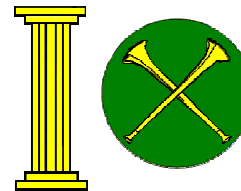




Golden Pillar Herald  
Kingdom of Artemisia  
Submissions Office  
LETTER of INTENT



Completed and mechanically signed Sept. 20, 2006.

Unto Countess Elisabeth de Rossignol, Laurel Queen of Arms; Dame Margaret MacDubhshithe, Pelican Queen of Arms; Baroness Jeanne Marie Lacroix, Wreath Queen of Arms; and unto the members of the College of Arms does Yin Mei Li, acting Golden Pillar Herald, send *warmest greetings*.

Artemisia's College of Heralds respectfully requests Laurel register items included here: 8 new names, 5 new devices, 1 new device change, and 2 new badges. Maitresse Morwenna d'Membyr, Artemisia's Chancellor of the Exchequer, will forward a check for \$64 (\$4 per new submission) separately.

Yin finally got interkingdom review kick-started, but with limited success. Yin needs to get Artemisian heralds to comment. In the meantime, she is extremely grateful to Aryanwhy Albion and Da'ud al-Jamal for their most helpful comments.

This letter is posted in several formats, available through [http://www.ida.net/users/valerie\\_lee/GoldenPillar/GoldenPillarLoI.html](http://www.ida.net/users/valerie_lee/GoldenPillar/GoldenPillarLoI.html) for those who prefer electronic copies. These submissions are also included in OSCAR at <http://oscar.sca.org/> Please note that, for armory, Yin included colored images in the .html and OSCAR versions. Yin still provides uncolored images in the other formats that have images.

## SEPTEMBER 2006 SUBMITTED ITEMS

### 1. **Anabella Dayluue**, new name & device

Anabella wants a feminine name. She accepts any changes. If her name must be changed, Anabella cares most about its Scottish/English language/culture. Anabella will accept a holding name.

**Anabella** – Latinized form of a feminine name recorded with this spelling in Scotland c. 1250, & in England or Scotland c. 1308. Used primarily in Scotland, it appears variously as *Annabel*, *Anabel*, *Anabill*, *Anabul*, *Annable*, & *Annaple*. [Brian M. Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), "A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records, Part Two: Pre-1400 Names," <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/scottishfemearly.html>, accessed Aug. 31, 2006; Brian M. Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), "Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, Part Two: The Names A-G," 1994, c.f. *Annabel*, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/reaneyAG.html>, accessed Aug. 31, 2006; E{lizabeth} G{idley} Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, 3rd ed., Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1977, c.f. *Annabel(la)*]

**Dayluue** - genitive form of a feminine name, recorded in the name of *Richard filius Dayluue* in England &/or Scotland in 1227 [Scott, 1994, c.f. *Daylove*; P. H. Reaney and

R. M. Wilson, Dictionary of English Surnames, 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997, c.f. *Daylove*].

It appears appropriate after the 12th C to use the genitive form of a parent's name even when the relational *filius* is not used. Reaney indicates that patronymics & the like were recorded in England without relational words with increasing frequency after the early 12th C. He further indicates that, even when Latin relational words were recorded in English names, they were used as scribal descriptions. "Walter Dudde was known to be the son of Dudda and he was so described in writing, in the clerk's Latin, *filius Dudde*. But in ordinary conversation, when his full name was needed, he was called Walter Dudde. Three early examples of this type have been noted by von Feilitzen: the Scandinavian Sendi Arfast (c1044), the French William Ingelram (1088) and Ieduue Ialdit (c1100-30), from OE Ealdg{y-}ð. Nine other examples appear ..." [ibid, p. xxi].



The name as submitted is unexceptional as a Latinized 13th C name in which *filius* is not used.

