

## ATLANTIAN INTERNAL LETTER OF DECISION 08 November 2011

Unto the Atlantian College of Heraldry & Scribes does Dame Hróðný Rognvaldsdóttir, Golden Dolphin Herald, send greetings.

This letter has been an incredible learning experience, being my very first (and as you can see, overdue) Letter of Decision. I am especially indebted to the AH-commentary group (email list), Metron Ariston Herald, Black Trident Herald, Green Anchor Herald and his NE Calontir commenting group, Takeda Sanjuichiro Akimasa-san, Lady Amye Barrington, Lady Murienne l'aloiere, Reginald de Beauchamp, Ibis/Black Raven Herald for their comments during the months of September and October, which furthered the development of this letter. And to Master Tanczos Istvan, for his infinite patience with a bumbling new user of OSCAR's submission process as well as The Honorable Lady Marie de Blois, who calmed all my fears.

### ACCEPTANCES

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#### **Aire Faucon, Canton of** - New Device

*Per bend purpure and vert, a falcon volant bendwise within a laurel wreath Or*



Also included with this submission is a form from the populace of the canton authorizing their previous device, "Gules, a falcon contourny sinister wing expanded and inverted perched on a falconer's glove reversed in chief three laurel wreaths Or" to be retained as ancient arms while supporting the use of this one as the group arms.

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#### **Alicia Lindsay of Bright Hills** - New Name

Alicia: *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, Oxford University Press; Third Edition, page 15 - "Alice" gives dated citations for this spelling of the given name dated to 1189 - 1215 and to 1303. Withycombe specifically says this is a Latinized form and that the name was very popular by the twelfth century in England as well as France.

From IGI extracted records: For the given name

Alicia Barlicot, christened on 19 May, 1587, at Westury, Wiltshire (Batch: C153201)

Alicia Bone christened on 3 March, 1542, at Ropley in Hampshire (Batch: C146651)

Alicia Abbot christened on 15 August, 1540, at Chislet in Kent (Batch: P008461)

Alica Armetsteade married on 5 May, 1597, at Giggleswick in Yorkshire (Batch: M008481).

Alicia can also be found in *The fairs of medieval England: an introductory study* by Ellen Wedemeyer Moore

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ea\\_arE7bH2EC&pg=PA151&dq=alicia+in+medieval+england&h](http://books.google.com/books?id=ea_arE7bH2EC&pg=PA151&dq=alicia+in+medieval+england&h)

[l=en#v=onepage &q=alicia&f=false](#)), in the footnote on page 151.

Lindsay: The Surnames of Scotland, George F. Black Ltd., 1993, page 430

In the article from p. 430 Black says the name is territorial and notes "The first of the name in Scotland is Sir Walter de Lineseya, who appears as one of the witnesses in the Inquisitio of Earl David concerning the possessions and rights of the see of Glasgow, a. 1124. . .His great grandson, Sir William de Lindeseia, was one of the hostages for King William the Lion, 1174. There have been nearly 200 variations of the name. . ." He does not give a dated spelling for this header form on the page cited for documentation, but his cross-reference to "Macclintock" yields the statement "Some Maclintocks so early as 1611 are said to have Englished their name as Lindsay."

Reaney and Wilson (Dictionary of English Surnames, s.n. Lindsay) gives this spelling of the surname as a header and cite Thomas de Lindesie dated to 1207 deriving the name from Lindsey in Lincolnshire.

From IGI extracted records:

For the surname one can cite find a number of examples from Scotland in the grey area:

Abigail Lindsay christened on 4 July, 1620, at Kelso near Roxburgh (Batch: C117932)

Adam Lindsay born on 20 April, 1612, in the Midlothian area Batch: C116892)

Alexander Lindsay married on 13 November, 1623, at Kirkcaldy in Fife (Batch: M114424).

Bright Hills, barony of, name registered in July 1987

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### **Catherine Ambrose - New Name**

Catherine: "Feminine Given Names in a Dictionary of English Surnames", Brian M. Scott (Talan Gwynek) as an alternate spelling of Katherine but Scott notes that that spelling is dated to 1591. <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>.

The name can also be found in the Gabrielite article "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London", Sara L. Uckleman (Aryanhwy merch Catmael) at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engfemlondon1582.html>

Reaney and Wilson (Dictionary of English Surnames, s.n. Townson) date Catherine Toinson to 1591.

From the IGI extracts:

For the given name

Catherine Abbott married on 21 September, 1546, at Howden in Yorkshire (Batch: M007431)

Catherine Aclond married on 13 July, 1574, at Barnstaple in Devon (Batch: M005741)

Catherine Alene married on 26 October, 1582, at Edensor in Derbyshire (Batch: M049984)

Catherine Aliston married on 1 July, 1575, at Colchester in Essex (Batch: M151751).

For the surname

Alice Ambrose married on 7 April, 1578, at Bradwell-Near-The-Sea in Essex (Batch: M043341)

Alis Ambrose married on 12 November, 1570, at Ormskirk in Lancashire (Batch: M001171)

Anne Ambrose married on 25 May, 1567, at London (Batch: M022292)

Bridgett Ambrose married on 15 May, 1576, at London (Batch: M001341)

Janet Ambrose married on 2 January, 1563, at Ormskirk in Lancashire (Batch: M001171).

Ambrose can also be found in "Surnames in 15th century York, Karen Harris (Karen Larsdottir) <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york15/surnames-alphabetical.htm>

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**Francisco de Espinosa - New Name**

Francisco: "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century", Juliana de Luna, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/MensGivenAlpha.html> shows 76 examples of the given name in this spelling.

