October 31, 2017

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heralds, upon the 12th day of Cheshvan, , 5778, greetings!

Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on September 6, 2017.

%.5 ̀VfYW̒hCghYf[UUfX -New Household Name **: cfk UfXYX**

Ô[{]æ}ˆ Á̵-Á̵c@ ́Ý @̵ ̂Û@̵|åÁ

No major changes.
Meaning (none specified) most important.

7 ca dUbm ̇cZ ̵ Y ̌K\]h ́G\]Y ́X according to
http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2016/10/alyss-simple-guide-to-household-names.html an
attested pattern for household names is "House of **W ̀̀cf ̇Ž ̌c ̵ Yf ̀\ YfU ́X]WW ́ Uf[Y ́**" and the
word "house" can be substituted for "company" so "Company of the White Shield" should be
acceptable. The *Š ̃}** ̆æ ́Œ̵ *|*æ*allowance should cover the word "shield" instead of
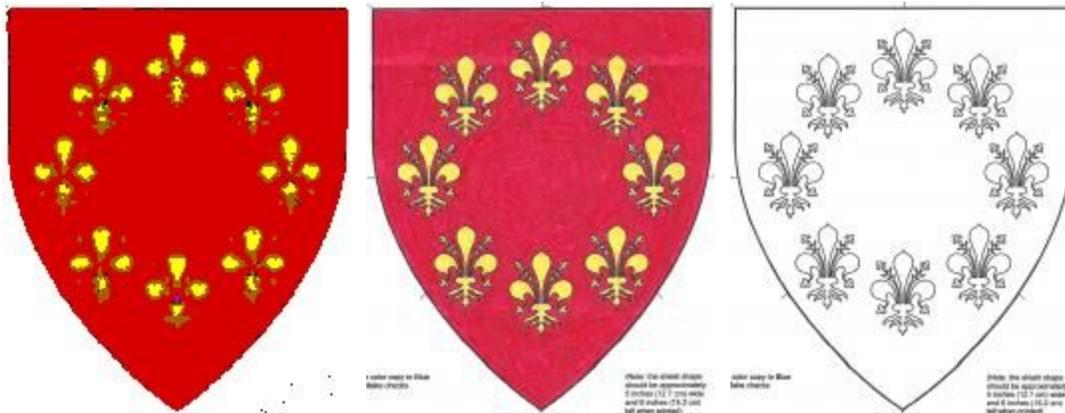"escutcheon".
Potential Conflicts with this name: Chequered Shield, Company of the, registered to
Northshield, Kingdom of in November of 2006 (via Northshield). According to SENA NPN3.C.3
this name differs in sound and syllable count from the submission.
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Bch ́Yg. ̇The Lingua Anglica word for "escutcheon" is "escutcheon", not "shield". Therefore, that
element needs to be documented. Additionally, the spelling of "white" should also be
documented. Fortunately, Lillia Crampette provided the following during Kingdom Commentary:

Ù@̵|åÇ̵ is listed as a ME header form in the MED. Given the attested ME spellings • @̵|å,
• @̵|å^• (plural form, duh), • @^|å, etc, this is fine as an interpolated ME spelling OR could be
the LA form of "shield" at the very worst. *Ù@̵|å* follows the pattern of weapons as heraldic
charges.

*Y @̵e^* is found in the MED as well, so is also an attested period form.

Ô[{]æ}ˆ is an appropriate designator for household names (App. E of SENA and [Calafia,
Barony of. Household name Company of the Gilded Thimble, Sept 2015, A-Caid]).

&.˙5`]Ybcf˙<U\ Uk Um-New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

Õ˘ ̸∿•⊞̆&@∧∧⃥̆a̋˘&\•Á ̸a̅ǣǣ̧ o̅4̊á⃥*^}o̅Á

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound (none specified) most important.

Alienor is found in "Feminine Given Names in 'A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan
Gwynek, dated to 1202 and 1211.
https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Eleanor
Hathaway is a surname found in Family Search:
Thomas Hathaway, Male, 13 Jun 1562, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, England, P01079-1
(https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NPLV-HQJ)
The pattern given+byname is listed in SENA Appendix A for English/Welsh names.
The two name phrases come from a single regional naming group (English/Welse 1100-1600)
and are dated to within 500 years of each other per SENA PN.2.C.2.a.

Bch̆Yg. This device is clear of the device of Éadaoin na Slebhte (Apr 2000 LoAR, Artemisia),
Õ˘ ̸∿•⊞̆&@∧∧Á̆ æ̧d̸^o̸•Á̇ U̧ ̸!⊞̋Sena Appendix M addresses conflict between birds. When in their
period postures, birds fall into categories which have SCs between them. A martlet is a
"regular-shaped" bird, while a duck is a "swan-shaped" bird. Therefore, this is clear by complete
change of type of the primary charge group. There is an additional DC for the change of
tincture of the primary charge group.

' .´5 b[Y]WUˊcZBcj Uˊ@dU -New Name & New Device **: cf k UˊfXYX**

Õˇ|^•Êˊáˉ@Á|^ˇ¦•Áŝ^Áˆ•Áș̂Áŝą}ˇ|[ÁUˡÁ

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture (Italian/South Slavic) most important.
Meaning (Angelica from Nova Lipa) most important.

Angelica is a feminine personal name that appears in Italy in various time periods:
dated to 1427 in "A Listing of all Women's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" by Juliana de Luna (Julia Smith)
https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/womensalpha.html
dated to 1527 s.n. "Angela". In S.L. Uckelman, ed. The Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources, Edition 2016, no. 4. http://dmnes.org/2016/4/name/Angela
dated to 1615 in "Names from Sixteenth Century Venice" by Juliana de Luna (Julia Smith)
https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/16thcvenice.html
di <pacename> is a rare but attested designator for Northern Italian names in SENA Appendix A.
Italian and Slavic name elements may be combined between 1100 and 1600, according to SENA Appendix C.
Nova Lipa is a placename, with the following documentation:
Nova Lipa is a village between Vinica and Črnomelj in the White Carniola region, adjacent to the historic Venetian province of Istria, now part of modern Slovenia. In the Slovene language, the name means "new linden" (like the tree) and is distinguished from Stara Lipa ("old linden"), another village centered one mile to the north. (There are also paired adjacent villages named Nova Lipa and Stara Lipa a hundred miles to the east, in modern Croatia.)
While we haven't been able to find a period source that refers to the village by this exact name prior to 1600, we believe it has been continuously occupied for more than a thousand years, and has been known by this name for more than four hundred years, as shown below.
The area of the village has been inhabited for thousands of years, and was previously the location of a Roman-era settlement. (Archeological site identified in 2006:
http://giskd2s.situla.org/rkd/Opis.asp?Esd=25723)

The area of Nova Lipa and Stara Lipa are listed together in fourteenth and fifteenth-century German-language texts as Linten, Linden, Lindenn, Lynden, or Lindenn, with references such as "dacz der Linten", 1334, and "czu der Lindenn," 1463, both found under the heading "Nova Lipa, pri Vinici v Beli krajini" (or in English, "Nova Lipa, near Vinica in White Carniola"), in "Historična topografija Kranjske (do 1500)" (https://topografija.zrc-sazu.si/sht/files/SHT-Kranjska_web.pdf) by Miha Kosi, Matjaž Bizjak, Miha Seručnik, and Jurij Šilc, at the Milka Kosa Historical Institute.

The linkage of these historical listings to the modern location of Nova Lipa is justified by an accompanying note: "Lokalizacija glede na [Urb. Nemškega viteškega reda, f. 216] iz 1490, kjer gre očitno za Staro in Novo Lipo" (or in English, "located via page 216 of the `Estate Records of the Teutonic Knights of 1490,' where it is clearly for Stara Lipa and Nova Lipa"), citing "Urbar Nemškega viteškega reda za posest v okolici Ljubljane, Metlike, Črnomlja in Velike Nedelje 1490," Codex 164 at the Central Archive of the Teutonic Knights in Vienna, which provides a listing of properties owned by Teutonic Knights in the vicinity of Črnomelj.

These listings of Linden are recorded in German, the language of the ruling Habsburg family and other elites, but local farmers in the fourteenth century would have spoken a Slavic language, a predecessor of modern Slovene, in which the village name would have been "Lipa." For example "de Lipa" appears as a locative byname for numerous Czech men in 1310-1404. (Including "Heinrecus de Lipa 1383-1386" p. 43, and "Wenceslaus pernář de Lipa 1404" p.171 in "Registrik jmen osobnich", a registry of personal names, by Wacslaw Wladiwoj Tomek, 1875, https://books.google.com/books?id=18Ut-lqrC3kC).

