

Atlantian Letter of Intent, 20 January, 2012

Unto the patient members of the Laurel College of Arms, the Atlantian College of Heraldry; greetings from Hróðný Rognvaldsdóttir, Golden Dolphin Herald.

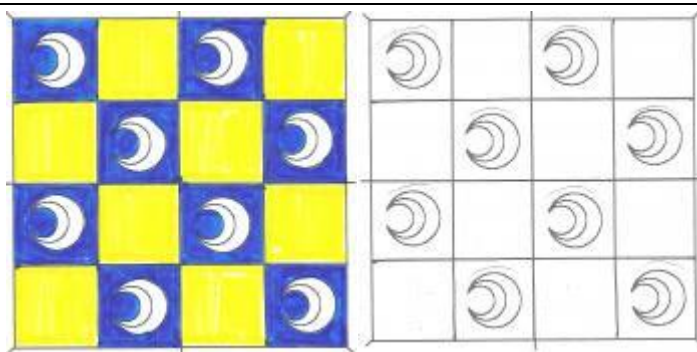
I was pleased and gratified by, and indebted to, the following people, who graciously lent their voices and keyboard-pressing fingers to rendering commentary and advice about this submission: Alisoun Metron Ariston, The Tidewater Commenting Group (Mistress Orianaof Xylina, Rhiannon Sable Trident, Herriðr Berley Court Pursuivant Extraordinary, Lady Isabella Delfino, and Subetei Tiry-don Principle Pursuivant), Lady Sabine Berard, Lady Elena Modarova vnuka, Evan Sackbut, The Middlegate Commentary Group (Ealasaid Middlegate Principle Pursuivant Extraordinary, Murienne Kraken Pursuivant, and Lord Reginald de Beauchamp). Wow.

Acceptances

1: Aaron of Moorhaven - New Badge

Name registered in May of 2010, via Atlantia.

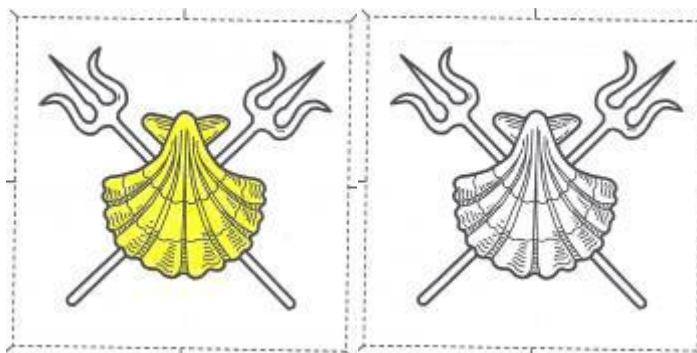
Checky azure and Or, each azure check charged with an increscent argent.



2: Atlantia, Kingdom of - New Badge

Name registered in April of 1981, via Atlantia.

(Fieldless) Two tridents crossed in saltire argent surmounted by an escallop Or.



The name of Atlantia was actually registered earlier. To quote from a previous submission in OSCAR: "Although the name of the Kingdom is noted in the online Armorial as being registered in April, 1981, it was actually registered some time earlier when still a principality as there are multiple armorial registrations attributed to the principality which date from the Great Heraldicon of 1979."

There is no note concerning the purpose of this badge on the submission forms.

3: Ealasaid inghean Ghriogair – New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name, with no major changes.

Ealasaid: <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/CompiledNamePrecedents/Gaelic.html>

From François la Flamme, Feb, 2002, "Ealasaid is a modern Scottish Gaelic form of Elizabeth. No

evidence has been found that it is a period form, though the similar Ealusaid has been dated to 1467 (for details, see Effrick neyn Kenneoch's article "Scottish Gaelic Given Names for Women" at <http://www.MedievalScotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/>). Given that the name Séamus appears in Irish Gaelic documents (including in "Annals of the Four Masters, Volume 5", entries M1511.15 and M1512.17, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005E/>) in both -as and -us spellings, Ealasaíd is plausible as a period variant of the documented Ealusaid. [Ealasaíd ihghean uí Domhnaill, 02/02, R-An Tir]"

inghean: <http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?1270>

"Women's patronymic bynames (surnames that identified their fathers) were constructed with the Gaelic word <inghean> meaning "daughter". "

