

AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR FEBRUARY AS XLII / 2008 CE



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Send submissions to:

Lions Blood Clerk
An Tir College of Heralds
1001 Cooper Pt. Rd. SW #140 PMB-164
Olympia, WA 98502

Unto Christopher Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heralds to whom this missive comes, Caitrina inghean Aindriasa, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN JANUARY'S INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF MARCH, 2008.

The January Lions Blood meeting will be held on February 17th at 1:00pm in the Barony of Seagirt at the home of Thegn Uilliam mac Ailene mhic Seamuis and Patrika Theocharista Irene Doukaina (1-3981 Saanich Road, Victoria BC - Small townhouse complex on Saanich at the Corner of McKenzie Road.) Phone number is 250-381-4788 if anyone needs directions.

The February Lions Blood meeting will be held on March 16th 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+Sechelt+Dr,+Coquitlam,+BC,+Canada&sl=49.891235,-97.15369&sspn=33.029007,88.769531&ie=UTF8&z=16&iwloc=addr&om=1>

The March Lions Blood meeting will be held on April 13th at 1:00pm at Caitrina Lions Blood's home (3174 Sechelt Dr., Coquitlam, BC).

The April Lions Blood meeting will be held on May 11th at 1:00pm at Caitrina Lions Blood's home (3174 Sechelt Dr., Coquitlam, BC).

The May Lions Blood meeting will be held on June 22nd at 1:00pm at Caitrina Lions Blood's home (3174 Sechelt Dr., Coquitlam, BC).

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Black Lion

Greetings An Tir!

Late last year I announced we were working on dropping the submissions rates and temporarily reduced the cost for submissions in Canadian currency to \$12 to match US submissions.

I am pleased to say the changes we implemented have worked and thanks to the resulting considerable reduction in copy and postage costs the charge for submissions is being dropped.

Effective the First of March, 2008 all heraldic submissions in An Tir will cost \$10 (US or Canadian) per item. If you submit a name and a device you only have to send us \$20 not \$24.

Please remember to send all submissions to the Lions Blood Clerk for processing:

Lions Blood Clerk
An Tir College of Heralds
1001 Cooper Pt Rd SW #140, PMB-164
Olympia, WA 98502

Lord Christopher Thomas
Black Lion Principal Herald, An Tir

From Lions Blood

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

12th Night in the Barony of Lions Gate. What an occasion it was, all around there were flags, banners, Heraldic display was in abundance. It was a beautiful sight to see. But I wanted to take this moment to thank the Heralds who came with books and laptops in hand and put on a live consulting table complete with research, photo copying forms, creating the artwork, conflict checking. I'm still hearing from some in the Barony asking when we will see that happen again. These Heralds worked throughout the day and into the night. I am in awe of your talents and your dedication to the College. My heartfelt thanks to Æstel Herald Lady Juliana de Luna, Loyall Pursuivant Lady Ursula Georges, Demi-Lion Herald and Lions Blood Clerk Lady Gwenlian

Catharne and Argent Scroll Herald Lord Ciaran Cluana Fertá. I pray I haven't forgotten anyone. The table was so crowded at times it was hard to tell the Herald's from the Submitters. A tremendous amount of work was done and I can't say enough of how much I enjoyed myself tracing and colouring and have even commissioned a local artisan who is almost completed making me a custom light box complete with a drawer for forms and markers, etc. I can tell you I would have been lost if it wasn't for the Pennsic Traceable Art Project. Again, to all my thanks.

In Service to Kingdom and College,
Caitrina Lions Blood

LAUREL ACTIONS

The following is an excerpt from the cover letter of the September 2007 LoAR:

From Pelican: Names No Longer SCA-Compatible

There are several SCA-compatible given names whose registrations have fallen dramatically since 2000:

- *Rhonwen* - 5 registrations
- *Corwin* and *Corwyn* - 5 registrations
- *Rowena* and *Rowenna* - 4 registrations
- *Tegan* - 4 registrations
- *Megan* - 1 registration (We note that the attested Welsh name *Megen* remains registerable)
- *Rowan* and *Rowen* as feminine names - 1 registration.