**Per fess wavy gules & azure, two doves rising respectant argent and a sun Or.**

2. **Bránan Muighe Tuireadh**, new household name, *teaghlach Muighe Tuireadh*, & associated badge

Bránan will accept any changes, including changing *teaghlach* to *House* or *Clann*. He did not mark any preference/request boxes on his form.

**teaghlach** - Irish-Gaelic for "household," used in the period household name *teaghlach Cathail Croibhdheirg* (household of Cathal Croibhdhearg), recorded in *The Annals of the Four Masters, Volume 3*. [Sharon L. Krossa, "Medieval Gaelic Clan, Household, and Other Group Names," Draft Edition, 2002, c.f. *Household Names*, <http://www.medievalescotland.org/scotnames/households.shtml>.]

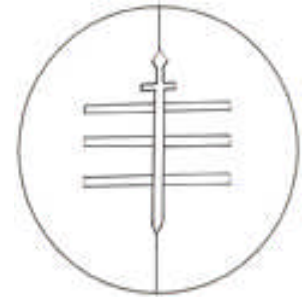
**Muighe Tuireadh** - byname registered to the submitter in April 2002 via Artemisia. This byname is the genitive form of *Maigh Tuireadh*, which is period Irish Gaelic for the placename *Moytura* [April 2002 LoAR, c.f. *Acceptances-Artemisia-Bránan Muighe Tuireadh*, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2002/04/02-04lar.html>.]

Yin notes that, based on examples from the *Four Masters*, Krossa identified the following Gaelic household naming pattern:

<household term> <household head's name (in genitive case)>

The household term was either *luchd taighe* or *teaghlach*. The household head's name could be in the form of his given name, his given name + byname, or what appears to be his chiefly title.

Submitted as *House Muighe Tuireadh* Yin changed the name to be fully Gaelic in accordance with Bránan's telephone request. Yin discussed with him that his given name should also be included in the household name. However, he would rather have only his byname in it. Therefore, if Pelican does not accept the name as submitted, he will accept any other designator deemed appropriate for combining with *Muighe Tuireadh*. Yin agreed with Bránan that, in the past, the designator probably would have been English "House" or "House of" or a Gaelic term for "Clann," as described in RfS III.2.b.iv.



***Per pale sable and gules, three bars coupéd argent overall a sword Or.***

### 3. **Brynjolfr Fjallgeirsson**, new name

Brynjolfr wants a masculine name. He will not accept major changes. If his name must be changed, Brynjolfr cares most about its meaning, "a wolf wearing chain mail armor." Within these strictures, he would like his name changed to be authentic for the Norse language/culture and an unspecified time period.

***Brynjolfr*** - desired spelling variant of masculine Old Norse given name *Brynjólfr* [G. Fleck (aka Geir Bassi Haraldsson), "The Old Norse Name," in *Studia Marklandica* (series), Yggisallr Press: Olney, Maryland, 1977, p. 9].

Regarding Brynjolfr's request for a specific meaning: Many Norse given names are compounds of two elements that might or might not form a cohesive, compound meaning [ibid, p. 5]. Therefore, even if a compound name included elements meaning "wolf" and "armor"/"mail" or the wearing thereof, it seems unlikely that the name actually means "wolf wearing chain mail armor." However, one can at least see if the name contains the elements. For *Brynjólfr*, "The first element *Bryn-* (before a vowel *Brynj-*) is identical with Old Icelandic *brynja*, 'corselet, mail-coat, byrnie,' ..." In addition, "The second element - *ólfr* and the side form *-ólfr* are from \**wulfaR*, 'wolf'. When this second element appears in the latter part of masculine names, it is always pronounced as *-ólfr*, and quite often spelled that way as well." [Christie L. Ward (aka Gunnvôr silfrahárr & The Viking Answer Lady), "Old Norse Men's Names," 2006, c.f. *Brynjólfr & Aldólfr*, <http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>, accessed Sept. 1, 2006.] (Since the article mentioned Icelandic, Yin confirmed these translations somewhat using the University of Wisconsin's "Icelandic Online Dictionary and Readings," at <http://digiColl.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/IcelOnline/IcelOnline.TEId-idx?type=header&id=IcelOnline.IEOrd.>)

***Fjallgeirsson***- patronymic byname formed from the masculine Old Norse name *Fjallgeirr* by replacing the final "rr" with "rs" and adding "son" in accordance with Fleck's guidelines for forming genitives and patronymics [Fleck, pp. 9 & 17].

