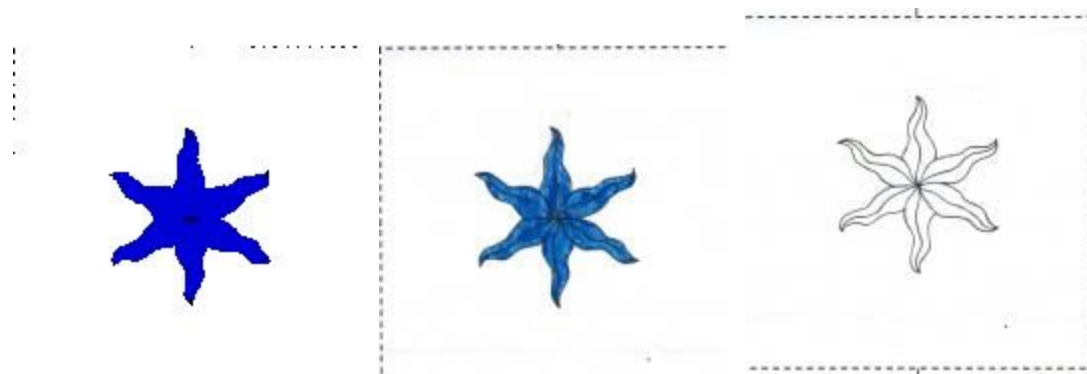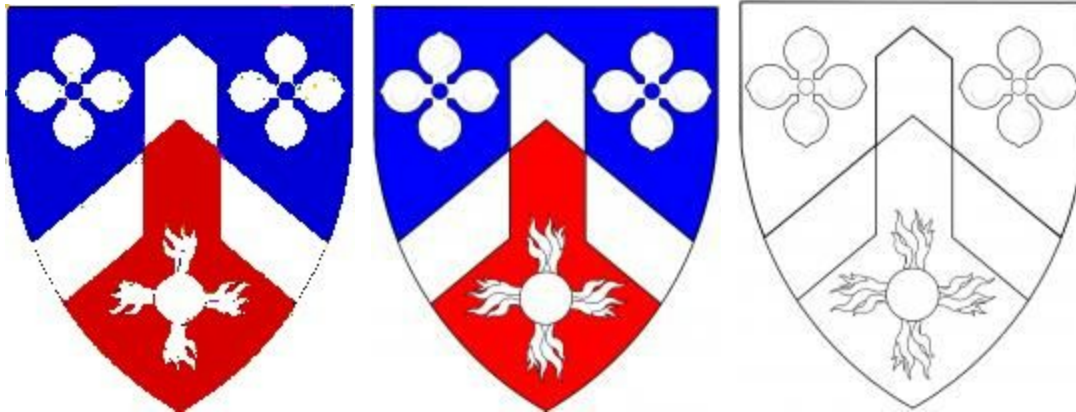# October 24, 2015

East Kingdom

Internal Letter of Decisions

Unto the East Kingdom College of Heralds, upon the 11th Day of Cheshvan, 5776, greetings! Here is the Letter of Decisions for the Internal Letter of Intent issued on August 31, 2015.

Many thanks to the following commenters who provided assistance this month: Agapios Azure Yale, Alys Ogress, Andreas Lucernensis, Conall Blue Talbot, Dorcas Harrier, Eldrich Gaiman, Gawain Green Anchor, Godefroy de Lisieues, Istvan Non Scripta, Lillia Pellycan, Maridonna Benvenuti, Muirenn ingen Dunadaig, Ryan Brigantia, and Vettorio Antonello. Your commentary and insights are always greatly appreciated.

1: Aildreda de Tamworthe -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) An estoile azure

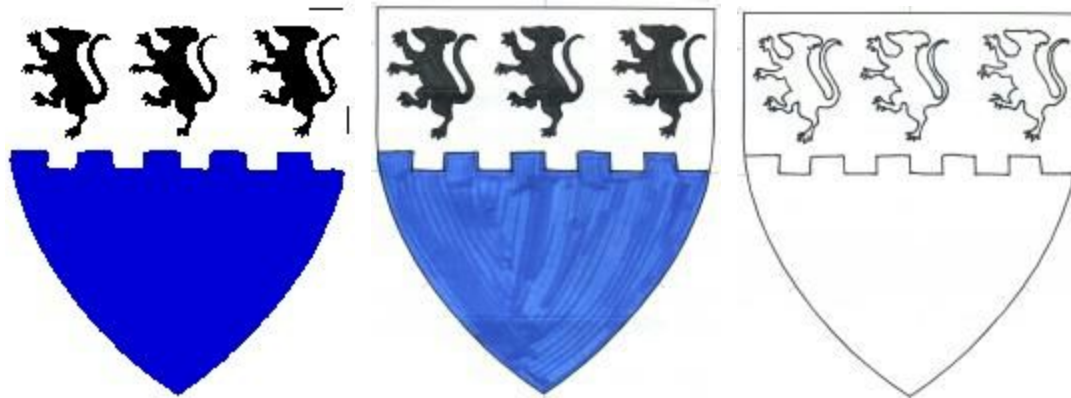**2: Andrea Caitlin MacIntire** -New Device **Forwarded**

Per chevron azure and gules, a chevron rompu between two quatrefoils pierced and a fireball argent

This device was originally submitted in 1987, with the name. The submission was either returned by Kingdom or lost. As we have not been able to find the text of the return we are treating it as a new, paid-for submission.

3: Ástríðr Elfvensdottir -New Badge **Forwarded**

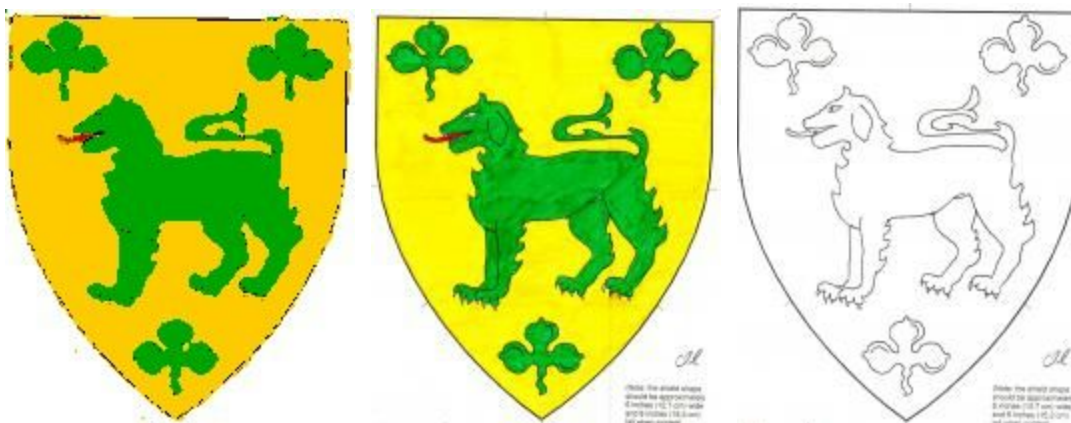*(Fieldless) A hedgehog rampant Or maintaining a needle sable*

4: Aveline d'Amiens -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Aveline d'Amiens

Per fess embattled argent and azure, in chief in fess three rats rampant sable

Aveline is a given name found on page 6 of "Names in the 1292 Census of Paris," by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman) (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf).
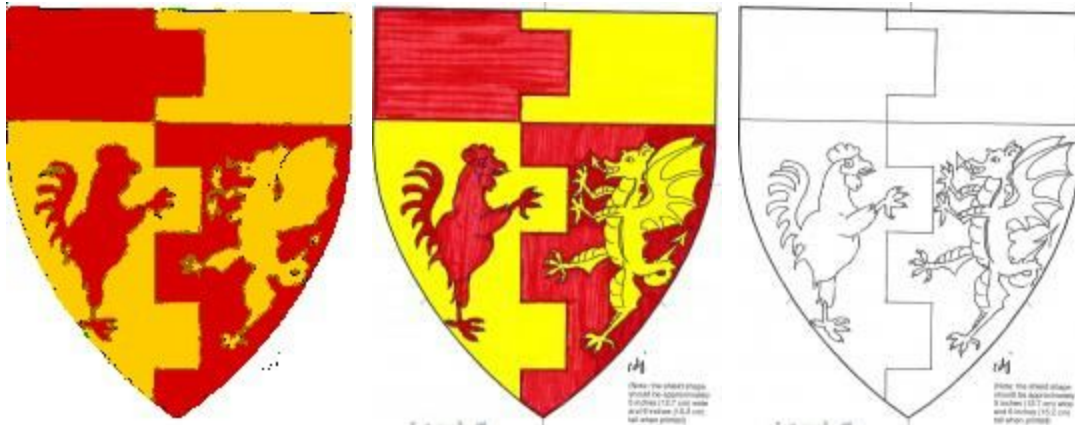
d'Amiens is a byname found in the same document on pg 53.

