

July 2021

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decision

East ILol dated 6/25/2021

To the most noble members of the East Kingdom College of Heraldry, greetings! You will find below the decisions rendered on the submissions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on 6/25/2021.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month:
Anéžka Pantheon, Brunissende Dragonette, Cormac Beare, Drasma Seahorse, Etienne Sea Stag, Gunnvor Orle, Iago Boar, Richard Heyworth, Rosina von Schaffhausen, Scolastica la souriete, Sláine Diademe, and Vémundr Couronne Rouge.

Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1: Ana de Roma

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Ana de Roma	Forwarded
New Device	Azure, a spiderweb argent and overall a rose Or	Forwarded



Both elements are found in FamilySearch:

Ana is a Spanish feminine given name dated to 1580: Ana San Joan, christening, 6 Aug 1580, San Antolin, Medina del Campo, Valladolid, Spain, batch C39563-9
(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VW8N-XQ3>)

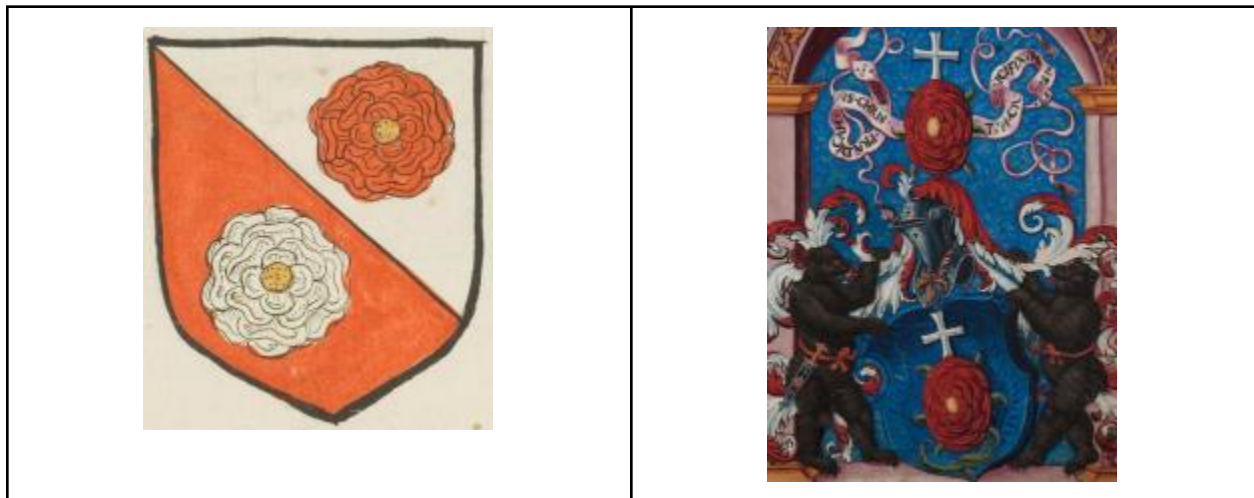
de Roma is a Spanish byname dated to 1583: Melchior de Roma, christening, 26 Nov 1583, San Antonio Abad, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain, batch C89005-3
(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VWJL-54C>)

Notes:

In commentary, Iago Boar provided images of heraldic roses matching the depiction in this device:

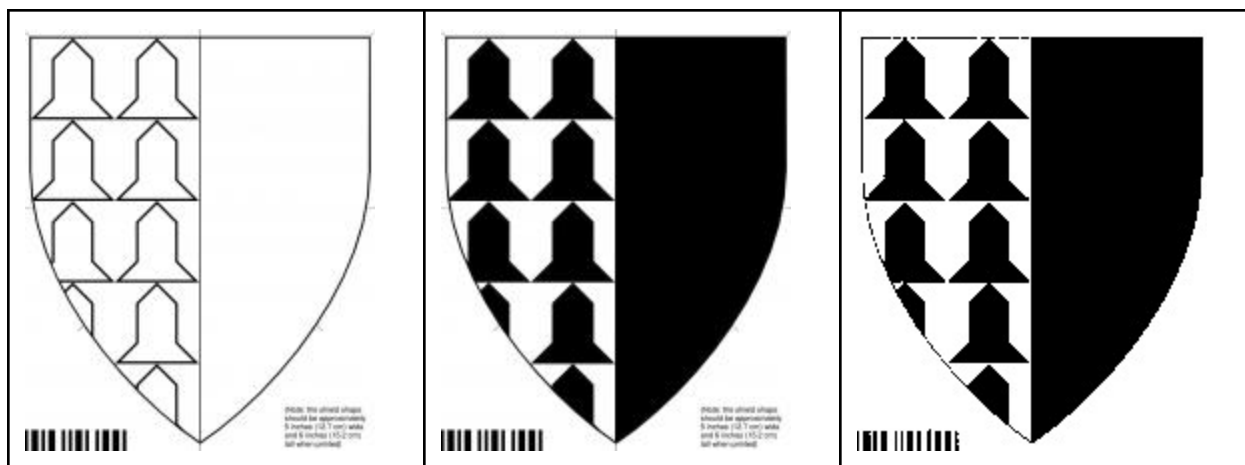
1) Roses from Armorial catalan, 1500-1521 Spanish (Toulouse, Bibliothèque Municipale, ms.798), f. 29r

2) Rose from Matriculation Register of the Basel Rectorate, 1460-1600 Swiss (Basel, Universitätsbibliothek, AN II 3), f. 187r



2: Angela Vittoria di Enrico Spinelli

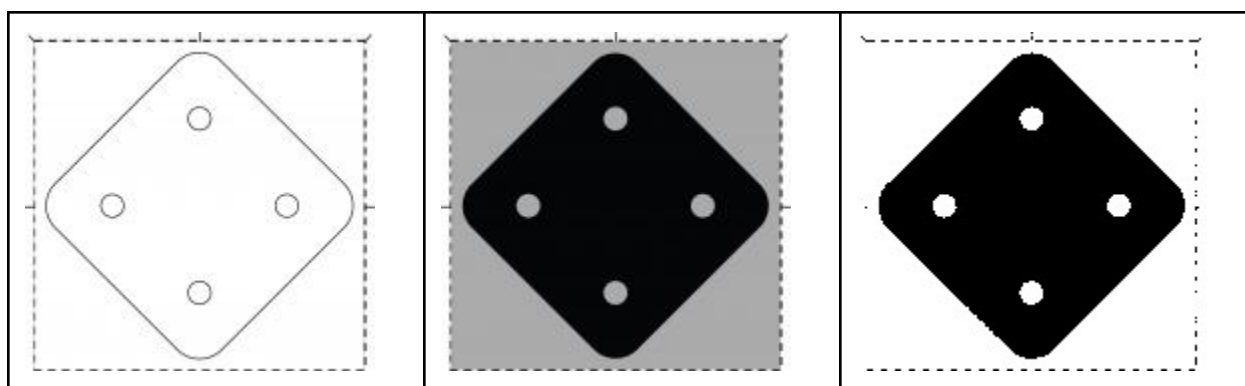
Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per pale vary in pale argent and sable and sable	Forwarded



Notes:

3: Angela Vittoria di Enrico Spinelli

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	(Fieldless) A square weaver's tablet lozengewise sable	Forwarded



The submitter's previous badge submission, *(Fieldless) A weaver's tablet sable bendwise*, was returned at Kingdom in August 2019:

This badge is returned for conflict with the badge of Solveig Gunnadóttir ór Úlfey, *Per pale Or and argent, a lozenge sable*. There is only one DC for the lack of field. Just as a square weaver's tablet in its default orientation would conflict with delfs and billets, a square weaver's tablet lozengewise would conflict with a lozenge

However, previous precedent on this matter was overturned in January 2020:

Eleonora Rose. Device. Sable, on a square weaver's tablet lozengewise argent a rose gules.

This does not conflict with the device for Sorcha Dhocair, *Per pale purple and vert, on a lozenge argent a rose proper*. There is a DC for changes to the field and another for the difference between a lozenge and a square weaver's tablet lozengewise. [Eleonora Rose, Jan 2020, A-Lochac]

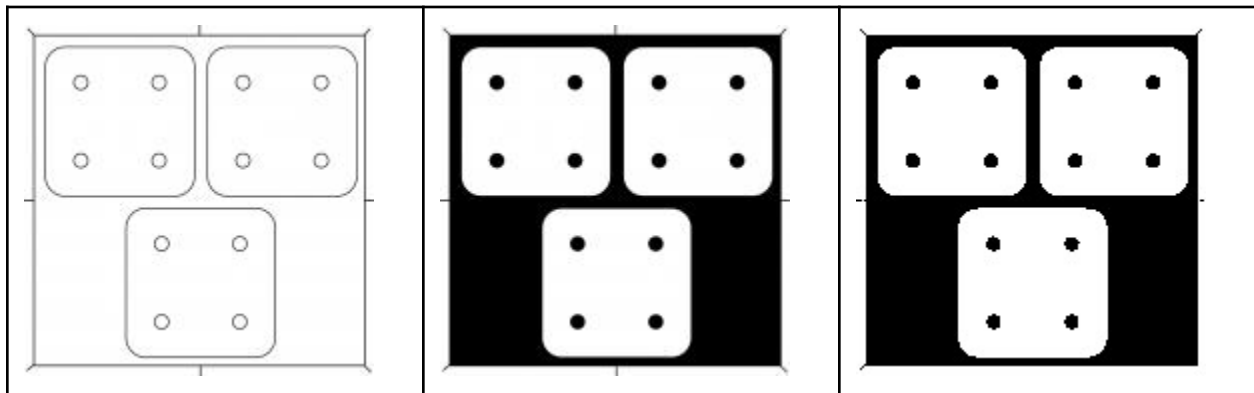
With the DC for fieldlessness and the additional one for the difference between a lozenge and a square weaver's tablet lozengewise, we believe this submission is clear of conflict with Solveig's badge.

