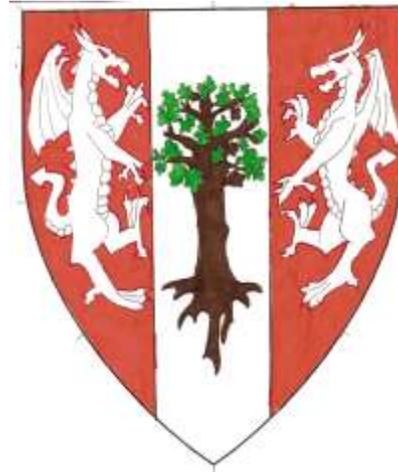
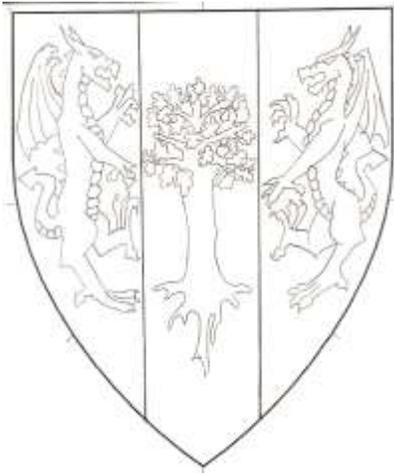


ANSTEORRAN INTERNAL LETTER OF INTENT 2009-06

1) Alistrina inghean Phedraig. (Bordermarch, Barony of)

New Name. New Device. *Gules, two dragons rampant combatant and on a page argent an oak tree eradicated proper.*



Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Sound.

Authenticity:

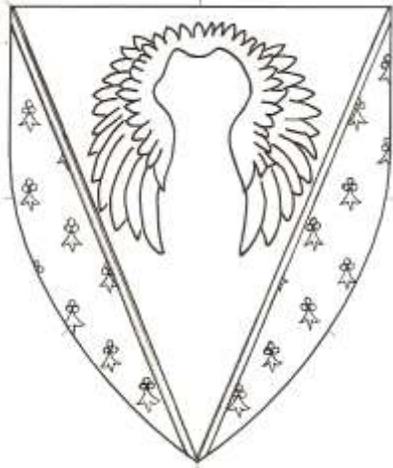
Documentation Provided: <Alistrina> - Alistrina "Manx Christian Names" <http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/famhist/fnames/index.htm> 03/04/2005.

<inghean> - inghean "MacBain's Dictionary – Section 22" <http://www.ceantar.org/Dicts/MB2/mb22.html#MB.1> 09-03-1996

<Pha'draig> - Pdraig "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Given Names" <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/1201-1300.shtml> 03/04/2005

2) Angélique le Wolfe. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of)

Resubmitted Name. Resubmitted Device. *Gules, chaussé countermine, fimbriated argent, a pair of wings conjoined in lure argent.*



Submission History: [Name] Angéle le Wolfe was returned 06/08 for insufficient documentation of <Angele> in period.

Submission History: [Device] *Ermine sable with tails argent, on a pile gules, wings argent* was returned for lack of a name 06/08. Additionally, this needs a complete redraw: whether this is meant to be a chaussé field division or an incorrectly drawn pile, the contrast is poor and cause for return; the ermine spots look odd and are too many and too small; and the wings need to be drawn better as well. Please see the commentary for details!

[Asterisk Note: I recolored the red because it did not scan well.]

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Sound.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Angelique> - Names found in Ambleny Registers 1578-1616 by Mari

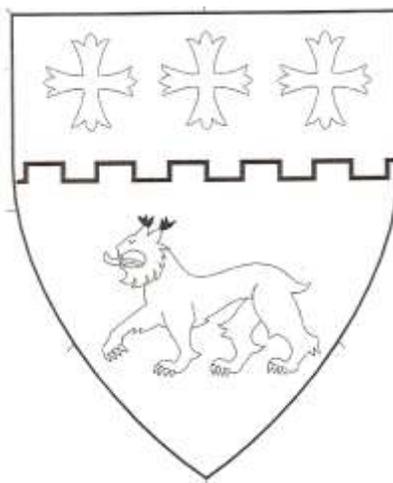
Elsbeth nic Bryan <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/Mari/Ambleny/FemGivenNames Freq..shtml>

<Angelique> 5 occurrences in baptismal records

<le Wolfe> - Bardsley, pg. 821 Norman.