Although all of the residences in the area were originally considered to be a single village, some of the homes eventually formed a separate cluster on the southern side of the valley as residents shifted buildings to the hillsides to preserve open land for farming. (A sociological survey of patterns of town organization in the local area states that "Vas Nova Lipa (Bela krajina) je zato, da bi se ohranila rodovitna zemlja v bližnjem podolju, pomaknjena na višji, močno vrtačast svet, kjer hiše stojijo med vrtačami ali tik ob njih." or in English, "New Lipa village (White Carniola), in order to maintain fertile soil in a nearby valley, moved higher, to an area of karst depressions where houses stand between sinkholes or adjacent to them." In "Morfologija Vaških Naselij v Sloveniji" by Vladimir Drozg, 1995, http://giam.zrc-sazu.si/sites/default/files/gs_clanki/GS_2701_005-183.pdf)

This southern group of buildings was soon recognized as a distinct place known as "Nova Lipa," growing large enough by the 1600s to justify construction of its own church, the "Nova Lipa Church of the Holy Spirit." ("Nova Lipa Cerkev sv. Duha," dated to the 17th century by the Slovenian Cultural Ministry, http://giskd2s.situla.org/rkd/Opis.asp?Esd=2661)

Although we do not have an exact date for the church's construction, the village would have existed for a number of years prior to the building of the church, as churches were only erected in established population centers. Dr. Miha Kosi, a Slovenian historian with expertise in medieval geography of the region, believes the village was formed prior to 1600, during the Renaissance period: "When the village was divided, i.e. Nova Lipa was established, I don't know, but obviously only after the middle ages, but before 17th c. (the building of the church of Holy Spirit)." (Personal communication, June 2017.)

The submitter has provided a set of alternate bynames that would be acceptable, in this descending order of preference:

If the documentation is not sufficient to justify the byname of "di Nova Lupa", the submitter is willing to accept "of Nova Lipa" under the Lingua Anglica rule, as that is the modern placename indicated on maps.

If that is not justified by the documentation, the submitter would accept "di Lipa".

If that is not justified by the documentation, the submiiter would accept "of Lipa".

If that is not justified by the documentation, the submitter would accept "di Linden."

If that is not justified by the documentation, the submitter would accept "of Linden."

If none of these are justified by the documentation, the submitter will accept "of Østgarðr" under the Branch Name Allowance.

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Bchg. Originally submitted as Angelica di Nova Lipa, kingdom commenters questioned the construction of the byname. Although various theories for documenting the byname in Slovene, Czech or German were advanced, SENA PN.2.B.1 states that a single name phrase may not mix languages within the name phrase. Therefore, the Italian locative marker "di" cannot be combined with Slovene, Czech, or German "Nova Lipa".

Since the submitter's first proposed alternative is "of Nova Lipa", we need not pursue this further. We believe that the submitter has amply documented that the village existed in period and that it's standard modern English name is "Nova Lipa" (see also, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nova_Lipa,_%C4%8Crnomelj). Therefore, the byname "of Nova Lipa" is registrable under the Lingua Anglica allowance as a Slovene locative byname.

SENA Appendix C allows Italian to be combined with languages from the South Slavic, which includes "Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian, etc.". Slovene/Slovenian is not listed as part of that group but it's generally classified as South Slavic (see, for example, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovene_language). We believe this supports combining the Italian "Angelica" with the Slovene/Lingua Anglica "of Nova Lipa".
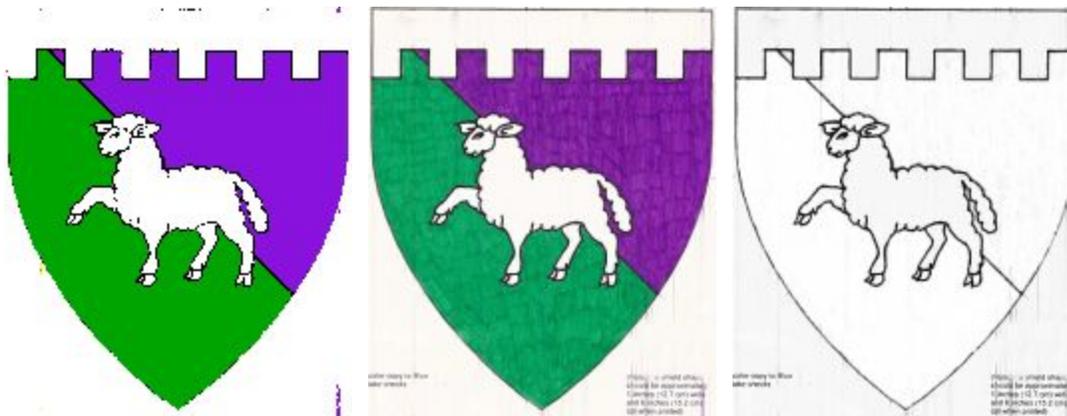
(... 5b[\UfUX j YfW Acf]XX][-New Name & New Device **: cfkUfXYX**
Ú^¦âi^}åĄ¦˘¦]˘¦^Åæ}åˤ^¦cĚåø¦æ{ àĄ愕æ}cÅø}åÅøå&@Ñ-Á{àæø¦^åÅø˘^}cĚÁ*

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (14th Century Welsh) most important.

Angharad verch Moriddig is a constructed name using Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names .
http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh13.html
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BchYg. As submitted, the name documentation is not adequate as it is missing a summary of the documentation. Merely referencing an article is insufficient.
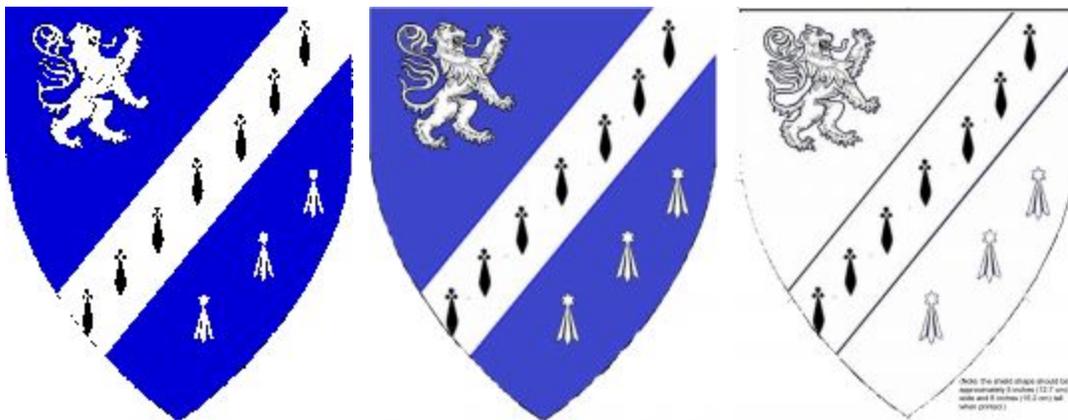
5b[\UfUX is a woman's given name found in the cited article.

Acf]XX][is a man's given name also found in the cited article.

The pattern <given name> <relationship word> <relative's given name> is listed as the most common byname pattern, with **jYfW** being listed as a less common but acceptable relationship marker for "daughter". The article suggests that the "relative's given name" is sometimes placed into a Latin possessive form, but as this name doesn't use a Latin marker the change is not required.

Kingdom commenters questioned whether there was a conflict with the registered name Angharad ferch Maredudd (May 1995 LoAR, Caid). Blue Tyger is not sufficiently familiar with Welsh pronunciation to be able to determine this, but the consensus of Kingdom commenters was that this was not a conflict. We are therefore forwarding the name
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Blazoned when submitted as *Ú^¦Åi^}åĄ¦˘¦]˘¦^Åø}åˤ^¦cĚåø¦æ{ àÅæœæ}cÁ˘æ:åæ}cÅø}åÅøå&@Ñ-Á ^{àæø¦^åÅø˘*^}cÁ* we have corrected the blazon to accurately reflect the posture of the lamb.

5. Ciaran MacShane -New Device Returned

Azure, a bend sinister argent between a lion rampant and three comets bendwise sinister inverted, overall a bend sinister of the same.

Note: This device is returned for redraw as commenters were unable to identify the comets as such. Many felt this was an attempt at using variant ermine spots. On resubmission, we suggest that a standard heraldic comet be used. An image can be seen at: http://mistholme.com/dictionary/comet/

Additionally the submitter should be aware that in period, ermine bends and bends sinister typically had the ermine spots perpendicular to the bend, not upright as submitted.

6. Guinness de Faoghonerre -New Badge Returned
(Fieldless) A fleur-de-lis Or.
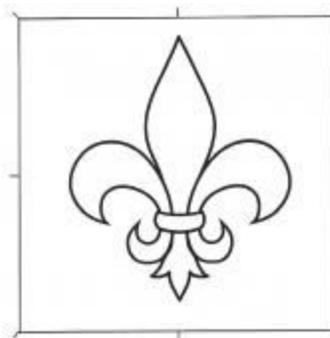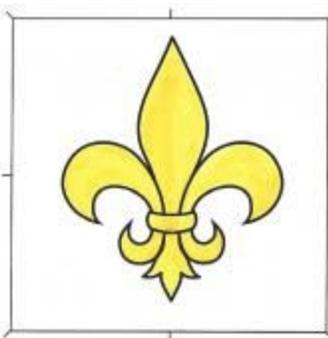
Note. This badge is returned for presumption on the protected badge of France, "(Fieldless) A fleur-de-lis Or".

+.˙6 fi b]ggYbXY˙8 fU̠ cbYH̠Y -New Badge **: cfk UfXYX˙**

Œˇ¦^Ể¸Ấ&¦[••Áↄ˘¦Á|^˘¦•Ấ^Á̂•ÁU¦Á

This submission is to be associated with Ô@^•ↄ⁀}}^ẤↄↄÍ^•&@¦^••^Á
˙

BchYg.˙˙This should have been a badge change, not a new badge, with the release of the following badge registered in November 2009: Ø̌ↄ¦å¦^••DÁU}Áↄↄ̂[à¦^ↄå*^}ↄↄↄÍ[{{^.

