


## AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR AUGUST AS XLIII / 2008 CE

 <p style="text-align: center;">In memoriam...</p>	<p>Lady Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald (604) 809-4961 or <a href="mailto:Caitrina@shaw.ca">Caitrina@shaw.ca</a></p> <p><b>Send submissions to:</b> Lions Blood Clerk An Tir College of Heraldry 1001 Cooper Pt. Rd. SW #140 PMB-164 Olympia, WA 98502</p>
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Unto Gwenlian Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heraldry to whom this missive comes, Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

### COMMENTARY ON AUGUST'S SUBMISSIONS IS DUE ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER, 2008.

The July Lions Blood meeting will be held on August 17<sup>th</sup>, at the Sergeant Trials for the Barony of Lions Gate. Info can be found at this link [http://www.antir.sca.org/Upcoming/?Event\\_ID=1898](http://www.antir.sca.org/Upcoming/?Event_ID=1898). Time to be announced.

The August Lions Blood meeting will be held on September 14th at 1:00pm at Caitrina Lions Blood's home (3174 Sechelt Dr., Coquitlam, BC).

**Directions:** Make your best way to Vancouver, BC. Get onto the Trans Canada Hwy (Hwy 1) if you're not already on it. Take the Lougheed Hwy exit (Exit 44). You should be going NE. Follow Lougheed Hwy until it turns into Pinetree Way. Follow Pinetree Way to Guildford Way. Turn right. Follow Guildford Way to Ozada Ave (Guildford Way turns into Ozada Ave.). Follow Ozada Ave. to Inlet St (first right). Turn right. Follow Inlet St. to Sechelt Dr. (first left). Turn left. Look for #3174.

Alternatively, follow the directions provided courtesy of Google Maps: <http://maps.google.ca/maps?f=q&hl=en&geocode=&q=3174+Sec+helt+Dr,+Coquitlam,+BC,+Canada&sll=49.891235,-97.15369&sspn=33.029007,88.769531&ie=UTF8&z=16&iwloc=addr&om=1>

## LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

### *From Black Lion*

Greetings unto the An Tir College of Heraldry from Gwenlian Black Lion!

Please join me in welcoming several heralds to their new positions:

- Countess Elizabeth de Rossignol was formally invested as Pomegranate Herald Extraordinary. She has accepted the

transfer of this title from the Kingdom, and will retain it as her personal title from this point forward.

- Lord Christopher Thomas has stepped up as Queue Forchee Herald, and will remain as my contingency deputy until a new Demi Lion can be selected.
- Lady Bronwen Elgars has stepped up as Sable Sable Herald. Although the Scribal and Heraldic communities are closely linked, many people do not realize that the Kingdom Scribe is a titled Heraldic Officer. I am very happy that in this way, even though she has changed jobs, we get to keep Bronwen in the College!
- Lady Esclarmonde has stepped back into the position of Argent Scroll Herald, and will keep that office moving forward while a replacement is sought.
- Lady Teceangl Bach has been working at the Society level assisting Laurel Sovereign and doing external commentary. She has requested and been granted permission to use the title Ounce Herald.
- Lady Marya Kargashina will be joining our External Commentary ranks as Carp Herald, and will be pursuing her studies in the Heraldry of Russia.
- Lady Elizabeth Turner de Carlisle, while remaining Lowenmahne Herald, has also been doing letters of notification to assist the Lions Blood office. Henceforth, she will be signing those letters as Sinister Gauntlet to alleviate confusion.

I know that all of these good people will be successful in their pursuits. If you see them, be sure to congratulate them in person!

I would like everyone involved in the submissions process to take a moment to review the requirements for submission. We're getting a lot of administrative returns for things that could easily be prevented if the submitter were counseled on the number and type of copies to send in. We also request that submitters be sure to use white paper, in a weight of 20-24#. We have been receiving copies on paper that is too thin or too heavy to feed through the scanner. This is a good time as well to remind everyone that Crayola Classic Markers are the best way to color in those submissions. While wax crayon sheets melt together, colored pencils don't give a solid color, and printer ink colors have a tendency to migrate, Crayola Markers are good, solid heraldic colors that last for years. With all of the kiddies going back to school next month, you can pick up a box just about anywhere for under a dollar.

Thank you to everyone who came forth to witness the changeover ceremony on Saturday at July Coronation, and those who attended the Hail and Farewell Gathering that evening. Thanks are offered as well

to all those, both heralds and members of the populace, who helped to support us on Sunday.

On Sunday July 20th, 2008, An Tir lost one of our long time, best known Heralds. Ciaran Cluana Ferta loved to teach as much as he loved to learn, and over the decades of his service helped to shape the development and direction of the An Tir College of Heralds. He was an unwavering pillar of support, not just to me but to the entire College. While he will be missed in more ways than can be counted, he will also remain with us through those he has taught and inspired over the years.

Dragon's Mist will be holding a memorial wake for Ciaran this weekend at their Defender's Tourney, and there will also be a gathering at September Crown. Please bring out your mementos, memories, and stories to share as we celebrate a life well lived.