Francisco & de Espinosa: "16th century Spanish Names", Elsbeth Anne Roth, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/male-given-alpha.html> (95 counted) <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/bynames-alpha.html> (15 counted, including specific examples of Elena de Espinosa from 1539, Hernando de Espinosa from 1560, Mencía de Espinosa from 1571, Pedro de Espinosa from 1574 and Martin de Espinosa from 1574)

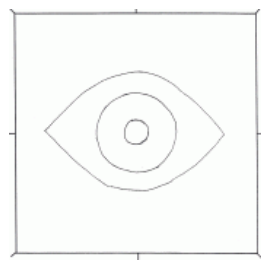
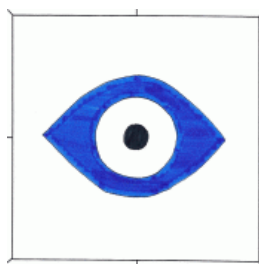
structure: <given name> de <locative> found in "16th Century Spanish Names", Elspeth Anne Roth <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/spanish/index.html>

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**Gawain MacDonald - New Badge** *Per bend sable and gules, a bat and in sinister canton an increscent argent*

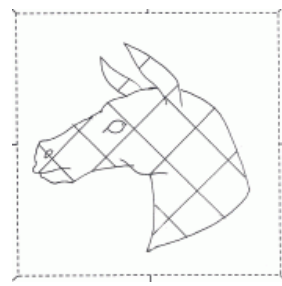


**Gawain MacDonald - New Badge** *(Fieldless) A human eye azure irised argent pupilled sable.*



**Gustav von Silberwald - Resub Badge**

*(Fieldless) a maneless horse's head coupéd lozengy argent and azure*



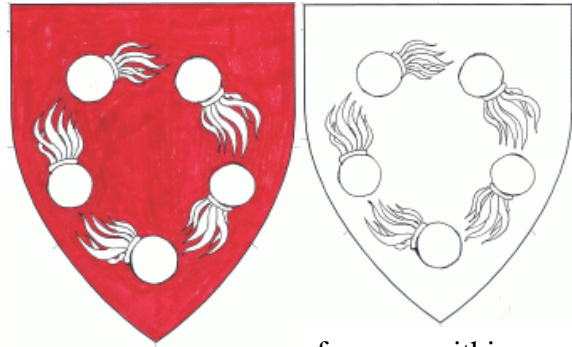
Resubmission from a badge "(Fieldless) A horse's head coupéd argent." that was returned by Laurel in February, 2009, for conflict with the badge of Aonghais Dubh MacTarbh ("Per pale argent and sable, a horse's head coupéd argent, crined of flames and incensed proper, issuant from a ducal crown Or fimbriated sable.")

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### Ichijou Jirou Toshiyasu - Resub Device

*Gules, five grenades in annulo argent*

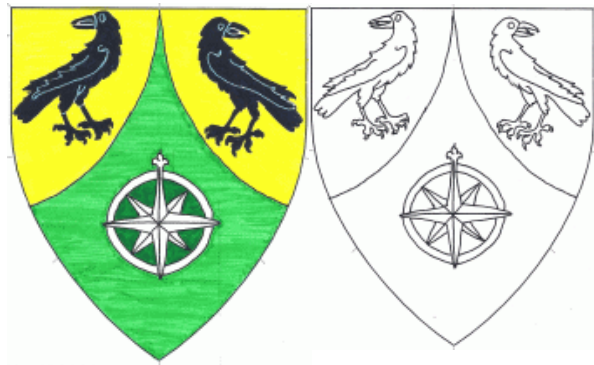
His original device submission ("Per fess rayonny sable and gules, in base a fox sejant guardant argent.") was returned by Laurel in January, 2003, for conflict with the badge of Anne Whitewolf ("(Fieldless) A wolf sejant argent."). His first resubmission ("Gules, a sheaf of arrows within an annulet argent.") was returned by Laurel in February, 2004, for conflict with Aeddán Ivor ("Gules, a sheaf of three arrows argent fletched vert marked sable, a chief embattled argent.")



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### Jamila al-`Aquliyya - New Device

*Per chevron throughout ploye Or and vert, two crows respectant regardant sable and a compass rose argent*

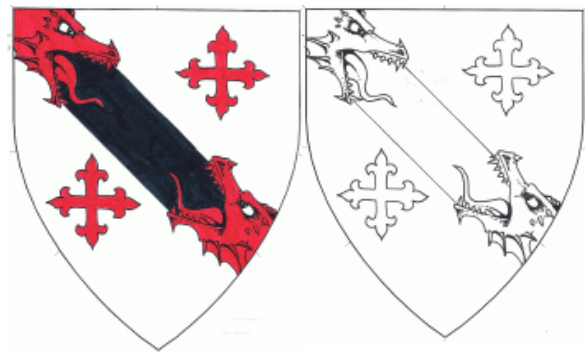


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### Jaume de Monçó - New Device

*Argent, a bend sable engouled of two dragon's heads between two crosses flory gules*

According to information given by Metron Ariston Herald, "the primary charge is functionally identical except for tincture to that in the Banda Real de Castilla which was the personal standard of the king of Castile. The beasties swallowing the bend in Spanish blazon are referred to as "tragantes" and are generally held to represent dragons, serpents or lions. A modern rendition of the standard as used in the time of Juan II (first half of the fifteenth century) appears at [http://www.banderasmilitares.com/es\\_ense\\_rea.htm](http://www.banderasmilitares.com/es_ense_rea.htm)."