3) Ariñ de Aragon. (Steppes, Barony of the)

New Name. New Device. *Argent, a lynx sable, on a chief embattled sable, three crosses patonce argent.*



Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Sound & Language/Culture.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <de Aragon> - Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century, by Juliana de Luna, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/isabella/WomenFullNames.html>.

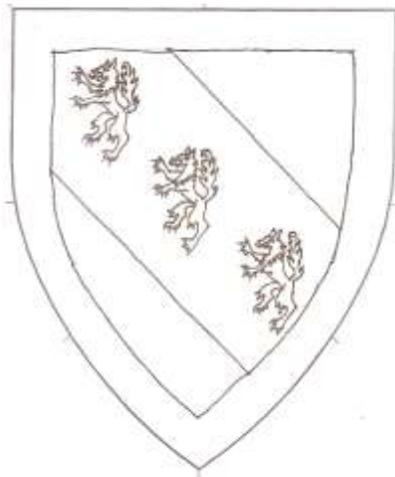
<Ariñ> - Basque Onomastics of the Eighth to Sixteenth Centuries, Known World Heraldic Symposium Proceedings 2004. By Karen Larsdatter. <http://www.larsdatter.com/basque/1a.htm> <Ariñ> (f) -- 1489. [EUSW* s.n. Ariñ]

*EUSW is the Basque language Academy: Euskaltzaindia: Real academia de la lengua vasca, <http://www.euskaltzaindia.net>.

[Asterisk note: Printouts provided]

4) Aron Hvítúlfr. (Bordermarch, Barony of)

New Name. New Device. *Argent, on a bend sable three wolves rampant palewise argent and a bordure sable.*



Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.

Change for: Language/Culture: Norse.

Authenticity:

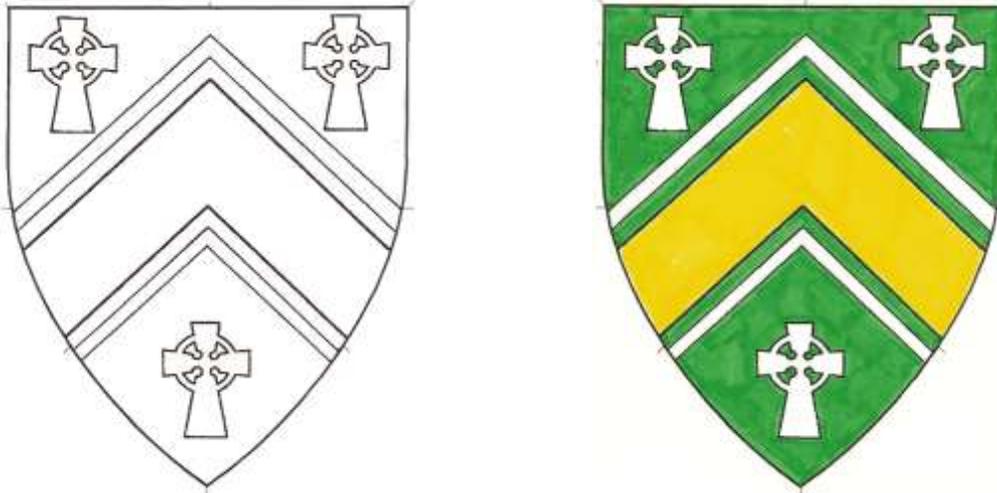
Documentation Provided: <Aron> - *Old Norse Name*, p. 7 Geirr Bassi.

< Hvítúlfr > - Hvít- p. 23 Hvitbein (white log)

-ulfr - p. 25 Kveld-ulfr (evening wolf)

5) Cairistiona inghean Mhorghainn. (Rosenfeld, Shire of)

New Name. New Device. *Vert, a chevron Or cotised between three celtic crosses argent.*



Major Changes: Yes. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Sound: Originally given name sounding like “Christiana” – Cairistiona acceptable.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Cairistiona> - 16th c Scottish Gaelic feminine given name. One instance as a speculative pre-1600 Scottish Gaelic spelling by Sharon L. Krossa in www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/women.shtml and lists Cairistiona in detail <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/women/cairistiona.shtml> for Modern Scottish Gaelic evidence.

www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/women/cairistiona.shtml says this:

“Cairistiona... Common. Derived from the Latin Christina, a female form of Christianus, meaning a follower of Christ. The name was that of a Roman virgin martyred in Bolsena in 295, and was brought to Scotland by Queen Mairead (Margaret) in the 11th century. Occasionally spelt Cairstiona. Cognate with Christine. See Ciorstag, Ciorstaidh, Ciorstan, Criosaidh. (Morgan, s.n. Cairistiona).