Gwenlian Catharne  
Black Lion Principal Herald

### *From Lions Blood*

Greetings unto the An Tir College of Heralds from Caitrina Lions Blood!

A message to all Commentary Heralds, I need your assistance! When citing supporting documentation in your commentary, if non-Appendix H sources are cited, we need to be able to include copies of them in the submission packet going to Laurel. If these are publicly available webpages, this isn't too hard. But if they are special-access webpages or books that I don't have, I need to ask if you can supply the Lions Blood Clerk with the required photocopies or scans that we can then print off. Any assistance you can provide is as always, greatly appreciated.

On another and very sad note. I'd like to speak of the passing of one of the College's shining examples of service and duty. I am of course referring to HL Ciaran Cluana Ferta. It pains me to write this as his passing is still very hard to accept and my heart aches for his lovely lady Dame Giuliana Benevoli. Some people come in and out of our lives without a second thought or a passing glance. Others touch us in a very subtle way but one that stays with us for the remainder of our days and affects us in ways that are hard to comprehend. Especially when they are taken away too soon and you realize the that subtle touch was so much more. That was Ciaran for me.

May Crown, 2004. My very first Kingdom event and the first time anyone had put "herald" in the same sentence as my name. I was shy, scared and very nervous... my husband introduced me to Ciaran... he welcomed me with open arms. Made me feel like family and offered any assistance he could on the journey I was about to take. The part that stuck with me the most as we exchanged contact info was that he didn't care how inexperienced I was, he didn't care that I had no idea what a Pic Dic was. All he cared about was that I wanted to learn. This affected me more than I realized and I thank him for that wonderful gift. After taking on the task of Lions Blood, Ciaran took me aside to talk and pass on some of his wisdom of the submission process. Of all the advice he's given me over the few, too short years I had the pleasure of knowing him, I will always remember this, "as Lions Blood, YOU are the voice of the Submitter to Laurel. Remember that and you'll do fine." I will remember Ciaran, I

promise, and I'll pass the advice along to the next..

In Service to Kingdom and College,  
Caitrina Lions Blood

## LAUREL ACTIONS

The following is an excerpt from the cover letter of the January 2008 LoAR:

### **From Laurel: OSCAR Commentary And Confidentiality**

The question has been raised, how confidential is commentary in OSCAR? That is to say, should the submitter be told anything about its content?

My answer to that is an unequivocal It Depends. Passing on the exact wording of comments without the explicit permission of their writer may be grounds for loss of commenting privileges. If sharing information contained in such comments would have a useful purpose (i.e., starting to look for permission to conflict, finding more supporting documentation), then I see no reason why not. Otherwise, I would examine my motives carefully, and remember that OSCAR privileges are exactly that.

But there's another consideration. Commentary on OSCAR is not the final word; that doesn't happen until Wreath, Pelican or in extreme circumstances I have spoken it. I would very strongly discourage advising a submitter to take any action on their item while that item is still in commentary, as the problem may quite possibly be solved by the time the meeting is held.

I expect all commenters to not only be sensible and courteous in passing on what is happening on OSCAR, but also remind their clients that the decision has not yet been made.

### **From Laurel: Once Again, With Feeling**

Shauna Ragged Staff has had to send out far too many notices lately that she has received forms that are outdated, tampered with, or otherwise unacceptable. This is frustrating to her and is counterproductive to Wreath and Pelican's meetings running smoothly and on time.

The standardization of the forms is not a capricious piece of administrivia; it allows some very overworked people to extract the necessary information from them as quickly and accurately as possible.

Kingdom submissions heralds, you are to scrutinize forms before sending them in, and return them in Kingdom if they are not current or correctly printed out. Failure to do so is grounds for administrative return of possibly your entire Letter of Intent, which no one wants to do and you certainly do not want to have to explain to your submitters and your Principal Herald.

I trust this is clear. Thank you for your cooperation.

### **From Laurel: Regarding Appendix H**

On the October 8, 2007 LoPaD the question was asked, "Should the articles found at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/> be added to Appendix H?".

This question generated considerable commentary for and against, and I would like to thank all those who responded; your comments were very helpful and often illuminating. The suggestions made for other changes to Appendix H were noted by Palimpsest and will be brought up for commentary separately in the future.

After considering the various arguments I have decided that at this time no change will be made to current policy regarding photocopies of articles from the MNA or of St. Gabriel reports. As several people pointed out, once FELIX is up and running the question would be moot anyway, as this will allow us to host articles from the MNA (and elsewhere, of course) at the Laurel web site. (For a detailed explanation of FELIX and its capabilities, please see <http://heraldry.sca.org/articles/felix.html>) After that happens (and Codex is working on it in his copious spare time) my successor, or hers, can revisit the issue.

