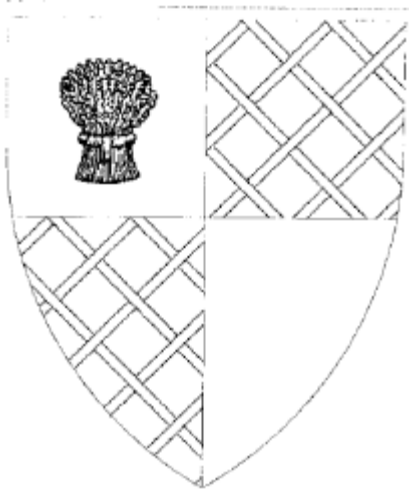


1) Aicelina de Carcassona (Gate's Edge)

New name. New device.



Quarterly azure and argent fretty azure, in dexter chief a garb argent.

Documentation provided:

Aicelina Documentation from Saint Gabriel report 2429: 13th century Occitan feminine given name. Brenon, Anne, *Le petit livre aventureux des prenomms occitans au temps du Catharisme* s.n. Aicelina.

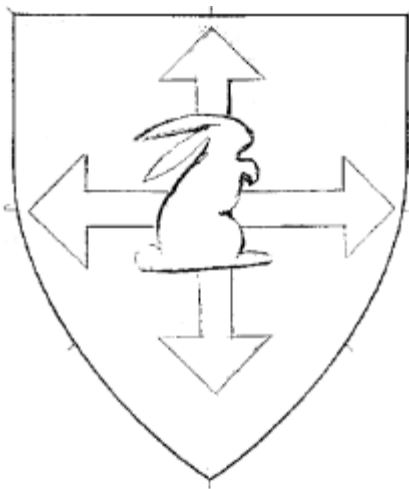
de Carcassona Documentation from Saint Gabriel report 2343: Medieval Occitan locative meaning “of Carcassona.” Chambers, Frank M., *Proper Names in the Lyrics of the Troubadours* s.n. Carcassona.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Minor only. Occitan (Langue d’oc), mid-13th century language/culture is most important. Desired gender is female.

2) Alienor Lewelyne (Glaslyn)

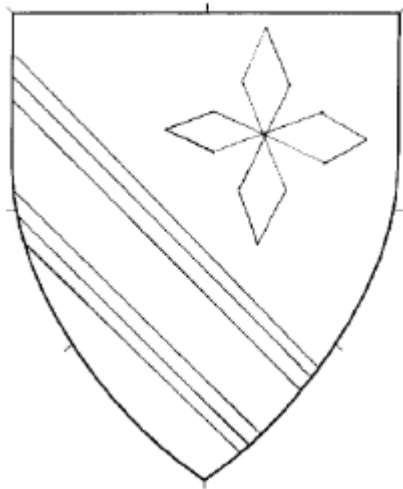
New device. Registered in LoAR 01/07 from Ansteorra.



Vert a cross barby Or surmounted by a rabbit saiant argent.

3) Arabella MacKinnon (Eldern Hills)

New device. Registered in 00/08 LoAR from Ansteorra.



Azure, a cross of four lozenges a bend abased and cotised argent.

4) Artemisia Caterina di Visconti (Adlersruhe)

New name.

Documentation provided:

Artemisia From the painter Artemisia Gentileschi born in Rome 1593.

Caterina “Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427” by Arval Benicoeur (Josh Mittleman) lists Caterina as the most popular name in the 1427 Catasto. Documentation from the Saint Gabriel web page. Specific URL was not given.

di Visconti “14th Century Venetian Personal Names” by Arval Beincoeur (Josh Mittleman). The Table of Surnames lists Visconti as a descriptive from *visconte* ‘viscount.’ Documentation from the Saint Gabriel web page. Specific URL was not given.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. 15th-16th century language/culture is most important. Desired gender is female. Changes requested for authenticity to Italian language/culture.

5) Bub of the Steppes (Steppes)

New name.