“Note that Morgan is not careful about historical name forms, but often uses modern name forms in reference to historical people even though they may never have been known in their own times by that modern form of their name. Also note that where Morgan says “The name was that of a Roman virgin...” “the name” in question is Latin <Christina>, not Gaelic <Cairistiona>.

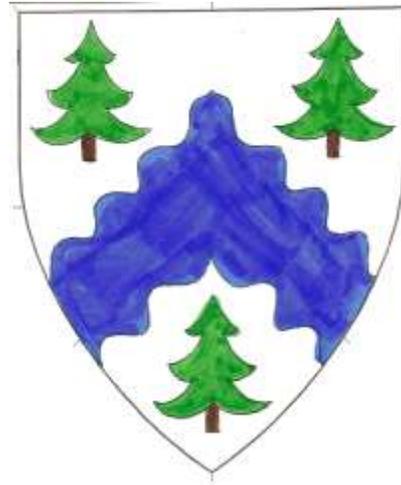
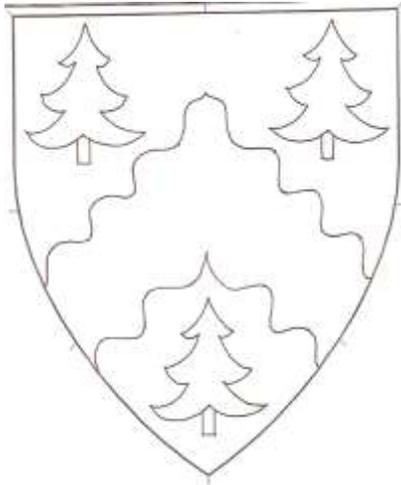
<inghean> - Name Pattern <single given name> inghean <father’s given name (in genitive case & always lenited unless starting with D, T, L, N, R, or a vowel)> <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/index.shtml> which means <given name> daughter <of father’s given name>.

<Mhorghainn> - Morgann (12th C. Scottish Gaelic masculine personal) <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/gaelicgiven/men.shtml>. Changed to Genitive Case (a = ai), Lenited (m=mh, g=gh) <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotland/lenition.shtml>

[Asterisk Note: all printouts provided]

6) Cyma in Kyrra. (Bordermarch, Barony of)

New Name. New Device. *Argent, a chevron wavy azure between three pine trees proper.*



Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Sound.

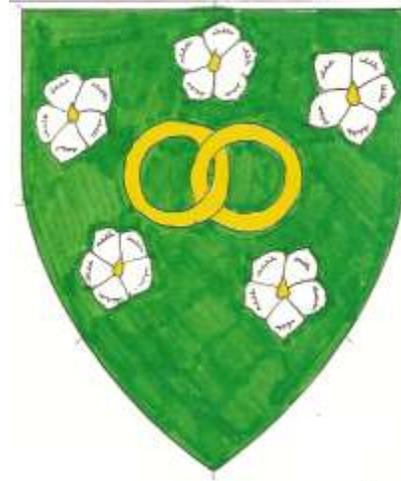
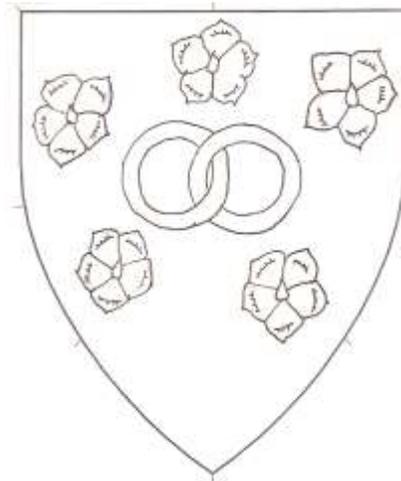
Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Cyma> - Searle, pg. 152, feminine name, dates: 854, 871, 975.

