AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR OCTOBER, AS XXXXI / 2006 CE

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

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF DECEMBER.

The November Lions Blood meeting will be held on November 19 at 1:00 at Esclarmonde de Porcairages, Argent Scroll's house. Directions:

Barbara and Aron Segal
621 South 29th Place
Renton, WA 98055

From the North: Take I-5 to where it meets I-405 south of Seattle. Take the exit to I-405 North (to Bellevue), which is on the left-hand side of the freeway. Take exit 2, Hwy 167 South. Take Hwy 167 to the next exit, which is for 180th/43th Street/ Valley Medical Center. You will actually exit to East Valley Road; take a left onto East Valley and another left onto 43rd/ 180th. You will pass over the highway again. The first light after the highway is Talbot Road, where you will take a left. **Follow from ****.

From the South: Take I-5 to exit 142 A onto Highway 18 headed East/North to Auburn. Go down the winding hill to the Highway 167 exits. Take Highway 167 North (be careful not to miss the exit if the day is sunny and you're distracted by the breathtaking view of Mt. Rainer). Stay on Hwy 167 for about 10 miles to reach Renton. Get off at the 180th/43rd Street/ Valley Medical Center exit. Turn right onto 180th/ 43rd. You will have to take a left at the next light, which is Talbot. Warning: you will need to cross 3 lanes of traffic in less than a block to do this. **Follow from **.**

From the East: Take I-90 to I-405. Take exit 10 onto I-405 South. Take exit 2, Hwy 167 South. Take Hwy 167 to the next exit, which is for 180th/43th Street/ Valley Medical Center. You will actually exit to East Valley Road; take a left onto East Valley and another left onto 43rd/ 180th. You will pass over the highway again. The first light after the

highway is Talbot Road, where you will take a left. **Follow from **.**

** Continued: After taking the left onto Talbot, you will pass the Valley Medical Center on the left. Follow Talbot as it curves around a bit. Keep an eye out for the "Winspur" neighborhood on the right; our neighborhood is the first real street after the Winspur neighborhood. Turn right on 27th Place. 27th curves to the right, becomes Whitworth, and curves left again. Our house is in 29th place, which is the 2nd cul-de-sac on the left after you enter the neighborhood. We are #621, at the top of the cul-de-sac. The house is dark grey with burgundy trim.

The December Lions Blood meeting will be held on December 17 in Spokane, WA. As of now, the January meeting will also be held inSpokane.

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Lions Blood

As most of you have noticed, this month's newsletter and internal letter is somewhat late. I have no one to blame but myself. Life has reared its ugly head. My mundane boss has asked me to increase my hours; I've been out of town on business; my 17-year old cat had emergency surgery to remove a cyst the size of a baseball; I and my partner have both been sick; my lovebird died; and my other cat has now injured her paw. Hopefully, life will settle back down.

As you read through the items on this month's internal letter, you may notice a few differences in the minis. An Tir's new forms have been approved by Laurel. Those of you getting the *Herald's Page* via e-mail should also receive the forms with the newsletter. For those who are getting the newsletter from the web site, the forms should be uploaded in the next few weeks. The new forms will be accepted immediately. **The old forms will no longer be accepted after February 1. That gives everyone three months to dispose of their old forms.**

Richenda

LAUREL ACTIONS

I will post these next month.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

Below are the results of the September Lions Blood meeting.