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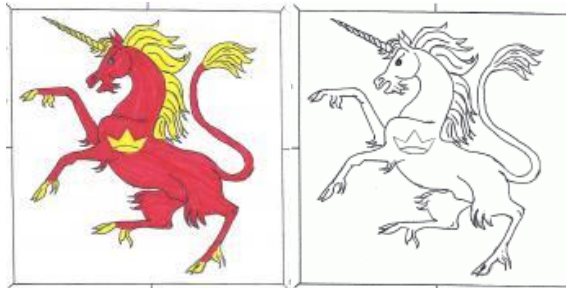
### Justinian of Dun Carraig - New Name (see RETURNS for device)

Justinian: Withycombe, s.n. Justinian, lists a Justinian Baldwin in 1567.

**Kalisa Aleksandrovna** - New Badge

*(Fieldless) A unicorn rampant gules charged on the shoulder with a crown Or*

Submitter was created a Countess of Atlantia on April 10, 2010.



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**Kolúlfur Guðbrandsson** - New Name & New Device

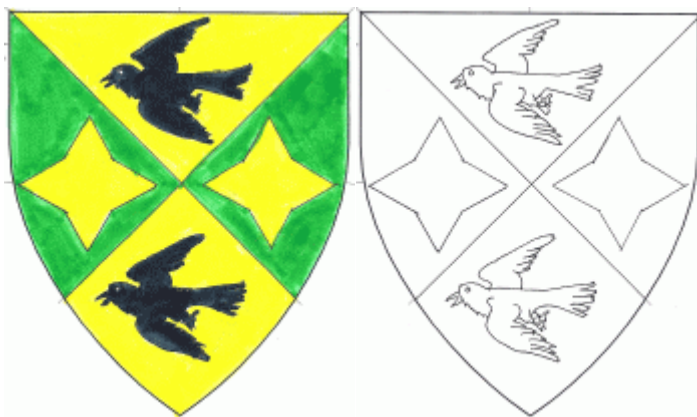
*Per saltire Or and vert, in pale two ravens volant sable and in fess two mullets of four points Or*

Kolúlfur is a constructed Old Norse given name:

Kol - means "coals, black as coal" and is found as a protheme in Geir Bassi p12 in Kolbakk, Kolbeinn, Kolbjorn, Kolbrandr, Kolfi, Kolgrimr

úlfur - "wolf" found in Geir Bassi pp7,8 as Adúlfur, Asólfur, Auðólfur, Bjólfur, Björgólfur, etc (-ólfur alt spelling of úlfur)

Guðbrandsson - patronymic formed from Guðbrandr found in Geirr Bassi p10 put. construction p17.



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**Leofric of Oxenford** - New Name Change

Old Item: *Lodwig von Neusohl*, to be retained.

The old name, Lodwig von Neusohl, was registered through Atlantia in January, 2005.

Leofric - Tengvik 'Old English Bynames' p159

Leofrices (1100-1130) OE Leofric

Leofric is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Withycombe, sn Leofric, dates Leofric(us) to 1086. Ekwall sn Oxford dates Oxeneford to 1086.

<Leofric> - AStG Report 3190 - [1] Perhaps the best example, and certainly the most extensive example of post-Conquest writing in Old English, is the post-Conquest portion of



the Peterborough Chronicle, or E manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. This and other manuscripts have been made available on-line at Tony Jebson,

'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' (WWW: Self-published, 1996-2006). <http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/>

There is a general overview of the manuscripts at <http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/intro.html>.

The Peterborough Chronicle is at <http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/e/e-L.html>. The Parker Chronicle, or A manuscript, is also important; it is at <http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/a/a-L.html>.

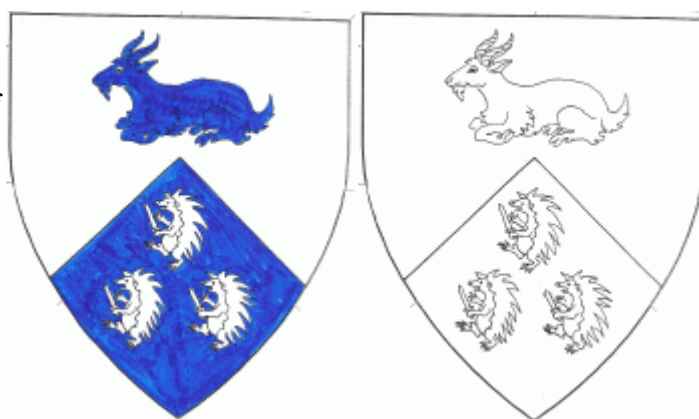
Oxenford - Tengvik, same source, p49 'de Oxenford', Ulrich u-t DBI, 1(K)

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### Ludwig Brumser - New Device

The name was registered in January of 2010, via Atlantia.

