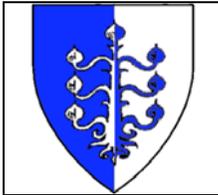


AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR MARCH AS XLI / 2007 CE



Lady Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald
524 W. 7th Avenue, #510
Spokane, WA 99204
509-455-5137 or richenda@cet.com

Unto Christopher Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heralds to whom this missive comes, Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF MAY.

The April Lions Blood meeting will be held on April 15th at the Heralds and Scribes Symposium in Druim Doineann, Manresa Castle, Port Townsend, WA. All heralds are welcome to attend, but please send me commentary by April 10 even if they are attending the meeting.

The May Lions Blood meeting will be held on May 20th at 1:00 at my house.

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Lions Blood

Heraldic and Scribal Symposium is to be held on April 14th and 15th at Manresa Castle in Druim Doineann (Port Townsend, WA). From Esclarmonde Argent Scroll:

I am thrilled to announce that the Kingdom Heraldic and Scribal Symposium classes are now online (Thank you, Wenyeva Blue Anchor!):

<http://www.antirheralds.org/symposium/symposium.html>

Click on "class list" to get the complete schedule and class descriptions. Class registration is officially OPEN. Preregistration for classes is highly recommended, because some classes do fill. Just send your class request to Snail_Or@msn.com <mailto:Snail_Or@msn.com>. Payment will be at the door.

HERALDIC ARTICLES

Unto the An Tir College of Heralds from Esclarmonde Argent Scroll Comes Greetings,

I invite you all to attend An Tir's premier heraldic event: Kingdom Heraldic Symposium. Symposium offers classes and activities for every level of experience. I hope all the branch heralds, especially those within daytrip range of the site (in Port Townsend, WA), will encourage your local populace to attend. I have done my best to arrange a schedule in which every class period has something of interest to the non-herald, the new herald, and the veteran herald. The experience of attending Symposium can enrich anyone's understanding of our period and it's most colorful of elements.

You can look forward to these Symposium offerings:

- 4 + tracks of classes on names, armory, field heraldry, and heraldic/scribal arts
- Consult table
- A fine feast. Please contact the feastocrat, Lady Branwen Miles (tmariesanford@msn.com) if you'd like to attend.
- Silent Auction during feast

A chart of classes can be found below. To see a complete list of class descriptions, please go to <http://www.antirheralds.org/symposium/symposium.html> and click on "class list."

Please register for classes in advance to assure a space. All classes have class size limits due to the size of the facility and/or structure of the class, and instructors need to know how many handouts to bring. Pre-registration also allows the line at gate to move much more swiftly for everyone. Pre-registrations must be received by Saturday, April 7.

To register, contact Lady Esclarmonde de Porcraigages, Argent Scroll Herald.

E-mail: Snail_Or@msn.com

Snail Mail (if e-mail access not available):

Barbara Segal
621 South 29th Place
Renton, WA 98055

In your pre-registration request, please include your name, classes you wish to take, total cost of your classes, and e-mail address (or SASE if you have no e-mail) for confirmation. Payment for classes is on site only. Please do not send any payment at this time.

For directions to the Druim Doineann (Port Townsend) site and more event information, go to http://www.antir.sca.org/Upcoming/?Event_ID=1651 (Kingdom Calendar page)

An Tir Heraldic and Scribal Symposium 2007 Class Schedule For Saturday, April 14

- 9-11:
Track 1: Basic Field Heraldry
Track 2: English Names
Track 3: Banners & Standards
- 9-1: Track 4: Gottigen Model Book Foliage
- 11-12:
Track 1: The Importance of the Order of Precedence
Track 2: What New Heralds Need to Know
Track 3: Names for Nomads
- 12-1:
Track 1: Basic Court
Track 2: Household Names
Track 3: Mottoes and Heraldry
- 2-4:
Track 1: Intermediate Voice Heraldry – Making Your Voice Work for You
Track 2: Heraldic Costume
Track 3: Basic Heraldry
Track 4: Medieval Documents and SCA Scrolls
- 2-5: Track 5: Basic White Work
- 4-6:
Track 1: How We Recreate the Early Heralds
Track 2: Basic Names
Track 3: Achievements
Track 4: How to Consult

LAUREL ACTIONS

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM THE COVER
LETTER OF NOVEMBER'S LOAR:

From Pelican: Results of the discussion on changes to temporal disparity allowances

Under current precedent, name elements that are documented with a more than 300 year difference in date are declared one step from period practice. Names with a more than 1000 year gap between elements are not registerable. In July 2006, we asked the College whether this second gap should be shortened and, if so, what it should be shortened to.