Documentation provided:

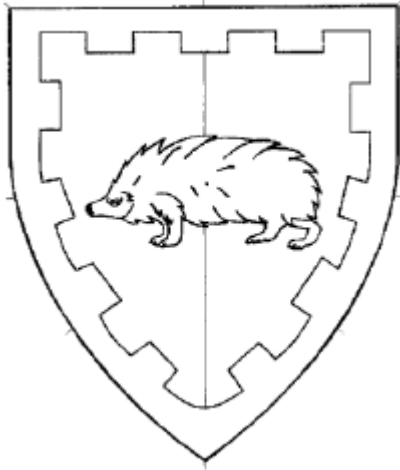
Bub *Onomasticon Anglosaxonicum*, William George Searle, Cambridge 1897, page 119: Bub – see Bob; page 109 – Bob see also Bub, Fn 271; page xxxix – Fn – see Förstemann; page xxxix – Förstemann (Em.) Altdeutsches Namebuch. Vol I Personennamen 2 vols. 4to Nordhausen 1856-72.

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Minor only. 8th century language/culture is most important. Desired gender is not marked.

6) Doireann inghean uí Brolcháin (Mooneschadowe)

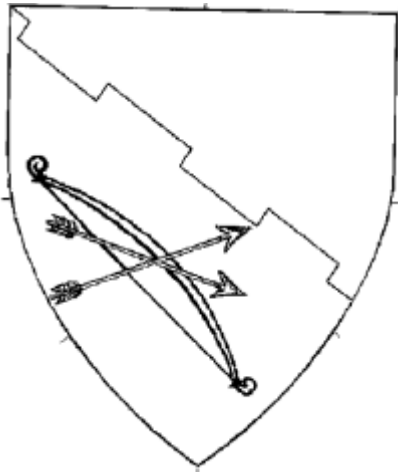
New device. Registered in 00/07 LoAR from Ansteorra.



Per pale sable and vert, a hedgehog statnt and a bordure embattled argent.

7) Elizabeth Hawkwood (Loch Ruadh)

New name. New device.



Per bend embattled Or and purpure a bow and two arrows chouchant en base dexter.

Documentation provided:

Elizabeth Holy Bible; Queen Elizabeth I of England, Daughter of King Henry VIII.

Hawkwood From web site

<http://www.telepath.com/hawkwood/hawkwood.htm>,

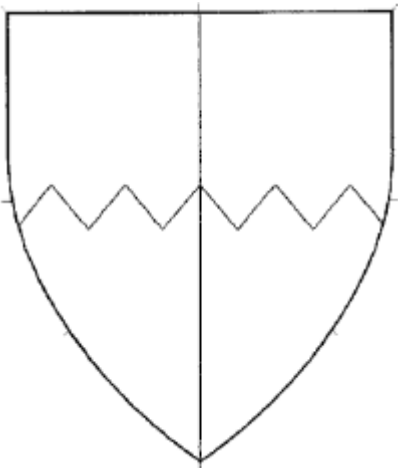
Sir John Hawkwood was a French knight who lived from 1320-1394.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Minor only. Desired gender is female.

8) Emma de Fetherstan (Mooneschadowe)

New device (to replace previous device). Registered in 00/10 LoAR from Ansteorra.



Quarterly per fess indented argent and gules.

9) Ernán ap Iago (Middleford)

New name.

Documentation provided:

Ernán Irish masculine name. O'Corrain and Maguire, 1981, p. 89.

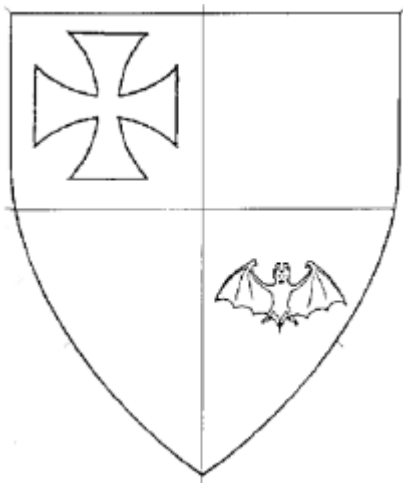
Iago Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts, 1969, p. 196.

Photocopies: No copies of the Welsh documentation.

Changes: Any. Welsh language/culture is most important. Desired gender is male.
Changes requested for authenticity to Welsh language/culture 14th century time period.

