

Æthelmearc College of Heraldry
Internal Letter of Intent Æ 115

January 1, 2009

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c/o Kimberly Frodelius
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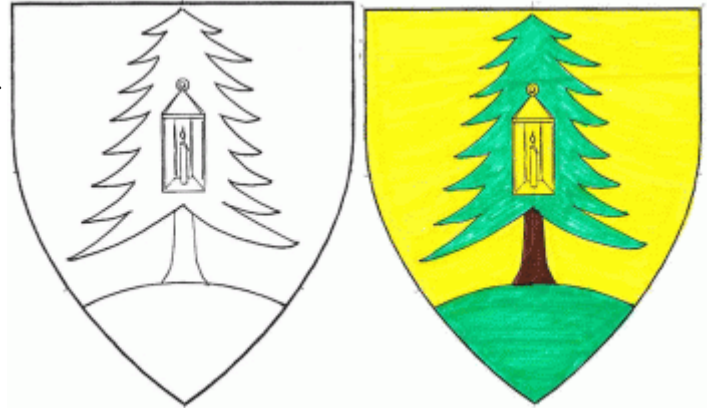
Commentary on these items will be due on: **February 1, 2009**
Commentary may be posted to the list-serve at: aethel-heralds@lists.andrew.cmu.edu
Commentary may be sent privately to: [garnetherald at aeheralds.net](mailto:garnetherald@aeheralds.net)

1: Brada Boda Æthelward - New Name & New Device

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

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.

The submitter specifically allows exception to the "no major changes" check box in order to create a marked patronym and correct grammar.



Brada - *The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England* (PASE) [<http://www.pase.ac.uk/>] counts three individuals with this given name, including a priest at Clofesho who bore witness to charters in 824 and 825.

The submission form references Searle, *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, p. 113, as listing a *Brada* c. 1050? [sic]. I do not have this source and no copy was provided. (It is on the no-photocopy list.)

Boda - John R. Clark Hall, *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Second Edition [http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~kurisuto/germanic/oe_clarkhall_about.html] s.v. *boda*, gives the meaning of this masculine Anglo-Saxon noun as "messenger, herald, apostle, angel".

The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England (PASE) [<http://www.pase.ac.uk/>] counts one individual with this name as a slave freed via a will between 990-1001. It seems possible that the will may have referred to this individual using an epithet or description of his position/occupation in the household.

Æthelward - *The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England* (PASE) [<http://www.pase.ac.uk/>] counts 50 individuals under the header name *Æthelward* including a priest ("Æthelward 4") who witnessed charters in 863 and 867 using the spellings *Eðelward* and *Æðelward* respectively. "Æthelward 5" is the fifth-born surviving child of Alfred the Great and his name is recorded 26 times under various spellings. Based on these variants, the submitted spelling seems quite plausible:

- AEDELWERDUS (1)
- Aeðelward (1)
- Aepelwaerd (1)
- Aepelward (1)
- Aðelward (1)
- Ethelward (1)
- Ethelwardus (1)
- Epelward (1)
- Æthelward (1)
- Æðelward (8)
- Æðelwerd (1)
- Æpelward (7)
- Æpelwerd (1)

Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, *Period Name Construction v. 2.1* gives examples of Anglo-Saxon byname construction. Under Occupational byname, the first construction is <Old English given name><Old English occupation> and cites Tengvik, *Old English Bynames* (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-A.-B., 1938), p. 269 as dating *Ecceard Smið* ("smith") to c. 975.

