

Red Hawk Herald LoC of 07 Jan 2009

Rohese de Dinan · Jennifer Todd · 3701 2nd Street Trailer 83 · Coralville, IA 52241 · 319-545-3131 · jhudsonm@hotmail.com

To Garnet and the Æthelmearc
College of Arms, greetings!

Æthelmearc LoI 01 Jan 2009

1: Brada Boda Æthelward - New Name & New Device

Or, on a Douglas fir proper atop a mount vert a
lantern Or.

Name Comments:

No conflicts found.

Onomasticon Anglo-saxonicum

By William George Searle has:

Brada local: Bradan ham
BCS 877 KCD 427

Brada [780] princeps Worc. Mercia
BCS 235 KCD 139
(‘unquestionably spurious’ Stubbs
DCB iv 1027)

Boda. nomen viri
Ellis B

Boda. mon:Will I
Ruding

--

http://books.google.com/books?id=RLkEAAAAIAAJ&dq=onomasticon+searle&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=GxWWfapFPJ&sig=y_GVEZ-ScjlpFyBOTgCd8PMIn9A&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PRA1-PA116,M1

The name as a whole has structural infelicities. We have here a given name-given name-given name pattern. Even interpreting one of the last two as an unmarked patronymic, this still leaves a double given name which is not a pattern found in Old English names.

According to Concerning Double Given

Names Before 1600, edited by [Sharon L. Krossa](#) (known in the SCA as Africa filia Kennocii)

For most of the medieval and early modern period prior to 1600, double are not found in European naming cultures. From the late middle ages and renaissance, they begin to be found in some European naming cultures, but even in many of these cultures they remained rare until after 1600.

There are also various kinds of bynames that were used in medieval and early modern Europe that are sometimes mistaken for second given names when they are found in a name of three or more elements. For example, sometimes a literal patronymic byname can look like a second given name.

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<http://www.medievalscotland.org/pr oblem/practices/middle/>

Device Comments:

No conflicts found.

2: Chernislava Alekseeva - New Name & New Device

Vert, a winged enfield maintaining a rapier Or, a chief erminois.

Name Comments:

No conflicts found.

Device Comments:

Enfield's don't have a default posture, according to the PicDi, so this needs to be blazoned as rampant.

No conflicts found. Nice armory.

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3: Ciar ingen uí Chrotaig - New Name

Name Comments:

No conflicts found.

Found in Annala Connacht, year 1256:

1256.11

Conchobar mac Tigernan h. Ruairc
ri Brefne & Gilla na
26] Naem Mag Samradan & Mac
Raith Mag Tigernan, mac
Conbuide,
27] & Mac na hOidche Mag
Dorchaid & Cathal Mag Ragnail
28] & meic rig & tuisce h. mBriuin
cona sochraite do techt co Fidnach
29] hi coinne Domnail h. Raigillig,
& ro lensad e asin coinne &
30] ro marbsad a mac gradach .i.
Annad h. Raigillig & **Gilla Isa
31] Mac in Crotaig** & sochuide
maile friu, & tucsat creich moir o
32] Cruachain O Cubran
arnabarach .i. la feli Brenaind, & ro
arcset
33] in tir rompa ille co Fidnach
Moigi Rein. Do ba bainne ria frais
34] do Muintir Raigillig in la-sin.
Uair ro fas and-side tosach uilc
35] & imnid moir orra o sin amach.
Uair ro chuirsedd techta d'
indsaigid
36] Gall Connacht in tan-sin .i.
dochum Meic Uilliam Burcc
37] & Meic Gosdelb do milled
Connacht & na Brefne.

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<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100011/text033.html>

Translation:

Conchobar son of Tigernan O
Ruairc, king of Brefne, and Gilla na
Naem Mag Samradain and Mac
Raith Mag Tigernain, the son of Cu
Buide, and Mac na hOidche Mag
Dorchaid and Cathal Mag Ragnail
and the sons of the kings and

chieftains of the Ui Briuin with their
followers came to Fenagh to meet
with Domnall O Raigillig. They
pursued him from the meeting-
place and killed his beloved son
Annad and **Gilla Isa Mac in
Chrotaig (Son of the
Hunchback)** [O Raigillig?] and
many others. Next day, St.
Brendan's day, they took a great
prey out of Cruacha O Cubrain and
plundered the country all the way
to Fenagh. That day was 'a drop
before a shower' to the Muintir
Raigillig, since from it proceeded
the beginning of the harm and
harassing that afterwards befell
them. For it is then that they sent
envoys to the Connacht Galls,
Macwilliam Burke and Mac
Gosdelb, [inviting them] to destroy
Connacht and Brefne.

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<http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/T100011/index.html>

So it looks as if the name is a descriptive
byname for the lady's father, rather than a
proper forename patronymic. However,
since it became later (by the 16th century)
Ó Crotaigh and then O Crotty, the name
was obviously used as a clan name in our
period.

4: Clemente de Warrewyk - New Badge

*(Fieldless) An anchor per pale argent and
sable.*

Device Comments:

No conflicts found.