10) Fathir von Trier (Brad Leah)

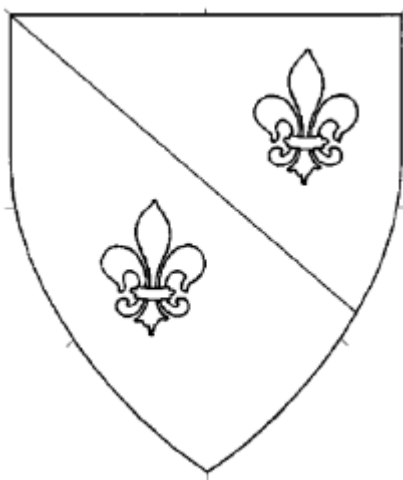
New device. Name registered LoAR 00/08 through Ansteorra.



Argent, quarterly purpure cross formee sable dexter chief, reveremouse sable sinister base.

11) Gabrielle de Luxton (Loch Ruadh)

New name. New device.



Per bend sable and gules, two fleurs-di-lys, Or.

Documentation provided:

Gabrielle Withycombe, p. 124.

Luxton Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, p. 288.

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Any. Sound language/culture is most important. Desired gender is female.

12) Gassion de Beaumarchais (Eldern Hills)

New name. New device.



Counter ermine, on a demi-sun issuant from base ore, a phoenix gules.

Documentation provided:

Gassion From Saint Gabriel report #2426: Aryanhwy merch Catmael and Talan Gwynek, "Names Found in Commercial Documents from Bordeaux, 1470-1520" (WWW: privately published, 2000), s.nn. Gassion Ducamin, Johannes Delesse. <http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~sfriedemann/names/bordeaux.htm>.

de Beaumarchais Found in *A Dictionary of Surnames* by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges, page 41 under "Beaumarchais" Also researched in *The New Century*

Cyclopedia of Names by Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc. Volume One page 410. From Saint Gabriel report #2426: Dauzat, Albert & Ch. Rostaing, *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France* (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1963). s.n. Beaumarchais, they identify places called "Beaumarchais" in the departments Corse-du-Sud (southern Corsica), Eure (in Normandy), Eure-et-Loire (just south of Eure), Indre-et-Loire (a bit south of that), Seine-et-Marne (SE of Paris), and Vendée (on the Atlantic, north of Bordeaux).

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Minor only. Language/culture is most important. Desired gender is male. Changes requested for authenticity to 15th century language/culture.

13) Iosbail inghean Ghilla Chríost (Raven's Fort)

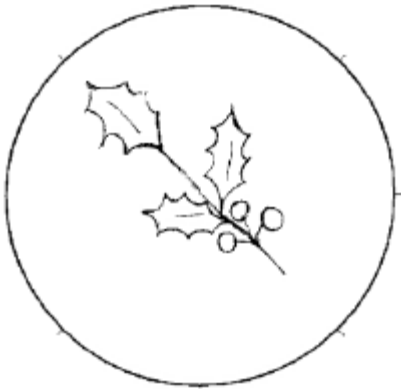
New device. Name forwarded to Laurel in 02/05 LoI.



Argent, a frog vert within a bordure compony of eight Or and purple.

14) John de Irwyne (Steppes)

New badge. Registered in 97/04 LoAR from Ansteorra.



Fieldless, a holly branch bendwise proper.

15) Katherine Brandon (Seawinds)

New name. New device.



No blazon or “plain English” description was included in this device, so here is my best guess: *Erminois a lion rampant gules a chief dovetailed azure*. (I could be wrong on the “erminois,” but it is gold background with black ermine spots).

Documentation provided:

Katherine Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain & the United Kingdom – G.E. Cokayne Vol X, p. 249 Notli. Submitter cited the following names: Katherine Willoughby b. 1519; Katherine de Vere 1539-1599; Katherine Howard ??-1548; Katherine Tudor b. 1503; Lady Katherine de Lancaster Plantagenet 1374-1418.

Brandon Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain & the United Kingdom – G.E. Cokayne Vol X, p. 249 Notli. Submitter cited the following names: Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk b. 1484; his son Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk 3rd 1537-1551; and daughter Eleanor Brandon 1519-1547; Sir William Brandon 1476-1497.

Photocopies: None included.

Changes: None. Language/culture is most important. Desired gender is female.

16) Krag MacYntier (Brad Leah)

New name. New device.



Or, a mountain issuant base sable, chief, 2 bears statant respectant gules.