Submitted as *Brynjolfr Fjalgeirsson*, Yin changed the patronymic byname's spelling to match the guidelines identified in the cited documentation.

#### 4. **Diego de la Mar**, new name & device

Diego wants a masculine name & will not accept major changes. If his name must be changed, Diego cares most about its sound and, presumably Spanish, language/culture. Within these strictures, Diego would like his name changed to be an authentic 16th C Spanish name. Diego will accept a holding name.

**Diego** – masculine given name that appears with this spelling 146 times in the household records of Isabel of Castilla in the last quarter of the 15th C [Julia Smith (aka Juliana de Luna), "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century," 1990-2000, c.f. *The complete list of men's names alphabetically*,

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/index.html>, accessed Sept. 1, 2006.]

**de la Mar** - locative surname that appears at least once with this spelling in the household records of Isabel of Castilla in the last quarter of the 15th C [ibid, c.f. *The complete list of locative surnames*].

**Per pale vert and sable, two spoons in saltire argent.**



#### 5. **Elyder of Silveroak**, new name

Elyder wants a masculine name and will not accept major changes. If his name must be changed, Elyder is most interested in its unspecified language/culture. Within these strictures, Elyder asks that his name be changed to be authentic for an Irish language/culture.

**Elyder** - deduced nominative case for a Welsh masculine name recorded in its genitive case in 14th C Ireland (*Elyderi* appears twice, *Elideri* appears once, all in a Welsh context) [Heather Rose Jones (aka Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn), "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century), Given Names," 1999, c.f. *men*, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond-given.html#Given>, accessed Aug. 7, 2006.] *Elidir* is a masculine given name that appears in Welsh records in the 6th C and in the 12th-13th C [Heini Gruffudd, *Welsh Names for Children*, Ceredigion: y Lolfa Cyf, 1996 reprint, c.f. *Elidir*]. The spelling might be standardized, as Tangwystl Harpy Herald noted [Heather Rose Jones (aka Pendefiges Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasvryn), *The Compleat Anachronist #66, A Welsh Miscellany*, The Society for Creative Anachronism, 1997 printing, p. 30 ]. However, Gruffudd also lists a variant spelling, *Elidr* for the name of a generous Scottish chief who apparently visited Wales sometime between the 6th and 12th C.

*of Silveroak* - constructed, locative byname. To quote the East's LoI for what seems to be the most recent time a similar byname/surname was registered:

**Silveroak:** we find 'Silverthorn' in Bardsley p. 691, and 'Greenleaf', 'Greentree' and 'Greenoak' in the same source p. 336. Ekwall has, under the header 'Silverley' p. 423, the note: "First el. doubtless the word 'silver'. Many names of plants and trees contain the word, as 'silver-weed', '-wort'. Silverley might be elliptical for a name containing such a word". Ekwall also has 'Whitnash', dated to 1227 as 'Wihtenassh', meaning 'at the white ash'. We take this as evidence for Silveroak as a constructed English place name. [(aka Reynard des Montaignes, Blue Tyger Herald), Letter of Intent to (aka Francois la Flamme, Laurel King of Arms), Jan. 23, 2003, c.f. *Caranwyn Silveroak*, [http://tulgey.brower.net/~ech/xLoI/east\\_xloi\\_23JAN2003.doc](http://tulgey.brower.net/~ech/xLoI/east_xloi_23JAN2003.doc), accessed Aug. 7, 2006.]