5: David Chadwyk - New Name

Name Comments:

Verified components. No conflicts found.

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6: Gabrielle Winter - New Name

Name Comments:

Verified elements. No conflicts found.

7: Helewys Spynnere - New Badge (Fieldless) A wool-pack argent.

Device Comments:

No conflicts found.

8: Isabele of Dunbar - New Device Per bend argent and purple, a wolf rampant counterchanged.

Device Comments:

No conflicts found.

9: Jok Macpherson - New Name & New Device Per fess dancetty azure and vert, in chief a thistle Or.

Name Comments:

Black also lists Malcolm McPhersone in 1559.

Does this name conflict with:
Ian MacPherson: registered in January of 1991 (via the East) ?

Ian and Jok are both forms of John.

Device Comments:

Relevant precedent:

[Per fess engrailed azure and vert]
The engrailed line of division is drawn well with five engrailings of a reasonable depth, and is not obscured by other elements of the armory. The line is identifiable

enough to accept even though azure and vert have some of the poorest contrast of any two-color combination. [Helga Iden dohtir, 04/02, R-Caid]

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<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laur el/precedents/francois/wreath.html>
#CONTRAST

Do we distinguish between dancetty & indented?

Possible conflicts:

Oriana la Fleur de Bruse: registered in November of 1989 (via the Outlands):
Azure, a thistle bendwise sinister Or.

This has a great visual similarity, particularly if seen across the field. It is technically clear with one CD for field and another for orientation of primary charge.

10: Lasairfhiona inghean Uí Ghallchobhair - New Device Argent, two lions rampant addorsed tails entwined gules, a chief indented sable.

Device Comments:

No conflicts found. Nice style.

11: Margarita de Siena - New Name & New Device

Per pale argent and sable, on a goblet bendwise sinister inverted distilling a goutte de sang a daisy counterchanged seeded gules, on a chief three mullets counterchanged.

Name Comments:

Fucilla gives **da** < placename>, **di** < placename>, and **de** < placename> in the source cited by the client (Fucilla p. 106).

I would expect the **de** to be used in

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Latinized citations, and **da** in the vernacular.

Italian Men's Names in Rome, 1473-1484 by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) shows the following:

Richo da Siena 1482-1484
Guido Antonio da Siena 1482
Lodovicho da Siena 1483
Girolamo da Siena 1484
-- <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/B ynAlphaExamples.html#daSiena>

Device Comments:

No conflicts found.

12: Ol'ga Godunova - New Name

Name Comments:

No conflicts found.

13: Ragnailt Maccuigham - New Name

Name Comments:

No name conflicts found. The documentation of the byname is deficient. Submitter would need to show that Gaelic used ordinary words as surnames.

If she wants a meaning similar to 'Rider' in a descriptive byname, **in Eich Gil** is a byname meaning "of the White Horse," and it is dated to a range between 1014-1118 (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/inEichGil.shtml>)

But I believe this is too big a change to make without her permission. Submitter might also want to know that the namr

Ragnailt is not a Gaelic name - it was borrowed from the Norse. But does it count as a Gaelic name or a

If she is more interested in the sound, Black has **Maccugan**, which he says is from Ir, **MacEochagain**, "son of Eochaidh".

But I don't know if Scots is registerable with Irishized Norse. Scots and Gaelic is a weirdness, Gaelic and Norse (Old Norse) is also a weirdness. Old Norse is not registerable with Scots. However, Norwegian (from 11th ce-) is a weirdness with Scots, so I don't know.

Index of Names in Irish Annals: Ragnailt, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien)

has **Ragnailt** with the spelling **Ragnailt** in a citation from 1255.

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<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnaIsIndex/Feminine/Ragnailt.shtml>

Does that make **Ragnailt** a Gaelic name? The Norse spelling (in Geirr Bassi p. 14) is spelled **Ragnhildr**

If so, she could likely register **Ragnailt Maccugan** (with one weirdness). Or she might go with the fully Gaelic **Ragnailt ingen meic Eochucáin**.

St. Gabriel Letter 2106 deals with **ingen meic Eochucáin** used in just this fashion:

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL
REPORT 2106
<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2106>

2 Oct 2000
From: (Josh Mittleman)
Greetings from the Academy of
Saint Gabriel!

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You asked our help choosing an authentic Irish Gaelic woman's name. You asked about the given names <Ceara> and <Tessa> and the clan name <Eochaga/in>. (The slash in a name represents an acute accent mark on the preceding letter.) Here is what we have found.

The Gaelic name <Cera> is found in early medieval Irish records, before 1200 [1]. Gaelic spelling underwent a change around the year 1200, and this name was spelled <Ceara> in the later system. However, we're not sure the name remained in use after 1200, so we recommend you focus on an earlier period if you want to use this name. The name was pronounced \K(y)AIR-@\. The symbol (y) represents a very slight consonantal \y\ that's combined with the \K\ into a single sound. \@ represents a schwa, the last sound in <soda>.