The same article gave support for the spelling of the given name:

"<Elasaíd> is a misspelling of the Gaelic name <Ealasaíd>. The only example of a medieval spelling we have is <Ealusaid>, found in the name of a Scottish Highland woman in a 15th century Gaelic manuscript [5]. <Ealasaíd> is the standard modern spelling [4], and we think it is reasonable to speculate that this spelling may also have been in use in the 15th - 16th centuries. In both spellings, the name is pronounced \EHL-@-s@tch\, where the \@ represents schwa, the first vowel sound in <about>. This name is a Gaelic borrowing of the Scots names <Elizabeth> or <Elisot> [1].

Ghriogair: <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/CompiledNamePrecedents/Gaelic.html>

From Jaelle of Armida, 1998.07: "[Fionnghuala inghean Ghriogair] Submitted as Fionnghuala MacGriogair, the byname has been modified to match the gender of the given name and put into the genitive." as well as the precedent set in the registration of the name of Keina inghean mhic Ghriogair through Atlantia in October, 2010: "Commenters observed that the expected form of the byname is mhic Griogair, as G is not normally lenited after mhic. However, Golden Dolphin was able to provide evidence of exactly the submitted form: "I've been browsing some books on line... and hit one on Gaelic poetry which apparently mentions dated to circa 1570 one Bean Ghriogair Ruaidh Mhic Ghriogair" (Watson, Bardachd Ghaidhlig: Specimens of Gaelic Poetry, 1550 - 1900, p. xi). Therefore, this can be registered as submitted."

And Scottish Gaelic Given Names for Men: Names of Scottish Gaels from Scottish Gaelic Sources <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men/griogair.shtml> , "The 1467 manuscript, a collection of genealogies of Scottish Gaelic families written in Ireland by a Scottish Gael and dated 1467 A.D., gives "Grigair" as the fourth man named (i.e., the fourth generation or great-grandfather) in the genealogy of Clann Grigair.[1467 MS]"

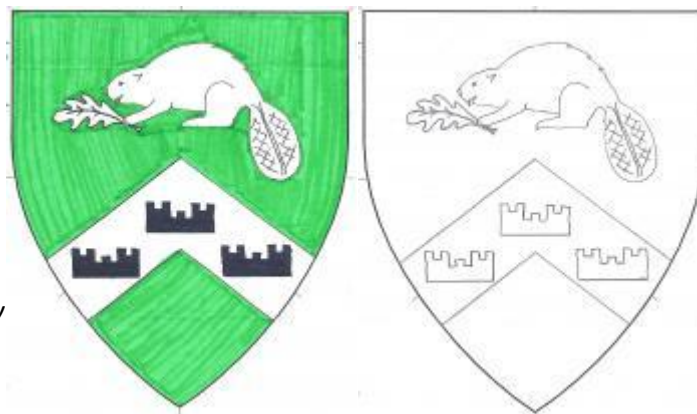
Lenited guidelines: <http://medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lenitionstepbystep.shtml>

Academy of St Gabriel Report 1416, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/1416> , "<MacGregor> is a modern English spelling of the Gaelic patronymic <mac Griogair>. A patronymic is a surname which identified a person as his father's son, so a Gael would have been called <mac Griogair> only if his father's name were <Griogair>. The modern practice of using surnames to indicate clan membership did not exist in our period [1]. <Mac Griogair> is pronounced roughly m@ GRIG-@r, where the l is pronounced somewhere between the vowel sounds of <egg> and <big> [3].

5: Francis of Aaron Isles - New Device Change

Name registered in December of 1983, via Meridies.

Vert, on a chevron argent three castles fesswise sable and in chief a beaver statant maintaining in its sinister forepaw an oak leaf argent.



Old Item: *Vert, on a chevron argent three castles fesswise sable and in chief a beaver statant, maintaining in its sinister forepaw a broken collar argent.*, registered in December of 1983, to be released.