This badge is not presumptuous of the important non-SCA armory for France (modern), Œˇ¦^ỂÍ ↄ@^^Á¦^˘¦•Ể^Ểↄ̃ÁU¦ under A5E3 of SENA (4 or more and semy are substantially different than 3).

We are not certain if this presumptuous of the important non-SCA armory of France (ancient), Œˇ¦^Ể^{ˆ^Ể^Ểↄ̃ÁU¦. SENA A5E4 of SENA grants an SC for change of arrangement of a primary charge group. However, while "in cross" is a listed arrangement, "semy" is not. Therefore, there is probably not an SC. There is a DC for change of number of a charge group from "4" to "semy". There may be an additional DC for change of arrangement under SENA A5G6. However, that section states "Changes in number can also cause a change in arrangement. In general, changes in arrangement only count for difference if the two charge groups are able to have identical arrangements but don't." It is not clear to us whether this section applies here, since "semy" has no specific arrangement.

Additionally, there is a pre-SENA precedent that appears to disallow this motif:

"There is no pretense problem with the use of two Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure field or charge. The strictures against the use of three or more Or fleurs-de-lys on an azure design element is due to the period practice of French augmentations that used the arms of France on an armorial element such as a charge or field. These augmentations were found using the ancient form of the French arms, Azure semy-de-lys Or, or the modern form, Azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or. An azure design element with only one or two Or fleurs de lys does not presume on these period augmentations. Per the LoAR of June 1995 p.13: "...It is thus the use of three or more fleurs-de-lys Or on azure which is restricted; not a single gold fleur on a blue field." " [David d'Orleans, A-Caid, March 2007 LoAR]

However, SENA A6D states "All currently protected armory is listed in the Ordinary and Armorial; it is protected in those forms. If new forms are identified, they will be listed. New protected armory is protected from the moment it is listed as such on a published Letter of Acceptances and Returns. As soon as possible, such armory will be listed in the Ordinary and Armorial, but they are protected as soon as the Letter of Acceptances and Return is published. Submitters and heralds do not need to look for other forms of protected armory."

It is not clear to us whether the cited precedent still applies or has been overruled by SENA. Therefore, we are forwarding this badge for wider commentary on these two issues.

, . ˙6 fi b]ggYbXY˙8 fU͡ cbYͱͱ̓ -New Other **: cfk U̓XYX**
Ü^|^æ•^Á̓ ̴Á̵æå^Á*

The text of the note, signed by the submitter, reads "This badge was registered in November 2015 as "Argent estencelly azure, a chalice gules." I want to release it."
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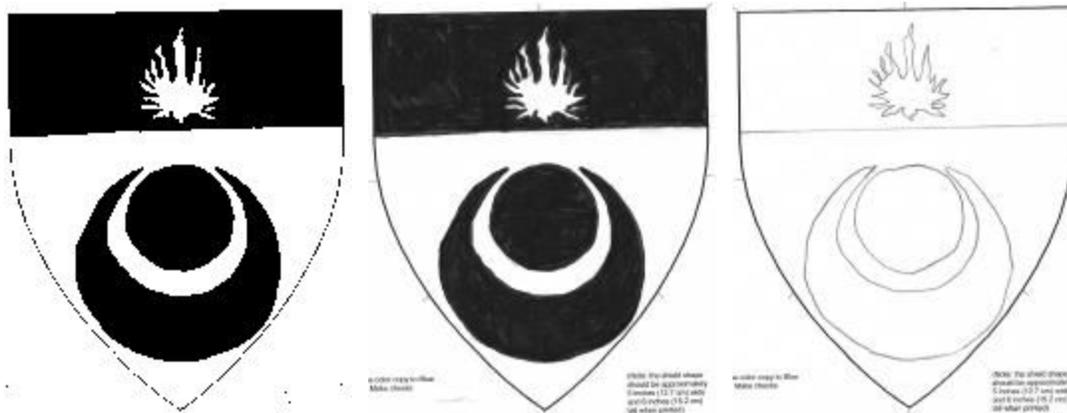
- .˙6 i XUb[˙5`HJ']b -New Name & New Device **: cf k UfXYX**

Œ*^}dZ̃ ãc@ /sc&'^•&^} c/sc[˘} å^|/se̜ å/{} /sc&@\-Ả æà|^/sc/|æ{ ^/sc'*^} c/

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound (none specified) most important.
Meaning (Bear of Gold - Mongolian) most important.

Budang is a masculine name element meaning "bear", found in "Mongolian Naming Practices"
by Marta as tu Mika-Mysliwy (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongolian_names_marta.html)
Altan is a name element meaning "gold", found in the same article. It has been altered using
patterns identified in the article to create "Altajin", which means "of gold", and is formed by
dropping the final consonant and adding the suffix -jin.
The name follows the pattern of noun+modifier, as identified in the same article.

BchYg. ˙Kingdom commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the flame. We find it to
be sufficiently identifiable to forward the device.
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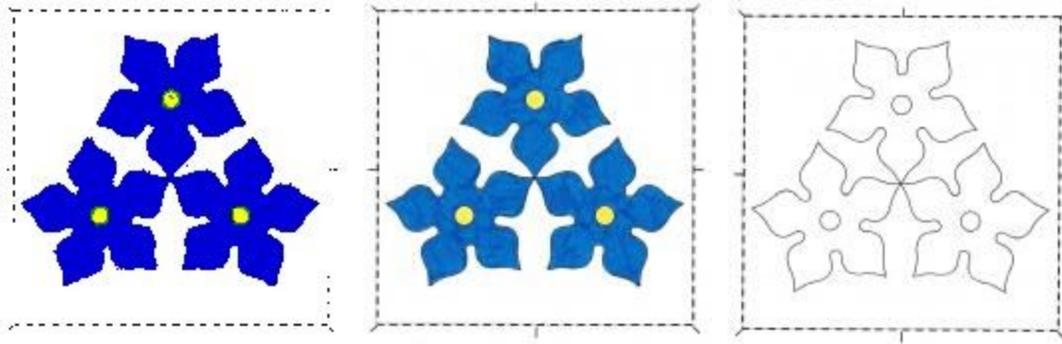
%$.˙7 Ua]`Y˙XYg˙>UfX]bg -New Badge **: cfk UfXYX**

Ç2ª˙|å|^••D˙/@^^˙&ã˙ˇˇ^-[ã•/&[}b[ã˙^åÆ§/Á̂æ¦/Æ§ç^¦c^åÁ[ã͡σÆ[Æ&^}c^¦Æ˙æ˙¦^Á^^å^åÁ¦Á

%‰˙7 UhYf]bU˙@ca VUfX] -New Name **: cfk UfXYX**

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Meaning (pure) most important.

Caterina is a feminine personal name dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, found in "Italian Renaissance Women's Names" by Rhian Lyth of Blackmoor Vale (Jo Lori Drake), http://heraldry.sca.org/names/italian.html
Lombardi is a byname found in ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2973 dated to the 13th century, "Bernardus Lombardi "Bernat the Lombard". (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2973)
French and Italian name elements may be combined within 300 years, according to SENA Appendix C.

BchY g.˙During kingdom commentary, Maridonna Benvenuti provided the following additional documentation for the byname:

'Surnames from a 16th-Century Italian Armorial', beginning with LO, shows Lombardi from Bologna. http://www.coblaith.net/Names/ItSur/LO.html and http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/0000/bsb00001421/images/index.html?fip=193.174.98.30&id=00001421 &seite=389

Lombardo is also an Italian masculine given name two times in `A Listing of all Men's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427' by Juliana de Luna (Julia Smith) https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/mensalpha.html
SENA, Appendix A: Patterns That Do Not Need Further Documentation by Language Group, Italian, Notes, `Family names typically modify a patronym or byname by removing the last vowel (if there is one) and adding -i. Unmodified forms are found as well.'
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%&. 7 cbf] A UW YU f[i g -New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

Ú^¦Ã^}åÁãã^¦Áæᶕ^Áæ}åÁ^·¦^Ê ÁœÊ©Á\·||Á^±^}oÁ

No major changes.
Sound most important.
Conri is an Irish given name listed in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames: Cendfhota, Cennfhota" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) as a part of a male name, "Conri m. Congaile Cennfhotai", and "Conri mac Congail Cennfhada" dated to 718. (https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Cendfhota.shtml)
It is also found in OCM, (p.59, s.n. Conri), as a "name which occurs occasionally in the earliest pedigrees."
MacFeargus
Feargus is an Irish given name found in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Fergus/Fearghus [Ogham: Vergosus]" by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) paired with the patrynomic 'Scandal', dated to 579 and 585.
(http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Fearghus.shtml)
The pattern given name + patronymic is found in Gaelic names per Appendix A of SENA. Following the given pattern, the byname MacFeargus may be used, meaning "son of Feargus". As "Feargus" ends with an 's', there is no lenition required.

Bch¥g. The links cited in the iLoI were incorrect. The correct links are:
https://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Cendfhota.shtml and
http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Fearghus.shtml

Kingdom commenters were concerned that the father's name should be in the genitive, rather than nominative form, resulting in "mac Feargusa". It is not clear to us whether the name as submitted can be registered as an anglicized Irish form and we are therefore forwarding it unaltered for wider commentary.