<Tessa> is an English pet form of <Theresa>. The name <Theresa> was not introduced to Ireland until after our period [2]. We strongly recommend you avoid this name.

<Eochaga/in> is the genitive (possessive) form of the masculine given name <Eochaga/n>. In the early period when we know <Cera> was in use, it was spelled <Eochuca/n> or <Eochaca/n>. A major family from the midlands of Ireland bore the name <Mac Eochaga/in> [3, 4]. If you want to say that you are a member of that family, you

could call yourself <Cera ingen Meic Eochuca/in>, literally "Cera daughter of Mac Eochuca/in" [5, 6, 7]. This name would have been pronounced \K(y)AIR-@ EEN-y@n vayg EKH-@-gahn~\. \KH\ represents the raspy sound of the <ch> in the Scottish word <loch> or in the German <Bach>. \n~\ represents the sound of <gn> in French words like <montagne> or of n-tilde in Spanish words like <sen~or>. And yes, <Meic> really is pronounced \vayg\. In some grammatical circumstances in Gaelic, the sound of initial consonant of a word softens, and in early medieval Gaelic this change was often not reflected in the spelling.

Alternatively, you could identify yourself as a member of clan Ua hEochuca/in, a historical clan from Ulster [8]. To do that, you'd call yourself <Cera ingen hui Eochuca/in>, "Cera daughter of O/Eochuca/in", pronounced \K(y)AIR-@ EEN-y@n (w)ee EKH-@-gahn~\. The symbol (w) represents a lightly pronounced \w\.

Finally, if you want to say that you are Eochuca/n's daughter, you could call yourself <Cera ingen Eochuca/in>, pronounced \K(y)AIR-@ EEN-y@n EKH-@-gahn~\.

Any of these names would be a fine choice for Ireland between about 950 and 1200. The last choice could have been used earlier, probably back to 850 or so.

We hope this letter has been

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useful. Please write us again if any part of it has been unclear or if you have other questions. I was assisted in researching and writing this letter by Antonio Miguel Santos de Borja, Maridonna Benvenuti, Mari neyn Brian, Talan Gwynek, and Amant le Marinier.

For the Academy,

Arval Benicoeur
2 Oct 2000

References

- [1] O/ Corra/in, Donnchadh and Fidelma Maguire, Irish Names (Dublin: The Lilliput Press, 1990), s.n. Cera.
- [2] Jodi McMaster, "Concerning the Names Teresa, Theresa, Tracy, and Treasa" (WWW: S Krossa, Problem Names, 1999). <http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/teresa.shtml>
- [3] O/ Corra/in and Maguire, s.n. Eochuca/n.
- [4] Donnchadh O/ Corra/in & Mavis Cournane, "Annals of the Four Masters" (WWW: CELT: Corpus of Electronic Texts: a project of University College, Cork, Ireland, 1997). <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100005B>
- [5] Royal Irish Academy, Dictionary of the Irish Language: based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1983), s.v. mac(c). After the introduction of surnames in the 10th-11th c., <mac>

followed by a masculine forename in the genitive case became a common form of surname. It often changed to <Ma/g> with genitive <Me/ig>.

- [6] Mac Airt, Sea/n, ed., The Annals of Inisfallen (Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1988). Examples of clan surnames in this pattern include <Domnall mc. Mec Carthaig> 1189, <Domnall mc. Meic Carthaig> 1193, <Fingen mc. Mec Chartaig> 1192, <Fi/ngin mec Mec Cartaigh> 1196, <mc. Meic Carthaigh> 1196 (with the <i> in <Meic> added as a subscript), <mc. Mec Tegtheaga/in> 1202, <mac Meic Carthaig> 1204, <mc. Meic Carthaich> 1205, <mc. Meic Cairthaig> 1206.

- [7] Annals of the Four Masters (referenced above) v.3, M1363.6 <Bebinn ingen Mhe/g Eochagain ben an t-Sionnigh>. Also Cournane, Mavis, Vibeke Dijkman, and Ivonne Tummers, "Annals of Connacht" (WWW: CELT: Corpus of Electronic Texts: a project of University College, Cork, Ireland, 1997, <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/online/G100011>), 1363.9 <Be Binn ingen Mec Eochacan uxor Ulpis> and 1468.29 <Aine ingen Meg Eochagan ben Meg Uidir>.

- [8] Woulfe, Patrick, Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames (Kansas City: Irish Genealogical Foundation) s.n. O/ hEochaga/in.

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<http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2106+0>

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14: Rubyn MakDonald - New Name & New Device

Sable, a wyvern displayed Or within an orle of mullets of six argent.

Name Comments:

No name conflicts found.

Device Comments:

No device conflicts found.

15: Tadhg Sotal Ó Néill - New Name

Name Comments:

Shouldn't this be **uí Néill**? He is documenting it as an early name.
No conflicts found.

16: William Peregrinus - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister gules and sable, a cross bottony and on a chief argent a falcon rising winged addorsed and inverted sable between two roses gules.

Name Comments:

No name conflicts found.

Device Comments:

No device conflicts found.