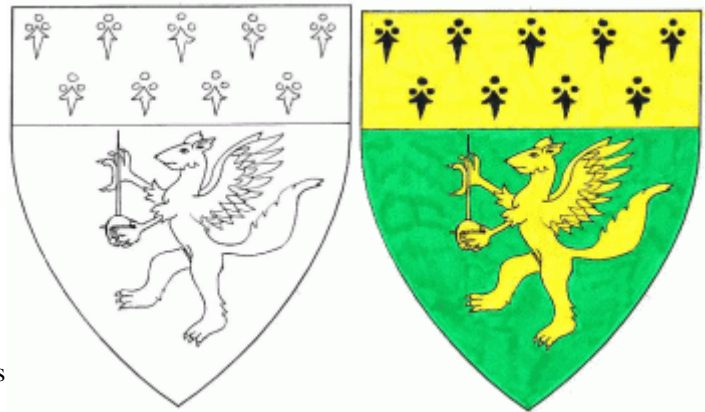
Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, *Period Name Construction v. 2.1* gives examples of Anglo-Saxon byname construction. Under Patronymic byname, the first construction is <Old English given name><Old English father's given name> and cites Tengvik, *Old English Bynames* (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-A.-B., 1938), p. 225 as dating *Osgot Sveyn* to c. 1045.

Herald of Record: (Submitter)

2: Chernislava Alekseeva - New Name & New Device

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

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Language most important.
Culture most important.



Chernislava - Paul Wickenden of Thanet, 3rd ed., p. 52, s.n. Chernislava gives the meaning of this feminine name as "black praise" and dates the spelling *Ciernislava* to 1150. Other entries on the same page of names with the root *chernem/Chern*, meaning "black", date the *ch-* spelling as follows:

- s.n. Chernak: Chernakov, 1503
- s.n. Chernava: Chernavka, 1541
- s.n. Chernen: Chernen, 1214; Chernjn, 1214
- and others.

Alekseeva - Paul Wickenden of Thanet, 3rd ed., p. 4-5, s.n. Aleksei, under Patronyms, dates *Orina Alekseeva*, Muscovite, to 1470.

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du

3: Ciar ingen uí Chrotaig - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language most important.
Culture most important.

Ciar - OCM, p. 51, gives the meaning of this feminine name as "dark, black" and gives "the most important bearer of this name" as Saint Ciar, virgin patroness of Killkeary.

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

[<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Ciar.shtml>] gives no normalized spellings and counts only one saint of the name five entries in the years 679 & 681. The submitted spelling occurs in two of the five entries. The spelling *Cíar* occurs in two of the other entries.

ingen uí - Sharon L. Krossa, "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names", under Clan Affiliation Bynames [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>] states:

The standard way to form a name using an Irish clan affiliation byname for women is: <single given name> inghean Uí

<eponymous clan ancestor's name (in genitive case & always lenited unless starting with a vowel)> which means <given name> daughter of a male descendant <of eponymous clan ancestor>
The cited spelling represents the post-1200 form.

For the pre-form, Sharon L. Krossa, "A Simple Guide to Constructing 12th Century Scottish Gaelic Names" [<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/simplescotgaelicnames12.htm>] examines six Gaelic "notes" that were written into various blank spaces of the Book of Deer (a 9th century illuminated manuscript) circa 1130 to 1150 AD. The Gaelic used in the notes is "Middle Gaelic", also called "Middle Irish", which was the form of Gaelic common to Ireland and parts of Scotland from, roughly, 900 to 1200 A.D. Under "Name & Byname Structures," Krossa states:

Each woman's name & byname -- indicating who her father is -- is set up as follows: <given name in nominative case> ingen <father's given name in genitive case & lenited>... "Ingen" means "daughter", and was pronounced in Middle Gaelic as, roughly, EEN-yen.

This article does not discuss pre-1200 clan affiliation bynames for women.

Academy of Saint Gabriel report 938 [<http://www.s-gabriel.org/938>], in reply to client desiring a 6th-century Irish name, states in part:

...That phrase, <ingen ui/>, means "daughter of the [male] descendent", and was used as the feminine equivalent of <O/>. That is to say, the daughter of a man surnamed <O/ Briain> was herself called <ingen ui/ Briain>. However, this kind of personal name did not come into use until the 10th century, so it would not be appropriate for your persona [2]
The footnote references Royal Irish Academy, _Dictionary of the Irish Language: based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials_ (Dublin : Royal Irish Academy, 1983).

Chrotaig - Woulfe, p. 485, s.n. Ó Crotaig, gives this as the Gaelic root of the 16th-century Anglicized Irish surname *O Crotty*. Note that the *g* in the header represents a *g* with a punctum delens. This may also be transliterated as *gh*, yielding *Ó Crotaigh*.