5: Conall Ó Suibhne -New Device Change **Forwarded**

Or, a wolfhound statant between three trefoils vert

Old Item: *Per bend embattled argent and vert, two talbots passant contourny counterchanged*, to be released.

6: Eckhart Wurm -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Please consider the following possible conflicts identified by OSCAR (many will not be conflicts):
Eckehard Thurn(7/2003)

Per pale embattled Or and gules, a rooster close to sinister with one leg raised gules and a dragon Or, a chief counterchanged

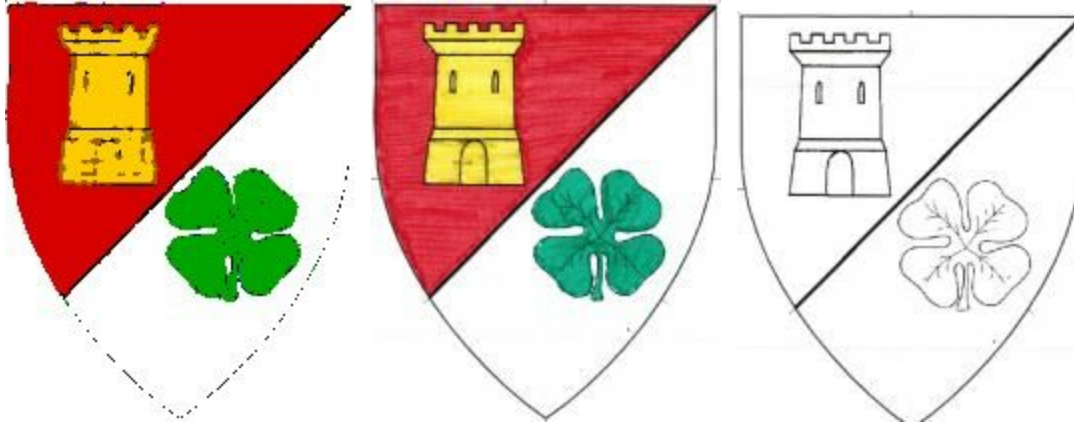Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Meaning (Meaning of the) most important.

Eckhart is found in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html)

Wurm is found in Bahlow, p. 565 s.n. Wurm. The dated form is "(Heinrich Wurm, squire, Bretten 1296, his coat of arms shows a dragon)"

Notes: We believe this to be clear of Eckehard Thurn, registered in 7/2003, with changes from W- to Th- and from -n to -m.

Commenters were concerned about the anatomy of the rooster, whether its leg could be located where it is, and its missing wings. We believe the rooster to be identifiable and are therefore forwarding it.

7: Edwarde Midnight -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Per bend sinister gules and argent, a tower Or and a four leaf clover vert
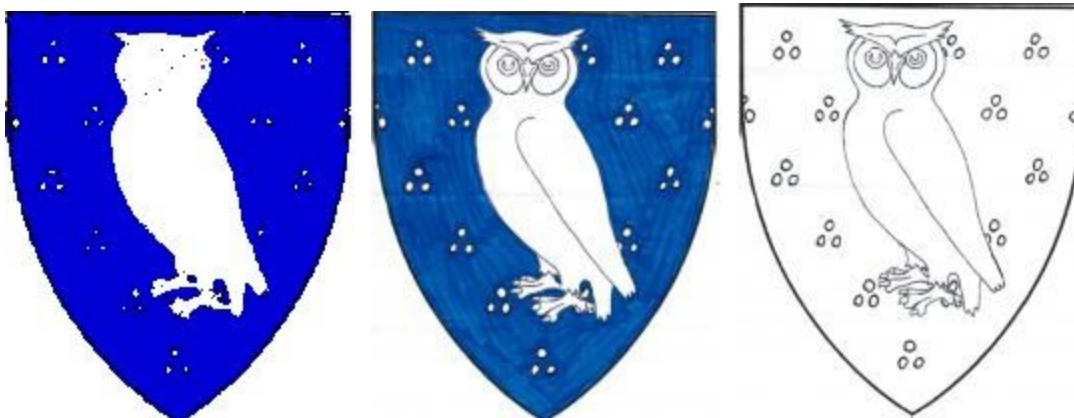
Submitter desires a masculine name.

Spelling (unspecified) most important.

Edwarde is a male given name found in "English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael dated between 1564 and 1615. (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/edwarde.html)

Midnyght is a surname found in R&W s.n. Midnight dated to 1327. As the i/y swap is well established in English, the documented spelling supports the submitted **Midnight**.

8: Eirene Maria Radenina -New Name & New Device **Returned**

Azure estencely, an owl close guardant argent

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Sound (Participant would like the first two names to be similar to this as they are similar to family names) most important.

Eirene is a female given name from "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era - Feminine Given Names" dated to 1066. (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/fem_given_names.html)

Maria is a female given name from the same source above dated to 1351.

Radenina is the feminized form of the family name **Radenos** from "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era - Family Names" dated to the 10th century. (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/family_names.html)
Per "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era - Feminizing Family Names" the -os in Radenos is changed to -ina to feminize the family name. (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/byzantine/feminizing.html#feminizing_family_names)
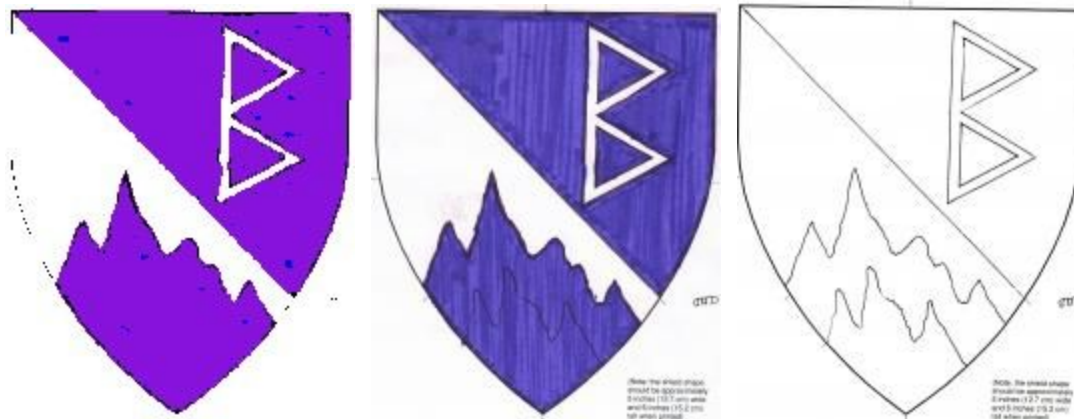
Notes: Double given names for Byzantine are not found in Appendix A of SENA, and therefore must be documented. The article cited for documentation discusses multiple family names, but does not speak to double given names. Further, there is precedent stating that double given names are *not* found in Byzantine naming: "[D]ouble-given names are not found in Byzantine naming practice." [Andreas Sabas Doukas von Leiningen, R-Caid, Dec 2005 LoAR]. Absent evidence of double given names in Byzantine naming practice we are returning this name.