The fact that *Ø^æ¦*˘• ends with an • has no bearing on lenition. Rather, the fact that *T æ&* ends in a &means that the next word does not require lenition.

%.˙7•zb˙Ub˙GU][hYŒf˙=fi]g˙a UW:]bHU]b-New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

Ú^¦Á^••Á} *¦æã¶ǻÁU¦Áæ} åÁæ˘¦^Êæ¢Á [¦Á&[˘¦æ} o¼æà¦^Áæ} åÁæÁ@æ¿Á-Áã¡^Áæ¦[¸•ÁU¦ĚÁ

Client requests authenticity for 11th Century Irish.

Cúán can be found as an old Irish form name in Some Masculine Ogham Names by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/ogham/ogham.html).

It can also be found in the 100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland, by by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/irish100.html).

And in the Index of Names in Irish Annals: Cúán, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Cuan.shtml).

Irruis is a descriptive byname found in Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames: Irruis, by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan (Kathleen M. O'Brien) (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Irruis.shtml).

Fintan can be find in 100 Most Popular Men's Names in Early Medieval Ireland by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/irish100.html).

Mc can be use instead of Mac as seen in Collected Name Resources from LoARs (2010-present): - Mac and Mc - an Articles from Juliana de Luna and Lillia de Vaux (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/resources/mcmac.html).

"an Saigteóir" is a descriptive byname meaning "Archer". It is based on the practice of using a person's weapon/job as a descriptive identifier in their name as found in Index of Names in Irish Annals: Masculine Descriptive Bynames (Kathleen M. O'Brian) (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Topic.shtml)

An Irishman being an archer in 11th century being supported by Military Archery in Medieval Ireland: Archaeology and History (Andrew Halpin) (http://www.archerie-primitive.com/articles/Military%20Archery%20in%20Medieval%20Ireland.pdf) supporting the historical use of the word "Saigteóir" as formed from the root of the word for "arrow" which was "Saigti", which became the modern word for "arrow" which is "Saighde" and the modern word for "Acher" which is "Saighdeior".
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BchŸg.˙Kingdom commenters were concerned with whether a name with this many byname elements was documentable. In commentary, Lillia Crampette provided the following examples

from Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, "Index of Names in Irish Annals"
(http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/):

[given name + descriptive byname based on a locative + occupation(s)]: *Ó'æ)ÁÓq}}* @aã=âÁ
^]•&[]ÁBÁ&'ãi@.ãi@Ü'Ó'æ)Á[-ÁÒq}}* @aã-Éãã@]Áæ)åÁ&'ãi^ÄÁ
Á
And with a patronym: *Öæàæ&&ÁÓã{ æãÁ[æ&Á/V]|ã&/V{ æã]|Æ^}}Á&^c@ã}^ÁÓ[}}æ&.@ÜÖæàæ&&Á
Öã{ æã]Éã[}Á[-Á/V/æ\Á[-Ác@.ÁÜ¸|^•Ê&æ]æãÁ[-Ác@.ÁÓ[}}æ&.@Á^/}^ÄÁ*
Á
We believe these examples give the submitter sufficient benefit of the doubt to forward the
name for wider commentary.

Submitted as *Ôgı}Áæ)ÁÛæãc^5ãÁ'¸ãÁT &ز]æ)É*Áthe submitted form uses "Mc", long disallowed
as a scribal contraction: Additionally, in Irish, the patronymic needs to be placed in the genitive
form. As submitter asked for authenticity for Irish, we are not considering an anglicized form.

Kingdom commenters were concerned about the posture of the wolf. We believe it is close
enough to courant to be registrable, perhaps with an artist's note.

%‹. ˙9 X[UˈfˈfYZˈg_Y[[-New Name & New Device **: cf k UˈfXYX˙**

Úˆˈ¦Å&@ç¦[} Åæ ˇ ¦^Åæ å Å ç^¦ ˉ Å¸ [Åˈ^^•Å ç[|æ ¤ oˈÅæˈ^} oˈÅæ å ÅˈæˈÁˈæˈàÁÚˈ¦Á*

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
No major changes.
Client requests authenticity for 10th century Norse.
Sound (not specified) most important.
Meaning (not specified) most important.

Edgar - Withycombe, E.G. Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names - Third Edition. Source -Dated to 1086 per the Domesday Book. No copy list, as stated in Appendix H of the administrative handbook.
Refskegg - Geir Bassi Haraldsson, The Old Norse Name. Source - Landnamabok, 9th and 10th century. No copy list, as stated in Appendix H of the administrative handbook.
Primary sources of names are within the 300 year limit, with the combination of Scandinavian and English names permitted for the listed dates of both original sources, per Appendix C of SENA.

Bch Yg. ˙Although the form states "Client requests authenticity for 10th century Norse," the byname, as documented, is Anglo-Saxon, not Norse. Kingdom commenters were unable to find *Òˈå*ˈæˈÅ*s a Norse name in the 10th Century. Orle suggested some cognates that might fit: *Œ *^ãˈ¦* (Nordiskt runnamnslexikon), *Uˈåå*^ãˈ¦* (Geirr Bassi) or *Òˈˆ*^ãˈ¦* (Nordiskt runnamnslexikon). We will reach out to the submitter to determine his preference.

Kingdom commenters were concerned that the chevron was too low. While it is slightly lower than the center, we believe it is close enough to be registrable, perhaps with an artist's note.

Kingdom commenters also noted that a very close examination suggests that the shield shape was slightly altered from the original on the form. It appears to have been cut and pasted onto the form, either electronically or with actual scissors and glue. However, the outline itself seems

to be exactly the same, and is merely shifted slightly relative to the tick marks. We believe this is a small enough change to warrant forwarding the device for a decision by Wreath.

%) . ˙; U Z YXi g˙cZBYk Y˙: cfYgh-New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

Œ˘¦^Ê¼}Ása^}åÁ¦|æ¾Á&¦ã¾^åÁå¾æ¦&^œˆ¾Á¦*^}œÁ¢@^^Á[•^•Áæ¾|^Á

"Galfredus" is documented to 1279-1292 in "13th C English names from the register of John Pecham" by Sara L. Uckelman located at
http://www.ellipsis.cx/-liana/names/english/pechamregister.html
"Newe forest" is documented to 1395 in "Names from Early English Wills" by Sara L. Uckelman located at http://www.ellipsis.cx/-liana/names/english/earlyenglishwills.html
The construction [Given] of [Locative] is attested in SENA Appendix A for Middle/Early Modern English Names.
·

BchYg. ˙The links in the iLoI are broken. The correct links are:
http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/pechamregister.html and
http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/earlyenglishwills.html

Blazoned when submitted as Œ˘¦^Ê¼}Ása^}åÁ&¦ã¾^åÁå¾æ¦&^œˆ¾Á¦*^}œÁ¢@^^Á[•^•Áæ¾|^Á
•^^å^åÁU¦, kingdom commenters were concerned that this blazon makes both the cotises and the bend dancetty. We have therefore reblazoned the device to make it clear.

Additionally, we do not normally blazon artistic details such as seeding.

%⁒.˙; ¡]gYddY˘GU˘U˘X]˙DUƒi ÞU-New Name & New Device **: cƒk UƒXYX**

Ú^¦Á¦æ˦^Áæà¦^Áæ̧ åÁ¿^¦d̃Ạ̈ [Á] ¦a̯•Á¦-Á˘^Áæ̧ åÁæ⧂ç^¦^åÁæ¦dˌ̈^∥æ¦Á @åå̃ã ˙*Áæ¦oÁU¦Á

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language (Italian/Sicilian) most important.
Culture (Italian/Sicilian) most important.
Meaning (Joseph from Salaparuta) most important.

Guiseppe found as a masculine personal name in "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's",
Compiled by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi (MKA Zachary Kessin)
(https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/yehoshua/rome_article.html)
SENA Appendix A indicates that Italian names may use an unmarked locative byname.
Sala Paruta was the medieval name of a village and associated castle in Sicily that is modernly known as Salaparuta.
When the first tower of the castle was built in 1296, it and the village were known as "Sala Della Donna" ("Hall of the Lady"). The castle became the seat of a barony known as Baronia Sala Della Donna ("Barony of the Hall of the Lady").
In 1462 it became the feudal lands of the Paruta family, and shortly after 1500 they renamed the castle and the associated barony "Sala di Paruta" ("Hall of the Parutas").
In 1561, following the death of Giovanni Matteo Paruta, who had been Baron of Sala di Paruta, his daughter and only heir, Fiammetta Paruta, wed Giuseppe Alliata, who became Baron Sala di Paruta. (Their son was later named Duke Sala di Paruta.)
Throughout this period, the village that surrounded the castle was known by the same name, Sala di Paruta, but during the eighteenth century, the name was combined into a single word, "Salaparuta", which is its modern name.
Below are three references in history books attesting to the existence of the territory, castle, and/or barony named Sala di Paruta.
Pervenuta veidesi finalmente questa gran Baronia in potere di Giolamo Paruta, il quale nel 1503, accrebbe di novelle fabbriche l'Abitato della vassalla Popolazione esistente in quella, che oltre più d' un secolo traeva la fua forma (a: Amico Lexic. Topograph., Sic. Vol Mazar. V. Sala Paruta), e però ove fi disse nella mia Sicilia Nobile, essere stata ella edificata da Antonio Paruta

nel 1507, fu uno de i sbagli, che mi fece prendere l' autore genealogico, da cui ne fu cavata la notizia (b: Mugnos Fam. Paruta t. 3. f. 15. ma il millesimo citato del 1507, che volea dire 1503, fu error di stampa, poiché nel mio manuseritto originale 1503. cosi segnato leggesi.) Dalla Famiglia di Paruta cominició ad appellarsi la detta Terra col novello nome di Sala di Paruta, suppressovi l'antico di Sala di Madonna Alvira, e dalli Signori di Paruta fece passaggio ne i Signori Agliati.