#### From Laurel: Forms

A submission from Artemisia this month raised some questions: the device was submitted on a lozenge form from another kingdom as Artemisia does not have an approved lozenge form. There was some concern whether or not this was acceptable. It is. As long as the submission is made on a Laurel-approved form, and the form clearly identifies the submitting kingdom (which can be done by crossing out the original kingdom's name and adding the submitting kingdom's name), the form is acceptable at the Laurel level. Kingdoms may require that submissions be made only on their own forms, though we very, very strongly encourage them to make allowance for the generic forms used at multi-kingdom events such as Pennsic. This applies to both armory and name forms.

#### From Laurel: Some Badges

Among this month's submissions were eight badges, submitted by various Baronies of the Kingdom of Caid. The badges were intended for the use of the former territorial Barons and Baronesses of those Baronies. A good number of former territorial Barons and Baronesses are given the rank of Court Baron/Baroness upon stepping down from the baronial seat; the sole purpose of the badges seems to be to distinguish former territorial Barons/Baronesses from Court Barons/Baronesses who never held a territory.

This is a legal use of a Barony's right to register badges. Nonetheless, the Laurel Office questions the wisdom of registering badges for former territorial Barons and Baronesses.

First of all, it takes up heraldic "space" needlessly. While the badges submitted by Caid's Baronies are very similar (so much so that Letters of Permission to Conflict were included with the submissions), nothing would prevent the Baronies of a Kingdom from submitting wildly different badges, one per Barony, for their former territorial heads. A larger Kingdom could easily have more than a dozen separate badges, each protected from conflict, for the purpose of distinguishing former heads of Baronies. And the distinction, such as it is, for those former heads is minimal: those entitled to bear these badges are not raised in rank by doing so, but retain whatever rank they had before displaying the badge. The badges' only purpose is to differentiate Court Barons who were once territorial heads from Court Barons received at the Crown's will.

Second, it brings the Laurel Office and the Society College of Arms into a matter which should properly involve only the individual Kingdoms. The College of Arms does not regulate the forms of vicomital or baronial coronets, for instance, leaving such regulation to the Kingdoms and whatever sumptuary law they deem necessary. It seems reasonable that the College should likewise not concern itself with the tokens for former territorial Barons and Baronesses.

In the same vein, if such a distinction for former territorial Barons and Baronesses is deemed important, the proper venue for making that distinction is through either sumptuary laws, for those Kingdoms that practice them, or the rules concerning heraldic achievements, which each Kingdom sets for itself through its heralds and scribes. Registering a badge to mark a distinction usually denoted by regalia merely serves to confuse the two functions.

No one disputes the right of Baronies to register badges, or to reserve them for specific purposes or groups. Registering a badge for former territorial Barons and Baronesses is legal. However, we find we cannot encourage it, and would hope that other Kingdoms do not follow Caid's lead in this.

#### From Laurel: Order of the Pelican

Table 1 of the Glossary of the Terms notes that a chapeau, a pelican in its piety, and a pelican vulning itself are reserved to the "Order of the Pelican". A submission this month (Dorio of the Oaks, East LoI) questioned whether or not a member of the Order of the Pelican could register armory containing a pelican in its piety. They can: prior Laurels have implicitly assumed they might do so (LoAR of June 1988), and there has been no explicit prohibition since then. We hereby state outright that members of the Order of the Pelican may incorporate the symbols of their Order - the pelican and the chapeau - in their personal armory. The Glossary of Terms will be updated to clarify these items are reserved to *members* of the Order of the Pelican.

#### From Wreath: Laurel Wreaths and Territorial Arms

Currently laurel wreaths are reserved for - and are a required component of - territorial arms. This topic has been a subject of debate many times. It has long been argued that the requirement that territorial arms have a laurel wreath as a prominent component of the arms is ahistoric. The counter-argument has been that it makes it easy to identify territorial groups which, while not a period practice, is very much part of SCA historical practice. We are considering removing the requirement that territorial arms have a laurel wreath and invite comments from the College of Arms and others. Those who wish to comment but are not commenting members of the College of Arms (and thus unable to post to OSCAR), may send their commentary directly to [wreath-herald@sca.org](mailto:wreath-herald@sca.org); those comments will then be posted verbatim to OSCAR.

#### From Wreath: Laurel Wreaths for Laurels?

Currently laurel wreaths are reserved for territorial arms. A member of the Order of the Pelican may register armory with the symbol of the order, as may a member of the Order of the Chivalry. It has been suggested that members of the Order of the Laurel should also be allowed to register armory with the symbol of their order. We request opinions on whether or not laurel wreaths should be reserved for members of the Order of the Laurel **in addition to** territorial arms. Please note that this decision is independent of the decision whether or not to remove the requirement that territorial arms include a laurel wreath. Regardless of the outcome of these two discussions, laurel wreaths will continue to be reserved for territorial arms. Those who wish to comment but are not commenting members of the College of Arms (and thus unable to post to OSCAR), may send their commentary directly to [wreath-herald@sca.org](mailto:wreath-herald@sca.org); those comments will then be posted verbatim to OSCAR.