Notes:

As a Kingdom-level resubmission, this item is new to Laurel and will be marked as a New item on the external letter.

4: Angela Vittoria di Enrico Spinelli

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Sable, three square weaver's tablets argent	Forwarded



Notes:

5: Angelina Capasso

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device Change	Gules, a domestic cat rampant sable maintaining a daisy proper	Forwarded



Old Item: *Per fess sable and gules, a Latin cross Or and a daisy slipped and leaved proper*, to be retained as a badge.

Individually Attested Pattern (IAP). All examples are from Siebmachers Wappenbuch unless otherwise noted.

Charges attested in German armory

- Domestic Cat: die Katzen <Azure, a cat rampant contourney argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_174_Siebmacher.htm), die Detztl <Gules, a cat rampant argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_205_Siebmacher.htm)
- Daisy: Peppindorff <Sable, a daisy proper>, from Wappenbuch der Arlberg-Bruderschaft: Virgil Raber, 1548, image 7121713 (http://bilderserver.at/wappenbuecher/VirgilRaberEXAv2_52z2/)

Examples of sable charges on gules fields:

- von Schleudersperg (2nd & 3rd quarters) <Gules, a lion rampant sable> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_42_Siebmacher.htm)
- von Iornitz <Gules, a mullet within a vol sable> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_52_Siebmacher.htm)
- von Löfitz <Gules, a serpent nowed sable> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_156_Siebmacher.htm)

Examples of lions/cats rampant maintaining secondary charges

- die Gasmer (S. pale) <Azure, a lion rampant contourney maintaining a fleur-de-lis Or> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_99_Siebmacher.htm)

- die Berchtolt < Azure, a lion rampant maintaining a sword and shield upon a trimount Or> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_41_Siebmacher.htm)
- die Olhafen (1st and 4th quarters) <Azure, a lion rampant contourney maintaining a perfume bottle Or> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_63_Siebmacher.htm)

Examples of sable charges on gules maintaining secondary charges

- (2nd and 3rd quarters) <Gules, an arm sable maintaining a ring Or> (From Scheibler'sches Wappenbuch - BSB Cod.icon. 312 c, 1450 - 1580) (<https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/bsb00007174/images/index.html?id=00007174&nativeno=365>)
- Von Bebisdorf <Per pale gules and sable, two arms counterchanged maintaining a crown argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_162_Siebmacher.htm)
- Die Czechowski <Gules, a ragged staff sable maintaining a cross argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_51_Siebmacher.htm)

Examples of animate charges with low contrast to the field maintaining high-contrast secondary charges

- Kvefsteiner <Gules, a human figure sable maintaining a dagger argent on a mount Or> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_33_Siebmacher.htm)
- Die Dresker <Azure, a dog gules maintaining in its mouth a goose argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_58_Siebmacher.htm)
- Schlick von Passan (1st and 4th quarters) <Azure, a lion gules maintaining a church argent> (http://www.wappenbuch.de/pages/wappen_16_Siebmacher.htm)

Notes:

6: Angus Tait

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Angus Tait	Forwarded
New Device	Ermine, a fess checky sable and Or	Forwarded



Old Item: *Aengas Macc Laidig*, to be retained as an alternate name.
 Submitter desires a masculine name.

Angus is a masculine Scots name, found in Black, Surnames of Scotland, with the earliest citation dated to 1204 sn. Angus.

Tait is a Scots family byname, also found in Black sn. Tate. The earliest citation for the spelling "Tait" is dated to 1490.

Notes:

There is an Angus Tait with a Wikipedia article (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angus_Tait), but the consensus of the East Kingdom College is that he is not important enough to protect from presumption under SENA PN4D.

Commenters at Kingdom provided additional documentation for both name elements in *Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707* (<http://www.rps.ac.uk/mss/1490/2/83>), dating the given name to 1490 and the byname to 1493.

7: Arabella De Mere

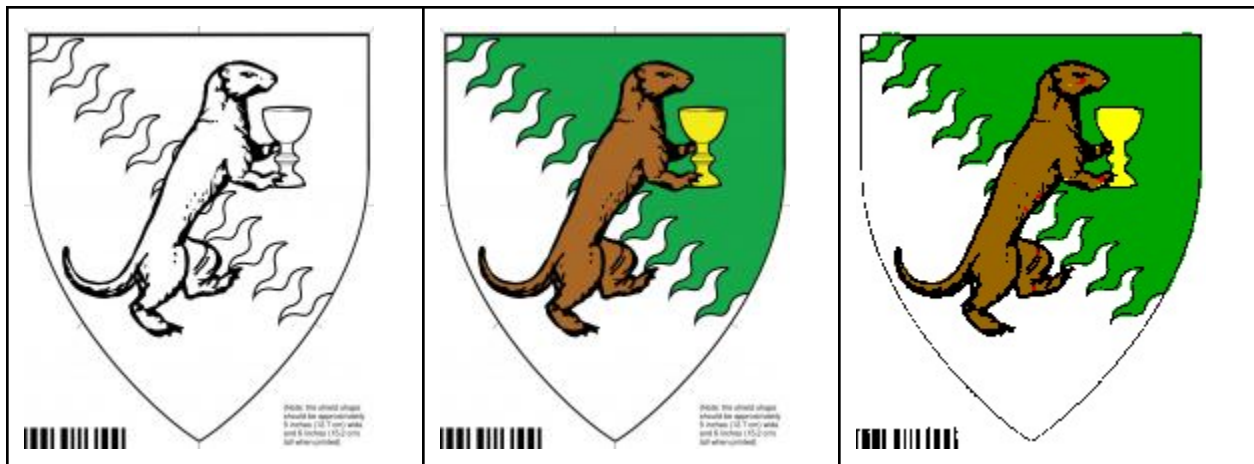
Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A natural seahorse sable maintaining in its tail a hawk's bell azure	Forwarded



Notes:

8: Ariadne de Laurentia

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Ariadne de Laurentia	Forwarded
New Device	Per bend rayonny vert and argent, a brown otter rampant contourny proper maintaining a cup Or	Forwarded



Submitter has no desire as to gender.

Language (would like the locative byname to stay Italian construction if possible) most important.

Culture most important.

Ariadne is a figure found in Greek mythology found in Italian literature. Such names are registerable as literary names [Fiora di Selene, 05/2015, A-Æthelmearc]. It is found in Jacobus Tornerius, *Veterum poetarum carminum selectorum*, published in Rome in 1588 (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Veterum_poetarum_carminum_selectorum/NG1eAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=ariadne). It is also the submitter's legal middle name. If needed, the submitter can provide proof in order to use the legal name allowance.

de Laurentia is intended as a matronym formed from the name of Laurentia, a 4th century Italian saint. It is also part of the religious name of a 16th century nun, Blessed Maria Laurentia Longa, found in Federico Malipiero, *La b. Maria Laurentia Longa, matrona napolitana, fondatrice, & istitutrice delle molto reuerende Madri Cappuccine*, published in Venice in 1640 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FMM0vNlb9d4C>).

This follows the construction found in "Prepositions in Medieval Italian Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/drafts/italian.html>), which includes de + <father's name in the nominative>, so a matronym should be able to be similarly constructed, although di is the more typical preposition.

Notes:

Kingdom commentary also turned up a reference to a secular abbot who lived circa 1375 known as Antonius de Laurentia, from Aversa in southern Italy, which would make this name phrase attested rather than constructed. Reference to this abbot was found in *The Right of Spoil of the Popes of Avignon*, 1316-1415 (available on Google Books), but by the close of commentary no primary source had yet been found.

9: Astrapia Gorgopa

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Astrapia Gorgopa	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, in pale a barbless rose and a spear, on a sinister tierce potency Or a gorgon's head sable	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (Wants a given name that sounds like Astra/Astraea and an adjective indicating fierceness.) most important.

Astrapia is a standard transliteration from a classical Greek feminine given name which appears on a Greek inscription from Markianopolis, in what is now Bulgaria, dated to between 200 and 300 A.D. (Lexicon of Greek Personal Names:

<http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/name/%E1%BC%88%CF%83%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%80%CE%AF%CE%B1%>).

Gorgopa is the standard transliteration of the feminine singular nominative form of the adjective *gorgopos*, which Liddell and Scott give as meaning "fierce-eyed" or "grim-eyed", appearing as early as the fifth century BC and as late as the middle of the first century AD. It should be noted that that adjective is derived from combining the adjective *gorgos* which means "fierce" or "grim" or, when applied to people, "spirited", and the noun *ope* which refers to "sight". It is NOT in fact derived from Gorgo, the name of one of the mythological creatures who eventually drew their collective name from this individual who was quite literally named from the adjective form.

The structure of the name is fairly standard, using an attested Greek feminine given name with a descriptive adjective form modified to use a nominative singular form to agree with the number, gender and case of the given name. The LGPN notes that this is a common practice in name formation (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/names/practices.html>, "The given name"). Both elements are documented from standard sources for classical Greek with the given name dated to the third century A.D. and the adjective dated to as late as the first century A.D.

Notes:

10: Beck of Copeland

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Beck of Copeland	Forwarded

Submitter has no desire as to gender.