MacLysaght, p. 67, s.n. (O) Crotty, gives the Gaelic origin of the surname as *Ó Crotaigh*.

Neither OCM or the Annals articles give an entry for *Crotaig* or for any name which might seem like a likely nominative form.

The medial *h* is added here for lenition. Sharon L. Krossa, "The Spelling of Lenited Consonants in Gaelic" [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotland/lenition.shtml>] gives the pre-1200 lenited form of *c* as *ch*, and the post-1200 lenited form as *ch* or *c*. (the period here representing a *punctum delens* - a dot over the letter).

Herald of Record: Elsbeth Anne Roth

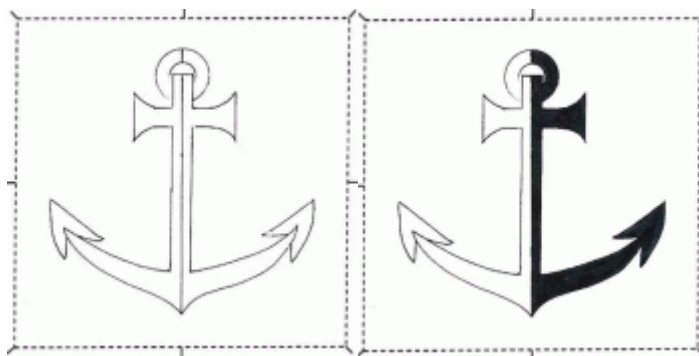
4: Clemente de Warrewyk - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in October of 2007, via Æthelmearc.

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

The submitter's name was registered in October 2007 via Æthelmearc.

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du



5: David Chadwyk - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Sound most important.

David - Withycombe, p. 79-80, states that the name was used in England from the time of the Norman conquest, "was common in the 12th C and has been used ever since, though never a favourite name." Withycombe dates the spelling *David* to 1196-1220, 1285 and 1379.

Chadwyk - Bardsley, p. 167, s.n. Chadwick, dates *Elena Chadwyk* to 1379

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du

6: Gabrielle Winter - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound (English) most important.

Gabrielle - Gabrielle can be found dated between 1503 and 1618 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Late Period French Feminine Names" [<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html>] counts 15 occurrences (from a data set of 1953 women) of the name in the years 1503-1618 and gives the submitted spelling as both the modern French spelling and the most common medieval French spelling.

Winter - Bardsley, p. 819, s.n. Winter, dates *Philip Winter* to 48 Henry III (c. 1264). The name remains in current use.

The combination of French and English is no step from period practice (Engelbert the Pious, 12/03)

Herald of Record: (submitter)

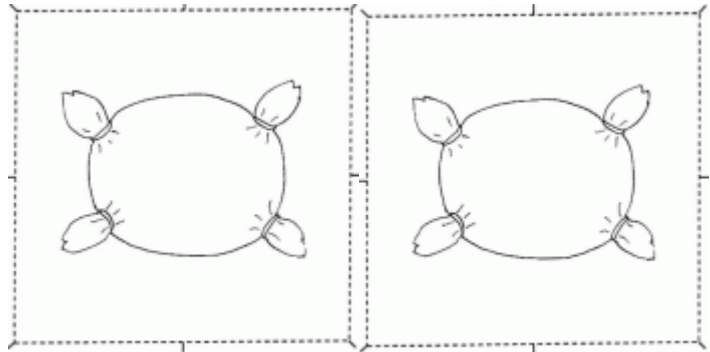
7: Helewys Spynnere - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in July of 2007, via Æthelmearc.

(Fieldless) A wool-pack argent.

The submitter's name was registered in July 2007 via Æthelmearc.