-- From "Della Sicilia Nobile", by Francesco Maria Emanuele e Gaetani, 1775, p 263, citing "Lexicon Topographicum Siculum", by Vito Amico, 1759.

(https://books.google.com/books?id=nscOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA263#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation of key passage: "From [1503] the Paruta family began to call this land by the new name Paruta Hall, dropping the old name Hall of Lady Alvira…"

Alvira Giano Andrea suo primogenito, che a'investi Onofrio ed avo dell'ultima dei Paruta, la Fiammetta, con la quale passava di direitto nel 1561 nella casa Alliata la baronia sposando essa Fiammetta un Giuseppe Alliata: la quale baronia già sotto di Girolamo dopo il 1507 aveva preso nome di Sala di Paruta, o Salae Parutarum, sostituito al primo di Sala donne o Sala di Madona Alvira.

-- From "Archivio Storico Siciliano", published by "Scoieta Siciliana Per La Storia Patria" with "Scuola di paleografia di Palermo", 1889, p 272.

(https://books.google.com/books?id=boLs__rqLbgC&pg=PA272#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation of key passage: "The barony had already under Girolomo from 1507 taken the name of Paruta Hall, or Salae Parutarum, replacing the earlier Hall of the Lady or Hall of Lady Alvira."

Giuseppe Alliata… Sposó Donna Fiammetta Paruta, figlia di Giovanni Matteo, Barone della Sala di Paruta. Dotali in Notar Giacomo Scavuzzo di Palermo, li 6 maggio 1561; il matrimoni fu celebrato nela Parrocchia di San Giacomo la Marina di Palermo, li 8 successivo.

-- From "The History of Feuds and Noble Titles of Sicily From Their Origins To Our Days, Volume Nine", by Francesco San Martino De Spucches and Mario Gregorio, 1940, p. 292.

(https://books.google.com/books?id=KhMZBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA292#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation: "Giuseppe Alliata… Wed Lady Fiammetta Paruta, daughter of Giovanni Matteo, Baron of Paruta Hall. Dowry recorded by Giacomo Scavuzzo of Palermo, May 6, 1561; the wedding was celebrated in the Parish of St. James the Mariner of Palermo on the 8th."

The submitter offers the following alternative blazon to be considered for canting purposes, and welcomes other canting blazon suggestions.

Per pale sable and vert, above a salte a pair of ruta Or.

The emblazon shows two sprigs of common rue, Ruta graveolens. Other species of rue are similar. Ruta is the word for rue in Latin and Italian, and is the scientific name the genus that contains all varieties of rue.

BchYg. Listed on the iLoI as *Õˇã̃^]]^Ẽ*This appears to have been a typo. The correct spelling was *Õã̃•^]]^È*

During kingdom commentary, Maridonna Benvenuti provided the following additional documentation for the byname:

"Dizionario Onomastico Della Sicilia", G. Caracausi, vol.II, p.1407, s.n. Salaparuta com.: composto di Sala, forma più antica del nome, a cui fu aggiunto il nome della famiglia Paruta... Salaparuta, detta untempo Sala di Donna Albira, infine Sala di Paruta forse perché fondata da Antonio Paruta, [Amico II 439-440],..." A translation: Salaparuta commune .: composed of Sala, the oldest form of the name, to which the name Paruta family was added…Salaparuta, this time Hall of Woman Albira, and finally Paruta Hall perhaps because it was founded by Antonio Paruta, [Amico II 439-440], ... "

From Amico (1677-1762) mentioned above: "Dizionario Topografico Della Sicilia Di Vito Amico", 1855, vol.II., p.439. Salaparuta. Lat. Sala parutae. Sic. Salaparuta (V. M.) Della anche un tempo Sala di Donna Albira. Per il casale Sala, che era nel territorio di Sciacca, si dice soggetto nel censimento di Federico Enrico Abate. Si tiene signore del castello e del casale di Sala di Donna Albira, che pure computavasi nei tenimenti di Sciacca, Marco de Ferrerio, nel tempo di Martino e precisamente nel 1408. A translation: Salaparuta. Lat. Sala parutae. Sic. Salaparuta (Val di Mara.) At one time Sala di Donna Albira. Sala's farmhouse, which was in the territory of Sciacca, is said to be subject to the census of Federico Enrico Abate. He is a lord of the castle and of the farmhouse of Donna Albira's Hall, which also computed in the tenements of Sciacca, Marco de Ferrerio, in the time of Martino precisely in 1408. URL
https://archive.org/details/dizionariotopogr02amic

As rue has not been registered in over ten years, it must be documented. Wikipedia has a picture of rue from a 14th C manuscript:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruta_graveolens#/media/File:Tacuin_Rue35.jpg

We believe this is sufficient to register the charge.

%+.ˈ< UggUb˙UVXi ``F UgW]X˙U!Hi f_] -New Heraldic Will **: cf k UfXYX**

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Hassan-abdul-Raschid-al-Turki wish to make the following determinations to my name(s) and/or armory upon my death as below:

Transfer to [redacted], known in the SCA as Violet Hughes the following name and armory registered to me in the SCA:

Household name: House of Three Skulls

Household badge: Per pale vert and gules, on a pale sales (sic) fimbriated three death's heads argent.

The document is signed and dated.

%,.˙>c\ b˙6 i W UbUb -New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

U¦Z̃è¸Á¯æ̆¦^Á¶åã̃¦¦æ̂^åÁ¯æà¦^Á¶è¸åÁ̂¶åæ^Á̧[Á̂è¦[¸•Á¶̂ç^¦c^åÁ̂¶Á̂¯æ¦ã^Á́˘¦^•Z̃è¸Á¦¦¦^Á¯æà¦^Á
Á

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.

John is a masculine name found in "Index of Scots names found in Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue" by Sara L. Uckelman, which shows 131 instances of this spelling, dated between 1423 and 1648. (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dost/john.html)
Buchanan is a surname found in "Surnames of Scotland" by Black - p111; s.n. Buchanan, George Buchanan, dated 1506-1582.

BchYg. Blazoned when submitted as *Œ¸Á¯æ̆¦^Á¶̃ã̃¦æ̂^åÁ¯æà¦^Á¶è¸åÁ̂¶åæ^Á̧[Á̂è¦[¸•Á̂¦[••^åÁ ã̧Á¯æ¦ã^Á́˘¦^•Á̂è¦Á̧ãc@¦¦è¸Á¦̂¦¦^Á¯æà¦^* we have changed the blazon to include the field and place other elements into our standard form.

%.`>cg\ i U'A i gHUfX -New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX**

*X^¦cŽŠœå^œå^œ¦Áœ{]œ} o¦&[} c{ ˘¦}^ˆ Á{ œœ} œœ}œ} ã *Áœ&@œ¦œ^Áœ¦*^} oÁœ^ç ^^}Áœ@^^Á{ ˘•œœåÁ¦[¸ ^¦•ÁU¦Á*

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound (Josh/Joshua) most important.

Joshua is a masculine personal name found in FamilySearch:

Joshua Dobson. Male, Died 1592, Batch # P01061-1,

https://familysearch.orq/ark:/61903/1:1:NGLS-35C
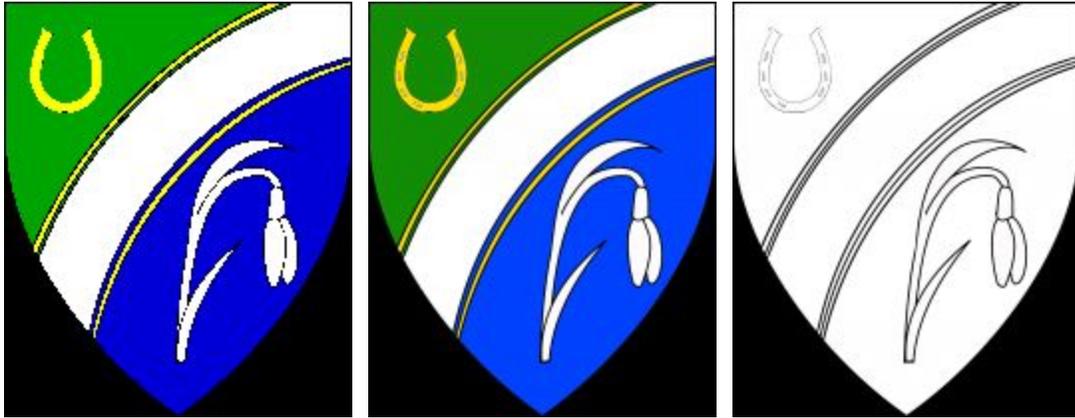
Mustard is a surname found in FamilySearch:

Bennet Mustard, Male, Christened September 18, 1586, Batch# C01966-9,

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NNL Y-26J

Construction of a late-period English name in the format Given + Byname is attested in SENA Appendix A.