#### From Wreath: Drawing Piles

There have been many calls recently to return piles for not extending almost to the edge of the shield. Often cited is the precedent:

Grimfells, March of the. Change of device. Sable, on a pile within a laurel wreath Or, a spiderweb throughout sable. Unfortunately, as several commentors noted, there is longstanding precedent in the College for banning charges, including laurel wreaths, below piles on the grounds that a properly drawn period pile would not allow space for another charge to rest, in whole or in part, below the pile. [LoAR 02/1990]

Rouland Carre, Owen Herald, noted:

The notion that a period pile necessarily goes all the way to the bottom, or at least very nearly all the way, is simply not true. Early period piles did, but you can find 16th century piles that did

not. This is a holdover of the old SCA prejudice against Tudor heraldry. (Like it or don't like it: either has nothing to do with whether or not it is period.) I am a little surprised to see the claim in the Laurel letter as late as 1990.

This is a different question, by the way, from that of allowing a charge below the tip of a pile.

Owen cites the illustration of a pile in Legh's *Accedens of Armorie*, 1576, fo. 68v, drawn 3/4 the length of the shield. It is, however, the shortest of the Tudor piles we've found, and it is in a heraldic tract, not an actual use of arms. Other tracts of the period (de Bara, p. 28; Bossewell, fo. 76v) show piles which, though still not throughout, are more like 6/7 the length of the shield; and among the Tudor armory as actually used, there are ample examples of piles throughout (e.g. the arms of Jane Seymour, *Oxford Guide to Heraldry*, plate 19). Given the weight of examples, we encourage piles to extend at least 85% the length of the shield; given the single, theoretical example of Legh, we will permit piles extending as little as 75% the length of the shield, but will consider them a step from period practice. If further examples of such "shortened" piles are found, especially when used in actual arms, we will accept them without treating them as a step from period practice.

We will continue to return piles with charges beneath them, pending period evidence of such use

#### From Wreath: On Sheaves

A submission this month (Marguerite la fileresse de saie, Artemisia) raised the question whether a sheaf should be considered a single charge or three charges. Recent precedent has been that a sheaf of charges should be considered a single charge. While there may be earlier precedents, the easiest precedent to find is from June 2001: "A sheaf is considered a single charge, therefore there is only a single CD for changing the type of the secondary charges." This was upheld in July 2003 (v. Bjorn Krom Hakenberg, Atenveldt).

Consider two hypothetical cases. First, comparing *Argent, a fess between two books vert* to *Argent, a fess between two sheaves of arrows vert*. Second, comparing *Argent, a fess between two books vert* to *Argent, a fess between two pairs of arrows in saltire vert*. Given the 2001 precedent, the first case would be a conflict with a single CD for changing the type of secondary charges, but the second would be clear with a CD for changing the type and number of secondary charges. This treatment of charges seems inconsistent and nearly impossible to explain to submitters.

In June 1990 Laurel ruled:

The usage "a sheaf" for "two [charges] in saltire surmounted by a third palewise" is a space-saving Society convention: it does not necessarily mean that the [charges] must be counted for difference as a single unit any more than a sword and a quill in saltire would be considered a single item. (17 Jun 90, p. 13)

This view of a sheaf of charges is more consistent with how we treat other arrangements of charges. The 2001 precedent defining a sheaf of charges as a single charge is hereby overturned: a sheaf of charges shall be considered as three charges in a specific arrangement, not a single charge.

#### From Wreath: On Grenades and Fireballs

Commentary this month pointed out the fact that *proper* has never been defined for a grenade or fireball, despite the fact that both have been registered several times.

It is noteworthy that, while Parker (p. 257, s.n. fireball) doesn't give the tinctures of a fireball proper, his cited examples of its use (e.g. the arms of Ball) do use the term *fire-ball proper*, which means it's defined *somewhere*. (Papworth, p. 835, gives further examples of proper

fireballs and their ilk. Not proven period, but examples of the blazonry term, at least.)

In the Society, both grenades and fireballs *proper* are hereby defined to be *sable, enflamed proper*, that is, sable with alternating gules and Or tongues of flame.

### The following items have been registered by Laurel

**Agnes Cresewyke.** Name and device. Gules, three pairs of shears Or.  
Nice 14th C English name!  
Nice armory.

**Althaia filia Lazari.** Name.

**Amia Turner.** Device. Azure, a seahorse and in chief two seeblatter Or.

**Auria Vivanti.** Name.

Submitted as *Aria Vivanti*, the name *Aria* is not registerable:

Submitted as *Aria d'Abruzzi*, the name *Aria* is a hypothetical feminine form of the masculine name *Ario* who was, according to de Felice, *Dizionario dei nomi Italiani*, a "Roman martyr during the reign of Diocletian." However, we have no evidence that *Ario* or *Aria* was used after the Roman period. However, Maridonna Benvenuti, "Feminine Names in Southern Italy" (<http://www.maridonna.com/onomastics/FEMSI/FEMSIintro.htm>) dates a similar sounding feminine name, *Auria*, to the 13th C. We have changed the name to the attested *Auria d'Abruzzi* in order to register it.[July 2006]

In accordance with this precedent, we have changed the name to *Auria Vivanti* in order to register it.