Commenters were concerned about potential conflict with Antonia d'Alessandria (reg. 12/2003 via Atenveldt), *Azure, an owl close, maintaining in its talons a tuft of wool pendant therefrom a drop spindle argent* (see image)

Under the ruling on the August 2015 Cover Letter, "a charge, held or conjoined, which is clearly not a co-primary charge is equivalent to the former definition of sustained if it is identifiable, no matter what its size. Sustained charges grant a cadency difference - currently referred to as a 'DC'". Therefore, this submission is probably clear of Antonia's badge.

However, as the name is returned and kingdoms cannot create holding names, we are required to return the device.

9: Eirný Bergsdóttir -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Per bend purpure and argent, an Elder Futhark rune berkana and a mountain issuant from base counterchanged
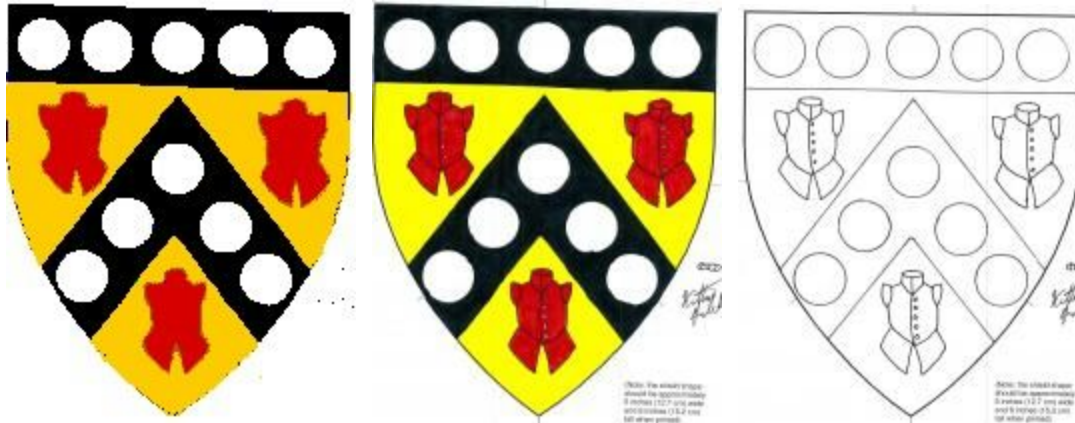Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (Old Norse) most important.
Culture (Old Norse) most important.
Eirný is a female given name found in Geirr Bassi, *The Old Norse Name* at p. 9.
Bergsdóttir is a patronymic byname based on the male given name **Bergr** found at p. 8 of Geirr Bassi. The byname was formed based on the rules found at p. 17 of Geirr Bassi.

Notes: The charge in chief was originally blazoned as a "runic letter B". We are not aware of any period hand in which a B would appear as such. Fortunately, Brigantia was able to reblazon it as a rune. Commenters questioned the appearance of the mountain. We believe it is drawn so as to best take up space on the field and is identifiable.

10: Elaine Howys of Morningthorpe -New Request for Name Reconsideration & New Device
Forwarded

*Or, a chevron sable platy between three jerkins gules, a chief sable platy*No changes.

Client requests authenticity for unspecified.

Spelling (unspecified) most important.

The name was submitted as El<u>ai</u>ne Howys of Morningthorpe in 2/11; at the time she said she would prefer the name Eli<u>a</u>ne. It was registered as Eli<u>a</u>ne. She requests that the name be returned to the originally-submitted El<u>ai</u>ne.

Elaine is found in Withycombe, s.n. Elaine, as the OFr form of Helen, which appears in chansons de geste. It is also found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Late Period French Feminine Names" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/latefrench.html).

Howys of Morningthorpe is grandfathered to the submitter. However, because the submitter has requested authenticity for an unspecified time period, Herald's Point re-documented the name:

Howys is a surname found in Hitching & Hitching, 1601.

Morningthorpe is a parish in South Norfolk, according to Ekwall, s.n. Thorpe. The submitted spelling is extrapolated from <Moryngthorpe>, found in Transactions of the Royal Historical Society (http://books.google.com/books?id=9_5aAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA195, p. 195), dated 1517. The i/y switch is unremarkable, so the submitted spelling was considered to be plausible for late period England.
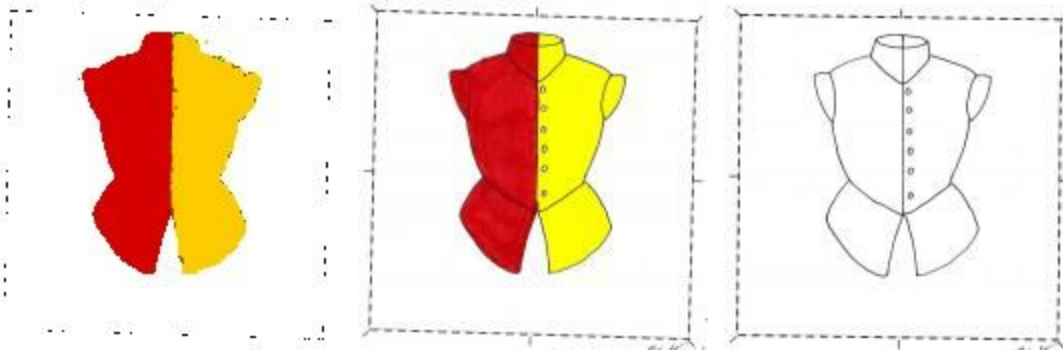
Notes: Ogress also documented Elaine and Howys as late period English elements from the Family Search records:

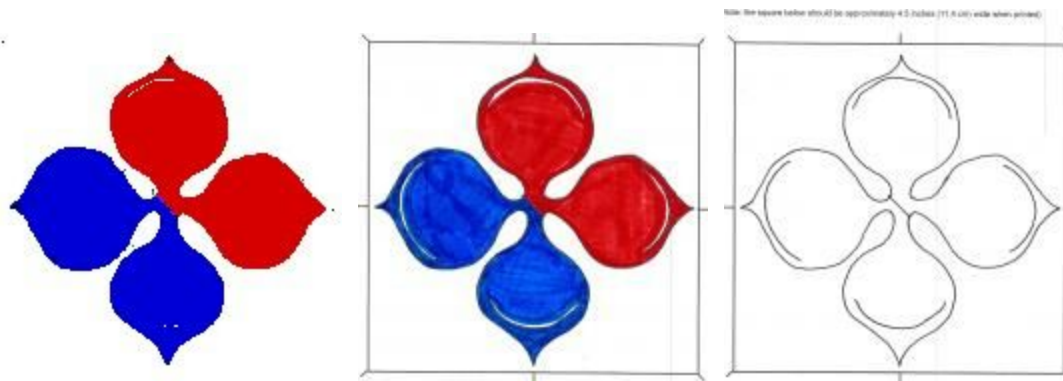Elaine Ferris; Female; Marriage; 15 May 1552; Alstone, Worcester, England; Batch: M04768-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKSW-QWR)

Elaine Wheatley Or Waker; Female; Christening; 08 Nov 1573; AUCKLAND SAINT ANDREW, DURHAM, ENGLAND; Batch: P00021-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NB31-T94)