*Per chevron argent and azure, a goat couchant azure and three hedgehogs rampant one and two each maintaining a sword argent.*

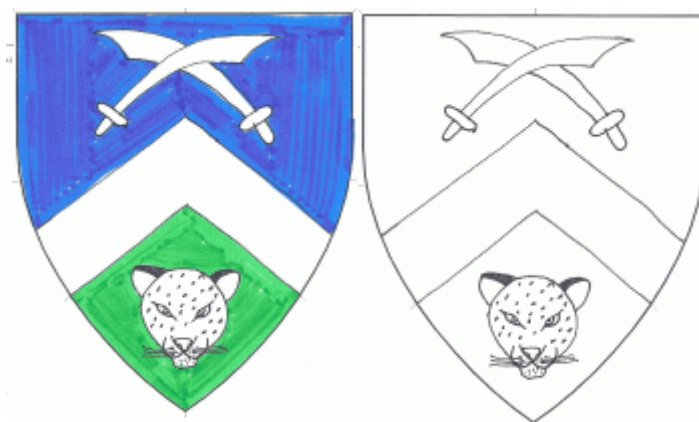


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### Lukina Rasinina - New Name & New Device

*Per chevron azure and vert, a chevron between two scimitars in saltire and a leopard's face affronty argent*

All name components are from "A Dictionary of Period Russian Names" by Wickenden found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/>



Lukina(f) -- "light." Fem of Lukin. Lukina, martyr. 3rd Century. [Buk 300-1] <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/l.html>

Rasinina: "Daughter of Rasina", formed using

•Rasina (m) -- Rasina. 1335. [Mor 165] from <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/r.html> and Wickenden's section on grammar <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zgrammar.html> (submitter also cites <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zmorphem.html>).

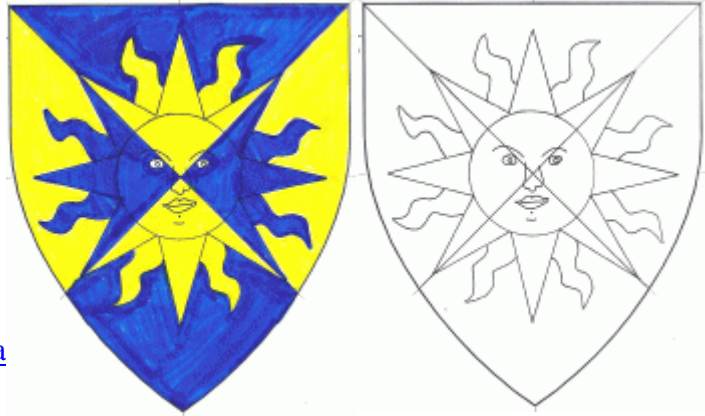
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**Mari Sol de Cordoba** - New Name & New Device

*Per saltire azure and Or, a sun in its splendour counterchanged*

Mari is a female given name found in Juliana de Luna, "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century"

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/WomensGivenAlpha.html>

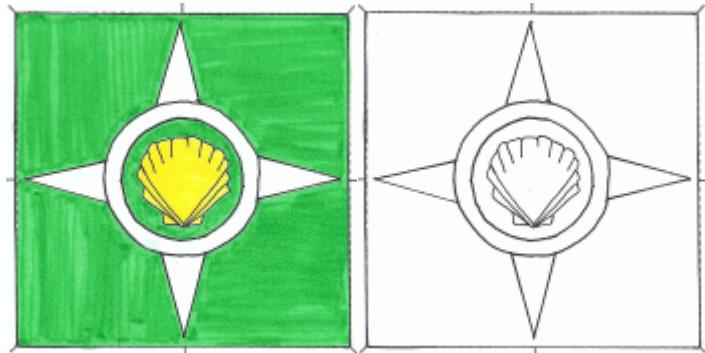


Sol is a female given name dated between 1173 and 1365 in Julie Kahen, "Jewish Women's Names in the 13th to 15th century Navarre" [http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/nav\\_intro.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/nav_intro.html)

de Cordoba is found in Juliana de Luna (op. cit. <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html>)

**Haus Charlottenburg** - Resub Appeal of Kingdom Return of Household Name & Resub Appeal of Kingdom Return of Badge

*Vert, within an annulet of four points set on the outer edge argent, an escallop inverted Or.*



This submission is to be associated with Martelle von Charlottenburg & Eric von Charlottenburg

Client wishes to appeal returned household name, as "Charlottenburg" has been registered with the College of Arms since February, 1984 via Atlantia, as well as in May of 1986 (the submitter herself).

In German, "von" is a preposition meaning "from" or "of" see registered example below:

Halsstern, Haus von: this household name was registered to Manfred Albrecht Halsstern in may of 1997 (via the East). A blanket permission to conflict is included in the submission package.

Some grounds for the appeal needs to be provided but none seems to be present. However, as this is an appeal of Kingdom return, it must be passed up to Laurel.

Per Metron Ariston: To evaluate this some hint of the submission history and reasons stated for return and that is not present here. The household name as Haus Charlottenburg

appeared on the November, 2010, Internal Letter of Intent with the following notes:  
*"The name of Martelle von Charlottenburg was registered through Atlantia in May, 1986. The name of Eric von Charlottenburg was registered through Atlantia in February, 1984. The only documentation provided was the previous registration of the place name for both submitters. Given recent rulings additional documentation may be required to support the use of Haus + a place name as a German household name equivalent. It should be noted that the forms specifically requested that this household name be associated with the badge which was returned by Golden Dolphin in October, 2010, for stylistic issues."* That household name submission was returned by Golden Dolphin in November, 2010, as follows:

*"The only documentation provided for the household name was the previous registration of the submitters' Society names more than two decades ago and there are several problems with the name as submitted. Laurel Office precedents have specifically noted that, while there was some evidence for Haus used with a place name, it appeared always to be used with a preposition and article. Changing the structure of the name is not possible since the submitters forbade major changes to the name and the addition of the prepositional element would be a major change. Apart from that, documentation is required for Charlottenburg as a period place name.*

*Commentary noted that the Charlottenburg apparently referred to in the submitters' registered names, was actually not founded until around 1695, well after our period. Without some evidence for a place bearing that name in period, even the form Haus zum Charlottenburg is likely not registerable under current rules, although they might appeal to the Grandfather Clause since the word is used as a place name in their registered personal names."*

That gave the best advice --- and documentation --- I could provide based on the precedents that had been set in several recent German household names.