**Ayleth Fairamay.** Device. Azure, a cinquefoil and in chief three mullets of six points argent.

**Cillène of Dragon's Laire.** Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Sable, a cross of Santiago within a mascle Or.

Submitted under the name *Cillène Mac Leòid*.

**Geoffrey Albryght.** Name.

**Grece of Huntingdonshire.** Name.

**Gwyneth Gower.** Device. Plumetty vert and Or, on a chief triangular sable an acorn inverted slipped and leaved Or.

**James Wolfden of Lions Gate.** Name.

**Joshua Warden.** Name.

Nice 16th C English name!

**Maccus of Elgin.** Name and device. Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points and on a chief indented argent three mullets of four points azure.

**Rashid al-Qasim.** Name.

The submitter requested an authentic 12th C Arabic name. While this name uses common elements found in Arabic names, we do not have explicit 12th C dates for either element. While it is likely that this name is authentic for his requested time period, we cannot guarantee that it is.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Iris of Saint Elizabeth.

Submitted as *Honor of the Iris of Saint Elizabeth*, this submission raised the question of whether order names can be named for imaginary holy relics -- relics that are not specifically associated with the named saint. We believe that such names are registerable if they follow patterns found in names of other holy relics. Effric Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald notes:

I think the issue of whether associating an iris with a Saint Elizabeth is a step from period practice or not is overlooking that the CoA allows the registration of imaginary saints in names. Given that, it makes no sense to regard "the Iris of Saint Elizabeth" a step from period practice when I don't believe "the Iris of Saint Bunstable" would be ruled a step from period practice. So no historical Saint Elizabeth is associated with an iris -- that just means that this is clearly a fictitious Saint Elizabeth (Saint Elizabeth of Elgin, maybe...), but none-the-less a registrable name.

Note that this is no more registering a persona story than registering "Effric neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald" is registering a persona story -- we don't require there to be an actual historical person named Effrick whose father was named Ken3ocht Macherrald. All the CoA should care about is that the name follows a period pattern, not whether or not the persona story is historically true -- in this case a name in use in a Christian culture and so which is available for saints, and a flower which is an item that has been associated with saints and so could be associated with a theoretical saint. (Note that the submitter did not ask for authenticity.) Same thing goes if we use the badge of the order justification -- the CoA doesn't register persona stories, and so does not need to check whether the submitter has a lily for a badge, only whether the name follows a period pattern of construction.

We concur with this assessment. In this case, documentation was found associating an iris with a fleur-de-lis, and further documentation showing a fleur-de-lis (or lily) as a holy object associated with saints. Therefore, this name follows the meta-pattern of object of religious veneration. However, the word *honor* is not a valid designator for order names, as such a use has not been documented to our period. (We note that the same appears to be true of "award", although longstanding use within the Society allows its continued registration.) While the Kingdom of An Tir has *honor* grandfathered to them as a designator, such grandfathering does not extend to branches within the kingdom. We have changed the name to *Order of the Iris of Saint Elizabeth* in order to register it.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Silver Apple.

The use of the word *silver* in English order names is SCA-compatible.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Silver Otter.

The use of the word *silver* in English order names is SCA-compatible.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Order of the White Scroll.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Apple Blossom.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Heart of Saint William.

Submitted as *Honor of the Heart of Saint William*, this submission raised the question of whether order names can be named for imaginary holy relics -- relics that are not specifically associated with the named saint. We believe that such names are registerable if they follow patterns found in names of other holy relics. Effric Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald had this to say about the pattern in a similar submission from the same group:

I think the issue of whether associating an iris with a Saint Elizabeth is a step from period practice or not is overlooking that the CoA allows the registration of imaginary saints in

names. Given that, it makes no sense to regard "the Iris of Saint Elizabeth" a step from period practice when I don't believe "the Iris of Saint Bunstable" would be ruled a step from period practice. So no historical Saint Elizabeth is associated with an iris -- that just means that this is clearly a fictitious Saint Elizabeth (Saint Elizabeth of Elgin, maybe...), but none-the-less a registrable name.

Note that this is no more registering a persona story than registering "Effric neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald" is registering a persona story -- we don't require there to be an actual historical person named Effrick whose father was named Ken3ocht Macherrald. All the CoA should care about is that the name follows a period pattern, not whether or not the persona story is historically true -- in this case a name in use in a Christian culture and so which is available for saints, and a flower which is an item that has been associated with saints and so could be associated with a theoretical saint. (Note that the submitter did not ask for authenticity.) Same thing goes if we use the badge of the order justification -- the CoA doesn't register persona stories, and so does not need to check whether the submitter has a lily for a badge, only whether the name follows a period pattern of construction.

We concur with this assessment. In this case, documentation was found showing a heart as a relic -- a holy object associated with saints. Therefore, this name follows the meta-pattern of object of religious veneration. However, the word *honor* is not a valid designator for order names, as such a use has not been documented to our period. (We note that the same appears to be true of "award", although longstanding use within the Society allows its continued registration.) While the Kingdom of An Tir has *honor* grandfathered to them as a designator, such grandfathering does not extend to branches within the kingdom. We have changed the name to *Order of the Heart of Saint William* in order to register it.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Ordre du Piller d'Argent.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Gime Stone.

