

Cainder inghean Hui Chatharnaig
Green Mantle Herald
(Kelly Carney-Garlow)
436 Forest Avenue
St. Thomas, ON, N5R 2K9
kgarlow@sympatico.ca

Lord Percival de la Rocque
Trillium Principal Herald
(Keith Crawley)
556 Maple Avenue
Burlington, ON, L7 7R7
crawley@worldchat.com

Ealdormere
External Letter of Intent
September 23, 2005

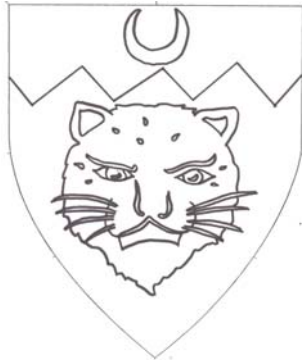
Unto Excellent Trillium, the Ealdormere College of Heralds and commenting heralds everywhere does Lady Cainder inghean Hui Chatharnaig, Green Mantle Herald, send greetings and salutations. The following submissions are respectfully submitted for further commentary and the College of Arms's decision on registration. Any questions or comments should be directed to myself.

*In all cases unless indicated otherwise, submitters will accept all changes and creation of holding names as required for their desired authenticity.

1. Caitil{i'}n inghean Tom{a'}is u{i'} **Dhuibihir** – **New Badge** (name reg. July 2004) – *(Fieldless) On a rose Or barbed vert, a lion's head erased gules.*



2. Dananir bint Zang al Tabib – **New Device** (name reg. July 2000) *Argent, a panther's head cabossed sable, on a chief indented vert a crescent Or.*



3. Eleanor Chantrill – New Name and Device – Client wishes a female name and cares most about sound. No interest in authenticity to a specific time, location or language indicated. *Azure, a reindeer statant within estoiles in annulo argent.*

Eleanor – Withycombe – s.n. <Eleanor> Standard spelling of name dated to 1122

www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan.reaney.reaney.chi?Eleanor “report 2750”

Summary: “We found several forms of the name <Eleanor> in your period. However, most of these forms had a double vowel: for example, we found <Alianor> in 1281, <Eleanor> in 1361, and the Latinized form <Eliadora> in 1306, 1346, and 1483. [1]”

Chantrill – Reaney & Wilson s.n. <Chantrell> Variant spelling of surname dated to 1177

R&W give dated 12th century forms <Canterellus> and <Chanterel> from 1177. They give dated 13th century forms <Canterel> 1203, <Chanterel> 1221 and <Cantrel> 1297. The first four show the <Ca> and <Cha> to be fairly interchangeable. The final example shows the dropping of the <e> between the <t> and the <r>. The first example shows the double <ll>. The e to I shift seems to be pretty common in 13th century English. An example from R&W is s.n. <Carswell>: it’s spelled <Kersewell> in 1212 and <Karswille> in 1275. This example also shows the dropping of an “extra” <e> and the use of double <ll>’s. I understand that the College of Arms allows the registration of undated header forms on a case-by-case basis and I would request that consideration here. Since this is a grandmother’s name, I would really like to keep the <Chantrill> spelling.



***Commenters suggested that a summary must be given for the cite to Talan’s article on the name Eleanor. I have tried to provide that for the client who did not summarize it in their submission.

4. Gina Dragoni – Device Resubmission from Laurel Return Feb 05 LOAR(name reg Feb. 2005) *Or, atop a full-faced helm, a dragon passant purpure.*

Client’s previous submission was returned for redraw or submission of supporting evidence for cheek pieces and a solid aventail on this helm depiction. Client submits the following documentation to support:

Picture from the British Museum of helmet from the ship burial at Sutton Hoo with both solid aventail and cheek pieces attached. Description summarizes: an iron helmet covered with decorative panels of tinned bronze. This extraordinary helmet is very rare; only four helmets dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been found: at Sutton Hoo, Bentley Grange, Wollaston and York. The helmet has panels decorated with interlacing style II animal ornament and heroic scenes, motifs...The face mask is the most remarkable feature of the helmet, it has eye-sockets, eyebrows and a nose, which has two small holes

cut in to allow the wearer to breathe freely...was badly damaged when the burial chamber collapsed. By precisely locating the remaining fragments as if in a three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle, the helmet has been rebuilt. Height: 31.8 cm, M&ME 1939,10-10,93 Room 41, Sutton Hoo and early Medieval, case 44, no. 26.