There are also a few SCA-compatible bynames whose popularity has similarly declined since 2000:

- *the Lost* - 1 registration

While we do not know how many examples of these names have been returned at kingdom since 2000, the numbers arriving and being registered at Laurel strongly suggest that the popularity of these names has declined sufficiently to disallow their continued registration. Therefore, due to this and to the lack of any new documentation for use of these names by humans (or in the case of *Rowan/Rowen* by women) in period, they are no longer SCA-compatible. Barring documentation for such usage, these names will no longer be registerable after the May 2008 decision meeting.

From Pelican: Unmarked Patronymics in Russian Names

The submission of the name *Mariia Kotok*, registered on this month's LoAR, raised the question of whether unmarked patronymics were used in Russian names. Precedent set in October 2002 forbids the registration of unmarked patronymics in Russian names:

Bola is a Russian masculine given name. Lacking evidence that Russian used unmarked patronymic bynames, we have changed this to the patronymic form *Bolin* in order to register this name. [Gorm Bolin, 10/2002, A-Middle]

An informal letter from Paul Wickenden of Thanet accompanied the submission and argued that the name used to document *Kotok* (*Kulik Kotok*) does, in fact, show an unmarked patronymic, and that unmarked patronymics can be found in Russian manuscripts. However,

no examples beyond the one cited were provided in this letter, and this example is problematic because it is possible that the byname, which derives from name meaning "cat", can be interpreted as a descriptive byname. We charged the College with finding additional evidence of unmarked patronymics in Russian. Sufficient evidence was found to suggest that unmarked patronymics are an extremely rare, but occasionally found pattern in Russian names.

First is the attestation of experts in Russian names for such a pattern. Paul Wickenden's statement is noted above. In addition, Unbegaun, *Russian Surnames*, p 2, notes "The use of a non-modified individual name as surname is quite exceptional", and on p 33, "In most cases such names are of Ukrainian or White Russian origin." This statement suggests a known, but extremely rare practice. While it does not explicitly date this practice to our period, in combination with Wickenden's statement, it is strongly suggestive.

However, proof by assertion, even by respected experts is insufficient without actual examples of a naming pattern. So, what did the commenters find? Fause Lozenge provided several possible examples:

They [unmarked patronyms] were definitely used in the East Slavic-speaking world: Unbegaun (274) has a few Ukrainian examples, and in the preceding few pages he has many examples of Ukrainian asyndetic patronymics from diminutives. He also has (307-8) some examples of Belarusian asyndetic patronymics.

Paul's dictionary has quite a few names that could be examples. For the masc. name <Spara>, for instance, the citation is <Ivan Spara> 1563. Here are some others, in each case listed under the second element as a masc. name:

- Fedor Spiachei 1524
- Andrei Spudinka 1560
- Senka Steban 1495
- Fedot Striapko 1462
- Ivan Struga 1579
- Vasiuk Sused 1500
- Fedor Akhmyl 1332
- Mikifor Aksak ~1495
- Ivan Baba 1424
- Shvarn Boldyzh' 1151

How many are actually patronymic is another question; some might be descriptive epithets that Paul (or his sources) didn't recognize as such, and I suppose that we might even have some double forenames here."

This list supports the statement by the experts that unmarked patronymics are found but are rare. Given this, we feel that it is reasonable to allow the registration of unmarked patronymics in Russian names. However, it should be noted that this practice is rare at best, and should be discouraged.

From Pelican: Scribal Abbreviations and Scottish Patronymics

The College of Arms has, by long tradition, declined to register scribal abbreviations:

Note that long tradition indicates that the Society registers the full form of the name, not a specific scribal abbreviation of it. [December 1983]

The exception, although never expressly addressed by precedent, has been Scottish and Anglicized Irish surnames documented from Scots, English, and Latin language documents. These names have been regularly registered using the abbreviated patronymic markers *M'* and *Mc*, while the Gaelic equivalents have consistently been registered with the abbreviations expanded. This registration was due to the uncertainty of whether *M'* and *Mc* were abbreviations or actual variant spellings. It is time to bring this practice to a close and treat patronymic markers in names recorded in Scots, English, or Scottish and Irish Latin documents the same way we treat all other abbreviations.

First, are these truly scribal abbreviations? This certainly appears to be the case. Effic Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald notes:

As far as I can gather, apostrophes weren't actually used in period Scots (at least not in manuscripts), but rather are a modern editorial representation of various period Scottish abbreviation marks. Further, these abbreviation marks were used to indicate omitted letters in the spelling, not omitted sounds in pronunciation.

MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*, p. x, agrees with this assessment:

The practice of differentiating between Mac and Mc (and the now almost obsolete *M'*) is fortunately dying out. There is no difference: *Mc* is simply an abbreviation of *Mac*.

So, then, what do these abbreviations represent? In patronymics that follow either the individual's given name or a descriptive byname that modifies the individual's given name (that is to say a first-generation patronymic) this is clear -- *Mc* and *M'* are, as MacLysaght notes, an abbreviation of *Mac*. Because of this, we will expand such abbreviations for first-generation patronymics recorded in Scots or Scottish and Irish Latin documents, as well as Anglicized Irish names, as *Mac* or *mac*.

What about patronymics that follow other patronymics, that is to say second-generation patronymics? This is trickier, because the phonetic rendering of such patronymics varies according to the language in which they are recorded and the date when the document was written. Effic Neyn Ken3ocht Mcherrald provides this analysis:

I now am of the opinion that both <Mc> and <M'> in Scots language documents were always an abbreviation for Scots <Mac>.

There are two key considerations that have persuaded me. First, in all but a very few names, genitive forms of Gaelic <mac> are also lenited and so pronounced with a "v" sound, not an "m" sound. Second, it simply makes very little sense to speculate that in Scots <Mc> or <M'> would be an abbreviation for expanded <Vic> or the like.

Consider, if the clerk's intention were to render that part of the name as a phonetic representation of Gaelic, he would use a <V>, even in an abbreviation -- as was actually done in examples such as <John Roy M'Ean Vc Ewin Vc Dougall Vc Ean> and <Sorle Mac Innes VcDonald VcEan diu>. And if it were not his intention to render that part of the name as a phonetic representation of Gaelic --as evidenced by using <M> instead of <V>-- then there is no reason to think the expanded form the abbreviation was intended to represent would have used an <-i-> or <-e-> instead of an <-a->, either. (Why assume the vowel would be phonetic when the initial letter was not?)

That, in non-abbreviated forms in Scots, <-a-> forms were actually used in the relevant positions is demonstrated by examples such as of <Johnne Makewin Makpatrik>...

The only question with regard to <Mc> (or <mc>) in any of these languages [Latin, Scots, and Anglicized Irish] is not whether or not it was an abbreviation, but what exactly it was an abbreviation for. As discussed earlier, I now think that in Scots it was an abbreviation specifically for <Mac>. In Gaelic it was an abbreviation for any of the various declined and/or lenited forms of <mac> for the relevant period, including Old/Middle genitive/lenited genitive <meic>, Early Modern genitive <mic>, and Early Modern lenited genitive <mhic>. In Latin, it depends on the particular period and originating culture -- that is, for 12th century Latin produced by Gaels, it might represent <mic> or the like, for 16th century Latin produced by Lowlanders, I would expect it to be the same as in Scots (and so <Mac>).

Given this, then, for names found in Scots documents and for Anglicized Irish names, the abbreviations *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded to *Mac* in both first- and second-generation patronymics. For Latin, *M'* and *Mc* will be expanded as *Mac* in first-generation patronymics and as either *Mac* or *Mic*, depending on similar expanded Latin examples in contemporary sources, or, preferably, from the same document. Similarly, the parallel abbreviation *Vc* will be expanded to *Vic* or *Vyc* depending on the practice of the time and document in which it is found; this applies to Scots, Anglicized Irish, and Latin documents. For all languages, the capitalization used in the source may be retained (that is to say *Mac* and *mac* are interchangeable in this context as are *Vic/Vic* and *vyc/vic*).

From Wreath: On Bridges

The bridge is a period heraldic charge, with examples found in England (e.g. the arms of Trowbridge), Germany (the civic arms of Kitzing), and elsewhere. It's a popular charge in the Society as well, but over the years an entirely different form has developed.

Bridges in period heraldry varied somewhat, but there were some features that remained the same. All the examples we've found have been throughout; all have had at least three spans or arches. Most had water flowing under the arches, and a fair number were embattled along the top edge. A few had towers separating the arches, but that seems to have been a purely artistic point.