Submitted as *Elyderi of Silver Oak*, Yin changed the name to match what she deduces based on the documentation she found:

- o The given name had to be changed from the genitive case to the nominative case.
- o Yin combined the two elements of the place name into a single word because she did not find, in her quick search, similar place names that were recorded as two words. (Five names were registered with the byname *of Silver Oak*, but the last was in July 1992 via the West. It appears that since about 1998, locative/descriptive bynames constructed from two words are usually combined for registration.)

However, Yin could not change the name to satisfy Elyder's authenticity request because it would require a major change, from Welsh-English to either Anglo-Irish or Irish-Gaelic, which Elyder does not allow. (Besides which Yin did not find anything similar to suggest to Elyder.)

6. *Genevieve de Corbeil*, new device

***Per fess sable and azure, in chief a mask of comedy and a mask of tragedy and in base a glove puppet Or.***

Laurel registered *Genevieve de Corbeil* in March 1998 via Artemisia. If registered, this device will be Genevieve's first piece of registered armory.

Genevieve &/or her consulting herald used the phrase *theater masks* in the proposed blazon. Originally, Yin changed it to *theatrical masks* for what appears to be better consistency with currently blazoned armory. However, Aryanwhy Albion observed that the emblazon would not necessarily be reproduced without better identifying the masks. Yin assumes that theatrical masks are one charge type regardless



of their facial expression(s). She also thinks the default arrangement of three objects (2 & 1) is sufficient to identify the mask & puppet placement.

7. **Helena Greenwood**, new name

Helena wants a feminine name. She requests authenticity for Elizabethan England. However, Helena will not accept changes.

**Helena** – a feminine given name recorded in England with this spelling in 1210 and in the late 16th C. The more common English form is *Ellen*. [P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, *Dictionary of English Surnames*, 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997, c.f. *Ellen*; E{lizabeth} G{idley} Withycombe, *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977, c.f. *Helen(a)*; Brian M. Scott (aka Talan Gwynek), "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names, Alphabetical Name List," 1994, 1999, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16alpha.html>, accessed July 2006.]

**Greenwood** – English surname derived from a locative byname meaning "dweller by the green wood." The byname was recorded in 1275 as *del Grenwode*. [Reaney & Wilson, c.f. *Greenwood*].

The submitted surname's modern spelling seems reasonable for late period based on brass encriptions. The name *Greenway* was recorded with this spelling in 1529 Devonshire. Other names were recorded using a modern spelling for *wood*: for example, *Harwood* 1493 (Hampshire), *Haywood* 1501 (Berkshire), *Inwood* 1586 (Surry), *Norwood* 1598 (Gloucestershire), *Sherwood* 1595 (Nottinghamshire), *Whitewood* 1467 (Dorset), & *Whowood* 1545 (Surry). [Janell K. Lovelace (aka Julian Goodwyn), "English Names found in Brass Encriptions," 1996, 1997, 2004, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/>, accessed July 2006.]

Yin asked Helena why she requests authenticity, but does not allow changes. Helena said she would like to know, officially, if her name is authentic for a woman living in Elizabethan England.

8. **Katla in Rauðhára**, new device change

***Per fess sable and Or, three crescents pendant and a natural panther passant counterchanged.***

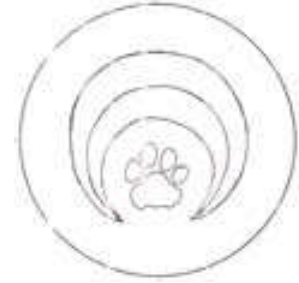
If this device is registered, Katla wants to release her original device, *Erminois, on a bend sinister between two natural panthers passant sable three quatrefoils pierced Or*, which Laurel registered in Dec. 2001 via An Tir. (Laurel registered the name, *Katla in Rauðhára*, in June 2003 via An Tir.)