The only comments on this issue came from Metron Ariston, Palimpsest, and Albion, who are the most accomplished linguists of the Laurel commenters. All three argue (correctly, we feel) that, to allow for consistent application, linguistic changes within a language/culture must be examined on a case by case basis. They argue that in most cases languages change significantly over a 300-600 year period, and that by the time 600 years have passed a name is almost always already two steps from period practice -- one for temporal disparity and the other for language change. We have no argument with this conclusion, although it is not always an obvious one. Many heralds have expressed the feeling that giving a temporal step and a language step for two elements from the same immediate language family (for example, Old English and Middle English) is penalizing a name twice for the same violation. This is not the case. As languages change we see definable changes in grammar, orthography, and vocabulary. Because of this, we would expect a name to show the appropriate grammar, spelling conventions, and vocabulary for a single language. Over time, though, fashions change--societal conventions for naming change within a culture because of both language changes and historical events taking place within a culture. One of the most obvious of these is the widespread adoption of Christian saints names in many European cultures and the subsequent disappearance from the naming pool of many older names. Another example familiar to many SCA folk is the introduction of Norman names into Wales and Ireland during the 12th C.

Given this, we will not narrow the gaps provided by precedent for temporal incompatibility.

From Wreath: Panthers

A submission this month raised the question of the default head posture for heraldic panthers. The question is complicated by the fact that there are two different monsters going by the name of *panther* - one English, one Continental - which the Society has tried to treat the same. It's further complicated by the fact that the Society has had conflicting defaults for panthers over the years.

The English-style panther is "depicted rather like the natural animal, but covered with spots of various colours and with flames issuing from its mouth and ears" (Dennys' *Heraldic Imagination*, p.143). Period examples can be found in Dennys, p.143; Woodcock & Robinson's *Oxford Guide to Heraldry*, plate 16, dated 1616; and Marks & Payne's *British Heraldry*, p.39, dated 1604. Some examples are rampant, some are passant. In almost all period cases we've found, the English panther is guardant and colorfully spotted - and the one exception, which is colorfully *streaked*, we're prepared to accept as an aberration.

There is more variation in the depiction of the Continental (or German) panther. Pastoureau (*Traité d'Héraldique*, p. 156) describes it as "a composite creature, having the body of a lion, the head and horns of a bull, the front feet of a griffin, the back feet of an ox or lion. It is rampant and belches flames from its mouth and ears (*une créature composite, ayant le corps du lion, la tête et les cornes du taureau, les pattes antérieures du griffon, les pattes postérieures du b[oe]uf ou du lion. Elle est ram-pante et vomit des flames par la bouche et les oreilles*)." Examples from the Zurich Roll, c.1340 (#20) and the European Armorial, c.1450 (p.37), support this description. But the panther's head is occasionally that of an eagle (Cotta Codex, 1459, plate 6), and its neck is frequently elongated. None of the period examples were spotted.

Hitherto, the Society has granted no difference between these types of panther:

[Returning *Vert, a German panther rampant Or breathing flames gules, maintaining a fleur-de-lys argent*] Conflict with... *Per chevron rayonny erminois and sable, in base a panther rampant Or, incensed proper*. There's a CD for the change to the field, but since the move ... is forced, nothing for position on the field, nor can we see granting a CD between continental and insular panthers. [3/94, p.19]

But as with the English chimera versus the German chimera, the only thing the two types of panther have in common is the name... and possibly the flaming breath. We are therefore overturning the 1994 precedent, and ruling as follows:

- The unmodified term *panther* refers to the English monster: a maneless lion, incensed and colorfully spotted. Both the spots and flames are part of the definition; but the spots' tincture doesn't count for difference.
- The term *German panther* or *Continental panther* refers to the monster as described by Pastoureau: usually horned, usually with eagle's forefeet, often long-necked, and always incensed. Its definition does not include spots.
- The term *natural panther* refers to a great cat as found in nature, a maneless lion - also blazoned in period as an *ounce*, and in the Society as a *catamount* (*mountain lion*).