<in Kyrra> - feminine form of <inn Kyrrri> - "quiet, gentle". Geirr Bassi, pg. 25.

7) Elisabeth de Vert Mont. (Bordermarch, Barony of)

Name registered. New Device. *Vert, two annulets interlaced Or within an annulet of five magnolia blossoms proper.*



Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

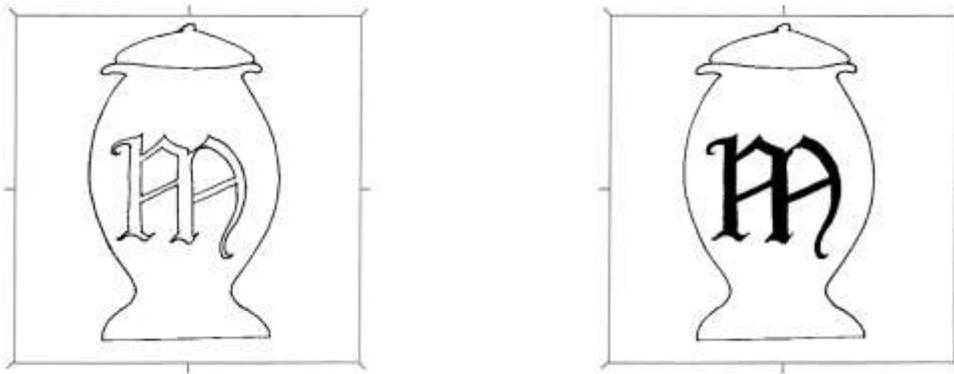
Documentation Provided: [Asterisk note: This was attached. Unknown origin.]

"Magnolias have long been known and used in China. References to their medicinal qualities go back to as early as 1083. After the Spanish conquest of Mexico, Philip II commissioned his court physician Francisco Hernandez on a scientific expedition in 1570. Hernandez made numerous descriptions of plants, accompanied by drawings, but publication was delayed and hampered by a number of consecutive accidents. Between 1629 and 1651 the material was re-edited by members of the Academy of Lincei and issued (1651) in three editions as *Nova plantarum historia Mexicana*. This work contains a drawing of a plant under the vernacular name *Eloxochitl*, that is almost certainly *Magnolia dealbata* (= *Magnolia macrophylla* subsp. *dealbata*). This must

have been the first ever description of a Magnolia that came to the Western World. It is unclear whether there are early descriptions made by English or French missionaries that were sent to North America but the first introduction of a Magnolia into Europe is well documented. It was the missionary and plant collector John Bannister (1654-1693) who sent back *Laurus tulipifera*, foliis subtus ex cinereo aut argenteo purpurascens from Virginia in 1688 to Henry Compton, the Bishop of London. To date, the species is known as *Magnolia virginiana* (Sweetbay magnolia). So the first Magnolia had already found its way to Europe before Charles Plumier found his Talauma on Martinique and gave it the name Magnolia."

8) Elspet Arbuthnot. (Loch Soilleir, Barony of)

Name registered 05/00. Alternate Name <**Magdalena von Hallenberg**>. New Badge. Badge to be associated with alternate name. (*Fieldless*) *A jar argent charged with an "M" sable.*



Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Meaning.

Authenticity: Language/Culture & Time Period – 1280-1420

Documentation Provided: <Magdalena> - The Biblical Mary Magdalene. Bahlow/Gentry, *German Names*, p. 316.

<von>

<Hallenberg> - Hallenberg is a town in the Hochsauerland district, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Hallenberg is situated approx. 15 km southeast of Winterberg and 35 km north of Marburg. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hallenberg>

1. <http://www.hallenberg-info.de/public/index.php/s/geschichte>

Name „castrum Hallenberg" 1259; „Hallenberck" 1287; " Hallenberg" 1299, Halenbergh (1328), Hollnberg 1657).

Church , .ecclesia pc. Nicholai et pc. Katerine in Hallenberg. Coloniensis dioecesis" 1287.

Surname Gerhard von Hallenberg 1299.

2. <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hallenberg#Wappen>

The city was put on about at the same time with the cities Schmallerberg and Winterberg in the years after 1240 by the marshal Arnold von Hochstaden. Starting from 1258/1259 a castle man lets himself be proven. For 1271 a city seal is delivered. Around 1300 mayors meet us for the first time („proconsules et consules "). At this time the archbishop of Cologne possessed two mills with Hallenberg. At least one of it arrived at the latest to 1562 in urban possession. 1288 was destroyed the city and the castle in connection with the battle by Worringen, but developed already soon again.

