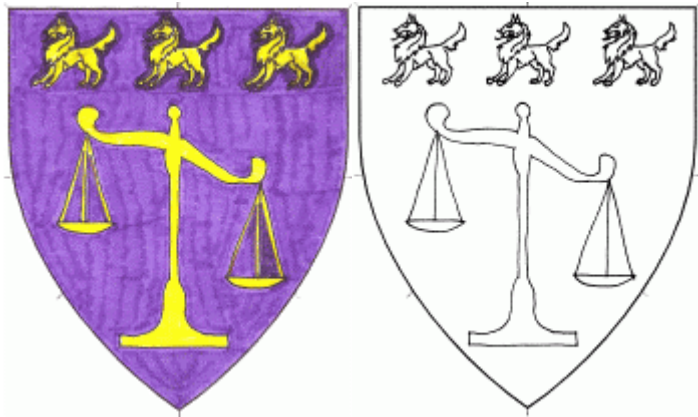
<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>. *Barfoot* appears in that spelling in the "Brass Enscription Index" found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/> which dates the name to 1361.

Consulting Herald: Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Neried Herald.

16: Vilhjálmr bani - Resub Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in October of 2009, via Atlantia.

Purpure, a standing balance and in chief three wolves statant Or.



His previous device submission was returned for conflict with Cecilie die Ärtztin by Laurel in November 2009 with the comments, "Blazoned on the LoI as being *argent vêtu gules*, you cannot blazon your way out of a conflict. This device is returned under the equally valid blazon, above, for conflict with the device of Cecilie die Ärtztin, *Gules, on a lozenge throughout argent, a bat-winged dolphin haurient contourny sable*. There is a single CD for the multiple changes to the tertiary charge." This device, however, is a complete redesign.

Consulting Herald: Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Neried.

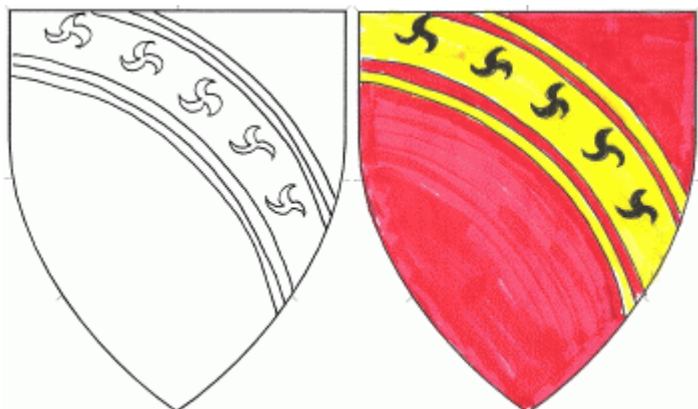
Alisoun Metron Ariston adds: Nice armory!

Unfortunately, the following two items had to be RETURNED for additional work:

1: Hua Meilan - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in July of 2009, via An Tir.

Gules, on a bend enarched cotised Or, five triskelions sable.



Reason for Return: Conflict with Calanna di Nero Rosa June 2004 (via Ansteorra): "Gules, on a bend cotised Or three roses sable barbed gules." One CD for changes to the tertiary on the bend. Nothing for enarching the bend.

Precedent cited: [March 1994 LoAR, R-Atenveldt] "Siani Euraid. Device. Sable, on a bend sinister enarched argent a garden rose, slipped and leaved, azure. Conflicts with Sulmetingen (Woodward) Sable, a bend sinister argent; with Elaina de Sinistre (SCA), Sable, on a bend sinister argent an apple gules slipped and leaved proper; and with Eibhlin Catriona Moireabh (SCA), Per bend sinister vert and azure, on a bend sinister argent a rose gules slipped and leaved vert, seeded argent. In the first case, there is a CD for the addition of the tertiary; in the second, there is a CD for changing the type and tincture of the tertiary; and in the third case, there is a CD for the change to the field, but nothing for the change to tincture only of the tertiary. In each case, the enarching of the bend is only an artistic variant and counts for nothing."

13: Pegjandi Gylðir - New Name

Pegjandi appears on page 29 of Geirr Bassi's *The Old Norse Name*. *Gylðir* appears on page 22.

Consulting Herald: Tankred Bras-de-Fer, Green Shark.

Reason for Return: *Pegjandi* appears on page 29 of Geirr Bassi as an Old Norse byname meaning 'silent'. *Gylðir* appears on page 22 as an Old Norse byname meaning 'howler, wolf'. The name consists of two bynames and no given name. This must be returned for violation of Rfs.III.2.a. "Personal Names - A personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname;"

Precedent cited: [August 2008 LoAR, A-Atlantia] Umm Hurayrah bint Khalid. Name. "This means that, as documented, the name consisted of two bynames (Umm Hurayrah and bint Khalid), and no given name; this violates RfS III.2.a Personal Names which says that A personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname."

If there are any questions about any of these submissions, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at Tritonherald@aol.com.