In the Society, however, the typical bridge is *not* throughout, does *not* have multiple arches, and has no water beneath it. The most common form has two towers with a single span between them. Current policy grants no difference in Society armory between a castle and a bridge, and given our usual non-period depiction of the latter, the policy makes sense.

There are probably too many not-throughout bridges already registered to try to amend our definitions. We hereby rule officially that, in Society armory, the default bridge is not throughout. (It's easy enough to blazon a throughout bridge when one is submitted.) However, we also rule that, in Society armory, there is no default number of spans; the number must, in every case, be explicitly blazoned. A bridge drawn in the period style -- throughout, three or more spans -- *will* be granted difference from a castle, per RfS X.4.e. And, at the risk of sounding metaphorical, we'd *like* there to be water under the bridge.

From Wreath: Linden Trees

A submission this month raised the question of the depiction of linden leaves. Depictions in the SCA have varied over the years, with some being pointy oval-shaped leaves more usually associated with laurel trees, to the 'invected bushy' style favored by grade-schoolers.

A period depiction of linden leaves can be found in the arms of von Linden, 1605, in Siebmacher, plate 141, in the center of the top row. In this case, we are certain of the identification due to the cant. The leaves shown there are heart-shaped, and we are making this the SCA definition of linden leaves.

We have examined the items in the Ordinary which claimed to be linden trees or leaves and reblazoned those which do not have heart-shaped leaves as either *laurel* or generic trees.

From Wreath: Poplar Trees

When researching a submission this month it was discovered that in the past poplar trees have been listed in the Ordinary and Armorial under both Tree - Rounded and Tree - Elongated. In general there is a CD between a rounded tree and an elongated tree; this CD has been upheld as recently as February 2007.

We could not find any period examples of poplar trees in heraldry but did find one coat that has a poplar tree, the arms of Gandolfi, in a 19th C. English grant (Fox-Davies' *The Art of Heraldry*, fig.82); and there are some illustrations of poplars in Leonhard's *Grosse Buch der Wappenkunst*, pp.246-7. They're all elongated in shape (rather like corn-dogs, really), and - unless we find period examples - these will be our default poplar tree.

Poplar trees come in a variety of shapes including rounded such as the White Poplar or the Tulip Poplar, elongated such as the Lombardy poplar, and in-between such as many of the Black Poplars. The Lombardy poplar was developed in the 17th century; however, it matches the (admittedly post-period) heraldic poplars that we have been able to find.

As we grant a CD between a rounded and an elongated tree, it must be clear how a poplar is classified. The SCA has long declined to over specify the charge by use of Linnaean genus and species; it is not an improvement to over specify using the English equivalents. Therefore, the following precedents are established:

- The term *poplar* will refer to a Lombardy Poplar; it is elongated in shape. The use of such a poplar is a step from period practice.
- Poplars that are not elongated, such as White Poplars, will simply be blazoned as generic trees.
- The poplar tree used by the Barony of Forgotten Sea does not appear to match any known poplar. However, the shape of the tree is grandfathered to the barony. Their badge has been reblazoned to match their arms, and the tree is considered to be a generic tree.

The following items have been registered by Laurel

Dísa í Birkilundi. Name and device. Per pale and per chevron argent and purpure, three birch leaves inverted counterchanged.

While the per chevron line is a bit low, given the fact that there are three identical charges two and one, it is an acceptable depiction. If the bottommost charge had been different (for example, a mullet), this would have most likely have been returned for blurring the distinction between a per chevron field and a point pointed.

Grimwithshire. Device. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable and on a chief embattled gules three laurel wreaths Or.

Gwenlliana Clutterbooke. Device. Gules semy of open books Or.

Nice cant.

Konstantinos of Rath an Oir. Holding name and device (see RETURNS for name). Purpure, a chi-rho and a chief Or.

Commentary raised the issue of whether the use of the chi-rho and the color purpure was presumptuous in combination with the name *Konstantinos*. The issue arises because the

Roman Emperor Constantine the Great (approximately 280-337) ordered the adoption of the chi-rho as part of his standard (known as the *labarum*), the standards of his legions, various shields and helmets in use in the army, and on coinage of the Empire, based on a vision he experienced on the eve of the battle of Milvian Bridge (October 312 AD). This adoption of what the Catholic Encyclopedia identifies as a previously existing Christian symbol led to it becoming both well known and associated with Constantine himself. However, the pre-existing use of the chi-rho as a Christian symbol, the widespread and non-personal use of it during Constantine's reign, and the wide popularity it enjoyed in the centuries following Constantine, cause the association of the symbol, color, and name to fall short of creating a presumptuous claim in this case.