Submitted as *Award of the Gemme Stone*, the spellings of the individual elements have been documented, but not their combination into a phrase. The documentation on the LoI explains:

<http://ets.umdl.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED43058>

My thanks to Wenyeva atte grene, Juliana de Luna and Teceangl Bach for the following commentary:

Documenting <gemme> and <stone> separately does not necessarily establish that the combination was used in period as <gemme stone>.

The OED, s.v. *gemstone*, gives examples from c1000 to c1290, but the ME spellings given are (plural) <{gh}imstones>, <{gh}imstones> and (singular) <{gh}imston>.

The MED, s.v. *yimme*, <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED53962&egs=all&egdisplay=open>, gives us more variants, including:

c1275(?a1200) <{gh}im-ston>, a1300 <yimston>, a1300 <yimstone>, c1390(?a1325) <{gh}eem-stones>... but then we get this: a1400 <{gh}ymme ston ... {gh}ymme stones>

But, <gemme> and the <{gh}im> element in these early words for gemstone are two different words. The latter is from the OE form, the former from French, and eventually superseded the English word. The OED has no citations of any form of gemstone between the 13th c and the 19th c! (The MED has some, though, but not later than 1400).

So we have no compounds of <gemme> (the one with the Fr origin) + <stone> until the 19th c, which seems odd. (Surely

there must be one out there somewhere!) And we do have at least one version in which the compound is two separate words, but it uses the version that descended from OE: <{gh}ymme ston>.

They should probably not use <gemme>, but instead one of the forms on <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED53962&egs=all&egdisplay=open> -- <gimme> or <gime>, perhaps.

We have found no examples of *gemme* or *gem* combined with *stone* (or a reasonable variant, such as *stane*) during our period. We must assume, as the comments above note, that the two words were not conflated until after our period. Given this, a spelling with the *i* should be used. We have changed the name to *Award of the Gime Stone* in order to register it.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Apple Tree.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Award of the Blue Pearl.

**Terra Pomaria, Barony of.** Order name Order of the Hasel-note.

**Uilliam mac Fearchair mhic Gille Aindrias.** Badge for Clan MacAndrew. (Fieldless) In fess a drum sustained by a demi-wolf regardant argent.

The drum is as wide as the wolf and nearly the same size, and therefore sustained not maintained. Thus, the badge is clear of the badge for Johnathan Crusadene Whitewolf, *Quarterly sable and gules, a demi-wolf rampant erased argent*. There is a CD for fieldlessness, and a second CD for the sustained drum.

The household name *Clan MacAndrew* was registered to the submitter in January 2006.

**Vulcanfeldt, Barony of.** Device change. Per chevron gules and Or, upon a sun a laurel wreath all counterchanged within a bordure embattled sable.

These arms are identical to those released by the barony in February 1997. At that time, retaining arms as ancient arms was not an option. The barony has decided that they wish to revert to their original arms. As these arms are clear of conflict, we are registering them.

Note that the branch status has changed (from Shire to Barony) since their last registration.

The barony's current arms, *Argent, an apple gules within a laurel wreath vert a chief wavy azure*, are retained as ancient arms.

### **The following items have been returned for further work**

**Cilléne Mac Leòid.** Name.

Conflict with *Caillin MacLeod*, registered September 1995. *Caillin* is pronounced \KAL-eeen\, while *Cilléne* is pronounced \KIHL-eeen\. The difference in vowel sound is not enough to clear conflict.

In resubmitting, the submitter should note that Gaelic spellings in Black are modern unless explicitly dated. Sharon Krossa, "Scottish Gaelic Given Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/scottish.shtml>) notes the nominative spelling *Léod* dated 1101-1200 with a genitive *Léoid*. Therefore, we would expect *Mac Léoid* rather than the submitted *Mac Leòid*.

His armory has been registered under the holding name *Cilléne of Dragon's Laire*.

**Wilrich von Hessen.** Household name *Compagnie die Kriegsbrüder* von Acre.

This name has several problems. First, no documentation was submitted and none found to show that the descriptive element,

*Kriegsbrüder* was found in period. The documentation provided, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, s.v. *Kriegsbrüder*, date the word to 1718. Second, although the elements *krieg* and *brüder* are period, the submitter and commenters failed to show that it is consistent with known names for organized groups of people in German in period. While the submitters noted the term *Schwertbruder*, this represents a fairly standard pattern of [heraldic object + designator]. Grimms' dictionary, s.v. *schwertbruder*, associates the word with "die mit den swerten" (them with the swords). This is the Livonian Order of the Sword; Britannica Online ([search.eb.com](http://search.eb.com)) in the article "Brothers of the Sword" notes the German name for the order is *Schwertbrüderorden*. The article notes "the order's knights (called Knights of the Sword because their white cloaks were decorated with red crosses and swords)" *Kriegsbruder* does not follow the "heraldic object" pattern that *Schwertbruder* does, and so is not an analogous name element. Because *Kriegsbruder* is neither a word found in period nor a constructed word following patterns of known order names, it is not registerable.