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du



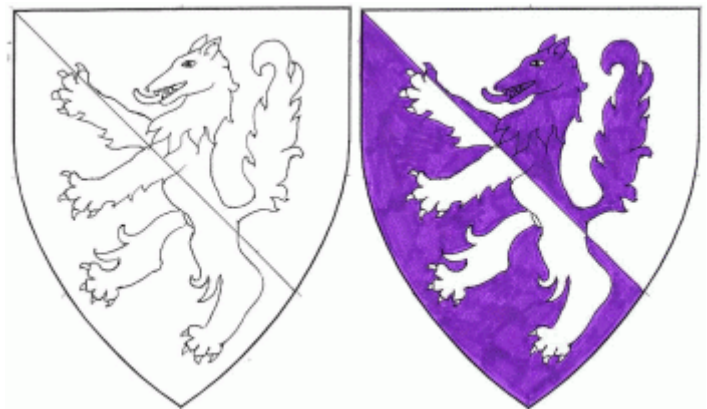
8: Isabele of Dunbar - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in April of 2007, via Æthelmearc.

Per bend argent and purple, a wolf rampant counterchanged.

The submitter's name was registered in April 2007 via Æthelmearc.

Herald of Record: Elsbeth Anne Roth



9: Jok Macpherson - New Name & New Device

Per fess dancetty azure and vert, in chief a thistle Or.

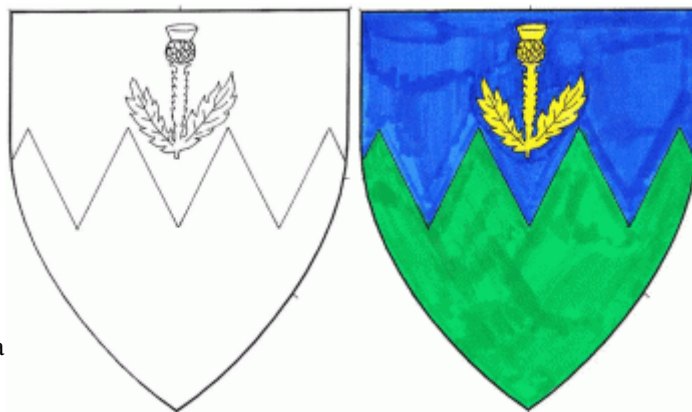
Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound most important.

Jok - Sharon L. Krossa, "Early 16th Century Scottish Lowland Names: Men's Given Names - Alphabetical" [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/lowland16/menalpa.shtml>], counts five occurrences of this spelling, as a variant of *John*, dated to 1512, 1517 and 1520.

Macpherson - Black, p. 557, s.n. MACPHERSON, gives the origin of this Anglicized Gaelic name as *Mac a' Phearsain* or *Mac a Phearsoin* meaning "son of the parson." The entry gives an account of a Donald M'Inpersuyn/McMcpersun (mid 14th century) and further states, "Another Donald Macpherson, evidently of the same family, was rector of St. Columba, Glassrie, 1420, 'showing that the name was not a mere patronymic.'" It is unclear whether this statement documents the spelling *Macpherson* to 1420, or whether the name is normalized here.

The name has been registered nine times in the SCA with the submitted spelling (with the lower-case medial *p*) from 1988 to 2006.

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du

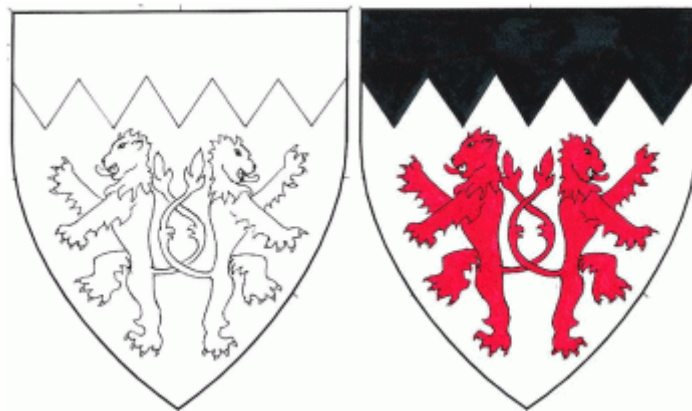
**10: Lasairfhiona inghean Uí Ghallchobhair** - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in December of 2007, via Æthelmearc.

Argent, two lions rampant addorsed tails entwined gules, a chief indented sable.