Adding a preposition and appealing to the Grandfather clause might give the name a shot at registration even though the location was not founded until 1695. Alternatively some documentation for German household names without the preposition and a German locative resembling Charlottenburg dating to at least the grey area would give grounds for appeal. Unfortunately, I cannot help with that as I spent quite some time in November of last year trying to find an unambiguously pre-1650 Charlottenburg to no avail. As for the badge, this is not and cannot be an appeal as this design was never previously submitted. The badge returned in October, 2010, was had an additional four minor points not present on the current submission. (See the image attached to this email.) That submission was itself a resubmission from a completely different badge submission ("Vert, a pair of arms counterembowed and interlaced maintaining a flanged mace inverted bendwise sinister and a pair of scissors bendwise points to chief Or.") returned by Laurel in February, 2009, for conflict with Gregory Blount ("Azure, two arms in armor, counterembowed and interlaced Or."). So, if this badge is sent up to Laurel, it should be noted as a resubmission to Laurel, not a new submission and no fee paid. The internal Letter of Intent noted "If this is registered, they wish to release their joint badge registered through Atlantia in September, 2005 ("Vert, a mascle argent within a bordure Or.") Please note that the submitters' blazon, which had referred to the surrounding charge as "an annulet of eight points" did not note the fact that the points were not all the same size but differed in amplitude in a manner similar to the variance in a compass star." That badge submission was returned by Golden Dolphin in October, 2010, with the blazon as "Vert, an escallop inverted within an annulet of four greater and four lesser points on the outer edge Or." and the following explanation: "The original blazon, which had referred to the surrounding charge as "an annulet of eight points" did not indicate that the points were not all the same size but differed in amplitude in a manner similar to the variance in a compass star.



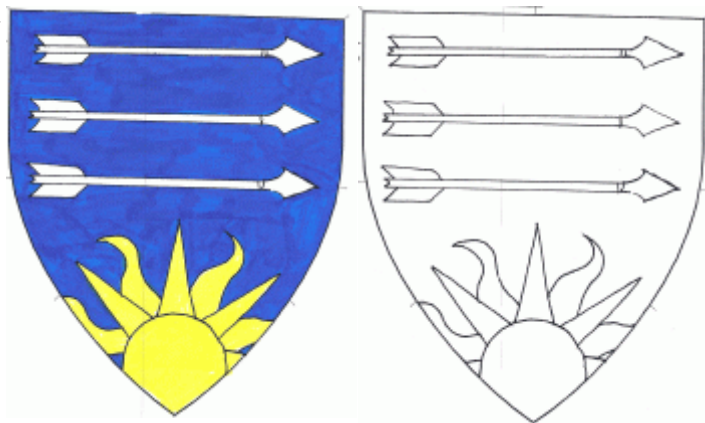
The base charge is something between a compass star (which would have the rays meet in a sharp angle not a circle) and an annulet indented on the outer edges (which would have the rays meet in a sharp angle and have all the rays the same size) and a compass star nowy. None of these could be supported by period sources and commentary skewed strongly to the view that the charge was not reproducible solely from its description and recognizable solely from its appearance as required by the Society's heraldic regulations. Moreover, alternate blazons which would redraw this to "Vert, on a compass star Or a roundel vert charged with an escallop inverted Or" would violate the Society's current simplicity rules which bar charges on charges from being themselves charged." While the submitters have simplified the outer element (which is why it is a resubmission but not an appeal), I do not see that they have resolved the reproducibility issue.

However, as noted, the submitters have an absolute right to appeal so, if they desire to appeal from the kingdom decision, even if current commentary cannot find supporting documentation for the household name, it may have to be sent up to the College of Arms for adjudication with or without the support of the Atlantian CoH. As to the badge, as noted previously, it is not an identical badge but one which is blazonably different and so would not be considered eligible for appeal under our current administrative protocols. A fact which I suspect that neither the submitters and possibly not their consulting herald realized.

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**Naran Numuchi** - New Name & New Device

*Azure, in pale three arrows fesswise argent and a demi-sun issuant from base Or*



Form (personal name + occupational byname): many Middle Mongolian names were composed of a personal name and an epithet, which could be an occupation. Middle Mongolian personal names could be formed from names of animals, colors, personal traits, other assorted nouns, and even verbs. Names of occupations were often formed by adding the denominal noun or name of agent suffix *-chi* to a noun (de Rachewiltz, p 994, 1002), e.g. *tölge* 'omen' + *chi* = *tölgechi* 'diviner, soothsayer'. Some examples of occupations used as epithets or bynames in the 13th century "Secret History of the Mongols" include <Qorchi> 'quiverbearer', <Ba'urchi> 'cook, steward, and <Cherbi> 'chamberlain' (de Racheqiltz, p236).