The submitter request an authentic name for 12th C German crusaders in Acre, but also noted that they are a "Military company, not an order". We know of only one German order in Acre in the 12th C -- the Teutonic Knights, whose names commonly appears in Latin as *Ordo domus hospitalis S. Mariae Theutonicorum Iherusolimiani* ("Some Heraldic Fragments Found at Castle Montfort/Starkenber in 1926, and the Arms of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights", by Helmut Nickel, Metropolitan Museum Journal © 1989) and in German in their order's statutes as "orden des hospitalis sente Marien des Duschen huses von Jherusalem" (*Die statuten des Deutschen ordens nach den ältesten handschriften*, Max Perlbach, editor and compiler, p 22). This follows a well-documented meta-pattern for order names, naming the order for a specific place or location, especially one dedicated to a saint. The other two well-known crusader orders in Acre, the Templars and the Hospitallers, bear the Latin names that follow the same pattern. If the submitter is interested in an authentic name for a group of 12th C German crusaders, we would suggest either this pattern or the pattern displayed by the *Schwertbruder*: *heraldic object + designator*; in such a name, *bruder* would be an appropriate designator. Another possible designator is *bruderschaft* "brotherhood". Boulton, *Knights of the Crown*, gives *Bruderschaft*, *Bruderschaft* and *Broderschaft* as designators used in period German knightly orders. For a truly authentic name, the heraldic object should also be borne as a token or badge by the members of the unit.

## LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

**These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided on in December 2008.**

- **Alys Lakewood.** Name, Resubmission to Kingdom.
- **Cynthia du Pont.** Name & Device, New. *Gules, a swan naiant within a bordure argent*.
- **Elena de Maisnilwarin.** Badge, New. *Fieldless, a standing balance sable*.
- **Jorgen von Stein.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Quarterly gules and sable, a lion and in dexter three closed scrolls palewise in fess Or*.
- **Piers Lakewood.** Name, Resubmission to Kingdom.

- **Regina O'Duncan.** Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom. (*Fieldless*) *A frog bendwise sinister argent*
- **Seán Ó Gallchobhar.** Name, New.
- **Seán Ó Gallchobhar.** Blanket Permission to Conflict, New.
- **Próndr Steinbrjóttr.** Name, New. [See RETURNS for device.]
- **Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Azure Glove.*
- **Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Sable Sleeve.*
- **Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Silver Quiver.*

### ***These items are being returned for further work***

- **Cynthia du Pont.** Household Name, New. *House of the Merry Swan.*

This name is being returned because An Tir Heralds could not find any example of an abstract adjective like <Merry> used in a sign name from our period. There was a consensus that <House of the Swan> would be a lovely name, but unfortunately it would be in conflict with *Knights of the Swan*, registered to Flanders in 1987, as well as with a Cynaguan order. Although there is no question that "The Swan" is a good inn name and that "merry" is a period word, such names have been returned because of the question of how a sign might represent a merry swan as opposed to a generic one. There is a Laurel precedent on the matter:

[House Open Hearth] No documentation was given to show that Open Hearth was a reasonable inn or sign name. Sign names of the form <adjective> <noun> tend to have adjectives that can be easily displayed on a sign. "Open" is not such an adjective when applied to hearths. [Jared the Potter and Sajah bint Habushun ibn Ishandiyar al-Hajjaj, 11/99, R-Atlantia].

- **Elisabeth Litton.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Sable, two pallets Or, overall a a hunting horn vert, on a base vert a compass rose Or.*

This device is being returned for violation of RfS VIII.2.b.i. The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall.

For example, a pale vair between two owls Or might be placed on a field gules, but not a field ermine because the owls would not have good contrast. Similarly, a field vert with a fess Or contrasts with a wolf rampant overall that is argent or ermine, but not a wolf that is gules or sable.

- **Fáelán Ó Dálaigh.** Household Name, Resubmission to Kingdom. *House Ó Dálaigh.*

Returned: Ó Corráin and Maguire s.n. <Dálach> (as per the submitter's documentation) mention 2 abbots named <Dálach>, one who died in 820 and one in 1011. They also say that the <Ó Dálaigh> family was "one of the premier learned families of medieval Ireland". However, there is no justification for the grave accent, and since the submitter has allowed no changes, the wrong accent is in itself grounds for return.