In terms of difference, we henceforth will grant a CD between a standard (i.e. English) panther and a Continental panther; and either monster will have a CD from an (unspotted, unincensed) natural panther.

As for their default postures, the *Pictorial Dictionary* states that a panther "is guardant by English default... [The Continental panther] faces dexter by German default; the SCA follows German practice rather than English, since the English posture can easily be blazoned explicitly." On the other hand, the *Glossary of Terms* (under Table 4, Defaults) states that the panther is "Guardant; body posture must be specified." Precedent states:

[*a panther sejant head to dexter argent*] Table 3 of the Glossary of Terms indicates that the panther (which is to say, the default "English-style" heraldic panther) is guardant by default. As a result we must explicitly state that this panther has its head to dexter. Note that the Continental panther does not have an SCA default posture.

Please note that the discussions of the panther's default posture in the *Pictorial Dictionary* in the SCA have been superceded [sic] by the listing in the Glossary, which has been available for some years. [Katerina McGilledoroughe, 08/03, A-Æthelmearc]

There are 200 entries in the Online Armorial with the term "panther". Of these, the majority are either blazoned as *natural panthers* or have the head posture explicitly blazoned. Of the remaining armory, most are not guardant. As most of the registered panthers follow the default mentioned in the *Pictorial Dictionary*, rather than that currently listed in the *Glossary of Terms*, we are restoring the default to the German practice (not guardant). This will be reflected in the next revision of Table 4 of the Glossary of Terms.

Henceforth, all heraldic panthers are not-guardant (i.e., facing to dexter or sinister, as appropriate) by default. If the panther is guardant, it must be explicitly blazoned. The body posture has no default, and must be specified.

Over the next several months, we will be checking all the emblazons of the registered panthers, reblazoning as necessary to

distinguish the Continental panthers and those which are guardant. While reblazoning, the term *ounce*, a heraldic term for a maneless lion that dates from 1591, rather than *natural panther* has been used when the cat is incensed (but lacking the spots of a heraldic panther) so as to avoid possible confusion in the blazon between a panther and a natural panther.

The following items have been registered by Laurel

Adriana the Fierce. Release of badge. (Fieldless) In saltire a stag's attire and a unicorn's horn sable.

'A'isha al-Zahra'. Name and device. Per fess sable and gules, an elephant's head cabossed argent armed between three fleurs-de-lis Or.

Submitted as *A'isha al-Zahra*, we require that names not originally written in Roman alphabet use a consistent transcription system. The submitter has changed some of the transcriptions of the vowels. The documentation, Juliana de Luna, "Andalusian Names:Arabs in Spain", (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/andalusia>) shows the name elements as *'A'isha* and *al-Zahra*'. We have changed the name to *'A'isha al-Zahra*' to match the documentation and make the transcription consistent.

Precedent holds that *al-Zahra'* is a byname unique to Fatimah, the daughter of the Prophet, Mohammed. However, the article used to document this name shows the byname used by an ordinary person. This shows that the byname is not unique. Therefore, we are overturning the old precedent and declaring this byname registerable.

Anne Mary Quinn. Device. Per bend sinister azure and gules, a swan naiant contourny argent and a sun Or.

Arthur Buchanan. Device. Per fess vert and sable, an eagle between three roses argent.

Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson. Name.

Gemma Meen. Device change. Purpure, on a tower argent a dog rampant purpure and in chief a coronet Or.

The submitter is a viscountess and thus entitled to display a coronet.

Her previous device, *Purpure, on a tower argent a dog rampant purpure*, is released.

James the Tormentor. Device. Or, two pallets sable surmounted by a cross patonce gules, in chief between the pallets a coronet gules pearled argent.

The LoI failed to note that the cross is gules; however, most commenters noted that they assumed it was gules. Thus this need not be pended for further conflict checking.

The submitter is a court baron and thus entitled to display a coronet.

John de Canon. Name and device. Quarterly Or and argent, a castle azure between three grenades gules.

Ladislaus Dosa. Name.