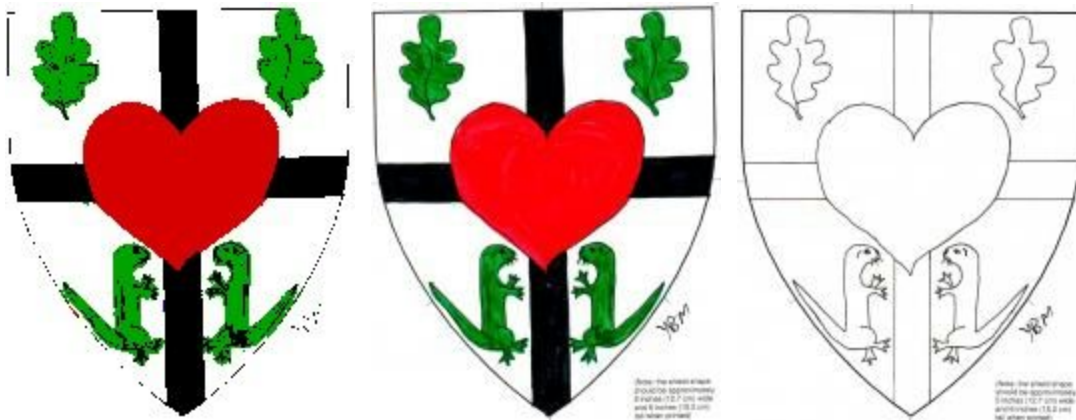John Howys; Male; Marriage; 04 Sep 1559; Rye, Sussex, England; Batch: M14836-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NK9C-VQ2)

Alys Howys; Female; Burial; 27 Jan 1572; St. Modwen, Burton Upon Trent, Staffordshire, England; Batch: B05314-7 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JZGM-8WY)

11: Elaine Howys of Morningthorpe -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) A jerkin per pale gules and Or

12: Elizabeth Vynehorn -New Badge **Forwarded**
Argent, a quatrefoil per bend gules and azure

13: Eva von Köln -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
*Argent, a cross sable, two oak leaves and two otters combatant vert, and overall a heart gules*Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Client requests authenticity for Fifteenth Century Germany.
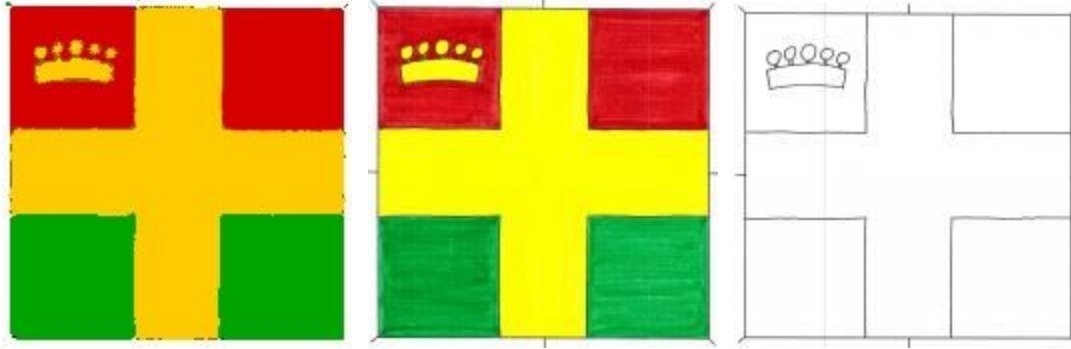Language (Fifteenth Century Germany) most important.

Culture (Fifteenth Century Germany) most important.

Eva is a female given name found 14 times in German Names from 1495 by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html)

Köln is found as an unmarked locative byname in the FamilySearch Historical Records: Hanß Köln, married 24 May 1636, Germany, Batch M91992-1.

The submitter prefers the form marked by "von". Locative bynames marked with "von" are supported by Appendix A of SENA.

Notes: Commenters were concerned about the identifiability of the otters. We find them sufficiently identifiable to forward. Commenters were also concerned about whether the heart was "overall". SENA Appendix I.D defines an overall charge group as "a charge or group of charges which crosses the center of the field, lying partially on the field and partially on other charges." It does not require the overall charge to overlie all other charges. Therefore, we believe the blazon is acceptable as-is.

14: Francesco Gaetano Greco d'Edessa -Resub Badge **Forwarded**

*Per fess gules and vert, a cross and in canton a pearled coronet Or*The submitter's previous badge, (Fieldless) A mitre Or banded argent issuant from a coronet Or, was returned on the Feb 2014 LoAR, R-East, for presumptuous use of a bishop's miter.

The submitter's resubmitted badge, (Fieldless) On a mantle per chevron ployé azure and Or, in chief a pearled coronet argent, was returned on the Nov 2014 East Kingdom LoD for multiple reasons:

Commenters were nearly unanimous in their opinion that the mantle was not properly divided per chevron ployé. More importantly, the commenters were also nearly unanimous in the opinion that the tertiary coronet was not identifiable. Based on its location on the mantle, the coronet appears to be a cloak clasp rather than a distinct charge. Without the coronet, this badge conflicts with the East's badge for the Order of the Golden Mantle: (Fieldless) A mantle Or. There is a single DC, for comparing a fieldless design to any other design. Since the line of division of the mantle is drawn incorrectly, this charge is less than half azure and is therefore not granted a DC when compared to one that is entirely Or. Therefore, this badge must be returned. This is a complete redesign.

The submitter was made a court baron on 4/12/2008 and is thus entitled to the display of a coronet. See http://op.eastkingdom.org/Alpha/Prec_f.htm sn Francesco Gaetano Greco d'Edessa (called Bishop)

The Administrative Handbook allows individuals six pieces of armory. The submitter currently has five items registered, this will be the sixth.

15: Gerhard Stormeclocke -New Badge **Forwarded**

*(Fieldless) On a tower sable, a lightning bolt Or*The use of a lightning bolt outside a thunderbolt is an SFPP.

Notes: Submitted as "a castle sable", this is a tower, not a castle. Although there is no DC between the two, there is a blazonable difference.

16: Giana di Nicholò da Firenze -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Vert, on a pile indented argent an owl's head cabossed sable

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (unspecified) most important.

Appendix A has the pattern given name + marked patronymic (as di B) + locative as a pattern for Italian.

Giana appears in "Feminine Given Names from the Online Catasto of Florence of 1427" by Arval Benicoeur (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/catasto/) with one example in the data.

Nicholò is a male given name found in "15th & 16th Century Names from Trieste" by Maridonna Benvenuti (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/trieste.html) with three examples. It appears with the accent grave over the final 'o' in the article as a documentary form.

da Firenze is a locative byname meaning 'from Florence' found in "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" by Arval Benicoeur

(http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html#table).

Notes: Commenters questioned whether the pile was identifiable as such. We believe it is.

17: Gunnarr askasmiðr Óláfsson -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**
Sable, in saltire a rapier inverted argent and a guitar Or, in chief a death's head argent
Submitter desires a masculine name.
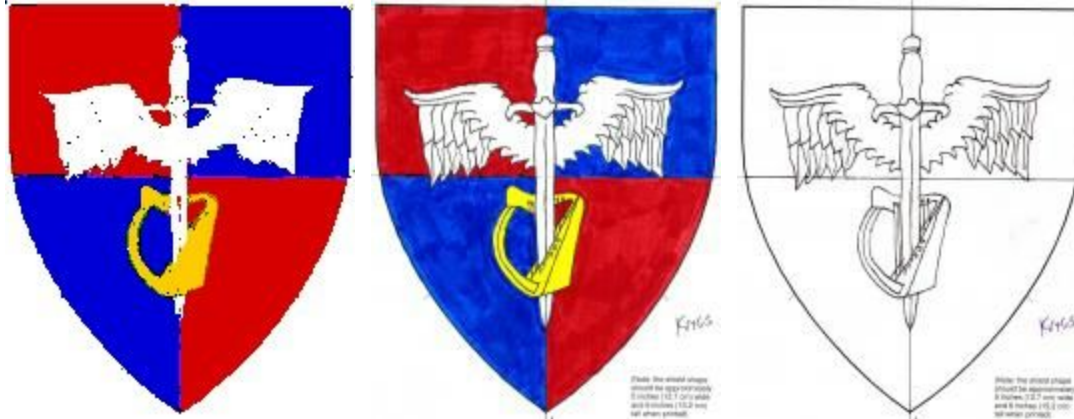Sound (Gunnarr most important) most important.
Gunnarr is a male give name found in Geirr Bassi, *The Old Norse Name* at p. 10.
askasmiðr is an Old Norse descriptive byname meaning "shipwright" found in Geirr Bassi at p. 19.
Óláfsson is a patronymic byname based on the male given name **Óláfr** found in Geirr Bassi at p. 13. The patronymic was constructed according to Geirr Bassi p. 17.
According to the online Pic Dic, the guitar is depicted in Morlaye's Premier Livre de Chansons en tabulature de guiterne, 1552 [Grove 10:554].