R.L.S. Bruce-Midford, *The Sutton Hoo ship burial*, vol 2: arms, armour and regalia (London, The British Museum Press, 1978), pp. 138-226

A.C. Evans, *The Sutton Hoo ship burial*, revised edition (London, The British Museum Press, 1994)

N.Williams, The Sutton Hoo helmet in A. Oddy (ed.) *The art of the conservator* (London, The British Museum Press, 1992), pp73-88.

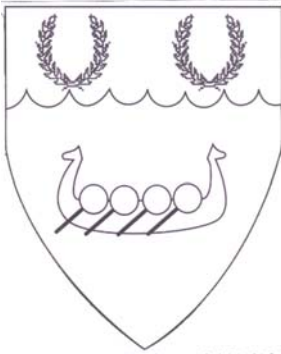
www.suttonhoo.org

Client has also included the hardcopy of an article available through www.suttonhoo.org regarding the restoring of the helmets.



***Commentary suggested that the blazon be reworded to “Or, a full-face helm crested of a dragon passant purpure”. I choose to leave it as is for now and let Laurel decide on this one. There are no conflicts.

5. Greenhithe By The Water, Canton of – New Device (name reg Feb 2005) *Argent, a drakkar proper on a chief invected vert two laurel wreaths argent.*



***Commenters suggested that the chief is invected, not indented as the client submitted. The client has been advised that they need to draw the laurel wreaths more closed in future.

6. Johne Moir MacLeod – New Name Client’s previous submission “Eoin MacLeod” was returned in Kingdom for conflicts. Client wishes a male Scottish Gaelic name and cares most about the language/culture.

Johne – Academy of Saint Gabriel Report #2674 www.panix.com/~gabriel/public-bin/showfinal.cgi?2674+0

“We find it recorded in 16th century lowland Scotland in various spellings...but the most popular spelling appears to have been <Johne>.”

Moir – “Gaelic Descriptive Bynames” by Sharon L. Krossa

www.medievalscotland.org/gabriel/gaelicdescriptive.shtml s.n. <Mor> “Big, Great”

Print out of this page is attached to submission.

Also from commentary: Woulfe’ Irish Names and Surnames P183; s.n. E{o’}{o’}

Ibid; P359; s.n. mac E{o’}in; gives this to mean ‘son of John’.

Ibid; P387; s.n. Mac Le{o’}id.

MacLeod – Black, George “Surnames of Scotland”, New York, 1986, P538; s.n.

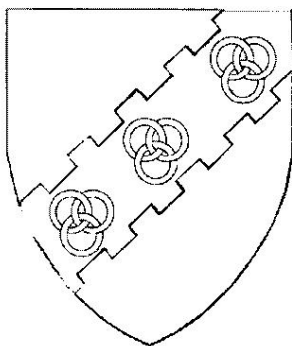
<McLeod>

Note: construction is <name><Descriptive byname><Clan name>

***Commenters suggested that the client’s wish for a “Scottish Gaelic” name will cause problems with this submission, as the first element is Scottish, the byname is Gaelic.

Discussion with the client reveals that if he had to choose, he’d rather a Scottish name than a Scottish Gaelic if the submission is not able to register as it stands.

7. Norman Hauberger – New Device (name reg. Nov 2003) *Sable, on a bend sinister embattled breessed argent, three sets of three annulets interlaced palewise two and one vert.*



***Commenters showed uncertainty with a conflict with Philip Oneeye (reg 01/1993 van the West) “Sable, on a bend sinister embattled argent, three crosses crosslet fitchy sable.” There is uncertainty if sinister embattled is sufficiently different from sinister embattled breessed.

8. Otto zu Waldeck – New Name and Device – Client wishes a male, German name and cares most about language/culture. *Vert, on a pile Or, a mullet of eight points sable.* Note attached a letter of permission to conflict with Russell Karlowsky known in the SCA as Eoin Mac Eanruig (device registered under Ian MacHenrik) *Vert, on a pile Or an arrow sable flighted vert.*

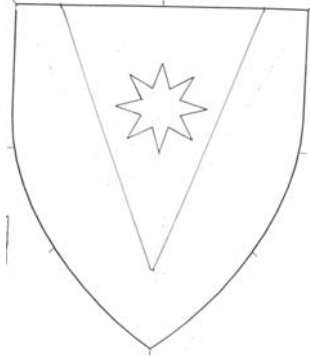
Otto – “Medieval German Given Names from Silesia” by Talan Gwynek (Brian M. Scott) www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow 10 instances of “Otto” have been recorded from 1272 – 1397 (copies attached to submission).