Submitted as *Ladislaus Dozza*, the *zs* combination is not found in Hungarian until post period. Eastern Crown notes:

As noted in the documentation, 'zs' is post-period in Hungarian spelling; in period, this sound (the 's' of "measure") was most often written as 's'. In fact, Kázmér p. 314 s.n. Dózsa has 22 period instances of *Dosa* (dated 1446-1599, for example

Gregorio Dosa 1453), plus two of *Dossa* (1568, 1578)...

We have changed the name to *Ladislau Doga* in order to register it.

Matvei Levchenich. Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 13th-14th C Russian name. The byname, *Levchenich*, is dated to the 16th C in the submitter's documentation, Wickenden, *A Dictionary of Period Russian Names*. This work gives the date for the earliest example of each name found by the author. Because we have no examples of the byname earlier than the 16th C, we are unable to say whether the name is authentic for the submitter's desired time period.

Mór Bran. Name and device. Per bend sinister argent and vert, a crow sable and an hautbois bendwise sinister argent.

This name mixes a Gaelic given name with a Scots byname; this is one step from period practice.

According to *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2nd ed., vol. 23, pp.228-236, the usual term for this instrument is *shawm* or *shalmey*. The term *hautbois* or *hautboy*, while technically correct for any high-pitched woodwind, is in fact usually reserved for a specific family of double-reed instruments. However, Guillim, 1632, p.288, describes the use of *howboies* in the arms of Bourden. So while *shawm* might be the best term for this charge, as the *hautbois* is a period charge as well, we will retain the submitter's term. No difference is granted between a *shawm* and a *hautbois*.

Shahid al-Hasan. Name and device. Argent, a chevron azure between three crescents purpure, a bordure engrailed sable.

Wyverfeld, Shire of. Branch name and badge. Checky argent and vert, a wyvern's wing gules.

Submitted as *Wyvermfeld, Incipient Shire of*, no documentation was provided and none found to suggest that English place names were formed using the pattern *wyvern + [location]*. Therefore, to register this name, we must search for an element found in English placenames similar in sound and appearance to *wyvern*. Ekwall, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, s.n. Wiverton, shows *Wivreton* and *Wiuretone* in the Domesday Book, and *Wyuereton* in 1230. He derives this place name from the Old English *Wigferb's tun*. Based on this example, *Wyverfeld* should be an accepted constructed English placename very similar in sound and appearance to the submitters' name, although not one with the meaning desired by the submitter.

We do not track whether a branch is incipient or not in its registered name. We have changed the name to *Wyverfeld, _Shire of* in order to register it.

The following items have been returned for further work

James Wolfden. Name.

This name conflicts with *James von den Wolfen*, registered February 1986. *Wolfden* and *Wolfen* are nearly identical in sound and appearance, and the preposition/article do not count for difference. We would change this name to *James Wolfenden*, but Lion's Blood indicated that the submitter specifically did not want the name *Wolfenden*. The name *James Wolfden* would be registerable if the submitter had a letter of permission to conflict from *James von den Wolfen*.

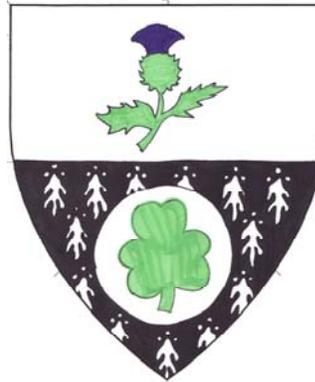
LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

As there was no February Lions Blood meeting, there are no results to place here.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the May Lions Blood Meeting.

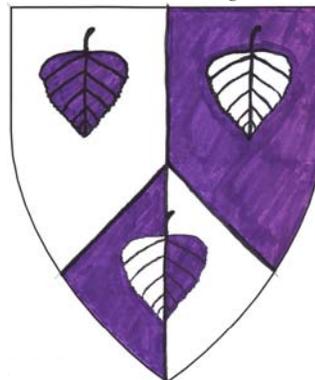
1. Béoáed o'dálaigh – Rhuddglyn – Name & Device, New
Per fess, argent and counter-ermine, in chief a thistle proper, in base, on a plate a shamrock vert.



The submitter will not accept any changes to his name, desires a masculine name, is interested in having his name changed to be authentic for the Irish Gaelic language and/or culture and will allow the creation of a holding name.