Submitted under the name *Konstantinos Doukas*.

Madeleine de Rouen. Name and device. Gules, a fleur-de-lys and in chief a sword fesswise reversed argent.

Nice 15th C French name!

The arrangement of charges - with the fleur-de-lys in the center of the shield and the sword in the upper sixth of the shield - makes these charges a primary charge with a secondary charge in chief, despite the fact the sword is longer than the fleur-de-lys is wide.

Matilda Beresford. Name.

Nice 16th C English name!

Ravensweir, Shire of. Reblazon of device. Argent, a bridge throughout embattled and of three spans sable masoned argent issuant from a ford proper, in chief a raven's head erased sable within a laurel wreath vert.

When registered in May 2001 with the blazon *Argent, a bridge throughout embattled sable masoned argent issuant from a ford proper, in chief a raven's head erased sable within a laurel wreath vert*, the number of spans in the bridge was not blazoned. See the Cover Letter for further details.

Robert of Wolford. Name.

Rose Campbell. Badge. Or, a winged pig statant gules ermined Or within a bordure azure ermined Or.

Please advise the submitter to draw fewer ermine spots.

Tamiras Nomadikos. Name change from Bébhinn Morgan.

Her old name, *Bébhinn Morgan*, is retained as an alternate name.

The submission form listed *Bébhinn ingen Aeda* as her primary Society name. However, *Bébhinn ingen Aeda* was registered as an alternate in March 2006; the forms for the 2006 submission noted that *Bébhinn ingen Aeda* was an alternate name (not a change of primary name).

Tymberhavene, Shire of. Branch name.

Wilrich von Hessen. Badge. Or, a tau cross azure.

The following items have been returned for further work

Arion the Wanderer. Badge. (Fieldless) A trident sable.

This badge is nice; however, unfortunately it must be returned for redraw as the trident violates our ban on "thin-line heraldry". The trident must be wider than a single pen width. Commenters had not previously noted this problem as the emblazon was not available in OSCAR.

This was originally pended on the February 2007 LoAR.

Konstantinos Doukas. Name.

This conflicts with *Constantine Doukas*, emperor of Byzantium from 1059-1067. He has his own article in Britannica Online, and is a sovereign, which is a generally protected category for names.

His device was registered under the holding name *Konstantinos of Rath an Oir*.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

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

- **Annaka Poznanska.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Quarterly argent and azure, in bend sinister two bees Or within a bordure embattled counterchanged.*

Device forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as Quarterly argent and azure, in bend sinister two bees Or within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

- **Anny Bradwardyn.** Device, Change. *Argent, a cross bottony sable quarter-pierced argent.*

- **Inga Hraustlig.** Request for Reconsideration.

Registered in April of 2006 as Inga Hraustlig, the submitter requests that her original submission of Inga in hraustliga be reconsidered.

- **Mathieu Thibaud Chaudreau de Montblanc.** Device, Resubmission to Laurel. *Argent, three keys palewise wards to base dexter base sable.*

- **Pernell Camber.** Name, New. (See RETURNS for device.)

- **Pernell Camber.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) On an acorn argent an ermine spot sable.*

Badge forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as (Fieldless) On an acorn argent an ermine spot sable.

- **Qoyor Singgotai.** Name & Device, New. *Gules two falcons close addorsed regardant argent.*

- **Rauokinn eyverska Starradottir.** Name, New. (See RETURNS for device.)

- **Refr orðlokarr.** Name, New.

- **Regina O'Duncan.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Argent masoned sable, a violet purple slipped and leaved vert seeded Or within a bordure purple.*

Device forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as Argent masoned sable, a violet purple slipped and leaved vert seeded Or within a bordure purple.

- **Salia d'eschele.** Name, New. (See RETURNS for device.)

Submitted as Salia Dèchele, the name was changed to Salia d'eschele.

- **Sidroc Hrúlfsson.** Name & Device, New. *Argent, two griffins combattant, that to dexter sable and that to sinister azure, on a bordure sable an orle of chain Or.*

Submitted as Sidroc Roflsson, the name was changed to Sidroc Hrúlfsson.