Submitter is currently known in the SCA by either his nickname or mundane name and has been so for the past 2 years, as such he hopes to keep the personal name as a derivation of" Josh".

If the name Joshua must be altered he would prefer it be close enough to infer the intent of being Josh - the sound is of some importance.

&$. ˙@YUbU 8 ci WWh-New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX˙**

Ú^¦Á^}åÁ^¦o¦aæ}åÁæ ˘¦^Ẽ̃aæ^}åÁ§ã̃ c^¦Á}æ&@åÁæ¦*^}o&[ã^åÁU¦Ẽ̃^ç ^^}Áæ}Á̧ç^¦c^åÁ @¦•^• @^ÁU¦Áæ}åÁæÁ}[̧ å¦[]Áæ¦*^}oÁ

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Spelling most important.

@YUbU is a Spanish female name dated to 1589. Leana Alonso Daca; Female; Christening; 26 Jul 1589; SAN MIGUEL ARCANGEL, RAMIRO, VALLADOLID, SPAIN; C87332-1 (https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/F5G9-5LK).
8 ci WWh is a French byname dated to 1292. Helie Doucet J. An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris by Lord Colm Dubh (1996) http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paris.html#H
Per SENA Appendix C French and Iberian regional naming groups can be mixed, and the names are dated to within 300 years of one another.
˙

BchYg. ¨The black background in the mini-emblazons is an artifact of the uploading process. It is being fixed in the xLoI.

&% ˙A ʊrHʊˋXY ˙@ncb -New Name **: cfk ʊrXYX˙**

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Spelling most important.

Marta - "Late Period Feminine Names from the South of France" by Brian M. Scott,
http://heraldry.sca.org/names/latefrenchfem.html lists <Marta> dated to 1521
de Lyon - Academy of St. Gabriel report #2904 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2904), says "Instead,
we recommend <de Lion> found in the 1446 census, as the byname of a very rich, possibly
noble, man. [4] The name of the city is also spelled <Lyon> in this source, so <de Lyon> is also
a reasonable byname." (4) De/niau, Jean, Les Nomme/es des Habitants de Lyon en 1446
(Lyon: A. Rey, 1930).
"Late Period French Surnames (used by women)" by Sara Uckleman has <de Lyon> dated
1566 in the Bourbonnais region.
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/-liana/names/french/latefrenchsurnames.html)
"Names in the 1292 census of Paris", by Sara Uckleman has <du Lyon> and <de Lyons>.
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/-liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf)
˙

BchYg.˙The last two links in the iLoI are broken. The correct links are:

http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrenchsurnames.html and
http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf
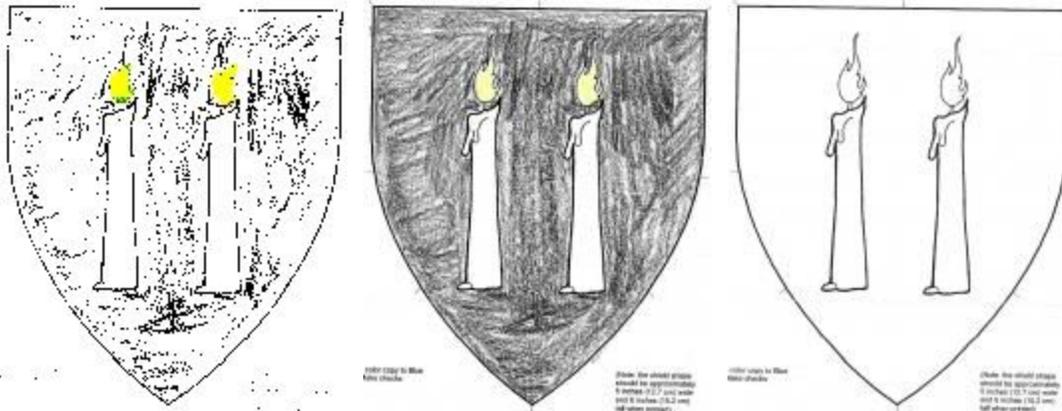
&&.˙A UﬁK mW_ -New Name & New Device **: cfk UfXYX˙**

Ùææì|^Ẽ˜j Á^••Áç [Á&æ) å|^•Á&æ˙^} oÁ�} ┤æ{ ^åÁ∪¦Ễ*

Á

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound (not specified) most important.

given+byname is attested in SENA Appendix A for Middle/Early Modern English name construction.

Mat Bonner, Male, 8 Dec 1611, GREAT WAL THAM,ESSEX,ENGLAND, England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, C04319-1 https://familysearch.orq/ark:/61903/1: 1 :J3DR-C5Y

Jane Wyck, Female, 14 Dec 1578, Linstead, Kent, England, England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, C04299-5

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/i :1 :NNVJ-Y3G

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Bchᵞg.˙the links in the iLoI are broken. The correct links are:

Mat Bonner: https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J3DR-C5Y

Jane Wyck: https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NNVJ-Y3G

Bchᵞg.˙No blazon was provided on the iLoI. We have therefore blazoned it following our standard blazon practice.

Kingdom commenters questioned the use of colored pencils. The Administrative Handbook IV.C.1 states, "submissions colored with wax-based media such as crayons or wax pencils will be returned." However, this prohibition dates back to the days when Laurel collected paper files, and wax media had the potential to damage said files. At this time, Laurel no longer receives physical copies of the submission forms, so this is a non-issue.

The second problem with media such as crayons is potential damage to the scanner. Diademe Herald rejects, and will-continue to reject, any submissions prepared in a way that may,

potentially, damage the scanner. This includes crayons, paint that may flake off, charcoal, or any other media that might be transferred from the paper to the rollers or glass of the sheet-fed scanner. Such submissions will not be scanned and will be returned administratively by Diademe without being placed on an iLoI.

Any submissions that are considered safe, will be scanned - the details of the art media are not important except for the scanner damage issue and will not be a cause for return.

As Diademe has chosen to scan this device, it is acceptable to Blue Tyger and is being forwarded.

&¦ ˙Dƒlf˙z˙JUlʰbU\ j YfZ̦ -New Name & New Badge : cfk UfXYX˙
X^¦d̃Z̃@^^Á̷¢l&c̃a̷Ȝ̷/̷&̷@̷d̷Á¦^œ^å/̷ãj Á¦ãæ̀ *|^Á̷¢*^} o̷Á̷] [œ^å¦Á̷æà|^Á̷
Á̷
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Meaning most important.

Pétr á Vatnahverfi is intended for a Norse Greenlander persona.
First Name: Geirr Bassi's "The Old Norse Name" (pg 14; approved SCA source), shows 3 instances of Pétr used as a masculine given name. There is one instance in Terje Spurkland's "Norwegian Runes and Runic Inscriptions" (pg. 152). Pétr is also among the names shown on one of the Bryggen Inscriptions. References and screen shots have been provided in an accompanying document.
Second Name: á Vatnahverfi is a Norse locative by-name. While Norse names were most often patronymic, locative names were sometimes used. In just Njal's Saga alone, there are examples such as Önundur í Tröllaskógi (Onund of Trollwood, Chapter 58), Ketill úr Mörk (Ketil of Mork, Chapter 91) and Halls af Síðu (Hall of Sida, Chapter 95). URL references and screen shots have been provided in an accompanying document.
For the purposes of this persona name, Vatnahverfi (roughly, "Lake District") is a place name found in the Greenlanders Saga (Chapter 1) and the Landnámabók (Chapter 35). URL references and screen shots have been provided in an accompanying document. I've been

advised by my herald, who was in turn advised by others, that the locative second name would thus be "á Vatnahverfi" as shown above, since "hverfi" in the dative stays as "hverfi."

Arctic Char (Salvelinus alpinus) is a cold-water fish of the Salmonidae family and during period times was widely distributed in Scandinavia, Greenland and the colder waters of the British Isles.

To demonstrate that this animal was known to Norse Greenlanders, I've cited "Hunting, Fishing and

Animal Husbandry at the Farm Beneath the Sand, Western Greenland" by Inge Bødker Enghoff.

Meddelelser om Grønland Vol. 28

Museum Tusculanum Press, 2003

University of Copenhagen

Page 24

An early 90's excavation of a Norse archaeological site Gården under Sandet ("Farm Under The Sand") revealed that bones from arctic char were more plentiful than any other fish species.

https://books.google.ca/books?id=IF7kxs-A92AC&pg=PA103&lpg=PA103&dq=G

%C3%A5rden+under+Sandet&source=bl&ots=WBDDev6Ijy&sig=Nx8bkoRqrZhpQZRKclRB6Y

ORnQk&hl=en&sa=

X&ved=0ahUKEwjN87G1qa7VAhVp3IMKHev_CZk4ChDoAQgsMAE#v=snippet&q=char&f=fals

e

(Accessed July 30th, 2017)

&(. ˙F Y]b\ Uŕh̊6 UgUŕUV -New Name & New Device **: cf k UŕXYX˙**

Ú^¦Á^}åÁæ ˇ¦^Áæ}åÁˇ¦^•Á̃æá^}åÁ{ àæœ¦^åÁ^ç ^^}Á¢@^^Á̃}&¦^•&^}ơ Áç [Áæ}åÁ}^Áæ}åæ Á[|-Á
¦æ{]æ}ỡæ¦*^}ơÁ

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Sound most important.