Both names are found in "Gaelic Personal Names" O'Corrain & Maguire – pages 31 & 69. [No further details were provided – Li Ban]

2. Dísa í Birkilundi – Glymm Mere – Name & Device, New
Per pale and per chevron argent and purpure, three birch leaves counterchanged



The submitter will accept any changes, desires a female name, cares most about the language/culture of her name and is interested in having her name be authentic for 10th century Norse (Sweden). She will allow the creation a holding name.

The name is documented in a report from The Academy of Saint Gabriel # 3080.

The report has the following to say about Dísa: "Specifically, we have one inscription for <Di/sa> ca. 1010-1050 from So"dermanland, Sweden. We also have one inscription ca. 1060-1100, from Va"stmanland, Sweden, for a woman named <O/{dh}in-Di/sa>; this is the feminine name <Di/sa> prefixed with a by-name from the Norse god-name <O/{dh}inn> [1, 2]." (The referenced sources are as follows: [1] Lena Peterson. Nordiskt runnamnslexikon. (WWW: [Spra*k- och folkminnes-institutet](http://www.sofi.se/SOFIU/runlex/)). <http://www.sofi.se/SOFIU/runlex/> S.nn. <Di/sa>, <O/{dh}in-Di/sa>. [2] Samnordisk runtextdatabas. (WWW: Uppsala universitet, 2004). <http://home.swipnet.se/~w->

61277/rundata/1.htm. [This link does not function. – Lí Ban]

The report said the following concerning í Birkilundi : “Different prepositions were used with different place-names; with names whose last element was a word for "a wood", "a grove", or the like, the usual preposition was <i/>, whose basic meaning is "in" [10]. However, usage wasn't entirely consistent, and Landna/mabo/k (the Icelandic Book of Settlements) consistently has <at Lundi> "at Lundr" [11]. (For grammatical reasons <Lundr> changes to <Lundi> after any of the locative prepositions.) The most likely locative byname based on a place-name <Birkilundr> is therefore <i/ Birkilundi>, but <at Birkilundi> is also possible.”

The conclusion reached in the report is “In summary, <Di/sa i/ Birkilundi> is a fine name for an 11th c. Swedish woman, and would be reasonable for the late 10th c. as well.”

Copies of the report were included with the submission.

The submission was made on the old forms.

3. Fáelán O'Dálaigh for O'dálaighs of Avacal – Rhuddglyn – Household Name & Badge, New

No proposed blazon was provided.



The submitter's name was registered in November of 1991.

The submitter will not accept any changes expresses no interest in authenticity. The submitter will not allow the creation of a holding name.

O'dálaigh is found in Gaelic Personal Names by Maguire, page 69.

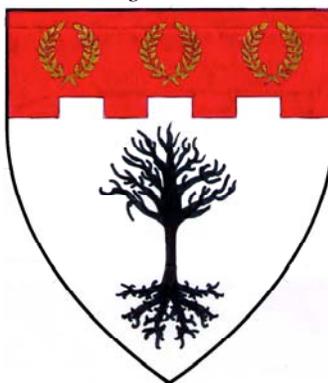
[Actually found in Irish Names by O'Corrain and Maguire, 1990 edition. Page number corresponds correctly with the listing for the header Dálach. – Lí Ban]

Avacal – A Principality of An Tir. The submitter resides in this Principality.

The badge is intended to be owned jointly with Beoaed O'dálaigh.

4. Grimwithshire – Grimwithshire – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable and on a chief embattled gules three laurel wreaths Or



The submitter's name was registered in May 2005.

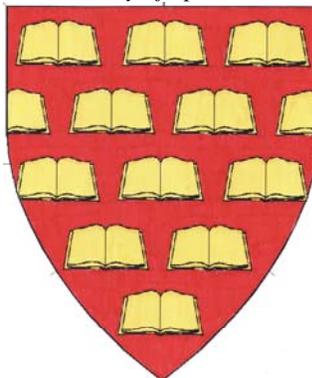
The submitter's previous device submission was returned in August 2006 for lack of a petition.

The petition that is included with this submission has the signatures of the Patron, the Exchequer, the Seneschal, the Marshall, the A&S Minister. It also includes the signatures of four populous

members. It is dated 12/5/06. The petition also includes a blazon for the proposed arms, but no image.