9. **Katla in Rauðhára**, new badge

*Or, a pawprint within a crescent pendent sable.*

Laurel registered the name, *Katla in Rauðhára*, in June 2003 via An Tir. If registered, this badge will be Katla's third piece of registered armory. Three is less than the limit of four pieces for individuals ["Administrative Handbook of the College of Arms of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc.," 2002, c.f. *paragraph I.B.*, <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/admin.html>, accessed Sept. 3, 2006].

10. **Michael O'Brien**, new name & device

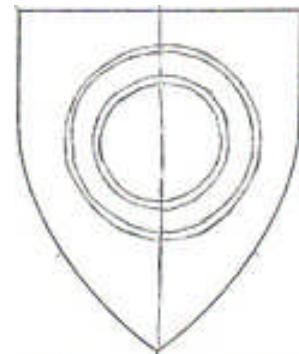
Count Michael wants a masculine name and will accept any changes. If his name must be changed, Michael cares most about its sound. He will accept a holding name.

**Michael** - masculine given name recorded in England with this spelling in 1196-1215, 1218, 1303, 1346 [E{lizabeth} G{idley} Withycombe, Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 3rd ed., Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1977, c.f. *Michael*] Apparently the name was rare, but not unknown, in period Ireland. A 13th C man with this name appears three times in the Irish Annals, recorded each time with this spelling. [Kathleen M. O'Brien (aka Mari Elspeth nic Bryan), "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Given Names (listed alphabetically)," Version 2.14, 2006, c.f. *Michaél* & its link <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/all.shtml> & <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Michael.shtml>, accessed Sept. 4, 2006.]

**O'Brien** - Irish surname & sept. name originating with the family of King Brian Boru (d.1014) [Edward McLysaght, The Surnames of Ireland, 6th ed., Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1991, c.f. *O'Brien*; Patrick Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames, revised, Kansas City, Missouri: Irish Genealogical Foundation, 1992, p. 443, c.f. *Ó Briain*.] *Brien*, with this spelling, was recorded in England as a given name in 1088 & as a patronymic in 1086 & 1160 [P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, Dictionary of English Surnames, 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997, c.f. *Brian*] Yin therefore concludes that *O'Brien* is a reasonable, period Anglicized spelling of the Irish patronymic.

*Per pale sable and Or, an annulet within an annulet conterchanged.*

Regarding the device: So far, reviewers & experienced Artemisian heralds who have looked at this emblazon have commented it is contrary to the long-standing ban on thin-line heraldry. However, then-King Michael spoke with some very senior heralds at the Estrella War 2006 consulting table. Yin understands that he believes he was told it is OK. (Yin also



understands that he was actually told that it would get a fair hearing.) Yin therefore leaves the decision to Jean Wreath.

#### 11. *Sati al-Isfahaniyya*, new name & device

Countess Sati wants a feminine name and will accept any changes. If her name must be changed, Sati cares most about its sound. She will accept a holding name.

*Sati* - name of a Mongol woman of the Ilkhan Dynasty who became head of state (khan) in 1339 AD [Fatima Mernissi, *The Forgotten Queens of Islam*, translated by Mary Jo Lakeland, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1993, p. 105]. The name is spelled the same with at least two Romanization methods since the woman is called *Sati Bek* in the first cited source & *Sati Beg* in at least two on-line sources. ["Sati Beg," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sati\\_Beg&oldid=72363584](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sati_Beg&oldid=72363584), accessed Sept. 5, 2006; Charles Melville and 'Abbas Zaryab, "Chobanids," *Encyclopædia Iranica*, [http://www.iranica.com/articles/search/searchpdf.isc?ReqStrPDFPath=/home1/iranica/articles/v5\\_articles/chobanids&OptStrLogFile=/home/iranica/public\\_html/logs/pdfdownload.html](http://www.iranica.com/articles/search/searchpdf.isc?ReqStrPDFPath=/home1/iranica/articles/v5_articles/chobanids&OptStrLogFile=/home/iranica/public_html/logs/pdfdownload.html), pp. 499a, 500a, accessed Sept. 5, 2006.]