Beck: English surname found in FamilySearch: John Beck, christened 15 Mar 1576, in Saint Edmunds, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. Batch: C15349-1

(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ND19-6P1>)

Surname as given name in late period English is allowed per the Alton of Grimfells precedent [04/2010, A-East].

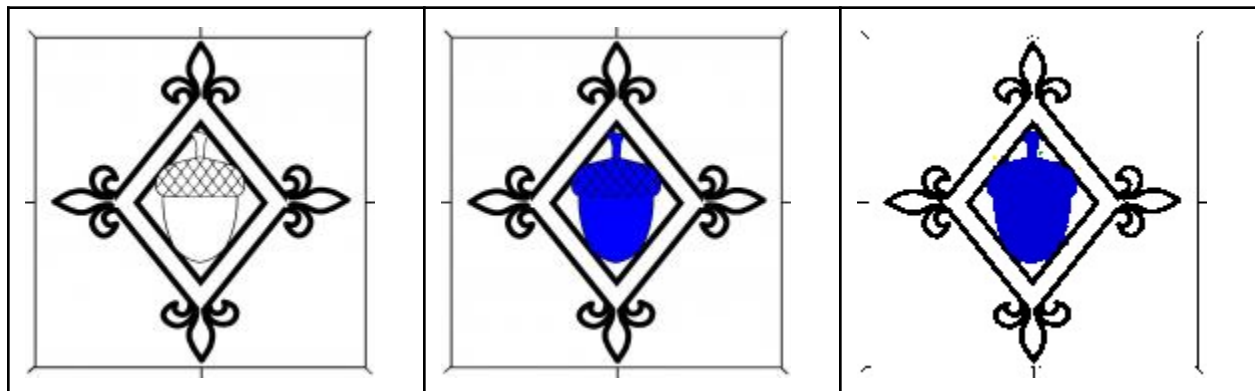
of Copeland: surname found dated to 1276 as 'de Copeland' in Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Copeland. Appendix A states that 'de' and 'of' in Middle English are interchangeable.

Notes:

The byname is actually dated to 1256 in Reaney & Wilson; this typo will be corrected on the external letter.

11: Deirdre Grenewode

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) An acorn azure within and conjoined to a masculyn argent	Forwarded



Concerns were expressed at Kingdom about whether the acorn is recognizable without some internal detailing. Blue Tyger believes the silhouette could only be an acorn, and therefore is sending it up for wiser minds.

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Elliot de la Marche	Forwarded
New Device	Per chevron sable and gules, a crescent argent and a goblet Or	Forwarded



de la Marche is a French surname dated to 1421 and 1438 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "French Surnames from Paris 1421, 1423 & 1438" (<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>).

Described as a given name in the original documentation, the provided citation for *Elliott* shows it to actually be a patronymic byname. However, late-period English surnames may be used as

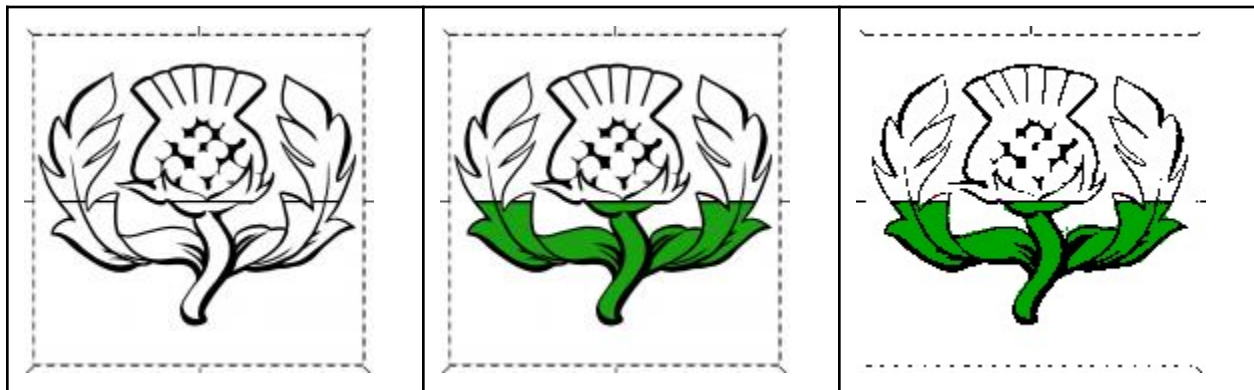
given names per precedent (Sept 2012 Cover Letter), and examples found in the FamilySearch Historical Records demonstrate its use as a given name in the late 16th century:

- Elliot Martley; Male; Marriage; 23 Jan 1587; Ludlow, Shropshire, England; Batch: M00680-1 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NL98-LXT>)
- Elliot Kinge; Male; Christening; 3 Dec 1570; Lavenham, Suffolk, England; Batch: P01580-1 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NLKD-7LS>)
- Elliott Glover; Male; Death/Burial; 8 Sep 1579; Salisbury, Wiltshire, England; Batch: B05876-8 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JDQ7-P5Z>)

Commentary also provided examples of *de la Marche* as an English byname in the 13th and 14th centuries, making this name wholly English.

13: Ellynor Redpath

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A thistle per fess argent and vert	Forwarded



Notes:

14: Freydís Jósepsdóttir

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Freydís Jósepsdóttir	Forwarded

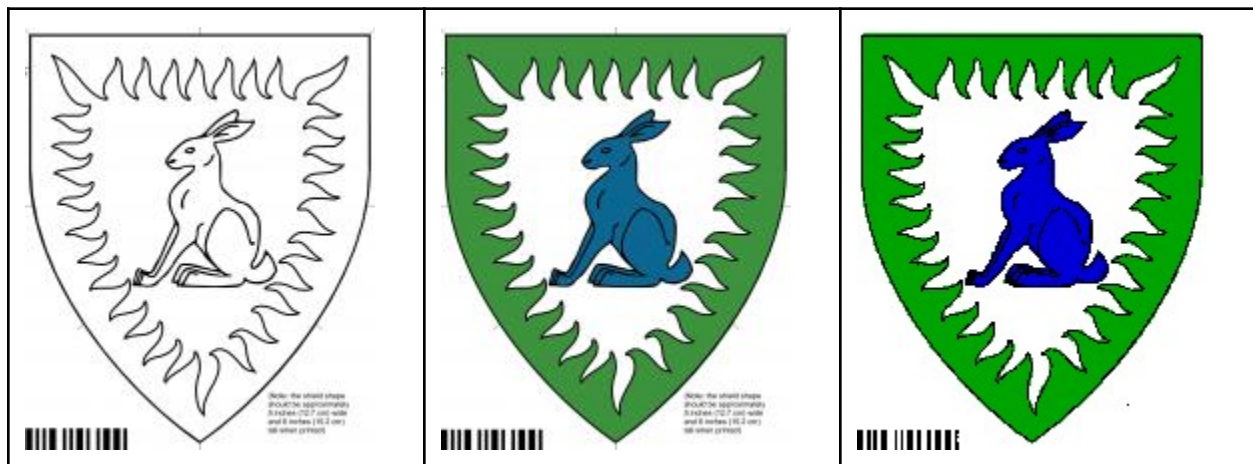
Freydís: Lind col. 283 sn. Freydís, Old Norse feminine name.

Jósepsdóttir: GB p. 12 s.n. Jósepr and Lind col. 654 sn. Jósepr notes that the expected genitive is Jóseps. The patronymic would therefore be (using the spelling with J from GB) Jósepsdóttir.

Notes:

15: Hilde Purdeu

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Argent, a rabbit sejant azure, a bordure rayonny vert	Forwarded



Notes:

16: Ian Douglas

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device Change	Papellony azure and argent, a Caucasian melusine proper and on a chief argent a compass rose vert	Forwarded

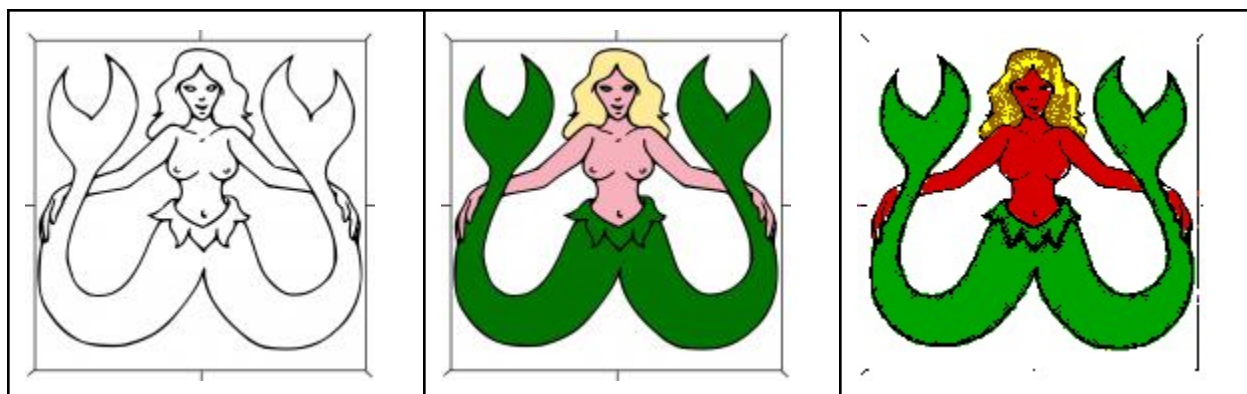


Old Item: *Papellony azure and argent, a melusine vert and on a chief argent a compass rose vert*, to be retained as a badge.