Die Stadt wurde etwa gleichzeitig mit den Städten Schmallerberg und Winterberg in den Jahren nach 1240 durch den Marschall Arnold von Hochstaden angelegt. Ab 1258/1259 lässt sich ein Burgmann nachweisen. Für 1271 ist ein Stadtsiegel überliefert. Um 1300 begegnen uns erstmals Bürgermeister („proconsules et consules"). Zu dieser Zeit besaß der Erzbischof von Köln zwei Mühlen bei Hallenberg. Mindestens eine davon ist spätestens 1562 in städtischen

Besitz gelangt. 1288 wurden die Stadt und die Burg im Zusammenhang mit der Schlacht von Worringen zerstört, aber schon bald wieder aufgebaut.

3. http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=de&u=http://www.hist-stadt.nrw.de/en/hallenberg.html&ei=8W7RSaruJZrInQe8qZDoBQ&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=4&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DHallenberg%2Bname%2Bhistory%26hl%3Den%26lr%3Dlang_de%26as_qdr%3Dall

History:

Hallenberg owes both its foundation and its name to its specific topographical situation: Located on a particularly sloping mountain ridge, an elongated rock pile that runs from the Heidekopf into the estuary of the rivulets Nuhne and Weife offered suitable grounds for the construction of a fortification by simultaneous order of the archbishop of Cologne and of the sovereign of the duchy of Westphalia, Konrad of Hochstaden, around the mid-13th century.

It was that castle that contributed considerably to the stabilization of the territorial borders of the duchy of Westphalia against the landgraves of Hesse and the counties of Waldeck and Wittgenstein. These strongly defined country and religion frontiers continue to exist to this day. Farmland denominations such as "Landwehr" or "Wache" still attest to the protective function of the castle and its settlement. The official founding year was 1231.

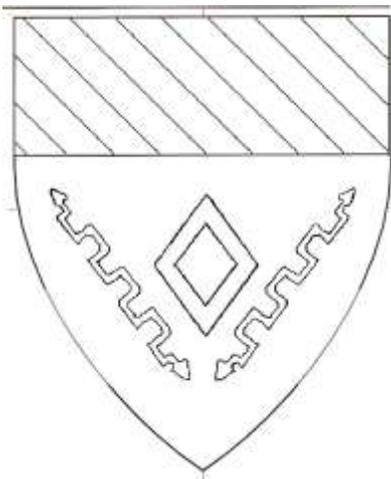
From early on, the boroughs around the town of Hallenberg formed a kind of communal federation: initially as the free county of Züschenau, and in the 19th century as the office of mayor which was later turned into an institutionalized mayoralty. The old office of Hallenberg was dissolved on December 31st, 1974, its legal successor being the present city of Hallenberg.

4. <http://www.hist-stadt.nrw.de/en/hallenberg.html>

This website shows the church from 1120. It also shows remains of the city from around 1300.

9) Giovanni di Firenze. (Steppes, Barony of the)

New Name. New Device. *Sable, a masle argent between two lightning bolts in chevron inverted Or, a chief bendy azure and argent.*



[Asterisk Note: I recolored – it scanned poorly.]

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.

Change for: Language/Culture: 14th -15th C. Italian, Florence.

Authenticity: Language/Culture: 14th -15th C. Italian, Florence

Documentation Provided: <Giovanni> - An extremely common Italian given name can be documented primarily as the given name of St. John the Apostle. Period evidence can be found in Guido Ruggiero's, *Violence in Early Renaissance Venice*, which takes its data primarily from 14th & early 15th Century Venetian records. (compiled by Josh Mittleman and Brian M. Scott). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14given.html#table>

Additional evidence for this common given name be found in records of the Florentine Renaissance, Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532, translated and compiled by Dr. Robert Lichfield at Brown University. <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/TLNAME1.html>