Zu Waldeck – “Der Deutsche Orden und die Teichssteuer des Gemeinen Pfennings von 1495” by Peter Schmid, Neustadt ad Aisch, 2000. Page 176 lists “Item der hirt zu Waldeck [Waldeck, ca.6 km nordwestlich von Dinkelsbuh] vnnnd sein haubfrau 21d.”

Also from commentary: Ibid; p176 <Ulrich zu Waldeck>

Deutschlands geographische Namenwelt; Bahlow; P.517; s.n. Waldeck; also supports this as a German place-name.

(copies attached to submission)



***The majority of commentary suggested that this device is clear of conflict other than the one represented with the letter of permission to conflict. Further information was provided regarding the name submission in commentary.

9. **Ramshaven, Barony of – New Award Name – Award of the Jewel of Ramshaven.**

Client advises no particular interest in meaning, sound, language or culture. (Name reg. Nov 1993.)

Formation: This name follows the pattern <Thing + Place> found 6 times in the table “Order Names by Pattern” which accompanies the article, “Project Ordensnamen” by Meradudd Cethin. www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Pattern.htm

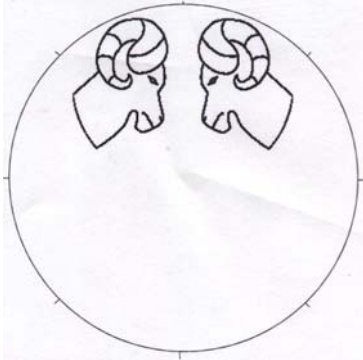
Examples: Lily of Navarre 1048, Spurs of Naples (1266), Knot of Naples (1351), Star of the Noble House (1351), Scale of Castile (1430), Cross of Burgundy in Tunis (1535)

Jewel – “Jewel” is in keeping with another order on the list cited above, the Order of the Cameo (1400’s France). “Jewel is cited in the OED vol VII, pg 230 as dating from 1290.

Note: according to the precedents of Francois la Flamme, 2001.12, “No evidence was presented and none was found of period order names based on gemstones.” Modern English often uses <jewel> and <gem> interchangeably. However, according to definition 1.a. in the OED, a “jewel” is “an article of value used for adornment, chiefly of the person; a costly ornament, esp. one made of gold, silver or precious stone.” Since a “cameo” is also an article of value used for adornment, chiefly of the person, and there is a documentable order thus named, “jewel” is perfectly in keeping with this practice.

Ramshaven – “Ramshaven” is the registered Barony name (November 1993) and thus takes the position of the placename in forming an award based on the above cited pattern. -attached copy of OED citation for “jewel” and letter of permission to conflict with Susan Bean known in the SCA as Lady Suzanna Jewell or Susan Jewell.

10. **Ramshaven, Barony of – New Badge - Gules, in chief two ram’s heads couped bendwise and couped bendwise sinister combatant argent.**



***Commenters suggested an adjustment to the blazon to better illustrate the position of the ram's heads. I have made the adjustment.

11. **Ramshaven, Barony of – New Award Name - Award of the Guidon De Sang** –

Client advises no particular interest in meaning, sound, language or culture. (Name reg. Nov 1993.)

Pattern: Award name is consistent with RFS III.2.b.ii “Names of Orders and Awards – Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards.”

“Project Ordensnamen” <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/welcome.html>

Under “Frequently Used Patterns” the author states that among the construction patterns that make up 5% of his data set is <thing + colour> and gives the examples: “Le Cordon Bleu, Golden Apple, Gold Escutcheon”. A guidon is similar to an escutcheon in that they are both displays of heraldry (one’s the flag, the other’s a shield). The French word order is also demonstrated in the example: “Le Cordon Bleu”.

Elements: The word “Guidon” – The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology” Robert K. Barnhart ed H.W. Wilson Co., 1988, New York. Guidon. N. flag, streamer, or pennant. 1548, borrowed from Middle French, from Italian battle standard, from to direct, guide, from Old Provençal. OED VVI, also notes that 1548 date for the word in English, with the citation “After tem followed the Dromes & fyffes and immediately after them followed a Guydon of the Arms of the citie.”Chron. Hen VIII. The OED lists the derivation as “a. F. guidon, ad. It. Guidone, perh. Connected with guida GUIDE sb. (cf. Geton)”

Therefore, it can be clearly seen that <guidon> means the same thing in French and in English today. Since the word was borrowed from French in period (1548) it can further be safely assumed that the word existed and meant the same thing. Since the word is French, we are constructing the award name in French.