F Y]b\ Uŕh appears in ``German Names from 1495'' by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman). (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html).

6 UgUŕUV appears in `' Bassaraba family" by Miroslav MAREK. (http://www.genealogy.euweb.cz/balkan/basarab.html).

Reinhart is a German name and Basarab is an Hungarian name. Both can be combine as seen in the Appendix C of SENA. (http://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixC).
˙

Bch̊Yg. ˙¨During Kingdom commentary, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia provided the following additional documentation:

Basarab is a Wallachian name, possibly derived from the language of one of the later Turkic tribes in the Carpathian basin (Cuman or Pecheneg), but in any case not Hungarian.

Here's a Google Books preview that quotes a Latin text from the reign of Charles I (of Hungary: ruled 1301-1342) where the voivode's name is written *Óæ æ¦æè*: https://books.google.com/books?id=7DJWyg97IggC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=Bazarab%20infidelis&f =false

The Illuminated Chronicle has his name as *Óæ æ¦æœæ̊* (page 143 on Scribd: https://www.scribd.com/doc/47427020/Chronicon-Pictum-Vindobonense-Kepes-Kronika-Cronica-Pictata-de-l a-Viena-ante-1360).

We are forwarding the name unchanged in the hopes that Laurel commenters will be able to document the name as submitted.˙

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The black background in the mini-emblazons is an artifact of the uploading process. It is being fixed in the xLoI.

Blazoned when submitted as [illegible text], we have removed an unnecessary tincture.

[illegible] -New Name Change & New Device Change : [illegible]
[illegible text]

Old Item: [illegible], to be released.
Old Item: [illegible], to be released.
Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (Italian/Sicilian) most important.
Culture (Italian/Sicilian) most important.
Meaning (Sara from Salaparuta) most important.

Submitter desires that the old name, Sara of Salaparuta, be released upon registration of this new name.
Sara is an Italian form of the common female name Sarah, attested in Sicily in the 15th C.
S.n. Sara, "… Ma può risalire direttamente alla forma ebraica Sārāh; cfr. Sara mulier iudea uxor quondam Buxacce, a.1400." Found in "Dizionario Onomastico della Sicilia", Caracausi, G., 1994, Palermo. Translation by Maridonna Benvenuti: "But it can be directly traced to the Jewish Sārāh form; cfr. Sara mulier iudea uxor quondam Buxacce, year 1400."
SENA Appendix A indicates that Italian names may use an unmarked locative byname.
Sala Paruta was the medieval name of a village and associated castle in Sicily that is modernly known as Salaparuta.
When the first tower of the castle was built in 1296, it and the village were known as "Sala Della Donna" ("Hall of the Lady"). The castle became the seat of a barony known as Baronia Sala Della Donna ("Barony of the Hall of the Lady").

In 1462 it became the feudal lands of the Paruta family, and shortly after 1500 they renamed the castle and the associated barony "Sala di Paruta" ("Hall of the Parutas").

In 1561, following the death of Giovanni Matteo Paruta, who had been Baron of Sala di Paruta, his daughter and only heir, Fiammetta Paruta, wed Giuseppe Alliata, who became Baron Sala di Paruta. (Their son was later named Duke Sala di Paruta.)

Throughout this period, the village that surrounded the castle was known by the same name, Sala di Paruta, but during the eighteenth century, the name was combined into a single word, "Salaparuta", which is its modern name.

Below are three references in history books attesting to the existence of the territory, castle, and/or barony named Sala di Paruta.

Pervenuta veidesi finalmente questa gran Baronia in potere di Giolamo Paruta, il quale nel 1503, accrebbe di novelle fabbriche l'Abitato della vassalla Popolazione esistente in quella, che oltre più d' un secolo traeva la fua forma (a: Amico Lexic. Topograph., Sic. Vol Mazar. V. Sala Paruta), e però ove fi disse nella mia Sicilia Nobile, essere stata ella edificata da Antonio Paruta nel 1507, fu uno de i sbagli, che mi fece prendere l' autore genealogico, da cui ne fu cavata la notizia (b: Mugnos Fam. Paruta t. 3. f. 15. ma il millesimo citato del 1507, che volea dire 1503, fu error di stampa, poiché nel mio manueritto originale 1503. cosi segnato leggesi.) Dalla Famiglia di Paruta cominició ad appellarsi la detta Terra col novello nome di Sala di Paruta, suppressovi l'antico di Sala di Madonna Alvira, e dalli Signori di Paruta fece passaggio ne i Signori Agliati.

-- From "Della Sicilia Nobile", by Francesco Maria Emanuele e Gaetani, 1775, p 263, citing "Lexicon Topographicum Siculum", by Vito Amico, 1759.
(https://books.google.com/books?id=nscOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA263#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation of key passage: "From [1503] the Paruta family began to call this land by the new name Paruta Hall, dropping the old name Hall of Lady Alvira…"

Alvira Giano Andrea suo primogenito, che a'investi Onofrio ed avo dell'ultima dei Paruta, la Fiammetta, con la quale passava di direitto nel 1561 nella casa Alliata la baronia sposando essa Fiammetta un Giuseppe Alliata: la quale baronia già sotto di Girolamo dopo il 1507 aveva preso nome di Sala di Paruta, o Salae Parutarum, sostituito al primo di Sala donne o Sala di Madona Alvira.

-- From "Archivio Storico Siciliano", published by "Scoieta Siciliana Per La Storia Patria" with "Scuola di paleografia di Palermo", 1889, p 272.
(https://books.google.com/books?id=boLs__rqLbgC&pg=PA272#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation of key passage: "The barony had already under Girolomo from 1507 taken the name of Paruta Hall, or Salae Parutarum, replacing the earlier Hall of the Lady or Hall of Lady Alvira."

Giuseppe Alliata… Sposó Donna Fiammetta Paruta, figlia di Giovanni Matteo, Barone della Sala di Paruta. Dotali in Notar Giacomo Scavuzzo di Palermo, li 6 maggio 1561; il matrimoni fu celebrato nela Parrocchia di San Giacomo la Marina di Palermo, li 8 successivo.

-- From "The History of Feuds and Noble Titles of Sicily From Their Origins To Our Days, Volume Nine", by Francesco San Martino De Spucches and Mario Gregorio, 1940, p. 292.
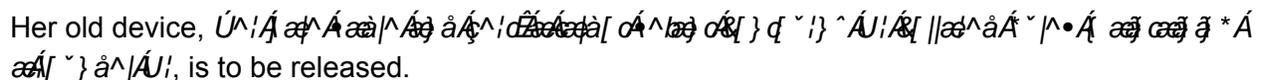(https://books.google.com/books?id=KhMZBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA292#v=onepage&q&f=false)

English translation: "Giuseppe Alliata… Wed Lady Fiammetta Paruta, daughter of Giovanni Matteo, Baron of Paruta Hall. Dowry recorded by Giacomo Scavuzzo of Palermo, May 6, 1561; the wedding was celebrated in the Parish of St. James the Mariner of Palermo on the 8th."

Bchg. During Kingdom commentary, Maridonna Benvenuti provided the following additional documentation for the byname:
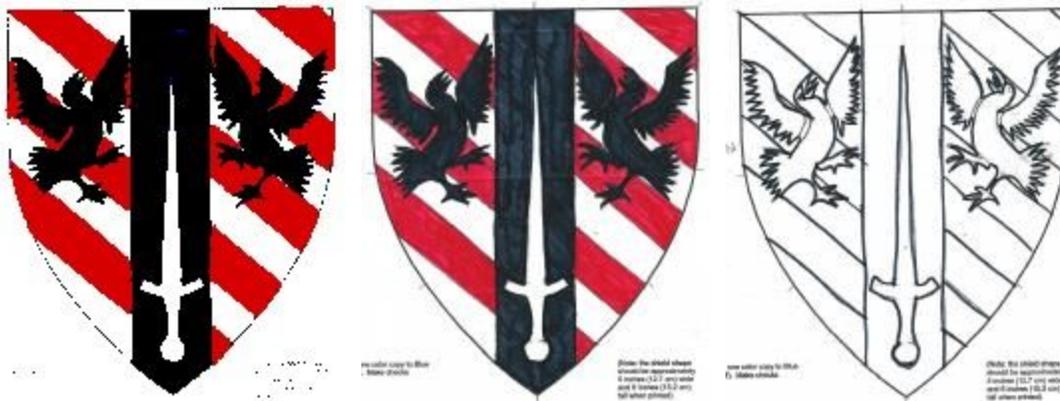
"Dizionario Onomastico Della Sicilia", G. Caracausi, vol.II, p.1407, s.n. Salaparuta com.: composto di Sala, forma più antica del nome, a cui fu aggiunto il nome della famiglia Paruta... Salaparuta, detta untempo Sala di Donna Albira, infine Sala di Paruta forse perché fondata da Antonio Paruta, [Amico II 439-440],..." A translation: Salaparuta commune .: composed of Sala, the oldest form of the name, to which the name Paruta family was added…Salaparuta, this time Hall of Woman Albira, and finally Paruta Hall perhaps because it was founded by Antonio Paruta, [Amico II 439-440], ... "

From Amico (1677-1762) mentioned above: "Dizionario Topografico Della Sicilia Di Vito Amico", 1855, vol.II., p.439. Salaparuta. Lat. Sala parutae. Sic. Salaparuta (V. M.) Della anche un tempo Sala di Donna Albira. Per il casale Sala, che era nel territorio di Sciacca, si dice soggetto nel censimento di Federico Enrico Abate. Si tiene signore del castello e del casale di Sala di Donna Albira, che pure computavasi nei tenimenti di Sciacca, Marco de Ferrerio, nel tempo di Martino e precisamente nel 1408. A translation: Salaparuta. Lat. Sala parutae. Sic. Salaparuta (Val di Mara.) At one time Sala di Donna Albira. Sala's farmhouse, which was in the territory of Sciacca, is said to be subject to the census of Federico Enrico Abate. He is a lord of the castle and of the farmhouse of Donna Albira's Hall, which also computed in the tenements of Sciacca, Marco de Ferrerio, in the time of Martino precisely in 1408. URL https://archive.org/details/dizionariotopogr02amic

Her old device, Ú^¦Á¦æ¦^Á æà¦^Áæ)å¦ç^¦¦c̊æÁ¦æ¦à¦[o¦^¦æ¦o¦&[}¦q¦ˇ¦¦}¦ˆÁÚ¦¦&[¦||æ¦^åÁˇ¦¦^•Á¦æ)¦æ¦ã¦*Á æÁ¦ˇ}¦å^¦|ÁÚ¦¦, is to be released.