Notes: Commenters questioned whether the skull was a primary charge, resulting in a slot-machine problem. The sword and guitar cross the per-fess line and are therefore the sole primaries, regardless of visual weight. The skull appears to be clearly to chief. Therefore, we are retaining the submitted blazon and forwarding the device.

18: Hans Ferdinand Engel -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Quarterly gules and azure, a sword inverted winged argent piercing a harp Or

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Language (German) most important.
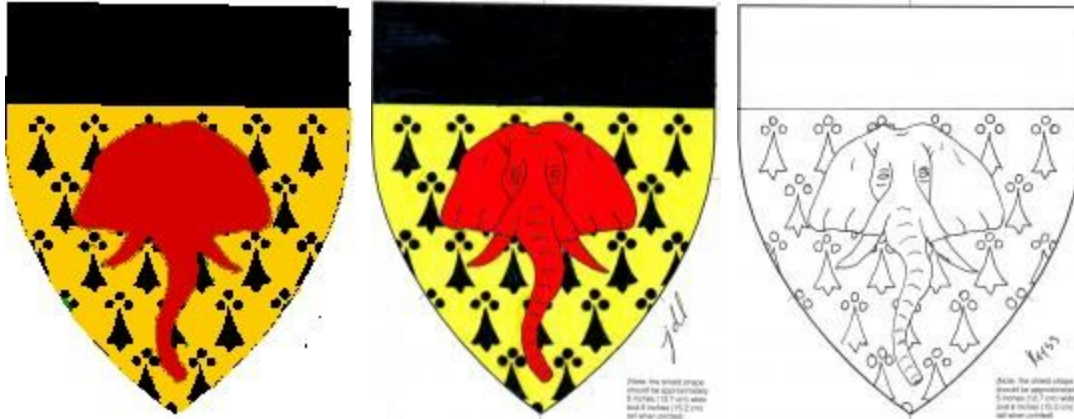
Culture (German) most important.

Hans is a given name in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html). Hans in that spelling has 155 occurrences from Nurnberg, 1016 occurrences from surrounding cities.

Ferdinand is found as a given name in the Family Search Historical Records

Ferdinand Keiser, Male, Death Date 25 Jul 1564, Sindelfingen, Württemberg, Germany, Batch # B00429-2 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWLQ-Z2D)

Engel is found as a family name in the Family Search Historical Records

Conrad Engel, Male, Death Date 17 Sep 1581, Sindelfingen, Württemberg, Germany Batch B00429-2 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWLQ-D4D)

Engel is also found as a surname in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/surnamesnurna-m.html).

SENA Appendix A indicates that double given names are acceptable in German.

19: Hasanah bint al-Khalil ibn Habib -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Erminois, an elephant's head cabossed gules, a chief sable

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

All elements are found in "Period Arabic Names and Naming Practices" by Da'ud ibn Auda
(http://heraldry.sca.org/names/arabic-naming2.htm)
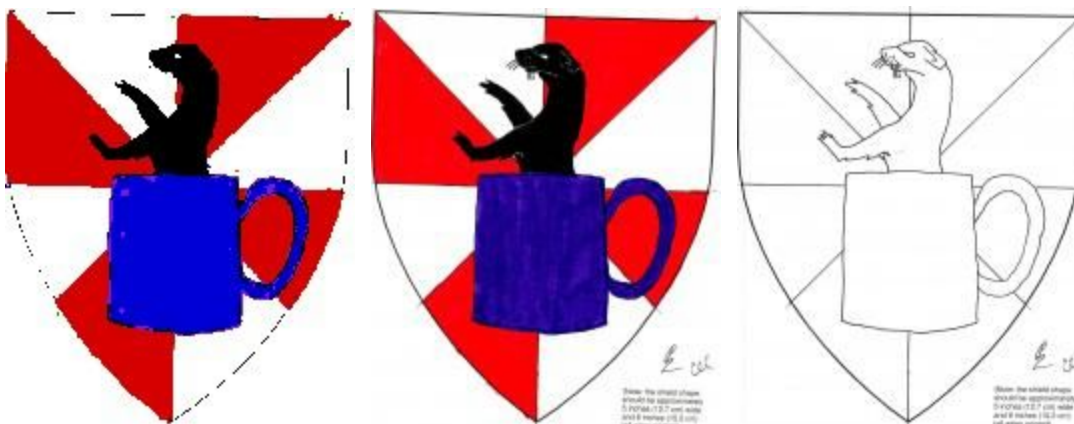
Hasanah is a female *ism* or given name.

bint B is the Arabic pattern for "daughter of B," found in Appendix A.

al-Khalil is a cognomen that also was used as a male given name, per the above article.

ibn B is the Arabic pattern for "son of B," found in Appendix A.

Habib is a male *ism* or given name in the above article.

An example of a feminine name with a two generation *nasab*, or patronymic byname, is found in
Da'ud's article: Umamah bint Hamdun ibn Isma'il.

20: Jadwiga Piwowarka Miodunka -Resub Name & Resub Device **Forwarded**

Gyronny argent and gules, in pale a demi-weasel sable issuant from a mug purpure

Submitter desires a feminine name.

This is a resubmission of the name, *Jadwiga Piwowarka Miodostnyka*, which was returned on
the March 2014 LoAR (R-East) because the second byname Miodostynka was not documented.

She would prefer for the last byname "miodosynia" (which she believes to be a word meaning "satiated/drunk on honey") or "miodosytnia" (a modern word meaning "mead-brewery") or a byname derived from such a term.

She will reluctantly accept the byname documented below (including feminization if necessary).

Jadwiga is a feminine given name found in "Polish Feminine Given Names, 1600-1650," by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/polish/polishfem.html) dated to 1612.

Piwowarka is the feminized form of the byname Piwowar, a header in Abramowicz et al., *Slownik Historycznych Nazw Osobowych Bialostocczyzny* Vol 2. The masculine form isdated 1558. The dated instance of the fem. form is dated 1662, but it can also be constructed. The -ka feminization is seen in the names Borziczka wdowa 1551 (s.n. Borzyk), Ragina Brodzianka 1558 (s.n. Broda), Czabayka 1577 (s.n. Czabaj), Nieczayka wdowa 1551 (s.n. Nieczaj), etc.

Miodunka is found as a masculine byname in Abramovicz (as above). Pawel Miodunka is dated to 1560-63. We ask for assistance in determining if this form is appropriate for a woman as well. She would prefer not to have a form ending in -owna or -owa if possible.

The device is a resubmission. The identical design was returned on the 3 December 2013 East Kingdom LoD because "[c]ommenters were uniformly unable to identify the charge issuing from the mug as a weasel." We believe this version resolves the problem.