Naran: <Naran> 'sun' is frequently used in various medieval texts, including the 13th century "Secret History of the Mongols" (de Rachewiltz, pp.828, 847, 955). <Naran> is attested as both a male and female name in the 1345 "Kitab Majmu' Turjuman Turki wa-'ajami wa-Mug'ali" (Rybatzki, p642) and in the diminutive form <Narani> in the 15th-16th century Muqaddimat al-Adab (Rybatzki, p642). There is no reason to think <Naran> would not have been used as a personal name prior to 1600.

Numuchi: <Numu(n)> 'bow' is attested in many medieval sources, including "Yiyu" (Apatoczky, p122). <numuchi> meant 'bow-maker' or 'archer' (Rybatzki, p637), and is constructed by adding the occupational suffix <-chi>. Given the importance of archery in medieval Mongolian culture, <Numuchi> is a plausible occupational byname or epithet

meaning 'bow-maker- or 'archer'.

Works cited: [note: [c] and [c-caron] are variously used in these sources to represent the [ch] sound in Middle Mongolian.

Apatoczky, Akos Bertalan, 2006. Yiyu. The Deciphering of a Sixteenth Century Sino-Mongolian Glossary. Doctoral dissertation, Eötvös Loránd University.

Rachewiltz, Igor de. 2004. The Secret History of the Mongols: A Mongolian Epic Chronicle of the Thirteenth Century. Leiden: Brill.

Rybatzki, Volker. 2006. Die Personennamen und Titel der Mittelmongolischen Dokumente: Eine lexikalische Untersuchung, Doctoral habilitation, University of Helsinki

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**Nowell of Warwick** - New Name  
Change & New Device Change

*Per pale vert and argent, two unicorns rampant ermine and counterermine*

Old Item: *Nowell Forrester*, to be released.

Old Item: *Azure, a winged unicorn rampant and on a chief argent three passion crosses gules.*, to be released.



Old name: Nowell Forrester, registered March 1994 via Atlantia

Nowell: a surname found in Bardsley, s.n. Nowell, dated 1578. There is a pattern of using surnames as given names in late-period England (see the introduction in Withycombe). It is also grandfathered to the submitter.

Warwick: dated "from 1268" in Watts, s.n. Warwick. Bardsley (p. 795 s.n. Warwick) dates Richard Warwick to 1601. Assistance finding the modern spelling in period is appreciated.

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Olah Ersebet - New Name

Olah: dated to 1418. Byname meaning "Wallachian" in "Ethnic Bynames in Hungarian Before 1600" by Kolosvari Arpadne Julia. <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/julia/EthnicBynames.html>

Ersebet: dated to 1562 as a Hungarian form of Elizabeth. From "Hungarian Feminine Names" by Walraven va Nijmegen. <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/magfem2.html>

From Ethnic Bynames article that addresses that issue: "Like most things in Hungarian, ethnic bynames apply equally and without change to men and women. The one exception in this list is Mór , which applies to (young) men of a particular social class and nationality. By the 1500s, however, even this name would not be surprising as a woman's byname, because of the possibility of inheritance."

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**Onóra Druinech** - New Name & New Device

*Per bend sinister purpure and vert, a sea-coney affronty holding its tail argent*

Onóra: found in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of names in Irish Annals", dated 1383, 1546, 1577, 1579, 1583, 1594, 1600.

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Anna>

[IsIndex/Feminine/all.shtml](http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/Anna) It is the Early Modern Irish Gaelic standard form of the name.



Druine: is found in EDIL (Electronic Dictionary of the Irish Language, <http://tinyurl.com/3ps6dhf>), with the meaning "great skill in embroidery". The submitter and consulting herald appeal to the College for assistance in constructing a byname from "Druine".

As a result of that appeal, Metron Ariston wrote: "It is no problem to find an appropriate adjective for skill in needlework as that follows the entry cited on the Letter in the Dictionary of the Irish Language. It is a fairly regular adjective formation by adding the suffix -ech to the noun to produce druinech. The entry for this adjective specifically states that it is frequently found as a feminine substantive for a needlewoman or embroideress and specify that the term appears for female embroiderers in official documents of the early Irish church!"

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**Robert Bedingfield** - New Name Change

Old Item: *Robert Bedingfield of Lochmere*, to be released.

Old name "Robert Bedingfield of Lochmere" was registered May 1994 via Atlantia.

Both "Robert" and "Bedingfield" are registered to the submitter via Atlantia in May of 1994.

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**Scholastica Joycors** - New Name

Scholastica: Withycombe s.n. Scholastica dates this spelling to 1200, 1207, 1210, and 1316, among others.

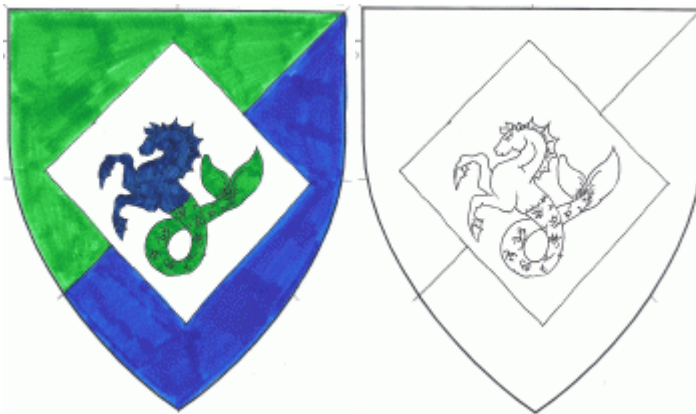
Joycors: Jeanne Marie Lacrois, "Misplaced Names in Reaney & Wilson" says that this is found in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Joyful, where <Peter Joycors> is dated to 1226; it means "joyful person". <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/misplacednamesbyname.htm>