Kingdom commenters questioned whether the poodle as drawn in this device was in a period form. The artwork was taken from the submission of Briana Heron, which was registered in June 2015. A similar depiction was used in the submission of Fenja of Styringheim, which was registered in May 2017. The depiction above does not include the extra pom-poms of hair on the legs and tail and top of the head which constitute the non-registrable "show cut."

&*.´G]|[j Uˈ f´<z`ZXUbUˈgcb -New Name & New Device¨: **cfk UˈXYX¨**

Ó^}å^Áˇˇ|^•Á̂æ̧åÁ̃æ̧*^}Á̂d̃Á{}Á̂æ̧Á̧æ̧}Á̂æ^Á̧æ̧^ç ^^}Á̧ç [Á̧æ̧ç^}•Á̃ã̧ã̧*Á́^•]^&æ̧}áÁæã|^Ễæ̧Á̧¸[¦å̧Á̧æ̧*^}c

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Client requests authenticity for time period - 9th to 11th century Viking.

Sigvarðr is a masculine name found in Geirr Bassi, p. 14

Halfdan is a masculine name found in Geirr Bassi, p. 14

The patronymic is formed using the genitive of Halfdan, Halfdanar.

¨

BchˈYg. Blazoned when submitted as Ó^}å^Áˇˇ|^•Á̂æ̧åÁ̧æ̧*^}Á̂d̃Á{}Á̂æ̧á^}å̧Á̧æ̧^ç ^^}Á̧ç [Á̧æ̧ç^}•Á̃ |^•]^&æ̧}áÁ̧ã̧*•Á́|^çæ̧^å̧Á̧æ̧åÁ̧æ̧ã̃]|æ̃^å̧Á́æã|^Ễæ̧Á̧¸[¦å̧Á̧æ̧*^}Á̃Êˈ we have changed the blazon to correctly identify the central ordinary and to correct the posture of the birds.

&+.˙Gma cb˙cZ6 UʄbgXU˙Y -New Name˙**: cfk UʄXYX** & New Device **FYʄ fbYX˙**
X^¦ʣaʌ¦ æ‖ʌ¸[ã�^˙å˸^}oÁ*

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Client requests authenticity for 13th century English language/culture.
Language (preference is toward the specific intended geography) most important.
Culture (preference is toward the specific intended geography) most important.

Symon is a personal name found in Reaney and Wilson's "Dictionary of English Surnames", s.n. Simon, which notes Symon de Cheurolcurt from around 1150.
Barnsdale is a locative byname found in "The Concise Dictionary of English Place-names" (Ekwall, 4th ed.) which lists Barnsdale (p-27) as a location.
Barnsdale can also be constructed from elements found in "English Place Name Elements, Vol. 1", by Smith, which lists both Barn (from Beorn) and Dale (from dael) as place name elements.
˙

BchYg. Due to there being various editions of Ekwall, it is more useful to cite the header form than the page. In this case, the byname appears s.n. Barnsdale. This, however, is an undated header form. It can be registered in the form submitted as a Lingua Anglica form of the 13th Century *Ó^¦} æʌå^•@‖Á*from the same source.

The submitter transmitted the following request: "The authenticity directive was intended to be a guide towards a direction if the name was not sufficiently documentable/documented. If possible, I would request registering it as written. (and all the rest be on my head and no fault of the heralds who have done well by me)"

We are therefore treating this as a withdrawal of the authenticity request and forwarding the name unchanged.

This device is returned for conflict with Iosbail inghean Mhartainn mhic Dhonnchaidh: *Ùæʌ^Ɖ¦}Á æʌ¦æ‖ʌ˸*^}oʌæ¦æ‖ʌ¸^¦c*[July of 2013 via Lochac]. There is a single DC For the field, but nothing else.

26. Syson of Barstead -New Badge **Returned**
Barlpess. On a herald's trumpet Argent.

Notes. There are three pall-like ordinaries recognized in SCA heraldry. The first is the "plain" pall, which is throughout and extends to the edges of the field. The second is the "pall couped" which is terminated with straight lines cutting across each arm, perpendicular to the arm. The third is the "shakefork", which has each arm terminated in a point.

As this is a fieldless badge, the "plain" pall is not allowed - throughout charges cannot exist without a field. The ordinary drawn here has two pointy arms as in a shakefork, and one straight-cut arm as in a pall couped. As there is a blazonable difference between the two, the charge must clearly be one or the other.

We are therefore returning this badge for a redraw. On resubmission, the ordinary should be drawn as either a proper shakefork or a proper pall couped.

&-.˙l a a ˙6 i lfi g˙5 f]g\ U˙U˙!5 b]XU -Resub Device **: cfk UˊXYX˙**

Œ˘¡^Á˄¦{ a̧˄^åÁæ˙^} ḓ̂Ą̆} Áæ̧{|æ^Áæ̧æ̆¡æ˃[} Ą̆a̧ã˃] |æ^åÁ̆ææ|^Á*

This a resubmission of the device returned on the March 2017 LoAR,
http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2017/03/17-03lar.html:

Umm Butrus A'isha al-Anida. Device. Azure ermined argent, on a roundel argent, a dragon displayed sable.

This device must be returned for redraw. In the return of William le Bond, the following precedent was reaffirmed:

This device is returned for redraw. In the return of Magdalene de Saint Benoit-sur-Loire, it was stated:

This device is returned for a redraw. At first glance this appears to be wyvern, not a dragon, as both forelegs and half the head are invisible due to their placement against the rest of the dragon. While no difference is granted between a wyvern and a dragon, they are still separate charges. On resubmission please advise the submitter that the head should not overlap the wing, nor should the forelegs lie entirely on the dragon's body. [LoAR of December 2005]

This was confirmed in the return of Ciarán Alanson, on the LoAR of March 2006, for the same reason.

This submission has the same problem: the forelimbs are invisible due to their placement entirely against the wings.

There is a step from period practice for the use of a dragon displayed.
˙

BchˊYg. ˙We believe this resubmission has addressed the causes for return.

' $.˙J]c`Yḧ< i [\ Yg -New Heraldic Will **F Yḧ fbYX˙**

P^¦æ¢åæ&Á ã|Á

I, [redacted], known in the Society for Creative Anachronism, Incorporated (SCA) as Hassan-abdul-Raschid-al-Turki wish to make the following determinations to my name(s) and/or armory upon my death as below:

Transfer to [redacted], known in the SCA as Vettorio Antonella the following name and armory registered to me in the SCA:

Household name: House of Three Skulls

Household badge: Per pale vert and gules, on a pale sable fimbriated three death's heads argent.

The document is signed and dated.

˙

BcḧYg.˙ As submitted, the text of the will is in error - the name of the testator is incorrect. Although the submitter has explained the intended language in commentary, a heraldic will needs to be signed in its correct form. We are therefore returning this heraldic will for correction and resubmission.

' %˙N]UMᴄa c˙: cgWLf] -New Name **F Yḧ fbYX˙**

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Client requests authenticity for 15th century Venice language/culture.

Language (15th century Venice) most important.

Culture (15th century Venice) most important.

Ziacomo is a given name found in "Fifteenth Century Venetian Masculine Names", by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (www.ellipsis.cx/-1iana/names/ita1ian/venice.htm1). The source lists the name as 'Giacomo', but the submitter prefers the Venetian use of 'Z' in the place of 'Gi' that is well documented in names such as 'Zorzi' versus 'Giorgio', and 'Zuane' versus'Giani'.

"Venetian Ship Names of 1498 and 1499" by Maridonna Benvenuti"states 'In most dialects of the Veneto the letter Z is found rather than the Florentine G...".

(s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/venetianships.html)

If this is not adequate reasoning, then the submitter requests the standard spelling of "Giacomo".

Foscari is a family name found in "Late Period Italian Women's Names: Venice" by Juliana de Luna (http://www.medievalscotland.org/jes/NunsNenice.shtml).

BcḧYg.˙ This item was placed on this iLoI in error. It is a duplicate of item 14 from the East ILoI dated 2017-07-13

In Service,
Yehuda ben Moshe
Blue Tyger Herald