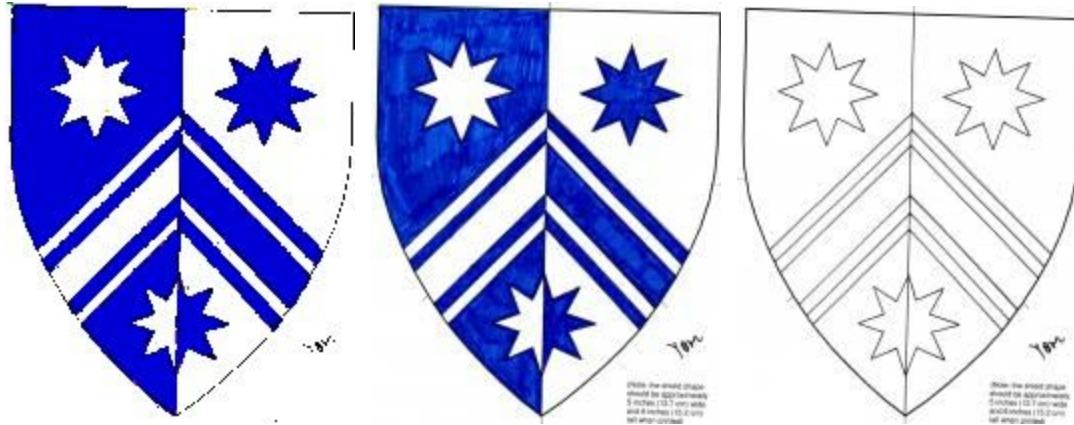**21: Janna von Guggisberg** -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Gules, on a bend Or two cats courant sable

Janna is the submitter's legal given name; the rest of her name does not resemble the submitted name. Attested by Juliana Siren and Beatrice Isendun.

The byname **von Guggisberg** is derived from a period town; the town website (http://www.gemeinde-guggisberg.ch/Seite19.html) says that it appears as "Cucansperc" in 1148. She would prefer a late period form of that name that is relatively similar to the modern form if it can be identified. If not, she would prefer the lingua anglica form **of Guggisberg**. For the modern form of the name, see also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggisberg.

Notes: Godefroy de Lisieues identified the following possible documentation for the byname: http://www.kochersperger-genealogie.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=1&lang =en is a lease agreement from 1366 that, alas, is too small to be read.

The Bern Library has a letter (regarding the sale of a house?) from an Ulrich Guggisberg dated to 1524. http://katalog.burgerbib.ch/detail.aspx?ID=87620 We are forwarding the name for further commentary.

22: Jaspar van Doorne -New Device **Forwarded**
OSCAR finds the name on the East LoI of December 16, 2014 as submitted.
Per pale azure and argent, a chevron cotised and three mullets of eight points counterchanged

23: Kenric Burn of Northampton -Resub Device Change **Forwarded**
Per pale and chevronelly Or and sable
Old Item: *Per chevron argent and gules, three increscents counterchanged.*, to be retained as a badge.
This device was pended on the March 2015 Kingdom Letter of Decision for conflict with Gustaf Rikardsson (June 2014, Lochac): Per pale Or and sable, three chevronels counterchanged and in canton a hand issuant from a wing fesswise maintaining a sword reversed fesswise sable. A Letter of Permission to Conflict has been received.

Notes: Submitters questioned whether this should be blazoned as "Per pale Or and sable, three chevronelles counterchanged." We believe both blazons are acceptable and are therefore retaining the blazon of the submission. The final call on blazon, as always, is up to Wreath.

24: Roland de la Mar -New Name Change & New Device **Forwarded**
Per chevron inverted argent and azure, a phoenix counterchanged.
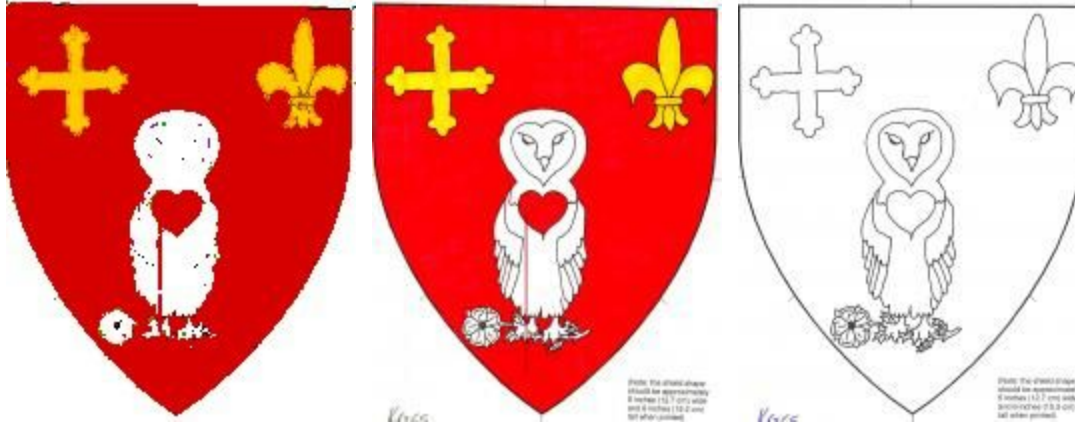Old Item: *Roland de Endeweard*, to be released.
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound (unspecified) most important.
Roland is grandfathered to the submitter, who registered *Roland de Endeweard* via the East in
Oct. 2007. SENA PN.2.C.2 states that name elements documented via the Grandfather Clause
"are treated as neutral in language and time. Such name phrases may be combined with name
phrases from a single regional naming group dated to within 500 years of one another."
de la Mar is a byname found in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de
Luna (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/isabella/locative.html)

25: Rosa Linda degli Uccelli -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Gules, on an owl affronty maintaining in its talons a rose slipped and leaved argent, a heart gules and in chief a cross bottony and a fleur de lys Or

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Meaning (byname meaning of the birds) most important.

Rosa is found in "A Listing of all Women's Given Names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" by Juliana de Luna (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/womensalpha.html). It is also found in the Family Search Historical Records for Germany:

Rosa Straub female christened on 15 Oct 1582 in Aufhausen (OA. Geislingen), Württemberg, Germany Batch #C91765-1 (https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NCK3-SLZ)

Rosa Sautter female christened on 09 Oct 1582 in Aufhausen (OA. Geislingen), Württemberg, Germany Batch # C91765-1 (https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NCK3-SL4)

Rosa Dreschers male christened on 24 Mar 1581 in Beihingen (OA. Ludwigsburg), Württemberg, Germany Batch # C95181-1 (https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NCS8-CZ9)

Linda is found in the Family Search Historical Records

Linda Losenecker was married on 05 Aug 1599 in Rüderswil, Bern, Switzerland Batch# M00443-5 https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FVNF-YXL

degli Uccelli: The family name **Ucelli** is found in Juliana de Luna's "Masculine Names from Thirteenth Century Pisa" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/pisa/pisa-bynames-alpha.html). The given name Uccellino (note the -cc- and -ll- spelling) is dated to 1347 in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Italian Given Names from the Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/uccellino.html). Given these citations, this spelling should be reasonable.

Family names with **degli** can be found for example in Juliana de Luna's "Names in 15th Century Florence and herDominions: the Condado" (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/). The byname Uccellini is also found in that article, so it should be compatible throughout.

The mix of German and Italian is allowed under Appendix C of SENA.