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**Seraphina Joycors** - New Name & New Device

*Per bend sinister vert and azure, on a lozenge argent a seahorse azure tailed vert*

Seraphina: found in "Feminine Given Names from the Italian Renaissance" by Anebairn MacPharlane (Caidan KWSH XXIV ref: The Book of Saints compiled by Benedictine monks of St. Augustines Abbey). According to the Academy of Saint Gabriel report no. 2939 (



<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2939+0>), there was an early Italian saint Seraphina or Fina [1], a 15th century <Blessed Seraphina Sforza>, and a 16th century saint <Seraphin of Montegranaro>[2]. However, the report notes that these are modern spellings, with the more likely spelling being <Serafina>

[1] Butler's Lives of Saints, Herbert J. Thurston and Donald Attwater eds. (New York: PJ Kenedy & Sons, 1958)

[2] Catholic Encyclopedia (www.New Advent, Inc., 1997)

Seraphina is also found in the IGI parish extracts as a Spanish given name: Seraphina Orrio Ferragudo Female Christening 27 June 1599 San Miguel, Valladolid, Valladolid Spain GASPAS DE ORRIO DE FERRAGUDO.

The combination of either Italian or Spanish with English is a SFPP. If this is considered to be an Italian given name, the saint's name allowance should eliminate the possible SFPP for temporal disparity.

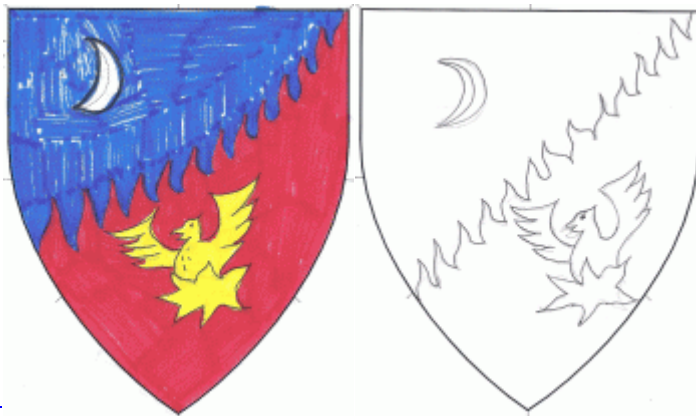
Joycors: Jeanne Marie Lacrois, "Misplaced Names in Reaney & Wilson" says that this is found in Reaney & Wilson s.n. Joyful, where <Peter Joycors> is dated to 1226; it means "joyful person". <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/misplacednamesbyname.htm>

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**Sibry Thorne** - New Name & New Device

*Per bend sinister rayonny azure and gules, an crescent argent and a pheonix Or*

Sibry: Feminine Given Names in "A Dictionary of English Surnames", Talan Gywnek <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Seburg>



"Seburg < OE \*Sæburg. The forms in  
Sibri\* 1276 Seaber  
Sibry\* c.1227 Seaber

The use of an asterisk refers to his introduction, where he stated, "I have included many of the earlier examples as giving information on possible spelling variants, since in almost all cases these exhibit true metronymics. Since there seem to be some fairly consistent differences in the way given names and metronymics were recorded, however, I have marked these forms by appending a `\*'."

Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Seaber) note William Sibry dated to around 1227.

Thorne: Surnames in 15th Century York

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york15/surnames-alphabetical.htm>

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**Síoda mac Craobháin** - New Name  
& New Device

*Per chevron azure and vert, two bezants each charged with a triskele vert and a badger rampant maintaining in his forepaws a carpenter's square Or.*



Síoda: found in Mari Elspeth nic  
Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals"

<http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Sioda.shtml> dated to 1369, 1370, 1402, 1444, 1467, 1570, 1578. It is the standard Early Modern Irish Gaelic nominative form of the name.

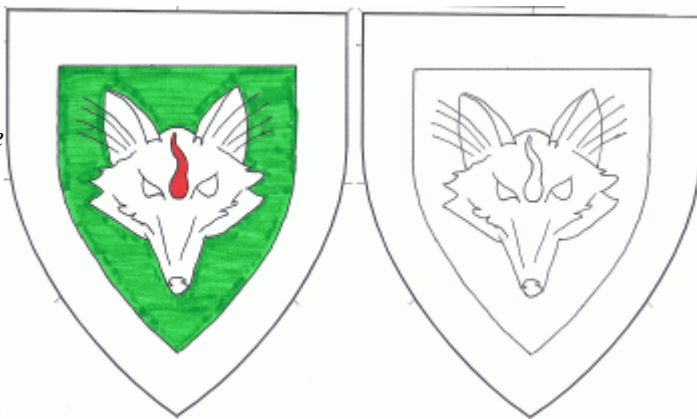
mac Craobháin: Woulfe p483 s.n. Ó Craobháin has O Crevan as 16th - 17th Cen. Anglicized Irish, which suggests that the Gaelic form survived.

The submitter appeals to the College to assist in justifying the submitted byname. He does not allow the 'mac' to be changed to "Ó"

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**Takai Ayame** - New Name & New  
Device

*Vert, a fox mask argent charged on the forehead with a goutte de sang, a bordure argent*



Takai: family name, typically the initial name. Found on p327 of Solveig, Name Construction in Medieval Japan, 2nd edition



Ayame: given name, typically follows the family name. Found on p259 of the same source.  
Page 199 (revised) Ayame, Feminine Personal Name, Kamakura, 1332, "Aya=Writing"  
"me=woman/princess"

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**Thomas Brant of Salem - New Device)**

Name registered in March of 2010, via Atlantia.