Normally this would be returned for stylistic difficulties, but as this is a change of armory based on armory already registered to the submitter, then the Grandfather Clause applies; the current design matches the previously-registered design in all particulars save the maintained charge.

6: Gilig von Baden - New Name Change (see "Returns" for device)

Old Item: *Agiluf Stahlschmidt*, registered in February, 2002, via Atlantia, to be released.

Submitter desires a masculine name. No major changes.

Gilig: <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/rottweil1441.html> Sarah L. Uckelman, "German Names from Rottweil, Baden-Württemberg, 1441", listed between "Gabriel" and "Gu[o]tman".

von Baden: Historic Cities, "Map of Baden, 1550, Sebastian Munster" (WWW: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 2006)

[URL:http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/switzerland/baden/maps/munster_lat_1550_390.htm] includes a woodcut, dated by the university to 1550, of Baden, Switzerland. The Latin caption reads: "*De Germania, Liber III, Designatio ciuitatis Badensis Helueticæ, una cum oppidulo thermarum*". The upper part of the town is labelled on the woodcut as "Ober Baden".

7: Gunnora Grimm - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name, with no changes.

Gunnora: Withycombe, Dictionary of English Christian names, p142, HEADER: Gunnora- Gunnora FA 1302

Bardsley, p557 s.n. Newton dated to 1273, as well as Academy of St. Gabriel "A Dictionary of English Surnames"

Gunnora 1207-08 Gunner; 1212 Hern; 1237-45, 1289 (E); 1302 (W); 1327 Prophet 1285 (W) <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Gunnora>

Grimm: Reaney & Wilson, Oxford Dictionary of English Names, p206, HEADER: Grime, Grimes, Grimm, Grimme, : "Grim, Grimus, Grimmus 1066 DB; Grim de Leuertona 1175 P (Nt); Gowin, Bermard Grim 1170, 1183 P (Nt, C); Alan Grime 1279 RH (C); William, Thomas Grym 1309 FFSf, SRSt;

Geoffrey, John Gryme 1327 SRY, 1379 PTY. . .The common early form Grim as a surname cannot be definitely assigned. It is certainly at times for Grimm.” and add what they say under the same heading for a different non-patronymic etymology: “Edricus Grim, Grimma, Salvage 1066 DB (Sf); Peter le Grim 1327 SRSx; John le Grymme 1332 SRSt.”

The submission stated that this is a change from a holding name – upon discussion with the submitter, it was learned that the ‘holding name’ was “Gunnora Grim” and was specifically created/used so her award could be filed under her name in the Atlantian OP

http://op.atlantia.sca.org/op_ind.php?atlantian_id=7515 , not one actually submitted to the College - so this is a new name.

8: Stephan Grimm - New Name

No major changes, and spelling is most important.

Stephan: “Yorkshire Given Names from 1379”, Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott), <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/yorkshire.html>

Grimm: Reaney & Wilson, Oxford Dictionary of English Names, “Grim, Grimus, Grimmus 1066 DB; Grim de Leuertona 1175 P (Nt); Gowin, Bernard Grim 1170, 1183 P (Nt, C); Alan Grime 1279 RH (C); William, Thomas Grym 1309 FFSf, SRSt; Geoffrey, John Gryme 1327 SRY, 1379 PTY. . .The common early form Grim as a surname cannot be definitely assigned. It is certainly at times for Grimm.” and add what they say under the same heading for a different non-patronymic etymology: “Edricus Grim, Grimma, Salvage 1066 DB (Sf); Peter le Grim 1327 SRSx; John le Grymme 1332 SRSt.”

Upon discussion with the submitter, his given name has been changed to “Stephan” rather than “John”, as initially submitted, to avoid conflict with Johann Grimm, registered in January 2011, via Caid.

9: Stephan Grimm - New Household Name: *Grimmsfield*

No changes allowed.