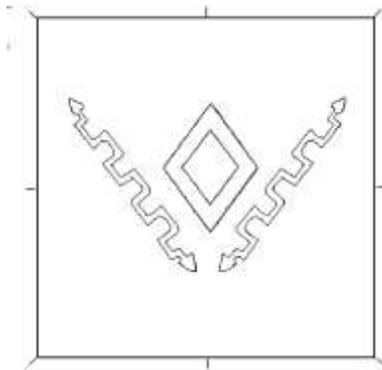
<di Firenze> - Literally "of" or "from Florence". A common locative surname, indicating the bearers' geographical origin; in this case Firenze (Florence), Italia. Period evidence can be found in Guido Ruggiero's, Violence in Early Renaissance Venice, which takes its data primarily from 14th and early 15th Century Venetian records (compiled by Josh Mittleman and Brian M. Scott). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html#table>

Additional evidence can be found in records of the Florentine Renaissance, Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532, translated and compiled by Dr. Robert Lichfield at Brown University, although this author does not designate the preposition "di" in any surnames of geographic origin. <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/TLSURNAM1.html> .

[Asterisk note: All printouts included.]

10) Giovanni di Firenze. (Steppes, Barony of the)

Name #9 above. New Badge. *Sable, a mascle argent between two lightning bolts in chevron inverted Or.*

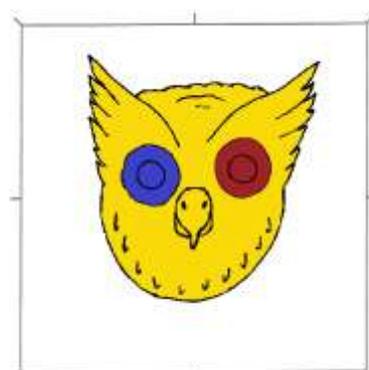
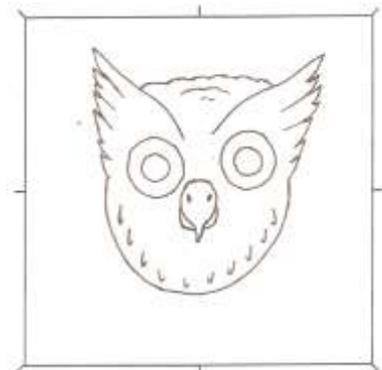


11) Johann Kiefer Haydon. (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of)

Name registered 07/95. New Badge. *(Fieldless) An owl's head cabossed Or, orbed azure in dexter and gules in sinister.*

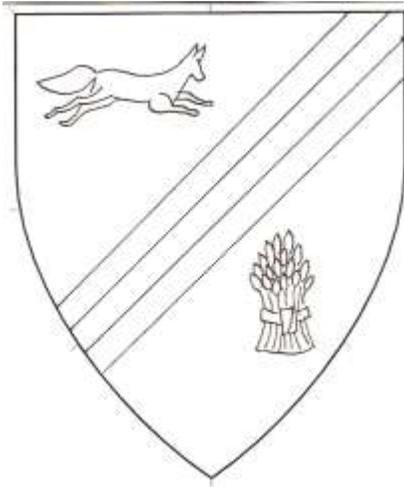
Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

[Asterisk Note: Yellow scans very poorly – this was recolored.]



12) Kata Timkin. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the)

Name Registered 11/06. Resubmitted Device. *Azure, two bendlets sinister between a fox courant countourny and a garb Or.*



Submission History: Originally, *Azure, a bend sinister Or, sheaf of wheat to chief Or, a fox to the sinister Or* was returned for redraw of the bend sinister 07/06. It needs to be at least twice as thick. This is probably clear of Blair Dubois, *Azure, a bend sinister between a cat sejant guardant and a dove close Or*, with one CD for change of secondaries, and a probably second CD for change of orientation of the lower charge (dove facing to dexter, fox facing to sinister).