The word “Sang” is listed on pg 830 of Collins Robert (op cit) with the literal meaning of “blood” and a figurative meaning (among others) of “red”. Therefore, pairing it with an object (guidon) fits the pattern of <thing + colour>. The construction should use “de (of) rather than “du” (some).

-copies of OED citation, Collins Robert F-E Dictionary citation, Grand Dictionnaire Encyclopedique Larousse citations attached to submission.

12. **Ramshaven, Barony of – New Badge** – *Gules, in chief two ram’s heads couped bendwise and couped bendwise combatant within a bordure argent.*



13. Ramshaven, Barony of – New Award Name – Award of the Guidon d’Argent –
Client advises no particular interest in meaning, sound, language or culture. (Name reg. Nov 1993.)

Pattern: Award name is consistent with RFS III.2.b.ii “Names of Orders and Awards – Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards.”

“Project Ordensnamen” <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/welcome.html>
Under “Frequently Used Patterns” the author states that among the construction patterns that make up 5% of his data set is <thing + colour> and gives the examples: “Le Cordon Bleu, Golden Apple, Gold Escutcheon”. A guidon is similar to an escutcheon in that they are both displays of heraldry (one’s the flag, the other’s a shield). The French word order is also demonstrated in the example: “Le Cordon Bleu”.

Elements: The word “Guidon” – The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology” Robert K. Barnhart ed H.W. Wilson Co., 1988, New York. Guidon. N. flag, streamer, or pennant. 1548, borrowed from Middle French, from Italian battle standard, from to direct, guide, from Old Provençal. OED VVI, also notes that 1548 date for the word in English, with the citation “After tem followed the Dromes & fyffes and immediately after them followed a Guydon of the Arms of the citie.”Chron. Hen VIII. The OED lists the derivation as “a. F. guidon, ad. It. Guidone, perh. Connected with guida GUIDE sb. (cf. Geton)”

Therefore, it can be clearly seen that <guidon> means the same thing in French and in English today. Since the word was borrowed from French in period (1548) it can further be safely assumed that the word existed and meant the same thing. Since the word is French, we are constructing the award name in French.

“Argent” is listed on pg 50 of Collins Robert (op cit) with definition a. “(metal) silver” and b. “(couleur) silver”. Therefore pairing it with an object (guidon) fits the pattern of <thing + colour>. Collins Roberts also gives the form “d’argent” for “of silver”, the word order we therefore wish to use.

-copies of OED citation, Collins Robert F-E Dictionary citation, Grand Dictionnaire Encyclopedique Larousse citations attached to submission.

14. Ramshaven, Barony of – New Badge – Gules, in chief two ram’s heads couped bendwise and couped bendwise combatant within a bordure Or.



15. Ramshaven, Barony of – New Award Name – Award of the Guidon d’Or –

Client advises no particular interest in meaning, sound, language or culture. (Name reg. Nov 1993.)

Pattern: Award name is consistent with RFS III.2.b.ii “Names of Orders and Awards – Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards.”

“Project Ordensnamen” <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/welcome.html>

Under “Frequently Used Patterns” the author states that among the construction patterns that make up 5% of his data set is <thing + colour> and gives the examples: “Le Cordon Bleu, Golden Apple, Gold Escutcheon”. A guidon is similar to an escutcheon in that they are both displays of heraldry (one’s the flag, the other’s a shield). The French word order is also demonstrated in the example: “Le Cordon Bleu”.

Elements: The word “Guidon” – The Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology” Robert K. Barnhart ed H.W. Wilson Co., 1988, New York. Guidon. N. flag, streamer, or pennant. 1548, borrowed from Middle French, from Italian battle standard, from to direct, guide, from Old Provençal. OED VVI, also notes that 1548 date for the word in English, with the citation “After tem followed the Dromes & fyffes and immediately after them followed a Guydon of the Arms of the citie.”Chron. Hen VIII. The OED lists the derivation as “a. F. guidon, ad. It. Guidone, perh. Connected with guida GUIDE sb. (cf. Geton)”

Therefore, it can be clearly seen that <guidon> means the same thing in French and in English today. Since the word was borrowed from French in period (1548) it can further be safely assumed that the word existed and meant the same thing. Since the word is French, we are constructing the award name in French.