Documentation provided:

Krag From Saint Gabriel report #712: *Danmarks Gamle Personnavne*. I: Fornavne. G. Knudsen, M. Kristensen, & R. Hornby, eds. (Copenhagen, 1941-48) cites Krag (1339), Kragh (1408), Kraags (1401), Krag (1487); per Saint Gabriel, "These imply that the name itself could also be spelled Kraag and Krag."

MacYntier Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, p. 519, header MacIntyre.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. Sound "Krag MacIntire" is most important. Desired gender is male. Changes requested for authenticity to Krag MacIntire language/culture.

17) Lisette la Vinhala (Adlersruhe)

New name.

Documentation provided:

Lisette From Saint Gabriel web site: "Late Period Feminine Names from the South of France" by Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott), Lisette 1528.

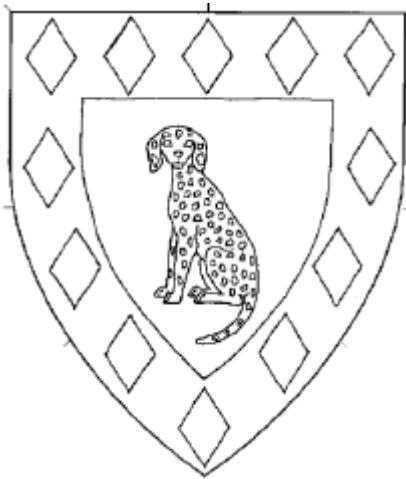
la Vinhala From Saint Gabriel web site: "Late Period Feminine Names from the South of France" by Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott), la Vinhala 1514 'vine-keeper.'

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. 16th century France language/culture is most important. Desired gender is female. Changes requested for authenticity to French language/culture 16th century time period.

18) Lynn the Inquisitive (Northkeep)

New device. Registered in 99/01 LoAR from Atenveldt.



Azure, a dog sejant guardant argent spotted sable, within a bordure argent lozengy sable.

19) Lynn the Inquisitive (Northkeep)

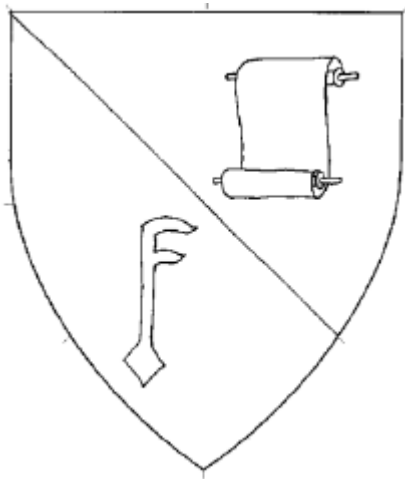
New badge. Registered in 99/01 LoAR from Atenveldt.



Azure, a maiden crined Or, within a bordure argent lozengy sable.

20) Marcus the Quiet (Northkeep)

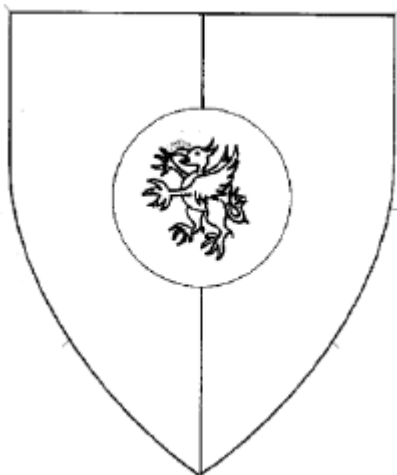
New device. Registered in 00/08 LoAR from Ansteorra.



Per bend sable and gules, a scroll and a musical not Or.

21) Pedr Sylverbeard (Eldern Hills)

New name. New device.



Per pale; gules and sable on a rondel argent a griffin rampant sable.

Documentation provided:

Pedr Welsh names for Children, Heini Gruffudd, MA; p. 78 lists Pedr and gives two examples: Pedr Fardd 1775-1845, and Pedr Hir 1847-1922.