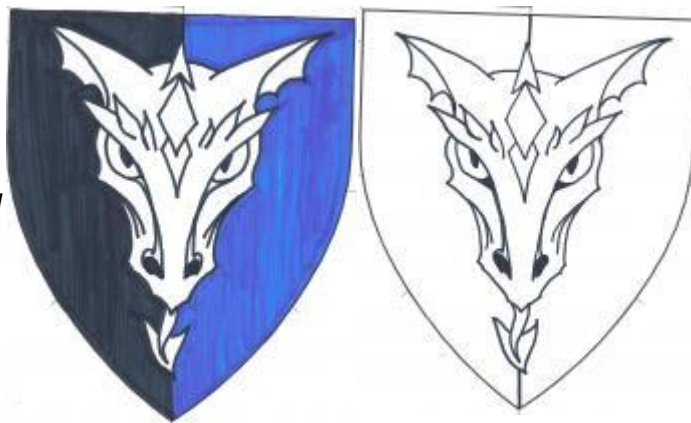
Grimm: As a last name, "Grimmus" and "Grimme" appear in the Domesday Boke 1066 laGrymme 1332 Subsidy Rolls, Staffordshire. See Reaney & Wilson, Oxford Dictionary of English Names, p206, HEADER: Grime, Grimes, Grimm, Grimme

-field: used as a topographical construction of placename meaning "Grimm's Field" as shown in "A Survey of the History of English Place-names", Dame Cateline de la Mor la souriete, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/engplnam.html> , "Most topographical names are compounds consisting of an initial adjectival element and then a topographic element such as leah or eg. Adjectival elements include personal names, colors, types of soil, position, location or condition, the names of trees, wild plants or crops, and wild and domestic animals and birds. The topographic element in the name could be a natural feature of the landscape such as a hill, valley or plain, a type of country such as marsh, wood or moorland, a body of water such as a river, stream, pool or sea, small portions of land defined by the landscape or a human created or used element such as a barrow or ford."

10: Muirenn ingen Marcán - New Device

Name registered via Atlantia in October, 2011.

Per pale sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent.



This is an internal resubmission, as the previous device submission (“Quarterly sable and azure, a dragon's head cabossed argent.”) was returned by Atlantia in July, 2001, conflicting with Bart de Fresia as registered through the West in May, 1983 (“Quarterly sable and azure, a dragon's head coupé affronty within a bordure embattled argent.”). For purposes of Laurel submission, it is a new submission.

11: Rachel the Younger - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name. Client requests authenticity for 14th century English.

Rachel: Withycombe (Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, s.n. Rachel) notes: “a common name among the Jews but not used as a Christian name in England until after the Reformation.” Using the IGI extracted records one can find it in the sixteenth century with Rachel Ady christened on 20 February, 1597, at Ixworth in Suffolk (Batch P018851), Rachel Aneley christened on 4 August, 1580, at Derby in Derbyshire (Batch C035872) and Rachel Asby christened in December, 1599, at Silk Willoughby in Lincolnshire (Batch C034072).

the Younger: a descriptive byname meant to echo the SCA-registered name of her father, William le Younger, registered via Atlantia in January 2003. She picked 'the Younger' rather than 'le Younger' to avoid the masculine article, and also because her father is known colloquially as "William the Younger". She is the youngest child in her family. (An affidavit attesting to her relationship was submitted by her father.) Should that prove insufficient, Alisoun Metron Ariston added this in her commentary: “However, the surname Younger can be documented from both Reaney and Wilson and from Bardsley (albeit without the article) and the IGI extractions also show a number of women with this byname (again without the article), for example, Agnis Younger married on 13 February, 1597 at Aldgate in London (Batch M000803), Alice Younger married on 3 November, 1588, at Whickham in Durham (Batch M002081), Alse Younger married on 26 January, 1582, at St. Neot in Cornwall (Batch M053241), Ann Younger married on 3 December, 1593, at Upton in Norfolk and Ellina Younger married on 2 December, 1576, at Wyberton in Lincolnshire (Batch M033862). I suspect that would be enough to allow the Laurel Office some latitude in registering the name with the article. Alternately, one could appeal to the lingua anglica allowance and the almost automatic allowance of “the” in lieu of “le” in English descriptive surnames to allow her to use this variant of her father's registered surname.”