These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided in January

- **Adam Fairamay** –Badge, New. *Argent a branch palewise couped vert flowered of three garden roses gules within an oral of ivy vert*

  Several commenters were identified concerns with the use of the garden roses and the ivy in this armory. Garden roses, by long precedent, are a step from period practice. During Master François la Flamme's tenure, we stopped blazoning the difference between a garden rose and a properly drawn heraldic rose:

  > [*in chief two garden rosebuds*] The charges in chief were originally blazoned as *garden roses*, but they are drawn as rosebuds. Rosebuds have not been registerable since the cover letter for the LoAR of November 1994, as they are not period style. Please note that, by the same cover letter ruling, roses drawn in a natural style (also known as "garden roses") are blazoned in the same way as roses drawn in a heraldic style. Each style of rose is blazoned simply as a *rose*. [**Ása lúfa**, 07/02, R-Calontir]

  > … The commentary was consistent in feeling that we should no longer blazon charges as damask roses, since damask roses are garden roses, citing the following precedent: "The commentary is in, with a clear majority of commenters in favor of adopting Baron Bruce's proposal that we continue to accept garden roses in SCA armory, but simply blazon them as *roses*. As a consequence, we will immediately and henceforth blazon a rose, whether the default heraldic rose or the garden rose, as *a rose*" (Cover Letter with the November 1994 LoAR)…. [**Cecily d'Abernon**, 01/04, A-Atenveldt]

  According to the April 2006 Letter of Acceptances and Returns, an orle of ivy can be found in Barbalonga's coat of arms: *Argent, a cross flory voided sable within an orle of ivy vert* (*Livro da Nobreza*, c.1520).

- **Áine ingen Ui Néill** – Name, New

Originally submitted as Áine ingen Ui N'eill, we changed the name in kingdom to Áine ingen Uí Néill to correct the fadas and to comply with the submitter's requested for a 12th century Irish name.

The submitter requested authenticity for 12th century Ireland. Loyall was able to provide documentation of both the given name and the byname prior to 12th century. Áine can be dated between 900 and 1200 in Mari Elspeth nic Bryan's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" s.n. <A/ine> (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aine.shtml). Néill can be found before 1200 in the Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 2972 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2972). The form provided in the report is "hua Néill," which means grandson of/descendent of Néill. The feminized form of this name would then be ingen Uí Néill.

- **Ayleth Fairamay** – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. *Azure, a violet and in chief three mullets of six points argent*

- **Emma Barrington** – Name & Device, New. *Argent, on a cross azure between four roses gules barbed vert a cross flory Or*

  Reaney and Wilson date Barrington, in this spelling, through 1642 starting with Geoffrey de Barrington, in 1219 through John Barrington in 1642. Many names through this period are found contemporaneously with the de and without. Examples from Reaney and Wilson include Drayton (William de Drayton, 1358; John Drayton, 1446), Glory (John de Glorie, 1242; Robert Glorie, 1214), and Jarvis (John Gerveux, 1360; William de Gervaux, 1370).

  As many commenters pointed out, crosses are throughout by default. However, crosses that are throughout are not Latinate by default – all four arms of a cross throughout are approximately equal in length. The tertiary cross, in this depiction, is not Latinate because, like the ordinary it lays on, its four arms are approximately equal in length.

- **Emma Barrington** – Badge, New. *Gules, a New World pineapple Or leaved vert and a bordure embattled Or*

  New World flora and fauna have, by long precedent, been considered a step from period practice. This is in large part because many of the plants and animals were known to significant groups of people during period but there is little to no evidence that they were used in period heraldry:

  > *Or, a New World pineapple vert, on a chief sable a sun in its splendor Or and a moon in its plentitude argent*] The bromeliadic fruit used as a charge on this armory was blazoned on the Letter of Intent as simply a

"pineapple." However, these are a New World fruit, and the term "pine(-)apple" has often been used in period (non-SCA) blazon to mean the charge which the SCA blazons as a "pine cone." As the fruit was mentioned in period journals and apparently brought back to Europe by early explorers, we will allow it as a registerable charge. To minimize the possibility of confusion we will no longer use the term "pineapple" unmodified. We will hereafter blazon the fruit as a "New World pineapple" and continue to use the term "pine cone" to refer to the seed cases of coniferous trees. The single prior registration of a pineapple (the fruit) has been reblazoned elsewhere in this LoAR (West, Turold of Normandy). [**Marsaili inghean Domhnaill**, 05/04, A-Middle]