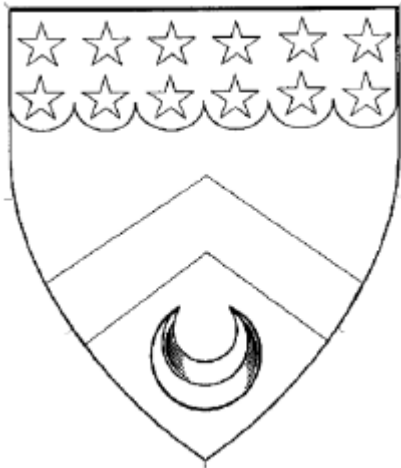
Sylverbeard No documentation was listed for this surname.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. Desired gender is male. Changes requested for authenticity to Welsh/Irish language/culture 15th century time period.

22) Phoebe Hotham (Mooneschadowe)

New name. New device.



Per chevron Or and sable, a chevron azure, in base a crescent argent, and a chief invected sable mullety argent.

Documentation provided:

Phoebe *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, Oxford University Press, 1947, New York Inc., p. 114; s.n. Phoebe, earliest example is 1568.

Hotham *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, Oxford University Press, 1997, 3rd edition, p. 240; s.n. Hotham, John Hotham 1381.

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Any. Desired gender is female.

23) Phoebe Hotham (Mooneschadowe)

New badge.



Or, on a roundel per fess azure and sable a crescent argent, and a bordure invected sable mullety argent.

24) Rafe Slater (Mooneschadowe)

New name. New device.



Azure, on a bend raguly cotised argent, 3 ravens Volant wings adorsed sable.

Documentation provided:

Rafe *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, p. 116; under Ralph, Rafe c1440.

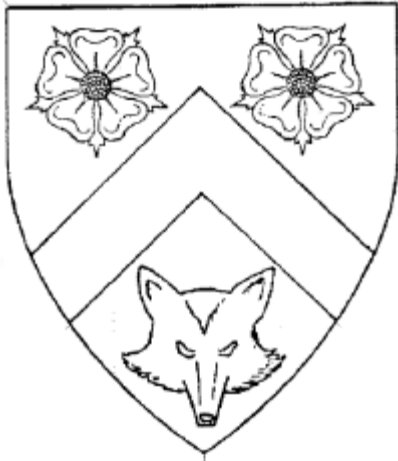
Slater *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p. 413; Thomas Slater 1297.

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Any. Desired gender is male.

25) Sabin Slater (Mooneschadowe)

New name. New device.



Per chevron sable and vert, a chevron Or between 2 roses argent and a fox's mask Or.

Documentation provided:

Sabin *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, Withycombe, p. 121; found from the 12th century on.

Slater *Dictionary of English Surnames*, Reaney & Wilson, p. 413; Thomas Slater 1297.

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Any. Desired gender is female.

26) Thuein (Thuein)

New name. New device.



On a field counterchanged, sable and Or, a cross petti fetched at foot, counterchanged Or and sable, within, a mullet of ten points (5 greater and 5 lesser), counterchanged, sable and Or, beneath and center a laurel branched, counterchanged Or and sable.

Documentation provided:

Asterisk note: I apologize for the lengthy entry here, but I could not figure out how to summarize this documentation, so I decided to include everything that was written.

Thuein At first glance thymos has nothing in common with kudos—except for one trait, which we

would normally consider altogether trivial: its alternating character. When a man possesses thymos he possesses an irresistible dynamism (exaltation). When thymos is withdrawn he is plunged into anguish and despair. Thymos is derived from the verb thuein, which means to make smoke, to offer sacrifices, to act violently, to run wild. Diodorus Siculus (4.25.4) makes the connection explicitly: “For according to the myths, he brought up his mother Semele from Hades, and, sharing with her his immortality, he called her by a new name, Thyone.” This name, generally connected with the verb thuein (“to rage, rush”) suggests the movement of the Thyiads. It had sufficient currency as to appear side-by-side with the old name on an Attic vase from the last quarter of the sixth century. There is probably no part of the linguistic field which has more popular interest than Etymology. But etymology in the Greco-Roman world was likely to be drawn into