12: Storvik, Barony of - New Order Name: Order of Ullrs Bow

Meaning most important.

The Order of Ullr's Bow is Storvik's new archery award. In the 13th century *Prose Edda* by Snorri Sturluson, Ullr is the son of Sif and is an excellent archer. Attached is an English translation of "Gylfaginning", the first part of the *Prose Edda*, which shows Ullr mentioned in chapter XXXI. <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/pre/pre04.htm>

"XXXI. "One is called Ullr, son of Sif, step-son of Thor; he is so excellent a bowman, and so swift on snowshoes, that none may contend with him. He is also fair of aspect and has the accomplishments of a warrior; it is well to call on him in single-combats."

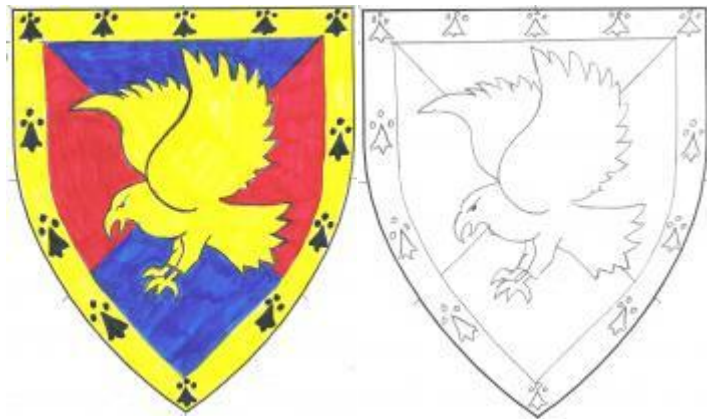
This fits the meta-pattern for Orders named after non-Christian gods, one step from period practice of the pattern for "Saint's name". Orders named after non-Christian gods are considered to follow the "saint's name" meta-pattern and are one step from period practice.

As an item of interest which deserves to be shared, one submitter pointed to a site relating archaeological dig of shrine dedicated to Ullr: <http://www.archeurope.com/index.php?page=lilla-ullevi>

Returns

4: Edmund Hawkesworth - New Device Name registered in August of 2008, via Atlantia.

This is a resubmission on the Kingdom level, from July 2011, when "Per saltire azure and gules, a hawk striking and a bordure Or" was returned for conflict with Gwalchmai Dinas Emrys as registered through the East in October, 1991 ("Per saltire azure and gules, a hawk striking contourny and a bordure Or.") and with a badge registered to the Kingdom of Calontir in July, 1988, "Purpure, a falcon striking within a bordure Or."

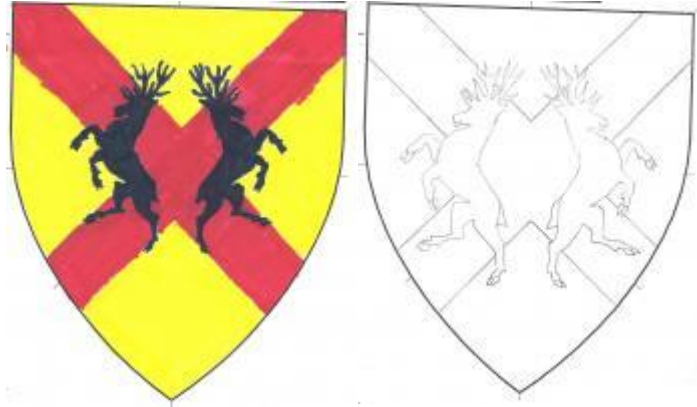


Withdrawn by submitter. See our next Letter of Presentation for its new incarnation!

6: Gilig von Baden -New Device

OSCAR NOTE: the old name was registered in in February of 2002, via Atlantia.

Or, a saltire gules overall two stags rampant addorsed sable.



Returned for redraw.

The majority of the sable stags are on the gules background, making this a tincture violation. If they were larger and thus drawn over most of the field they would probably be free of this problem. When this is resubmitted, it would be advisable for the black and white copy to match the colour emblazon in outline.

I remain,

in service,
Hrothny