The submitter's name was registered in December 2007 via Æthelmearc.

Herald of Record: Myfanwy ferch Rhiannon

**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.

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.

In the preferences section of the submission form, the submitter lists "keep Margarita" as most important.

Margarita - Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Italian names from Imola, 1312: Women's names, alphabetically" [<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/imolafemalph.html>] counts three occurrences of this form in the data set. The introductory page states in part:

The following names are taken a taxation roll from Imola, Italy, south-east of Bologna, in 1312. Imola is in the Emilliano-

Romagnolo dialect area of Italy (see "The Italian Dialects"). However, the tax roll was written in Latin, and so the spellings here (particularly for the men's names) may not represent the spoken form in use at this time. As a rule of thumb, the feminine names that end in -a are probably identical to the spoken Italian forms...

Arval Benicoeur, "Feminine Given Names from Thirteenth Century Perugia: Names Listed Alphabetically" [<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/perugia/perugiaFemAlpha.html>] counts 11 occurrences of the submitted form in the data set. According to the list by frequency, *Margarita* is the 13th most common name out of 612 feminine names represented in the data.

de - The Pennsic worksheet cites J. G. Fucilla, p. 106, as giving [*de* + <place name>] for local surnames. I do not have this source and no copies were provided.

Siena - Maridonna Benvenuti, "Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554" [<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/center.html>] under Toscana lists Siena as a Town/City corresponding to modern Siena.

Herald of Record: Pennsic

12: Ol'ga Godunova - New Name

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

Ol'ga - Paul Wickenden of Thanet, 3rd ed., p. 247, s.n. Ol'ga, dates *Ol'ga* to 940, *Olga* to 1630. Note that the apostrophe here represents the Russian "soft sign". In some transliteration systems, the soft sign is represented by an apostrophe while in others it is not transliterated at all but simply omitted. Thus, *Olga* would be an equally valid Roman-letter transliteration of the earlier citation. (See Wickenden, p. ix.)

The submitter's legal given name is listed on the submission form as *Olga*, although no proof of such was submitted.

Godunova - Paul Wickenden of Thanet, 3rd ed., p. 100, s.n. Godun, dates *Godunov* to 1500. According to Wickenden, pp. xxiii-xxv under Feminine Patronymics, *Godunova* is the expected feminine form.

Herald of Record: Elsbeth Anne Roth

13: Ragnailt Maccuigham - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Client requests authenticity for 12th century Irish.
Language (Gaelic / Irish) most important.
Culture (Gaelic / Irish) most important.
Meaning (horse) most important.

Ragnailt - Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Ragnailt" [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Ragnailt.shtml>] gives *Ragnailt* as the normalized Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700) form and counts 11 individuals of the name in the years 1211-1473. The submitted spelling is found in the years: 1255, 1257, 1268, 1393, 1417, 1421 and 1473.

Maccuigham - William Shaw, *A Galic and English dictionary: Containing all the words in the Scotch and Irish dialects of the Celtic* (Edinburgh, 1780) available at Google Books [<http://books.google.com/books?id=G48NAAAAQAAJ>], s.v. Marcuigham, gives the English meaning of this Gaelic word as "to ride". Other related entries are:

- Marc, marcan: "a horse"
- Marcach: A horseman, rider
- Marcachd / Marcaidhachd: Riding, Horsemanship

- Marc-choimhliong: A horse-race

Herald of Record: (submitter)

14: Rubyn MakDonald - New Name & New Device

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

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound most important.

Rubyn - Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London"

[<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/london1582.html>] under Given Names of English Men

[<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engmasclondon1582.html>] counts one individual with the given name, spelled as submitted, in the ward of Farrington Without.



MakDonald - Black, p. 486, s.n. MACDONALD, dates MakDonald to 1571.

Herald of Record: Cadell Blaidd du

15: Tadhg Sotal Ó Néill - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No holding name.
No changes.

Tadhg - Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Tadc / Tadhg"

[<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Tadc.shtml>] gives *Tadc* as the normalized Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) nominative form and *Tadhg* as the normalized Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700) nominative form and counts 40 individuals of the name (in various spelling variants) in the years 976-1607. The submitted spelling occurs from 976-1476.