the realm of the fanciful, at time toward the fantastic, and does not suit our notion of “linguistic truth” except in the most basic derivations. For example, Plato explains the word “methuein” which means ‘to be drunk,’ from the phrase “meta to thuein,” which is literally ‘after the sacrifice.’ The idea was that after a sacrifice the sacrificial wine was consumed, leading to drunkenness. If a student came to me with such a derivation I would call it outlandish; for the redoubtable Plato I find it embarrassing. Eat things sacrificed unto idols—the act common to the Israelites of old, and the Nicolaitanes in John’s day; he does not add what was peculiar to the Israelites, namely, that they sacrificed to idols. The temptation to eat idol-meats was a peculiarly strong one to the Gentile converts. For not to do so involved almost a withdrawal from partaking of any social meal with the heathen around. For idol-meats, after a part had been offered in sacrifice, were nearly sure to be on the heathen entertainer’s table; so much so, that the Greek “to kill” (thuein” meant originally “to sacrifice.” Hence arose the decree of the council of Jerusalem forbidding to eat such meats; subsequently some at Corinth ate unscrupulously and knowingly of such meats, on the ground that the idol is nothing; others needlessly tortured themselves with scrupulous, lest unknowingly they should eat of them when they got meat from the market or in a heathen friend’s house. Paul handles the question in 1Co 8:1-13; 10:25-33

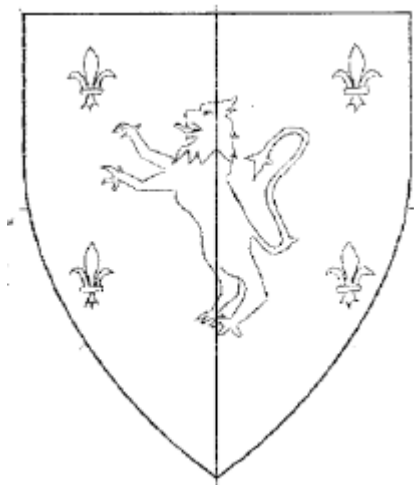
(<http://bible.gospelcom.net/bible?version=KJV&passage=1Co+8:1-13,10:25-33>)

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: None.

27) Uilleam Farquharson (Middleford)

New name. New device.



Per pale Or and vert lion rampant counterchanged langued gules four fleur-de-lis Or and vert.

Documentation provided:

Uilleam MacFarlane’s Dictionary – Section 14 (www.ceantar.org/Dicts/MF2/mf14.html), Gaelic Dictionary (www.geocities.com/capitolhill/8082/u-gael.htm), and Faclair Gaidhlig-Beurla (www.sst.ph.ic.ac.uk/angus/faclair/u.html) list Uilleam as a form of William.

Farquharson Farquharson History (<http://fiss.com/chattan/farqu/fi00022.htm>) gives Farquharson as the name of a clan that was begun in the late 1300s. Clan Farquharson

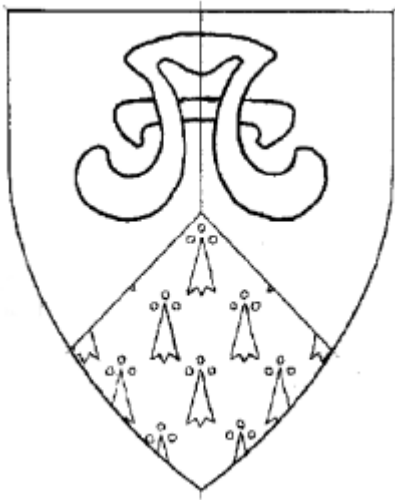
(www.electronicScotland.com/webclans/dtog/farquha2.html) gives the “immediate ancestor of the Farquharsons” as a man who lived in the reign of James III.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. Desired gender is not marked.

28) Winther der Trüwe (Adlersruhe)

New name. New device.



Per pall inverted gules, argent and ermines, chief a water bouget counter-changed.

Documentation provided:

Winther From Saint Gabriel report #2515: Talan Gwynek, "Late Period German Masculine Given Names" (WWW: J. Mittleman, 1997) <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/germmasc/>, lists Winther as a 15th century Arnsburg masculine given name.

der Trüwe From Saint Gabriel report #2515: Brechenmacher, Josef Karlmann, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen* (Limburg a. d. Lahn, C. A. Starke-Verlag, 1957-1960). S.nn. Treu, Treudienstc lists der Trüwe 1358 'the well-

meaning, sincere, honest, trustworthy, loyal.'

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: Any. Meaning "loyal, honest, trustworthy" (surname) and German language/culture are most important. Desired gender is male. Changes requested for authenticity to German language/culture 1350-1450 time period.