Notes: Owls are close guardant by default. Therefore, this owl has been reblazoned as affronty. As per the August 2015 CL maintained charges now count for complexity. Even with the rose, however, the complexity count is 8.
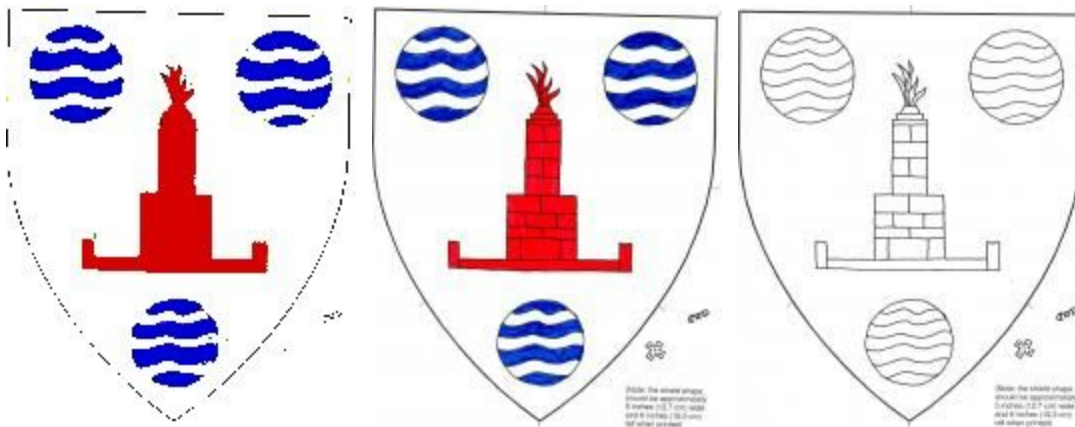
26: Rose Steel -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Per bend sinister gules and argent, a rose slipped and leaved argent and a domestic cat rampant sable, a bordure sable semy of acorns argent

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Rose is a female given name found in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/reaneyHZ.html) s.n. Rose dated to 1325, among others.
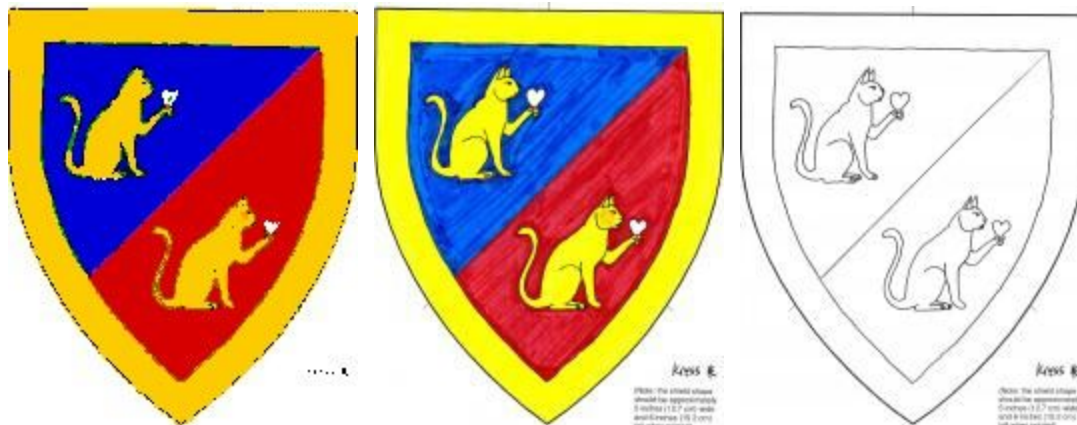
Steel is a byname found in R&W s.n. Steel with the submitted spelling dated to 1327.

27: Roseia Posey -New Device **Forwarded**

Argent, a lighthouse gules between three fountains proper

This device, submitted under the name Roseia Bendyn Weyr, was returned on the 6 December 2012 East LoD for multiple conflicts. Adding the fountains resolves the conflicts.

28: Sarah Gerlyn Easthope -New Name & New Device **Forwarded**

Per bend sinister azure and gules, two cats sejant contourny Or each maintaining in its sinister paw a heart argent, a bordure Or

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Language (English) most important.
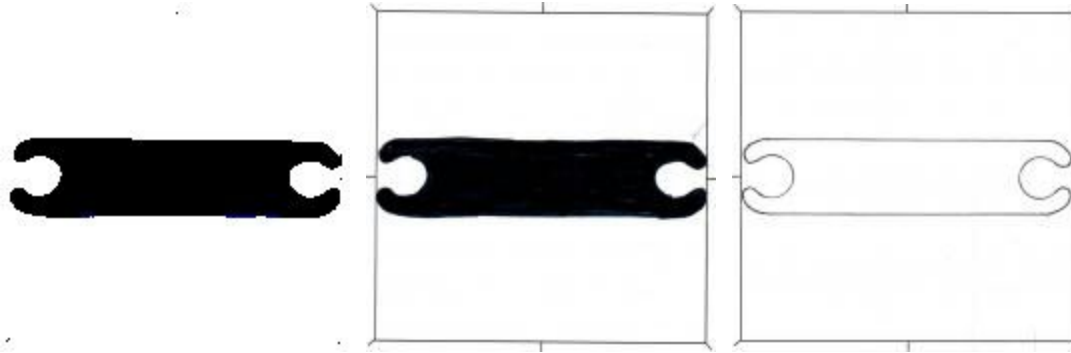
Culture (English) most important.

This follows a pattern of late period English given name and double byname per SENA Appendix A. All elements can be found in England in the Family Search Historical Records:

Sarah Adam; Female; Burial; 19 Feb 1551; Tydd-St. Mary, Lincoln, England; Batch: B03306-3 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JCMW-V3F)

Margery **Gerlyn**; Female; Marriage; 11 Jul 1608; Saint Mary, Leicester, Leicester, England; Batch: M0116-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V52N-VPJ)

Joan **Easthope**; Female; Marriage; 29 May 1608; Chetton, Shropshire, England; Batch: M06497-1 (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKC7-D4J)

29: Sarra atte Brouk -New Badge **Forwarded**
(Fieldless) A weaver's shuttle fesswise sable

Notes: Commenters questioned whether this should be blazoned as a "weaver's shuttle" or as a "stick shuttle" as per the PicDic 3rd. We are leaving this question to Wreath.

30: Simon Caspar Joder -New Name Change **Forwarded**
Old Item: *Simon Caspar Joder von Steffisburg*, to be released.
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No changes.
Simon Caspar Joder von Steffisburg is previously registered to the submitter in January of 2003 (via the East). This submission only drops the locative, von Steffisburg. All elements of the new name are grandfathered to the submitter.
The January 2003 LoAR notes that Simon Caspar is a double given name and that Joder is an unmarked patronymic byname.

31: Therion Sean Storie -Resub Household Name & New Badge **Forwarded**
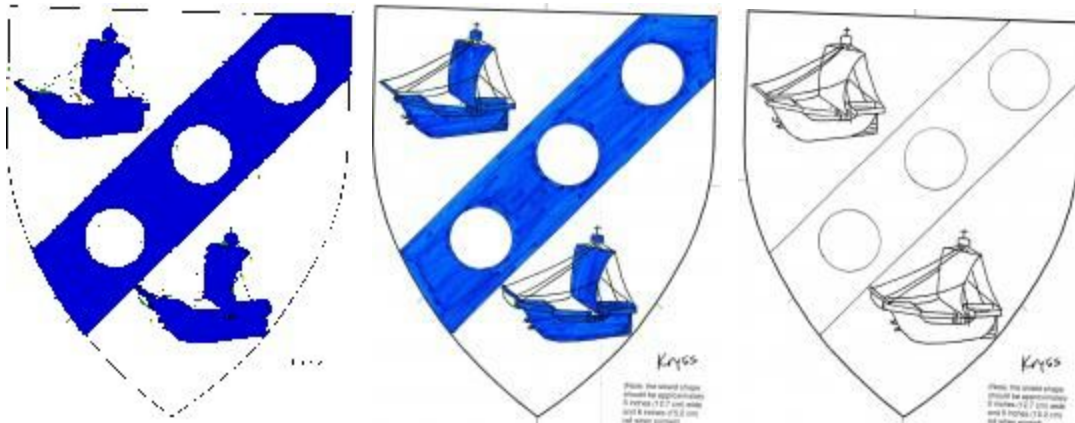*Azure, on a saltire argent a lemming salient contourny sable, a bordure Or*
Meaning (unspecified) most important.
The name *House Lemming* was previously returned in the kingdom of AEthelmearc (in 2001). At that time, precedent didn't allow the lingua Anglica form for household names. SENA NPN.1.B.3 and NPN.1.C.2.c now permit the use of lingua Anglica substantive elements in household names.