But there is a bigger problem. The January 2007 cover letter states:

*In recent months, many household names have been submitted without documentation showing that they follow a specific naming pattern for organized groups of people at a specific time in a specific culture. In one instance, the submitter merely noted "the specific allowance for household names composed of a household designator and surname in the Rules for Submissions."*

Folks -- this has got to stop. RfS III.2.b.iv says:

*iv. Household Names - Household names must follow the patterns of period names of organized groups of people.*

*Possible models include Scottish clans (Clan Stewart), ruling dynasties (House of Anjou), professional guilds (Bakers Guild of Augsburg, Worshipful Company of Coopers), military units (The White Company), and inns ( House of the White Hart).*

*The models are specific models for specific times and places, not models appropriate for every time and place. For example, House of the White Hart is an English sign name. There is ample documentation for household names based on surnames and of surnames based on sign names in England. However, to register a name following this pattern in Italian or Spanish, the submitter would need to demonstrate a pattern in these languages of names derived from inn-signs as well as household names derived from surnames (although the latter of these two should be fairly easy).*

*Names that are inadequately documented may be returned. Please make sure to provide documentation that the pattern used in a submitted household name is appropriate for the language and culture of that name.*

The submitter has provided no evidence that <House> together with a Gaelic byname is a reasonable construction for a household name. There is an article on clan & household names in Gaelic written by Effrick:

<http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/households.shtml>

She says, "The basic pattern for medieval Gaelic household name/description is:

<household term> <household head's name (in genitive case)>"

For example, <luchd taighe Uí Néill> translates as <household of Ó Néill>. The submitter could consider <House of Ó Dálaigh> as a lingua anglica rendering of <luchd taighe Uí Dálaigh>, but that

would involve adding <of> but again, the submitter will allow no changes.

- **Fáelán Ò Dálaigh.** Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Per fess argent and counter-ermine a pale counter-changed.*

Returned for violation with RfS VIII.3, Armorial Identifiability. Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. The concern is with the ermine. A good source for ermine spots can be found at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/heraldry/ermine/>.

- **Ramón Marco de Sevilla.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Per bend purpure and vert, a lute between in chief two tankards Or.*

Returned for redraw. Unfortunately this version still doesn't show the distinctive form of the lute's pegbox. When drawn full-on a lute's pegbox bridge needs to be shown at an angle. A good source to go by would be the Pictorial Dictionary, item 483.

- **Saraid ni Pharlain.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Sable, in bend sinister an increscent and a besom bendwise argent.*

This device is being returned for conflict with Sean Macarailt of Sandhume - January of 1973: *Sable, an increscent argent*. There is one CD under X.4.f. for changing the number of charges in the primary group, nothing for the forced change of placement on the field.

- **Próndr Steinbrjótr.** Device, New. *Per fess argent and gules, a hammer (?) and in base a rock fractured argent.*

This device is being returned as only objects found brown in nature may be registered as brown proper. The submitted design has a hammer head that isn't a wooden mallet type, in fact it looks more like a stone hammer head, and cannot be registered as brown. Applicable precedent: *[Gules, on a chalice inverted between two roundels Or a wooden spiked mace inverted proper] As far as we know, maces were not made entirely of wood; therefore, there is no support for the head being brown. Furthermore, both cups and maces were rarely inverted in period, so inverting both may be excessive. [Cadlae inghean uí Sheanach-in, 11/00, R-Atenveldt]*

- **Wealdsmere, Barony of.** Order Name, New. *Order of the Iron Torc.*

This order name is being returned as the submitter will not allow major changes. Problem 1: <Iron> is not the ordinary color name of a heraldic tincture. Problem 2: A page number from the OED is not sufficient documentation: we also need proof that the word was used in our period (in this case, a dated spelling). The online OED s.v. torque, torc, n. has the meaning "A collar, necklace, bracelet, or similar ornament consisting of a twisted narrow band or strip, usually of precious metal, worn especially by the ancient Gauls and Britons." However, the first dated form of this word is from 1834. The OED s.v. torques dates the spellings <torques> and <torquis> with the same meaning to 1693 and 1695 respectively. However, this is still outside our gray area. The listings of <torques> and <torquis> are actually Latin. Although the College of Arms does register Latin order names with English

designators, so something like <Order of the Torques> should work. However, dropping <Iron> and changing the language of <Torc> to Latin <Torques> are definitely major changes.

### ***The following submissions received for the August Internal Letter are being returned for administrative reasons.***

- **Eamonn Leithglinn.** Name and Device.

This submission included only one set of forms for each element. Each submission and resubmission must include three full sets of forms per element.

- **Guinevere Beverly Swan.** Device.

This device is returned for lack of a submitted or registered name. All submitters are required to have a name in process or already registered in order for a device or badge submission to be processed. Please remember that resubmission requires three copies of all forms and documentation.

- **Kassian.** Name and Device.

No payment was included for these submissions. Additionally, there were no black and white line drawings of the device, and the submitter listed only a given name, and no surname. While lack of a surname is not cause for administrative return, it is cause for return by Lion's Blood should it be resubmitted.

- **Kveldulf Haksson.** Device.

The line drawing and colored depictions must match. Unfortunately, the line drawings for this resubmission are significantly different, and this must be returned for a redrawing of those forms.

- **Mona Zoppi.** Name, Device, and Badge.

This submission included only one set of forms for each element. Each submission and resubmission must include three full sets of forms per element.

- **Tryggr Tyrson.** Name and Device.

This submission included only one set of forms and documentation for the name. The device is returned for lack of a name with which to proceed. Each submission and resubmission must include three full sets of forms and documentation per element.



Prepared by Líf Ban ingen Echtigeirn.