“Or” is listed on pg 630 of Collins Robert (op cit) with definition a. “(metal) gold”. This is analogous to the use of “Or” in heraldry meaning both the precious metal and the colour of that metal. Therefore pairing it with an object (guidon) fits the pattern of <thing + colour>. Collins Roberts also gives the form “d’or” for “of gold”, the word order we therefore wish to use.

-copies of OED citation, Collins Robert F-E Dictionary citation, Grand Dictionnaire Encyclopedique Larousse citations attached to submission.

16. Ramshaven, Barony of – New Award Name – Order of the Favour of

Ramshaven – Client advises no particular interest in meaning, sound, language or culture. (Name reg. Nov 1993.)

“Order of” as per requirements of RfS II.1.b and in keeping with observed medieval practice as noted in articles, “Project Ordensnamen” by Meradudd Cethin (www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/welcome.html) and “A collection of Period Order Names” by Lord Frederic Badger (www.nwlink.com/~badger/sca/ordernames.html)

This submission was previously returned under the tenure of Jaelle of Armida, September 1998, reason: violation of RfS2.b.ii, “Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of names of period orders and awards...Barring documentation that “The Order of the Favor of Ramshaven” follows such a pattern, it must be returned.

Please note that the spelling of “favour” is not an error. The barony is located in Canada and wishes to have the Canadian spelling for this name.

Formation: This name follows the pattern <quality + name> found 2 times in the table “Order Names by Pattern” which accompanies the article “Project Ordensnamen” as cited above. The quality in this case is <favour> and the name is <Ramshaven>. Examples of this form are: Faith of Christ (1225, France), Passion of Christ (1360, France).

Admittedly, both of these are <of Christ> and may be a special case. However, there are also three other order names with simply the <quality> (op.cit): Silence (1195, Cyprus), Mercy (1218, Spain), Fidelity (1416, Lorraine) and there is a <group + quality>: Brothers of Jubilation (1233, Italy) and one <adjective + quality>: Christian Charity (1589, France) and one <adjective + quality + group>: Ancient Nobility of the Four Emperors (1308, HRE). It could be argued that a Barony, such as Ramshaven, is as much a group as anything else and thus falls under the pattern pairing <group> and <quality>. An SCA barony could also be said to be a place and the data shows that adding a <place> to something else is one of the most common forms of order names cited in the article. Places are added to: Groups, Things, Adjectives, Creatures, Names and even to other Places. Therefore, putting a Quality and Place together is a reasonable continuation of the pattern.

Favour – “Favour” in the sense of “preference” or “kind regard” is cited in the OED, vol V, page 773 as dating from 1340; in the sense of “exceptional kindness”, from 1460; in the sense of “mildness” also from 1460. Although all of these definitions are applicable, we feel compelled to point out the last one since “mildness” is also a definition of “mercy” and Roget’s Thesaurus, under entry 740 lists “mercy” and “favour” as synonyms. Therefore we draw your attention to the order name <Mercy> cited under Formation above, founded in 1218.

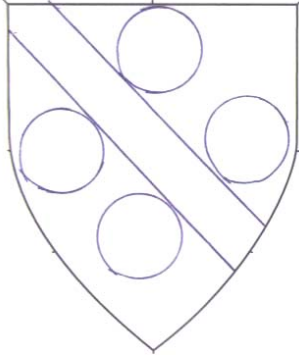
Ramshaven – “Ramshaven” is the registered Barony name (November 1993) and thus takes the position of the name in forming an award based on the above cited pattern. Although, as noted above, <Ramshaven> could also be interpreted as the name of a group, and therefore, this would also fit the pattern of <quality + group>.

-copies of OED citation attached to submission.

17. Robert the Blue – Device Resubmission from Laurel return Mar 05 LOAR

(name reg. March 2004) *Argent, a bend gules between four rondels sable.* (client’s

previous submission was returned for redraw due to unrecognizable colouring. The client has redrawn with better colours)



18. **Rustique de Suard – New Badge-** (name reg. Apr 1997) *Gyronny purple and argent, a heart sable charged with a wolf's paw print argent.*



Here ends the letter of Intent containing 3 new name submissions, 5 new device submissions, 5 new badge submissions, 5 new award names and 2 device resubmissions. As always, I welcome all questions and queries regarding these submissions. Suggestions for improvements are gratefully appreciated as well.

I remain in service to the crown, the staff and the Dream,

Lady Cainnear inghean hui Chatharnaig
Green Mantle Herald, Kingdom of Ealdormere