The pattern House of + animal for inn signs is found in "English Sign Names" by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/inn/#Animals).
The OED gives s.v. lemming the 1607 citation "There are certaine little Foure-footed-beastes called Lemmar, or Lemmus, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes." The submitter believes that **Lemming** is a plausible lingua anglica form.
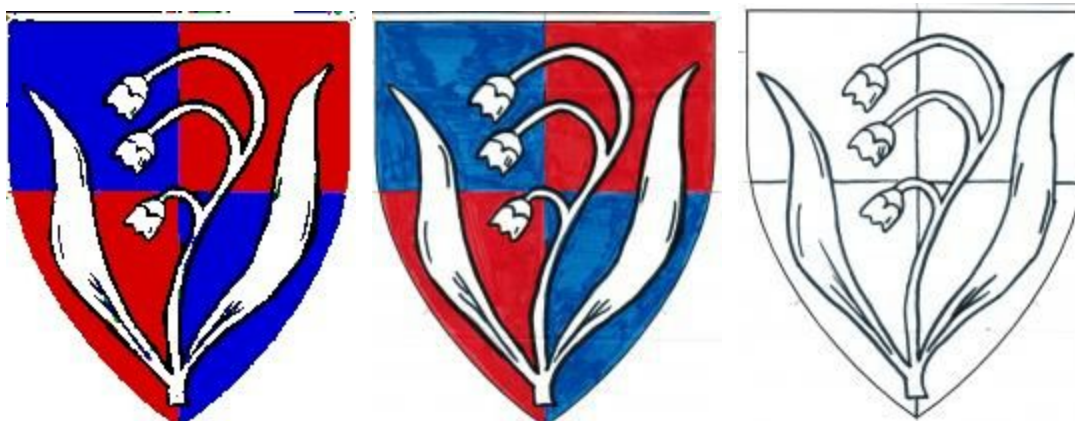
Notes: Commenters and Blue Tyger are uncertain of the identifiability of the lemming. However, as it is not clearly problematic, we are forwarding them for wider commentary.

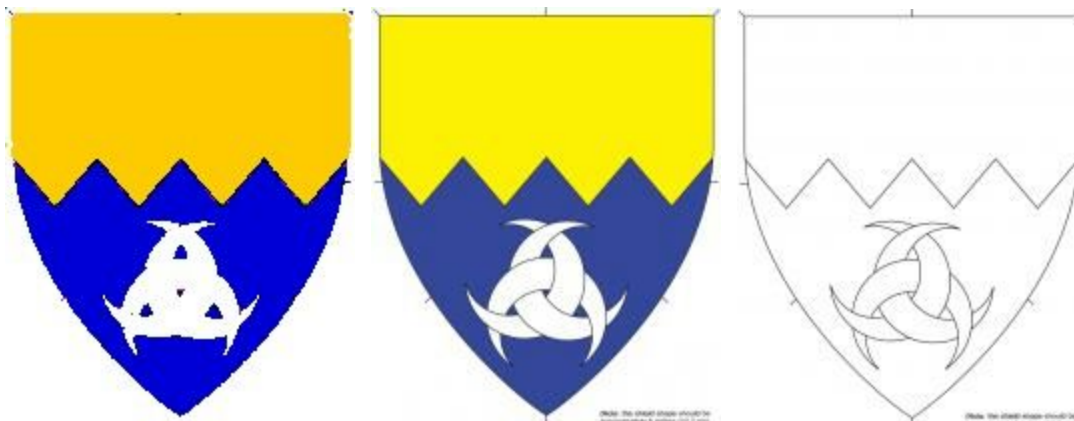**32: Ulrich Reinhart** -New Device **Forwarded**
OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in January of 2011, via the East
Argent, on a bend sinister between two ships azure three plates

Notes: Commenters were concerned that the ships appear to be in trian aspect. We believe they are close enough to standard heraldic depiction to forward for wider commentary.

33: Una inghean Chonain -New Device **Forwarded**
OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in May of 2012, via the East
Quarterly azure and gules, a lily of the valley slipped and leaved argent

34: Ursion de Gui -New Name & New Device **Pended**
Per fess indented Or and azure, in base 3 crescents interlaced argent
Submitter desires a masculine name.
Ursion is the name of two seigneurs de Freteval
Ursion I (1093-1143)
Ursion II (1145 - 1187)
and one of Nemours
Ursion (1098 - 1148)
http://genealogiequebec.info
de Gui appears as a Spanish byname in FamilySearch Historical Record
Joan Rafell Monserrat De Gui. Male. 21 Apr 1562, Castello de Ampurias, Genora Spain. Batch
C89169-1. https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F5JF-97Q

Notes: As submitted, the name is not adequately documented. The given name is documented
only from a genealogy website, which is not an acceptable source for documentation.
Additionally, the two name elements are well outside the 300 year limit that applies to names
that use elements from different language groups (Spanish and French). Commenters found
several names that are close but not identical to this given name and temporally compatible with
the byname. We are pending this items to consult with the submitter as to his preferences.

Submitted as "dancetty", that term refers only to two edged ordinaries. This has been
reblazoned as "indented". As a device cannot be submitted without a name, the device is being
pended.

35: William of Wyndhaven - New Name **Forwarded**
Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound (unspecified) most important.
Submitter did not provide any documentation for this name. Ogress and Diademe were feeling
charitable and came up with the following:

William is a male given name found 154 times in "16th Century Gloucestershire Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/late16.html)

Windhaven is a Barony in the Kingdom of Northshield; it was registered as Windhaven, Shire of in October of 1982 (via the Middle), and was updated to Windhaven, Barony of in April of 2006 (via Northshield). SENA PN.1.B.2.f states:

f. Branch Name Allowance: Name phrases may be created from the registered forms of SCA branches. Only the exact registered form of the branch name may be used, and they are registered in the lingua Anglica form, 'of Branchname'. Translated forms will not be registered under this allowance, even if it matches the intended origin of the submission or of the branch. As the Branch Name Allowance only permits the registered spelling with an 'i', assistance in documenting the submitter's requested spelling of **Wyndhaven** would be appreciated.

Notes: In commentary, Godefroy de Lisieues provided the following additional documentation:

The OED gives several examples of 'wynd' or 'wynde' being an alternative spelling of 'wind'. (http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/229181). Similarly, Reaney & Wilson gives 'Wynd' 'le Wynde', 'Wyndswift', and 'de Wynd' for Wind, dated to 13th and 14th Centuries. [R&W 495].

This can be used to create a constructed byname under SENA PN.1.B.2.b.2 and the following precedent:

"-haven in constructed English place names. When this element was ruled SCA-compatible as a deuterotheme in English place names, the only examples that had been found to that point appended the element Haven to an already existing place name. Since then, examples have been found of -haven used as a genuine deuterotheme, in Whytehauene 1279 and Whithaven 1535 (Watts s.n. Whitehaven), and Kihavene, Kyhavene c.1170-1316 and Kayhaven 1532 (Watts s.n. Keyhaven)." (May 2008 LoAR, Cover Letter).

There is also 'Newehaven' dated to 1587 in England and 1505 in Scotland [Mills] p. 345 as Newhaven, Broad Haven ('Brode Hauen' 1578) [Mills] p. 79, and Little Haven ('the Lytel hauen', also 1578) [Mills] p. 302.

With this additional documentation, we are forwarding the name.

Yours in service,

Yehuda ben Moshe,
Blue Tyger Herald