Sotal - Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames: Sotal"

[<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Sotal.shtml>] gives *Sotal* as the normalized Old Irish Gaelic (c700-c900) nominative form of this masculine descriptive byname meaning "[the] Proud/Arrogant/Overbearing" and counts one individual of the name in entries spanning 663-738.

Academy of Saint Gabriel Report #2612, in response to a client seeking a feminine Irish name appropriate for the 13th century, discusses the descriptive byname Sotal.

The byname <sotal> means "proud, arrogant, overbearing." [3] We have only found it used in reference to one person, who lived in the second half of the 7th century. [2] We have no evidence that this epithet was used as late as the 13th century, so we can't recommend it as the best re-creation; but the word <sotal> was in use and it strikes us as a perfectly plausible byname [3]. Bynames with similar meanings were in use just after your period [4].

The footnotes are as follows:

- [1] Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (WWW: Academy of S. Gabriel, 2001-2002). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/>
- [2] Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Dated Names Found in O/ Corra/in & Maguire's Irish Names" (WWW: J. Mittleman, 1999) <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/ocm/>

- [3] Royal Irish Academy, *Dictionary of the Irish Language: based mainly on Old and Middle Irish materials* (Dublin : Royal Irish Academy, 1983). s.v. Sotal
- [4] The following bynames support the usage of <sotal> "arrogant" in the 13th and 14th centuries: [1]
 - Meablach "deceitful, guileful/treacherous/crafty" 1348, 1363
 - Amhraidh "quarrelsome, contentious" 1389, 1392, 1419
 - Ainsheascar "unquiet, restless" 1472

Ó - Sharon L. Krossa, "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names", under Clan Affiliation Bynames [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#clanaffiliationbyname>] states:

The standard way to form a name using an Irish clan affiliation byname for men is: <single given name> Ó <eponymous clan ancestor's name (in genitive case)> which means <given name> male descendant <of eponymous clan ancestor>

Néill - Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Niall" [<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Niall.shtml>] gives *Néill* as the normalized Middle Irish Gaelic (c900-c1200) and Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c1200-c1700) genitive forms and counts 23 individuals of the name in the years 971-1611.

Herald of Record: (submitter)

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.

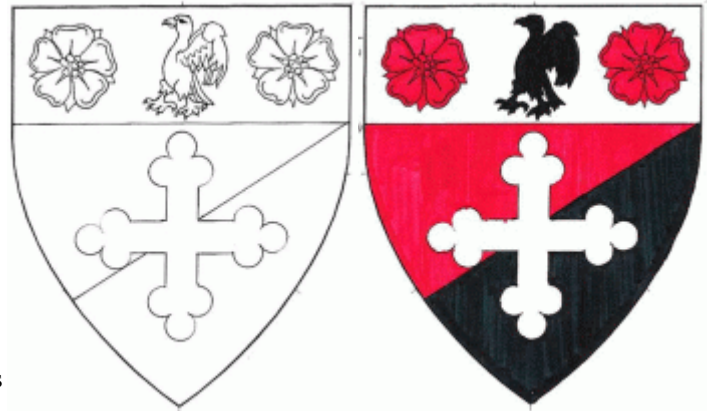
Meaning (pilgrim and falcon) most important.

William - Reaney & Wilson, p. 493, s.n. William, lists a *Rauf le fuiz William* in 1299.

Peregrinus - Bardsley, p. 598, s.n. Peregrine, describes this as a baptismal name meaning "the son of Peregrine" and dates Peregrinus Barnard to 20 Edw. I (c. 1292). P. 593, s.n. Pegram, Bardsley gives the origin of *Peregrine* as OF *pelegrin* meaning "pilgrim".

Reaney & Wilson, p. 351, s.n. Pilgrim, dates *Hugo peregrinus* to 1189-98 and states that the name was "used of one who had made the pilgrimage to Rome or the Holy Land..."

Herald of Record: Elsbeth Anne Roth



This concludes the Æthelmearc Internal Letter of Intent for January 1, 2009.