[background:] The Ilkhan (or Il-khan) dynasty/sultanate or Il-khanid/Ilkhanate (fl c.1260-c.1335), was one of four divisions within the Mongol Empire. It was centered around Persia. ["Ilkhanate," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ilkhanate&oldid=71935820>, accessed Sept. 4, 2006; Reuven Amitai, "Il-khanids," *Encyclopædia Iranica*, 2004, <http://www.iranica.com/newsite/> or, without frames, <http://www.iranica.com/newsite/articles/v12f6/v12f6054a.html>, accessed Sept. 4, 2006.]

Presumably *Sati* is a Romanization of a name natively written in some other language, but that does not mean it is even the language that this queen spoke. Yin consulted Da'ud al-Jamal regarding the language. He suggested that it sounded Hindi or Muhgal, but noted he was not sufficiently familiar with Persian or Farsi. He also indicated he did not currently have the time and resources to track it down.

*al-Isfahaniyya* - feminized Arabic cognomen meaning "of Isfahan." The masculine cognomen *al-Isfahani* was recorded in an Arabic context of somebody who was alive before 1600. [David B. Appleton} (aka Da'ud ibn Auda), "Arabic Naming Practices," in the proceedings of the *Known World Heraldic Symposium, West Kingdom A.S. XXII, June 27-28, 1987, 1987*, pp. 39, 50a.]

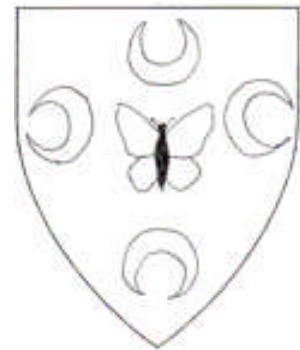
[background:] "Isfahan or E{s,}fah{a-}n (historically also rendered as *Ispahan*, Old Persian *Aspadana*, Middle Persian *Spah{a-}n*, ...) located about 340 km south of Tehran, is the capital of Isfahan Province. ... This city was raided and massacred by The Mongols in the 13th century, followed by Timur in 1387." ["Isfahan City," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*,

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isfahan\\_%28city%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isfahan_%28city%29), accessed Sept. 4, 2006.] It is reasonable to assume this is the same city as indicated by the cognomen. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that Isfahan was in or near the areas in which Sati Beg lived. In addition, the prominent presence of the name *Timerlane* (*Timmur Lenk*) in Arabic and Christian Crusader lore indicates a Mongol would be known in an Arabic context in the Middle Ages, and that there was adequate contact.

Yin is uncertain that it is appropriate to combine a Mongol name with this particular locative cognomen. Da'ud al-Jamal pointed out, "Yes, [Isfahan] was raided, but [the Mongols] didn't stay. As a consequence, you don't find Mongol names in that area, as you do in areas where they remained, as in Mughal India." However, would it be reasonable that others might use this cognomen when referring to somebody who participated in the raid, or who accompanied the raiders?

Submitted as Sati al-Isfahani, Yin changed the cognomen to the feminine form that Da'ud al-Jamal identified. However, this name requires better/further documentation. On behalf of Countess Sati, and noting that she will accept a near sound-alike name, Yin asks the College for assistance.

***Purpure, in cross a butterfly between four crescents horns outward argent.***



#### COLLECTED MINI-EMBLAZONS

A page of collected mini-emblazons is available through [http://www.ida.net/users/valerie\\_lee/GoldenPillar/GoldenPillarLoI.html](http://www.ida.net/users/valerie_lee/GoldenPillar/GoldenPillarLoI.html)

ALL DONE

Thank you in advance for your kind attention and careful consideration.

Completed and mechanically signed Sept. 20, 2006.



Yin Mei Li Chu Fu,  
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