- **Tessa Tazzi.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Per chevron Or and gules, two cups and issuant from base a demi-sun counterchanged.

These items are being returned for further work

- **Arion the Wanderer.** Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Azure, chaussé or and gouty de sang, a trident or..*

This device is returned for the following:

This design appears to violate the following precedent on charged chaussé:

[Or chaussé purple, overall two stags combattant proper]
The chaussé line of division, along with chapé and vetu, are different from other lines of divisions in that the outer portions never contained charges in period. Thus we can also not allow charges that overlap the outer portions. [Rurik Brattahildski, 05/00, R-Middle]

Although at first it was thought that perhaps reblazoning would solve the problem as in a pile, a triangular chief or per chevron inverted; this is not a pile, because it issues from the top corners of the shield. Nor is it a chief triangular, because it is much too deep. Nor is it a per chevron inverted field division, because it does not issue from the sides of the field.

I was able to find some encouraging documentation at first. John Guillim's Display of Heraldrie, London, 1611 showed an example of 'Parted per Pyle in Point Or, and Sable;' the graphic showed a shield identical to yours with the pile extending to the corners of the shield but reading further noted; 'Only the Pyle part of this Coat may be charged and no other part thereof.'

A possible suggestion would be to remove the gouttes from the design but this is not a guarantee that it would not put the device in conflict.

- **Blamhac Torna Dairson.** Name & Device, New. *Vert, on a pile inverted Gules fimbriated between in chief two acorns a cauldron Or.*

Name returned for the following:

Double given names were not used in Gaelic in period and have been reason for return in the past. Furthermore, there's a weirdness for combining Old or Middle Irish Gaelic with Early Modern Irish Gaelic by a November 2001 precedent, and a second weirdness for the temporal disparity, so <Blathmacc> and <Torna> wouldn't be registrable in the same name even if one of them were part of a patronymic unfortunately.

The byname <Dairson> violates Rules for Submission III.1.a ("Each phrase must be grammatically correct according to the usage of a single language") by combining Irish and English. Furthermore, the requirement to show that <Dair> was used as a given name in our period has been met, nor that being the son of an oak is a reasonable concept in a medieval Irish name.

The "Descriptive Bynames" section of Mari's Index, s.n. <an Doire>

(<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/anDoire.shtml>) says that <an Doire> is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic byname meaning "[of] the oak-wood", and mentions three men by this name between 1249 and 1588. <Torna an Doire>, literally 'Torna the oak-wood', would be a registrable name (and actually not bad for fifteenth-century Ireland!) If you wish to retain <Blathmacc> as your given name, you will need to pick a temporally and/or linguistically compatible byname. You might find the lists of masculine names by time period in Mari's Index

(<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/>) helpful in choosing a suitable name for your father.

Device returned as there is no name to forward with the submission.

- **Pernell Camber.** Device, New. *Per fess dancetté, Azure and ermine, each point ending in an acorn.*

This device is returned for the following:

There has been much discussion over this design. For this to truly be *Per fess dancetté*, each point ending in an acorn, there should be a half acorn at the end of the points to the shield side. As it is, there looks to only be three points where I believe there should be five in this case. Also the acorns are very small and hard to identify as acorns.

Another main concern has to do with the following precedent:

'[Per bend flory Or and sable] We have allowed a flory counter-flory, with demi-fleurs issuant from the line of division, as an extension of the documented lines trefly counter-trely (von Hillinger) and per fess indented points fleury (Woodmerton). This device, however, does not match the accepted line of division, but places fleurs-de-lys counterchanged over the line of division. Barring evidence that such treatment is consistent with period practice, we cannot register it. [Rudolphus Heydenreich, 06/01, R-Drachenwald]'. Without documentation for this line of division it might not be registerable on the strength of this precedent.

- **Pernell Camber.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) On an acorn sable, an ermine spot argent.*

This badge is returned for the following:

Found to be in conflict with Traidenis Vilkas of Winter Oak (October 1986, East): *(Fieldless) On an acorn sable a wolf's head cabossed argent.* There is a Clear Difference for the fieldlessness but no Clear Difference for the change in only type of the tertiary charge, since an acorn is not suitable for purposes of the Rules for Submission X.4.j.ii.

- **Rauokinn eyverska Starradottir.** Device, New. *Vert, a lion dormant in chief wavy Or, three voided suns.*

This device is returned for the following:

Should be reblazoned as *Vert, a lion dormant and on a chief wavy Or three suns sable.* With the wavy line not having enough waves it looks more like a chief doubly enarched. Found to be in conflict with Isabella del Bosque, registered Dec/91 via Ansteorra, *"Vert, a lioness dormant guardant and on a chief doubly enarched Or three crosses fleury vert"*, there is one Clear Difference for the tertiary charges, but given the emblazon of the wavy line, nothing for chief wavy vs. chief doubly enarched. That leaves only the head positions of the lions, which gives no difference per Rules for Submission X.h. This conflict would go away if the wavy line were drawn with more waves keeping in mind where the line of the chief should start so that it is not drawn too low down the field causing it to look more of a *Per fess* line division. Also the depiction of the suns was cause for concern. The rays are so short and so numerous it's hard to tell what they are without reading the blazon. I personally thought they were black Chrysanthemums before reading the blazon.

- **Regina O'Duncan.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A frog bendwise sinister vert.*

This badge is returned for the following:

Found to be in conflict with Magdalena Engraía de la Huerta (January of 2006 (via Atlantia)): *Barry wavy azure and argent, a frog bendwise sinister vert.* As per Rules for Submission X.4.a: Field Difference, there is only a single difference between these two pieces of armory since the default posture for a frog is tergiant.

- **Salía d'eschele.** Device, New. *Azure, a sea-panther head to dexter argent finned Or incensed proper within a bordure wavy argent.*

This device is returned for the following:

Returned for a redraw of the fimbriated flames. The ban on fimbriated flames is upheld in the (draft) precedents of Francois la Flamme (1st tenure): Flames are too complex in shape to be fimbriated. Flames proper are drawn correctly using alternating tongues of Or and gules flame, rather than gules fimbriated Or (which, in earlier days of SCA heraldry, had been considered a correct form of proper flames). See the Cover Letter for the April 1995 LoAR for more discussion on proper flames. [Giovanna da Ferrara, 12/01, R-Meridies].

- **Tessa Tazzi.** Badge, New. *(Fieldless) A sun Or charged with a goblet, Gules..*

This device is returned for multiple conflicts, including:

Alaric the Fool (registered March of 1996 (via the Outlands)): *(Fieldless) A sun Or charged with a fool's cap per pale gules and vert.* One Clear Difference for fieldlessness. Nothing for changes to the tertiary, as per the Rules of Submission X.4.j.i. "Changes of type, number, tincture, posture, or independent changes of arrangement may each count as one of the two changes. Generally such changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished." Nor is there difference for changing type-only of the tertiary charge on a sun.

Martyn ap Cadwalladr the Bold (registered in September of 1991 (via Caid)): *(Fieldless) On a sun Or a cross crosslet fitchy gules.* There is one Clear Difference for being fieldless under the Rules for Submission X.4.a.iii., but there is no second Clear Difference for change of type only of the tertiary charge on a sun.

The following submissions received for the February Internal Letter are being returned for administrative reasons.

- **Jodan de la Montagne de Carlitte.** Name & Device.

Insufficient copies of the name documentation were provided, resulting in a return of both the name and the device. Please resubmit with a full set of copies of both the forms and the documentation, and be sure the submission is on standard (20#-24#) paper, and colored in with an appropriate medium (Crayola-type markers) rather than printer ink.

- **Summits, Principality of the.** Order Name, New. *Award of the Gryphon's Paw.*

Insufficient copies were provided of both the form and documentation. Please resubmit with a full set of copies of both the forms and the documentation.

- **Summits, Principality of the.** Order Name & Badge, New. *Order of the Besant.*

Insufficient copies were provided of both the forms and documentation. Please resubmit with a full set of copies of both the forms and the documentation.

- **Summits, Principality of the.** Order name, New. *Award of the Grail.*

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Insufficient copies were provided of both the forms and documentation. Please resubmit with a full set of copies of both the forms and the documentation.

- **Summits, Principality of the.** Badge, New.

Insufficient copies were provided of the form. Please resubmit with a full set of forms.



Prepared by Lí Ban ingen Echtigeim.