*Sable, two torches in saltire argent enflamed proper in chief three mullets argent*

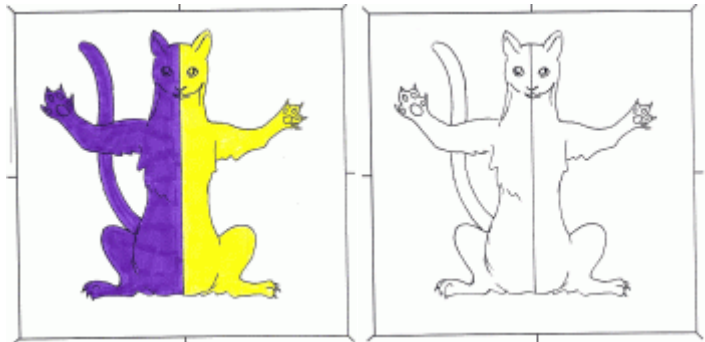


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**Wynne ferch Rhodri - New Badge**

Name registered in October of 1994, via the Outlands.

*(Fieldless) A cat sejant erect affronty forelegs displayed per pale purpure and Or.*



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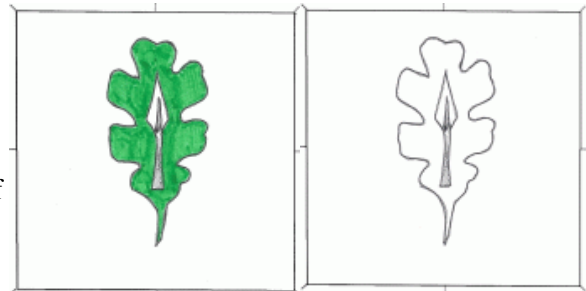
## RETURNS

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**Aldrydd Ffestiniog - New Badge**

*(Fieldless) On an oak leaf palewise vert, a pheon argent*

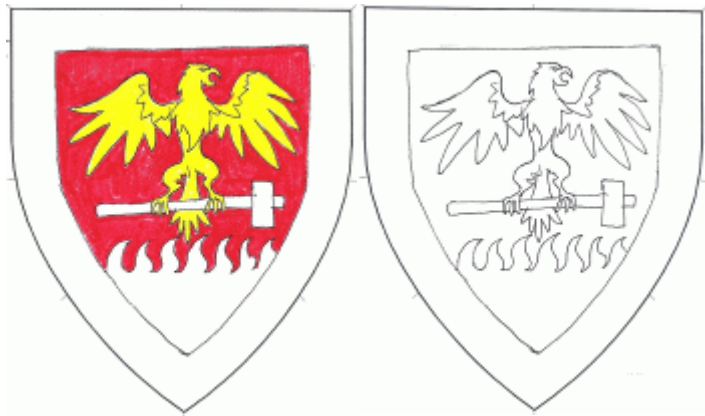
This is being returned for conflict with the badge of Eleri of Nefyn registered through the East in February, 1992 (“(Fieldless) On an oak leaf vert a hand argent.”) and the badge of Brendan Firebow also through the East in September, 2010 (“(Fieldless) On an oak leaf vert, a panther rampant guardant argent spotted vert and incensed proper.”).



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**Justinian of Dun Carraig - New Device**

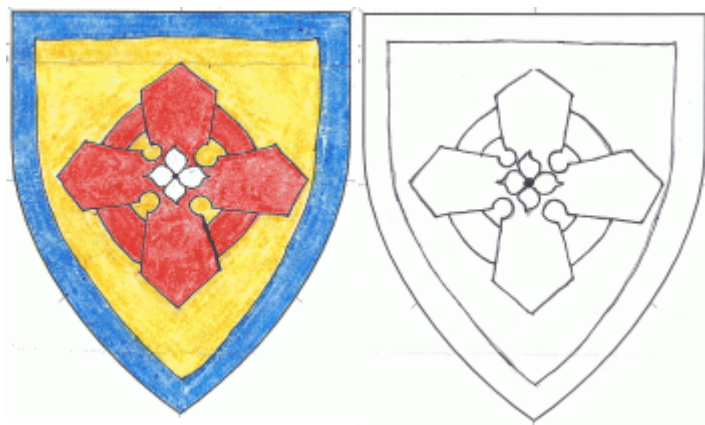
*Gules, an eagle displayed head facing sinister Or maintaining a smith's hammer fesswise inverted, a base rayonny, a bordure argent*



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**Katherine Tiernan - Resub Device**  
*Or, a equal-armed celtic cross gules charged with a dogwood blossom argent, and a border azure*

Her previous device submission ("Purpure, three roses argent within a bordure Or.") was returned by Laurel in August, 2010, for conflict with the with the device of Brian of Calafia ("Per pall argent, gules and sable, a rose sable and two roses argent, all barbed and seeded proper, a bordure Or.").



It has been suggested that the blazon be changed from "dogwood" to "an Eurasian Dwarf Cornel" (Cornus suecica/or Eurasian Dwarf Cornel, which can be seen here <http://www.agefotostock.com/en/Stock-Images/Rights-Managed/LET-8360475>.) It is native to northern Europe. The blazon of "an equal armed Celtic Cross" does not appear to be correctly descriptive, and there being no way to blazon the design, the submission must be returned for rework.

in service,  
Hrothny