5. Gwenlliana Clutterbooke – Mountain Edge – Device, New

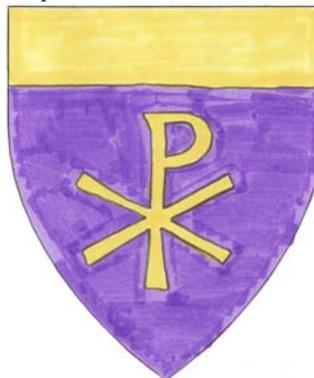
Gules semy of open books Or.



The submitter's name appeared on the January 2007 Internal Letter.

6. Konstantinos Doukas – Rath An Oir – Name & Device, New

Purpure, a Chi-Rho and Chief Or



The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a male name, cares most about the language and/or culture which he states is Byzantine. He wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for the Byzantine language/culture. He will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Doukas> is found dated to 1020 at

http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/family_names.html.

<Konstantinos> is found dated to 913 at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/masc_give

[n_names.html](#).

7. Maccus The Wanderer – Terra Pomaria – Name, Resubmission to Laurel

The submitter's previous submission of Maccus Hundwinesunu was returned in September 2006 for presumption. This resubmission addresses the previous return.

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the language/culture of his name and wishes his name to be changed to be authentic for 10th century Viking/Anglo-Saxon language/culture and time period.

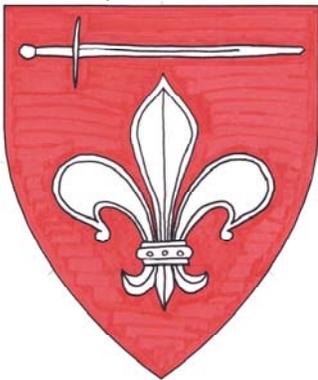
The name and some history behind "Maccus" was found at the [electricscotland.com](#) website and history provided by **Rob Maxtone Graham, 18th of Cultoquhey, West Wing, Auchidinney House, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH268PE Scotland – Tel/fax +44(0)1986 676251.**

"The earliest mention of the name "Maccus" is in 973 when the "King of very many Islands", along with seven other regional kings including Kenneth II of Scotland, swore fealty to the English King Edgar at Chester. (Scottish annals from English Chroniclers, p. 76, citing other chronicles)..." The page goes on to detail several generations of relatives of the above Maccus, including "Maccus, son of Undewyn" and "Liolf, son of Maccus". It also asserts "...that Maccus was associated with other Norse or Saxon Lords, all of had some importance under Alexander I..."

No actual URLs or copies of the webpages were included with this submission. Excerpts from the webpages (presumably) were compiled into a one page document and included with the submission.

8. Madeleine de Rouen – Montengarde – Name & Device, New

Gules, a fleur delis, and in chief a sword reversed in argent



The submitter will accept any changes, desires a feminine name, cares most about the language and/or culture of her name and wishes her name to be changed to be authentic for 15th century French. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

<Madeleine> is found in "Names from a 1587 Tax Roll in Provins" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael at

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/provins1587.html>

as Madeleine Spifame; "Names Found in Ambleny Registers 1578-1616" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Ambleny/FemGivenNamesFreq.shtml> with a frequency of 8 and dated to 1592; and "Late Period French Feminine Names" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html> with a frequency of 80 and dated between 1452 and 1619.

9. Maltilda Beresford – Dragon's Mist/Three Mountains – Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a feminine name, cares most about the spelling of her name (16th c. England) and does not wish her name to be changed to be authentic.

<Matilda> is found in "16th Century Gloucestershire Names" by Aryanhwych merch Catmael at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/late16.html> with a frequency of 1.

<Beresford> is found in "Brass Inscription Index" at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/welcome.htm> dated to 1588.

[The spelling of the given name under "Society Name" is <Maltilda>, however, all documentation is for the spelling <Matilda> -- Lí Ban]

10. Robert of Wolford – Three Mountains – Name, Resubmission to Kingdom & Device, New

Vert, five arrows crossed above the fletching forming a mullet, argent



The submitter's previous submission of <Robert Wolfork> was returned in July 2005 for lack of documentation of the surname.