Notes:

17: Ian Douglas

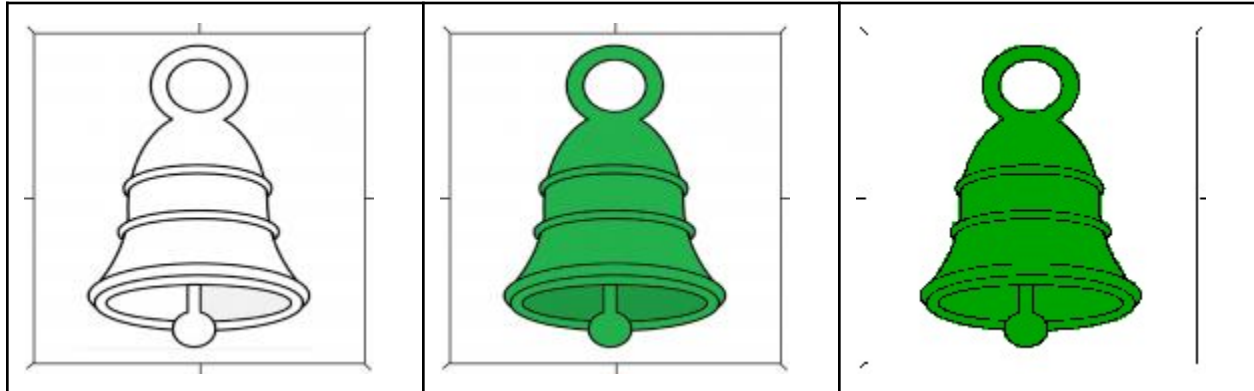
Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A Caucasian melusine proper	Forwarded



Notes:

18: Isabel del Okes

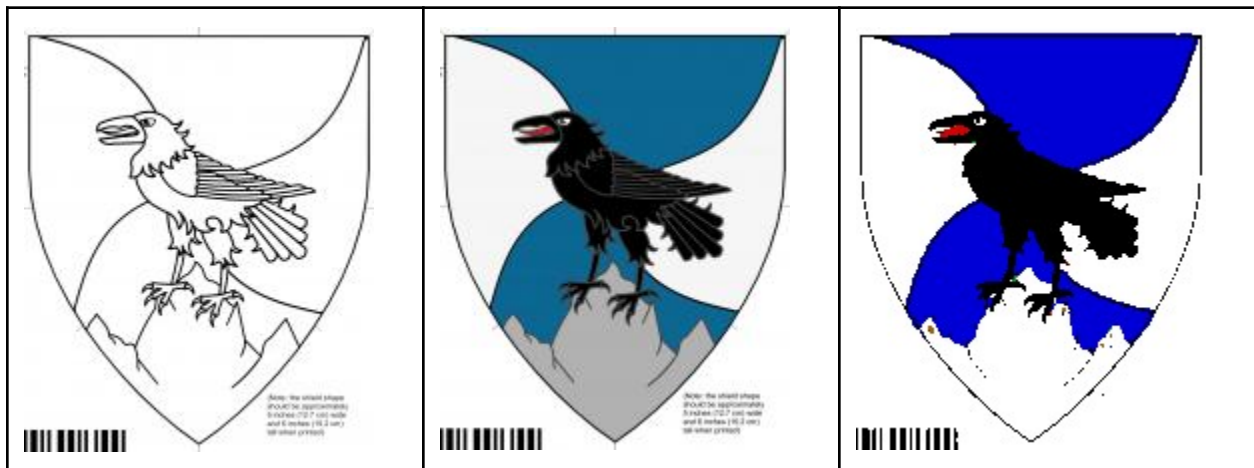
Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A bell vert	Forwarded



Notes:

19: Jakob Agnarsson

Submission	Description	Decision
New Device	Per saltire arrondi azure and argent, a raven sable atop a mountain proper	Forwarded



Notes:

20: Kiratai Amatati

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Kiratai Amatati	Forwarded

No major changes.

Meaning (Kiratai the cute) most important.

Kiratai is a masculine given name found in "Mongolian Naming Practices" by Marta as tu Mika Mysliwy (https://heraldry.sca.org/names/mongolian_names_marta.html). No specific dates are given, but the article appears to cover the 13th-15th centuries.

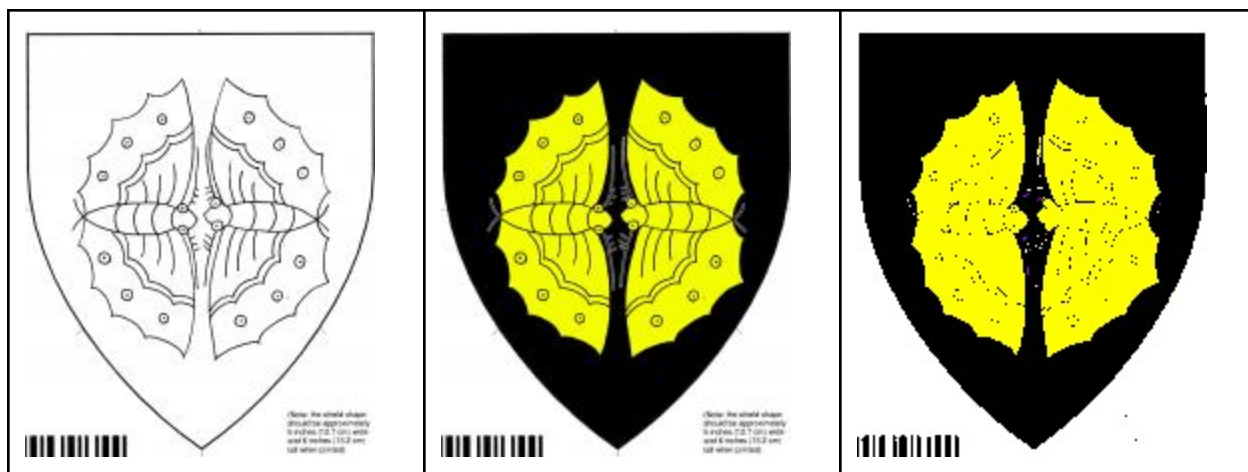
Amatati is found in Rybatzki, *Die Personennamen und Titel der mittelmongolischen Dokumente : Eine lexikalische Untersuchung* (2006) (<http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:952-10-0500-9>) on page 116, as a feminine noun meaning (among other meanings) 'sweet, agreeable'.

Bracketing examples for the use of nouns as descriptive bynames include Qo'a ('fair, beautiful'), found in Ursula Georges, "Middle Mongol Grammar for SCA Names" (<http://yarntheory.net/ursulageorges/names/mongolgrammar.html#descriptive>); and *Erdeni* ('jewels, precious'), *Delger* ('Broad Good, abundance'), and *Ghoa* ('beautiful', alternate transliteration of Qo'a), found in Marta's article. Per Marta's article, "There appears to be no segregation of particular period names based on sex (for example, Maral is found both as a masculine and as a feminine name). Sex-influenced names appear to be a late period practice, with a number of female religious-based names being goddesses of the Buddhist pantheon."

Notes:

21: Kumahito no Masamori

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Kumahito no Masamori	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, in fess two moths, heads to center, Or	Forwarded



Meaning (originally wanted the meaning beloved bear) most important.

All elements were documented using NCMJ (revised edn.).

Kumahito is a constructed Japanese surname: Kuma- is found in the surnames Kumagai (1183), Kumagaya (1568), p. 172, 'bear'. -hito is found in the surnames Arihito (1600), Toshihito (1183), Yoshihito (1572), p. 232, 'precious, benevolence' (Classical Chinese). Although this kanji is found in the names of Japanese emperors, it's noted as not being reserved to the imperial family. It's also used by bushi, monks, and artisans.

Masamori is a Japanese masculine nanori dated to 1600, p. 180, 'clear/bright' and 'plentiful/piled up'.

no is a possessive particle found on p. 34, used to indicate membership in the family, i.e., "Masamori of the Kumahito family". The submitter does not want to include a yobina.

Notes:

It is unclear whether the element *no* can be used with a constructed family name. We request the College's assistance with this issue.

While the blazon likely does not need the commas around "heads to center" grammatically, we have chosen to leave them for the clarity that these are two moths oriented with their heads to center, rather than two moths' heads in some orientation.

22: Labhruinn MacMhicheil

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Lorentz Severin Schröder	Forwarded

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Meaning (Schröder - tailor) most important.

Lorentz is a masculine German given name dated to 1497 in the DMNES (<http://dmnes.org/cite/Lorentz/1497/Nurn1497>).

Severin is a masculine German given name dated to between 1551 and 1600 and found in Late Period German Masculine Given Names, by Talan Gwynek: Names from 16th Century Plauen (<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/germmasc.html>). This name is being used as an unmarked patronymic or as a second given name.

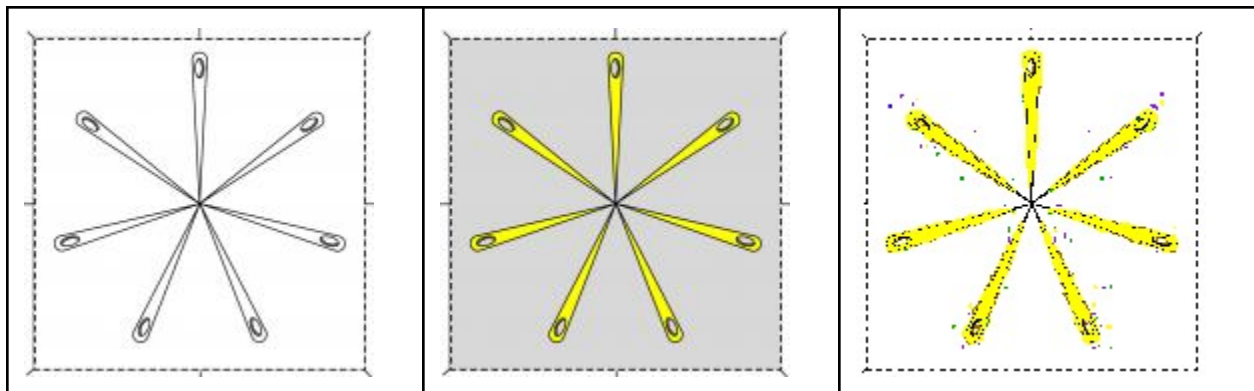
Schroeder ('tailor', see Bahlow/Gentry, s.n. Schröder) is a German surname found in the Family Search Records as the christening of Gerhardus Schroeder, 15 March 1590, Heinsberg, Rheinland, Prussia, batch C96512-1 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N8N1-N2B>). It is found in the preferred spelling Schröder in Johann Schröder's *Pharmacopeia*, published in 1644 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HYNAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA3&dq=schröder>). See attached.

According to SENA, Appendix A, the patterns of double given names, double bynames, and occupational terms are all found in German.

Notes:

23: Labhuinn MacMhìcheil

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) Seven needles points to center conjoined at the points Or	Forwarded



Notes:

Concerns were expressed at Kingdom that this device might visually conflict with the Walmart logo (see below). We are sending this up for Wreath's consideration.



24: Marcus Quintius Clavus

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name Change	Marcus Quintius Clavus	Forwarded

Old Item: *Giceline de Molay*, to be retained as an alternate name.
Submitter desires a masculine name.

The submitter has already registered the alternate name Quintius Clavus, and intends this item to be a tria nomina using two of those elements.

Marcus is one of the small number of praenomens that were in common use during both the Republican and Imperial period, and was borne by several prominent Romans. It can be found in *A Simple Guide to Imperial Roman Names* by Ursula Georges at <https://heraldry.sca.org/names/roman.html#praenomen>.

Quintius is a nomen found in the name M(arcus) Quintius Georgicus in Epigraphic Database Heidelberg, dated 101-200 CE (<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD005694>).

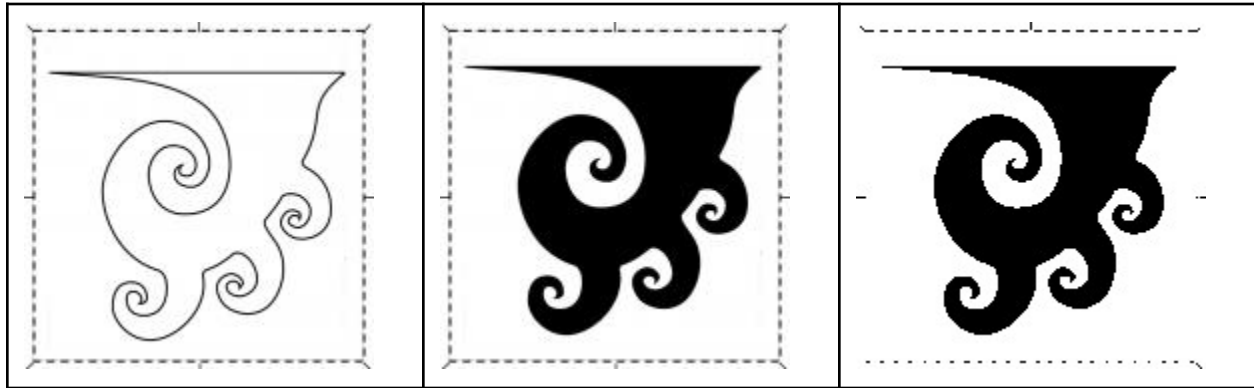
Clavus, 'nail', is a cognomen already registered to the submitter.

Notes:

The submitter registered the alternate name *Quintius Clavus* in November 1996 (via the East).

25: Marie de Blois

Submission	Description	Decision
Resub Badge	(Fieldless) A schnecke coupé and inverted, maintaining on the outer swirl three schnecken sable.	Forwarded

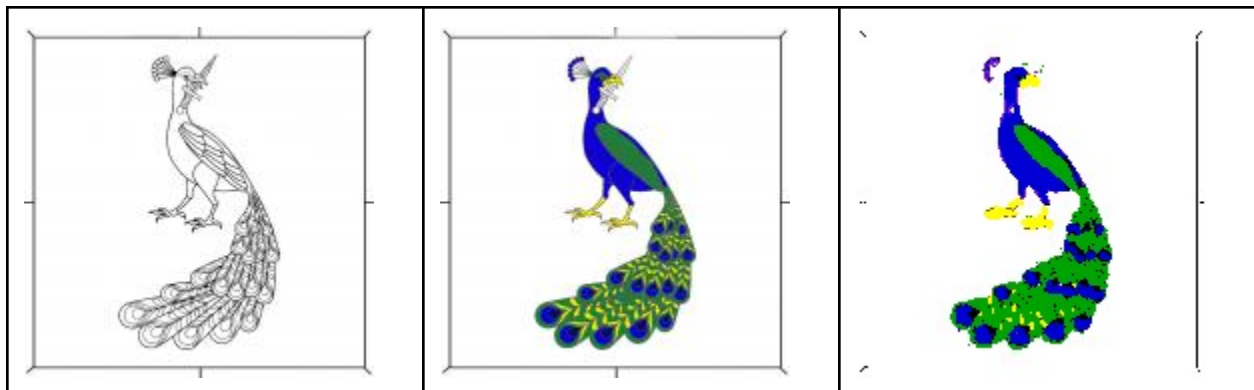


This is a resubmission of the same badge (not inverted), which was withdrawn on the Sep 2012 East LoD: <https://bth.eastkingdom.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2012-September-LoD.html>.

Notes:

26: Maryna Borowska

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A peacock regardant proper maintaining in its beak a dagger bendwise sinister argent	Forwarded

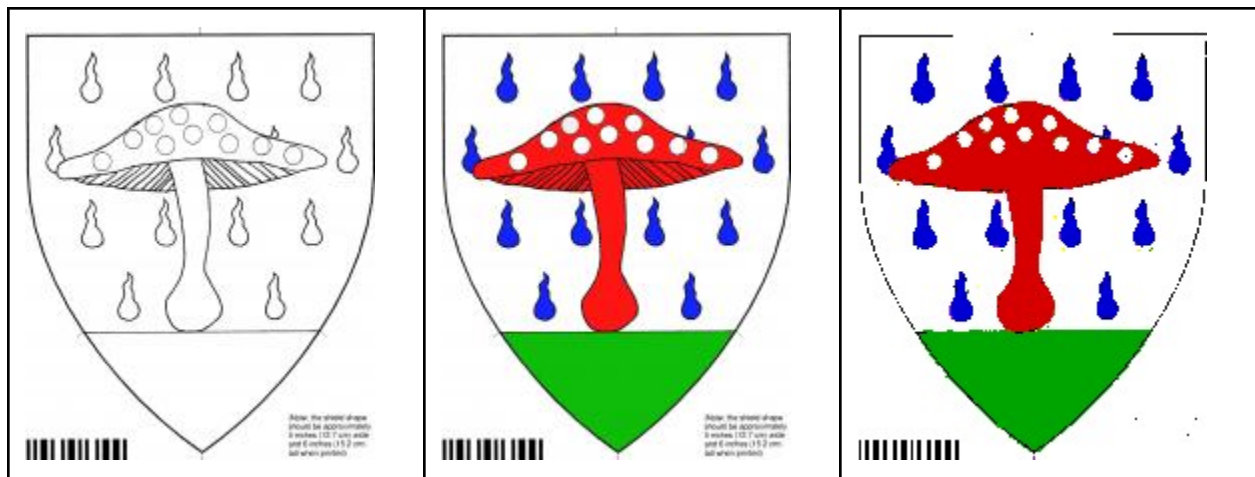


Notes:

Concerns were raised at Kingdom about the identifiability of the dagger. We are sending this up for additional commentary.

27: Mawdlyn Atwater

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Mawdlyn Atwater	Forwarded
New Device	Argent goutty de larmes, a mushroom gules, cap spotted argent, issuant from a base vert	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.
Sound (sound like: maudlin at-water) most important.

Mawdlyn is found in Uckelman, Sara L., Index of Names in the 1582 Subsidy Roll of London (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/english/engfemlondon1582.html>). It is listed as an "alien" name, which are mostly French, Burgundian, or Dutch.

Atwater: Reaney and Wilson s.n. Attwater, Atwater lists William Atewatr (1198). The submitted spelling is also found in England in FamilySearch: Margery Atwater, christening, 4 Jun 1598, Horley, Surrey, England, batch C06977-2 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NRHS-MVQ>).

Notes:

Despite the given name being listed as an "alien" name in the provided documentation, there is no question that this is also an English spelling, as evidenced by numerous examples from the FamilySearch Historical Records:

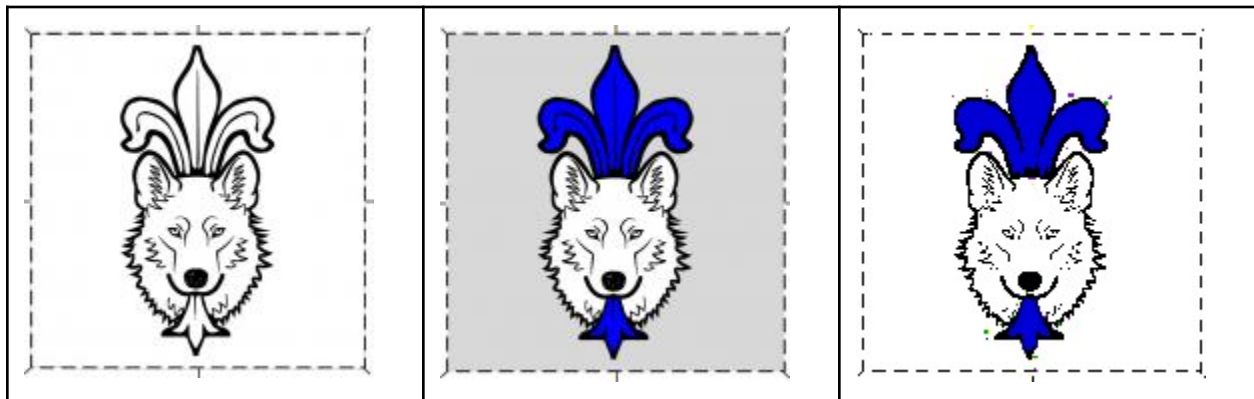
- Mawdlyn Smyth; Female; Death/Burial; 22 Mar 1578; Dover, Kent, England; Batch: B05311-4 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZLB-KJC>)
- Mawdlyn Parker; Female; Death/Burial; 27 Aug 1563; St. Botolph Aldgate, London, England; Batch: B02101-3 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NRXH-PMR>)
- Mawdlyn Chatworth; Female; Death/Burial; 7 Aug 1587; St. Botolph Aldgate, London, England; Batch: B02101-5 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NRXG-1ZC>)
- Mawdlyn Evin; Female; Marriage; 16 Oct 1578; Cowley, Middlesex, England; Batch: M86694-3 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NJH8-6Z6>)

We conclude that this name is clear of the registered *Kateline atte Water* as there are multiple differences in sound and appearance. *atte* is pronounced with two syllables: att-eh. The given name is different regardless of the pronunciation: either Kat-e-line vs. Mawd-lyn or Kate-lin vs. Mawd-lyn. That first syllable is entirely different.

This name also appears to be clear of the registered *Oswin Attwater*. The entire first syllable of the given name is completely different: Os- vs. Mawd-, making them clear under PN3C2. The change affects at least two letters as required by PN3C4.

28: Remy Delemontagne de Gascogne

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A wolf's head argent jessant-de-lys azure.	Forwarded



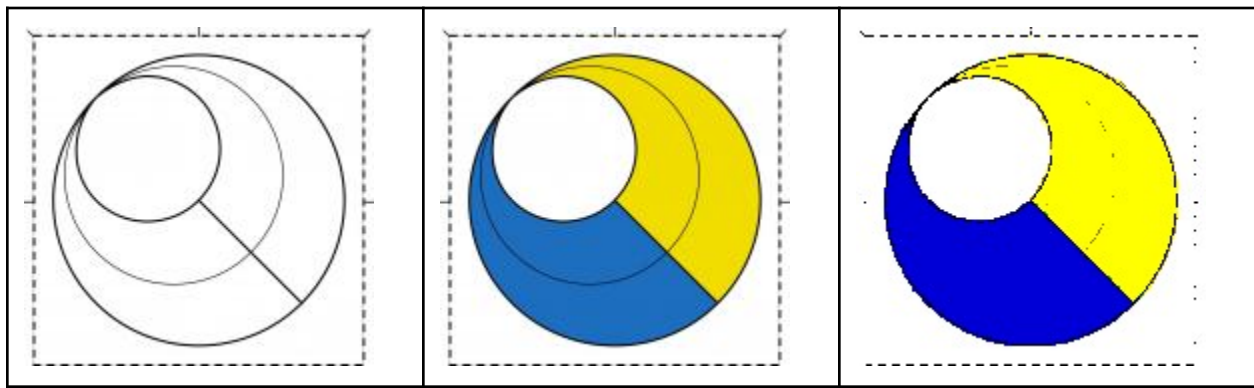
Notes:

There is a Step From Core Practice for non-lion's heads jessant-de-lys.

We believe that this badge should be clear of the following: *Faoiltighearna inghean mhic Ghuaire, (Fieldless) A wolf's head argent, jessant-de-lys Or*, with one DC for fieldlessness and another for the change in the tincture of the wolf's head.

29: Rosina von Schaffhausen

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A crescent bendwise tips touching per bend Or and azure.	Forwarded

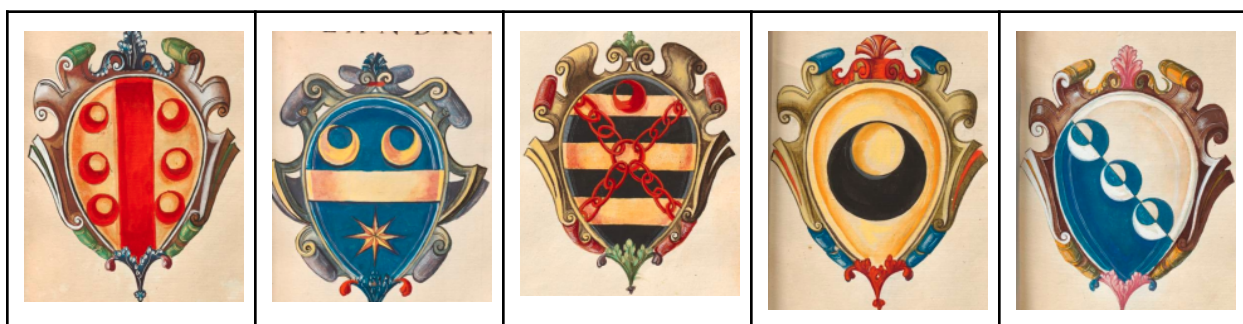


Notes:

To be associated with the name *Giancarlo Rosetti*, registered to the submitter in January 2020 via the East. Although the association with this alternate name was left off the form, in a comment on Kingdom OSCAR on 2021-07-11 01:12:50, the submitter confirmed the desired association.

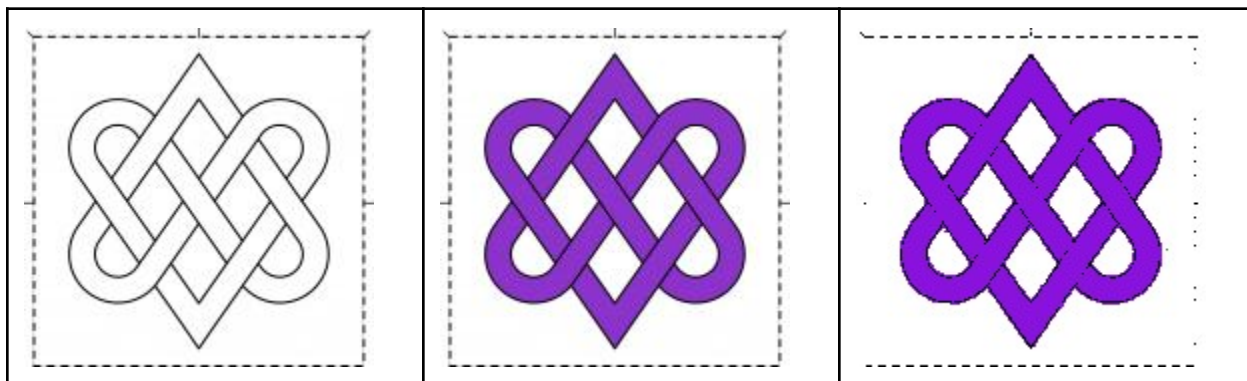
Examples of crescents depicted in this style, with the points touching, in period:

- Bombeni http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_83
- Canigiani https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_99
- Calandri https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_101
- Cennini https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_109
- Covoni https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_123
- Dei https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_127
- Guidotti https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_165
- Macinghi https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_183
- Manetti https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_189
- Michi https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_201
- Miniati https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_205



30: Rosina von Schaffhausen

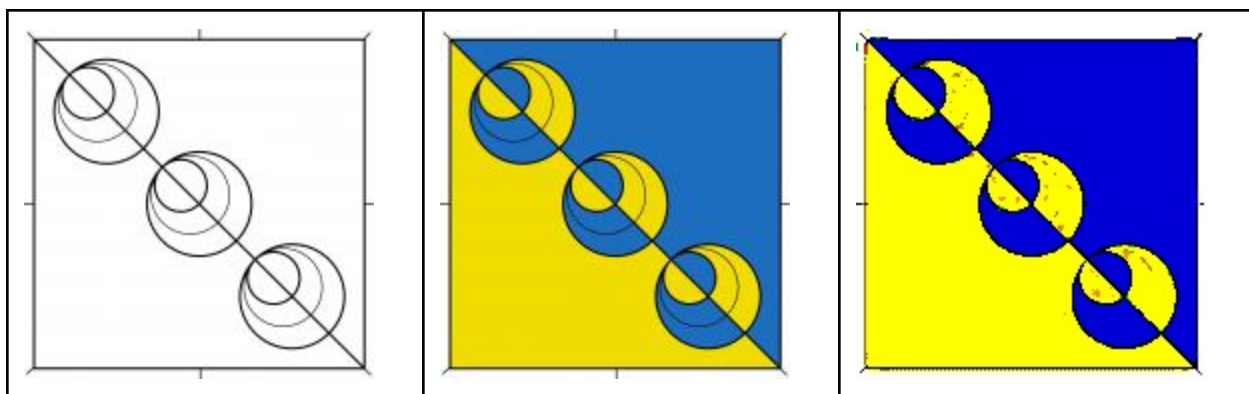
Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	(Fieldless) A knot of two hearts voided and braced to form a single cord purple.	Forwarded



Notes:

31: Rosina von Schaffhausen

Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Per bend azure and Or, in bend three crescents bendwise with their tips touching counterchanged.	Forwarded

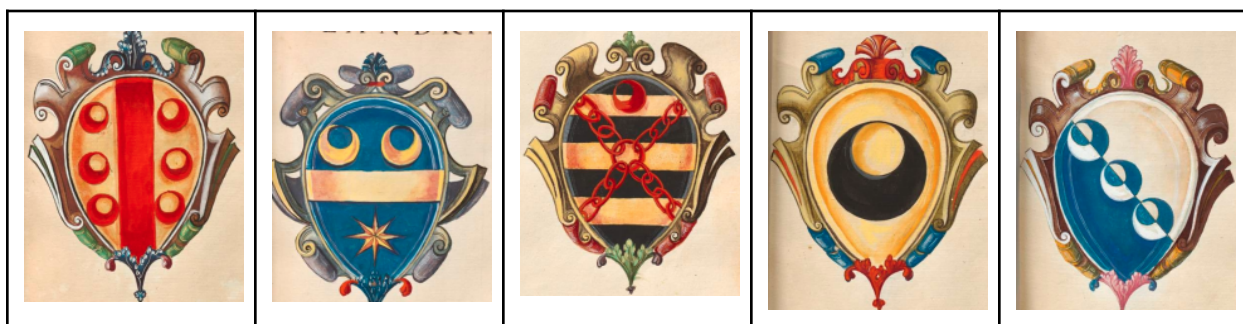


Notes:

To be associated with the name *Giancarlo Rosetti*, registered to the submitter in January 2020 via the East. Although the association with this alternate name was left off the form, in a comment on Kingdom OSCAR on 2021-07-11 01:14:53, the submitter confirmed the desired association.

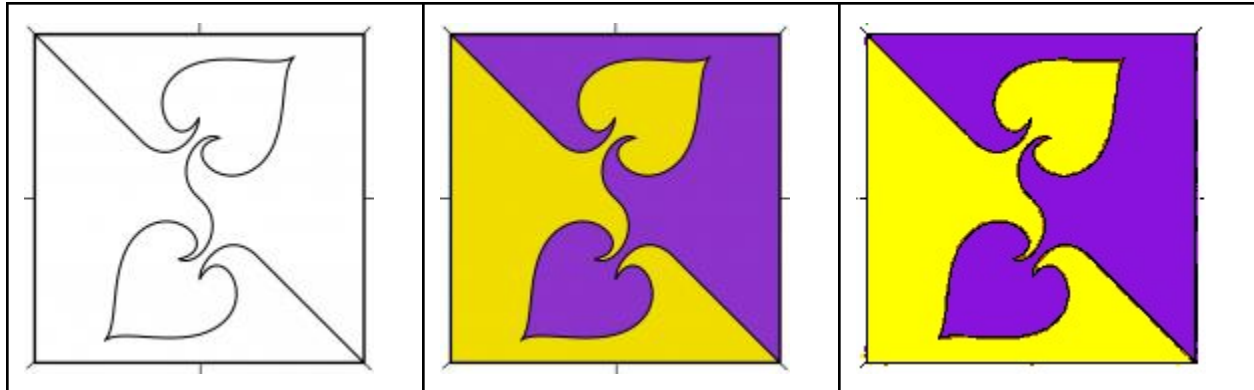
Examples of crescents depicted in this style, with the points touching, in period:

- Bombeni http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_83
- Canigiani https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_99
- Calandri https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_101
- Cennini https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_109
- Covoni https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_123
- Dei https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_127
- Guidotti https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_165
- Macinghi https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_183
- Manetti https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_189
- Michi https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_201
- Miniati https://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001424/image_205



32: Rosina von Schaffhausen

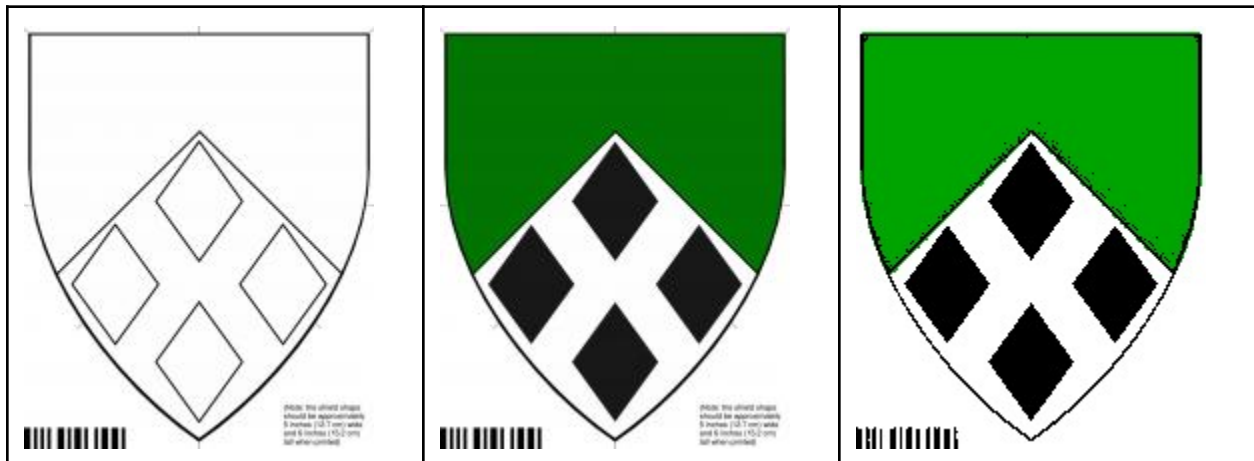
Submission	Description	Decision
New Badge	Per bend purple and Or, two linden leaves their stems issuant from the line of division counterchanged.	Forwarded



Notes:

33: Rúna Álfisdóttir

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Rúna Álfisdóttir	Forwarded
New Device	Per chevron vert and argent, in base four lozenges in cross sable.	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.

Rúna is an Old Norse feminine given name found in Peterson s.v. Rúna, Rún-, -rún.

Álfsdóttir is a patronymic based on the Old Norse masculine given name Álf, found in GB p. 8 s.n. Álf. Per Viking Answer Lady, "Most other men's names end in terminal -R, which normally forms the genitive by adding -s"

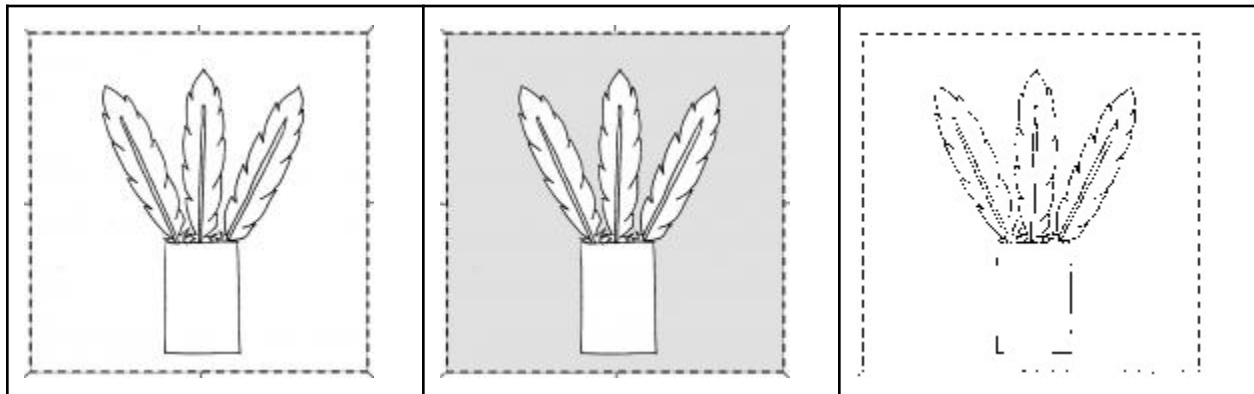
(http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONNames.shtml#general_info), so Álf + dóttir = Álfsdóttir.

Submitter wishes to have the name registered with the diacritics/accents.

Notes:

34: Sabine de Kerbriant

Submission	Description	Decision
New Alternate Name	Birdie Hellcock	Forwarded
New Badge	(Fieldless) A shuttlecock argent	Forwarded



No major changes.

Sound (bird-ee hell-cock) most important.

Birdie is a late period English surname found in FS, which can be used as a given name by precedent [Alton of Grimfells, 04/2010, A-East]: Elizth. Birdie, christening, 16 Oct 1634, Barton Upon Humber, Lincoln, England, batch C02690-1

(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWH7-6M8>)

Hellcock is a late period English surname also found in FS: Alice Hellcock, christening, 26 Mar 1609, Gateshead, Durham, England, batch P00059-1
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NB77-W68>)

This is the defining instance of a shuttlecock, a period artifact used in the game of shuttle or battledore (modernly badminton) that consisted of feathers stuck into a piece of cork or similar material. Supporting data is in the packet.

Notes:

Additional documentation for both Birdie and Hellcock was provided in commentary, all from the FamilySearch Historical Records:

- Anne Birdie; Christening; Feb 1586; Farnham, Surrey, England; Batch: C06973-2
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J7M6-Y3R>)
- William Birdie; Male; Death/Burial; 30 Apr 1637; Barton upon Humber, Lincoln, England; Batch: B02595-3 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J8YZ-B4Z>)
- Richard Hellcock; Male; Christening; 16 Dec 1604; Spalding, Lincolnshire, England; Batch: C03156-2 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JM6M-JL2>)
- Willm Hellcock; Male; Christening; 2 Jan 1599; Spalding, Lincolnshire, England; Batch: C03156-2 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JM6M-CMQ>)

35: Thordis Hamrama Gargan

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Thordis Hamrama Gargan	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, a gorgon's head in profile coupé and on a sinister tierce rayonny argent a roundel between a crescent and a crescent pendant gules	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Meaning (Grammar fixes are OK) most important.

Thordis: E.H. Lind Dopnamn, s.n. Þordís, cols. 1151-1152
(<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009007424>) says that this name was very common in Iceland since the Settlement period, and that in Norway, the name has apparently been very common since ancient times.

Hamrama: E.H. Lind, s.n. hamrami. col. 134 (<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009007427>) tells us that the byname "inn hamrami" is found for: Vekell (Ketill), Landnamabok, an Icelandic settler; and Vigi, Kormaks saga, 900s. "The shape-strong", that is, the one who is able to change shape, or even simply = "very strong". This is a weak form of the adjective hamramr. The feminine would be "in hamrama", "hamrama", or the strong form of the adjective, "hamrǫm".

Gargan: We have one example of <gargan> used as a descriptive byname for a man named Magnus c. 1250 in Sturlunga saga. E.H. Lind Personbinamn s.n. gargan col. 103 says the word is known from the Prose Edda with the meaning "serpent". The word is of Celtic origin, from Irish <garg> "harsh, hard, rough".

Notes:

36: Timēria Sthenonos

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Timēria Sthenonos	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, a gorgon's head in profile couped argent, on a sinister tierce potency Or a tiwaz rune within and conjoined to a decrescent azure	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.
 No major changes.
 Sound (Tihm-ee-ree-ah S-then-on-os) most important.

<Timēria> is a Greek feminine name found on the LGPN database:

<http://clas-lgpn5.classics.ox.ac.uk:8080/exist/apps/lgpn1-search/index.html?name=%CE%A4%CE%B9%CE%BC%CE%B7%CF%81%CE%AF%CE%B1>

<Sthenonos> is a patronymic byname formed from the Greek name Sthenon, which is also found on LGPN:

<http://clas-lgpn5.classics.ox.ac.uk:8080/exist/apps/lgpn1-search/index.html?name=%CE%A3%CE%B8%CE%AD%CE%BD%CF%89%CE%BD>

Patronymic bynames were common in Greek, according to the LGPN, and may be formed either as the genitive form of the father's name or as an adjective derived from the father's name (<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/names/practices.html>, "The patronymic").

Notes:

Cormac Beare argues that this device should be returned for violating SENA Appendix I.C: "A single charge group may only have one tertiary charge group on it", stating that the rune and the decrescent are not co-equal and therefore constitute two separate tertiary charge groups. However, Iago Boar points out that we have consistently ruled ([Michael Corey, 3-2009, R-Atenveldt], [Northgeatham, Canton of, 9-2014, R-Ealdormere], and [Isenholz, Canton of, 9-2019, R-Ansteorra]) that charges within other charges are considered to be in the same charge group when they're non-central. This is made explicit on the March 2009 Cover Letter:

"A widget within an annulet will continue to be considered a primary widget and a secondary annulet, or a primary annulet and secondary widget, when those charges are the only charges on the field. Which of the two charges is primary depends, as always, on the emblazon.

When both are present in a design as part of a primary charge group, or where they would be expected to be a secondary charge, the widget and annulet will both be considered part of the same group.

These answers do not depend on the types of charges in question.”

However, it is unclear if this precedent applies to tertiary charges. Therefore, we are sending this up for additional commentary and Wreath's guidance.

37: Wolfgang Ulrich von Fürth

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Wolfgang Ulrich von Fürth	Forwarded

Language (German) most important.

Culture (German) most important.

Wolfgang is a masculine German given name found dated to 1491 in Bahlow/Gentry p621 s.n. Wolf(f)gang.

Ulrich is a German name found dated to 1497 as a surname in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497: Surnames N - Z" by Sara L. Uckelman (<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/surnamesnurnn-z.html>).

Fürth is a German place name dated in the spelling Furtt to 1497 in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497: Place name index" by Sara L. Uckelman (<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/placesnurn.html>). Per SENA Appendix A, German locatives based on place names take the form von X, and the name may follow the pattern given+byname+locative.

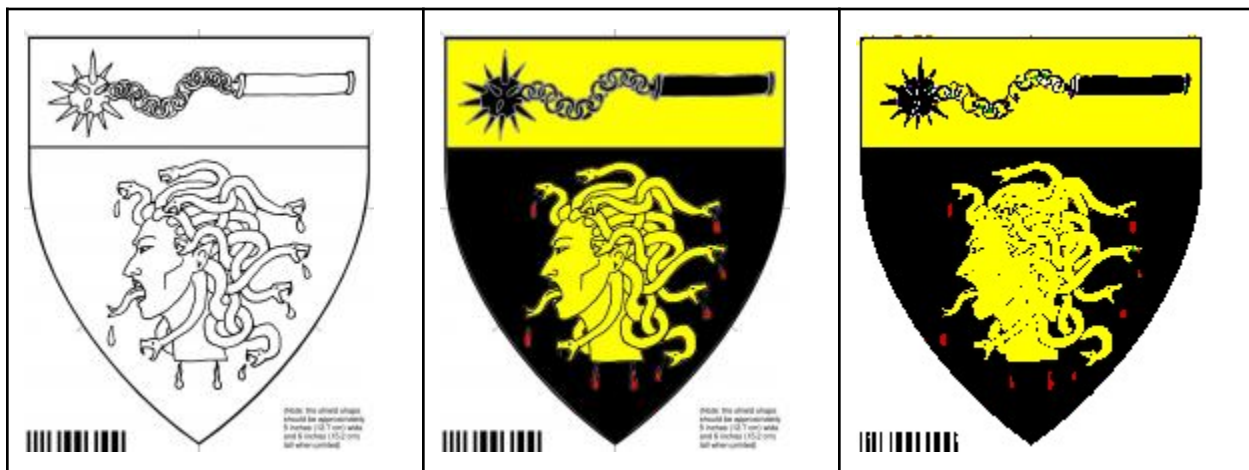
The submitter would prefer the standard modern spelling if it can be documented.

Notes:

Commenters provided additional documentation for the submitted spelling of *Fürth*: a person named *Hans Lintner von Fu{e}rth* appears at p. 41 of *Spezifikation auf eines ehrbaren Rats zu Nürnberg artikulierte Fälle und actus, in defensionalibus et additionalibus verleibt, so durch etliche Bücher und Register bewiesen worden*, published in 1540 (https://books.google.com/books?id=bu9EAAAACAAJ&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&dq=%22von+Furth%22&source=gbs_navlinks_s). By precedent, the superscript {e} can be rendered as an umlaut. [Albrecht von Rügen, 3/2016 LoAR, A-Avacal] The spelling with the umlaut appears at p. 94 of *Gravamina in angestellter Revision sachen, Burgermeister vnd Raths der Statt Nürnberg, als gewesen Beklagten, Contra Den Durchleuchtigen*, published in 1585 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kzpeAAAACAAJ>).

38: Zarya Gorgoniya

Submission	Description	Decision
New Name	Zarya Gorgoniya	Forwarded
New Device	Sable, a gorgon's head couped in profile Or distilling gouttes de sang from the serpents, tongue, and neck, and on a chief Or a morningstar sable.	Forwarded



Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (Zahr-yah Gor-gohn-ee-yah) most important.

Meaning (morning star) most important.

Zarya - plausible feminine Slavic given name using Revised English transliteration system, sn Zaria (m) -- Zakharii Zaria. 1618. Wickenden 2nd edition. Documentation of feminine/masculine names sharing grammatically feminine endings (all per Wickenden): Belka (squirrel), Groza (terror), Kasha (porridge), Mira (peace/earth), Nedelia (week), etc.

Gorgoniya - Revised English transliteration of expected feminine form of Russian saint's name Gorgonii, sn. Gorgonii (m) -- Gorgonii, martyr. 4th Cent. from Wickenden. Documentation of feminization pattern (all per Wickenden): Artemii -> Artemiia, Evgenii -> Evgeniia, Evsignii -> Evsigniia, etc.

Double given name combining Slavic name (Zarya) with Christian name (Gorgoniya) attested in SENA Appendix A. Temporal Compatibility - Gorgoniya, as a saints name, was a part of the Russian naming period throughout SCA period, so no issue with Zarya dated to grey period. Per precedent: "In the case of name elements in the Dictionary [Wickenden] derived from the names of saints and martyrs, we continue to apply the rule set out in the June 2013 Cover Letter. For

names listed with only a very early date (3rd century, for example) and noted to be the name of a saint or martyr, the submitter can rely on the Saint's Name Allowance found in PN1B2d1 to register that element." <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2017/07/17-07cl.html#3> (July 2017 Cover Letter)

Notes:

Kingdom is not entirely sure that the argument for Zarya as a feminine name is plausible and requests the assistance of the greater College in documenting this element.

This concludes the letter of internal kingdom decisions.

Yours in Service,
Mistress Alys Mackyntoich
Blue Tyger Herald