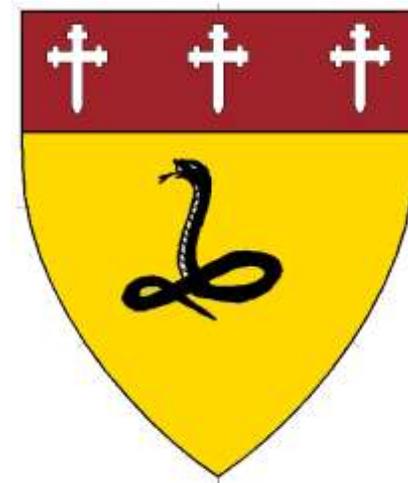
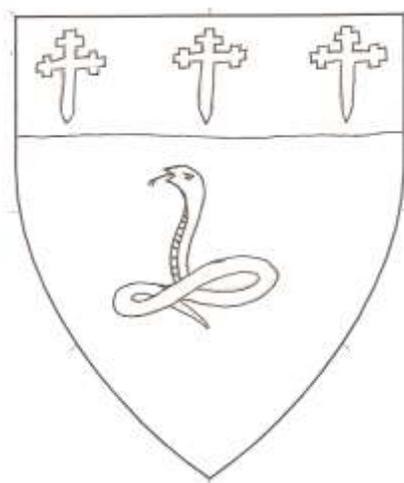
Then *Azure, a bendlet sinister between a fox courant countourny and a garb Or* was returned for redraw 11/08. You are not allowed to have a single diminutive of an ordinary. Submitter either needs to have multiple bendlets or draw the bend wider. A change to multiple bendlets may create a conflict though as it was cleared by the commenters.

13) Lúcas Mór mac Raghnaill. (Namron, Barony of)

Name registered 1/08. New Device. *No blazon provided. On a yellow field a black snake, and a red chief with three white crosses.*

Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

[Asterisk Note: Yellow scans very poorly – this was recolored.]



14) Margherita da Mantua. (Namron, Barony of)

New Name.

Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Don't Care.

Change for: Sound.

Authenticity:

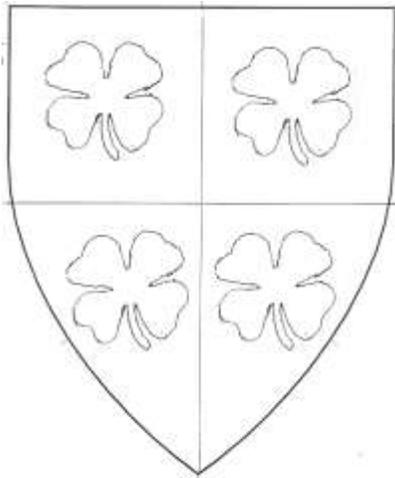
Documentation Provided: <Margherita> - *Dizionario dei nomi Italian*, pg. 250. Margherita: (240.000) F. variant: Margarita (250). Ipocoristici: Marga (700), Margit (900), Ghita (500). NOMI Margherita Maria (250)

<de Mantua> - Mercator's *Place Names of Italy in 1554*: Northern Italy, pg. 4 of 6. <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/north.html>

Note: Submitter would prefer <de> versus <da>.

15) Megan Flower Del Wall. (Steppes, Barony of the)

Name registered 1/08. Resubmitted Device. *No blazon provided. English description: Fielded divided quarterly, black and green, on each section a white four leaved clover.*



Submission History: *Sable, flaunchs argent, on each flaunch a trefoil vert* was returned 9/07 for conflict with Chad MacBean, "Sable, flanches argent" with only one CD for adding the trefoils.

16) Mellina da Mantua. (Namron, Barony of)

New Name.

Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Don't Care.

Change for:

Authenticity:

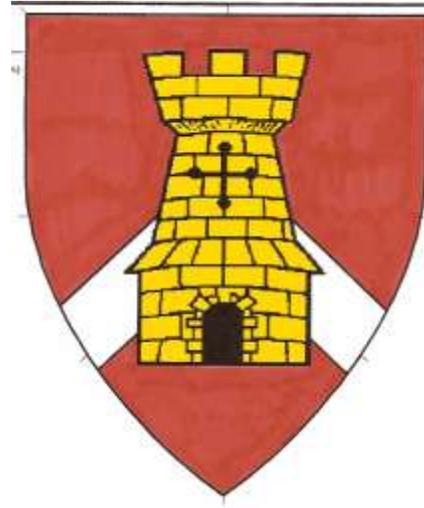
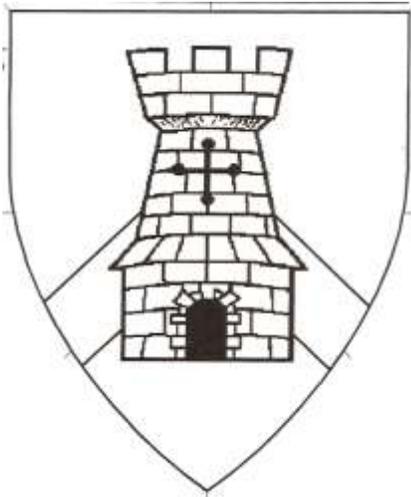
Documentation Provided: <Mellina> - *Dizionario Dei Nomi Italiani*, pg. 259. Melina (3,000) F. variant: Mellina (75). -M. Melino (100). Proprio del Sud, e qui accentrato in Sicilia, e probabilmente la forma abbreviate di Carmelina e Carmelino (v. Carmela).

<da Mantua> - of Mantua. Period Place names in Northern Italy. Mercator's *Place Names of Italy in 1554*: Northern Italy, pg 4 of 6. <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/north.html>

NOTE: submitter would prefer <de> versus <da>.

17) Reyner de Arden. (Rosenfeld, Shire of)

New Name. New Device. *Gules, a chevron argent and overall a tower Or.*



Major Changes: Yes. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.

Change for: Sound: Sound of “Arden” as in “garden”.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Reyner> - 14th C. English masculine given name. One instance cited as submitted under “Reiner” in ‘Masculine Given Names Found in the 1332 Lay Subsidy Rolls for Lincolnshire, England (sorted Alphabetically)’ by Kathleen M. O’Brien (Mari Elspeth nic Bryan). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/LinLSR/GivenMasculineAlpha.html>

<de Arden> - 14th C. English locative surname. ‘John Fitz Hugh de Arden’ cited 1398 in TNA/E101/42/10.m1 from the AHRC-funded database www.medievalsoldier.org

[Asterisk note: printouts provided.]

18) Solange de Castel-Sarrazin. (Shadowlands, Shire of the)

New Name.

Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Language/Culture: 14-15th c. France.

Authenticity:

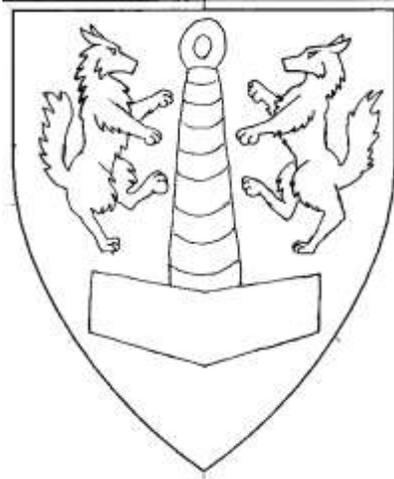
Documentation Provided: <Solange> - N. de baptême fem. (“feminine baptismal name”) de Sainte Solemnia martyre (IX, Berry) (“from Saint Solemnia 9th century martyr in Berry”).

<Castel-Sarrazin> - land. (prob id.) probably identical to Castelsarrazin. P. 153 Dauzat, *Dictionnaire des noms de [] de France*.

NOTE: Submitter prefers <diSarrazin> to <de Castel-Sarrazin>.

19) Thorvaldr Hvitulfr. (Bordermarch, Barony of)

New Name. New Device. *Sable a Thor's hammer between two wolves combatant argent.*



Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: Yes. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.

Change for: Meaning: Second part of name to mean "white wolf".

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Thorvaldr> - *The Old Norse Name* by Gierr Bassi Haraldsson, pg. 16
<Þorvalder 28>.

<Hvítúlfr> *The Old Norse Name*, <Hvít> pg. 23 Hvítbeinn 1 white-leg (combination)

Inn hvíti 15 white

<Úlfr>, pg. 25, Kveld 1 'evening' as in Kveld-Úlfr 'evening-wolf, werewolf'. (showing combination).

20) Vincenti da Murano. (Namron, Barony of)

New Name.

Consultation Table: Gulf Wars

Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.

Change for: Meaning: Vincenti from Murano.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Vincenti> - *Masculine Names from 13th C. Piza; Juliana de Luna*; cites two (2) instances of <Vincenti> as a masculine given name.

<da Murano> - "from Murano"; an island in the Venetian Lagoon to which the Venetian glassmakers were forced to move in 1291 -- <Murano> is shown on a 1550 Map of Venice at http://historic-cities.huji.ac.il/italy/venice/maps/munster_lat_1550_158_b.jpg (see attached).

fini