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a masculine name, cares most about the sound of his name, and wishes his name changed to be authentic for the 12th-15th century time period. He will allow the creation of a holding

name.

No documentation was provided with this submission.

11. Rose Campbell – False Isle – Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom

Or, a winged Pig gules ermined or, within a border azure ermined or



The submitter's name was registered in October 2006.

Her previous submission of *Or, a winged pig statant affronty gules* was returned in June 2006 for having a winged animal affronty and for having an animal statant affronty. This resubmission addresses these problems.

12. Tamiras Nomadikos, from Bébhinn ingen Áeda – Madrone - Name Change, Resubmission

The submitter's current name was registered as an alternate name in March 2006. Her primary name of Bébhinn Morgan was registered in May 1993. The submitter wishes the name Bébhinn ingen Áeda to be retained as an alternate name.

The submitter's previous submission of Tomyris Al Altani was returned in May 2004 for use of a legendary name as a given name.

The submitter's next resubmission of Timur-as Qazaq was returned in November 2005 for using two languages in one name element.

The submitter will allow any changes, doesn't care about the gender of the name, cares most about the sound, with the note "Please keep the first name sounding like Tamiras." She expresses no interest in having her name be change to be authentic and will allow the creation of a holding name.

Tamiras Nomadikos is a classical Greek name formed as given + ethnic adjectival byname. Tamiris is found once in the LGPN complex names search, vol. IIIa, as a classical Greek personal name (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/database/lgpn.php>).

Nomadikos is an ethnic adjective for Numidian/like Nomads used by various classical authors including Lucretius (Liddell & Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, 1940, s.v. nomadikos, online at the Perseus Project at <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/ptext?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0057%3Aentry%3D%2370938>).

For the construction see the LGPN's "Naming Practices" (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/names/practices.html>), which states "Whether the name and patronymic were followed by an indication of origin depended entirely on context. Since at home there was no need to indicate origin, the city or regional ethnic was used only when abroad...."

13. Tymberhavene, Shire of – Tymberhavene – Branch Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about the sound of the name, followed by meaning and the followed by the spelling. The submitter does not desire to have the name changed to be authentic.

<Tymberhavene> is documented from Reaney and Wilson s.n. Timberlake has a John de Tymberlake in 1281; they say this name comes from "a lost Timberlake in Bayton, Worcestershire"

Ekwall s.n. Whitehaven, on p. 514 lists various spellings including Hwithothhavene in 1202.

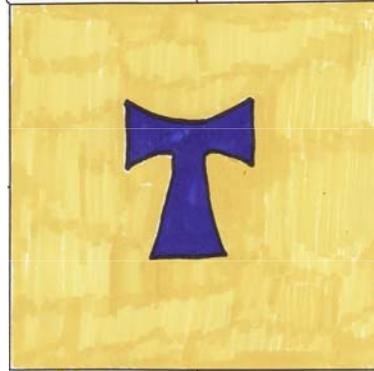
First name element Tymber – 1281, second name element havene in 1202. And the 1202 example would support the construction in the format of Tymberhavene.

Both sources are on the No Photocopy Needed list.

The petition included with this submission contains the signatures of the Seneschal, Herald, Exchequer, Minister of A&S, the Equestrian officer, the Archery Marshal and the Shire Marshal as well as four members of the populace. A note at the bottom of the petition reads: "This is all our local officers at the

time of signing, plus local members. Our Census at time of Signing is 15 paid members."

14. Wilrich von Hessen for Der Kompanie die Pjerdbruder – Kraakfjord – Military Company Name & Badge, New Blue tau cross yellow background



The submitter's name was registered in June 2002.

The submitter will accept any changes, doesn't care about the gender of the name, cares most about the meaning and the language and/or culture of the name and wishes the name to be changed to be authentic for 1140 Germany. He

will not allow the creation of a holding name.

"Literal translation from English to German. The idea is a Company/order similar to Teutonic/Hospitaller/Templar Schweitbruder.

"The Company of Horse brothers

"Der Kompanie die Pjerdbruder

"Note – I have submitted a badge under Society Name for Pjerdbruder to use. [sig.]"

The badge is to be associated with the name "Kompanie der Pjerdbruder."

Prepared by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeirn.