

Summarizing Name Documentation

Every name submission needs documentation. Everyone involved with names submissions reads and / or writes documentation summaries.

Readers have two questions:

1. Does the summary accurately reflect the source?
2. Does the summary support registration of the name?

Effective summaries present relevant documenting evidence in a clear, concise format making it easy for readers to answer those two questions.

Say more with less!

The Checklist

GOAL: Clearly summarize your sources & reasoning

GOAL: Support registrability

What to include for name elements?

- Name element in submitted spelling
- Date(s) of name element from the source
- Language and/or Location
- Gender and/or case (in languages where the grammar has rules about them)
- Source Citation

What to include for the name submission?

- Pattern for constructing the name w/ citation (often omitted for simple given+byname in Western Europe)
- For culturally mixed names: combination of languages w/ citation

What else to include?

- Description of how constructed or interpolated elements and/or the entire name is assembled (The weirder it is, the more you need to explain the reasoning behind it.)
- Relevant precedents that apply to the name elements, pattern, etc. if the registrability of the name relies on those precedents
- Administrative notes
 - Resubmissions: What was the prior name & reason for return? How does the new submission address this?
 - Description of any changes made at Kingdom level, why changes were made, and if the submitter approved them
 - Requests for authenticity

What NOT to include?

- Things that aren't relevant to the registration of the name
- Extra sources you found while trying to document the name

Boilerplate Text

A lot of documentation is formulaic. Develop a set of standard phrases that fit your writing style that you can plug details into. This will help you remember what's needed and makes summarizing easier. Below are a few examples:

{Name element} is a {language} {type of element} dated to {date} in {source}.

The pattern of {given name} {type of byname} in {language} is found in SENA Appendix A.

By SENA Appendix C, {language} and {language} are combinable within 300 years.

{Name} is the submitter's legal {type of name} name as shown on {document} as attested by {witness 1 name & title} and {witness 2 name & title}.

Example Citations

"Citations must be sufficiently complete to allow identification of the source and its usefulness, which generally includes author, title, and publication information (for print sources) or URL (for online sources)." [AH IV.C.2]

GOAL: Make it easy for readers to find your sources

Appendix H source with Standard Abbreviation - Use the standard abbreviation. Don't forget the header!

le Gardener is a Middle English byname dated to 1262 in the name "Lodowicus le Gardener" [MED s.n. gardiner].

de Totenham is an English locative byname dated to 1340 in R&W, s.n. Tottenham.

Article from Appendix H web site - Include the name, author, and URL of the article.

This order name is constructed using the pattern {saint} + {placename} found in Juliana de Luna's "Medieval Secular Order Names".

<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/order/new/ListingOfStandardForms.html#AllSaintPlacename>

FamilySearch - {name}; {gender}; {date}; {record type}; {location}; {batch} {link}

(Include a copy of the original record image if it is not a pre-approved batch in AH App H.)

Dory Robinse; Female; Mar 1580; Christening; Hatherleigh, Devon, England; Batch C05104-1

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N59L-NX1>

DMNES - Header form, attested spelling, date, location, language, and case (if used by the language).

Adrulfus is found in Latin (nominative) in France dated to c823. [DMNES s.n. Adrulf]

Google Books - Title, author, page number. URL. Image of cited page(s) and cover page with publication date.

Ludwig von Eisenberg is listed as the name of a knight on p. CXXI of in *Thurnier Buch: Von Anfang, Ursachen, Ursprung und Herkommen der Thurnier im Römischen Reich Teutscher Nation*, a tournament book by Georg Ruxner published in Frankfurt in 1566.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Thurnier_Buch_Turnier_Buch_Von_Anfang_Ur/4cZUAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=von%20eisenberg

Precedents from LoARs - {filing name}. {item name}. {date} LoAR A/R-{Kingdom}

"[P]ossessives generally did not use apostrophes in our period" [Ravens Hold, Shire of. 4/2014 LoAR A-Gleann Abhann].

Examples of Summarized Documentation

Thibault de Vitry

Thibault is a Middle French masculine given name dated 1421 and 1423. [DMNES s.n. Theobald]
<https://dmnes.org/name/Theobald>

de Vitry is a French locative byname dated 1421 in “French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438” by Aryanhwy merch Catmael. <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/paris1423surnames.html>

Giovanni Ruiz de Aracena

Giovanni is an Italian masculine given name dated 1427 in “Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado” by Juliana de Luna (<https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/>)

Ruiz is a Spanish patronymic byname dated 1574 in “16th Century Spanish Names” by Elsbeth Anne Roth (<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~kvs/heraldry/spanish16/>)

de Aracena is a Spanish locative byname dated 1560 in the same source.

The pattern of “given + patronymic + locative” is found in SENA Appendix A for both Spanish and Italian. Spanish and Italian are combinable by SENA Appendix C.

Tootesbrigge House

This household name is based on the pattern {placename} + House from “Alys’s Simple Guide to Household Names” by Alys Mackyntoich. <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/households.html>

Tootesbrigge is a constructed placename based on the pattern “Family name in possessive form + generic toponym” documented in “Compound Placenames in English” by Juliana de Luna.
<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/EnglishCompoundPlacenames/>

Toote is a 16th century English surname found in FamilySearch records: Robert Toote; Male; Marriage; 21 Aug 1580; Little Steeping, Lincoln, England; Batch M02995-1
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVRM-PZG>

Brigge is a generic toponym for a bridge. This spelling is found in Juliana’s article dated to 1387 as part of the name Bradefordebrigge.

Arama Yukiko

Arama is a constructed Japanese family name.

ara is a name element meaning “wild / untamed” dated to 1392, 1572 [NCMJ rev. ed., p. 154, Thematic Dictionary: Works of Nature].

ma is a name element meaning “horse” dated to 1332, 1568 [NCMJ rev. ed., p. 172, Thematic Dictionary: Beasts & Monsters].

Yukiko is a feminine nanori dated to 1147 and 1392 [NCMJ rev. ed., p. 389, Historical Feminine Names table].

The pattern {family name/surname} + {nanori} is allowed for female names [SENA App A].

The name was submitted as **Yukiko Arama**, but this does not follow the historical ordering of name elements. The name was changed by Kingdom to **Arama Yukiko** to match the historical ordering, and the new ordering was approved by the submitter.

Michill Jordon

Michill is the submitter’s legal given name, as documented on their driver’s license, attested by Marlowe *Marshmallow* and Sidney *Tuxedo*.

Jordon is a 16th Century English surname found in FamilySearch records.

- Jennet Jordon; 3 May 1580, Female; Burial; Broughton, Lincoln, England; Batch B02687-3; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J856-Y22>
- Johnes Jordon; 16 Mar 1585; Male; Burial; Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, England; Batch B05314-7; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:ZGM-XQ3>

Internal commentary raised questions of both presumption and obtrusive modernity, due to the similarity of this name to that of basketball player Michael Jordan. Even those Kingdom commenters who do not consider themselves basketball fans recognized the name. This makes it likely that Jordan meets the standard in SENA PN4.D.1 for an important non-SCA person who should be protected from presumption.

Although the issue was raised, we do not believe this name is obtrusively modern under SENA PN2.E, as Michael Jordan is a period name. [Michael Jordan; 17 Feb 1647; Male; Marriage; Aspenden, Hertfordshire, England; Batch M07206-1; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N288-KFM>]

Summaries with Hidden Traps

Rose Mikkeldotter

Rose is an English feminine given name dated to 1316. [Withycombe, s.n. Rose]

Mikkel is a Swedish masculine given name dated to 1418 [SMP, s.n. Amund]

Problems:

Roger Wranne

Roger is found in <https://dmnes.org/cite/Roger/1395/EEW>.

Wranne is found in R&W, p.504, dated 1296.

Problems:

Ols of the Isles

Ols is an Early Modern Swedish masculine given name dated to 1526 in DMNES, s.n. Olaf
(<https://dmnes.org/name/Olaf>)

The locative byname uses the Branch Name Allowance. Shire of the Isles is a branch in the Kingdom of Caid, registered in October 1982 via Caid.

Problems:

Workshop Exercises: Documentation To Summarize

Arthur Fuller

"Arthur is a male given name possibly of Brythonic Celtic origin. Another theory is that the name is from Latin origin, derived from the Roman clan Artorius who lived in Roman Britain for centuries.[2] Its popularity derives from it being the name of the legendary hero King Arthur. It may derive from the Celtic Artos meaning "Bear".

A common spelling variant used in many Slavic, Romance, and Germanic languages is Artur. In Spanish and Italian it is Arturo."

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur>

Arthur *m.* Of uncertain origin, but likely connected to Old Breton *arth*, Proto-Celtic **artos*, Greek *ἄρκτος* 'bear'.

The popularity of this name in the Middle Ages is directly attributable to the semi-legendary 5th-6th C British king whose exploits are found in both medieval historical and literary (esp. poetical) sources. The Arthurian tradition of knightly virtue and chivalry spread from England to France via Brittany, and from there to the rest of Europe.

England

Latin

- 1189 *Artur* (nom) GASurv p. 172; 1560 *Arthurus* (nom) StMartF p. 60; 1561 *Arthurus* (nom) RegSoABap p. 4, StMartF p. 61; 1562 *Arthurus* (nom) RegSoABap p. 5, RegSoAMar p. 3; 1562/3 *Arthury* (gen) RegSoABap p. 7; 1563 *Arthuri* (gen) ibid. p. 7, *Arthurus* (nom) ibid. p. 8; 1566/7 *Arthuri* (gen) ibid. p. 13, *Arthurus* (nom) ibid. p. 12; 1568 *Arthurus* (nom) ibid. p. 15; 1570 *Arthurus* (nom) ibid. p. 17; 1584 *Arthurus* (nom) RegBeb p. 25

Dutch

- 1583 *Artus* AuFr Kampen

Early Modern English

- 1530 *Arthure* LIWill-III p. 31; 1532–1533 *Arture* CovGuild-2 p. 104; 1534 *Arthur* ibid. p. 129; 1557 *Arthur* StAnthonlin p. 11; 1569 *Arthur* SurMus II; 1570 *Arthur* RegBath p. 1, *Arthure* RegBeb p. 10; 1572/3 *Arther* SurMus p. 161, *Arthur* ibid. p. 165; 1574 *Arthur* RegBath p. 2; 1578 *Arthur* COmar-vol5 p. 85; 1579 *Arthur* COmar-vol2 p. 101; 1581 *Arthur* ibid. p. 101, RegSoAMar p. 10; 1582 *Arthur* DEmar-vol2 p. 7; 1583/4 *Arthur* SurMus p. 134, *Arthure* ibid. p. 16; 1584 *Arthure* ibid. p. 190; 1585 *Arthur* OrpingtonKe p. 7; 1588 *Arthur* COmar-vol2 p. 102; 1591 *Arthur* RegSoAMar p. 15; 1592 *Arthur* HWCP2 p. 10, *Arthure* bruton1 p. 51; 1593 *Arthur* StAnthonlin p. 36; 1594 *Arthure* BEmar-vol2 p. 96; 1595 *Arthur* COmar-vol2 p. 50, StAnthonlin p. 37; 1596 *Arthure* bruton1 p. 55; 1597 *Arthur* StAnthonlin p. 38; 1599 *Arthuer* ibid. p. 40, *Arthur* DEmar-vol2 p. 42, RegSoAMar p. 19, StAnthonlin p. 39

<https://dmnes.org/name/Arthur>

fuller (n.)

"one who fulls cloth," Old English fullere "fuller" (Mark ix.3), from Latin fullo "fuller" (see foil (v.)). The native word is walker. Fuller's earth (silicate of alumina) is recorded by 1520s; so called because it was used in cleansing cloth.

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/fuller>

Fuller, from Old English fullere, Old French fouleor, foleur 'a fuller of cloth'

Fullo, 1222, 1239, 1240, 1267, 1275

Le Fullere, 1225

Fullonis 1230, 1231

Fuller, 1231, 1240, 1280

Le Fuller, 1250

The Fuller, 1260

Le Fulun, 1270

Le Folur, 1277, 1280

Fulloner, 1285

Fulur, 1286

Le Foulour, a.1290

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/textile.html>)

Ieuan Ricardo d'Aguilaire

Ivan is a male given name found in Wickenden's "The Dictionary of Period Russian Names" (3rd Ed.) s.n. Ioann, which dates the name to 1181-82. (Also in Wickenden 2nd ed. sn. Ioann
<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/paul/h-j.html>)

Ieuan is Welsh name dated 1453-1459 in <https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/welsh/merioneth-henryvi.html>

Ricardo is an Italian patronymic <https://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/patrofreq.html>

Ricardo is an English (Latin) given name: "c1132 Ricardo (abl) MemStMF II-I; 1155 Ricard (nom) FPD p. 121, fn. 1, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 121, fn. 1; 1161x1184 Ricardus (nom) MDE p. 227, no. 1; 1171 Ricardo (dat) GASurv p. 75, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 72, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 75; 1181 Ricardo (abl) StPaulDom p. 111, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 115, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 116; 1183 Ricardus (nom) BoldonBuke p. 2; 1185x1186 Ricardi (gen) PR-XXXVI p. 192, Ricardo (abl) ibid. p. 15, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 14, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 192; 1189 Ricardi (gen) GASurv p. 88, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 86, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 77; c1198 Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 244; 1222 Ricardo (abl) StPaulDom p. 86, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 19; 1240 Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 121; 1246 Ricardo (abl) PSS-II p. 7, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 6, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 6; 1256 Ricardi (gen) EARNb p. 4, Ricardo (dat) ibid. p. 2, Ricardum (acc) ibid. p. 2, Ricardus (nom) ibid. p. 2; 1279-80 Ricardi (gen) WaHR-SK p. 27, Ricardo (abl) ibid. p. 28,"
- <https://dmnes.org/name/Richard>

Ricardo might also be a French given name in 1631, but this is not from an approved batch and we can't read the hand. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6XJQ-3TL2>

d'Aguilaire is a French byname. https://heraldry.sca.org/names/lallaing/lallaing_names_bynames.html#d

Chateau d'Aguilar is a castle in southern France. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2teau_d%27Aguilar

John Goldbeard

John is a common English name.

Gold is an English surname in FamilySearch records: Thomas Gold; Male; Burial; 28 Jan 1616; Long Ashton, Somerset, England; Batch B14159-3 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:J858-04G>

Beard is an English surname in FamilySearch records: Elizabeth Beard; Burial; 19 Aug 1646; Roxwell, Essex, England; Batch V00695-8 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XKDC-NXH>

*beard

John Buckbeard; Male; Burial; 21 May 1608; Cuckfield, Sussex, England; Batch B02408-7

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JCDS-HQL>

Bridget Cutbeard; Female; Burial; 3 Oct 1634; St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex, England; Batch B02857-3

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JCV2-PXB>

William Fairebeard; Male; Death; 5 Jan 1634; London, England; Batch B05192-7;

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZLD-GYG>

Ann Godbeard; Female; Burial; 7 Jan 1641; Wirksworth, Derbyshire, England; Batch B00411-8

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NG9S-23N>

John Blackbeard; Male; Marriage; 3 Feb 1610; Nunnington, Yorkshire, England; Batch M04132-2

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVWB-XZS>

William Greybeard; Male; Christening; 16 Apr 1612; Earls Colne, Essex, England; Batch V00655-3

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XKDP-GPY>

Workshop Exercises: Summarized Forms

Arthur Fuller

Arthur is an English masculine given name dated 1534. [DMNES, s.n. Arthur] <https://dmnes.org/name/Arthur>

Fuller is an English occupational byname dated 1250 in “12th & 13th Century English Textile Surnames” by Aryanhwy merch Catmael. <https://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/textile.html>

Ieuan Ricardo d'Aguilare

Ieuan is a Welsh masculine given name found dated 1453-1459 [“Names from Merioneth, 1453-1459” by Aryanhwy merch Catmael] <https://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/welsh/merioneth-henryvi.html>

Ricardo is French masculine given name dated 1631 in FamilySearch Records: Ricardo Calbet; Male; 20 Mar 1631; Burial; Haute-Garonne, France; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6XJQ-3TL2>

Note: This is not from a pre-approved FamilySearch batch. We have attached the image of the burial register. We are unable to read the hand and ask the assistance of the College in determining what it says.

d'Aguilare is a French locative byname dated 1587 in “Names from Lallaing 1384 – 1600” by Domhnall na Moicheirghe. https://heraldry.sca.org/names/lallaing/lallaing_names_bynames.html#d

Both Welsh and French allow double bynames by SENA Appendix A. Welsh and French are combinable by SENA Appendix C.

Submitter would prefer the given name **Ivan**, but we were unable to find that in a combinable language. Submitter approved the name change to **Ieuan**.

John Goldbeard

John is an English name with 1459 instances in this spelling dated 1534-1620 in “English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records” by Aryanhwy merch Catmael.

<https://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>

Goldbeard is a constructed byname based on surnames of the form {color descriptive} + “beard” found in early 17th century English FamilySearch records:

- John Blackbeard; Male; Marriage; 3 Feb 1610; Nunnington, Yorkshire, England; Batch M04132-2 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NVWB-XZS>
- William Greybeard; Male; Christening; 16 Apr 1612; Earls Colne, Essex, England; Batch V00655-3 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XKDP-GPY>
- William Fairebeard; Male; Death; 5 Jan 1634; London, England; Batch B05192-7; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZLD-GYG>

Gold is an English color word for shiny, bright, or deep yellow dated in this spelling to 1600 [OED gold, adj 2].