- **ffolan O Banan** – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Per Chevron sable and vert, a tree blasted and eradicated within seven mullets of eight points in annulo argent

- **Matillis atte Hethe** – Name (see Returns for device)

- **Matillis ate Hethe** – Badge, New. *Argent, three bendlets purpure, overall a tower azure*

  Field Y, three bendlets X receives no CDs from Bendy Y and X. However, these blazons are not interchangeable just as a pile inverted can not be reblazoned as per chevron throughout even though they too receive no CDs from one another. Therefore, any blazon with three ordinaries together must be conflict-checked as though the field with the ordinaries were just a field.

  In this case, there is a possible conflict with Serena Lascelles, September 1993, (Fieldless) *A chessrook azure.* There is 1 CD for the addition of the field. Because there is no difference between three bends and bendy, there is no CD for the addition of the ordinaries. However, the window on the tower much more resemble a cross pometty (as a tertiary) than a window. Therefore, we have forwarded this to Laurel for a decision.

- **Merouda Tremayne** – Badge, New. (Fieldless) *A quatrefoil Or charged with four pellets*

  Roundels sable can be called by the following terms: gunstone, ogress and pellet.

- **Serena Zane** – Name & Device, New. *Per pale azure and gules, two pegasi combatant and in chief a sun Or*

  The sun should be drawn a little bigger.

- **Silverhart, Canton of** – Badge, New. *Argent, gouty de sang, a massacre sable*

When drawing a semy, there should be between 6 and 15 charges in the semy. This depiction has over 40 and risks causing the massacre to be unidentifiable.

- **Simon Grey** – Name & Device, New. *Per pale vert and sable, a stag at gaze between three mullets argent*

  Several commenters mentioned an Australian disco music producer/keyboardist by the name of Simon Grey as a possible mundane conflict. The An Tir College of Heralds does not think he is important enough to protect.

- **Úlfrún in viðforla hróðgeirsdóttir** – Name, New (see Returns for device)

  Originally submitted as Úlfrún in viðforla hróðgeirsdóttir, the name was changed in kingdom to Úlfrún in viðforla Hróðgeirsdóttir to match period capitalization.

- **Wilhelmin Weissenheimer** – Name, New

  The submitter provided documentation of Weissenheimer as a location in Germany; however all the documentation was post-period. In Arianhwy verch Catmael's article "German Names from 1495" (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnames1495.html) , there are locative surnames of cities that use the deuterotheme –heim. Examples include: von Ygesheim, von Krewelßheim, von Bachenheim.. In addition, there are some surnames that mark the locatives with –er rather than von, such as Wallersßhaimer, Geylichßamer, There are also a few that have no locative markers: Bappenheim, Becheim, Goßheim, So Weissenheimer seems to be a plausible locative construction.

These items are being returned for further work

- **Matillis atte Hethe** – Device, New. *Argent, on a mount vert a tower azure and three bendlets enhanced purpure*

  The device is being returned for the excessive enhancement of the bendlets. While enhanced and abased (to base) ordinaries are permitted within the SCA, certain depictions are sufficiently excessive to be non-period style:

  > "The bendlets sinister are far too enhanced to be acceptable. Overly enhanced ordinaries have been a reason for return for many years. As an example: "These bendlets are enhanced so much to chief that the style becomes unacceptably modern" (LoAR of January 1992). Scarpes enhanced should issue from most of the way across the chief, taking up most of the top half of the armory. These issue from less than

halfway across the chief. [Gruffydd ap Idwallon, 04/02, R-Artemisia]"

As in the case above, these bendlets take up only part of the sinister chief quarter of the field. If the submitter would like to see period examples of enhanced ordinaries, John Woodward and George Burnett's *Woodward's Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign* has an excellent discussion on the topic.

The submitter should also be aware that ordinaries that are enhanced do not get a CD from ordinaries that are not. There are several period examples that show the same coat of arms with an enhanced ordinaries and a default ordinary.

- **Sunesu Chinua** – Name & Device, New. *Sable, a blazing sun argent*

This name is being returned for lack of documentation of the given name. No evidence was provided by the submitter and none could be found by the College of Heralds that Sunesu was used in period.

The device is being returned for identifiability issues and conflict.

As drawn, the primary charge on the device is not a sun, an estoile, or a mullet. A sun should be drawn as a roundel with alternating straight and wavy rays. An estoile is a six-pointed, wavy-armed mullet. A mullet is a five-pointed star. This charge does not resemble any of those.

This device has a conflict with Hieronymus Dernoma, August 1976, *Gyronny argent and sable, an estoile of seven points argent fimbriated sable*. There is one CD for the change of field. While there is a CD between a sun and an estoiles of six points (the default), there is no CD between a sun and an estoile of more than six rays.

> There's no difference between a sun and a multi-rayed estoile. (Eirikr Sigurdharson, September, 1992, pg. 38)

> [*a sun in splendor argent*] The device is in conflict with ... *Gyronny argent and sable, an estoile of seven points argent fimbriated sable*. There is a CD for the field, but nothing for this difference between a seven-rayed estoile and a sun, and nothing for the removal of the fimbriation. [**Catalina de Navarra**, 07/01, R-Middle]

Therefore, there is only 1 CD between Hieronymus device and this submission. Two CDs are required to clear a conflict.

- **Úlfrún in viðforla hróðgeirsdóttir** – Device, New. *Per fess embowed sable mullety argent and vert in chief a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent argent in base a horse courant reversed argent*

The device is being returned for using three types of charges in one charge group in violation of RfS VIII.1.a Tincture and Charge Limit. This device uses a crescent (in two orientations), a roundel, and a horse in the primary charge group.

- **Úlfrún in viðforla hróðgeirsdóttir** – Badge, New. *Gyronny of six arroni widershins sable mulletty argent and vert, a roundel between an increscent and a decrescent argent*

This badge is being returned for using a low-contrast gyronny line of division. Per RfS VIII.1.b Armorial Contrast, any armory that is divided into multiple parts (more than four) must have good contrast between the tinctures of the field. This field is divided into six parts and must have good contrast; vert and sable do not have good contrast. The mullets on the black portion of the field are charges, not part of the field; therefore they do not aid in creating good contrast.

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the December Lions Blood Meeting.

1. **An Tir, Kingdom of   Heraldic Title, Black Antelope, New**
   The submitter will accept any changes, does not indicate what they care most about, and do not request authenticity.
   This follows the pattern of "color + heraldic charge." There are many examples of this pattern in period, though they generally use French forms; examples from England include Blanc Sanglier, Blanch Lyon, Noir Lyon, Noir Taureau, Leon d'Or and Rouge Dragon.
   The Pic Dic dates the antelope as a heraldic charge to the time of Henry VI. However, Godfrey dates Antelope Herald (which this is clear of) to 1419.

2. **An Tir, Kingdom of Heraldic Title, Black Falcon, New**
   The submitter will accept any changes, does not indicate what they care most about, and do not request authenticity.
   This follows the pattern of "color + heraldic charge." There are many examples of this pattern in period, though they generally use French forms; English examples include Blanc Sanglier, Blanch Lyon, Noir Lyon, Noir Taureau, and Rouge Dragon.
   The Pic Dic dates the falcon as a heraldic charge to the time of Henry VI. Franklyn and Tanner date Falcon Herald to 1359.

3.   An Tir, Kingdom of Heraldic Title, Black Talbot, New

The submitter will accept any changes, does not indicate what they care most about, and do not request authenticity.
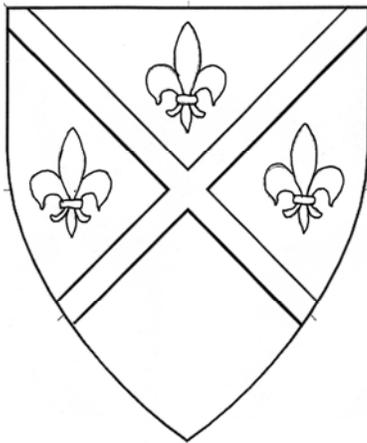
This follows the pattern of "color + heraldic charge." There are many examples of this pattern in period, though they generally use French forms; examples from England include Blanc Sanglier, Blanch Lyon, Noir Lyon, Noir Taureau, Leon d'Or and Rouge Dragon.

The Pic Dic dates the talbot as a heraldic charge to 1295. Franklyn and Tanner date Talbot Herald to 1442.

4.   An Tir, Kingdom of   Heraldic Title, Demi-Lion, New

The submitter will accept any changes, does not indicate what they care most about, and do not request authenticity.

This follows the pattern of "heraldic charge." There are many examples of this, including Falcon, Antelope, Unicorn, etc.

Guillim calls this charge a <demy lyon> in 1610. The 15th century Book of St. Albans also describes the use of the term <demy> with a charge to denote half of that charge, without giving any specific example (though surely he was considering demi-lions). The OED dates the spelling <demi> (with non-heraldic meaning) to 1587. The spelling <lion> occurs by the 14th century, according to the OED.

The kingdom would prefer the standard modern spelling, but would accept <demi lion> or <demy lyon> (in that order of preference).

5.   Brénnain Mac Gilla Pátraic   Name and Device, New
Per saltire sable and azure, a saltire between three fleur-de-lis

The submitter will not accept major changes, cares most about language/culture, desires a male name, requests his name to be changed to be made authentic for 9th-10th century Irish, and will accept a holding name.

Brénnan can be found in O'Corrain and Maguire, s.n. Brénnan. OC&M indicates that this was the name of 17 saints.

Gilla Pátraic is also found in O'Corrain and Maguire as a header form. OC&M states that this is a relatively probable early Irish name. The submitter requests specifically that the name be corrected to be in the genitive form.

The submitter indicates that he is aware there is a conflict with Brénainn mac Gilla Pátraic, registered December 2003, and is willing to accept the following changes:
- Mac Giolla
- Bréndain
  The saltire and fleurs-de-lis are argent.

6.   Ernst Weissbaum   Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes, cares most about language/culture (not specified), desires a male name, wants his name changed to be authentic for 1400s Hamburg, and will accept a holding name.
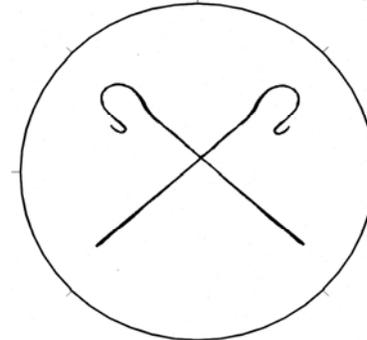
Ernst is a name that can be found in the 1495 taxation rolls from Kulmbach, according to Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/kulmbach1495.html). No copies of the documentation were provided.

Weissbaum is a German byname constructed under the guidelines provided by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek at (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/bynames). *[Is this the complete URL? – Richenda]*. None of the elements used in this construction were documented, nor was any explanation of the name pattern provided. No copies of the documentation were provided.

7.   John de Canon   Badge, New
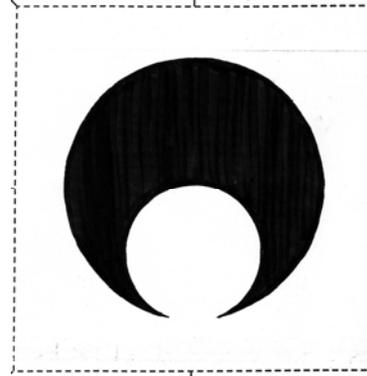(Fieldless) *2 Sheppard's Crooks Crossed Sable*

The submitter's name is on the July 2006 LoI to Laurel.

8.   Juliana de Luna   Badge, New
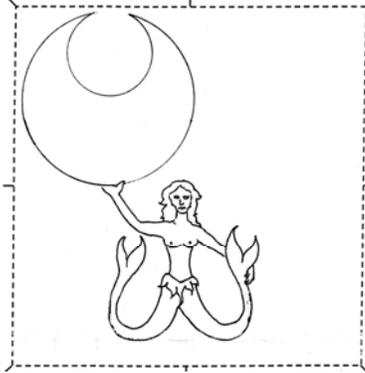(Fieldless) *A crescent pendant sable*

The submitter's name was registered in September 2000.

This badge is on the new, approved form.

9. Juliana de Luna   **Badge, New**

(Fieldless) *A melusine sustaining a crescent argent*

The submitter's name was registered in September 2000.

This badge is on the new, approved form.

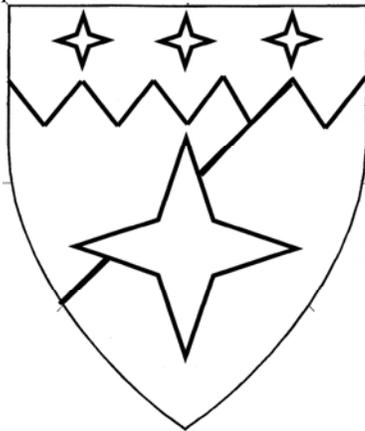**10. Katrin Odinsdottir**   **Name, New**

The submitter will accept any changes, does not care what is most important, desires a female name, is not interested in having her name changed to be authentic, and will allow a holding name.

Lind (s.n. Katrín) dates Katrin to 1394. No copies of the documentation were provided.

Lind (s.n. Óðinn) cites Odins as a standard patronymic No copies of the documentation were provided..

11. Maccus Hundwinesumu   **Device, Resubmission to Kingdom**

Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points argent and on a chief indented argent three mullets of four points azure

The submitter's name is on the May 2006 LoI to Laurel.

The submitter's previous device, *Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points argent*, was returned for multiple conflicts:

- **Somalia**, *Azure, a mullet argent* (Important non-SCA flag). There is 1 CD for the change of tincture of the field. Unfortunately, there is not a CD for the change of number of point of the mullet. Longstanding precedent states that mullets of four points conflict with mullets of five.
- **Eleazar Valentine von Mindelheim**, January 1980, *Per bend sinister, per bend argent and sable, and purpure, a compass star of four points argent*. There is 1 CD for the change of tincture of the field. There is no CD between a compass star of four points and a mullet of four points.
- **Andrew Greencloak Hethilsson**, July 1986, *Per chevron argent and vert, in base a mullet of four points argent*.

There is only 1 CD for the change of tincture of the field. However, there is no CD for the change of position on the field as Andrew's mullet is forced into its position by the argent half of the field.

- **Aelfwine Denedom**, February 1975, *Quarterly vert and sable, a mullet of four points throughout argent*. There is one CD for the change of tincture of the field. However there is no CD for the mullet throughout vs. non-throughout. Per Mistress Jaelle of Armida:
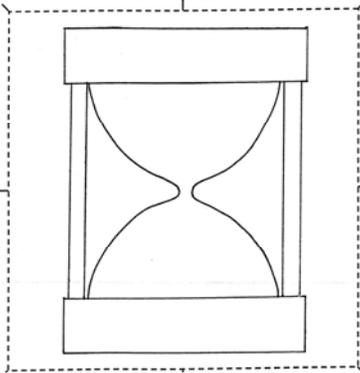
  [a *cross formy fitchy* vs a *cross formy fitchy throughout*] In general there is a difference between an ordinary throughout vs. an ordinary couped, but not between a non-ordinary throughout vs. its non-throughout version. Most types of crosses work more like non-ordinaries, but crosses formy are exceptional: in their throughout form they in many ways act as ordinaries. In particular both crosses and crosses formy are occasionally found overlying quartered arms, and crosses formy having flat ends merge into the edge of the shield. This may not apply to crosses in general, but in this instance there is the necessary second CD. (Seth Williamson of Exeter, 5/97 p. 3)

- **Sasha Vladimir Obolénskij**, June 1991, *Per bend sinister azure and sable, a mullet of four points bendwise, elongated to dexter chief argent*. There is 1 CD for the change of orientation of the mullet. There is no CD for the elongating the bottom point of the mullet.

- **Rafael Diego de Burgos**, December 1986, *Purpure, a mullet dismembered argent*. There is 1 CD for the change of tincture of the field. There is no CD for a dismembered versus a non-dismembered mullet. Per Master François la Flamme:

  There is no difference for the small artistic change between a mullet dismembered and a mullet. Note that precedent does not give difference between a compass star and a riven star, showing a case where similar (although not identical) breaks in a star are not worth difference: "...nor is there a CD between a compass star and a riven star" (LoAR April 2001). [**Margyt Withycombe**, 11/02, R-Middle]
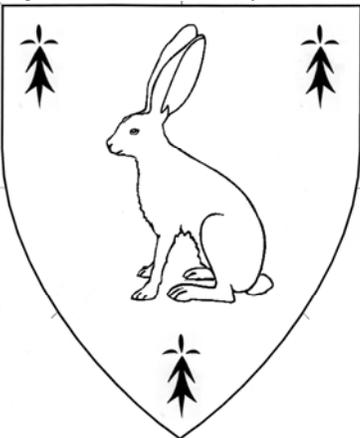
The addition of the chief and the tertiary mullets should clear these conflicts.

12. Madrone, Barony of   Badge, New

(Fieldless) *An hourglass argent framed azure*

The group's name was registered in January 1973.

This badge is on the new, approved form.

13. Marie-Helene von Bremen   Name and Device, New

Argent, a brown hare sejant between three ermine spots sable

The submitter will accept all changes, cares most about language/culture (unspecified), desires a female name, wants her name changed to be authentic for time/language/culture (unspecified), and will accept a holding name.

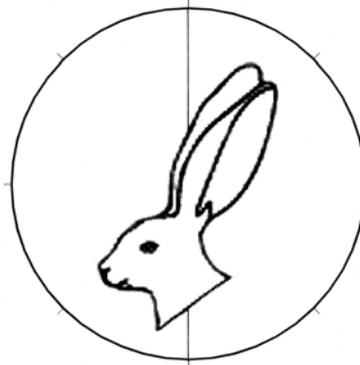Marie is documented from St. Gabriel report #1763. The report.

indicates that Marie is a variant of Maria more common in the 13th century but dating as early as the 10th in Germany.

Helene is documented from St. Gabriel report #1190. The report indicates that Helena can be dated to 1364 and the 16th century in Germany. Helene can also be found in St. Gabriel report #1787, documenting Marie to France between the 13th and 16th centuries.

The use of double given names is documented from St. Gabriel report #1763. The report indicates the practice dates to the 13th century, but is always rare.

The byname is documented from St. Gabriel report #919. This report supports the use of locative bynames during period in Germany and cites von Bremen to 1342

14. Marie-Helene von Bremen   Name and Device, New

Per pale azure and argent, a hare's head couped proper

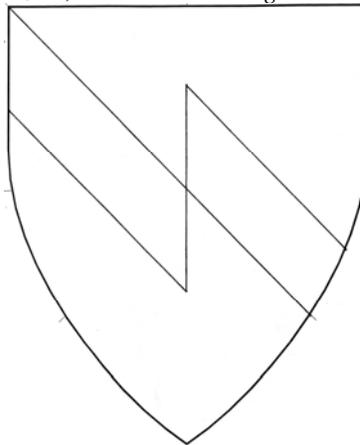The submitter's name is submitted on this letter.

15. Mary Ostler   Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (Ostler means innkeeper), desires a female name, wants her name to be changed to be authentic for 16th century England and will accept a holding name.

Mary is dated to Talan Gwynek's "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" at www.sca.org/heraldry.

Ostler is found in William Shakespear's *King Henry IV*, Part I, Act II, Scene I. To quote: "This house is turned upside down since Robin Ostler died."
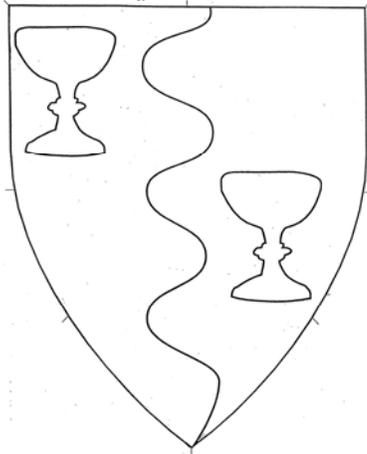
16. Michael of Braghan   Device, Resubmission to Laurel

Azure, a bend beviled argent

The submitter's name was registered in May 2005.

The device was returned for conflict with Adalasia Serena, *Per bend sable and gules, a bend bevilled argent*, with only the one CD for changing the field. The submitter has included a letter of permission to conflict.

17. Michelino di Gino Martini   Name and Device, New

Per pale wavy Purpure and Or, two chalices in bend counterchanged

The submitter will not accept major changes, cares most about language/culture (unspecified), desires a male name, wants his name to be changed to be authentic for 14th-15th century Italian.

All elements of the name (Michelino, di Gino, Martini) were taken from the Online Catasto of 1427 found at

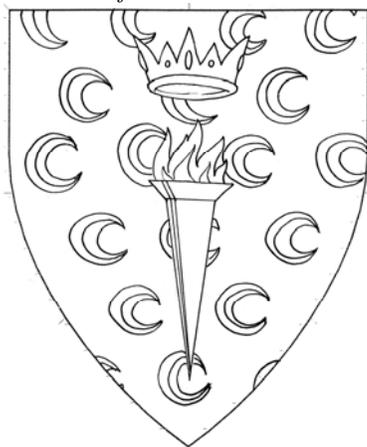http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html. Support for the construction of Name + Patronym + Family name is provided by "Names from Arezzo, Italy 1386-1528" by Arianhwy merch Catmael (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/arezzo.html). Copies of both sources were provided.

18. Nyfain of Brigantia   Name and Device, New

Sable, semy of decrscents argent, a torch Or enflamed gules and in chief a coronet Or

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (byname means of the Brigantes or from a place called Brigantia), desires a female name, is interested in having her name changed to be authentic for 6th century Britain (Byrthionic-Celtic), and will accept a holding name.

Nyfain can be found at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brythonic/nyfain.html. This web site states: "Despite the variant form of the diphthong in the second syllable in some of the Llandav material, the evidence as a whole suggests a standardized of Nyfain (Medieval Welsh standardized form Nyvein), with occasional reduction of the diphthong."

Brigantia can be found at http://www.ancientworlds.net/aw/Places/Place/395170. This site states that Brigantia was an ancient Celtic city that was located on a narrow-necked peninsula. Corunna (La Coruña) stands today. No copies of this documentation were provided.

19. Summits, Principality of the   Heraldic Title, Bleu Grael, New

The submitter will accept any changes, cares most about meaning (blue cup or blue grail), does not care about gender, is not interested in authenticity, and will accept a holding name.

The submitter indicates that the OED states that the word Grail was used in English to refer to the Holy Grail, but that the word *grael* was used in Old French for cup. The submitter expressed an interest for keeping the name in Old French. No citations or copies of the documentation were provided.